

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## COPPER ANTI-SEIZE TAPE

Infosafe No.: LQ49E  
Version No.: 1.0  
ISSUED Date: 05/03/2015  
ISSUED BY MILL-ROSE

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier  
COPPER ANTI-SEIZE TAPE

Company Name  
MILL-ROSE COMPANY

Address  
7310 CORPORATE BLVD  
MENTOR, OHIO 44060 USA

Telephone/Fax Number  
Tel: (440) 974 6730  
Fax: (440) 255-1072

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use  
Anti-seize on threaded components.

### 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
Polytetrafluoroethylene	9002-84-0	>90 %
Copper	7440-50-8	1-10 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

#### 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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##### Inhalation

Not considered a potential route of exposure. However, if inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

##### Ingestion

Unlikely due to form of product. However, if ingested, 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. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for several minutes until all contaminants are washed out completely. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

##### First Aid Facilities

Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.

##### Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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##### Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical or foam.

##### Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions above 260°C this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.

##### Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Combustible solid; will readily burn under fire conditions.

##### Decomposition Temperature

> 260°C

##### Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### Emergency Procedures

Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Collect the material and place into a suitable labelled container. 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

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### Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid exposure. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers tightly closed. Prevent the build up of dusts, mists or vapours in the work atmosphere. Do not use near ignition sources. 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 incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

#### Copper

TWA: 1(Dust and mist) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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.

#### Polytetrafluoroethylene

The material is not normally an inhalation hazard at temperatures below 260°C as it remains an inert solid. However, exposure to thermal degradation products at temperatures above 260°C or fumes from tobacco contaminated with particles of the product may result in 'polymer fume fever' or influenza-like symptoms (chills, headaches, difficulty in breathing and fever). Symptoms may appear several hours after exposure but will disappear within 24-48 hours. There are exposure standards for decomposition products.

#### Hydrogen fluoride

TWA: 3 ppm

TWA: 2.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NOTICE: Peak limitation

Carbonyl fluoride is the main decomposition product formed when Polytetrafluoroethylene 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.

#### Copper

The chief effect from industrial exposures is on the upper respiratory tract, expressing itself as a metal fume fever with atrophic changes in the nasal mucous membrane and subjective effects associated with the irritative nature of the copper fume, dusts and mists. Sneezing, coughing and digestive disorders can result from inhalation of copper dust.

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.

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 limits allocated.

#### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Use with good general ventilation.

#### Respiratory Protection

Generally not required.

Reference should be made to Australian 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

Generally not required.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

#### Hand Protection

None required, when used as intended.

Reference should be made to AS/ NZS 2161. 1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

#### Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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#### Appearance

Copper coloured film

#### Colour

Copper

#### Odour

Odourless

#### Decomposition Temperature

> 260°C

#### Melting Point

Not available

#### Freezing Point

Not available

#### Boiling Point

Not available

#### Solubility in Water

Insoluble

#### Specific Gravity

2.7

#### pH

Not available

#### Vapour Pressure

Not available

Vapour Density (Air=1)

Not available

Evaporation Rate

Not available

Viscosity

Not available

Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water

Not available

Density

Not available

Flash Point

Not available

Flammability

Combustible

Auto-Ignition Temperature

Not available

Explosion Limit - Upper

Not available

Explosion Limit - Lower

Not available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Temperatures above 260°C without adequate ventilation.

Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, extremely potent oxidisers e. g. fluorine, chlorine tri- fluoride, 80% NAOH or KOH, metal hydrides such as boranes (e.g. B<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) aluminium chloride, ammonia, certain amines (R-NH<sub>2</sub>)imines (RH-NH) and 70% nitric acid at temperatures near 260°C. Do not use on oxygen lines. Concentrated acids might react with metal powders dispersed through the tape.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonyl fluoride and hydrogen fluoride.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this material.

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Inhalation

No adverse effects expected.

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 mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Polytetrafluoroethylene is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to 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 expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

### Persistence and degradability

Not available

### Mobility

Not available

### Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

### Other Adverse Effects

Not available

### Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### Transport Information

#### Road and Rail Transport:

##### Australia:

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.

### U.N. Number

None Allocated

### UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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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: March 2015

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.

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## END OF SDS

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