

## INOLUB™ I-SAN

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd.

Version No: 1.2  
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 18.02.2022  
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S.GHS.USA.EN

### SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

#### Product Identifier

Product name	INOLUB™ I-SAN
Synonyms	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Polymer Processing Additive
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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.inolub.com
Email	inolub@gfl.co.in

#### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	Gujarat Fluorochemicals Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+91-2641-618080-81
Other emergency telephone numbers	Germany: +49 40 8080 74 667/668

### 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 Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
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#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	<b>WARNING</b>
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#### Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
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#### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

#### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

#### Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

**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
9002-84-0	50	<u>polytetrafluoroethylene</u>
9003-54-7	50	<u>styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer</u>

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

Eye Contact	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	
	<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 remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.</b></li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.</b></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 apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.</b></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> </ul> <p>Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.</li> <li>▶ Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.</li> <li>▶ Seek immediate medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Generally not applicable.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.</b></li> <li>▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> <li>▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.</li> <li>▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be</li> </ul>

- ▶ provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
- ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS.

**Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:**

- ▶ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

**NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

- ▶ Generally not applicable.

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

See Section 11

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

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).

For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

#### BASIC TREATMENT

- ▶ Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- ▶ Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- ▶ Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- ▶ Anticipate seizures.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

#### ADVANCED TREATMENT

- ▶ Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- ▶ Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- ▶ Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- ▶ Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- ▶ Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- ▶ Treat seizures with diazepam.

Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

Treat symptomatically.

For polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and 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

#### Fire Incompatibility

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

### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

#### 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.

Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.

#### Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustible. Will burn if ignited.

Combustion products include:

, carbon monoxide (CO)

, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

, nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

, hydrogen fluoride(HF)

, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place. Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.

- CARE:** Contamination of heated / molten liquid with water may cause violent steam explosion, with scattering of hot contents.
- ▶ Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and related polyfluorinated polymers does not burn without an external flame.
  - ▶ **WARNING: Wear neoprene gloves when handling refuse from fire where polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) was present.**

## 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>▶ Secure load if safe to do so.</li> <li>▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> <li>▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <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 course.</li> </ul> <p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clear area of personnel.</li> <li>▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.</li> <li>▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 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.</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> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials.</li> </ul>

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.</p> <p>If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p>
<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</li> <li>▶ Avoid magnesium, aluminium and their alloys, brass and steel.</li> </ul> <p>For polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and other related polyfluorinated polymers: Avoid storage with strong oxidising agents, tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoroethylene, perfluoroisobutylene, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.</p>

## 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
polytetrafluoroethylene	Polytetrafluoroethylene	12 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH		
polytetrafluoroethylene	Not Available	Not Available		
styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available	Not Available		

## Exposure controls

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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. Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment. For polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and 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. 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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.</li> </ul> <p>No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.</p>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<p>Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.</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> <li>▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing</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: Vapours may be irritating.</b></li> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>

## Respiratory protection

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

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P2	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P2
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P2
100+			Airline**

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

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)

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

For molten materials:

## 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>	article	<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 mNm)</b>	Not Available
<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.
<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 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. 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 PTFE irritate the upper airway and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged.</p> <p>Overheated or burnt PTFE 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>
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Molten material is capable of causing burns.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>Eye</b>	Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).
<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% PFA (a derivative of PTFE) produced liver and testicular changes but subsequent studies did not reproduce these effects.</p> <p>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. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>

<b>INOLUB™ I-SAN</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polytetrafluoroethylene</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
<b>styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1800 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>POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE</b>	Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited organelles in the cytoplasm that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi, and protozoa.
<b>POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE &amp; STYRENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

## INOLUB™ I-SAN

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	⊘	Reproductivity	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	⊘	STOT - Single Exposure	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	STOT - Repeated Exposure	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	Aspiration Hazard	⊘

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

## Toxicity

INOLUB™ I-SAN	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polytetrafluoroethylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	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

For polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) and 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.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polytetrafluoroethylene	HIGH	HIGH

## Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2142)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polytetrafluoroethylene	LOW (KOC = 106.8)

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

## Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></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> <li>▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</li> <li>▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</li> <li>▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</li> <li>▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</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

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**

**POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE(9002-84-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	

**STYRENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER(9003-54-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	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)	Yes
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**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (polytetrafluoroethylene; styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polytetrafluoroethylene; styrene/ acrylonitrile copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Y
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	27/04/2021
Initial Date	27/04/2021

### 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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