



VISTA CLAD MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ALUMINIUM TRIM

VERSION A1.0 | 20200406MSDSCT | 27/09/2022



Before installing, please ensure you have downloaded the latest version of this MSDS by scanning this code.

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A PRODUCT BY



Introduction

Manufacturers details

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Product name: | Eva-last Cladding Aluminium trim |
| Product use: | This product is primarily used as cladding trim |
| Manufacturing information: | Eva-Last Room 1203, 12/F Tower 333 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Hong Kong, China |
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Hazard identification

This material is non-hazardous.

Emergency overview

When this product is in a solid metal form it poses no immediate health or fire hazard. During processes such as welding, burning, melting, sawing, grinding or similar activities, potentially hazardous particles and fumes may be generated. Avoid inhalation of metal dust or fumes. Work in well ventilated areas, and if necessary, wear respiratory protection. Protective eye wear should always be worn during handling and use. Iron or steel foreign bodies may become imbedded in the cornea of the eye and may leave rust stains if not removed expediently.

Composition

| Substance name | Approx weight % | CAS Number | Agency | Exposure limits | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Core - Aluminium alloy 6063-T5 | | | | | |
| Aluminium (Al) | ≤ 97.5 % | 7429-90-5 | OSHA OSHA ACGIH ACGIH | 15 mg/m ³ 35 mg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ | Total dust (PNOR) Respirable fraction (PNOR) Metal dust Welding fume |
| Chromium (Cr) | ≤ 0.1 % | 7440 - 47 -3 | OSHA ACGIH | 1 mg/m ³ 0.5 mg/m ³ | (Cr) (Cr) |
| Copper (Cu) | ≤ 0.1 % | 7440-50-8 | OSHA OSHA ACGIH ACGIH | 0.1 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³ 0.2 mg/m ³ 1 mg/m ³ | Fume (as Cu) Dusts & mists (as Cu) Fume (as Cu) Dusts & mists (as Cu) |
| Iron (Fe) | ≤ 0.35 % | 7439-89-6 | OSHA ACGIH | 10 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ | Iron oxide fume Iron oxide dust & fume |
| Manganese (Mn) | 0.45 - 0.9 % | 7439-96-5 | OSHA ACGIH | 15 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ | Fume Fume |
| Magnesium (Mg) | ≤ 0.1 % | 7439-95-4 | | 15 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ | Total dust Respirable fraction |
| Silicon (Si) | 0.2 - 0.6 % | 7440-21-3 | OSHA OSHA ACGIH | 15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ | Total dust Respirable fraction |
| Titanium (Ti) | ≤ 0.1 | 7440 - 32 -6 | | 15 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ | (TiO ₂) (TiO ₂) |
| Zinc (Zn) | ≤ 0,1 | 7440-66-6 | | 5 mg/m ³ 15 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 5 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ | Fume Total dust Respirable fraction Fume STEL Dust |
| Other | ≤ 0.2 % | | | | |
| Additional Additives Anti mould agent, Coupling agent, Anti UV agent, Colour pigment, ect. | | | | | Information withheld |

First aid measures

In the event of an injury to skin or eyes, seek immediate medical attention.

Eye contact

Following exposure to dust, flush thoroughly with water. If irritation persists, call a physician. Particles that become imbedded in the eye may cause damage to the eye. Dependent on the surface treatments on the trim. Welding or burning may produce fumes that may cause eye irritations.

Skin contact

Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash affected areas with soap (or mild detergent) and water. In case of burns, hold burn under cold water and seek medical attention. If a rash or irritation occurs, seek medical attention.

Inhalation

In cases of over-exposure to fumes, remove the person to fresh air. If respiratory issues such as excessive coughing, shortness of breath, wheezing or chest tightness occur, avoid further exposure, administer artificial oxygen and seek immediate medical assistance. In cases of "Metal fume fever", bed rest and symptomatic treatment should be administered.

Ingestion

Small amounts of ingestion of the materials are unlikely not usually problematic. However, if discomfort occurs, seek medical assistance immediately.

Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media to keep on hand

Not applicable to solid materials, do not use water on molten metal.

Special fire-fighting procedures

Use extinguishing media most appropriate for fire type. Do not release runoff into water ways or sewers.

Special protective equipment

Firefighters must use self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards

Not applicable. Non flammable, non combustible.

Hazardous decomposition product

Thermal oxidative decomposition of aluminium products can produce fumes containing oxides of zinc, iron, manganese and other elements at temperatures above melting point.

Accidental release measures

Not applicable to aluminium trim in its solid state. Suitable protective clothing and equipment, such as hand and eye protection, should be worn when working with fine particles. Avoid inhaling any dry dusts or fine particles. Vacuuming and wet sweeping should be used to remove dust and avoid using compressed air. Do not release into waterways or sewer systems and dispose of materials in accordance with jurisdictional requirements.

Handling and storage

Notification procedures

Hazard statements

- Dust or fumes are suspected of causing cancer via inhalation.
- Dust or fumes may cause allergic skin reaction.
- Prolonged and repeated exposure may cause damage to respiratory tracts.

Precautionary statement

- Use personal protective equipment as required.
- Avoid breathing in dust or fumes.

Exposure controls and personal protection measures

Ventilation

Operations with the potential for generating high concentrations of airborne particulates should be evaluated and controlled, as necessary. Practice good house keeping and avoid breathing metal fumes or dust.

Respiratory protection

Approved dust respirators must be used for dusty conditions or if inhalation of fumes are likely. Use respirators that will provide workers with adequate protection for given work conditions, airborne contamination and presence of sufficient oxygen levels.

Eye protection

Safety glasses with side shields, or goggles, should be worn to protect against particulate matter during operation.

Skin protection

Aluminium trim are likely to have sharp edges and could cause lacerations gloves should be worn during handling. Dust may cause skin irritation long sleeves should be worn during handling

National occupational exposure limits

Refer to Material composition table for ingredient exposure limits Otherwise no value has been assigned to this specific composite material. May differ from region to region.

Personal protection equipment

Always wear appropriate, code compliant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the various activities involved in installing Eva-last Aluminium trim. This includes, but is not limited to, general equipment such as safety glasses, helmets, gloves and boots, dust-masks, long sleeve shirts when cutting or similar, and harness systems when working at heights or similar. The local occupational health and safety legislation will dictate.

Physical and chemical properties

| Physical properties | Measured value | Result | Note |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| Physical state | Solid | | |
| Appearance | An extruded aluminium profiles, in various cross sections. Colours and finishes may vary. Odourless. | | |
| Water solubility | Insoluble | | |

Stability and reactivity

Stability

No decomposition if used and stored according to specifications. Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Conditions to avoid

Store away from oxidizing agents, strong acids or bases. Air and moisture sensitive.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid)

Strong oxidizers & acids. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Corrodes in contact with acids and other metals.

Decomposition products

Aluminium oxide. Combustible solid, finely divided dust is easily ignited; may cause explosions.

Hazardous polymerization

Can not occur.

Toxicology information

The possible presence of chemical surface treatments and coatings should be considered when evaluating potential employee health hazards and exposures during handling and welding or other fume generating activities. Adequately cured and adherent coatings of polyester may be expected to present negligible hazard under normal conditions of use where risk of transfer into the body is minimal. Some coloured coatings contain pigments of lead compounds which, although they are of low solubility, should not be used where they are likely to be sucked or chewed by children. Dust from sawing etc presents the normal hazard of any dust and should be controlled by extraction. Dust from coloured powder should be collected by vacuum and disposed of by approved means. Burning of the coating can produce harmful materials which will vary and depend upon the factors present during combustion but could include Acrolein and other aldehydes, phthalic anhydride, phenol, nitrogen oxides, amines, hydrogen cyanide and low molecular weight free isocyanate

Acute inhalation effect

Inhalation of the individual alloy components has been shown to cause various respiratory effects.

Acute oral effect

Ingestion limit - 10 mg/m³ - Total dust

Eye effect

Particle irritation may occur upon contact with dust. Imbedded iron particles may cause rust rings to form and corneal softening. Repeated or prolonged eye contact with zinc oxide fume may produce conjunctivitis (pink eye).

Other

Other than the provided composition of the base metal and coating. The Thermoset resin used as an aesthetic and corrosive resistant coating may contain small amounts, (in soluble forms) of Aluminium, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium 3 and 6, Cobalt, Copper, Lead, Manganese, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Strontium, soluble and organic tin, and Zinc and has been determined to be safe in accordance with EN 71-3 2013+A32018 - Migration of certain elements.

Ecological information

Environmental effects

Aluminium is naturally occurring in soil, owing to its abundance in nature. Excess amounts of soluble Aluminium may cause Aluminium toxicity in surrounding plants.

Environmental degradation

Acidification results in an increase in mobility for monomeric forms of Aluminium.

Soil absorption/mobility:

Generally, acidification results in an increase in mobility for monomeric forms of aluminium. Because of the increased Al mobility in soil at low pH, the occurrence of acid rain and the release of acid mine drainage are bringing more amount of soluble Al in soil.

Disposal considerations:

Aluminium scraps should be recycled whenever possible. Product dusts and fumes from processing operations should also be recycled, or classified by a competent environmental professional and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Observe safe handling precautions.

Transport information

Air transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Road and rail transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods. See local and national guidelines for weight and transportation restrictions.

Marine transport:

Not classified as dangerous goods by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG).

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Utilisation disclaimer

Legislation may differ between jurisdictions. Before installing any Eva-Last product, ensure that the application is rational and complies with the local regulations and building codes. Wherever necessary, consult a suitably qualified professional. Be sure to comply with material manufacturer specifications. Where manufacturers and building codes differ, revert to the building code requirements. Check that your choice of product is suitable for its intended application. For further product specification and information visit www.eva-last.com.

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