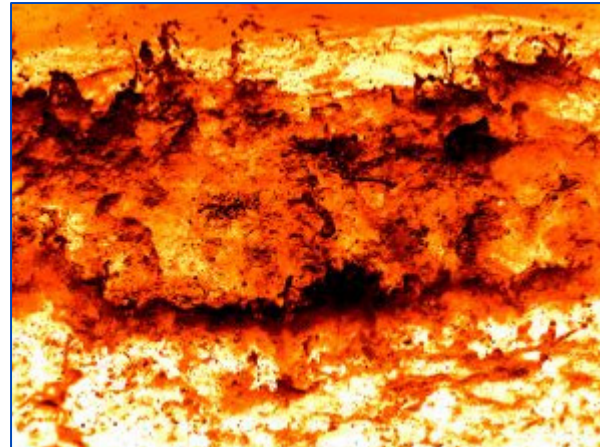


K-Alloy is A-OK

An innovative aluminum die casting alloy developed by Delphi improves corrosion resistance and is proving to be highly effective in applications subject to harsh conditions and those with demanding heat dissipation requirements.



▶ Proving its mettle

Exposing aluminum or aluminum alloy to extremely harsh environments has always held an inherent risk of corrosion—and ultimately, product or system failure. With its innovative K-Alloy technology, Delphi's patented technology is helping licensed manufacturers to produce aluminum components that last longer in everything from vehicles to recreational products to outdoor lighting components. And that is leading to enhanced customer satisfaction.

In production since 2003, Delphi has millions of K-Alloy parts in the field demonstrating time-proven performance as evidenced by fewer warranty claims. Delphi originally developed and patented K-Alloy to produce more robust aluminum die cast components for under-hood applications where salt corrosion, heat, vibration, and shock may in certain circumstances and conditions lead to eventual part failure—and higher warranty costs for the manufacturer.

Delphi Technologies Inc. (DTI) and MDW Technologies, LLC have recently begun making this patented alloy available through license agreements to a variety of market segments.

▶ More than meets the eye

K-Alloy is an aluminum casting alloy with designed-in corrosion resistance. This proprietary alloy provides cast parts with substantial protection from environmental conditions that often significantly deteriorate components produced with traditional aluminum alloys. By taking advantage of the advanced properties of K-Alloy, licensed manufacturers are introducing products that show corrosion resistance superior to parts made with traditional aluminum alloys like A380, A360, and A413. In fact, K-Alloy has reduced issues related to corrosion in vehicle applications and in other commercial products. K-Alloy has also helped manufacturers to extend their product life cycle in harsh environments.

K-Alloy is A-OK



The image above shows the corrosion level of a conventional A360 aluminum casting when subjected to a 30-day salt spray test.



When subjected to the same test, a Delphi K-Alloy casting shown above exhibits virtually no signs of corrosion.

With K-Alloy, producers are often able to avoid expensive coatings. “We have seen K-Alloy subjected to 3,000 hours of ASTM B117 salt spray testing with no metal loss or surface damage,” said Kurt O’Connor, Delphi technical fellow, advanced materials and processes. “Other aluminum alloys would require anodizing or chromating, followed by powder coat or paint, and they still would not measure up to K-Alloy’s corrosion resistance.”

▶ Hot commodity

While superior corrosion resistance gained from using K-Alloy castings is intriguing to manufacturers of many products subject to harsh environments, the benefits of K-Alloy extend to other areas as well. One area of particular interest to electronics and lighting manufacturers is K-Alloy’s ability to rapidly dissipate heat.

Thermal conductivity testing conducted by Thermophysical Properties Research Laboratory, Inc. showed that K-Alloy outperforms other commercially available and commonly used alloys such as A380. In fact, K-Alloy offers thermal conductivity that is 15 percent better than A380, and can be boosted to as much as 40 percent for high-performance applications.

K-Alloy is A-OK

▶ Standing ready

“Fortunately, most of K-Alloy’s mechanical properties are remarkably similar to those of other standard die-casting alloys,” said David G. Isaacs, CEO MDW Technologies, LLC. “In many cases, manufacturers may not have to undergo potentially expensive major processing changes to take advantage of K-Alloy. It may be substituted into existing customer tooling often without modifications. Some of our customers have even said that K-Alloy is easier to cast.”

K-Alloy is UK-RoHS compliant. “One of our customers in Europe dropped a particular segment of their lighting business because the alloy they used had been labeled corrosive,” said Marty Newman, chief technology officer at MDW. “By considering the switch to K-Alloy, which is in compliance with RoHS (UK restriction of hazardous substances) requirements, they can re-enter that segment and possibly open doors to new business opportunities.”

▶ Broad play

K-Alloy can be used in other casting methods such as semi-permanent mold casting, and can provide significant benefits to a wide range of applications beyond automotive. Delphi Technologies Inc. and MDW Technologies are actively pursuing licensing opportunities for K-Alloy to multiple market segments including:

- Electronics components and housings
- Indoor/outdoor lighting
- Electrical components
- Recreational equipment
- Marine equipment (including salt-water environments)
- Antenna bases
- Furniture
- Harsh-environment production equipment (e.g., food or chemical processing)

K-Alloy is A-OK

▶ Proven performer

K-Alloy already has time-proven performance in the areas of corrosion resistance and enhanced thermal management. It continues to have a bright future across a broad range of applications -- from aluminum die cast components to other casting methods such as semi-permanent mold casting where K Alloy can also be used.

Delphi has appointed MDW Technologies LLC (<http://www.mdwtech.com/kalloy>) as its technical and licensing representative to broaden its customer base. "MDW identifies and works with potential licensees and their requirements, supports non-commercial trial casting of K-Alloy, and may assist in other activities leading to production-ready systems" said Satish Cheeti, strategic planning and licensing executive for Delphi Technologies, Inc."

For more information about K-Alloy and MDW capabilities, contact David G. Isaacs, CEO MDW Technologies, LLC at disaacs@mdwtech.com.

For more information about other exciting Delphi technologies available for licensing and commercialization visit DTI's website at <http://www.delphi.com/manufacturers/dti/>.

This as well as other statements made by Delphi may contain forward-looking statements, that reflect, when made, the Company's current views with respect to current events and financial performance. Such forward-looking statements are and will be, as the case may be, subject to many risks, uncertainties and factors relating to the Company's operations and business environment which may cause the actual results of the Company to be materially different from any future results, express or implied, by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "might," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue," the negative of these terms and other comparable terminology. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, the following: the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern; the ability of the Company to operate pursuant to the terms of the debtor-in-possession financing facility; the terms of any reorganization plan ultimately confirmed; the Company's ability to obtain Court approval with respect to motions in the chapter 11 cases prosecuted by it from time to time; the ability of the Company to develop, prosecute, confirm and consummate one or more plans of reorganization with respect to the chapter 11 cases; the Company's ability to satisfy the terms and conditions of the Equity Purchase and Commitment Agreement (including the Company's ability to achieve consensual agreements with GM and its U.S. labor unions on a timely basis that are acceptable to the Plan Investors in their sole discretion); the Company's ability to satisfy the terms and conditions of the Plan Framework Support Agreement; risks associated with third parties seeking and obtaining Court approval to terminate or shorten the exclusivity period for the Company to propose and confirm one or more plans of reorganization, for the appointment of a chapter 11 trustee or to convert the cases to chapter 7 cases; the ability of the Company to obtain and maintain normal terms with vendors and service providers; the Company's ability to maintain contracts that are critical to its operations; the potential adverse impact of the chapter 11 cases on the Company's liquidity or results of operations; the ability of the Company to fund and execute its business plan (including the transformation plan described in Note 2, Transformation Plan and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006) and to do so in a timely manner; the ability of the Company to attract, motivate and/or retain key executives and associates; the ability of the Company to avoid or continue to operate during a strike, or partial work stoppage or slow down by any of its unionized employees and the ability of the Company to attract and retain customers. Additional factors that could affect future results are identified in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, including the risk factors in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, contained therein. Delphi disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events and/or otherwise.

Similarly, these and other factors, including the terms of any reorganization plan ultimately confirmed, can affect the value of the Company's various prepetition liabilities, common stock and/or other equity securities. Additionally, no assurance can be given as to what values, if any, will be ascribed in the bankruptcy cases to each of these constituencies. A plan of reorganization could result in holders of Delphi's common stock receiving no distribution on account of their interest and cancellation of their interests. In addition, under certain conditions specified in the Bankruptcy Code, a plan of reorganization may be confirmed notwithstanding its rejection by an impaired class of creditors or equity holders and notwithstanding the fact that equity holders do not receive or retain property on account of their equity interests under the plan. In light of the foregoing, the Company considers the value of the common stock to be highly speculative and cautions equity holders that the stock may ultimately be determined to have no value. Accordingly, the Company urges that appropriate caution be exercised with respect to existing and future investments in Delphi's common stock or other equity interests or any claims relating to prepetition liabilities.