MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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PRODUCT NAME: POLYSHAPE II
6 - 20 LB. DENSITIES

Effective Date: 03/09/00

1. INGREDIENTS:

Polymerized polyurethane rigid cellular plastic 100%

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). In addition, other substances not "hazardous" per this OSHA Standard may be listed. Where proprietary ingredient shows, the identity may be made available as provided in this standard.

2. PHYSICAL DATA:

BOILING POINT:	Not applicable.
VAP. PRESS:	Not applicable.
VAP. DENSITY:	Not applicable.
SOL. IN WATER:	Not applicable.
SP. GRAVITY:	Not applicable.
APPEARANCE:	Rigid Cellular Foam Plastic.
ODOR:	None.

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

FLASH POINT:	Not applicable.
METHOD USED:	Not applicable.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS

LFL:	Not applicable.
UFL:	Not applicable.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: If stored or in-place polyurethane foam should ignite, extinguish fire immediately by drenching with water spray from a fire hose. For small fires, use water spray, foam, carbon dioxide, or dry chemical extinguisher.

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA: (Continued)

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Rigid polyurethane foams, in common with other organic materials such as paper, wood, cotton, and rubber, can present unreasonable fire risks in certain misapplications when exposed to ignition sources in air. Once ignited, such fires can burn rapidly and produce intense heat, dense smoke, and irritating or toxic gases. Rigid polyurethane foams autoignite at about 650-800F.

Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, possible traces of hydrogen cyanide, halogen acids, and nitrogen oxides evolve under fire conditions.

The probability of dust explosions from polyurethane dust is very low, however, do not smoke or use naked lights, open flames, space heaters or other ignition sources near rigid foam fabricating operations or near stored buns or sheets.

Install foam only after all welding, cutting, or other hot work has been completed. If hot work must be done after foam has been installed, the hot work trade must be warned: Remove foam from immediate work area to a sufficient distance that heat transmitted from the torch or through the metal will not ignite the foam. Remove all combustible material from vicinity of and immediately below work area. Post a fire watcher equipped with a fire extinguisher during and for 30 minutes after hot operations. Stop work immediately if foam begins to smoke and remove more foam from the work area.

When hot-wire cutting rigid polyurethane foam, keep a fire extinguisher nearby. Work should be carried out in well ventilated area - do not breathe fumes.

FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT: Wear positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and protective turnout clothing.

Protect all indoor bun and sheet storage areas with fusible sprinklers. Maintain minimum clearance of six feet between tops of foam stack and sprinkler heads.

4. REACTIVITY DATA:

STABILITY: (Conditions to avoid). Stable.

INCOMPATIBILITY: (Specific materials to avoid) None known.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION:

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS: Not applicable.

DISPOSAL METHOD: Incinerate or bury in an approved landfill according to local, state, and federal regulations.

6. HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

EYE: Solids or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

SKIN CONTACT: Mechanical injury only.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Skin absorption unlikely due to physical properties.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely due to physical state.

INHALATION: Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract.

SYSTEMIC AND OTHER EFFECTS: Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause any significant adverse effects. Hydrofluorochlorocarbon 141b did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies. Results of in vitro "test tube" mutagenicity tests with Hydrofluorochlorocarbon 141b have been negative. Only rigid foam boardstock of 5lb. density or less have Hydrofluorochlorocarbon 141b resent. 6 lb. and higher density are Hydrofluorochlorocarbon free.

7. FIRST AID:

Eyes: Irrigate immediately with water for at least 5 minutes.

SKIN: Wash off in flowing water or shower.

INGESTION: No adverse effects anticipated by this route of exposure.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Consult a physician.

8. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:

EXPOSURE GUIDELINE (S): Although no specific guideline has been established for this material, exposures should be below the guideline for nuisance particulates (ACGIH TLVs are 10mg/m3 total, 5 mg/m3

8. HANDLING PRECAUTIONS: (Continued)

respirable). ACGIH TLV Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC 141b). None OSHA PEL Dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC 141b). None Manufacturer recommends 500ppm. TWA

VENTILATION: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Hotwire cutting of rigid foam should be done under adequate mechanical ventilation to remove fumes and gases developed.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: In dusty atmospheres, use an approved dust respirator. Replace filters in masks as frequently as needed for free breathing. Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline.

SKIN PROTECTION: No precautions other than clean body-covering should be needed. Under dry conditions, cloth gloves should provide adequate protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Use safety glasses. If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause mechanical injury to the eye, wear chemical goggles.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE:
Potential risks associated with rigid polyurethane foams arise from DUST, FIRE and TOXIC THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS and may result from improper storage, inadequate ventilation, improper disposal and/or misapplication.

DUST: The probability of dust explosions from polyurethane dust is very low. Finely divided dust can cause health risks and can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, as can any other nuisance dust. Avoid exposure to any dust, including foam dust. Conduct rigid foam fabrication operations (sawing, routing, fly-cutting, etc.) in areas reserved exclusively for such operations. Do not allow dust to accumulate. Use cyclone dust collectors o all fabricating power tools. Keep work areas clean. Remove settled dust by vacuuming, not blowing.

FIRE: Polyurethane foam used as a wall or ceiling insulation must not be left exposed, but must be covered as soon as practical with a fire-resistive thermal barrier of one-half inch gypsum wallboard or the equivalent. If covering is not immediately possible or practical, post signs that fire risk exists because of the exposed foam. Do not install foam in any flu-like configuration. Do not allow combustible trash or scrap foam to accumulate on the job site.

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9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Continued)

Dispose of scrap foam according to good industrial practice and in accordance with Federal, State and Loca environmental protection regulations. Provide protection for BOTH surfaces of foam used as ceiling insulation Foam plastic must not remain exposed in attics or crawl spaces.

Store polyurethane foam buns, and sheets with adequate aisles to permit access to all areas.