MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. IDENTITY:

Label Name: **Cramer Tape Underwrap**
Item Numbers: Various
Chemical Name and Synonyms: N/A
Chemical Family: N/A

Date Prepared: **1/23/2008**

Package type: Rolls

Manufacturer:

Emergency Telephone No.
(913) 856-7511

II. INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS #	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	%
Polyurethane Foam	9009-54-5	None Established		100%

III. PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point:	N/A	Density:	0.5-40 lbs/cft
Vapor Pressure:	N/A	Melting Point:	350 – 375 degrees F
Vapor Density:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	N/A

Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Appearance and Odor: Uniform cellular solid structure of varying colors with slight characteristic odor.

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:

Flash Point: decomposition products flash at >500 degrees F LEL: None
Flammable Limits: N/A UEL: None
Classification: Combustible Solid
NFPA Sprinkler Classification: Extra Hazard
Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical; Water, Carbon Dioxide
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus in enclosed areas.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: If ignited, foam can produce rapid flame spread, intense heat, dense black smoke and toxic gases. Material can melt into a burning liquid that can drip and flow. Accumulated polyurethane dust can be readily ignited and presents a fire risk. High concentrations of dust in the air can explode if exposed to a flame, speak or other ignition sources.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Conditions to avoid: High temperature, open flames; strong oxidizers (i.e. hypochlorites)
Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing acids – will degrade

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide; acetaldehyde, acrylonitrile, TDI, polymer fragments, oxides of nitrogen and hydrogen cyanide. Fire retardant foams may generate emissions of hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen fluoride or phosphoric acid.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will Not Occur

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA:

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: No special response required ---sweep up.
Waste Disposal Method: Federal, state and local authorities should be contacted before attempting any form of disposal.

Safe Handling and Storage: Warehousing of rolls should be under a fusible sprinkler system with a minimum of six feet clearance between stacks of foam and the sprinkler heads. Do not store foam near any ignition sources such as exposed electrical or gas heating elements, open flames and exposed lights. Do not smoke in foam storage areas.

Other Precautions: Notify local fire companies of presence of large quantities of foam.

VII. CONTROL MEASURES

Ventilation: Local exhaust ventilation is recommended for those processing procedures that may generate foam dust and decomposition products. Examples of these processes include sawing, grinding, buffing and flame lamination, hot wire cutting, heat sealing and hot stamping.

Respiratory Protection: Should be selected on identity and concentration of air contaminant. Only NIOSH-approved respirators for protection against the air contaminant of concern should be used.

Eye Protection: Recommended for those processing operations that may generate dust.

VIII. SPECIAL INFORMATION

Flexible polyurethane foam, like all organic materials, will burn if exposed to a sufficient heat source. The ignition temperature of polyurethane foam will vary depending on the product chemical formulation, but all polyurethane foams are combustible and can create a fire risk. Flexible polyurethane foams, once ignited, may degrade and melt to a combustible liquid, which may add to the fire involvement.

Terms such as "fire retardant", "slow burning" and "flame resistant" describe certain flammability properties and should not be regarded as denoting fire safety under all conditions. Small-scale fire tests are not intended to reflect hazards presented by these or any other material under real fire conditions.

Thermal decomposition products from polyurethane foams can be toxic and present a risk to humans who are exposed. This is true for all organic materials. Fire risks in varying degrees are common to all fires: heat, carbon monoxide, other toxicants, oxygen depletion and smoke. In fires involving polyurethane foam, particularly flexible foams, large quantities of dense smoke can be generated quickly.

Personnel involved in fire fighting should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and be aware of the exposure to toxic and potentially lethal gases. Standard fire-fighting equipment generally employed by authorized firemen is mandatory.

IX. USERS RESPONSIBILITY

An MSDS such as this cannot be expected to cover all possible individual situations. The user has the responsibility to provide a safe workplace. All aspects of an individual operation should be examined to determine if, or where precautions – in addition to those described herein – are required. Any health hazard information contained herein should be passed on to your employees.

Abbreviation Key: N/A=Not Applicable; Lel=Lower explosive limit; Uel=Upper explosive limit