

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

All Weather Insulated Panels
929 Aldridge Road
Vacaville, Ca. 95688

PRODUCT NAME: AWIP FOAM CORE SANDWICH PANELS

EFFECTIVE DATE: Revised 10/01/2007

1. COMPONENTS

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| a. | Polymerized polyurethane rigid cellular plastic foam | 23.7% |
| b. | Carbon alloy galvanized and stainless steel sheet | 74.1% |
| c. | Pentafluoropropane (245fa) | 2.2% |

This document is prepared pursuant to the OSHA Hazard Communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). In addition, other substances not "hazardous" per OSHA standard may be listed. When 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:	Steel sheets bonded to rigid cellular foam
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 in-place polyurethane foam should ignite, extinguish fire immediately by drenching with water spray from fire hose. For small fires use spray, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguishers.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Rigid polyurethane foams, in common with other organic materials such as paper, wood, cotton, and rubber, can be present unreasonable fire risks in certain misapplications when exposed to ignition sources in the air. Once ignited, such fires can burn rapidly and produce intense heat, dense smoke irritating or toxic gases. Rigid polyurethane foams auto ignite at about 650-800F (343-427C).

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

The probability of dust explosions from polyurethane dust is very low, however, do not smoke or use naked light, open flames, space heaters or other ignition sources near fabricating operation or near stored panels.

Install panels only after welding, cutting or other hot work has been completed. If hot work must be done after panels have been installed, the hot work trade must be warned: Remove panels 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 fire watcher equipped with a fire extinguisher during and for 30 minutes after hot operations. Stop work if foam begins to smoke and remove more foam from work area.

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

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

Protect all indoor storage areas with fusible sprinklers. Maintain a minimum clearance of six feet between tops of stacks and sprinklers.

4. REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: (CONDITIONS TO AVOID) Stable

INCOMPATIBILITY: (SPECIFIED MATERIALS TO AVOID) None known

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, possible traces of hydrogen cyanide, halogen acids and nitrogen oxides under fire conditions.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

ACTIONS 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: Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Essentially none irritating to skin. Mechanical injury only.

INGESTION: Ingestion is unlikely due to physical state. Physical injury only. May cause choking if swallowed.

INHALATION: Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects. (Pentafluoropropane) Signs and symptoms of excessive exposure may be central nervous system effects. (Pentafluoropropane) Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). (Pentafluoropropane) Concentrations of the blowing agent anticipated incidental to proper handling are expected to be well below those which cause the acute inhalation effects above and to be well below OSHA PEL.

7. FIRST AID

EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water; mechanical effects only.

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): Pentafluoropropane AIHA WEEL is 500 ppm. Although some of the additives used in this product may have exposure guidelines, these additives are encapsulated in the product and no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions. For particulates which have no specific guideline, the AGIH TLV is 10mg/m³ and the OSHA PEL is 15mg/m³ total, 5mg/m³ respirable.

VENTILATION: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Atmosphere levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air purifying respirator. In dusty atmosphere, use an approved dust respirator.

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 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 panel fabrication operations (sawing, routing, fly-cutting, etc.) in areas reserved exclusively for such operations. Do not allow dust to accumulate. Use cyclone dust collectors on all fabricating power tools. Keep work areas clean. Remove settled dust by vacuuming, not blowing.

FIRE: Polyurethane foam without steel facings used as a wall or ceiling insulation must not be left exposed, but must be covered as soon as practicable with a fire-resistive thermal barrier of one-half inch gypsum wallboard or the equivalent. If covering it not immediately possible or practicable, post signs that fire risk exists because of the exposed foam. Do not install foam in any flue-like configuration. Do not allow combustible trash or scrap foam to accumulate on the job site. Dispose of scrap foam according to good industrial practice and in accordance with environmental protection regulations. Foam plastic must not remain exposed in attics or crawl spaces. Store panels with adequate aisle ways to permit access to all areas.

MSDS STATUS: New

REGULATORY INFORMATION: (Not meant to be all-inclusive-selected regulations represented).

NOTICE: The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. See MSD Sheet for health and safety information.

US REGULATIONS

SARA 313 INFORMATION: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) and is considered, under applicable definitions, to meet the following categories:

Not to have met any hazard category