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Meets the Requirements of OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication and EPA Supplier Notification Requirements under Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

ALUMINUM CASTINGS-500 SERIES
MSDS SC-000-056 Rev. 10

DATE ISSUED: **03/07**

PART I *What is the material and what do I need to know in an emergency?*

SECTION 1 — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION & COMPANY INFORMATION

PRODUCT NAME:
ALUMINUM CASTINGS- 500 SERIES

OTHER DESIGNATIONS:	PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER(S)
MANUFACTURER'S NAME Multi-Cast LLC	STREET ADDRESS 225 E Linfoot Street
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO. 419-335-0010	MAILING ADDRESS 225 E Linfoot Street
TELEPHONE NO. 419-335-0010	CITY, STATE, ZIP CODE Wauseon, OH 43567
FAX NO. 419-337-4263	E-MAIL ADDRESS/WEB SITE: castings@multi-cast.com / www.multi-cast.com

SECTION 2 – HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OVERVIEW:

There are no health hazards from these castings in solid form. The solid casting is not flammable.

Dust and fume from processing can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract; lung disease and other systemic effects.

- Dust or fumes generated by machining, grinding, or welding of the casting may produce airborne contaminants, primarily aluminum, chromium, iron, magnesium, nickel and zinc. Also, see the MSDS for the welding rod being used.
- Grinding castings that have not been cleaned or that contain embedded sand may generate significant amounts of dust containing free silica.
- Other metals in the alloy that are present in small amounts should not present a hazard if aluminum dust and fume are adequately controlled.

Explosion / fire hazards may be present when:

- Dust or fines are dispersed in the air.
- Chips, dust or fines are in contact with water, chlorinated solvents or certain metal oxides.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

EYES: Grinding or machining of castings may generate flying metal particles that may cause eye irritation or injury.

SKIN: Chromium, Nickel, & Zinc: Dermatitis is possible from skin contact.
Magnesium: Cuts and scratches may be prone to skin blisters that are slow to heal.

INGESTION: Ingestion of particulate can occur during activities such as eating, drinking and smoking, etc. Not normally applicable.

INHALATION:

Prolonged or repeated exposure to dust or fumes from these castings may cause the following health effects:

Aluminum: Irritation of the respiratory tract

Chromium, hexavalent: Lung cancer

Iron: Iron pigmentation of the lung, which can be seen in a chest x-ray but causes little or no disability. Siderosis-inflammation of the lung.

Magnesium: Irritation of the respiratory tract

Nickel: Lung and nasal cancer

Silicon: Skin irritation, eye & nose irritation

Zinc: Metal fume fever with flu-like symptoms, pneumoconiosis, gastric of duodenal ulcer.

Note: Prolonged breathing of excessive amounts of silica dust, which may be on or embedded in the surface of castings, can cause silicosis or other health effects including lung cancer.

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS:

No known significant environmental effects from a solid casting.

SECTION 3 — COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Section 3A—Information on Ingredients

MATERIAL	Wt %	CAS NUMBER	ACGIH TLV mg/m³	OSHA PEL mg/m³
Aluminum (as Al)	Balance	7429-90-5		
Total Dust			10	15
Respirable Dust			N/E	5
Chromium (as Cr)	<0.25	7440-47-3	0.5	1
Iron	0.10-1.8	1309-37-1	N/E	N/E
Magnesium (as Mg)	2.5-10.6	7439-95-4	N/E	N/E
Nickel (Ni)	0.05-0.40	7440-02-0	1.5(I)	1
Silicon (Metal) (as Si)	0.1-2.2	7440-21-3		
Total Dust			N/E	15
Respirable Dust			N/E	5
Zinc (as Zn)	0.05-2.20	1314-13-2	N/E	N/E
Section 3B—Potential Byproducts of Welding, Cutting or Further Processing				
Aluminum oxide		1344-28-1		
Total Dust			10	15
Respirable Dust			N/E	5
Chromium Compounds (as Cr)				
Chromium (II) inorganic compounds		various	N/E	0.5
Chromium (III) inorganic compounds		various	0.5	0.5
Chromium (VI) inorganic compounds, certain water insoluble		various	0.01	0.005
Chromium (VI) inorganic compounds, water soluble		various	0.05	0.005
Chromium (VI) all forms and compounds		various	N/E	0.005
Iron Oxide (Fe_2O_3)		1309-37-1	5(R)	10
Nickel compounds (as Ni)				
Nickel, Insoluble compounds		various	0.2(I)	1
Nickel, Soluble compounds		various	0.1(I)	1
Nickel oxide		1313-99-1	0.2(I)	1
Magnesium oxide		1309-48-4	10(I)	15
Zinc and compounds		7440-66-6	N/E	N/E
Zinc oxide total dust		1314-13-2	N/E	15
Zinc oxide respirable dust		1314-13-2	2	5

Zinc oxide fume		1314-13-2	N/E	5

TERMS

N/E = None Established

TLV = Threshold Limit Value/American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) 8-hr time weighted average

PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit / OSHA 8-hr time weighted average

mg/m^3 = milligrams per cubic meter

µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit

(C) = Ceiling Limit

(I) = Inhalable fraction

(R) = Respirable fraction

Section 3C Carcinogen Classification of Ingredients / Potential Byproducts

INGREDIENT	OSHA	NTP	IARC	ACGIH	EPA	TARGET ORGAN
Aluminum	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	--
Chromium (metal)	NL	NL	3	A4	NL	Lung, Nasal
Chromium II, inorganic compounds	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	
Chromium III, inorganic compounds	NL	NL	3	A4	D	
Chromium VI, (hexavalent)	Y	K	1	A1	NL	
Iron oxide (Fe_2O_3)	NL	NL	3	A4	NL	GI Tract
Magnesium oxide	NL	NL	NL	A4	NL	--
Nickel ,Insoluble compounds as Ni	NL	K	NL	A1	NL	Lung, Nasal
Nickel, Soluble compounds as NI	NL	K	NL	A4	NL	
Nickel, Elemental	NL	R	2B	A5	NL	
Silicon	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	--
Zinc Oxide	NL	NL	NL	NL	D	Lung, Throat

OSHA – Occupational Safety & Health Administration
Y = Listed as a Human Carcinogen

NTP – National Toxicology Program
K = Know to be a Human Carcinogen
R = Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen (RAHC)

IARC – International Agency For Research On Cancer
1 = Carcinogen to Humans
2A = Probably Carcinogenic to humans
2B = Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans
3 = Unclassified as Carcinogenicity in Humans
4 = Probably not Carcinogenic to Humans

NL = Not Listed

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
A1 = Confirmed Human Carcinogen
A2 = Suspected Human Carcinogen
A3 = Confirmed Animal Carcinogen
A4 = Not Classifiable as a Human Carcinogen
A5 = Not Suspected as a Human Carcinogen

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
A = Human Carcinogen
K = Known Human Carcinogen
D = Not Classified as to Human Carcinogenicity. No Data Available
B1= Probable Human Carcinogen. Sufficient Evidence from Epidemiology Studies
L = Likely to Produce Cancer in Humans
B2= Probable Human Carcinogen. Sufficient Evidence from Animal Studies.

PART II *What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?*

SECTION 4 — FIRST AID MEASURES	
EYES:	Flush eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution. Embedded metal particles should be removed by a trained individual such as a nurse or physician.
SKIN:	If a rash develops, seek medical attention. Cuts or puncture wounds with embedded beryllium or beryllium compounds should be immediately and thoroughly cleansed by a medical practitioner
INGESTION:	Not normally applicable.
INHALATION:	If problems develop move to fresh air and seek medical attention.

SECTION 5 — FIRE & EXPLOSION DATA

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES:

Castings in a solid form will not burn or explode. However, finely divided metal dust may burn or explode.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA :

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

DO NOT USE Halogenated agents on small chips, dusts or fines.

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS:

Firefighters should wear NIOSH approved, positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing as appropriate for the surrounding fire.

EXPLOSIVE LIMITS FOR ALUMINUM DUST:

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) = 45,000 mg/m^3

SECTION 6 — ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Accidental release measures do not apply to solid castings. Dust collected from machining, welding, etc. may be classified as a hazardous waste. Consult federal, state, and local regulations.

PART III *How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?*

SECTION 7 — HANDLING & STORAGE

RECOMMENDED STORAGE:

No special storage requirements needed. If possible keep dry.

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING:

For castings with sharp edges, wear appropriate work gloves. When handling heavy castings wear appropriate foot protection. Hot and cold aluminum castings are not visually different.

SECTION 8 — EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

No specific controls are needed when the casting is in a solid state. If welding, grinding or machining, local exhaust to maintain concentrations below PEL's and TLV's. Refer to Section 3 for exposure guidelines.

If ventilation is not adequate, wear a NIOSH approved dust and fume respirator.

If work is to be done in a confined space use appropriate confined space procedures (OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.146).

Provide explosion-proof ventilation if dust concentrations exceed the explosive limit.

Grinding castings that have not been cleaned or that contain embedded sand may generate significant amounts of dust containing free silica, which can cause silicosis. Good local ventilation is frequently required to prevent over-exposure in this situation. If good ventilation is not available, use a NIOSH approved respirator.

Other metals in the alloy that are present in small amounts should not present a hazard if Aluminum and Magnesium dust and fume are adequately controlled.

SECTION 9 — PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
APPEARANCE /PHYSICAL STATE: Solid, silver in color	
ODOR: None	VAPOR DENSITY: Not applicable
MELTING POINT: Approximately 488°-646°C (910°-1195°F)	SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 2.708 for aluminum
BOILING POINT: 2326°C (4220°F) for aluminum	VAPOR PRESSURE: Not applicable
FLASH POINT: Not applicable for solid castings	EVAPORATION RATE: Not applicable
FLAMMABILITY: Not flammable	SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Insoluble
UPPER AND LOWER FLAMMABILITY LIMITS: Not applicable for solid castings	pH: Not applicable
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable	PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME: Not applicable
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not applicable	PARTITION COEFFICIENT: Not applicable

SECTION 10 — STABILITY & REACTIVITY	
CHEMICALLY STABLE? Yes	
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Contact with chlorinated hydrocarbons.	
INCOMPATIBILITY: Metal dust can burn or explode and must be protected from ignition sources such as grinding sparks, etc. Under some conditions, metal dust is incompatible with some oxidizing conditions and may be incompatible with oxidizers, acids and water and may ignite or explode.	
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY: None	IMPACT/SHOCK SENSITIVITY: Not applicable
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None	HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Not applicable

PART IV *Is there any other useful information about this material?*

SECTION 11 — TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No toxicological information is available for solid castings. There are extensive toxicological data available on the various components of this material. An adequate representation of all these data is beyond the scope of this document.

SECTION 12 — ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No ecological information is available for solid castings. There are extensive ecological data available on the various components of this material. An adequate representation of all these data is beyond the scope of this document.

SECTION 13 — DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reuse or recycle material whenever possible. Dispose of according to federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 — TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

USA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT) - HM181:
Not regulated

CANADIAN TRANSPORT DANGEROUS GOODS (TDG): Not regulated	SHIPPING NAME: Not regulated
HAZARD CLASS: Not regulated	UN / NA #: Not regulated
LABEL(S) REQUIRED? No	PACKING GROUP: Not regulated
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS: Not applicable	SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Not applicable

SECTION 15 — REGULATORY INFORMATION

USA - OSHA (Hazard Communication Standard):

Reference 29 CFR 1910.1200 and 1910.1000. A finished casting is an article as defined in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200 (c). Dust or fumes generated by cleaning, machining, grinding, or welding of the casting may produce airborne contaminants, such as aluminum, chromium, iron, magnesium, nickel, zinc and silica. For chromium VI references see 29 CFR 1910.1026.

USA - EPA (Toxic Substances Control Act – TSCA):

All constituents of these products are already on the TSCA inventory list or are excluded from listing.

USA - EPA (SARA Title III)

The following constituents, **Aluminum dust or fume, Chromium, Nickel and Zinc dust or fume** make this product subject to reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 72. Quantity threshold amounts are 25,000 pounds for manufacturing, importing or processing and 10,000 pounds for otherwise used.

CANADA - WHMIS (Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System):

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains the information required by the CPR.

CEPA (Canadian Environmental Protection Act):
No information available

EINECS No. (European Inventory of Commercial Chemical Substances):
All components of these products are on the EINECS list.

RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Compliance
Castings comply with RoHS

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 Compliance

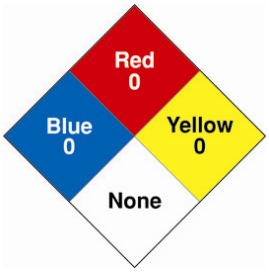
WARNING: This product contains or produces chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects (or other Reproductive harm). (California Health & Safety Code 25248.5 et seq.)

U.S. STATE REGULATORY INFORMATION
Some of the components listed in Section 3 may be covered under specific state regulations.

SECTION 16 — OTHER INFORMATION

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) RATINGS:
For Castings in Solid Form

Health:	Fire:	Reactivity	Specific Hazard
0	0	0	None



Health Hazard: (Blue)
0—(material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials);
1—(materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury);
2—(materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury);
3—(materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury);
4—(materials that under very short exposure causes death or major residual injury).

Flammability Hazard (Red)
0—minimal hazard);
1—(materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning);
2—(combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]);
3—(Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]);
4—(Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F].

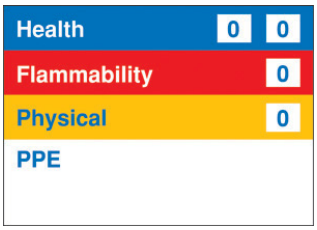
Reactivity Hazard: (Yellow)
0—(normally stable);
1—(material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water);
2—(materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water);
3—(materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water);
4—(materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

Specific Hazard: (White)

Oxidizer	OXY
Acid	ACID
Alkali	ALK
Corrosive	COR
Use No Water	W
Radioactive	
Polymerizes	P

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS) RATINGS
For Castings in Solid Form

Health:	Flammability:	Reactivity
0	0	0



Health Hazard: (Blue)
0—(no significant risk to health);
1—(irritation or minor reversible injury possible);
2—(temporary or minor injury may occur);
3—(major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given);
4—(life-threatening, major or permanent damage may result from single or repeated overexposures);
*— (chronic health hazard).

Flammability: (Red)
0—(materials that will not burn);
1—(materials that must be preheated before ignition will occur);
2—(materials which must be moderately heated or exposed to high ambient temperatures before ignition will occur);
3—(materials capable of ignition under almost all normal temperature conditions);
4—(flammable gases, or very volatile flammable liquids with flash points below 73°F and boiling points below 100°F. Materials may ignite spontaneously with air. (Class IA)).

Physical Hazards: (Orange)
0—(materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions and will **not** react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-explosives);
1—(materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors);
2—(materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air);
3—(materials that may form explosive mixtures with water and are capable of detonation or explosive reaction in the presence of a strong initiating source. Materials may polymerize, decompose, self-react, or undergo other chemical change at normal temperature and pressure with moderate risk of explosion);
4—(materials that are readily capable of explosive water reaction, detonation or explosive decomposition, polymerization, or self-reaction at normal temperature and pressure).

LABEL INFORMATION: The following hazard information is required for labels under OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. Other label information may be added.

ALUMINUM CASTINGS-500 SERIES

—CAUTION—

Grinding, welding or arc gouging of this casting creates dust or fumes containing substances listed below with corresponding possible health effects after prolonged or repeated overexposure.

Aluminum: Irritation of the respiratory tract

Chromium, Hexavalent: Dermatitis, lung, and nasal cancer

Iron: Overexposure to iron oxide fume over a long time can cause siderosis, sometimes called “iron pigmentation” of the lung. It can be seen on a chest x-ray but causes little or no disability.

Magnesium: Cuts and scratches may be prone to skin blebs (blisters) that are slow to heal. Irritation of eyes and respiratory tract.

Nickel: Dermatitis, lung, and nasal cancer

Silicon: Skin, eye, and nose irritation

Zinc: Metal fume fever with flu-like symptoms, pneumoconiosis, gastric or duodenal ulcer, dermatitis.

Aluminum chips and grindings will burn and can explode. Keep away from flames and sparks.

Wear eye protection

Wear a NIOSH approved respirator if dust or fume concentrations are excessive.

NOTE:

This data is offered in good faith as typical values and not as a product specification. No warranty either expressed or implied is hereby made. The recommended industrial hygiene and safe handling procedures are believed to be generally applicable. However, each user should review the recommendations in specific context of the intended use and determine if they are appropriate.

MSDS SHEET PREPARED BY:	DATE:
American Foundry Society, Inc. Occupational Safety & Health Committee (10-Q)	03/07