

# PFA Fluoroplastic Resin

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.

Version No: 3.4

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date: 01/07/2019

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S.REACH.GBR.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	PFA Fluoroplastic Resin
<b>Chemical Name</b>	tetrafluoroethylene/ perfluoro (alkyl vinyl ether) polymer
<b>Synonyms</b>	INOFLON <sup>®</sup> PFA 8003, INOFLON <sup>®</sup> PFA 8015, INOFLON <sup>®</sup> PFA 8003HS, INOFLON <sup>®</sup> PFA 8015HS
<b>Chemical formula</b>	(C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>10</sub> O·C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available
<b>CAS number</b>	26655-00-5

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Resin for molding and / or extrusion
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not Applicable

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<b>Registered company name</b>	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.
<b>Address</b>	12/ A Dahej Industrial Estate GIDC India
<b>Telephone</b>	+91-2641-618003
<b>Fax</b>	+91-2641-618012
<b>Website</b>	www.inoflon.com
<b>Email</b>	inoflon@gfl.co.in

### Emergency telephone number

<b>Association / Organisation</b>	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.
<b>Emergency telephone numbers</b>	+91-2641-618080-81
<b>Other emergency telephone numbers</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

<b>Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] <sup>[1]</sup></b>	Not Applicable
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### Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>SIGNAL WORD</b>	<b>NOT APPLICABLE</b>

Continued...

**Hazard statement(s)**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

Not Applicable

**Other hazards**

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin\*.

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.26655-00-5 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	100	<u>tetrafluoroethylene/ perfluoro (alkyl vinyl ether) polymer</u>	Not Applicable

**Legend:** 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; \* EU IOELVs available

**Mixtures**

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

**SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1. Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> </ul> <p>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</p> <p>For THERMAL burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do not remove contact lens</li> <li>▶ Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad both eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.</li> <li>▶</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> </ul> <p>Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</p> <p>In case of burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ Do not remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. <b>Do not</b> pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.</li> <li>▶ Do not break blister or remove solidified material.</li> <li>▶ Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.</li> <li>▶ For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.</li> <li>▶ Do not apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.</li> <li>▶ Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.</li> <li>▶ Reassure.</li> <li>▶ Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.</li> </ul> <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Decontaminate area around burn.</li> <li>▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.</li> </ul> <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> <li>▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.</li> <li>▶ Do not apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.</li> </ul> <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Use compresses if running water is not available.</li> </ul> <p>Do not apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. Do not break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.</p> <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): Lay the person flat. Elevate feet about 12 inches. Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. Cover the person with coat or blanket. Seek medical assistance.</p> <p>For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the meantime: Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. To prevent shock see above. For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. Have a person with a facial burn sit up. Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</p>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<p>If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages. Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Seek immediate medical attention.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>If swallowed do <b>not</b> induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.</p>

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For tetrafluoroethylene and other related fluorinated polymers:

Pyrolysis products of this material have been known to produce an influenza-like syndrome in man, lasting 24-48 hours.

(ILO)

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- ▶ Do not direct a solid stream of water or foam into burning molten material; this may cause spattering and spread the fire.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

## 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

### Fire Incompatibility

- ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

### Fire Fighting

- ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

### Fire/Explosion Hazard

- ▶ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- ▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- ▶ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- ▶ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).
- ▶ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.
- ▶ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.
- ▶ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.
- ▶ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- ▶ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- ▶ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- ▶ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.
- ▶ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.
- ▶ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).
- ▶ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.

Combustion products include:

- , carbon monoxide (CO)
  - , carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - , hydrogen fluoride (HF)
  - , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

**CARE:** Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.

- ▶ tetrafluoroethylene and related fluorinated polymers does not burn without an external flame.
- ▶ **WARNING:** Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire where tetrafluoroethylene was present.

## SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>CAUTION:</b> Advise personnel in area.</li> <li>▶ Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Recover product wherever possible.</li> <li>▶ <b>IF DRY:</b> Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. <b>IF WET:</b> Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.</li> <li>▶ <b>ALWAYS:</b> Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.</li> <li>▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.</li> </ul>

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The greatest potential for injury caused by molten materials occurs during purging of machinery (moulders, extruders etc.)</li> <li>▶ It is essential that workers in the immediate area of the machinery wear eye and skin protection (such as full face, safety glasses, heat resistant gloves, overalls and safety boots) as protection from thermal burns.</li> <li>▶ Fumes or vapours emitted from hot melted materials, during converting operations, may condense on overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate may contain substances which are irritating or toxic. Avoid contact of that material with the skin. Wear rubber or other impermeable gloves when cleaning contaminated areas.</li> <li>▶ Avoid process temperatures above decomposition temperatures. Overheating may occur at excessively high cylinder heats, overworking of the melt by wrong screw configuration, or by long dwell time in the machine. Under such conditions, thermal emissions and heat-degradation products might, without proper ventilation, reach hazardous concentrations in the converting area. Hot purgings should be collected only as thin flat strands to allow for rapid cooling. Hot purgings should be cooled by quenching in water in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ Do not enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.</li> <li>▶ Do not allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, Do not eat, drink or smoke.</li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> <li>▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> <li>▶ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ explosion (including secondary explosions)</li> <li>▸ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.</li> <li>▸ Establish good housekeeping practices.</li> <li>▸ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.</li> <li>▸ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.</li> <li>▸ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.</li> <li>▸ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.</li> <li>▸ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.</li> <li>▸ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.</li> <li>▸ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.</li> </ul> <p>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Do not cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.</li> <li>▸ In addition, ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.</li> <li>▸ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> </ul> <p>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</p> <p>For major quantities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including storm water, ground water, lakes and streams).</li> <li>▸ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Polyethylene or polypropylene container.</li> <li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>For saturated perfluorocarbons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Standard oxidation-reduction potentials do not apply to PFCs. The materials are unaffected by electrochemical reactions and do not dissociate in aqueous media.</li> <li>▸ They are essentially already fully oxidised and are unaffected by standard oxidizing agents such as permanganates, chromates, etc. The only known oxidation takes place only at high temperatures by thermal decomposition.</li> <li>▸ Likewise, the materials are only reduced under extreme conditions, requiring reducing agents such as elemental sodium. Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.</li> <li>▸ The most potentially reactive of this class, the perfluorinated tertiary amines and the quite analogous perfluorinated ethers, are similarly unreactive. Fluorinated tert-amines do not form salts or complexes with strong acids and are not attacked by most oxidizing or reducing agents.</li> </ul> <p>For tetrafluoroethylene and other related fluorinated polymers:</p> <p>Avoid storage with strong oxidising agents, tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethylene, perfluoroisobutylene, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.</p>

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

#### PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

#### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

Continued...

**PFA Fluoroplastic Resin**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
PFA Fluoroplastic Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrafluoroethylene/ perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) polymer	Not Available	Not Available

**8.2. Exposure controls**

**8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. For molten materials:

Provide mechanical ventilation; in general such ventilation should be provided at compounding/ converting areas and at fabricating/ filling work stations where the material is heated. Local exhaust ventilation should be used over and in the vicinity of machinery involved in handling the molten material. Keep dry!!

Processing temperatures may be well above boiling point of water, so wet or damp material may cause a serious steam explosion if used in unvented equipment.

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	<p>For tetrafluoroethylene and other related fluorinated polymers: In processes such as extrusion moulding, engineering controls should be designed to draw thermal degeneration products from the workers breathing zone. NOTE: When hydrogen fluoride is first detected continue to run equipment with the heat source to the polymer turned off. Ventilate the area and remove non-essential personnel from the area. In case of a major decomposition event evacuate all personnel immediately</p>
<p><b>8.2.2 Personal protection</b></p>	
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</li> </ul>
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· frequency and duration of contact,</li> <li>· chemical resistance of glove material,</li> <li>· glove thickness and</li> <li>· dexterity</li> </ul> <p>Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.</li> <li>· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.</li> <li>· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</li> </ul> <p>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Excellent when breakthrough time &gt; 480 min</li> <li>· Good when breakthrough time &gt; 20 min</li> <li>· Fair when breakthrough time &lt; 20 min</li> <li>· Poor when glove material degrades</li> </ul> <p>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.  Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.  Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:  Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials</li> <li>▸ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</li> </ul> <p>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· polychloroprene.</li> <li>▸</li> </ul>

	nitrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocautchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure. <b>CAUTION:</b> Vapours may be irritating. Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

## Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A P1 Air-line*	- -	A PAPR-P1 -
up to 50 x ES	Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2
up to 100 x ES	-	A P3 Air-line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3

\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

For molten materials:

- ▶ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- ▶ The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- ▶ Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- ▶ Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- ▶ Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- ▶ Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Use may require material be molten. Molten or heated material may be compounded, moulded or extruded. Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	2.14-2.17
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available

Continued...

<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	305-315	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1. Reactivity</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.2. Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.4. Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.5. Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7.2
<b>10.6. Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>At temperatures of over 400 deg. C the polymer begins to decompose with the reaction becoming faster as temperature rises.</p> <p>Fumes from burning materials containing TFE irritate the upper airway and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged. Overheated or burnt TFE releases hydrogen fluoride (a highly irritating and corrosive gas) and small amounts of carbonyl fluoride (highly toxic).</p> <p>Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapours, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itching eyes, coughing, sore throat. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to the physical form of product. The material is a physical irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort.</p>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p> <p>Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin</p>

Continued...

	Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.
<b>Chronic</b>	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Poly (tetrafluoroethylene) is used in the treatment for a number of urological disorders. Exposure of some experimental animals by local injection showed persistent chronic inflammatory reaction on histology of the sites taken. Repeated administration of 25% PFA produced liver and testicular changes but subsequent studies did not reproduce these effects.  This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWs under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000.

<b>PFA Fluoroplastic Resin</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) polymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.\* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

#### TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE/ PERFLUORO(ALKYL VINYL ETHER) POLYMER

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	☹	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	☹
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	☹	<b>Reproductivity</b>	☹
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	☹	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	☹
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	☹	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	☹

**Legend:** ✘ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
✔ – Data available to make classification  
☹ – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Toxicity

<b>PFA Fluoroplastic Resin</b>	<b>ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR)</b>		<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
	Not Available	Not Available			Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available

  

<b>tetrafluoroethylene/perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) polymer</b>	<b>ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR)</b>		<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>SOURCE</b>	
	Not Available	Not Available			Not Available	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available

**Legend:** Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

For tetrafluoroethylene and other related fluorinated polymers:

Ecotoxicity is expected to be low based on the near zero water solubility of the polymer. Material is considered inert and is not expected to be biodegradable or toxic.

Do not discharge into sewer or waterways.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

No data available

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Do not allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION****Labels Required**

<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	Not Applicable

**Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

<b>14.1. UN number</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>	Class	Not Applicable
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	Not Applicable
	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Hazard Label	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable

**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	Not Applicable
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Not Applicable

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

UN number	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	Not Applicable
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	Not Applicable

**Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**

14.1. UN number	Not Applicable	
UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable	
Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable	
Packing group	Not Applicable	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	Not Applicable
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable
	Equipment required	Not Applicable
	Fire cones number	Not Applicable

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

## 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

### TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE/ PERFLUORO (ALKYL VINYL ETHER) POLYMER(26655-00-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

## ECHA SUMMARY

Not Applicable

## 15.3. National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (tetrafluoroethylene/ perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) polymer)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (tetrafluoroethylene/ perfluoro(alkyl vinyl ether) polymer)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

## SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Revision Date</b>	01/07/2019
<b>Initial Date</b>	10/10/2016

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

### Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

## Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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