

RULON® LR
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ingredients and Exposure Limits	CAS Number	ACGIH TLV – TWA	OSHA PEL – TWA
Polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	NE	NE
Non-respirable fibers and particulate		5 mg/m ³ (inhalable)	15 mg/m ³ (total dust)
Iron Oxide	1332-37-2	NE	15 mg/m ³ (nuisance)

Components not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous.

All Components appear on TSCA
No known ingredients listed under SARA 313

NE: None Established

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL DATA

Maroon solid plastic. Melting range 620-650 °F. Water Insoluble. Specific Gravity 2.25

FIRE, REACTIVITY DATA

Flash Point not applicable

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

Extinguishing Media: Foam, Dry chemical, CO₂

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, CO₂, Ammonia; HF, and potentially toxic fluorinated compounds >750 °F.

Incompatibles: Finely divided metal powders, potent oxidizers like fluorine (F₂) and related compounds.

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 difficulty breathing or shortness of breath. Prolonged inhalation may cause lung damage. Skin or eye contact may result in mechanical irritation.

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.

Ingestion may cause mechanical irritation of the stomach and intestines.

Not a listed carcinogen

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