

The MSDS format adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and may not meet regulatory requirements in other countries.

DuPont Performance Elastomers L.L.C. Page 1
Material Safety Data Sheet

"VITON" FLUROELASTOMERS ALL IN SYNONYM LIST VIT127
VIT127 Revised 18-AUG-2006

CHEMICAL PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Material Identification

020TON" is a registered trademark of DuPont Performance Elastomers L.L.C..

Tradenames and Synonyms

"VITON" GAL-200S,
"VITON" GBL-200S,
"VITON" GBL-600S,
"VITON" GF-600S,
"VITON" GF200S,
"VITON" VTR 8657, #
"VITON" VTR 8600, VTR 8605,
"VITON" VTR 8650 VTX 8651,
"VITON" VTR 8655, VTX 8656,
"VITON" VTR 8675,

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR

DuPont Performance Elastomers L.L.C.
Bellevue Park Corporate Center
300 Bellevue Parkway
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information : 1-800-441-7515 (outside the U.S.
302-774-1000)
Transport Emergency : CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300(outside U.S.
703-527-3887)
Medical Emergency : 1-800-441-3637 (outside the U.S.
302-774-1139)

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components

Material	CAS Number	%
VINYLLIDENE FLUORIDE-	25190-89-0	>98
TETRAFLUROETHENE-HEXAFLUROPROPENE POLYMER		
BARIUM SULFATE	7727-43-7	<1

Components (Remarks)

Material is not known to contain Toxic Chemicals under Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Health Effects

ADDITIONAL HEALTH EFFECTS

See Toxicological Information section for animal data.

Before using, read Bulletin H-71129-2, "Handling Precautions for "VITON" and Related Chemicals."

PROPRIETARY VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE-
TETRAFLUOROETHENE-HEXAFLUOROPROPENE POLYMER

ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE EFFECTS: ROUTES OF ENTRY AND SYMPTOMS

INGESTION: Not a probable route of exposure. Low toxicity.

SKIN: Prolonged contact may produce skin irritation. Avoid skin contact.

EYE: Mechanical irritation.

INHALATION: Toxic and corrosive hydrogen fluoride may be liberated during processing above 200 C (392 F), or from smoking tobacco or cigarettes contaminated with resin dust. These vapors can irritate the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs. Lung effects may be delayed for several hours. During vulcanization small amounts of hydrogen iodide may be formed and liberated as a gas.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: Not known.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None known.

BARIUM SULFATE

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE BY:

Eye contact may initially include mechanical eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision.

Prolonged inhalation exposure to the dust may cause formation of harmless nodule granules in the lung, an affliction called "baritosis", which has no effect on lung function, and disappears if exposure is discontinued.

Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

FIRST AID MEASURES

First Aid

INHALATION

No specific intervention is indicated as the compound is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation.

However, if exposed to fumes from overheating or combustion, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician if necessary.

SKIN CONTACT

Flush skin with water after contact. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
If molten material gets on skin, cool rapidly with cold water. Do not attempt to remove material from skin. Obtain medical treatment for thermal burn.

EYE CONTACT

Flush eyes with plenty of water. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.

INGESTION

Not a probable route. However, in case of accidental ingestion, call a physician.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties

Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Pellet form may accumulate static charge when poured from one container to another.

Hazardous gases/vapors produced in fire are hydrogen fluoride (HF), carbonyl fluoride, hydrogen iodide, and low molecular weight fluorocarbons.

Extinguishing Media

Water, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full protective equipment.

(FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES - Continued)

Does not burn without an external flame. Protect from hydrogen fluoride fumes which react with water to form hydrofluoric acid. Wear Neoprene gloves when handling refuse from a fire.

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Safeguards (Personnel)

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Spill Clean Up

Sweep up to avoid slipping hazard.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling (Personnel)

See FIRST AID and PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT SECTIONS.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place. Keep containers tightly closed to prevent moisture absorption and contamination.

EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

VENTILATION Vapors and fumes liberated during hot processing should be exhausted from work areas to maintain hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen iodide concentrations below the PEL. Provide grounding of equipment when handling pellets to prevent static build-up. Avoid contamination of cigarettes or tobacco with polymer.

Personal Protective Equipment

EYE/FACE PROTECTION

Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when possibility exists for eye and face contact due to splashing or spraying of molten material.

RESPIRATORS

(EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION - Continued)

When temperatures exceed 200 degrees C and ventilation is inadequate to maintain concentrations below exposure limits, use a positive pressure air supplied respirator. Air purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

If there is potential contact with hot/molten material, wear heat resistant clothing and footwear. Do not touch decomposed parts even when cool. Neoprene gloves recommended.

Exposure Guidelines

Exposure Limits

"VITON" FLUOROELASTOMERS ALL IN SYNONYM LIST VIT127

PEL (OSHA) : Particulates (Not Otherwise Regulated)
15 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, total dust
5 mg/m³, 8 Hr. TWA, respirable dust

Other Applicable Exposure Limits

BARIUM SULFATE

PEL (OSHA) : 15 mg/m³, total dust, 8 Hr. TWA
5 mg/m³, respirable dust, 8 Hr. TWA
TLV (ACGIH) : 10 mg/m³, total dust, 8 Hr. TWA
AEL * (DuPont) : 10 mg/m³, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA, total dust
5 mg/m³, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA, respirable dust

* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed occupational exposure limits which are lower than the AEL are in effect, such limits shall take precedence.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical Data

Solubility in Water : Insoluble
Odor : None
Form : Pellets, chips or sheets

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Temperatures above 200 C (392 F) .

(STABILITY AND REACTIVITY - Continued)

Incompatibility with Other Materials

Incompatible with finely divided metals such as aluminum.
Compounding with metal powders presents an explosion hazard.

Decomposition

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS Hydrogen fluoride (HF),
Hydrogen Iodide, and perfluoroolefins.

If "VITON" is used or tested at temperatures above >316 degrees C, the surface of the parts may contain HF or HF condensate, which may cause severe burns, sometimes with symptoms delayed for several hours. Wear neoprene or PVC (if temperature is below melting point of PVC) gloves when handling parts or equipment after exposure to such high temperatures. If condensate is expected, wash equipment and parts well with limewater (calcium hydroxide solution). Discard gloves after handling degraded "VITON" parts.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Animal Data

See Hazards Identification section for potential health effects.

BARIUM SULFATE

Inhalation LC50: no information found
Skin absorption LD50: no information found
Oral LD50: > 5000 mg/kg in rats (Very low toxicity by ingestion)

The compound is untested for skin or eye irritancy, and is untested for animal sensitization.

Toxic effects in animals occurring from repeated inhalation exposures are lung changes.

No animal test reports are available to define carcinogenic, mutagenic, developmental, or reproductive hazards.

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

AQUATIC TOXICITY:

No information is available. Toxicity is expected to be low based on insolubility in water.

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Preferred options for disposal are (1) recycling, (2) incineration with energy recovery, and (3) landfill. The high fuel value of this product makes option 2 very desirable for material that cannot be recycled, but incinerator must be capable of scrubbing out acidic combustion products. Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable federal, state/provincial, and local regulations.

TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Information

DOT/IMO/IATA
Proper Shipping Name : Not regulated

REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA Inventory Status : In compliance with TSCA Inventory requirements for commercial purposes.

State Regulations (U.S.)

STATE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

No substances on the state hazardous substances list, for the states indicated below, are used in the manufacture of products on this Material Safety Data Sheet, with the exceptions indicated.

SUBSTANCES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1 % OR MORE (0.01% FOR SPECIAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES)- Barium Sulfate.

WARNING - SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER, BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM- None known.

SUBSTANCES ON THE NEW JERSEY WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST PRESENT AT A CONCENTRATION OF 1% OR MORE (0.1% FOR SUBSTANCES IDENTIFIED AS CARCINOGENS, MUTAGENS OR TERATOGENS)- Barium Compounds.

