Infosafe No™ LQ2BZ	Issue Date :May 2013	ISSUED by UNASCOPT

Product Name : **GAS SEALANT-COMPOUND**

Not classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	GAS SEALANT-COMPOUND
Company Name	Unasco Pty Ltd
Address	1 Amax Ave Girraween NSW 2145 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (02) 9636 1200 Fax: (02) 9688 4831
Emergency phone number	(02) 9636 1200 (8-5pm weekdays)
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Gas sealant.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Poly(ethylene tetrafluoride)	9002-84-0	10 %
	Ingredients determined not to be hazardous.		Balance

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.
Skin	Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.
Eye contact	If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and persist seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Do not use water jet.
Hazards from Combustion Products	Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen fluoride.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Combustible material. This product will readily burn under fire conditions.
Decomposition Temp.	Not available
Precautions in connection with Fire	Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours, fumes or products of combustion. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers.

6. Accidental release measures

Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Extinguish or remove all sources of ignition and stop leak if safe to do so. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. If possible contain the spill. Place inert absorbent, non-combustible material onto spillage. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect the material and place into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Avoid inhalation of vapours and mists, and skin or eye contact. Do not use near ignition sources. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition, oxidising agents, strong acids, foodstuffs, and clothing. Keep containers closed when not in use and securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Reference should also be made to all applicable local and national regulations.

Storage Temperatures

Store below 260°C.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure value assigned for this material by Safe Work, Australia. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Safe Work, Australia Exposure Standards:

Substance	TWA		STEL		Notice
	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	
Hydrogen fluoride (as F)	3	2.6	(Peak limitation)		-

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.
Peak Limitation: A ceiling concentration which should not be exceeded over a measurement period which should be as short as possible but not exceeding 15 minutes.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide sufficient ventilation to keep airborne levels as low as possible. Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a local exhaust ventilation system is required.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable mist filter should be used. Reference should be made to Australian/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles should be worn. Final choice of appropriate eye/face protection will vary according to individual circumstances. Eye protection devices should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

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Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.
Body Protection	Suitable workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist should be worn.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow paste
Odour	Grease-like odour
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Melting Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Specific Gravity	1.5
pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Flash Point	300°C-330°C (Open Cup)
Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available
Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Reacts with incompatible materials.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, flames and other sources of ignition.
Incompatible Materials	Reducing agents, perchlorates, strong mineral acids and phospherous materials. Do not use on oxygen equipment.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Toxic fumes are given off above 260°C. Thermal decomposition and combustion produce noxious fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen fluoride. Carbonyl fluoride is the main decomposition product formed when Poly(ethylene tetrafluoride) is subjected to extended exposure at normal sintering temperatures (400°C). Carbonyl fluoride is immediately converted to highly corrosive hydrogen fluoride in the presence of moist air.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information	No toxicity data available for this material.
Ingestion	Inhalation of product vapours may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system.

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Inhalation	Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	May be irritating to skin. The symptoms may include redness, itching and swelling.
Eye	May be irritating to eyes. The symptoms may include redness, itching and tearing.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.
Skin Sensitisation	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not considered to be a mutegenic hazard.
Carcinogenicity	Polytetrafluoroethylene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).
Reproductive Toxicity	Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.
STOT-single exposure	Not considered to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not considered to cause toxicity to a specific target organ through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	No ecological data available for this material.
Persistence and degradability	Insoluble in water.
Mobility	Not available
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not available
Environmental Protection	Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Road and Rail Transport (ADG Code): Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code) (7th edition). Marine Transport (IMO/IMDG): Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea. Air Transport (ICAO/IATA): Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
IMDG Marine pollutant	No

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	Not classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia. Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

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Date of preparation or last revision of SDS	SDS Created: May 2013
Literature References	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice. Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons. Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail. Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals. Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants, Safe work Australia. American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH). Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of chemicals.

...End Of MSDS...