



The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

DuPont
Material Safety Data Sheet

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"TEFLON" AF AMORPHOUS FLUOROPOLYMER ALL IN SYNONYM LIST TAP001
DU003920 Revised 14-MAY-2004

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

"TEFLON" is a registered trademark of DuPont.

Tradenames and Synonyms

"TEFLON" 1600,
"TEFLON" 1601,
"TEFLON" 2400,

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Fluoroproducts
1007 Market Street
Wilmington, DE 19898

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-(800)441-7515
Transport Emergency : 1-(800)424-9300
Medical Emergency : 1-(800)441-3637

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
1,3-DIOXOLE, 4,5-DIFLUORO-2,2-BIS (TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-, POLYMER WITH TETRAFLUOROETHENE	37626-13-4	100
May contain as trace impurity: Hexafluoroacetone	684-16-2	<0.01
Heated above 360 deg C (680 deg F) can evolve as degradation product: Hydrogen Fluoride	7664-39-3	<1
Hexafluoroacetone		<1

Components (Remarks)

Material is not known to contain Toxic Chemicals under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

ADDITIONAL HEALTH EFFECTS

Before using read "Teflon" AF "Safety in Handling and Use".

ANIMAL DATA: "Teflon" AF

Oral - Lethal Dose > 25,000 mg/m³ in rats Skin - Little or no skin irritation in rabbits. Eye - Mechanical irritation only in rabbits.

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Heating or processing above 360 degrees C or smoking tobacco or cigarettes contaminated with polymer dust can evolve toxic and corrosive vapors of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and hexafluoroacetone (HFA). These vapors are strong eye, nose, and throat irritants.

Inhalation of low concentrations of HF can initially include symptoms of choking, coughing, and severe eye, nose and throat irritation. Possibly followed after a symptomless period of 1 to 2 days by fever, chills, difficulty in breathing, cyanosis, and pulmonary edema. Acute or chronic overexposure to HF can injure the liver and kidneys.

Repeated exposure over a period of years to excessive concentrations of HF can cause weight loss, brittle bones, anemia, weakness, and stiffness of joints.

Repeated and prolonged inhalation of HFA, based on animal data, may result in nose and throat irritation, lung injury, and testicular, liver, kidney, and blood effects.

DuPont handles hexafluoroacetone (HFA) as a potential human developmental toxin and states that employment of women of childbearing potential in operations involving direct exposure to vapors exceeding the AEL or to any skin contact with liquid solutions of HFA should be avoided. DuPont also handles HFA as a potential human (male) reproduction toxin, but exposure at or below the AEL should adequately protect individuals from adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation. Consult a physician if necessary.

If exposed to fumes from overheating or combustion, move to fresh air. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.

SKIN CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately wash skin with soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. If molten material gets on skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to remove material from skin. Obtain medical treatment for thermal burn.

EYE CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

INGESTION

No specific intervention is indicated as compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. Consult a physician if necessary.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Flash Point : Does not flash
Method : Open cup

Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are hydrogen fluoride (HF), carbon monoxide, potentially toxic fluorinated compounds.

Extinguishing Media

Water, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective equipment. Hydrogen fluoride fumes emitted during a fire can react with water to form hydrofluoric acid. Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Spilled material is a slipping hazard.

Spill Clean Up

Recover undamaged and minimally contaminated material for reuse and reclamation. Shovel or sweep up.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid contamination of cigarettes or tobacco with dust from this material.

Handling (Physical Aspects)

Do not use a torch to clean this material from equipment without local exhaust ventilation and respirator.

Storage

Keep container closed to prevent contamination.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

VENTILATION Use local exhaust to completely remove vapors and fumes liberated during hot processing from the work area.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying of molten material.

RESPIRATORS

When temperatures exceed 360 degrees C and ventilation is inadequate to maintain concentrations below exposure limits, use a positive pressure air supplied respirator. Air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

(EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION - Continued)

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

If there is potential contact with hot/molten material, wear heat resistant clothing and footwear.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Wear impervious clothing, such as gloves, apron, boots, or whole bodysuit as appropriate.

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure Limits

"TEFLON" AF AMORPHOUS FLUOROPOLYMER ALL IN SYNONYM LIST TAP001
 PEL (OSHA) : Particulates (Not Otherwise Regulated)
 15 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, total dust
 5 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, respirable dust

Other Applicable Exposure Limits

Hexafluoroacetone

PEL (OSHA) : None Established
 TLV (ACGIH) : 0.1 ppm, 0.68 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, Skin
 AEL * (DuPont) : 0.1 ppm, 8 & 12 hr TWA, skin, men, and
 women not of childbearing capability.
 0.005 ppm, 8 & 12 hr TWA, skin, women of
 childbearing capability. Skin contact
 must be entirely avoided.

Hydrogen Fluoride

PEL (OSHA) : 3 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, as F
 TLV (ACGIH) : 3 ppm, 2.6 mg/m³, Ceiling as F
 Notice of Intended Changes (2004)
 0.5 ppm, 8 Hr. TWA, as F
 Ceiling 2 ppm, as F
 AEL * (DuPont) : 3 ppm, 15 minute TWA

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Melting Point : NA
 % Volatiles : NA
 Solubility in Water : Insoluble
 Odor : None
 Form : Powder and pellets
 Color : White
 Specific Gravity : 1.78

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible or can react with finely divided metal powders (e.g., aluminum and magnesium) and potent oxidizers like fluorine (F2) and related compounds (e.g., chlorine trifluoride, ClF3). Contact with incompatibles can cause fire, an explosion.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY:

No information is available. Toxicity is expected to be low based on insolubility in water.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Preferred options for disposal are (1) recycling and (2) landfill. Incinerate only if incinerator is capable of scrubbing out hydrogen fluoride and other acidic combustion products. Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/ provincial, and local regulations.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT
Proper Shipping Name : NA
Hazard Class : Not regulated

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : In compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.

State Regulations (U.S.)

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW LAWS

(REGULATORY INFORMATION - Continued)

No substances on the state hazardous substances list, for the states indicated below, are used in the manufacture of products on this Material Safety Data Sheet.

SUBSTANCES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1% OR MORE (0.01% FOR SPECIAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES): None known.

WARNING: SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER, BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM: None known.

SUBSTANCES ON THE NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1 % OR MORE (0.1% FOR SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED AS CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS OR TERATOGENS): None known.

OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA, NPCA-HMIS

NFPA Rating	
Health	: 2
Flammability	: 1
Reactivity	: 0

Additional Information

MEDICAL USE: CAUTION: Do not use in medical applications involving permanent implantation in the human body. For other medical applications see DuPont CAUTION Bulletin No. H-50102.

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process.

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Indicates updated section.

This information is based upon technical information believed to be reliable. It is subject to revision as additional knowledge and experience is gained.

End of MSDS