SEALING TAPE, SEALING PACK

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

Date prepared 5-Feb-2016 Date revised 29-May-2019

CHUKOH FLO™ SEALING TAPE Applicable products

CHUKOH FLO™ SEALING PACK

1. Product and company identification

See the applicable products above. Product name CHUKOH CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. Company name

ATT New Tower 10F, 2-11-7, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo Address

03-6230-4414/81-3-6230-4417 Telephone Fax 03-6230-4413/81-3-6230-4446

Recommended use and

restrictions on use

For industrial use

2. Hazards identification GHS Classification

Not applicable

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/Mixture Substance

Chemical name or generic name	Concentration or concentration ranges	Chemical formula	Reference No. in gazetted list in Japan		
			Chemical Substances Control Law	Industrial Safety and Health Act	CAS No.
Poly-Tetra-Fluoro-Ethylene (PTFE)	100%	(C2F4)x	6-939	6-939	9002-84-0

Impurities and stabilizing additives which contribute to the classification of the substance

No information available

4. First-aid measures

Eye contact

Inhalation If fumes from heating or burning are inhaled, remove to fresh

air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Seek medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Skin contact Wash with plenty of soap and water.

If molten polymer contacts skin, cool rapidly with cold water.

Do not attempt to peel polymer from skin.

Seek medical advice/attention if irritation occurs. Flush eves cautiously with water for several minutes.

Seek medical advice/attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion

Seek medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire:

Water, foam, powder, etc.

Specific hazards This product is hardly flammable.

Fire may produce irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gas.

Specific fire-fighting procedures Move product from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Fight fire from maximum distance and use unmanned hose

holders or monitor nozzles.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Firefighters should wear protection clothing and self-

contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency

procedures

Wear suitable protective equipment (see Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection) to prevent inhalation and

exposure of eyes or skin.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to rivers and environmental effects.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Break into small pieces. Collect if scatter. Dispose in

accordance with Section 13.

7. Handling and storage

Handling

protection. Wear protective equipment.

Precautions for safe

handling

Prohibit the use of heat, sparks, and fire in the surrounding

area.

Watch out for fire.

Do not carry cigarettes, cigars or tobaccos and do not smoke in the workplace as decomposition gas may be inhaled

by smoking if the substance contacts them.

Ensure good ventilation/exhaustion.

Avoid breathing dust/fume.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not use and heat this products over 260°C.

If there is a risk of above, good ventilation is necessary and

also local exhaust equipment is to be installed.

Avoidance of contact

Hygiene measures

See Section 10, Stability and reactivity. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage Stable at normal storage conditions. Storage at or below

25°C and 60% RH is preferred. Keep away from oxidizing agents.

Safe containers and

packaging materials

No restriction for packaging materials. Use containers which

will not be broken.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Allowable concentration

Not set

Engineering measures

In a process to heat over 260°C, good ventilation is necessary and also local exhaust equipment is to be

installed.

Protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Skin and body protection

Wear appropriate respiratory protection if ventilation is not

enough.

Hand protection

Wear appropriate gloves.

Eye protection

Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses. Wear appropriate protective clothing.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Solid

Film , String White

Odor Odor threshold Color White
Odorless
Not available
Not available
Not available

pH Molting point

Melting point/freezing point

Boiling point, initial boiling point,

Flash point

Not available

Not available

Evaporation rate (butyl

Not available

Form

Evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Flammable/explosive limit Lower Upper

Flame Retardancy Not available Not available

0.8g/cm3 or more

Vapor pressure Vapor density (Air=1) Specific gravity (density)

Solubility
Partition coefficient (n-

Partition coefficient (noctanol/water)

Autoignition temperature

Autoignition temperature Decomposition temperature Viscosity Not available Not available Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

Not available

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

> Begins to decompose, very slowly, at temperatures above 260°C. Thermal decomposition is more rapid at temperatures

above 400°C.

Chemical stability Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

> May react with metal powders such as aluminum and magnesium or with fluorine compounds such as fluorine and

chlorine trifluoride, and cause fire and explosion.

Possibility of hazardous reactions Hazardous reaction or polymerization generating excessive

pressure/heat will not occur.

Conditions to avoid Heat. Contact with incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials Metal powders such as aluminum and magnesium or fluorine

> compounds such as fluorine and chlorine trifluoride. Thermal decomposition of this product may evolve the

Hazardous decomposition products

following decomposition products at the following

temperatures: Carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride (above

400°C). Tetrafluoroethylene (above 430°C).

Hexafluoropropylene (above 440°C). Perfluoroisobutylene

(above 475°C).

11. Toxicological information

Skin corrosion/irritation

Oral LD_{50} in mouse: 1,250mg/kg Acute toxicity

> LD₅₀ in rat : 12,500mg/kg

Not available Dermal Inhalation (vapor) Not available Inhalation (dust) Not available Not available Serious eye damage/eye irritation Not available

Not available Respiratory sensitization Skin sensitization Not available Germ cell mutagenicity Not available Not available Carcinogenicity Reproductive toxicity Not available Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Not available

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) Not available Aspiration hazard Not available

Others Effects on humans Inhalation of fumes from burning may produce polymer fume

fever, a temporary flu-like condition with fever, chills and

cough.

This may last for a whole day and night.

Skin absorption will not occur. There are no reports of

sensitization.

Effects of hydrogen

fluoride

Inhalation of low concentrations of hydrogen fluoride can initially include symptoms of choking, coughing, and severe eye, nose, and throat irritation, fever, chills for one to two days, followed by difficulty in breathing, cyanosis, and

pulmonary edema.

Overexposure to hydrogen fluoride can injure the liver and

kidnevs.

Effects of carbonyl fluoride Skin: Irritation with discomfort or rash

Eye: Corrosion with corneal or conjunctival ulceration

Upper respiratory passage: Irritation

Lung: Temporary irritation effects with cough, discomfort,

difficulty in breathing, or shortness of breath

12. Ecological information

Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute) Not available Hazardous to the aquatic environment (long-term) Not available

Hazardous to the ozone layer Does not contain any substances that deplete the ozone

layer listed in Annexes to the Montreal Protocol.

13. Disposal considerations

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body fluid or tissue.

Consult with us in advance if it is expected to use the

product in medical field.

References SDS made by raw material manufacturers.

The information herein may be revised if any new findings are obtained.

Values of concentration and physical and chemical properties are not guaranteed values.

Hazards identification was prepared based on the documents, information and data available at the time of preparation, but it does not mean that all documents, information and data are covered.