



# Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: COIL AND SHEET - BARE AND COATED

ID: 1088

## \*\*\* Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification \*\*\*

**Chemical Formula:** Mixture

**Product Use:** Various fabricated aluminum parts and products.

**Other Designations:** Alloys 0333, 1050, 1350, 1100, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3105, 5005, 5042, 5050, 5052, 5082, 5083, 5086, 5182, 5454, 5754, 6061

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**Manufacturer/Supplier**

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**Emergency Information:**

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**Website:**

For a current MSDS, refer to Alcoa websites: [www.alcoa.com](http://www.alcoa.com) or Internally at [my.alcoa.com](http://my.alcoa.com) EHS Community

## \*\*\* Section 2 - Hazards Identification \*\*\*

### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Solid, coil or sheet. Various colors. Odorless. Non-combustible as supplied. Small chips, fine turnings and dust from processing may be readily ignitable.

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

- \* Dust or fines are dispersed in the air.
- \* Chips, dust or fines are in contact with water.
- \* Dust or fines are in contact with certain metal oxides (e.g. rust).
- \* Molten metal is in contact with water/moisture or certain metal oxides.

Dust and fume from processing can cause irritation of eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract and metal fume fever. Combustion of the coatings can generate toxic and irritating gases.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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.

The health effects listed below are not likely to occur unless processing of this product generates dust or fumes.

**Eyes** Dust or fume from processing: Can cause irritation.

**Skin** Dust or fume from processing: Can cause irritation.

**Inhalation**

Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding): Can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract.

**Chronic overexposures:** Can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), 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 the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) severe irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise (metal fume fever). **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause respiratory sensitization, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), lung cancer and kidney damage. Effects can be delayed up to 24 hours.

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## Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Hazard

Product as shipped: Does not present any cancer or reproductive hazards..

Dust and fumes from mechanical processing: Can present a cancer hazard (lead). Can present a reproductive hazard (lead, manganese).

Dust and fumes from welding or elevated temperature processing: Can present a cancer hazard (lead compounds, hexavalent chromium compounds, welding fumes). Can present a reproductive hazard (lead, manganese).

## Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure to Product, Components or Compounds Formed During Processing

Dust or fume from processing: Asthma, chronic lung disease, skin rashes and secondary Parkinson's disease.

### \*\*\* Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients \*\*\*

Complete composition is provided below and may include some components classified as non-hazardous.

CAS #	Component	Percent
7429-90-5	Aluminum	>82
7439-95-4	Magnesium	<5
7439-96-5	Manganese	<1.5
7439-89-6	Iron	<1
7440-21-3	Silicon	<1
7440-47-3	Chromium	<0.35
Not Available	Coatings*	0-10
Not Available	Lead pigments	0-1.5

## Component Related Regulatory Information

Some component information may be found under the following: Lead.

## Component Information

\* Coatings include vinyl, epoxy, polyester, siliconized polyester, acrylic, fluorocarbons, polyurethane, petrolatum, chromium conversion and titanium conversion. Some coatings contain lead pigments.

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

### \*\*\* Section 4 - First Aid Measures \*\*\*

#### First Aid: Eyes

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

#### First Aid: Skin

Dust or fume from processing: Wash skin with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists.

#### First Aid: Inhalation

Dust or fume from processing: Remove to fresh air. If unconscious or severely injured, check for clear airway, breathing and presence of pulse. Perform CPR if there is no pulse or respiration. Consult a physician.

### \*\*\* Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures \*\*\*

## Flammable/Combustible Properties

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

## Fire/Explosion

May be a potential hazard under the following conditions:

\* Dust or fines dispersed in the air can 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, dust or fines in contact with water can generate flammable/explosive hydrogen gas. Hydrogen gas could present an explosion hazard in confined or poorly ventilated spaces.

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\* Dust or fines in contact with certain metal oxides (e.g., rust). A thermite reaction, with considerable heat generation, can be initiated by a weak ignition source.

\* Molten metal in contact with water/moisture or other metal oxides (e.g., rust, copper oxide). Moisture entrapped by molten metal can be explosive. Contact of molten aluminum with other 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

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

## Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

DO NOT USE:

\* Halogenated agents on small chips, dusts or fines.

\* Water around molten metal.

These agents will react with the burning material.

## Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

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

## \* \* \* Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures \* \* \*

### Small/Large Spill

Collect scrap for recycling. *If molten:* Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. Do not use shovels or hand tools to halt the flow of molten aluminum. Allow the spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

## \* \* \* Section 7 - Handling and Storage \* \* \*

### Handling/Storage

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 these products includes operations where dust or 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. Cover and reseal partially empty containers. Use non-sparking handling equipment. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during 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. 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. Do not use compressed air to remove settled material from floors, beams or equipment.

### Requirements for Remelting of Scrap Material and/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 and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated and rust free. Molds and ladles must be preheated or oiled prior to casting. Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g., concrete) should be specially coated.

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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 or heavy items such as ingot 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 internal metal temperature of the coldest item of the batch to 400°F and then hold at that temperature for 6 hours.

## \*\*\* Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection \*\*\*

### Engineering Controls

If dust or fumes are generated through processing: Use with adequate explosion-proof ventilation to meet the limits listed in Section 8, Exposure Guidelines.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### Respiratory Protection

If dust or 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, Exposure Guidelines. Suggested respiratory protection: N100, acid gas cartridge if hydrogen chloride or hydrogen fluoride are generated

**Eye Protection** Wear safety glasses/goggles to avoid eye injury.

**Skin Protection** Wear appropriate gloves to avoid any skin injury.

#### General

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

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).

### Exposure Guidelines

#### A: General Product Information

Alcoa recommends an Occupational Exposure Limit for **Chromium (VI) Compounds [both soluble and insoluble forms]** of 0.25 ug/m<sup>3</sup> TWA as chromium.

Alcoa recommends Occupational Exposure Limits for **Manganese** of 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total particulate) and 0.02 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction).

Alcoa recommends an Occupational Exposure Limit for **Hydrogen Fluoride** of 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA and 4.9 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEL.

#### B: Component Exposure Limits

##### Aluminum (7429-90-5)

ACGIH 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

OSHA 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

##### Manganese (7439-96-5)

ACGIH 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

OSHA 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling (fume)

##### Silicon (7440-21-3)

OSHA 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

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## Chromium (7440-47-3)

ACGIH 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

OSHA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

## Lead pigments (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (related to Lead)

OSHA 50 µg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Pb); 30 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Action Level (as Pb, Poison - see 29 CFR 1910.1025) (related to Lead)

## C: Exposure Limits for Additional Compounds Which May Be Formed During Processing

### Alumina (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)

ACGIH 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction) (related to Aluminum insoluble compounds)

OSHA 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

### Magnesium oxide fume (1309-48-4)

ACGIH 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (inhalable fraction)

OSHA 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (total particulate)

### Manganese compounds, inorganic (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Mn)

OSHA 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling (as Mn)

### Iron oxide (1309-37-1)

ACGIH 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (respirable fraction)

OSHA 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### Chromium (II) compounds (Not Available)

OSHA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr)

### Chromium (III) compounds (as Cr) (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr)

OSHA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr)

### Chromium (VI) compounds- water soluble (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr)

### Chromium (VI) compounds (certain water insoluble forms) (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr)

OSHA 2.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Action Level (as Cr.); 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (as Cr, Cancer hazard - See 29 CFR 1910.1026)

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

OSHA 2.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> Action Level; 5 µg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA (Cancer hazard - See 29 CFR 1910.1026)

### Ozone (10028-15-6)

ACGIH 0.05 ppm TWA (heavy work); 0.08 ppm TWA (moderate work); 0.10 ppm TWA (light work); 0.20 ppm TWA (heavy, moderate or light workloads, <=2 hours)

OSHA 0.1 ppm TWA; 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA

### Hydrogen chloride (7647-01-0)

ACGIH 2 ppm Ceiling

OSHA 5 ppm Ceiling; 7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling

### Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)

ACGIH 0.5 ppm TWA (as F)

ACGIH 2 ppm Ceiling (as F)

ACGIH Skin - potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous route

OSHA 3 ppm TWA

\*\*\* Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties \*\*\*

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<b>Physical State:</b> Solid: coil, sheet	<b>Appearance:</b> Various colors
<b>Boiling Point:</b> Not applicable	<b>Melting Point:</b> Range: generally 900-1200°F (482-649°C)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b> Not applicable	<b>Vapor Density:</b> Not applicable
<b>Solubility in Water:</b> None	<b>Specific Gravity:</b> See Density
<b>Density:</b> Range: generally 2.63-3.12 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (0.095-0.113 lb/in <sup>3</sup> )	<b>pH Level:</b> Not applicable
<b>Odor:</b> Odorless	<b>Odor Threshold:</b> Not applicable
<b>Octanol-Water Coefficient:</b> Not applicable	

## \*\*\* Section 10 - Chemical Stability & Reactivity Information \*\*\*

### Stability

Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transportation as shipped.

### Conditions to Avoid

Chips, fines, dust and molten metal are considerably more reactive with the following:

- \* **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) particularly 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 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:** An explosive reaction forming hydrogen gas occurs when heated above 1470°F (800°C). 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.

### Hazardous Decomposition

Combustion products of coatings include lead compounds, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorinated hydrocarbons and partially oxidized hydrocarbons.

## \*\*\* Section 11 - Toxicological Information \*\*\*

### Health Effects Associated with Individual Ingredients

**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 and other gastrointestinal tract effects, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, damage to 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)\*.

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

**Chromium dust and mist** Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. **Chromium and trivalent chromium** IARC/NTP: Listed as "unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans" by IARC (Group 3).

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**Silicon, inert dusts** Chronic overexposures: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of the airways.

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

## Health Effects Associated with Individual Compounds Formed During Processing

(The following could be expected if welded, remelted or otherwise processed at elevated temperatures.)

**Hexavalent chromium (Chrome VI)** Can cause irritation of eyes, 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)\*.

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

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

**Silica, amorphous** Acute overexposures: Can cause dryness of eyes, nose and upper respiratory tract.

**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.

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

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 with experimental animals by inhalation 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.

Combustion of the coatings can generate **Hydrogen chloride** or **Hydrogen fluoride** gases.

**Hydrogen chloride gas** Can cause severe irritation and corrosive burns of eyes, skin and upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema).

**Hydrogen fluoride gas** Can cause severe irritation of eyes, mucous membranes, skin and respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause cough, shock, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) and death. Effects can be delayed up to 24 hours.

## Acute Toxicity of Ingredients/Formed Compounds

**A: General Product Information** No information available for product.

### B: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

**Magnesium (7439-95-4)** Oral LD50 Rat: 230 mg/kg

**Manganese (7439-96-5)** Oral LD50 Rat: 9 g/kg

**Iron (7439-89-6)** Oral LD50 Rat: 984 mg/kg

**Silicon (7440-21-3)** Oral LD50 Rat: 3160 mg/kg

### C: Formed Compound Toxicity - LD50s/LC50s

**Alumina (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)** Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg

**Iron oxide (1309-37-1)** Oral LD50 Rat: >10000 mg/kg

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**Ozone (10028-15-6)**

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 4800 ppb/4H

**Hydrogen chloride (7647-01-0)**

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 3124 ppm/1H; Oral LD50 Rat: 700 mg/kg; Dermal LD50 Rabbit: >5010 mg/kg

**Hydrogen fluoride (7664-39-3)**

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 850 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/1H; Inhalation LC50 Rat: 1276 ppm/1H

**Carcinogenicity of Ingredients**

**A: Ingredient Carcinogenicity - IARC/NTP**

Component	CAS	IARC 1	IARC 2A	IARC 2B	IARC 3	IARC 4	NTP K	NTP RA
Chromium	7440-47-3	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lead pigments (related to Lead)	Not Available	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

**B: Ingredient Carcinogenicity - ACGIH**

**Aluminum (7429-90-5)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Chromium (7440-47-3)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Lead pigments (Not Available)**

ACGIH A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (related to Lead)

**C: Ingredient References**

**Chromium (7440-47-3)**

IARC Monograph 49 [1990] (listed under Chromium and Chromium compounds), Supplement 7 [1987]

**Carcinogenicity of Compounds Formed During Processing**

**A: Formed Compound Carcinogenicity - IARC/NTP**

Component	CAS	IARC 1	IARC 2A	IARC 2B	IARC 3	IARC 4	NTP K	NTP RA
Iron oxide	1309-37-1	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Chromium (III) compounds (as Cr)	Not Available	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Chromium (VI) compounds (certain water insoluble forms)	Not Available	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Welding fumes (NOC)	Not Available	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

**B: Formed Compound Carcinogenicity - ACGIH**

**Alumina (non-fibrous) (1344-28-1)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (related to Aluminum insoluble compounds)

**Magnesium oxide fume (1309-48-4)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Iron oxide (1309-37-1)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Chromium (III) compounds (as Cr) (Not Available)**

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

**Chromium (VI) compounds- water soluble (Not Available)**

ACGIH A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen

**Chromium (VI) compounds (certain water insoluble forms) (Not Available)**

ACGIH A1 - Confirmed Human Carcinogen



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## Ozone (10028-15-6)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

## Hydrogen chloride (7647-01-0)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

### C: Formed Compound References

#### Iron oxide (1309-37-1)

IARC Supplement 7 [1987], Monograph 1 [1972]

#### Chromium (III) compounds (as Cr) (Not Available)

IARC Monograph 49 [1990] (listed under Chromium and Chromium compounds),  
Supplement 7 [1987]

#### Chromium (VI) compounds (certain water insoluble forms) (Not Available)

IARC Monograph 49 [1990] (evaluated as a group)

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

IARC Monograph 49 [1990] (evaluated as a group)

#### Welding fumes (NOC) (Not Available)

IARC Monograph 49 [1990]

#### Hydrogen chloride (7647-01-0)

IARC Monograph 54 [1992]

### Descriptions of IARC and NTP Classifications

**IARC 1:** The agent is carcinogenic to humans. There is sufficient evidence that a causal relationship existed between exposure to the agent and human cancer.

**IARC 2A:** The agent is probably carcinogenic to humans. Generally includes agents for which there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.

**IARC 2B:** The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Generally includes agents for which there is limited evidence in humans and less than sufficient evidence in experimental animals.

**IARC 3:** The agent is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Generally includes agents for which there is inadequate evidence in humans and inadequate or limited evidence in experimental animals.

**IARC 4:** The agent is probably not carcinogenic to humans. Generally includes agents for which there is evidence suggesting lack of carcinogenicity in humans and in experimental animals.

**NTP K:** Known to be a human carcinogen.

**NTP RA:** Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

## \* \* \* Section 12 - Ecological Information \* \* \*

### Ecotoxicity

**A: General Product Information** No information available for product.

#### **B: Component Analysis - Ecotoxicity - Aquatic Toxicity**

**Iron (7439-89-6)** 96 Hr LC50 *Morone saxatilis*: 13.6 mg/L [static]

#### **Lead pigments (Not Available)**

96 Hr LC50 *Pimephales promelas*: 6.5 mg/L (related to Lead)

48 Hr EC50 water flea: 600 µg/L (related to Lead)

**Environmental Fate** No information available for product.

## \* \* \* Section 13 - Disposal Considerations \* \* \*

**Disposal Instructions** Reuse or recycle material whenever possible.

### **US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions**

#### **A: General Product Information**

If reuse or recycle is not possible, then characterize in accordance with applicable regulations (40 CFR 261 or state equivalent in the U.S.) prior to disposal. TCLP testing is recommended for chromium and lead.

#### **B: Component Waste Numbers**

RCRA waste codes other than described under Section A may apply depending on use of product. Refer to 40 CFR 261 or state equivalent in the U.S.

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## \*\*\* Section 14 - Transportation Information \*\*\*

### Special Transportation

	PSN #1	PSN #2	PSN #3	PSN #4
Notes:	(1)			
UN NA Number:	-			
Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated			
Hazard Class:	-			
Packing Group:	-			
RQ:	-			
Other - Tech Name:	-			
Other - Marine Pollutant:	-			

### Notes:

- (1) When "Not regulated", enter the proper freight classification, "MSDS Number", and "Product Name" on the shipping paperwork.

Canadian Controlled Products Regulation PIN:	Not regulated
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## \*\*\* Section 15 - Regulatory Information \*\*\*

### US Federal Regulations

#### A: General Product Information

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 that will meet this requirement.

#### B: Component Analysis

This material contains one or more of the following chemicals required to be identified under SARA Section 302 (40 CFR 355 Appendix A), SARA Section 313 (40 CFR 372.65) and/or CERCLA (40 CFR 302.4).

##### Aluminum (7429-90-5)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration (dust or fume only)

##### Manganese (7439-96-5)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration

##### Chromium (7440-47-3)

CERCLA: 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 pigments (Not Available)

SARA 313: 0.1 % Supplier notification limit; 0.1 % de minimis concentration (when contained in stainless steel, brass, or bronze) (related to Lead)

CERCLA: 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) (related to Lead)

#### SARA 311/312 Physical and Health Hazard Categories:

**Immediate (acute) Health Hazard:** Yes, if particulates/fumes generated during processing.

**Delayed (chronic) Health Hazard:** Yes, if particulates/fumes generated during processing.

**Fire Hazard:** No

**Sudden Release of Pressure:** No

**Reactive:** Yes, if molten

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: COIL AND SHEET - BARE AND COATED

ID: 1088

## State Regulations

### A: General Product Information

PENNSYLVANIA "Special Hazardous Substance": Chromium compounds, hexavalent.

Chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer: Chromium (hexavalent compounds), Lead compounds

Chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects: Lead, inorganic compounds

### B: Component Analysis - State

The following components appear on one or more of the following state hazardous substances lists:

Component	CAS #	CA	FL	MA	MN	NJ	PA
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnesium	7439-95-4	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Manganese	7439-96-5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Iron	7439-89-6	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Silicon	7440-21-3	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chromium	7440-47-3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead pigments ('related to Lead)	Not Available	Yes <sup>1</sup>	No	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>	Yes <sup>1</sup>

The following statement(s) are provided under the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65):

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer.

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the state of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects.

## Other Regulations

**A: General Product Information** Material meets the criteria for inclusion in WHMIS Hazard Class D2A.

### B: Component Analysis - WHMIS IDL

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List:

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1 %
Manganese	7439-96-5	1 %
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.1 %
Lead pigments	Not Available	0.1 % (related to Lead, elemental)

### C: Component Analysis - Inventory

Component	CAS #	TSCA	DSL	EINECS	AUST.	MITI
Aluminum	7429-90-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Magnesium	7439-95-4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Manganese	7439-96-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Iron	7439-89-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Silicon	7440-21-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Chromium	7440-47-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

## Inventory information

**MITI Inventory:** Pure metals are not specifically listed by CAS or MITI number on the MITI Inventory. However, the class of compounds for each of these metals is listed.

## \*\*\* Section 16 - Other Information \*\*\*

## MSDS History

Original: April 17, 2000

Supersedes: January 25, 2005

Revised: June 9, 2008

# Material Safety Data Sheet

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## MSDS Status

06/09/2008: Reviewed on a periodic basis in accordance with Alcoa policy. Changes in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

01/25/2005: Changes in Sections 1, 3, 4, 9 and 15.

02/26/2004: Reviewed on a periodic basis in accordance with Alcoa policy. Changes in Sections 3 and 8.

04/17/2000: New MSDS

## Prepared By

Hazardous Materials Control Committee

Preparer: Stephanie Williams, 412-553-1479/Jon N. Peace, 412-553-2293

## MSDS System Number

153160

## Other Information

\* 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](http://www.aluminum.org).

\* Aluminum Association, "Guidelines for Handling Molten Aluminum, The Aluminum Association, 1525 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600, Arlington, Virginia 22209, [www.aluminum.org](http://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

\* Guide to Occupational Exposure Values-2008, 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.

\* 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, [www.expub.com](http://www.expub.com), Expert Publishing, LLC.

## Key-Legend:

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
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
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC <sub>50</sub>	Lethal concentration (50 percent kill)
LC <sub>Lo</sub>	Lowest published lethal concentration
LD <sub>50</sub>	Lethal dose (50 percent kill)
LD <sub>Lo</sub>	Lowest published lethal dose
LFL	Lower Flammable Limit
MITI	Ministry of International Trade & Industry
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PIN	Product Identification Number
PSN	Proper Shipping Name
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit

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TCLP	Toxic Chemicals Leachate Program
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
TWA	Time Weighted Average
UFL	Upper Flammable Limit
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
atm	atmosphere
cm	centimeter
g, gm	gram
in	inch
kg	kilogram
lb	pound
m	meter
mg	milligram
ml, ML	milliliter
mm	millimeter
mppcf	million particles per cubic foot
n.o.s.	not otherwise specified
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
psia	pounds per square inch absolute
u	micron
ug	microgram

INFORMATION HEREIN IS GIVEN IN GOOD FAITH AS AUTHORITATIVE AND VALID; HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CAN BE MADE.

This is the end of MSDS # 1088

# COIL AND SHEET - BARE AND COATED



## WARNING

**Physical Hazards:** Small chips, fine turnings and dust may ignite readily. Explosion potential may be present when: (1) dusts or fines are dispersed in the air, (2) fines, dust or molten aluminum are in contact with certain metal oxides (i.e., rust) or (3) chips, fines, dust or molten aluminum are in contact with water or moisture. Combustion of coatings may generate toxic and irritating gases.

**Health Hazards:** Health effects generally expected in cases of overexposures:

EYES: Dust or fume from processing: Can cause irritation.

SKIN: Dust or fume from processing: Can cause irritation.

INHALATION: Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding):

Can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract. **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), 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 the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), severe irritation of the respiratory tract, nausea, fever, chills, shortness of breath and malaise (metal fume fever). **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause respiratory sensitization, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), lung cancer and kidney damage. Effects may be delayed up to 24 hours.

WARNING: Chromium (Hexavalent compounds), Lead and lead compounds are chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer. Lead is known to the State of California to cause reproductive/developmental effects. (Proposition 65).

**Precautions:** Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid generating dust. Wear appropriate eye and skin protection to prevent any injury. Wear appropriate respiratory protection (N100, acid gas if hydrogen chloride or hydrogen fluoride is generated) if concentrations exceed the permissible limits.

**First aid (dust or fume from processing):** EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water or saline for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician. SKIN: Wash with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists. INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If unconscious or severely injured, check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide CPR if there is no pulse or respiration. Consult a physician.

**In case of fire:** Use Class D or dry sand on fines; use coarse water spray on chips, turnings. **DO NOT USE:** Halogenated agents on small chips, dusts or fines, water around molten metal. These agents will react with the burning material.

See Alcoa Material Safety Data Sheet No. 1088 for more information about use and disposal.

Emergency Phone: (412) 553-4001.

INGREDIENTS:	CAS NUMBERS:	INGREDIENTS:	CAS NUMBERS:
Aluminum	(7429-90-5)	Silicon	(7440-21-3)
Magnesium	(7439-95-4)	Chromium	(7440-47-3)
Manganese	(7439-96-5)	Coatings*	--
Iron	(7439-89-6)	Lead pigments	--

\* Include vinyl, epoxy, polyester, siliconized polyester, acrylic, fluorocarbons, polyurethane, petrolatum, chromium conversion and titanium conversion. Some coatings contain lead pigments.

**Alcoa Inc.**

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6/08 1088

