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RULON® 142  
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ingredients and Exposure Limits	CAS Number	ACGIH TLV – TWA	OSHA PEL – TWA
Polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	NE	NE
Copper	7440-50-8	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.0 (dust) 0.1 (fume) mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Tin	7440-31-5	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	2.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Zinc	7440-66-6	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (total dust)
Pigment < 1% by Wt			
* Chromium (as Cr)	7440-47-3	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
* Cobalt (as Co)	7440-48-4	0.02 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Components not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous.

All Components appear on TSCA

Toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (SARA) and 40 CFR Part 372. Copper and Zinc

\* Pigment is formed by high temperature calcination. Therefore, it does not necessarily have any of the properties of its component oxides or metals.

NE: None Established

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL DATA

Blue-green solid plastic. Melting range 620-650 °F. Water Insoluble. Specific Gravity 3.16

FIRE, REACTIVITY DATA

Flash Point not applicable

Limited combustible material; self-ignition temperature 968-1040 °F.

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>

Fire fighters: Wear positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Dense, irritating smoke can be generated in a fire situation, leading to polymer fume fever.

Stable. No hazardous polymerization

Thermal Decomposition Products: CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, HF, and potentially toxic fluorinated and noxious copper compounds >750 °F.

Incompatibles: Finely divided metal powders, potent oxidizers like fluorine (F<sub>2</sub>) and related compounds. Strong alkalis, chlorates, bromates, turpentine, mineral acids, amines, ammonium salts, potassium nitrate, selenium, sodium peroxide, sulfur, tellurium, carbon disulfide, chlorine, chlorine trifluoride, chromic anhydride, fluorine, magnesium.

(Continued)

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## HEALTH HAZARD DATA

No acute or chronic hazards are known for the solid, fully cured plastic.

Inhalation of fumes from overheating PTFE may cause polymer fume fever, a delayed, temporary flu-like illness with fever, chills, and sometimes cough, of approximately 24 hour duration.

Smokers should avoid contamination of tobacco products, and should wash their hands and face before smoking to reduce their opportunity for exposure to thermal decomposition products.

Dust or particles produced during handling of powder, grinding, fabricating, machining or processing of this material in any form could present general hazards of inert airborne particulate matter related to particle size, concentration, and years of exposure. Irritation of the nose, throat and lungs may be caused.

Inhalation exposure effects include discomfort, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath. Dusts and mists are mucous membrane irritants. Exposure may result in metal fume fever. Repeated or prolonged breathing of dust or powder may cause lung damage or lead to pulmonary problems.

Dusts and mists are skin sensitizers and irritants. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may produce dermatitis.

Dusts and mists are eye irritants and contact may result in mechanical irritation.

Ingestion is unlikely due to the nature of the product. If accidental ingestion occurs, copper compounds may cause vomiting and collapse.

Persons with pre-existing lung diseases, asthma or other breathing difficulties may have more severe cases of polymer fume fever and increased susceptibility to the toxicity of excessive exposures. Skin disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

Not a listed carcinogen

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## PRECAUTIONS, SPILLS

Spills: Sweep up for disposal or recovery. Avoid dust generation. Spilled material is a slipping hazard.

Waste Disposal: Non-regulated material. Follow federal, state and local regulations.

Handling: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contamination of cigarettes or tobacco with dust.

Storing: Closed containers in clean, dry area.

