



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Material Name | REMELT INGOT AND CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTS, 2xx.x SERIES ALLOYS |
| MSDS Number | 683 |
| Chemical Formula | Mixture |
| Product use | Various fabricated aluminum parts and products |
| Synonym(s) | 2xx.x series alloys * Granulated, pebbled, aluminizing, foundry-rich alloy, rotor, remelt scrap ingot (RSI) * C266F, C340F, C381, C63S, C67E, C699, C94F |
| Manufacturer information | Alcoa Inc. 201 Isabella Street Pittsburgh, PA 15212-5858 US Health and Safety: +1-412-553-4649 |
| Emergency Information | USA: Chemtrec: +1-703-527-3887 +1-800-424-9300 ALCOA: +1-412-553-4001 |
| Website | For a current Material Safety Data Sheet, refer to Alcoa websites: www.alcoa.com or Internally at my.alcoa.com EHS Community |

2. Hazards Identification

| | |
|---|---|
| Emergency overview | <p>Solid. Silver colored. Odorless. Non-combustible as supplied. Small chips, fine turnings and dust from processing may be readily ignitable.</p> <p>Explosion/fire hazards may be present when (See Sections 5, 7 and 10 for additional information):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dust or 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). <p>Dust and fume from processing: Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract.</p> |
| Potential health effects | <p>The following statements summarize the health effects generally expected in cases of overexposures. User specific situations should be assessed by a qualified individual. Additional health information can be found in Section 11.</p> <p>Eyes Dust and fumes from processing: Can cause irritation of the eyes.</p> <p>Skin Dust or fume from processing: Can cause skin irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization and allergic contact dermatitis.</p> <p>Inhalation Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding): Dust from processing: Can cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Chronic overexposures: Can cause skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes), reduction in the number of red blood cells (anemia), respiratory sensitization, scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), central nervous system damage, secondary Parkinson's disease and reproductive harm.</p> <p>Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g., welding, melting): Dust and fumes from processing: Can cause irritation of the respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath, and malaise), the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), and reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen (methemoglobin). Chronic overexposures: Can cause respiratory sensitization, scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis) and lung cancer.</p> |
| Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Hazard | <p>Product as shipped: Does not present any cancer or reproductive hazards.</p> <p>Dust and fumes from mechanical processing: Can present a cancer hazard (Lead, Nickel). Can present a reproductive hazard (Lead, Manganese).</p> <p>Dust and fumes from welding or elevated temperature processing: Can present a cancer hazard (Hexavalent chromium, Lead compounds, Nickel compounds, Welding fumes). Can present a reproductive hazard (Lead compounds, Manganese compounds).</p> |
| Medical conditions aggravated by exposure to product | <p>Dust and fumes from processing: Asthma, chronic lung disease, Secondary Parkinson's disease and skin rashes.</p> |

3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

Composition comments

Complete composition is provided below and may include some components classified as non-hazardous. Some component information can be found under the following: Manganese compounds.

| Components | CAS # | Percent |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| Aluminum | 7429-90-5 | >90 |
| Copper | 7440-50-8 | <5.3 |
| Nickel‡ | 7440-02-0 | 0 - 2.3 |
| Magnesium | 7439-95-4 | <1.8 |
| Iron | 7439-89-6 | <1 |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | <0.6 |
| Chromium | 7440-47-3 | <0.3 |
| Lead† | 7439-92-1 | 0 - 0.05 |

Additional Information

† - Present as impurity. While Lead is not intentionally added to this mixture, it could potentially enter through the recycle stream.

‡ - Alloys: C699 and C94F.

Additional compounds which may be formed during processing are listed in Section 8.

4. First Aid Measures

First aid procedures

Eye contact

Dust and fumes from processing: Rinse eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.

Skin contact

Dust and fumes from processing: Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Inhalation

Dust and fumes from processing: Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flammable/Combustible Properties

This product does not present fire or explosion hazards as shipped. Small chips, fine turnings, and dust from processing may be readily ignitable.

Fire / Explosion Hazards

May be a potential hazard under the following conditions:

- 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/explosions.

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use Class D extinguishing agents on fines, dust or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and turnings.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

DO NOT USE halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips/fines.
DO NOT USE water in fighting fires around molten metal.
These fire extinguishing agents will react with the burning material.

Protection of firefighters

Protective equipment for firefighters

Fire fighters should wear NIOSH approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing when appropriate.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Spill or leak procedure

Collect scrap for recycling.

If molten: Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Allow the spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

Keep material dry. Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with sharp edges or heated metal. Hot and cold aluminum are not visually different. Hot aluminum does not necessarily glow red.

Requirements for Processes Which Generate Dusts or Fines

If processing of this product generates dust or if extremely fine particulate is generated, 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.

Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brush. Cover and reseal partially empty containers. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations (See Section 15).

Local ventilation and vacuum systems must be designed to handle explosive dusts. Dry vacuums and electrostatic precipitators must not be used, unless specifically approved for use with flammable/explosive dusts. Dust collection systems must be dedicated to aluminum dust only and should be clearly labeled as such. Do not co-mingle fines of aluminum with fines of iron, iron oxide (rust) or other metal oxides.

Do not allow chips, fines or dust to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas.

Avoid all ignition sources. Good housekeeping practices must be maintained. Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions. Do not use compressed air to remove settled material from floors, beams or equipment.

Requirements for Remelting of Scrap Material or Ingot

Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off the water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remelt ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops of water can lead to violent explosions.

All tooling, containers, molds and ladles which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g., concrete) should be specially coated.

Drops of molten metal in water (e.g. from plasma arc cutting), while not normally an explosion hazard, can generate enough flammable hydrogen gas to present an explosion hazard. Vigorous circulation of the water and removal of the particles minimize the hazards.

During melting operations, the following minimum guidelines should be observed:

- Inspect all materials prior to furnace charging and completely remove surface contamination such as water, ice, snow, deposits of grease and oil or other surface contamination resulting from weather exposure, shipment, or storage.
- Store materials in dry, heated areas with any cracks or cavities pointed downwards.
- Preheat and dry large items adequately before charging into a furnace containing molten metal. This is typically done by use of a drying oven or homogenizing furnace. The drying cycle should bring the metal temperature of the coldest item of the batch to 400°F (200°C) and then hold at that temperature for 6 hours.

Thermite explosions have been reported when aluminum alloys were melted in furnaces used for alloying with lead, bismuth or other metals with low melting temperatures. These metals, when added as high purity ingots, can seep through cracks in furnace liners and become oxidized. During subsequent melts in the furnace, molten aluminum can contact these metal oxides resulting in a thermite explosion.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering controls

Dust and fumes from processing: Use with adequate explosion-proof ventilation designed to handle particulates to meet the limits listed in Section 8, Exposure Guidelines.

Exposure data

Components

U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Chemicals

Lead† (7439-92-1)

30 µg/m3 Action Level (Poison, See 29 CFR 1910.1025); 50 µg/m3 TWA

Compounds Formed During Processing

U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Chemicals

Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9)

5 µg/m3 TWA (Cancer hazard, See 29 CFR 1910.1026, Cr); 2.5 µg/m3 Action Level (Cr)

Lead compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available)

30 µg/m3 Action Level (Poison, See 29 CFR 1910.1025, Pb); 50 µg/m3 TWA (Pb)

Occupational exposure limits

U.S. - OSHA

Components

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| | TWA (total dust) | 15 mg/m3 | (total dust) |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | (dust and mist) |
| | TWA (fume) | 0.1 mg/m3 | (fume) |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | TWA | 50 µg/m3 | |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Ceiling | 5 mg/m3 | (fume) |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | |

Compounds Formed During Processing

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|---|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1) | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| | TWA (total dust) | 15 mg/m3 | (total dust) |
| Chromium (II) compounds (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.5 mg/m3 | (Cr) |
| Chromium (III) compounds (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.5 mg/m3 | (Cr) |
| Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9) | Action | 2.5 µg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| | TWA (as Cr) | 5 µg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| Iron oxide (1309-37-1) | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | (fume) |
| Lead compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 50 µg/m3 | (Pb) |
| Magnesium oxide (1309-48-4) | TWA | 15 mg/m3 | (fume, total particulate) |
| Manganese compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available) | Ceiling | 5 mg/m3 | (Mn) |
| Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | (Ni) |
| Nitric oxide (10102-43-9) | TWA | 25 ppm | |
| | | 30 mg/m3 | |
| Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0) | Ceiling | 5 ppm | |
| | | 9 mg/m3 | |
| Ozone (10028-15-6) | TWA | 0.1 ppm | |
| | | 0.2 mg/m3 | |

Alcoa

Components

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------|------|------------|------------------------------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | TWA | 3 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| | | 10 mg/m3 | (8 Hour) |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m3 | (total dust, as Mn) |
| | | 0.02 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction, as Mn) |

Compounds Formed During Processing

| Components | Type | Value | Form |
|---|------|------------|------------------------------|
| Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1) | TWA | 3 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| | | 10 mg/m3 | (8 Hour) |
| Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9) | TWA | 0.25 µg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| Manganese compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.02 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction, as Mn) |
| | | 0.05 mg/m3 | (total dust, as Mn) |
| Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.1 mg/m3 | (as Ni) |

ACGIH**Components**

| | Type | Value | Form |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | TWA | 0.5 mg/m3 | |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | (Cu, dust and mist) |
| | TWA (fume) | 0.2 mg/m3 | (fume) |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m3 | |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | TWA | 0.2 mg/m3 | |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | TWA | 1.5 mg/m3 | (inhalable fraction) |

Compounds Formed During Processing

| | Type | Value | Form |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1) | TWA | 1 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction, as Al) |
| Chromium (III) compounds (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.5 mg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| Chromium (VI) compounds, certain water insoluble forms (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.01 mg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| Chromium (VI) compounds, water soluble forms (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m3 | (as Cr) |
| Iron oxide (1309-37-1) | TWA | 5 mg/m3 | (respirable fraction) |
| Lead compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.05 mg/m3 | (Pb) |
| Magnesium oxide (1309-48-4) | TWA | 10 mg/m3 | (inhalable fraction) |
| Manganese compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.2 mg/m3 | (Mn) |
| Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available) | TWA | 0.2 mg/m3 | (Ni, inhalable fraction) |
| Nitric oxide (10102-43-9) | TWA | 25 ppm | |
| Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0) | STEL | 5 ppm | |
| | TWA | 3 ppm | |
| Ozone (10028-15-6) | TWA | 0.2 ppm | |
| | TWA (heavy work) | 0.05 ppm | (heavy work) |
| | TWA (light work) | 0.1 ppm | |
| | TWA (moderate work) | 0.08 ppm | (moderate work) |

Personal protective equipment**Eye / face protection**

Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection

Wear appropriate gloves to avoid any skin injury.

Respiratory protection

If dust and fumes are generated through processing: Use NIOSH-approved respiratory protection as specified by an Industrial Hygienist or other qualified professional if concentrations exceed the limits listed in Section 8. Suggested respiratory protection: N95, N100 for Lead.

General

Personnel who handle and work with molten metal should utilize primary protective clothing like polycarbonate face shields, fire resistant tapper's jackets, neck shades (snoods), leggings, spats and similar equipment to prevent burn injuries. In addition to primary protection, secondary or day-to-day work clothing that is fire resistant and sheds metal splash is recommended for use with molten metal. Synthetic materials should never be worn even as secondary clothing (undergarments).

Sampling to establish lead level exposure is advised where exposure to airborne particulate or fumes is possible. Consult OSHA Lead Standard 29 CFR 1910.1025 for specific health/industrial hygiene precautions and requirements to follow when handling lead compounds.

9. Physical & Chemical Properties

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Form | Solid. |
| Appearance | Silver colored. |
| Boiling point | Not applicable |
| Melting point | 899.6 - 1200.2 °F (482 - 649 °C) |
| Flash point | Not applicable |
| Auto-ignition temperature | Not applicable |
| Flammability limits in air, lower, % by volume | Not applicable |
| Flammability limits in air, upper, % by volume | Not applicable |
| Vapor pressure | Not applicable |
| Vapor density | Not applicable |

| | |
|--|--|
| Solubility (water) | Not applicable |
| Density | 0.09 - 0.113 lb/in ³ (2.491 - 3.128 g/cm ³) |
| pH | Not applicable |
| Odor | Odorless. |
| Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) | Not applicable |

10. Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Chemical stability | Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transportation as shipped. |
| Conditions to avoid | <p>Chips, fines, dust and molten metal are considerably more reactive with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water: Slowly generates flammable/explosive hydrogen gas and heat. Generation rate is greatly increased with smaller particles (e.g., fines and dusts). Molten metal can react violently/explosively with water or moisture, particularly when the water is entrapped. • Heat: Oxidizes at a rate dependent upon temperature and particle size. • Strong oxidizers: Violent reaction with considerable heat generation. Can react explosively with nitrates (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fertilizers containing nitrate) when heated or molten. • Acids and alkalis: Reacts to generate flammable/explosive hydrogen gas. Generation rate is greatly increased with smaller particles (e.g., fines and dusts). • Halogenated compounds: Many halogenated hydrocarbons, including halogenated fire extinguishing agents, can react violently with finely divided or molten aluminum. • Iron oxide (rust) and other metal oxides (e.g., copper and lead oxides): A violent thermite reaction generating considerable heat can occur. Reaction with aluminum fines and dusts requires only very weak ignition sources for initiation. Molten aluminum can react violently with iron oxide without external ignition source. • Iron powder and water: Explosive reaction forming hydrogen gas when heated above 1470°F (800°C). |
| Hazardous polymerization | Will not occur. |

11. Toxicological Information

Health effects associated with ingredients

Aluminum dust/fines and fumes: Low health risk by inhalation. Generally considered to be biologically inert (milling, cutting, grinding).

Copper dust/mists: Can cause irritation of the eyes, mucous membranes, skin, and respiratory tract. Chronic overexposures: Can cause reduction in the number of red blood cells (anemia), skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes) and hair discoloration.

Nickel dust and fume: Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Eye contact: Can cause inflammation of the eyes and eyelids (conjunctivitis). Skin contact: Can cause sensitization and allergic contact dermatitis. Chronic overexposures: Can cause perforation of the nasal septum, inflammation of the nasal passages (sinusitis), respiratory sensitization, asthma and scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Nickel alloys IARC/NTP: Reviewed and not recommended for listing by NTP. Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B).

Manganese dust or fumes: Chronic overexposures: Can cause inflammation of the lung tissues, scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), central nervous system damage, Secondary Parkinson's Disease and reproductive harm in males.

Chromium dust and fumes: Can cause irritation of eye, skin and respiratory tract. Metallic chromium and trivalent chromium: Not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans by IARC.

Lead dust or fume: Can cause irritation of eyes and upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause nausea and muscle cramps. Chronic overexposures: Can cause weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), abdominal cramps, gastrointestinal tract effects, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, damage to the blood forming organs, blood cell damage and reproductive harm. Can cause reduced fertility and fetal toxicity in pregnant women. IARC/NTP: Listed as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B).

Health effects associated with compounds formed during processing

The following could be expected if welded, remelted or otherwise processed at elevated temperatures:

Alumina (aluminum oxide): Low health risk by inhalation. Generally considered to be biologically inert.

Copper fume: Can cause irritation of the eyes, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise).

Nickel compounds: Associated with lung cancer, cancer of the vocal cords and nasal cancer. IARC/NTP: Listed as "known to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1).

Magnesium oxide fumes: Can cause irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise).

Iron oxide: Chronic overexposures: Can cause benign lung disease (siderosis). Ingestion: Can cause irritation of gastrointestinal tract, bleeding, changes in the pH of the body fluids (metabolic acidosis) and liver damage.

Manganese oxide fumes: Can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause metal fume fever (nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise).

Chromium (III) compounds: Can cause irritation of eye, skin and respiratory tract. IARC/NTP: Not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans by IARC.

Hexavalent chromium compounds (Chromium VI): Can cause irritation of eye, skin and respiratory tract. Skin contact: Can cause irritant dermatitis, allergic reactions and skin ulcers. Chronic overexposures: Can cause perforation of the nasal septum, respiratory sensitization, asthma, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), lung damage, kidney damage, lung cancer, nasal cancer and cancer of the gastrointestinal tract. IARC/NTP: Listed as "known to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 1).

Lead (inorganic compounds): IARC/NTP: Listed as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as probably carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2A).

Welding, plasma arc cutting, and arc spray metalizing can generate ozone.

Ozone: Can cause irritation of eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause shortness of breath, tightness of chest, headache, cough, nausea and narrowing of airways. Effects are reversible on cessation of exposure. Acute overexposures (high concentrations): Can cause respiratory distress, respiratory tract damage, bleeding and the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema). Effects can be delayed up to 1-2 hours. Additional information: Studies (inhalation) with experimental animals have found genetic damage, reproductive harm, blood cell damage, lung damage and death.

Welding fumes: IARC/NTP: Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B). Additional information: In one study, occupational asthma was associated with exposures to fumes from aluminum welding.

Plasma arc cutting of aluminum can generate oxides of nitrogen.

Oxides of nitrogen (NO and NO₂): Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen (methemoglobin). Can cause cough, shortness of breath, accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) and death. Effects can be delayed up to 2-3 weeks.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂): Chronic overexposures: Can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis).

Component analysis - LD50 No information available for product.

Components

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Iron (7439-89-6) | Oral LD50 Rat 984 mg/kg |
| Magnesium (7439-95-4) | Oral LD50 Rat 230 mg/kg |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Oral LD50 Rat 9 g/kg |
| Nickel† (7440-02-0) | Oral LD50 Rat >9000 mg/kg |

Compounds Formed During Processing

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

| | |
|--|--|
| Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1) | Oral LD50 Rat >5000 mg/kg |
| Iron oxide (1309-37-1) | Oral LD50 Rat >10000 mg/kg |
| Nitric oxide (10102-43-9) | Inhalation LC50 Rat 1068 mg/m ³ 4 h |
| Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0) | Inhalation LC50 Rat 88 ppm 4 h; Inhalation LC50 Rat 165 mg/m ³ 4 h; Inhalation LC50 Rat 220 mg/m ³ 1 h |

Compounds Formed During Processing

Toxicology Data - Selected LD50s and LC50s

Ozone (10028-15-6)

Inhalation LC50 Rat 4800 ppb 4 h

Carcinogenicity

No information available for product.

Components

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Carcinogens

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Chromium (7440-47-3)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Lead† (7439-92-1)

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Nickel‡ (7440-02-0)

A5 - Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen

IARC - Group 2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)

Nickel‡ (7440-02-0)

Monograph 49 [1990]; Supplement 7 [1987]

NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Report on Carcinogens - Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogens

Lead† (7439-92-1)

Reasonably Anticipated To Be A Human Carcinogen

Compounds Formed During Processing

ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - Carcinogens

Aluminum oxide (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Chromium (III) compounds (CASNo. Not available)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Chromium (VI) compounds, certain water insoluble forms (CASNo. Not available)

A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

Chromium (VI) compounds, water soluble forms (CASNo. Not available)

A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

Iron oxide (1309-37-1)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Lead compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available)

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Magnesium oxide (1309-48-4)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available)

A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Ozone (10028-15-6)

A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

IARC - Group 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans)

Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9)

Monograph 49 [1990] (evaluated as a group)

Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available)

Monograph 49 [1990] (evaluated as a group)

IARC - Group 2A (Probably Carcinogenic to Humans)

Lead compounds, inorganic (CASNo. Not available)

Monograph 87 [2006]; Supplement 7 [1987] (Lead & inorganic lead compounds evaluated as Group 2B on Suppl 7. Now as Group 2A on Monograph 87.)

NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Report on Carcinogens - Known Human Carcinogens

Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9)

Known Human Carcinogen

Nickel compounds, insoluble (CASNo. Not available)

Known Human Carcinogen

U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Carcinogens (1910.1001 to 1910.1096)

Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9)

Workers exposed to Cr(VI) are at an increased risk of developing lung cancer - see 29 CFR 1910.1026

12. Ecological Information

General Product Information No information available for product.

Ecotoxicity

Components

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data

Copper (7440-50-8)

72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.0426 - 0.0535 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.031 - 0.054 mg/L [static]

Nickel‡ (7440-02-0)

72 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.18 mg/L; 96 Hr EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata: 0.174 - 0.311 mg/L [static]

Ecotoxicity

Components

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Copper (7440-50-8) | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 0.0068 - 0.0156 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: <0.3 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 0.2 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.052 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 1.25 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.3 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.8 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Poecilia reticulata: 0.112 mg/L [flow-through] |
| Iron (7439-89-6) | 96 Hr LC50 Morone saxatilis: 13.6 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.56 mg/L [semi-static] |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 0.44 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1.17 mg/L [flow-through]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 1.32 mg/L [static] |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | 96 Hr LC50 Brachydanio rerio: >100 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 1.3 mg/L [semi-static]; 96 Hr LC50 Cyprinus carpio: 10.4 mg/L [static] |

Ecotoxicity - Water Flea Data

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Copper (7440-50-8) | 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 0.03 mg/L [Static] |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | 48 Hr EC50 water flea: 600 µg/L |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: >100 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 1 mg/L [Static] |

Compounds Formed During Processing

Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish Species Data

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9) | 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 36.2 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 7.6 mg/L |
|--------------------------------------|---|

Ecotoxicity - Water Flea Data

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chromium (VI) compounds (18540-29-9) | 24 Hr EC50 water flea: 435 µg/L |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

Environmental Fate No data available for product.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal instructions Reuse or recycle material whenever possible. If reuse or recycling is not possible, disposal must be made according to local or governmental regulations.

Waste codes RCRA Status: Not federally regulated in the U.S. if disposed of "as is."
RCRA waste codes other than described here may apply depending on use of the product. Status must be determined at the point of waste generation. Refer to 40 CFR 261 or state equivalent in the U.S. TCLP testing is recommended for chromium and lead.

14. Transport Information

General Shipping Information

Basic shipping description:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| UN number | - |
| Proper shipping name | Not regulated |
| Hazard class | - |
| Packing group | - |

General Shipping Notes

- When "Not regulated", enter the proper freight classification, MSDS Number and Product Name onto the shipping paperwork.

15. Regulatory Information

US federal regulations In reference to Title VI of the Clean Air Act of 1990, this material does not contain nor was it manufactured using ozone-depleting chemicals.
All electrical equipment must be suitable for use in hazardous atmospheres involving aluminum powder in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.307. The National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, contains guidelines for determining the type and design of equipment and installation which will meet this requirement.

Components

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | 5000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers); 2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers) |
|----------------------|--|

Components

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Copper (7440-50-8) | 5000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers); 2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers) |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | 10 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers); 4.54 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers) |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | 100 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers); 45.4 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is larger than 100 micrometers) |

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | 1.0 % de minimis concentration (dust or fume only) |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | 1.0 % de minimis concentration |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | 1.0 % de minimis concentration |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | 0.1 % Supplier notification limit; 0.1 % de minimis concentration (when contained in stainless steel, brass, or bronze) |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | 1.0 % de minimis concentration |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | 0.1 % de minimis concentration |

U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - PBT Chemical Listing

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | 100 lb RT (this lower threshold does not apply to lead when it is contained in stainless steel, brass or bronze alloy) |
|-------------------|--|

State regulations

Components

U.S. - California - 8 CCR Section 339 - Director's List of Hazardous Substances

| | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | Present |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | Present |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | Present |
| Iron (7439-89-6) | Present |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | Present |
| Magnesium (7439-95-4) | Present |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Present |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | Present |

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | carcinogen, initial date 10/1/92 |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | carcinogen, initial date 10/1/89 |

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | developmental toxicity, initial date 2/27/87 |
|-------------------|--|

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | female reproductive toxicity, initial date 2/27/87 |
|-------------------|--|

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | male reproductive toxicity, initial date 2/27/87 |
|-------------------|--|

U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | Present |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | Present |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | Teratogen |
| Magnesium (7439-95-4) | Present |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Present |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | Carcinogen; Extraordinarily hazardous |

U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | Present (dust) |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | Present |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | Present (dust, fume, and mist) |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | Carcinogen (elemental, inorganic, fume, and dust) |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Present |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | Carcinogen |

State regulations

Components

U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | sn 0054 |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | sn 0432 |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | sn 0528 |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | sn 1096 |
| Magnesium (7439-95-4) | sn 1136 |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | sn 1155 (dust and fume) |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | sn 1341 (dust and fume) |

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | Present |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | Present |

U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Aluminum (7429-90-5) | Environmental hazard |
| Chromium (7440-47-3) | Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance |
| Copper (7440-50-8) | Environmental hazard (dust and fume) |
| Lead† (7439-92-1) | Environmental hazard |
| Magnesium (7439-95-4) | Present |
| Manganese (7439-96-5) | Environmental hazard |
| Nickel‡ (7440-02-0) | Environmental hazard; Special hazardous substance |

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Hazard categories | Immediate Hazard - Yes, If particulates/fumes generated during processing |
| | Delayed Hazard - Yes, If particulates/fumes generated during processing |
| | Fire Hazard - No |
| | Pressure Hazard - No |
| | Reactivity Hazard - Yes, If molten |

Inventory status

| Country(s) or region | Inventory name | On inventory (yes/no)* |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Australia | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Yes |
| Canada | Domestic Substances List (DSL) | Yes |
| Canada | Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) | No |
| China | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | Yes |
| Europe | European Inventory of New and Existing Chemicals (EINECS) | Yes |
| Europe | European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) | No |
| Japan | Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) | No |
| Korea | Existing Chemicals List (ECL) | Yes |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Inventory | No |
| Philippines | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | Yes |
| United States & Puerto Rico | Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | Yes |

A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Inventory information | Japan - ENCS Inventory: Pure metals are not specifically listed by CAS or ENCS number. The class of compounds for each of these metals is listed on the ENCS inventory. |
|------------------------------|---|

16. Other Information

MSDS History

Origination date: March 16, 1990
Supersedes: March 29, 2007
Revision date: April 28, 2010

MSDS Status

April 28, 2010: New format.
March 29, 2007: Change(s) in Section: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
March 15, 2004: Change(s) in Section: 2, 3 and 8. Addition of Silver for alloy 201.
December 12, 2003: Reviewed on a periodic basis in accordance with Alcoa policy. Change(s) in Section: 1 and 8

Prepared By

Hazardous Materials Control Committee
Preparer: Jon N. Peace, 412-553-2293/Robert W. Barr, 412-553-2618/Jim Perriello, 480-278-6928

MSDS System Number 115671

Material name: REMELT INGOT AND CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTS, 2xx.x SERIES ALLOYS

0683 Version #: 05 Revision date: 04-28-2010 Print date: 04-28-2010

ALCOA MSDS US

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Other information

- Guide to Occupational Exposure Values 2009, Compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
- Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices, Sixth Edition, 1991, Compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc. (ACGIH).
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, February 2004.
- Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, Sax, N. Irving, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Inc., 1984.
- Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology: Volume II: Toxicology, 4th ed., 1994, Patty, F. A.; edited by Clayton, G. D. and Clayton, F. E.: New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- expub, Expert Publishing, LLC., www.expub.com
- Aluminum Association's Bulletin F-1, "Guidelines for Handling Aluminum Fines Generated During Various Aluminum Fabricating Operations." The Aluminum Association, 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600, Arlington, Virginia 22209, www.aluminum.org.
- Aluminum Association, "Guidelines for Handling Molten Aluminum, The Aluminum Association, 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600, Arlington, Virginia 22209, www.aluminum.org.
- NFPA 65, Standard for Processing and Finishing of Aluminum (NFPA phone: 800-344-3555)
- NFPA 651, Standard for Manufacture of Aluminum and Magnesium Powder
- NFPA 70, Standard for National Electrical Code (Electrical Equipment, Grounding and Bonding)
- NFPA 77, Standard for Static Electricity

Key/Legend:

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACGIH | American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists |
| AICS | Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances |
| CAS | Chemical Abstract Services |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CPR | Cardio-pulmonary Resuscitation |
| DOT | Department of Transportation |
| DSL | Domestic Substances List (Canada) |
| EC | Effective Concentration |
| ED | Effective Dose |
| EINECS | European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances |
| ENCS | Japan - Existing and New Chemical Substances |
| EWC | European Waste Catalogue |
| EPA | Environmental Protective Agency |
| IARC | International Agency for Research on Cancer |
| LC | Lethal Concentration |
| LD | Lethal Dose |
| MAK | Maximum Workplace Concentration (Germany) "maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentration" |
| NDSL | Non-Domestic Substances List (Canada) |
| NIOSH | National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health |
| NTP | National Toxicology Program |
| OEL | Occupational Exposure Limit |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| PIN | Product Identification Number |
| PMCC | Pensky Marten Closed Cup |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| SARA | Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act |
| SIMDUT | Système d'Information sur les Matières Dangereuses Utilisées au Travail |
| STEL | Short Term Exposure Limit |
| TCLP | Toxic Chemicals Leachate Program |
| TDG | Transportation of Dangerous Goods |
| TLV | Threshold Limit Value |
| TSCA | Toxic Substances Control Act |
| TWA | Time Weighted Average |
| WHMIS | Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System |
| m | meter, cm centimeter, mm millimeter, in inch, |
| g | gram, kg kilogram, lb pound, µg microgram, |
| ppm | parts per million, ft feet |

*** End of MSDS ***

Disclaimer

The information in the sheet was written based on the best knowledge and experience currently available.

REMELT INGOT AND CAST ALUMINUM PRODUCTS, 2xx.x SERIES ALLOYS

WARNING

Non-combustible as supplied. Small chips, fine turnings and dust from processing may be readily ignitable.

Explosion/fire hazards may be present when: Dust or fines are dispersed in air; Chips, fines or dust 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 fume from processing: Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization and allergic contact dermatitis.

Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding): Chronic overexposures: Can cause skin abnormalities, reduction in the number of red blood cells, scarring of the lungs, respiratory sensitization, central nervous system damage, secondary Parkinson's disease and reproductive harm.

Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g., welding, melting): Acute overexposures: Can cause metal fume fever, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs and reduced ability of the blood to carry oxygen. Chronic overexposures: Can cause respiratory sensitization, scarring of the lungs and lung cancer.

FIRST AID

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Eye contact | Dust and fumes from processing: Rinse eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician. |
| Skin contact | Dust and fumes from processing: Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. |
| Inhalation | Dust and fumes from processing: Remove to fresh air. Check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide cardiopulmonary resuscitation for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician. |

FIRE FIGHTING

Suitable extinguishing media Use Class D extinguishing agents on fines, dust or molten metal. Use coarse water spray on chips and turnings.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons DO NOT USE halogenated extinguishing agents on small chips/fines. DO NOT USE water in fighting fires around molten metal. These fire extinguishing agents will react with the burning material.

SPILL PROCEDURES

Spill or leak procedure Collect scrap for recycling.
If molten: Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Allow the spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Keep material dry. Avoid generating dust. Avoid contact with sharp edges or heated metal. Hot and cold aluminum are not visually different. Hot aluminum does not necessarily glow red.

See Alcoa Material Safety Data Sheet No. 683 for more information about use and disposal.
Emergency Phone: (412) 553-4001.

Contains:

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Aluminum | 7429-90-5 |
| Copper | 7440-50-8 |
| Nickel‡ | 7440-02-0 |
| Magnesium | 7439-95-4 |
| Iron | 7439-89-6 |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 |
| Chromium | 7440-47-3 |
| Lead† | 7439-92-1 |

Alcoa Inc.

201 Isabella Street, Pittsburgh PA 15212-5858 United States

