



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision date: 19-Dec-2024

Revision Number 1

## Section 1: Identification

### Product identifier

Product Name LANCO TF 1780 C

Product Code(s) 000000054727

### Other means of identification

Synonyms LANCO TF-1780C

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Packaging.

Uses advised against No information available

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### Supplier

IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Incorporated in Australia)

NZBN: 9429041465226

Street Address: 166 Totara Street

Mt Maunganui South

New Zealand

Telephone Number: +64 9 368 2700

Facsimile: +64 9 368 2710

### Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone 0 800 734 607 (ALL HOURS)

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

## Section 2: Hazard identification

Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Based on available information, not classified as hazardous according to criteria in the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020.

### GHS Classification

### Label elements

**Other hazards which do not result in classification**

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

**Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Non hazardous component(s)	-	100

**Section 4: First-aid measures****Description of first aid measures**

<b>General advice</b>	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
<b>Eye contact</b>	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Wash skin with soap and water. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
<b>Ingestion</b>	Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

<b>Symptoms</b>	Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
<b>Effects of Exposure</b>	No information available.

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

<b>Note to physicians</b>	Treat symptomatically.
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**Section 5: Fire-fighting measures****Suitable Extinguishing Media**

<b>Suitable Extinguishing Media</b>	Water spray, fog or regular foam. Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) may be ineffective on large fires.
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<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	High volume water jet.
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**Specific hazards arising from the chemical**

<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in
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the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. Avoid generation of dust. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

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extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

**Hazardous combustion products** Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Hydrogen fluoride. Carbonyl fluoride. Fluorinated hydrocarbons.

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters** Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

## **Section 6: Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generation of dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**Other information** Ventilate the area.

**For emergency responders** Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

### Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for containment** Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.

**Methods for cleaning up** Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust.

### Precautions to prevent secondary hazards

**Prevention of secondary hazards** Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly observing environmental regulations.

## **Section 7: Handling and storage**

### Precautions for safe handling

**Advice on safe handling** Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. May form flammable dust clouds in air. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment.

**General hygiene considerations** Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

**Storage Conditions** Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10.

**Incompatible materials** Strong oxidizing agents.

**Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection****Control parameters**

**Exposure Limits** No value assigned for this specific material by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates and decomposition product(s):.

Particulates not otherwise classified: 8hr WES-TWA 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable dust) or 3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable dust)  
Paraffin wax fume: WES-TWA 2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

As published by the New Zealand Workplace Health & Safety Authority.

WES - TWA (Workplace Exposure Standard - Time Weighted Average) - The eight-hour, time-weighted average exposure standard is designed to protect the worker from the effects of long-term exposure.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

**Appropriate engineering controls**

**Engineering controls** Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Eye/face protection

Glasses.

<b>Hand protection</b>	Impervious gloves.
<b>Skin and body protection</b>	Overalls. Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	No information available.

## Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid
<b>Appearance</b>	Powder
<b>Color</b>	Off-white
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odor threshold</b>	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable	None known
<b>Melting point / freezing point</b>	>100°C	None known
<b>Boiling point / boiling range</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flash point</b>	Not applicable	None known
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Flammability Limit in Air</b>		None known
<b>Upper flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	No data available	
<b>Vapor pressure</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Vapor density</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Relative density</b>	1.07 at 20°C	None known
<b>Water solubility</b>	Insoluble	None known
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>		None known
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known
<b>Dynamic viscosity</b>	No data available	None known

### Other information

Particle characteristics

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

**Reactivity** No information available.

### Chemical stability

**Stability** Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

**Explosion data**

<b>Sensitivity to mechanical impact</b>	None.
<b>Sensitivity to static discharge</b>	Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Dust can form an explosive mixture with air.
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**Conditions to avoid**

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Excessive heat. Dispersal of dust in the air. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge).
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**Incompatible materials**

<b>Incompatible materials</b>	Strong oxidizing agents.
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**Hazardous decomposition products**

<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ). Hydrogen fluoride. Carbonyl fluoride. Fluorinated hydrocarbons.
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**Section 11: Toxicological information****Acute toxicity****Information on likely routes of exposure**

<b>Product Information</b>	No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:
<b>Inhalation</b>	May cause irritation. Inhalation of fumes caused by overheating this material may cause 'polymer fume fever', a temporary flu-like illness with fever, chills, and sometimes cough, of approximately 24 hours duration.
<b>Eye contact</b>	May cause irritation. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.
<b>Skin contact</b>	May cause irritation.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause gastrointestinal discomfort if consumed in large amounts.
<b>Symptoms</b>	Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

**Acute toxicity**

<b>Numerical measures of toxicity</b>	No information available
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**Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure**

<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	Not classified.
<b>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</b>	Not classified.

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<b>Respiratory or skin sensitization</b>	No information available.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	No information available.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No information available.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	No information available.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Repeated, long-term oral administration of polytetrafluoroethylene resulted in an alteration in the number of circulating white blood cells.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	No information available.
<b>Other adverse effects</b>	If material is misted or if vapors are generated from heating, exposure may cause irritation of mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to decomposition products from PTFE heated above 400 degrees C may cause pulmonary inflammation, hemorrhage or edema. These more serious consequences of exposure may occur from extreme thermal decomposition of PTFE which can liberate fume particles, and toxic gases especially under conditions of poor ventilation and/or confined spaces. These decomposition products may initially produce chest tightness or pain, chills, fever, nausea, with shortness of breath, cough wheezing and progression into pulmonary edema. Edema may be delayed in onset and requires medical treatment. In severe cases, if medical intervention is delayed, pulmonary edema may become life threatening. Recovery is generally complete within a few days; in some cases, persistent lung function abnormalities have been reported. At processing or combustion temperatures this product may emit fumes and vapors that cause irritation, possibly severe, to the respiratory tract, eyes, or skin.
<b>Data used to identify the health effects</b>	Refer to Section 16 for Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS.

## Section 12: Ecological information

### Ecotoxicity

<b>Aquatic ecotoxicity</b>	Avoid contaminating waterways.
<b>Terrestrial ecotoxicity</b>	There is no data for this product.
<b>Persistence and degradability</b>	No information available.

### Bioaccumulative potential



**Bioaccumulation** There is no data for this product.

#### Mobility in soil

**Mobility** No information available.

#### Other adverse effects

No information available.

### **Section 13: Disposal considerations**

#### Waste treatment methods

**Waste from residues/unused products** Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

**Contaminated packaging** Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers.  
Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal..

### **Section 14: Transport information**

**ROAD AND RAIL TRANSPORT** Not classified as a Dangerous Good under NZS 5433 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IATA** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

**IMDG** Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

#### **Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

No information available

#### **Special precautions for user**

Please refer to the applicable dangerous goods regulations for additional information

### **Section 15: Regulatory information**

#### **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**EPA New Zealand HSNO approval code or group standard** Not applicable

**National regulations** There are no applicable tolerable exposure limits or environmental exposure limits according to the EPA Controls for Hazardous Substances

**Certified handlers, tracking and controlled substance license requirements** Certified handlers are required for some substances. This includes substances requiring a controlled substance license, and most explosives, vertebrates toxic agents, and certain fumigants. Acutely toxic substances which are a Category 1 or 2, such as pesticides also require Certified handlers. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further

information

Tracking is required for some highly hazardous substances. These substances need to be under the control of an appropriately trained person or appropriately secured. Please check the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 for further information

Controlled substance licenses are required to possess certain explosives, vertebrate toxic agents and fumigants. See Part 7 of the Health and Safety at Work Regulation 2017 for more information

### International Regulations

**The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable

**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable

**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable

### International Inventories

<b>NZIoC</b>	All the constituents of this material are listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals or are exempt.
<b>TSCA</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>DSL/NDSL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>EINECS/ELINCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>ENCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>IECSC</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>KECL</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>PICCS</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
<b>AIIC</b>	All the constituents of this material are listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals or are exempt.
<b>TCSI</b>	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

#### Legend:

**NZIoC** - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances

**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

**KECL** - Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances

**AIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals**

**TCSI** - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

## Section 16: Other information

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 05/ 2023

LANCO is a trademark.

**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by IXOM Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

**Revision date:** 19-Dec-2024

**Reason(s) For Issue:** First Issue Primary SDS

#### Revision Note:

\*\*\*Indicates updated data since last publication.

**Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**

#### Legend

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances  
 vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances  
 STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity  
 ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration  
 LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

**Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
**	Hazard Designation	+	Sensitizers
C	Carcinogen		

**Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS**

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database  
 European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)  
 Environmental Protection Agency  
 Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGl(s))  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals  
 Food Research Journal  
 Hazardous Substance Database  
 International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)  
 National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)  
 Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)  
 NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)  
 National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)  
 National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)  
 U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP)  
 New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program  
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set  
 World Health Organization

**Disclaimer**

**This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since IXOM Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.**

**If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their IXOM representative or IXOM Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.**

**IXOM Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.**

**End of Safety Data Sheet**