TMX is a Division of Thyssen Inc., N.A.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I. MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

COMPANY	RE-ISSUE DATE	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER
Thyssen Inc. N.A./TMX Division 400 Renaissance Center, Suite 1800 Detroit, Michigan 48243	1-May-99	N/A
TRADE NAME	**EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER**	**PREPARED BY:**
Aluminum Alloys	(313) 567-5282	L. J. Switaj
CHEMICAL NAME	**FORMULA**	**DOT IDENTIFICATION NO.**
Aluminum (Does not include Lithium or Nickel Alloys)	AL	N/A

SECTION II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL OR COMPONENT		% COMPOSITION	PHYSICAL	OSHA-mg/m3	ACGIH mg/m3	WISHA
BASE METAL	CAS NUMBER	BY WEIGHT	DESCRIPTION	8-HR. - TWA	8-HR. - TWA	PEL mg/m3
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	80.0-99.7	AS ALUMINUM DUST	15.0	10.0	10.0
NOT ALL OF THE ELEMENTS LISTED BELOW ARE PRESENT IN ALL ALLOYS OF ALUMINUM						
ALLOYING		% COMPOSITION	PHYSICAL	OSHA-mg/m3	ACGIH mg/m3	WISHA
ELEMENTS	CAS NUMBER	BY WEIGHT (1)	DESCRIPTION	8-HR. - TWA	8-HR. - TWA	PEL mg/m3
CHROMIUM	7440-47-3	0.1-1.0	AS METAL	0.5	0.5	0.5
COBALT	7440-48-4	0.1-10.0	AS DUST/FUME	0.1	0.05	0.05
COPPER	7440-50-8	1.0-20.0	AS COPPER DUST	1.0	1.0	1.0
			AS COPPER FUME	0.1	0.2	0.1
IRON	7439-89-6	1.0-10.0	AS IRON OXIDE FUME	10.0	5.0	5.0
LEAD	7439-92-1	1.0-10.0	AS DUST/FUME	0.05	0.15	0.05
MAGNESIUM	7439-95-4	1.0-20.0	AS DUST/OXIDE FUME	10.0	10.0	10.0
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	1.0-10.0	AS MANGANESE	1.0	1.0	5.0
SILICON	7440-21-3	10.0-20.0	AS SILICON DUST/FUME	5.0	10.0	10.0
			AS RESPIRABLE FRACTION	5.0		5.0
SILVER	7440-22-4	0.1-1.0	AS METAL DUST/FUME	0.01	0.1	0.01
TIN	7440-31-5	1.0-10.0	AS OXIDE	2.0	2.0	2.0
ZINC	1314-13-2	1.0-10.0	AS ZINC OXIDE FUME	5.0	5.0	5.0
			AS ZINC OXIDE TOTAL DUS	10.0	10.0	10.

Aluminum alloys may be comprised of all or variations of the alloys shown here.

PEL=Permissible Exposure Limit

(1) % of Alloying Material Varies with Grade of Material. Other trace elements of <1% May be in Present.

SECTION III. PHYSICAL DATA

MATERIAL (At Normal Conditions)	APPEARANCE AND ODOR
SOLID	Metallic appearance; No Odor
MELTING POINT	**SPECIFIC GRAVITY**
440-1215 Deg. F	2.5-2.9

SECTION IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Damp aluminum dust with hydrogen may form explosive air mixtures.

Aluminum Products In Their Solid State Present No Fire Or Explosive Hazard

SECTION V. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY	CONDITIONS TO AVOID Contact with Halogen Acids, Sodium Hydroxide, Anhydrous Bromine, Iodates, and Ammonium Nitrates
Stable	

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Metallic Dust Or Fumes May Be Produced During Welding, Burning, Grinding And Possibly Machining. Refer To ANSI Z49.1

SECTION VI. Environmental

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES	N/A
WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS	Disposal must comply with applicable Federal, State and Local disposal and discharge laws.

PRODUCT
Aluminum

SECTION VII. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

NOTE:	ALUMINUM PRODUCTS IN THEIR NATURAL STATE DO NOT PRESENT AN INHALATION OR CONTACT HAZARD, HOWEVER OPERATIONS SUCH AS BURNING, WELDING, SAWING, BRAZING AND GRINDING MAY RELEASE FUMES AND/OR DUST WHICH MAY PRESENT HEALTH HAZARDS.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute -	Dust or fume may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat and may leave a metallic taste in the mouth. Inhalation of oxides of Manganese, or Copper may be manifested as flu-like symptoms commonly known as "metal fume fever". Phosphorous dust is considered a nuisance dust.
Chronic -	
Aluminum:	Inhalation of Aluminum Oxide fume or an accumulation of Silicon in the lungs may result in benign pneumoconiosis.
Cobalt:	Lung inflammation and damage, and diffuse pulmonary fibrosis from inhalation. Classified as a carcinogen by IARC.
Chromium:	May enter and affect the body through inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact. The National Toxicology Program (NTP) and the Internal Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) report they possess sufficient evidence to establish a causal relationship for human cancer from Chromium.
Copper:	Inhalation may cause nose and throat irritation and prolonged contact may cause dermatitis.
Iron:	Inhalation of Iron Oxide fume or dust may result in a condition known as siderosis.
Lead	Lead compounds can be toxic when ingested or inhaled. Lead is a cumulative poison and excessive exposure can have an adverse effect on human reproduction. Acute exposure to lead can be manifested as abdominal pain, nausea, constipation, anorexia, or vomiting, and in severe cases death.
Manganese:	Inhalation may result in symptoms such as headache, restlessness, neurological dysfunction, or muscular weakness.
Magnesium	Inhalation may result in inflammation of the respiratory tract and fever. Dust and fume may cause irritation to the eyes, nose and throat.
Silicon	An accumulation of Silicon in the lungs may result in benign pneumoconiosis.
Silver	Eyes, nasal, septum, throat and skin irritation, and may cause intestinal disturbance.
Tin	May cause eye, skin, and respiratory system irritation.
Zinc	Dust or fume may cause irritation to the eyes, nose, or throat and may leave a metallic taste in the mouth. Inhalation of oxides may cause "metal fume fever".

SECTION VIII. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation	In the event of excessive exposure to dust or fume, remove the employee to fresh air. If breathing is difficult administer artificial respiration or oxygen. Obtain immediate medical assistance.
Skin:	Abrasions and cuts should be washed and closed by a clean compress and be immediately medically treated. Should skin irritation occur, wash affected area with mild soap and rinse with clean warm water.
Eyes:	Depending on the type and nature of exposure, relief may be obtained by fresh air or rinsing the eyes with clean water. Obtain medical assistance.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:

Persons with a predisposition to respiratory disorders may be adversely affected by particulates or respiratory irritants generated during the mfg. process.

SECTION IX. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION & CONTROL MEASURES

Note:	Consult your regional codes or Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910, Subpart G-Occupational Health and Environmental Control, Subpart I Personal Protective Equipment, Subpart P-Welding, Cutting, and Brazing, and Subpart Z-Toxic and Hazardous Substances. Certain welding type activities may produce hazardous substances such as carbon monoxide, ozone, phosgene in the presence of certain chemicals, or produce inert suffocating atmospheres in addition to the production of ultraviolet radiation and/or noise.
Ventilation:	Local exhaust or ventilation systems sufficient to maintain exposure levels to contaminates below prescribed limits may be required. When inhalation controls are not sufficient to reduce the exposure below the applicable exposure limit then use OSHA/NIOSH approved respiratory protection within the use limitations of the respirator.
Personal Protection:	To avoid contact use appropriate protective gloves or clothing to protect against cutting edges. Appropriate heat shielding garments should be used for activities using or generating heat. Eyes should be protected by using safetyglasses, goggles, helmet, face shield as appropriate to the operation.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage:

Be alert to sharp edges and unsecured lifts.

SECTION X. OTHER INFORMATION

SARA Section 313 Toxic Chemical List, de minimis Concentrations

>1.0%: Copper, Aluminum, Zinc, and Manganese

>0.1%: Chromium, Cobalt, Lead, and Nickel

TSCA Status - All componentsare listed on the TSCA inventory

CERCLA Hazardous Substantances - Chromium, Lead, Copper & Zinc

California Proposition 65

The state of California lists chromium (hexavalent compounds), nickel, lead, and cobalt as chemicals known to cause cancer and reproductive toxicity. Cadmium, cadmium compounds, and lead may be present as impurities of the manufacturing process. Chromium (hexavalent compounds) may be generated during certain manufacturing processes.