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APPENDIX 1- Alcoa Materials Safety and Data Sheet for Aluminum – Lithium Materials, MSDS No. 337.



Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ALUMINUM LITHIUM ALLOYS

ID: 337

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

Chemical Formula: Mixture

Product Use: Aircraft parts and other weight-saving applications.

Other Designations: Alloys 2090, 2091, 2097, 2099, 2195, 2397, 8090, AFC489, C01N, C09N, C14E, C324, C44E, C458, C460, C47A, C489, C92E, C93E, C93H, C94H, C95H, C97H, C99H, C99N

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Product Information: 1-724-337-4095

Website: For a current MSDS, refer to Alcoa websites: www.alcoa.com or Internally at my.alcoa.com EHS Community

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Solid. Gray. 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 or 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.

Use Lith-X, Class D extinguishing agents, fluxing salts or dry sand on fires involving dusts, fines or molten metal.

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.

Eyes

Dust or fume from processing: Can cause irritation.

Skin

Contact with residual oil/oil coating: Can cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can cause dermatitis.

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

Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g., welding, melting): Can cause irritant dermatitis and allergic reactions.

Inhalation

Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding): **Acute overexposures:** Can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract, bronchitis and central nervous system effects (sedation). **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes), scarring of the lungs, central nervous system effects, secondary Parkinson's disease and reproductive harm in males.

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

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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 reproductive hazard for males. (Manganese).

Dust and fumes from welding or elevated temperature processing: Can present a cancer hazard (Hexavalent Chromium) & reproductive hazard (Manganese).

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

Dust 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	>95
7439-95-4	Magnesium	<6.1
7440-50-8	Copper	<4.6
7439-93-2	Lithium	<2.8
7440-66-6	Zinc	<1.3
7439-96-5	Manganese	<0.8
7440-22-4	Silver	<0.7
7440-47-3	Chromium	<0.2

Component Information

Additional compounds which may be formed during processing 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.
- * 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.
- * 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.

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Extinguishing Media

Use Lith-X, Class D extinguishing agents, fluxing salts or dry sand on fires involving dusts, fines or molten metal. If possible, isolate the burning material. Allow the fire to burn out.

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

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 metal. Allow the spill to cool before remelting as scrap.

*** Section 7 - Handling and Storage ***

Handling/Storage

Product should be kept dry. Avoid contact with sharp edges or heated metal. Hot and cold aluminum are not visually different. Hot aluminum does not necessarily glow red.

Aluminum-Lithium products are heat treated by solution treatment and age process. When heat treating by salt bath processes, particular care must be exercised to control the temperature of the baths to prevent melting of these alloys because of the potential for explosion. For wrought products, melting can occur in the range of 1022-1122°F (550-600°C).

Requirements for Processes Which Generate Dusts or Fumes

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.

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. Ventilation and exhausting are required due to potential for formation of lithium oxide and lithium hydroxide. Remelting of aluminum-lithium scrap requires specialized ventilation and air pollution systems such as dry collectors.

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: P95

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses/goggles to avoid eye contact.

Skin Protection

Wear impervious gloves to avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact with residual oils and to avoid any skin injury.

General

When Aluminum-Lithium alloys are heated to elevated temperatures, irritating and corrosive dusts containing lithium oxide and lithium hydroxide can be generated. When these dusts are present, wear appropriate personal protective equipment (goggles and gloves) to prevent irritation or corrosive burns of the eyes and skin.

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).

If the product is coated with oil, wear oil-resistant gloves to avoid skin contact. Minimize breathing oil vapors and mist. Remove oil contaminated clothing; launder or dry-clean before reuse. Remove oil contaminated shoes and thoroughly clean and dry before reuse. Cleanse skin thoroughly after contact, before breaks and meals, and at the end of the work period. Oil coating is readily removed from skin with waterless hand cleaners followed by a thorough washing with soap and water.

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/m³ TWA as chromium.

Alcoa recommends an Occupational Exposure Limit for **Lithium Oxide** of 1 mg/m³ (ceiling) TWA.

Alcoa recommends Occupational Exposure Limits for **Manganese** of 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (total particulate) and 0.02 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction).

Alcoa recommends an Occupational Exposure Limit for **Oil Mist** of 0.5 mg/m³ TWA.

B: Component Exposure Limits

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

ACGIH 10 mg/m³ TWA (metal dust)

OSHA 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

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Copper (7440-50-8)

ACGIH 0.2 mg/m³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m³ TWA (dust and mist, as Cu)
OSHA 0.1 mg/m³ TWA (fume); 1 mg/m³ TWA (dust and mist)

Manganese (7439-96-5)

ACGIH 0.2 mg/m³ TWA
OSHA 5 mg/m³ Ceiling (fume)

Silver (7440-22-4)

ACGIH 0.1 mg/m³ TWA
OSHA 0.01 mg/m³ TWA

Chromium (7440-47-3)

ACGIH 0.5 mg/m³ TWA
OSHA 1 mg/m³ TWA

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

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

ACGIH 10 mg/m³ TWA (particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica)
OSHA 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

Magnesium oxide (1309-48-4)

ACGIH 10 mg/m³ TWA (inhalable fraction)
OSHA 15 mg/m³ TWA (total particulate)

Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

ACGIH 2 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)
ACGIH 10 mg/m³ STEL (respirable fraction)
OSHA 5 mg/m³ TWA (fume); 15 mg/m³ TWA (total dust); 5 mg/m³ TWA (respirable fraction)

Manganese compounds, inorganic (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.2 mg/m³ TWA (as Mn)
OSHA 5 mg/m³ Ceiling (as Mn) (related to Manganese compounds)

Chromium (II) compounds (Not Available)

OSHA 0.5 mg/m³ TWA (as Cr)

Chromium (III) Compounds (Not Available)

ACGIH 0.5 mg/m³ TWA (as Cr)
OSHA 0.5 mg/m³ TWA (as Cr)

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

ACGIH 0.05 mg/m³ TWA (as Cr)

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

ACGIH 0.01 mg/m³ TWA (as Cr)

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

OSHA 2.5 µg/m³ Action Level (8-hour); 5 µg/m³ TWA (8-hour. See 29 CFR 1910.1026)

Oil mist, mineral (8012-95-1)

ACGIH 5 mg/m³ TWA (sampled by method that does not collect vapor)
ACGIH 10 mg/m³ STEL
OSHA 5 mg/m³ TWA

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/m³ TWA

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)

ACGIH 3 ppm TWA
ACGIH 5 ppm STEL
OSHA 5 ppm Ceiling; 9 mg/m³ Ceiling

Nitric oxide (10102-43-9)

ACGIH 25 ppm TWA
OSHA 25 ppm TWA; 30 mg/m³ TWA

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

Physical State: Solid	Appearance: Dull gray
Boiling Point: Not determined	Melting Point: As-cast ingot: 950-1200°F (510-650°C); Wrought: 1020-1200°F (550-650°C)
Vapor Pressure: Not applicable	Vapor Density: Not applicable
Solubility in Water: None	Density: Range: generally 2.51-2.73 g/cm ³ (0.091-0.099 lb/in ³)
pH Level: Not applicable	Odor: None
Octanol-Water Coefficient: 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).

Salt bath heat treatment of aluminum-lithium alloys may cause severe exothermic reactions if the alloy melts in the salt bath.

*** Section 11 - Toxicological Information ***

Health Effects Associated with Individual Ingredients

Chromium dust and mist Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. **Chromium and trivalent chromium** IARC/NTP: Not classified by IARC.

Copper dust and mists Can cause irritation of 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.

Lithium Can cause severe irritation and burns of eyes and skin, especially when wet. Can cause irritation of respiratory tract. **Skin contact:** Can cause dermatitis. **Acute overexposures:** Can cause central nervous system effects (sedation and confusion), coma and death. **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause kidney damage, thyroid function changes, altered mental states, central nervous system effects, cardiovascular system effects and gastrointestinal tract effects (nausea, vomiting and pain). Associated with birth defects (heart abnormalities and central nervous system damage).



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Silver Can cause irritation of eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Chronic overexposures: Can cause irreversible blue-gray discoloration of mucous membranes, eyes and skin (argyria).

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.

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

Some products are supplied with a lubricant/oil coating or have residual oil from the manufacturing process. **Oil** Can cause irritation of skin. Skin contact (prolonged or repeated): Can cause dermatitis.

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)*.

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

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).

Zinc oxide fumes Can cause irritation of upper 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).

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

If the product is heated well above ambient temperatures or machined, oil vapor or mist may be generated. **Oil vapor and mist** Can cause irritation of respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause bronchitis, asthma, headache, central nervous system effects (nausea, dizziness and loss of coordination) and drowsiness (narcosis).

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.

Plasma arc cutting can generate oxides of nitrogen.

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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, the accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) and death. Effects may be delayed up to 2-3 weeks.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) Chronic overexposures: Can cause scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis).

Acute Toxicity of Ingredients/Formed Compounds

A: Component Analysis - LD50/LC50

Magnesium (7439-95-4)

Oral LD50 Rat: 230 mg/kg

Manganese (7439-96-5)

Oral LD50 Rat: 9 g/kg

Silver (7440-22-4)

Oral LD50 Rat: >2000 mg/kg

B: Formed Compound Toxicity - LD50a/LC50s

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

Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg

Zinc oxide (1314-13-2)

Oral LD50 Rat: >5000 mg/kg

Oil mist, mineral (8012-95-1)

Oral LD50 Mouse: 22 g/kg

Ozone (10028-15-6)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 4800 ppb/4H

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 88 ppm/4H

Nitric oxide (10102-43-9)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 1068 mg/m³/4H

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

B: Ingredient Carcinogenicity - ACGIH

Chromium (7440-47-3)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

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
Chromium (III) Compounds	Not Available	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Chromium (VI) compounds (related to Chromium hexavalent compounds)	18540-29-9	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Oil mist, mineral	8012-95-1	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Welding fumes (NOC)	Not Available	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

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B: Formed Compound Carcinogenicity - ACGIH

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

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Magnesium oxide (1309-48-4)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

Chromium (III) Compounds (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

Ozone (10028-15-6)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen (heavy, moderate, or light workloads)

Nitrogen dioxide (10102-44-0)

ACGIH A4 - Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen

C: Formed Compound References

Chromium (III) Compounds (Not Available)

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

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

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

Oil mist, mineral (8012-95-1)

IARC Supplement 7 [1987], Monograph 33 [1984]

Welding fumes (NOC) (Not Available)

IARC Monograph 49 [1990]

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

Copper (7440-50-8)

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 23 µg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 13.8 µg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 236 µg/L

72 Hr EC50 Scenedesmus subspicatus: 120 µg/L

96 Hr EC50 water flea: 10 µg/L; 96 Hr EC50 water flea: 200 µg/L

Zinc (7440-66-6)

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 6.4 mg/L

96 Hr EC50 Selenastrum capricornutum: 30 µg/L

72 Hr EC50 water flea: 5 µg/L

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Silver (7440-22-4)

96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 0.0053 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 0.0076 mg/L

96 Hr EC50 water flea: 0.4 µg/L; 96 Hr EC50 water flea: 45 µg/L

Environmental Fate

No information available for product.

***** Section 13 - Disposal Considerations *****

Disposal Instructions

While no specific standards have been established by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), caution indicates that lithium containing scrap must not be recycled in such a manner as to become a component of FDA sensitive products.

If scrap is to be reclaimed by melting, it should be done with a qualified understanding of the health and safety issues described in Sections 3 and 5. If scrap is sent off-site, recipient should be made aware that the product contains lithium.

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A: General Product Information

RCRA Status: Not federally regulated in the U.S. if disposed of "as is." Otherwise, characterize in accordance with applicable regulations (40 CFR 261 or state equivalent in the U.S.).

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.

***** Section 14 - Transportation Information *****

Special Transportation

	PSN #1	PSN #2	PSN #3	PSN #4
Notes:	(1)			
Proper Shipping Name:	Not regulated			
Hazard Class:	-			
UN NA Number:	-			
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 TDG Hazard Class & PIN:	Not regulated
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***** Section 15 - Regulatory Information *****

US Federal Regulations

A: General Product Information

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.

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.

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).

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ALUMINUM LITHIUM ALLOYS

ID: 337

Aluminum (7429-90-5)

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

Copper (7440-50-8)

SARA 313: 1.0 % de minimis concentration

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 equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches);
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 equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

Zinc (7440-66-6)

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

CERCLA: 1000 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 equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches);
454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

Silver (7440-22-4)

CERCLA: 1000 lb final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches);
454 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous substance is required if the diameter of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

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 equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches);
2270 kg final RQ (no reporting of releases of this hazardous material is required if the diameter of the pieces of the solid metal released is equal to or exceeds 0.004 inches)

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

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).

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
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lithium	7439-93-2	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Zinc	7440-66-6	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Manganese	7439-96-5	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Silver	7440-22-4	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chromium	7440-47-3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Other Regulations

A: General Product Information

Material meets the criteria for inclusion in WHMIS Hazard Class D2A.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ALUMINUM LITHIUM ALLOYS

ID: 337

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 %
Copper	7440-50-8	1 %
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.1 %

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
Copper	7440-50-8	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lithium	7439-93-2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Zinc	7440-66-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Manganese	7439-96-5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Silver	7440-22-4	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: June 27, 1983
Supersedes: July 20, 2004
Revised: June 28, 2006

MSDS Status

06/28/06: Change to ANSI z.400.1 (2004) format. Changes in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 15.
07/20/04: Changes in Sections 1, 2, 3, 8 and 15.
05/31/02: New format.

Prepared By

Hazardous Materials Control Committee.

MSDS System Number

115811

Other Information

- * Aluminum Association's Bulletin F-1, "Guidelines for Handling Aluminum Fines Generated During Various Aluminum Fabricating Operations." The Aluminum Association, 900 19th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.
- * Aluminum Association, "Guidelines for Handling Molten Aluminum, The Aluminum Association, 900 19th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.
- * 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-2006, 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, Expert Publishing, LLC.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: ALUMINUM LITHIUM ALLOYS

ID: 337

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 ₅₀	Lethal concentration (50 percent kill)
LC ₁₀	Lowest published lethal concentration
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose (50 percent kill)
LD ₁₀	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
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
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

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This is the end of MSDS # 337

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ALUMINUM LITHIUM ALLOYS



WARNING

Physical Hazards: Non-combustible as supplied. Small chips, fine turnings and dust from processing may be readily ignitable. 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 or (3) chips, fines, dust or molten aluminum are in contact with water or moisture.

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

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

SKIN: Contact with residual oil/oil coating: Can cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated contact with the skin can cause dermatitis.

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

Additional health effects from elevated temperature processing (e.g., welding, melting): Can cause irritant dermatitis and allergic reactions.

INHALATION : Health effects from mechanical processing (e.g., cutting, grinding): **Acute overexposures:** Can cause irritation of upper respiratory tract, bronchitis and central nervous system effects (sedation). **Chronic overexposures:** Can cause skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes), scarring of the lungs, central nervous system effects, secondary Parkinson's disease and reproductive harm in males.

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

WARNING: Processing at elevated temperatures may produce hexavalent chromium compounds. Chromium (hexavalent compounds) are chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer (Proposition 65).

Precautions: Keep away from ignition sources. Avoid generating dust. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep product dry.

Wear safety glasses and gloves to prevent eye and skin injury. Wear appropriate respiratory protection (P95) if concentrations exceed the permissible limits.

Fire fighting: Use Lith-X to extinguish molten metal fire (not water or moist sand); use Class D or dry sand on fines; use coarse water spray on chips, turnings. If possible, isolate the burning material. Allow the fire to burn out.

First aid (dust and 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. Check for clear airway, breathing, and presence of pulse. Provide CPR for persons without pulse or respirations. Consult a physician.

Read Alcoa Material Safety Data Sheet No. 337 for more information about use and disposal.

Emergency Phone: (412) 553-4001.

INGREDIENTS:	CAS NUMBERS:	INGREDIENTS:	CAS NUMBERS:
Aluminum	(7429-90-5)	Zinc	(7440-66-6)
Magnesium	(7439-95-4)	Silver	(7440-22-4)
Copper	(7440-50-8)	Manganese	(7439-96-5)
Lithium	(7439-93-2)	Chromium	(7440-47-3)

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