

## Fluonox Copolymer (Cure incorporated)

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

Version No: 1.2

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 16/04/2018

Print Date: 20/04/2018

S.GHS.U.SA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Fluonox Copolymer (Cure incorporated)
Chemical Name	vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer
Synonyms	KB2252, KB2253, KB2402, KB2403, KB2452, KB2453, KB2255
Other means of identification	Not Available

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Rubber Products
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#### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.
Address	12/ A GIDC Dahej Industrial Estate India
Telephone	+91-2641-618333
Fax	+91-2641-618012
Website	www.gfl.co.in; www.fluonox.co.in
Email	contact@gfl.co.in

#### Emergency phone number

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

### SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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#### Label elements

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

#### Hazard statement(s)

H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
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**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
9011-17-0	>96	vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer
75768-65-9	<1.9	triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol
1478-61-1	<2	bisphenol AF

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES****Description of first aid measures**

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with water.</li> <li>▶ If irritation continues, 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 <b>BOTH</b> eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.</li> <li>▶ Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.</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>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> 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>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> 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>▶ <b>DO NOT</b> apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</li> <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> </ul> <p>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.</p> <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> </ul> <p>Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.</p> <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> <li>▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.</li> <li>▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.</li> </ul> <p>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):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lay the person flat.</li> <li>▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches.</li> <li>▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.</li> <li>▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket.</li> </ul> <p>Seek medical assistance.</p> <p>For third-degree burns</p> <p>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.</li> <li>▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.</li> <li>▶ To prevent shock see above.</li> <li>▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.</li> <li>▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.</li> <li>▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</li> </ul>

Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

For other related polyfluorinated polymers:

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

(ILO)

**SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES****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.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.</li> <li>▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</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 explosion (including secondary explosions).</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>▶ carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>▶ hydrogen fluoride (HF)</li> <li>▶ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p>May emit corrosive fumes.</p> <p><b>CARE:</b> Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ polyfluorinated polymers does not burn without an external flame.</li> <li>▶ <b>WARNING:</b> Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire where polyfluorinated polymers was present.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.</li> <li>▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.</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> </ul>

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

**SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE****Precautions for safe handling**

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<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. 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>▶ 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) 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> </ul>
<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> </ul>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>▶ Plastic pail.</li> <li>▶ Polyliner drum.</li> <li>▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	For other related polyfluorinated polymers: Avoid storage with strong oxidising agents, tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethylene, perfluoroisobutylene, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.

**SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**


Not Available

**EMERGENCY LIMITS**

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer	Hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride polymer	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol AF	Not Available	Not Available

**Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>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:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For other related polyfluorinated polymers: In processes such as extrusion moulding, engineering controls should be designed to draw thermal degeneration products from the workers breathing zone.</p> <p>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>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<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.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves.</li> <li>▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‡ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</li> <li>‡ Neoprene rubber gloves</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>‡ nitrile rubber.</li> <li>‡ butyl rubber.</li> </ul>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>‡ When handling hot or molten liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> <li>‡ Usually handled as molten liquid which requires worker thermal protection and increases hazard of vapour exposure.</li> <li>‡ <b>CAUTION:</b> Vapours may be irritating.</li> <li>‡ Overalls.</li> <li>‡ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>‡ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	Not Available

## 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(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), 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.

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## 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.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Solid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	Not Available
<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
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<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 Available	<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

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. At temperatures of over 400 deg. C the polymer begins to decompose with the reaction becoming faster as temperature rises. Fumes from burning materials containing polyfluorinated polymers irritate the upper airway and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged. Overheated or burnt polyfluorinated polymers 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.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<p>Overexposure is unlikely in this form.</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>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>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.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Chronic</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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% Teflon PFA (a derivative of polyfluorinated polymers) produced liver and testicular changes but subsequent studies did not reproduce these effects.</p> <p>This product contains a polymer with a functional group considered to be of high concern. Reactive groups not categorised are generally listed as high risk.</p> <p>Results suggest that bisphenol AF could function as an endocrine-disrupting chemical by acting as an agonist or antagonist to perturb physiological processes. In vitro studies have indicated that bisphenol AF (BPAF) might be a more dangerous endocrine disruptor than bisphenol A (BPA). BPAF is predicted to be persistent in the environment, likely because of the presence of six fluorines in the molecule. In one study, BPAF was found in extracts of human female adipose tissue.</p> <p>Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.</p>



<b>Fluonox Copolymer (Cure incorporated)</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>vinylidene fluoride/hexafluoropropene copolymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4385 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>bisphenol AF</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 3400 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	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

<b>VINYLDENE FLUORIDE/HEXAFLUOROPROPENE COPOLYMER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>TRIPHENYL(PHENYLMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM FLUORINATED BISPHENOL</b>	Only limited empirical toxicological data are available for PTPTT. No evidence of mutagenicity was observed in Salmonella typhimurium strains TA98, TA100, TA1537 and TA1538 exposed to PTPTT with or without metabolic activation (Environment Canada 2009a). The acute toxicity is low, with an LD50 of 4385 mg/kg in rats (Environment Canada 2009a). Predictions for carcinogenicity, genotoxicity, developmental toxicity and reproductive toxicity were predominately negative (DEREK 2008; TOPKAT 2008; CASETOX 2008; Leadscope 2009).

<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 to make classification  
 – Data Not Available to make classification

## SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## Toxicity

Fluonox Copolymer (Cure incorporated)	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
vinylidene fluoride/hexafluoropropene copolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol AF	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For other related polyfluorinated 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.

For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:

Environmental fate:

Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l

Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic

products Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti.

Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, "initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time. Studies also indicate that it can currently be found in municipal wastewater." However, a study conducted in the United States found that 91-98% of bisphenol A may be removed from water during treatment at municipal water treatment plants.

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
bisphenol AF	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
bisphenol AF	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.4744)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
bisphenol AF	LOW (KOC = 1605000)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<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>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

## Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
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Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

**Fluonox Copolymer (Cure incorporated)**

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

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

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

Not Applicable

**SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**VINYLDIENE FLUORIDE/ HEXAFLUOROPROPENE COPOLYMER(9011-17-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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**TRIPHENYL(PHENYLMETHYL)PHOSPHONIUM FLUORINATED BISPHENOL(75768-65-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
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**BISPHENOL AF(1478-61-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

**Federal Regulations**

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	No
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No

**US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations**

**US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65**

None Reported

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol; vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer; bisphenol AF)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (vinylidene fluoride/ hexafluoropropene copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	N (triphenyl(phenylmethyl)phosphonium fluorinated bisphenol)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y



Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	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

Revision Date	16/04/2018
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### 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.

### 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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