SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section I – Identity

Manufacturer Name:	Brand X Metals, Inc.
Common Name:	Aluminum Billet
Chemical Name:	Aluminum Alloys
Trade Name & Synonyms:	6063 Alloy

Section II – Product Ingredients

Components	CASl. No.	Percent	OSHA Permissible or ACGGIH Threshold	
			Limit mo/m3	Value
Aluminum	7429-90-5	97-98-9	10 mg/m3 (dust)	5mg/m3 (fume)
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.7 Max	----------	10 mg/m3 (fume)
Silicon	7440-21-3	0.4 Max	10 mg/m3 (dust)	5mg/m3 (fume)
Copper	7440-50-8	----------	1 mg/m3 (dust)	0.1 mg/m3 (fume)
Chromium	7440-47-3	----------	1 mg/m3 (dust)	0.5 mg/m3 (fume)

Section 313 Supplier Notification:

The chemicals marked are subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 37. This information must be included in all MSDS's that are copied and distributed for this material.

Section III – Physical & Chemical Characteristics

Appearance: Cast billets of a silvery metal Order: None
Melting Point: 1060 – 1220F (Range) Specific Gravity: 2.7

Section IV – Fire & Explosive Data

Special fire-fighting procedures:	Do not use water or halogen
Extinguisher media:	Dry powder or sand

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Chips, turnings and dust may ignite. Dust clouds may explode or act violently on contact with water, rust and certain metal oxides. Aluminum billets, ingots, etc. do not present fire or explosion hazard under normal conditions.

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Section V – Physical Hazards

Stability: Stable
Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Finely divided aluminum may react with water, strong oxidizers, acid and alkalis and halogenated compounds.
Hazardous Decomposition: Reaction with water, acid or alkalis result in hydrogen evolution.

Section VI – Health Data

Toxicology: The primary route of entry is inhalation of the metal dust, which may be generated during processing. The dust can be irritating to the eyes and respiratory system. If exposures are kept below TLV's, most alloy components should not present a any health risk. Chromium and certain parts of its compounds are listed in the NTP Annual Report on Carcinogens. Its presence in our alloys, however, is not generally considered a carcinogenic concern due to its chemical form (the metal, not hexavalent Cr).

Welding aluminum can generate ozone which is an irritant to the eyes, nose and throat. (.02 mg/m3 TWA OSHA). Welding high copper alloy (A206) can increase exposure to copper fumes resulting in upper respiratory track irritation, nausea and metal fume fever.
First Aid:
Eyes – Flush dust particles from eyes immediately with water and get medical attention immediately.
Skin Contact - Get medical attention for cuts, irritations or thermal burns.
Ingestion – get medical attention if large amounts have been ingested.
Inhalation – Get to fresh air supply. Perform CPR if breathing has stopped. Get prompt medical attention.

Section VII – Handling Information

Protective Clothing and Equipment: When working with molten aluminum follow the Aluminum Association's "Guidelines for Handling Molten Aluminum". Special facilities are required for handling aluminum powder. Follow guidelines in NFPA No. 651.
Transportation: Billet is not a DOT regulated material.
Spillage and Cleanup: Dust should be swept up. Keep wet fines separate from dry material.
Disposal: Collect scrap for re-melting. Avoid repacking wet material in sealed containers.

Section VIII – Exposure Control Methods

If dust is generated, use NIOSH – approved respirator as needed. Goggles may be used to protect eyes from particles. Gloves are recommended for dust or fines. For personal protection in working with molten aluminum follow the Aluminum Association's "Guidelines for Handling Molten Aluminum".