Product: Lithium Aluminum powder

Applicable Product Numbers: 11-12-020-0 rev A, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4

Date: 5/10/18

Revision: Orig

Document Number: EHS-SDS-1006

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Lithium Aluminum Powder

SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier/Name: Lithium Aluminum Powder
Other Means of Identification: Lithium Aluminum Type II
Manufacturer Name: EaglePicher Technologies, PO Box 49, Joplin, MO 64802
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300
Recommended use: Thermal battery ingredient
Telephone for information: 1-417-623-8000
Product Identifier/Name: Lithium Aluminum powder; 11-12-020-0 rev A; 2-1; 2-2; 2-3; 2-4

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Physical hazards: Substances and Mixtures Which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases – Category-1

Health hazards: Eye Corrosion/Irritation- Category l, Skin Corrosion/Irritation- Category 1

Environmental hazards: None

OSHA defined hazards: Combustible Metals

Label elements:

Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements: H260: In contact with water, releases flammable gases which may ignite spontaneously
H228: Flammable solid
H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary Statements: ***P223** Do not allow contact with water because of violent reactions and possible flash fire.
P231+P232 Handle under inert gas. Protect from moisture.
P260 Do not breathe dusts

P246 Wash thoroughly after handling
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Response Statements: P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower
P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing
*P370+P378: In case of fire: Use CO2, sand, extinguishing powder for extinction

*Indicates a non-standard phrase to address issues specific to the material

Storage
P402+P404 Store in a dry place. Store in closed container
P405: Store locked up

Disposal
P501 Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ international regulation.

Supplemental Information
Lithium Aluminum powder may explode when in contact with water. Exposure to moist air may result in fire. Lithium Aluminum powder can react with water to produce flammable hydrogen gas, which may create a fire and explosion hazard. Spontaneous ignition can occur if Lithium Aluminum powder is heated to its melting point. Lithium Aluminum powder dusts may ignite spontaneously in moist air. Lithium Aluminum powder can react with moisture to produce corrosive compounds. NEVER purge open drums with nitrogen before resealing. Store and transport under argon or mineral oil.

SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	C.A.S. Number	Percentage	Classification
Lithium	7439-93-2	19-21%	Eye Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1 Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 1 Sub-category B Substances and Mixtures Which, in Contact with Water, Emit Flammable Gases – Category 1 Flammable solids – Category 1 Combustible dust - Yes
Aluminum	7429-90-5	79-81%	
Iron	7439-89-6	<4.0%	
Copper	7440-50-8	<1.2%	
Silicon	7440-21-3	<0.88%	
Magnesium	7439-95-4	<0.88%	
Manganese	7439-96-5	<0.056%	
Chromium	7440-47-3	<0.048%	
Nickel†	7440-02-0	0 – 0.032%	
Lead‡	7439-92-1	0 – 0.04%	

† - Present as impurity. While Nickel is not intentionally added to this mixture, it could potentially enter through the recycle stream. Below OSHA classification threshold of 0.1%.

‡ - Present as impurity. While Lead is not intentionally added to this mixture, it could potentially enter through the recycle stream. Below OSHA classification threshold of 0.1%.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Skin contact: If solid Lithium Aluminum powder contaminates the skin, brush off as much of the solid product as possible and then immediately begin decontamination with very large volumes of water. Minimum flushing time is 15 minutes. Remove exposed or contaminated clothing, taking care not to contaminate eyes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye contact: If solid or molten Lithium Aluminum powder enters the eyes, open victim's eyes while under gently running water. Use sufficient force to open eyelids. Have victim "roll" eyes. Minimum flushing is for 30 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Give one to two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed: Causes severe skin burns. Causes severe eye damage.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Victims of chemical exposure must be taken for medical attention if any adverse effect occurs. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention, if necessary. Take copy of label and SDS to physician or health professional with victim. Warning: decontamination with limited volumes of water may cause a severe reaction that can burn the skin. Decontamination should be done with copious amounts of water to flush off all Lithium Aluminum powder Aluminum powder contamination as quickly as possible.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: N/A	**Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume:** N/A	**Extinguishing Media:** Lithium Aluminum powder is water-reactive; it will also react with carbon dioxide. DO NOT USE WATER, CARBON DIOXIDE OR SAND. Use DRY graphite, soda ash, powdered sodium chloride, Lithium Aluminum Powder chloride, or Lith-X.	**Auto-Ignition:** >l80˚C (354˚F)
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	If heated to its melting point, spontaneous ignition is likely. Lithium Aluminum powder fires bum very hot and are difficult to extinguish. Flammable hydrogen gas and corrosive fumes are produced upon contact with water. Combustion of Lithium Aluminum powder is accompanied by the emission of dense, white, opaque fires that are toxic and may hide the base of the fire. Molten Lithium Aluminum powder will bum in air, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. Molten Lithium Aluminum powder may react violently with concrete or other materials containing moisture.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	For Incipient Fires: If incipient Lithium Aluminum powder fires are to be fought, proper personal protective equipment must be worn. Personal protective equipment must include face-shields, head protection, gloves, body protection, and respiratory protection. A minimum of two sets of personal protective equipment shall be available to firefighters if incipient fires are to be fought. The gloves and body protection must be fire-retardant. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Be aware of a dangerous reaction with water, if the container is ruptured. For Structural Fires: Proper personal protective equipment must be worn by structural firefighters. Proper protective clothing, respiratory protection, and		

	adequate eye protection shall be used by all responding fire- fighting personnel assigned to a Lithium Aluminum powder fire. Additional eye protection shall be worn by personnel wearing Self- Contained Breathing Apparatus protection to protect against the higher degree of emitted light during a Lithium Aluminum powder fire. Visual protection equivalent to a No. 6 welding lens shall be used. Refer to NFPA 1500, "Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program" for more information. For additional information, refer to NFPA 484 Standard for Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts, most recent Edition. **Note:** Lithium Aluminum powder fire residues shall be protected to prevent adverse reactions and to prevent the formation of reactive and unstable compounds. Lithium Aluminum powder fire residues shall be disposed of in accordance with Federal. State, and local regulations.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
Uncontrolled releases should be responded to by trained personnel using pre-planned procedures. Proper protective equipment should be used. In case of a spill, clear the affected area and protect people. The minimum Personal Protective Equipment recommended for response to non-incidental non-fire releases should be Level B: double-gloves (fire resistant gloves over nitrile or rubber gloves), chemical resistant suit and boots, hard-hat, and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Methods and materials for containment and cleanup:
Lithium Aluminum powder presents an immediate safety hazard since it can react with moisture in the air and start a fire. Cover the released material quickly. Mineral oil can be used to cover Lithium. Recovered Lithium Aluminum powder should be placed under mineral oil, in a suitable container. Molten Lithium: This material ignites easily and reacts violently with concrete, wood, asphalt, sand, asbestos, and all gases except argon or helium. Use dry graphite or Lith-X to cover the released material and allow it to cool. Recovered Lithium Aluminum powder should be placed under mineral oil, in a suitable container. Spilled Lithium Aluminum powder in Mineral Oil: Lithium Aluminum powder covered in mineral oil is less reactive. Solid pieces should be picked up or scooped up and placed under mineral oil. If this is not possible, cover material with dry graphite. Place the absorbed material under mineral oil, in a suitable container.
Place all spill residue in an appropriate container. Dispose of in accordance with U.S. Federal, State, and local or Canadian hazardous waste disposal regulations.

Environmental Precautions: Isolate runoff to prevent environmental pollution.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid getting Lithium Aluminum powder ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash thoroughly with soap and large amounts of water after handling Lithium. Avoid creating and breathing airborne dusts of Lithium. Do not eat or drink while handling Lithium.

All employees who handle Lithium Aluminum powder should be trained to handle it safely. Employees should be trained on the information in the SDS before working with Lithium. Keep Lithium Aluminum powder away from sparks, flames, and other ignition sources. Post "No Smoking" signs in use. Use the smallest possible amount of Lithium Aluminum powder in processes and only in designated areas.

Surplus Lithium Aluminum powder must be returned to the container and resealed as soon as possible. Have emergency equipment/materials (e.g., dry graphite) available. Ensure containers are properly labeled. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Keep material stored away from exposure to moisture.

Storage: Store under an inert gas (e.g., helium or argon) or mineral oil. Nitrogen should not be used as the inert gas for storage. On exposure to atmospheres that are not inert to Lithium, the material may undergo an exothermic surface reaction with oxygen or humidity; this may result in a fire. Store containers in a cool, dry location, away from direct sunlight or sources of intense heat. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section for Stability and Reactivity). A detached, fire-resistant building is recommended for storing large quantities. Solid Lithium Aluminum powder shall be stored only on the ground floor. There should be no basement or depression into which water or molten metal shall be permitted to flow or fall during a fire. The storage area for Lithium Aluminum powder must be isolated from other areas so that water cannot enter by spray or drainage from automatic sprinkler systems or any other water source. Containers of Lithium Aluminum powder should be inspected monthly by individuals who are familiar with Lithium Aluminum powder hazards and are able to recognize the potential problems associated with the hazards. Mark and store empty containers of this product properly. Empty containers may contain residual material; therefore, empty containers must be handled with care.

Additional information: Refer to NFPA 484 Standard for Combustible Metals, Metal Powders, and Metal Dusts most recent Edition. Local Fire Departments should be notified of the storage of Lithium Aluminum powder on site. Storage and processing areas of Lithium Aluminum powder should be identified with a NFPA 704 placard (diamond) large enough to be seen from a distance.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits / Guidelines		
Chemical Name	OSHA Exposure Limits	TLV
Lithium	Not established	Not established
Aluminum	Total Dust – 15 mg/m^3 TWA Respirable Fraction 5 mg/m^3 TWA	5 mg/m^3
Iron	10 mg/m^3(oxide) TWA	5 mg/m3 TWA (respirable particulate matter)
Copper	1 mg/m^3 TWA	1 mg/m3 TWA
Silicon	5 mg/m^3 TWA	10 mg/m^3
Magnesium	Not Established	10 mg/m^3
Manganese	5 mg/m^3 TWA	0.2 mg/m^3
Chromium	1 mg/m^3 TWA	0.1 mg/m^3
Nickel	1 mg/m^3 TWA	1.5 mg/m^3
Lead	0.05 mg/m^3 TWA	0.05 mg/m^3

Biological limit values: Not Established for this combination chemicals.

Engineering Controls: Engineered controls should be based on a process hazard assessment. Use with adequate ventilation. Mechanical exhaust may be needed. Use dust controls to protect workers from exposures above the PEL. Because of the potential for reaction with water or moist air, stringent control measures such as isolation or enclosure of operations involving this material may be necessary.

Exposure Controls: PPE should be based on a Hazard Assessment as required in 29 CFR 1910.132.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection is not generally needed when using Lithium Silicon Powder. Maintain airborne contaminant concentrations as low as possible. If exposure could exceed the regulatory exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator as a backup to engineering controls. Risk assessment should be performed to determine if air-purifying respirators are appropriate.

Protective Gloves: Nitrile rubber, NBR 0.11mm thick.
Eye/Face Protection: Safety glasses or goggles, Full face protection. Where there is a possibility of eye exposure, provide an eye-wash fountain/safety shower within the immediate work area for emergency use. Locate the eye-wash fountain/safety shower to avoid contact of water with the material.
Other Protective Equipment: Protective work clothing. Wear close-toed shoes and long sleeves/pants.

Protection from Molten Lithium: Molten Lithium Aluminum powder shall be contained in closed systems that prevent its contact with air or reactive materials. When working with molten Lithium Aluminum powder, it is recommended to wear flame-resistant PPE, foundry-type safety boots, fire-retardant gloves, and a flame-resistant bib.

SECTION 9- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

BOILING POINT (760 mm Hg)	1336° C (2437° F)
VAPOR PRESSURE (mm Hg, 25ºC)	N/A
VAPOR DENSITY (air=1)	N/A
VOLATILE BY VOLUME (%)	N/A
EVAPORATION RATE (butyl acetate=1)	N/A
PHYSICAL STATE	Solid. Powder
SOLUBILITY IN WATER (% by weight)	Reacts violently releasing flammable gases
PH	Alkaline (as aqueous solution)
APPEARANCE	Grayish-white Powder, Granules
ODOR	Odorless
ODOR THRESHOLD	N/A
MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT	180.5° C (357° F)
FLAMMABILITY	Reacts with water to cause fire and explosion
PERCENT VOLATILE	100
UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	N/A
RELATIVE DENSITY	N/A
DENSITY	0.50 g/cm^3
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	0.534
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: (N-OCTANOL/WATER)	N/A
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE	>l80˚ C
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE	N/A
VISCOSITY	N/A

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

REACTIVITY: Reacts violently with water, liberating hydrogen

STABLE OR NOT STABLE: Stable under recommended storage conditions

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Does not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIAL TO AVOID): Avoid contact with water, halogenated compounds, acids and oxidizers. Carbon dioxide (CO2), acid chlorides, mercury (Hg), iron, nickel (Ni).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen gas

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Exposure to moisture and water, take precautionary measures against static discharges.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure: In terms of anticipated occupational overexposure situations for employees, the main health effect from overexposure would be irritation or bums of contaminated skin and eyes that have been contaminated with solid Lithium Aluminum powder (which reacts with moisture to produce corrosive compounds including Lithium Aluminum powder hydroxide) or the molten metal.

Inhalation: Lithium Aluminum powder dust can react with the moisture in the mucous membranes and lungs to form corrosive compounds resulting in severe irritation and damage the tissue of the nose, mouth, throat and upper respiratory system. Symptoms of such overexposure can include sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath, and labored breathing. Severe overexposure via inhalation may result in potentially fatal respiratory disorder (e.g., pulmonary edema, chemical pneumonitis).

Contact with Skin or Eyes: When Lithium Aluminum powder encounters moisture (including moisture on the skin), Lithium Aluminum powder will produce caustic materials which can irritate, redden, and damage contaminated skin or eye tissue. Contact with the eyes may cause corneal damage or blindness. Contact -with skin can cause bums that are slow to heal and may leave scars. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Contact with molten Lithium Aluminum powder can cause thermal bums.

Skin Absorption: Skin absorption is not a significant route of exposure for Lithium.

Ingestion: Ingestion of Lithium Aluminum Powder is not anticipated to be a significant route of occupational exposure. If Lithium Aluminum Powder is swallowed, it can severely burn the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tissues. Symptoms of such overexposure can include abdominal pain nausea, and vomiting. Severe overexposures via ingestion can be fatal due to internal tissue damage.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis (dry, red skin). Lithium Aluminum Powder poisoning may result in kidney and central nervous system effects.

Target Organs: **Acute**: Eyes, skin, mucous membranes. **Chronic**: Skin, Nervous System, Kidney,

Aluminum dust/fines and fumes: Low health risk by inhalation. Generally considered to be biologically inert (milling, cutting, grinding).

Copper dust/mists: Can cause irritation of the eyes, mucous membranes, skin, and respiratory tract. Chronic overexposures: Can cause reduction in the number of red blood cells (anemia), skin abnormalities (pigmentation changes) and hair discoloration.

Silicon (inert dusts): Chronic overexposures: Can cause chronic bronchitis and narrowing of airways.

Manganese dust or fumes: Chronic overexposures: Can cause inflammation of the lung tissues, scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis), central nervous system damage, Secondary Parkinson's Disease and reproductive harm in males.

Carcinogenicity: Lithium Aluminum powder is not listed as a carcinogen or suspected carcinogen by IRC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH.

1. **Chromium dust and fumes:** Can cause irritation of eye, skin and respiratory tract. Metallic chromium and trivalent chromium: Not classifiable as to their carcinogenicity to humans by IARC.

2. **Nickel dust and fume:** Can cause irritation of eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Eye contact: Can cause inflammation of the eyes and eyelids (conjunctivitis). Skin contact: Can cause sensitization and allergic contact dermatitis. Chronic overexposures: Can cause perforation of the nasal septum, inflammation of the nasal passages (sinusitis), respiratory sensitization, asthma and scarring of the lungs (pulmonary fibrosis). Nickel alloys IARC/NTP: Reviewed and not recommended for listing by NTP. Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B).

3. **Lead dust or fume:** Can cause irritation of eyes and upper respiratory tract. Acute overexposures: Can cause nausea and muscle cramps. Chronic overexposures: Can cause weakness in the extremities (peripheral neuropathy), abdominal cramps, gastrointestinal tract effects, kidney damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, damage to the blood forming organs, blood cell damage and reproductive harm. Can cause reduced fertility and fetal toxicity in pregnant women. IARC/NTP: Listed as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" by the NTP. Listed as possibly carcinogenic to humans by IARC (Group 2B).

Sensitization: Lithium Aluminum powder is not known to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.

Reproductive Toxicity Information: **Mutagenicity**: Lithium Aluminum powder is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans, however, some Lithium Aluminum powder compounds have tested positive for mutagenicity in some test systems.
Embryotoxicity: Lithium Aluminum powder is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans.
Teratogenicity: Lithium Aluminum powder is not reported to produce teratogenic effects in humans, however, some Lithium Aluminum powder compounds have been reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans when administered therapeutically (for medical purposes) and in laboratory animal tests.
Reproductive Toxicity: Lithium Aluminum powder is not reported to produce adverse reproductive effects in humans, however, some Lithium Aluminum powder compounds have been shown to affect fertility in tests with laboratory animals.

ACGIH BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDICES (BEIs): Currently, there are no ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices (BEIs) determined for Lithium.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

All work practices must be aimed at eliminating environmental contamination. Lithium Aluminum powder will react with water, moist air, and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to form stable Lithium Aluminum powder salts. The effects on exposed animals would primarily be irritation and chemical burns of contaminated tissue. The main effect on plants would be the increase in salinity and alkalinity of contaminated soils if large volumes of Lithium Aluminum powder are released. Releases of large quantities of Lithium Aluminum powder can be detrimental to an aquatic environment by altering the salinity and alkalinity of a body of water.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity: Lithium Aluminum powder will react with water to form Lithium Aluminum powder hydroxide, which will increase the pH of the solution and kill or damage aquatic life. The following aquatic toxicity data are available for Lithium Aluminum powder hydroxide: LC50 rainbow trout 62.21 mg/L/96 hr, NOEC fathead minnow 0.7 mg/L (OECD 210). EC50 Daphnia magna 60 mg/L/48 hr, NOEC 4 mg/L (OECD 211) ErC50 green algae 153.44 mg/L/72 hr, EbC50 green algae 4.62 mg/l/72hr NOEC 10 mg/L (OECD 201) EC50 (respiration inhibition) bacteria 180 mg/l.

Degradability: Biodegradation does not apply to inorganic substances.

Log Bioconcentration Factor (Bcf): No data currently available.

Log Octanoic After Partition Coefficient: No data currently available.

SECTION 13- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in accordance with the applicable regulations in country and state. Disposal should be performed by licensed professional disposal firms knowledgeable in Federal, State or Local requirements of hazardous waste treatment and hazardous waste transportation.

SECTION 14- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN number:	2813
UN proper shipping name:	UN 2813, Water-Reactive Solid, N.O.S. (Lithium Aluminum), 4.3, II.
Transport hazard class:	4.3
Packing group:	II
ERG number:	138

IATA/ICAO

UN Number:	2813
Proper Shipping Name:	Water-reactive solid, n.o.s, (Lithium, Aluminum)
Transport Description:	UN 2813 Water-reactive solid, n.o.s, (Lithium, Aluminum), 4.3, II.
IATA/ICAO Class:	4.3
Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	4W
IATA/ICAO Labelling/Marking:	4.3
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft:	PI 484, Max Net Qty/Pkg – 15 Kg
Cargo aircraft only:	PI 490, S.P. A803 - Max Net Qty/Pkg – 50 Kg

IMDG/IMO

IMO Class:	4.3
Packing Group:	II
UN-No.:	2813
IMO Labelling and Marking:	4.3
Proper Shipping Name:	Water-Reactive Solid, N.O.S. (Lithium, Aluminum)
EmS:	F-G, S-N
Transport Description:	UN 2813 Water-Reactive Solid, N.O.S. (Lithium, Aluminum), 4.3, II

State Right-to-Know

This product contains the following chemicals regulated in the states listed below.

Component	California Prop. 65	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Aluminum (CAS #: 7429-90-5)		x	x	X
Lithium (CAS #: 7439-93-2)		x	x	x

SECTION 15- REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. SARA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Lithium Aluminum powder is not subject to the reporting requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and Sections 302, 304 and 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**.**

CERCLA SECTION 103 (40 CFR 302.4) Listed CERCLA Hazardous Substance: No

SARA SECTION 302 (40 CFR 355.30) Extremely Hazardous Substance 4.3 Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases

SARA SECTION 304 (40 CFR 355.40) RQ-CERCLA or SARA 302: No

SARA 311/312 Hazardous Categorization

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	Yes
Suddent Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	Yes

SARA SECTION 313 (40 CFR 372.65): Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRJ/Form R): No

U.S. SARA THRESHOLD PLANNING QUANTITY: There are no specific Threshold Planning Quantities for this product. The default Federal MSDS submission and inventory requirement filing threshold of 10,000 lbs. (4,540 kg) may apply, per 40 CFR 370.20.

U.S. CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY (RQ): Not applicable**.**

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS: Lithium Aluminum Powder is listed on the TSCA Inventory.

U.S. TSCA 12(b) EXPORT NOTIFICATION: TSCA 12(b) Notification is not required, per 40 CFR 707, for Lithium.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS: Not applicable**.**

SECTION 16- OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS is intended to provide a summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this chemical. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by EaglePicher Technologies, LLC to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the Company's knowledge. It is not meant to be an all-inclusive document on worldwide hazard communication regulations. This information is offered in good faith. Each user of this material needs to evaluate the conditions of use and design the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage or release to the environment. EaglePicher Technologies, LLC assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the chemical.