Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ALUMINUM EXTRA LONG SHELLS
Date: MA DE TECH
OCTOBER 29, 1996

Product name & synonyms: Alcan Aluminum Metal,

Ingredients

Material or component:	CAS Number	%	Threshold limit value
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	95.0 - 98.9	For occupational
Silicon (Si)	7440-21-3	0.08 - 1.8	exposure limits
Magnesium (Mg)	7439-95-4	0.05 - 1.3	refer to page 4.
Manganese (Mn)	7439-96-5	0.05 - 1.8	
Chromium (Cr)	7440-47-3	0.05-0.4	

Chromium is contained in certain 3XXX series alloys at levels that range from 0.05 thru 0.40% (See Page Four). Chromium and its compounds are listed in the 3rd Annual Report on Carcinogens, as prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). Their presence in our alloys, however, does not present a carcinogenic or other health concern due to either their low concentrations or the chemical form in which they are present.

		YES	NO
Other chemicals listed as carcinogen or potential carcinogen:	NTP		X
	IARC		X
	OSHA		X

Chemical & Physical Properties

Boiling point: N/A
Melting point: 482 - 660° C depending on alloy
Solubility in water: N/A

% volatile (vol): N/A
Specific gravity (water = 1): 2.5 - 2.9
Vapor pressure (mmHg): N/A

Evaporation rate: N/A
pH: N/A

Appearance and odor: Grey to silvery metallic solid; no odor.

Other: N/A

Fire & Explosion Hazards

Flash point (method): N/A

Autoignition temp: N/A

Flammable limits (%): Lower: N/A Upper: N/A

Extinguishing media: Not a fire hazard except in finely divided form. In case of an aluminum fire, use a class D dry powder extinguisher or dry sand. Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.

Special fire fighting procedures:
Do not use water or halogenated extinguishing media.

Unusual fire & explosion hazards: Molten aluminum may explode upon contact with water. Finely divided aluminum may explode when mixed with halogen acids, halogenated solvents, or ammonium nitrate. Finely divided aluminum reacts with halogen acids, water, and sodium hydroxide to produce hydrogen gas.

Health Effects

Inhalation: Aluminum dusts are considered nuisance particulates, which have little adverse effect on lungs and do not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control. Aluminum fumes generated in melting or welding are considered to be a low health risk. See note on page four.

Skin contact:
N/A

Eye contact:
Aluminum dust may cause abrasions.

Ingestion:
N/A

Supplemental information: See note on page four.

First Aid Procedures

Inhalation: In case of discomfort, move to a ventilated area. If discomfort persists, seek medical attention.

Skin contact:
N/A

Eye contact:
In case of discomfort, flush with water and if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Ingestion:
N/A