

Aluminum Sheet and Foil

Safety Data Sheet

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Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Product Identifier

Product Form: Mixture

Product Name: Aluminum Sheet and Foil

Synonyms: Aluminum Alloys 1XXX, 1050, 1060, 1145, 1350, 1200, 1100, 1235, 3XXX, 3003, 3102, 3104, 5XXX, 5010, 8XXX 8011, 8111

Physical State: Solid

Color: Gray to Silver

1.2. Intended Use of the Product

Various fabricated aluminum sheet and foil products.

1.3. Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

Comet Metals Inc

30801 Carter Street, Unit 2

Solon, Oh. 44139

440-201-2235

www.cometmetals.com

1.4. Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number: CHEMTREC

Within USA and Canada: +1-800-424-9300; Outside USA and Canada +1-703-527-3887

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Not classified

2.2. Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling No labeling applicable

2.3. Other Hazards

This product is physiologically inert in its massive form. However, user-generated dust and/or fumes may pose a physiological hazard if inhaled or ingested. Avoid inhalation of metal dusts and fumes. May cause an influenza-like illness. Avoid skin and eye contact with dusts to prevent mechanical irritation.

User-generated dust is easily ignited and difficult to extinguish.

Not a fire hazard unless in particle form. Suspensions of aluminum dust in air may pose a severe explosion hazard.

Explosion/fire hazards may be present when (See sections 5, 7, and 10 for additional information):

- Dust and fines are dispersed in air
- Chips, dust or fines are in contact with water.
- Dust and fines are in contact with certain metal oxides (e.g., rust, copper oxide).
- Molten metal in contact with water/moisture or certain metal oxides (e.g., rust, copper oxide)

Dust and fumes from processing can cause irritation to the eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract.

Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g. welding, melting); Acute overexposures can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise) and the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Chronic overexposures can cause asthma, benign lung disease (siderosis) and lung cancer.

Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Hazard:

Product as shipped does not present any cancer or reproductive hazards.

Dust from mechanical processing does not present any cancer hazards. It can present a reproductive hazard (manganese).

Dust and fumes from welding or elevated temperature processing can present a reproductive hazard (manganese compounds, inorganic).

Potential environmental effects:

Not expected to be harmful to aquatic organisms.

2.4. Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) No data available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

3.2. Mixture

- This product may have non-hazardous lubricant residue on the surface at a concentration of <1% by weight.
- This product may have a non-hazardous lubricant applied to the surface at a concentration level of less than 1%. Applied lubricants include, butyl stearate, hard shell wax, or Fin works 4200.
- Some of the components listed below may be classified as non-hazardous.

Chemical Name*	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Aluminum	(CAS No) 7429-90-5	> 95	Comb. Dust Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Water-react. 2, H261
Zinc	(CAS No) 7440-66-6	< 1.6	Comb. Dust Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410
Manganese	(CAS No) 7439-96-5	< 1.5	Comb. Dust
Silicon	(CAS No) 7440-21-3	< 1	Comb. Dust
Iron	(CAS No) 7439-89-6	< 1	Comb. Dust Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Self-heat. 1, H251
Magnesium	(CAS No) 7439-95-4	< 0.6	Flam. Sol. 1, H228 Self-heat. 2, H252 Water-react. 2, H261
Copper	(CAS No) 7440-50-8	< 0.3	Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 2, H411
Titanium	(CAS No) 7440-32-6	< 0.1	Flam. Sol. 1, H228
Surface lubricants	Various	<1	

- For more detailed chemical composition refer to the certificate of analysis

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Inhalation: If metal is heated, oil vapors from any surface lubricants could be irritating to respiratory tract. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention if symptoms persist.

Skin Contact: Cool skin rapidly with cold water after contact with molten product. Removal of solidified molten material from skin requires medical assistance. If burns are severe consult a physician.

Dust and fumes from processing – wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation develops or persists.

Aluminum sheet and foil with butyl stearate or Finworks 4200 coating, or any residual oil, may be minimally irritating to the skin upon direct contact. Prolonged or repeated contact may result in contact dermatitis which may cause dryness, chapping, and reddening of the skin.

Eye Contact: Dust and fumes from processing – rinse eyes with plenty of water or saline solution for at least 15 minutes.

Consult a physician. Removal of solidified molten material from the eyes requires medical assistance. Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

4.2. Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: Under normal conditions of use not expected to present a significant hazard. During processing or physical alteration, flakes or powder cause irritation of the respiratory tract, eyes, skin, and are harmful. Molten material may release toxic, and irritating fumes.

Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza. Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur.

Skin Contact: Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Eye Contact: During metal processing, dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Chronic Symptoms: Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis, central nervous system damage, secondary Parkinson's disease and reproductive harm in males.

Inhalation of dust and fumes from processing (e.g. welding, melting) can cause asthma, benign lung disease (siderosis) and lung cancer.

4.3. Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Dry sand; Class D Extinguishing Agent (for metal powder fires).

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water when molten material is involved, may react violently or explosively on contact with water. Do not use halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips or fines as these will react with the burning material.

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5.2. Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Dust, chips, or ribbons can be ignited more easily, by an ignition source, by improper machining, or by spontaneous combustion if finely divided and damp.

- Dust clouds may be explosive. Even a minor dust cloud can explode violently. Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions.
- Chips, fines and dust in contact with water can generate flammable/explosive hydrogen gas. These gases could present an explosion hazard in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.
- Dust and fines in contact with certain metal oxides (e.g. rust, copper oxide). A thermite reaction, with considerable heat generation, can be initiated by a weak ignition source.
- Molten metal in contact with water/moisture or certain metal oxides (e.g. rust, copper oxide). Moisture entrapped by molten metal can be explosive. Contact of molten aluminum with certain metal oxides can initiate a thermite reaction. Finely divided metals (e.g. powders or wire) may have enough surface oxide to produce thermite reactions or explosions.

Explosion Hazard: Product as shipped is not explosive.

Reactivity: Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.

5.3. Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Under fire conditions, hazardous fumes will be present. Do not disturb the material until completely cool.

Firefighting Instructions: Do not breathe fumes from fires or vapors from decomposition.

Protection During Firefighting: Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion and decomposition products.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂). Metal oxides. Hydrocarbons.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid breathing dust, vapors, fumes.

6.1.1. For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Do not touch unless you know the metal is cold. Molten, heated and cold metal have a similar appearance.

6.1.2. For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Emergency Procedures: Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel, isolate, and ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

6.3. Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Contain and collect as any solid. Avoid generation of dust during clean-up of spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clean up in accordance with all applicable regulations. Spillage should be collected for recycling when possible.

6.4. Reference to Other Sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for Safe Handling

Material should be kept dry. Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with sharp edges. Avoid contact with hot metal – hot and cold metal have a similar appearance.

Product may have a thin layer of lubricant on the surface which can make it slippery. Use appropriate gloves and tools to ensure safe handling.

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In the case of remelting Scrap material, metal scrap must be thoroughly dried prior to remelting. For more information on the handling and storage of aluminum consult the following documents published by the Aluminum Association, 900 19th St., N.W., Washington D.C., 20006: Guidelines for handling molten Aluminum: Recommendation for storage and handling of aluminum powders and paste; and Guidelines for handling Aluminum Fines generated during various aluminum fabricating operations. Processes which generate Dusts or fines; If processing of this product generates dust or fine particles obtain and follow the safety procedures and equipment guides contained in Aluminum Association Bulletin F-1 and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) brochures listed in Section 16.

Wetted coils of Foil; Do not cut, transport or even approach any coil giving off a crackling sound or emitting steam vapor. Once a coil has been partially or completely wetted, keep away from the coil until the interior is completely dry. If such cooling is impractical, leave the coil in place and keep people at least 40 yards away from it for at least 72 hours.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep packing intact until ready for use. Keep/Store away from

direct sunlight, extremely high or low temperatures and incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

7.3. Specific End Use(s)

Various fabricated aluminum sheet and foil products.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government.

Aluminum(7429-90-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)

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Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1.0 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (metal dust)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³ (dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (dust)
Silicon (7440-21-3)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (respirable dust)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable mass) 10 mg/m ³ (total mass)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (total dust)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³ (containing no Asbestos and <1% Crystalline silica-total dust)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	10 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	20 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	30 mppcf 10 mg/m ³
Copper (7440-50-8)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	2 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	0.1 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA)(mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.1 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	100 mg/m ³ (dust, fume and mist)
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist) 0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)

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New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³ (fume) 3 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 2 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (fume) 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)
Manganese (7439-96-5)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³ (fume)
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
USA ACGIH	ACGIH chemical category	Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (Ceiling) (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (fume)
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³
USA IDLH	US IDLH (mg/m ³)	500 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
British Columbia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Manitoba	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Nunavut	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (fume)
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	3 mg/m ³ (fume)
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	1 mg/m ³ (fume)
Ontario	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³

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Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.02 mg/m ³ (respirable fraction) 0.1 mg/m ³ (inhalable fraction)
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³ (total dust and fume)
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	0.6 mg/m ³
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	0.2 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL Ceiling (mg/m ³)	5 mg/m ³

8.2. Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Avoid creating or spreading dust. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed to be explosion proof and in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment). Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Safety glasses with side shields, Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection

Protective clothing.



Skin and Body Protection: With molten material wear fire//flame resistant/retardant clothing, heat resistant gloves, neck shroud, spats, safety boots.

Wear heat resistant gloves when handling heated material.

Avoid sharp edges or heated metal. Wear long sleeved clothing or cut resistant sleeves, cut resistant impervious gloves.

Eye and Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields. Wear a face shield when working with molten material. For processes generating dust or fine particulate wear dust resistant safety goggles.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits. Wear approved mask.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment. No special environmental precautions required.

Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling product.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Solid
Appearance	: Silvery gray metal
Odor	: None
Odor Threshold	: Not applicable
pH	: Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	: Not applicable
Melting Point	: 1164 - 1220 °F (628.89 - 660 °C)
Freezing Point	: < 1164 °F (< 628.89 °C)
Boiling Point	: Not applicable
Flash Point	: Not applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature	: Not applicable

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Flammability (solid,gas)	: Not applicable
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not applicable
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	: Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not applicable
Relative Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: 2.65 - 2.80 (Water=1)
Solubility	: Insoluble.
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: Not applicable
Viscosity	: Not applicable
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Take precautions against static discharge where there is a risk of dust explosion

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1. Reactivity:** Stable at ambient temperature and under normal conditions of use.
- 10.2. Chemical Stability:** Stable under recommended handling and storage conditions (see section 7).
- 10.3. Possibility of Hazardous Reactions:** Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Flammable hydrogen gas is produced from the reaction of Aluminum with strong basic solutions and strong acid solutions. Vigorous, thermite, reactions can occur with aluminum particles on contact with oxides of copper, lead, iron and certain other metals in the presence of a source of ignition or heat.
- 10.4. Conditions to Avoid:** Protect from moisture and water. Incompatible materials.
- In the case of a coil of foil being immersed in water, the water can penetrate between the laps of foil creating a vigorous oxidation reaction producing hydrogen gas and heat. When the coils are removed from the water a rapid temperature increase can occur causing a steam explosion resulting in the rupture of the coil, in addition hydrogen gas can reach concentrations over the explosive limit (4.1%), which can also cause explosive rupture of the coil. Partial immersion or immersion for only a short time can create the same catastrophic result. Wetted coils showing evidence of this reaction should be isolated and allowed to cool for at least 3 days. Wetted coils should not be re-melted under any circumstance until completely dry.
- Chips, fines and dust can also react with moisture and water to generate heat and explosive, flammable hydrogen gas.
- Molten metal can react violently or explosively with moisture and water.
- Elevated temperatures can also increase the oxidation rate of fine particles causing heat generation.
- 10.5. Incompatible Materials:** Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.
- 10.6.**
- Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Reaction with water, acids and bases generates flammable and potentially explosive hydrogen gas.
- Under conditions of fire this product may produce metallic oxides, (iron, copper, aluminum...)
- Combustion of the coatings can generate Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide, partially oxidized hydrocarbons.
- Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- 11.1. Information on Toxicological Effects - Product**
- Acute Toxicity:** Not classified
- LD50 and LC50 Data:** Not available
- Skin Corrosion/Irritation:** Not classified
- pH:** Not applicable
- Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:** Not classified
- pH:** Not applicable
- Respiratory or Skin Sensitization:** Not classified
- Germ Cell Mutagenicity:** Not classified
- Teratogenicity:** Not classified
- Carcinogenicity:** Not classified.
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure):** Not classified

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Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: During processing, the most significant route of exposure is by the inhalation (breathing) of fumes. If fumes are inhaled, they can cause a condition commonly known as metal fume fever with symptoms which resemble influenza. Symptoms may be delayed 4-12 hours and begin with a sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms may include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalized feeling of malaise. Fever, chills, muscular pain, mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, excessive urination, diarrhea and prostration may also occur

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with hot, molten metal will cause thermal burns. Dust may cause irritation in skin folds or by contact in combination with tight clothing. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: During metal processing, dusts caused from milling and physical alteration will likely cause eye irritation. Fumes from thermal decomposition or molten material will likely be irritating to the eyes. Mechanical damage via flying particles and chipped slag is possible

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure

Chronic Symptoms: Aluminum: Inhalation of finely divided aluminum powder may cause pulmonary fibrosis. Zinc: Prolonged exposure to high concentrations of zinc fumes may cause "zinc shakes", an involuntary twitching of the muscles. Otherwise, zinc is non-toxic. Manganese: Chronic exposure can cause inflammation of the lung tissue, scarring the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Anemia. Inhalation of iron oxide fumes undergoing decomposition may cause irritation and flu-like symptoms, otherwise iron oxide is not hazardous. Silicon: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways. Copper: Overexposure to fumes may cause metal fume fever (chills, muscle aches, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, weakness, lassitude); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration of skin and hair. Tissue damage of mucous membranes may follow chronic dust exposure.

11.2. Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data:

Iron (7439-89-6)	
LD50 Oral Rat	98.6 g/kg
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
LD50 Oral Rat	> 2000 mg/kg

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SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity No additional information available

Copper(7440-50-8)	
LC50 Fish 1	<= 0.0068 (0.0068 - 0.0156) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.03 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 1	0.0426 (0.0426 - 0.0535) mg/l (Exposure time: 72 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
LC 50 Fish 2	0.3 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [static])
EC50 Other Aquatic Organisms 2	0.031 (0.031 - 0.054) mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata [static])
Manganese(7439-96-5)	
NOEC chronic fish	3.6 mg/l (Exposure time: 96h; Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss)
Zinc(7440-66-6)	
LC50 Fish 1	2.16 - 3.05 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [flow-through])
EC50 Daphnia 1	0.139 - 0.908 mg/l (Exposure time: 48 h - Species: Daphnia magna [Static])
LC 50 Fish 2	0.211 - 0.269 mg/l (Exposure time: 96 h - Species: Pimephales promelas [semi-static])

12.2. Persistence and Degradability

Copper(7440-50-8)	
Persistence and Degradability	Not readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative Potential

Aluminum Sheet and Foil	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not bioaccumulative.

12.4. Mobility in Soil

Aluminum Sheet and Foil	
Ecology - Soil	Not applicable : The product in its massive form is not dispersible.

12.5. Other Adverse Effects

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Recycle the material as far as possible.

Ecology – Waste Materials: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

- 14.1. In Accordance with DOT Not regulated for transport
- 14.2. In Accordance with IMDG Not regulated for transport
- 14.3. In Accordance with IATA Not regulated for transport
- 14.4. In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1. US Federal Regulations

Aluminum(7429-90-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard Reactive hazard

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SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (dust or fume only)
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Iron (7439-89-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Fire hazard
Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Magnesium (7439-95-4)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 %
Titanium (7440-32-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Zinc (7440-66-6)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on United States SARA Section 313	
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	1.0 % (dust or fume only)

15.2. US State Regulations

Aluminum (7429-90-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Silicon (7440-21-3)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Copper (7440-50-8)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Magnesium (7439-95-4)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Manganese (7439-96-5)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Titanium (7440-32-6)
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Zinc (7440-66-6)

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U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

15.3. Canadian Regulations

Aluminum Sheet and Foil	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Aluminum (7429-90-5)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1%	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 6 - Reactive Flammable Material Class B Division 4 - Flammable Solid
Silicon (7440-21-3)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Iron (7439-89-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 4 - Flammable Solid Class B Division 6 - Reactive Flammable Material
Copper (7440-50-8)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1%	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Magnesium (7439-95-4)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 4 - Flammable Solid Class B Division 6 - Reactive Flammable Material
Manganese (7439-96-5)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1%	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria
Titanium (7440-32-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 4 - Flammable Solid
Zinc (7440-66-6)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 05/04/2015

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Aquatic Acute 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 1
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Aluminum Sheet and Foil

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Aquatic Chronic 1	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1
Aquatic Chronic 2	Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 2
Comb. Dust	Combustible Dust
Flam. Sol. 1	Flammable solids Category 1
Self-heat. 1	Self-heating substances and mixtures Category 1
Self-heat. 2	Self-heating substances and mixtures Category 2
Water-react. 2	Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emit flammable gases Category 2
H228	Flammable solid
	May form combustible dust concentrations in air
H251	Self-heating: may catch fire
H252	Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire
H261	In contact with water releases flammable gases
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

Comet Metals Inc
30801 Carter Street, Unit 2
Solon, Oh. 44139
440-201-2235
www.cometmetals.com

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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