ALUMINUM ALLOYS

Not classified according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200

This product is not classified in its solid form, but when processed may pose additional hazards.
Under normal use and handling of the solid form of this material there are few health hazards.
Cutting, welding, melting, grinding, etc. of these materials will produce dust, fume or particulate containing the component elements of these materials.
The typical alloying elements are copper, magnesium, manganese, silicon, tin and zinc. Inhalation of copper, magnesium oxide, manganese oxide, and zinc oxide dusts or fumes can cause metal fume fever. Symptoms can include a metallic or sweet taste in the mouth, sweating, shivering, headache, throat irritation, fever, chills, thirstiness, muscle aches, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, and shortness of breath. Overexposure to tin or iron oxide dust or fumes may cause lung siderosis. Chronic overexposure to silicon dust can cause chronic bronchitis.
Exposure to the dust, fume or particulate of these materials may present significant health hazards. Exposure to dust or fume may cause irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.
If coated with oil, may cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis by contact.
When processed or where dust is generated a combustible dust hazard may be present. Avoid generating dust, sparks, ignition sources, and take all precautions.
Products with the following designations 1100, 1350, 3003, 3004, 3105, 5005, 5083, 5086, 5182, 5454, 6061, and 6063 also contain lead and chromium. Exposure to lead by inhalation may cause seizures, coma, and death. Lead has been identified as a potential human carcinogen. Exposure to chromium dust or fume may cause metal fume fever and kidney and kidney and liver damage. Under high temperatures, hexavalent chromium may be produced. Hexavalent Chromium in the insoluble form has been identified as a human carcinogen.
Products with the following designations 2011, 6262, 5052 and 5205 also contain nickel and chromium. Inhalation of nickel dust or fume may cause inflammation of the respiratory tract. Nickel has been identified as a potential human carcinogen. Exposure to chromium dust or fume may cause metal fume fever and kidney and kidney and liver damage. Under high temperatures, hexavalent chromium may be produced. Hexavalent Chromium in the insoluble form has been identified as a human carcinogen.
Products with the following designations 2017, 2219, 4032, 6005, 6013, 6020, 6040, 6082, 6101, 6105, 7022, 7040, 7049, 7068, and 7129 also contain nickel and chromium. Inhalation of nickel dust or fume may cause inflammation of the respiratory tract. Nickel has been identified as a potential human carcinogen. Exposure to chromium dust or fume may cause metal fume fever and kidney and kidney and liver damage. Under high temperatures, hexavalent chromium may be produced. Hexavalent Chromium in the insoluble form has been identified as a human carcinogen. Additionally these products may contain silver. Overexposure to silver can result in a blue-gray discoloration of the mucous membranes, eyes, and skin (argyria).
Products with the following designations 2014, 2024, 2225, 2324, 7050, 7075, 7150, 7175, 7475, Alumec 89, Alumec 99 QC-7 also contain nickel and chromium. Inhalation of nickel dust or fume may cause inflammation of the respiratory tract. Nickel has been identified as a potential human carcinogen. Exposure to chromium dust or fume may cause metal fume fever and kidney and kidney and liver damage. Under high temperatures, hexavalent chromium may be produced. Hexavalent Chromium in the insoluble form has been identified as a human carcinogen. Additionally these products may copper and beryllium. Inhalation of beryllium dust or fume may cause chronic beryllium disease, which is a serious chronic lung disease in some individuals. Beryllium has been identified as a human carcinogen.

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