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# Material Safety Data Sheet

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Name: Magnesium Anodes (CAST and EXTRUDED)

Date Printed: 08/15/04 Product Code: MCHP / MCAZ Effective Date: 08/15/04 MEHP MEAZ

Range WT %: Ingredient!

99% Magnesium

1% Manganese

Physical Properties:

Physical Form: Solid 1.753 Sp Gravity: Boiling Point: 2030°F

Silver Appearance: Melting Point: 1202°F NA Vap Press: NA Vap Density:

NA Sol. In Water. None Odor:

Exposure Limits:

<u>COMMENTS</u> <u> ACGIH - TLV (</u>1991)

<u>OSHA-PEL (</u>1989) MgO is a combustion Product of the metal 10 mg/m3 10 mg/m3

MgO 3 mg/m3

5 mg/m3 re Mn

Fire And Explosion

Method Used: N/A None Flash Point UFL: NA .. Melting Flux, dry sand, metal extinguishing powders such as G1, Met-L-X, etc. LFL: NA Flammable Limits:

Extinguishing Media: Fire And Explosion Hazards: When heated in air to a temperature near its melting point, magnesium ignites and burns with a white flame. Water should not be used on a magnesium fire, as it acts as an accelerant. Water on molten magnesium will produce hydrogen gas and may cause an explosion.

Fire Fighting Equipment: Wear Positive Pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.



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#### REACTIVITY:

STABILITY: (Conditions to Avoid) stable under normal conditions (see compatibility statement)

INCOMPATIBILITY: (specific material to avoid) Acid, Water. Reacts with acid to form hydrogen gas. In finely divided form, will react with water and acids to release hydrogen.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: none under normal use or storage. See incompatibility statement and fire and explosion hazard data, for special situations.

### HEALTH HAZARD:

EYE: Mechanical injury only.

SKIN CONTACT: Mechanical Injury only. Molten material may burn skin.

SKIN ABSORBTION: Skin absorption is unlikely due to physical properties.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely due to physical state. If dusts are produced, amounts ingested incidental to industrial handling are not likely to cause serious injury; however, ingestion of larger amounts could cause serious injury, even death, because the acute toxicity of magnesium is considered moderate.

INHALATION: Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract.

### PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY:

SYMPTOMS AND EFFECTS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE: Based o available data, repeated exposures are not expected to cause any significant adverse effects.

## Symptoms and effects of Chronic Overexposure:

#### FIRST AID:

EYES: Flush immediately with water for at least 5 minutes.

SKIN: Wash off in flowing water or shower.

INGESTION: Induce vomiting if large amounts are ingested. Consult medical personnal.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If effects occur consult a physician.

# MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRIVATED BY THIS MATERIAL:

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote. Supportive care. Treatment based on judgement of physician in response to reaction of the patient.







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VENTILATION; good general ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: No respiratory protection should be needed.

SKIN PROTECTION: No precautions other than clean body covering should be needed.

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles, use chemical goggles.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS / LEAKS: Clean off and use.

DISPOSAL METHOD: Material can be recycled through secondary scrap reclaimers.

#### PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING AND STORAGE:

Practice reasonable care in handling all forms of magnesium products. Magnesium or magnesium alloy ingots should be preheated to a minimum of 300°F (149°C) to eliminate moisture prior to use in any melting operation. Water, either on the surface or entrapped in surface pores of magnesium ingot will rapidly change to vapor and may cause steam explosion.



D.O.T.

Magnesium is not a D.O.T. Hazardous Material when shipped in solid cast, extruded rod, extruded ribbon or ingot (solid) form.