SECTION IV - HEALTH HAZARDS

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:
None established
OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE:
None established
ACUTE INHALATION LC 50:
No available data
PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY:
Foam dust - Inhalation
INHALATION:
Animal studies indicate that chronic overexposure to dusts may cause inflammation of the lungs, fibrosis and airway obstruction.

ACUTE ORAL LD 50:
Greater than 5,000 mg/kg. (rat)
ACUTE DERMAL LD 50 LIMIT:
No available data
PRIMARY SKIN IRRITANT:
Not known to be an irritant
EYE IRRITATION:
Dust can cause irritation

SECTION V - SAFE HANDLING

* Store buns, sheets and fabricated items indoors under fusible sprinkler protections.
* Allow a minimum of six feet clearance between tops of foam stacks and sprinkler heads.
* Do not smoke or use naked lights, open flames, exposed electrical heating elements, or other ignition sources near stored flexible foam.
* Store buns and sheets with adequate aisleways to permit access to all storage areas.
* Never use flexible polyurethane foam as an exposed interior wall or ceiling finish.
* Do not allow cuttings or foam scrap to accumulate.
* Be aware that terms like "fire-retardant" and "flame resistant" sometimes used to describe flammability properties, do not mean fire safety under all conditions and that small scale fire tests are NOT INTENDED TO REFLECT HAZARDS PRESENTED BY THESE OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS UNDER ACTUAL FIRE CONDITIONS.
* When fabricating flexible polyurethane foam, keep a fire extinguisher nearby.

SECTION VI - GOOD WORK PRACTICES

VENTILATION:
Use adequate mechanical ventilation when hot-wire cutting, heat sealing, hot stamping and flame-laminating flexible urethane foam. Also use ventilation in operations that will generate large quantities of foam dust such as in continuous sawing, fabrication, or buffing operations.
PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Unless exposure to foam dust is anticipated, goggles, gloves, and dust masks are not required.

SECTION VII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN:
None necessary
INGESTION:
None necessary

EYES:
Flush thoroughly with water
INHALATION (OF DUST):
Call physician if coughing, discomfort, or air passage obstruction occurs.

SECTION VIII - REGULATORY INFORMATION

SARA 313 INFORMATION:
To the best of our knowledge, this product contains no chemical subject to SARA Title III Section 313 supplier notification requirements.

Notice: Crain Industries believes that the information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is accurate. However, the suggestions contained herein are not necessarily all-inclusive or fully adequate in all circumstances. Further, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS, OR

Material Safety Data Sheet

Date of Preparation: Revision April, 1994

SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION

NAME:
Flexible urethane foam

CHEMICAL TYPE:
Polyether-base urethane polymer

TRADE NAMES AND SYNONYMS:
Flexible polyurethane foams, PUR foams, flexible foam, CAL 117 foams, ULTRA-MAX foams, High Comfort foams, HR foams, plastic foam, Rebond foam, Filled and Ether foams.

SECTION II - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Since urethane foam is a solid, physical characteristics such as boiling point, vapor pressure, vapor density, percent volatiles, evaporation rate, etc. are not applicable.

DENSITY:
0.7-10.0 lbs. per cu. ft.

APPEARANCE:
Can come in any color. Looks like a cellular material similar to foam rubber.

IGNITION POINT:
600-650 degrees F

AUTOIGNITION POINT:
750-800 degrees F

SECTION III - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

OSHA CLASSIFICATION:
Combustible solid

NFPA SPRINKLER CLASSIFICATION:
Upholstery with plastic foams
Extra Hazard

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:
Water, Carbon Dioxide

FIRE FIGHTING PROTECTION:
Use NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing, including boots.

UNUSUAL FIRE HAZARDS:
Once ignited, can produce rapid flame spread, intense heat, dense smoke and toxic gases. Can turn into burning liquid which can drip and flow.

Piles of polyurethane dust can be readily ignited and present a potential fire risk. High concentrations of polyurethane dust in the air can explode if exposed to flame, sparks, or other ignition sources.

REACTIVITY:
Stable, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

OTHER SOURCES OF TOXIC FUMES:
Hot wire cutting, heat sealing, hot stamping and flame laminating operations may produce toxic fumes.