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Date: 08/22/2011
Docket No.: 11-EP-002

Hand Delivered to:
Oneida Personnel Commission
Social Services, Third Floor
(920)-869-4437

At this time I would like to make a motion to request a hearing with the Oneida Personnel Commissioners (OPC) to review, accept new discourses and to verbally clarify their decision made on August 15, 2011 as it is contradicting. In addition, I would like to also inform the OPC of a breach of confidentiality in this case. I would only like to proceed with this motion if it will not prolong a response form the OPC in making a final decision in my case. I bring the following safety information forward to protect all other employees at the Oneida Housing Authority.

OPC member Shannon Powless had asked me during our closed hearing if the Oneida Tribe needed to follow, *"United States Department of Labor code Under 29 CFR 1926.501(b) (13), 'workers engaged in residential construction six (6) feet or more above the lower levels must be protected by conventional fall protection (i.e., guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems,"* as stated in Exhibit B-1 p.11. This got me thinking what rules the tribe needs to follow when it comes to safety. Chapter 33: Oneida Safety Law answers that question as the purpose of this law states, *"These guidelines are the standards which the Oneida Tribe shall adopt to ensure the safety of its employees. All guidelines comply with the minimum standards set by OSHA. When direct language does not show reference the minimum OSHA standards will be exercised."*(33.1-1.). Instead of mentioning the plethora of safety violation through OSHA, I will only address the direct violations under the Oneida Safety Law.

"It is the policy of the Oneida Tribe to communicate any relevant information regarding hazardous chemicals to potentially exposed employees, as well as to implement appropriate measures to safeguard employee safety and health (33.5-1.)." At no time during my employment did my supervisor or area manger inform me of the possible hazarders I personally worked with and or the dangers in my work environment(s). However, *"It will be the responsibility of management and supervisors to ensure that adequate information is obtained and distributed to the appropriate employees (33.5-2.)."* In return, *"It will be the employee's responsibility to follow instructions and practices outlined in the product labels, MSDS's, tribal operating procedures, and /or tribal safety training (33.5-2.)."* Unfortunately, neither the Oneida Housing Authority located in Site I nor the Oneida Housing Authority Warehouse located on Seminary Road has a MSDS, which lists the department's chemical inventory.

Tribal Law states, *"Each department of the Oneida Tribe shall develop a list of all materials containing a chemical or substance used by the department. A copy of this list shall be available, and may be reviewed by requesting a copy from a supervisor (33.5-4.)." "An Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) shall be on file for each of the items on the Chemical Inventory list. In the case of a new material or one of a different chemical composition, an MSDS must accompany the delivery (33.5-53.)."* Having been employed in three different positions at OHA, I could also tell you that there are no MSDS's on file. In being an Administrative Assistant II under the OREEP department I ordered all materials, the majority of which were rehabilitation supplies such as spray foam insulation chemicals.

I started working for OHA on 04/11/2010 as Rehab Worker Trainee later being promoted twice. When I began working for OHA a machine by the name CPDS was used to install spray foam insulation. The machine worked by the combination of two chemicals, Component A and Component B, and once these chemicals combined it formed either opened or closed cell insulation. Simply, these two tanks of chemicals combined to create insulation, much like spray painting a wall. These chemicals were used daily at various work/job sites, and of the new six (6) new employees hired with me, no of us received any training required by tribal and OHSA polices. All new employees hired after my employment under OREEP NEVER received required training, as I handled HR issues as OREEP Admin. *"Hazard communication training is required for those employees whose work exposes them to chemical hazards under normal working conditions or in a foreseeable emergency...Training shall include the following: (a) reading and understanding the Hazard Communication Program (HazCom), (b) reading and understanding the MSDS, (c) reading and understanding the substance container label, methods employees can use to protect themselves from exposure to chemicals by using the right personal protective equipment, (f) how the employee can obtain more information on the products they use." (33.5-7.)* It is just not OREEP that is in violation of the chemical safety laws of the tribe but ALL of the Oneida Housing Authority. This training is required to protect employees and employers from a hazardous work situation or accident.

If this Tribal Law would have been followed I could have been protected from the horrific hazards I went through as a Tribal Employee and as a Tribal Member. A HazCom training and a MSDS were required by the Oneida Housing Authority under the above mentioned law to be provided to all employees whom would come in contact with the chemical. In general a MSDS is used to show a chemicals strength based on health hazards, fire hazards, and reactivity on a number scale zero (0) to (4). Zero (0) meaning stable/safe, and four (4) meaning danger. Component B used for insulating rates one (1) for health hazard, one (1) for fire hazard, and zero (0) for reactivity. Component A rates two (2) (Warning) for health hazard, one (1) for fire hazard, and one (1) for reactivity. Component A is rated two (2) because it causes severe respiratory issues. As a matter of fact, under the WARNING/Emergency Overview section of the MSDS for Component A, *"Persons allergic to isocyanates, and particularly those suffering from asthma or other respiratory conditions, should not work with isocyanates."* See attached MSDS. I suffered severe breathing and upper respiratory issues while working with this chemical, as do other employees. In fact, I have documented asthma, and if the Oneida Housing Authority would have been following Tribal Law I never would have been allowed to use this chemical given the heightened health risk. Which each promotion, I needed to fill out a new Self-Disclosing Physical Questionnaire Form and every time I wrote down I had Asthma. The Oneida Housing Authority has put myself and numerous other employees in extreme danger by not following Tribal Law.

Below is a list of other violation of the Tribal Safety Law that the Oneida Housing Authority is not following:

33.4-1. General Duty. The Oneida Tribe will provide a work environment free form recognized hazards within the workplace. A hazard can be established from industry recognition, employer recognition or common sense. The intent of this law is to assure all hazards can be identified which can cause harm to the employee.

33.5-1. Hazard Communication/Right to Know. Purpose. In order to conduct business, the Oneida Tribe must use certain chemicals that require specific precautions to be taken to protect our employee's health. It is the policy of the Oneida Tribe to communicate any relevant information regarding hazardous chemicals to potentially exposed employees, as well as to implement appropriate measures to safeguard employee safety and health. The goal of the program shall be to minimize the possibility of employee illness or injury arising from exposure to hazardous chemicals.

33.5-2. The hazard communication program shall be in writing and cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure a safe environment. It will be the responsibility of the management and supervisors to ensure that adequate information is obtained and distributed to the appropriate employees. It will be the employee's responsibility to follow instructions and practices outlined in the product labels, MSDS's, tribal operating procedures, and/or tribal safety training.

33.5-4. *Chemical Inventory List.* Each department of the Oneida Tribe shall develop a list of all materials containing a chemical or substance used by the department. A copy of this list shall be available, and may be reviewed by requesting a copy form a supervisor.

33.5-5. *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).* An MSDS shall be on file for each of the items on the Chemical Inventory list. In the case of a new material or one of a different chemical composition, an MSDS must accompany the delivery. The typical MSDS is broken down in to 8 sections but some versions may have more or less than 8 sections. MSDS forms must contain the following minimum informaioton:

(a) **Section I:** This list the chemical name and any trade name. It also lists the manufacturer's name, address, and emergency phone number.
(b) **Section II:** This tells you what's in a chemical that can harm you. It gives the permissible exposure limit (PEL) or the threshold limit value (TLV).
(c) **Section III:** This describes what the material looks like, smells like, how fast it evaporates, boiling point and melting point temperatures at which the chemical can change from a liquid to a gas, and whether the vapors rise or fall in the air.
(d) **Section IV:** This tells what temperature the material will catch fire or explode. It describes the type of extinguisher and protective equipment to wear if a fire starts.
(e) **Section V:** This tells if the amterial reacts with other materials or conditions. It lists materials that, when mixed together, will burn or explode. It also tells about certain

conditions like heat or sunlight that may make a chemical unstable, and cause a dangerous reaction, such as fire or explosion.

(f) **Section VI:** This tells how it might feel if you come into contact with a hazardous material; such as a skin rash, headache, or dizziness. It also tells what to do in case of emergency, and what kind of first aid to use.

(g) **Section VII:** This tells any other special instruction to follow when handing the material, it also explains what to do if there's a spill, leak or accidental release of the chemical. It lists the proper disposal methods and other precautions to be taken in safely handling the chemical.

(h). **Section VIII:** This tells the personal protect equipment needed to handle the material safely, such as goggles, a specific type of respirator, rubber gloves, or full coveralls to protect your entire body form exposure to a material.

33.5-6. *Product Labels.* Products that are received form a distributor or manufacture must contain a proper label. A similar label must be used if the material is placed in anther container. Product labels must have the following minimum information:

(a) Identity of the chemical or substance.

(b) Appropriate hazard warnings – precautions for safe use and handling.

(c) Name, address and phone number of the manufacture or responsible party.

(d) Emergency first-aid procedures.

All chemicals and hazardous substances must have a label on it, regardless of size and *shall* not be used if the label is missing or illegible.

33.5-7. *Employee Training.* Educating all employees on the Hazard Communication Program is important because this training shall protect employees from unnecessary illness and injury due to working with workplace chemicals. Hazard communication training is required for those employees whose work exposes them to chemical hazards under normal working conditions or in a foreseeable emergency. Employees who encounter hazardous chemicals only in non-routine, isolated instances are not mandated for this training. Training shall include the following:

(a) Reading and understanding the Hazard Communication Program (HazCom).

(b) Reading and understanding the MSDS.

(c) Reading and understanding the substance container label.

(d) Methods employees can use to identify chemicals, the physical and health hazards of these chemicals in the workplace.

(e) Methods employees can use to protect themselves from exposure to chemicals by using the right personal protective equipment.

(f) How the employee can obtain more information on the products they use.

33.5-8. *Employee Responsibilities.* For a Hazard Communication Program to be successful all levels of employees must cooperate and fully participate in the program. All levels of employees will have to work together to assure a safe and healthy workplace through the minimum following actions:

(a) Hazard communication program knowledge, attend all training sessions and/or safety meetings concerning new products.

(b) Know how to read and understand the material safety data sheet and product labels.

(c) Follow the proper safety procedures for using and handing any chemical in the workplace.

(d) Wearing the necessary personal protective equipment when required.

(e) Do not work with unknown chemicals.

(f) Never dispose of any chemical by planning or pouring into the ground or down the drain.

33.6-1. Fire Prevention. *Purpose.* This plain is designed to provide for the fire safety of the employees, customers and other visitors to the Oneida Tribe of Indians fo Wisconsin. The plan establishes plicies and procedures which will contribute to the fire safety and prevetion losses form fires.

33.6-2. *Scope.* This plan, the policies and procedures specified in the plan apply to all personnel, employees, customers, contractors, and other visitors, within the facilities of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin and to all employees or agents of the Oneida Tribe while acting in the scope of their employment at any location.

33.6-3. *Elements of Fire.* Three basic elements must be present for a fire to occur: fuel, heat and oxygen. These components make up the fire triangle. The proper combination of these there items invariably results in a fire. The chemical chain reaction between the fuel, heat and oxygen represents the fourth component of the fire equation. Preventing the combination of these elements will prevent a fire. If one of the elements is removed from the fire situation, the fire will be extinguished.

33.6-6. All sources of ignition shall be prohibited within 50 feet of operations which constitute a fire hazard. The area shall be posted: NO SMOKING or OPEN FLAME.

33.6-7. All sources of ignition shall be prohibited in areas where flammable liquids are stored, handled and processed. Suitable NO SMOKING or OPEN FLAME signs shall be posted in all such areas.

33.6-9. Ventilation adequate to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapors to hazardous levels shall be provided in all areas where painting is done or paints are mixed.

33.6-12. Emergency telephone number and reporting instructions shall be posted.

33.6-13. Smoking shall be prohibited in all areas where flammable, combustible or similar hazardous materials are stored, except in those location specifically provided for such purpose and approved by designated authority. NO SMOKING or OPEN FLAME signs will be posed in all prohibited areas.

33.6-14. All storage, handling or use of flammable and combustible liquids shall be under the supervision of qualified persons.

33.6-15. Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways or used for safe passages of people.

33.6-16. In buildings or rooms where flammable liquids are handled or stored, a UL listed self-closing metal refuse can shall be provided and maintained in good condition.

33.6-17. Hazardous material shall be stored in separate detached weatherproof buildings or shelters.

33.6-18. In every inside storage room there shall be maintained one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide.

33.6-19. Smoking or open flames within 50 feet of where flammables are being used or transferred or where equipment is being fueled is prohibited.

33.6-22. Handling of all flammable liquids by hand shall be in safety containers with flame arresters. For quantities of 1 gallon or less, only the original container or approved metal safety cans shave be used.

33.6-23. Packages containing paints, varnishes, lacquers, thinners or other volatile painting materials shall be kept tightly closed when not in use.

33.6-24. Unopened containers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, thinners and other flammable paint materials shall be kept in a well-ventilated location, free of excessive heat, smoke sparks, flame or in direct rays of the sun.

33.6-28. Fire extinguisher equipment shall be provided in storage areas according to the hazard present.

33.6-31. Fire lanes to provide access to all areas shall be established and maintained free of obstruction.

33.6-32. Clearance of at least 18 inches shall be maintained between the top of stored material and sprinkler deflectors. Exception: Construction standards for warehouse storage shall be at least 36 inches maintained between the top of stored materials and sprinkler deflectors.

33.9-2. *General Requriements.* The emergency action plan shall be in writing and shall cover the designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee, visitors, and patrons

safety from fire and other emergencies. The following at a minimum, shall be included in the procedures in each department's written emergency plan for all tribal buildings.

33.10-1. Personal Protection Equipment. The employer is responsible for requiring the wearing of the appropriate PPE in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this section indicates the need for using the equipment to reduce the hazards to the employee.

33.10-2. Protective equipment, including PPE for eyes, face, head, foot and other extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

33.10-3. The following items are minimum safety equipment requirements:

(a) Hard hats are to be worn by all personnel and visitors in exposed areas. Hard hats shall meet the specifications contained in ANSI safety requirements for industrial head protection. Metal and bump hard hats are no permissible. This part includes new construction, renovation, and any trenching.

(b) Proper eye protection shall be worn when sledging, hammering, sawing on metal, wood, concrete, when chipping, welding, grinding, drilling, working in dusty places, handling of hazardous materials, cleaning walls or other operation where eye injuries may result.

(d) Safety belts, harnesses and lifelines must be worn when fall hazard is present and shall be used for no other purpose. Only approved safety belts, harnesses and lifelines hall be used, and shall be inspected before each use.

(f) Foot protection, steel toe and shoes that are workwise and in serviceable condition for the operation to which the employee is assigned are required. Check with the supervisor or foreman for the proper foot protection requirement for the assigned work.

(g) Gloves with leather palms shall be worn when handling rough edge or abrasive material when the work subjects hands to lacerations, puncturing or burns. Other hand protection may be designated by the safety department, job supervisor or foreman.

(h) Orange work vests are to be worn when performing work adjacent to, or in traffic.

33.12-4. Ladders. General conditions:

(a) Ladders shall be capable of supporting four times the maximum intended load.

33.12-5. Training.

(a) Empoyer shall provide a training program for each employee.

(b) Training shall be conducted by a competent person.

(c) Following areas must be addressed:

(1) Nature of all hazards in the work area

(2) Correct procedures for erecting, maintaining and disassembling the fall protection systems to be used.

(3) Proper construction, use, placement, care and handling of stairways and ladders.

(4) Maximum intended load-carrying capacities of ladders used.

(d) Retraining shall be provided for each employee as necessary.

33.14-2. *Training.* General construction safety training on hand tools will be the superviosrs responsibility and those who operate power actuated tools are to posses a valid certification card of proper training.

33.14-3. *Personal Protective Equipment.* Employees exposed to the hazard of falling, flying, abrasive, and splashing objects or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes mists, vapors, harmful noise or gases shall be provided with the proper protective equipment, such as safety glasses, hearing protection, protective gloves, and hard hats.

33.15-1. Housekeeping. *General Requirements.* Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained for the safety of all employees and visitors to the work place.

(a) All, passageways, storerooms, and service rooms shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition.

(b) Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.

(d) All stored materials are to be stacked and piled neatly.

(e) Combustible scrap and debris shall be moved at regular intervals.

(g) Containers used for oily and used rags, and other flammable or hazardous wastes, such as caustics or acids shall be equipped with covers.

(i) The worker shall be familiar all materials and solvents used in his or her area. MSDS policy required.

(j) Ample time for clean up at end of shift shall be made available by the supervisor.

33.16-2. *Requirements.* Each site is required to have at least two trained individuals in first aid and CPR. In addition, a written department statement must identify those individuals as responders. This shall be communicated to all other staff members.

33.16-4. *Equipment.*

(c) Eye wash stations and or showers are required where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to hazardous materials. Facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use.

On August 11, 2011 I received a threatening message in my Facebook Inbox in regards to my Employee Protection case. I received a message from Cameron Jourdan stating, " *dont drag my mom in*

your bullshit....all im gonna say." Cameron Jourdan is the son of Tami Hill and Jerry Jourdan both mentioned in my employee protection case, Exhibit B-1. Mr. Cameron Jourdan is also an employee of JJ Construction, also mentioned in my case. My disclosures involving Tami Hill were limited to the OPC, and her involvement would not have been common knowledge. In my opinion there has been a breach of confidentiality with in the OPC, which need to get rectified immediately in hopes of still receiving a fair trial. I brought Mr. Jourdan's threat to the Oneida Police Department where they opened up case # 3910.

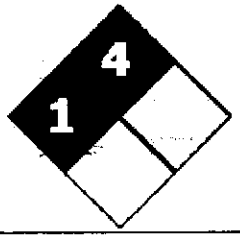
I have once again protected the Oneida Nation by presenting my disclosures to the appropriate agency; in return I ask that the appropriate agency follow policy under the protective order I have already received. Despite the fact that I have received NO PROTECTION for my disclosures even thought I have followed policy to the letter, I ask that you take swift action in preventing and protecting the other employees of OHA from the drastic safety violations.

Yaw^ko,

Whitney A. Wheelock

Material Safety Data Sheet

NFPA

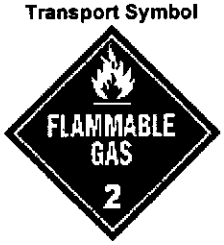


HMIS

	1
	4
Reactivity	0

PPE

Transport Symbol



Issuing Date 31-March-2007 **Revision Date** 27-July-09 **Revision Number 1**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Touch n Foam® Professional Polyurethane Foam Cleaner
Touch n Seal® Poly-Clean

Recommended Use Solvent Cleaner

Supplier Address Convenience Products, division of Clayton Corp.
866 Horan Drive
Fenton, MO 63026-2416 USA
TEL: (636) 349-5333

Emergency Telephone Number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
(703) 527-3887 outside US

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING!

Emergency Overview

Contents under pressure.
Flammable gas. May cause flash fire.
Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
Inhalation of vapors over long time can cause anesthetic effect leading to death.
Vapors reduce oxygen available for breathing.

Appearance Colorless **Physical State** Liquid Aerosol **Odor** Faint hydrocarbon

Potential Health Effects

Principle Routes of Exposure Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute Toxicity

Eyes May cause severe eye irritation. May cause slight corneal injury. Vapor may cause eye irritation.

Skin Essentially nonirritating to skin. May cause drying and flaking of the skin. Prolonged contact may cause dermatitis.

Inhalation Concentrations for 10 minutes may cause dizziness. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. Excessive exposure may cause headache, dizziness, anesthesia, drowsiness, and other central nervous system effects.

Ingestion Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts. May cause headache, dizziness, diarrhea and general weakness. Large doses may result in red blood cell hemolysis.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Repeated or prolonged exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects: dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Aggravated Medical Conditions Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

Interactions with Other Chemicals Irritants. Use of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	EINECS #	Weight %
Acetone	67-64-1	200-662-2	85
Propane / Isobutane mixture	68476-86-8	270-705-8	15

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice Call 911 or emergency medical service. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.

Eye Contact Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If irritation persists, Obtain medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact Wash skin with soap and water. If symptoms persist, call a physician. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Inhalation Move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Ingestion Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting; if vomiting occurs spontaneously; keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to Physician Maintain adequate oxygenation of the patient. Over Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Protection of First-aiders Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Provide this (M) SDS sheet to emergency personnel.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties Flammable gas. Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propane is heavier than air and may travel a considerable distance to an ignition source. Keep away from open flame and other sources of ignition. Rapid flame propagation and flashback possible. Do not allow smoking in storage areas or when handling.

Flash Point -104°C / -155°F

Suitable Extinguishing Media Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Dry chemical or CO2. Water fog or fine spray, fog or regular foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None

Sensitivity to static discharge Yes. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited by static discharge.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
Chemical under presser in conjunction with flammable propellant. Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

NFPA	**Health Hazard** 1	**Flammability** 4	**Stability** 0	**Physical and Chemical Hazards** -
HMIS	**Health Hazard** 1	**Flammability** 4	**Stability** 0	**Personal Precautions** -

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions — Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use personal protective equipment. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Methods for Containment — If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Allow substance to evaporate. Dike to collect large liquid spills.

Methods for Cleaning Up — Soak up with inert absorbent material. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

Other Information — Ventilate the area. Keep personnel out of low areas and confined or poorly ventilated areas. No smoking in spill area.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling — Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. No smoking in area. Avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Do not stick pin or any other sharp object into opening on top of can. Empty containers may contain residue which may form explosive vapors.

Storage — Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Keep out of the reach of children. Ideal storage temperature is 16-32 °C / 60 – 90 °F. Storage above 32 °C / 90 °F will reduce its shelf-life. Never keep at temperatures above 48.8°C / 120°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Acetone	TWA: 500 ppm 1,188 mg/m^3	Ceiling: 750 ppm Ceiling: 1,800 mg/m^3	590 mg/m^3
Isobutane	TWA: 1000 ppm	N/A	N/A
Propane	TWA: 1000 ppm	TWA: 1000 ppm 1,800 mg/m^3	800 ppm 1,800 mg/m^3

NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures
Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection — Chemical splash goggles preferred. Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and Body protection — Chemically resistant gloves. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber (latex), Neoprene, Polyethylene. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Lightweight protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection — None required while threshold limits are kept below maximum allowable concentrations; if TWA exceeds limits, NIOSH approved respirator must be worn. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.134 or European Standard EN 149 for complete regulations.

Hygiene Measures When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Compressed clear liquid	**Odor**	Characteristic solvent odor
Odor Threshold	No information available	**Physical State**	Liquid Aerosol
pH	No information available		
Flash Point	-104°C / -156°F	**Autoignition Temperature**	450°C / 842°F
Decomposition temperature	No data available	**Boiling Point/Range**	-42°C / -44°F (Propane)
Melting Point/Range	No data available		
Flammability Limits in Air	LEL: 2.1% UEL: 9.5%	**Explosion Limits**	No data available
Specific Gravity (H20 =1)	0.87	**Water Solubility**	Completely miscible
Solubility	Compatible.	**Evaporation Rate (H20 = 1)**	< 1
Vapor Pressure	533. hPa (400. mmHg) at 39.5°C 245.3 hPa (184. mmHg) at 20.°C	**Vapor Density (Air = 1)**	> 1
VOC Content	No data available	**EPA VOC (g/l)**	No data available
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Log Pow: -0.24	**Density**	0.79 g/cm^3

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Stable under recommended storage conditions

Conditions to Avoid Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Temperatures above 48.8 °C / 120 °F.

Incompatible Products Strong bases, Strong acids, Strong oxidizing agents. Finely powdered metals, Amines, Ammonia, Chlorine, Halogens, Phosphorous Oxychloride.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO2), Nitrogen oxides (Nox), Hydrogen cyanide.

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Repeated Dose Toxicity Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood. Kidney. Liver. Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

Chemical Name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Acetone	9750 mg/kg (Rat)	7,426 mg/kg (guinea pig)	50,100 mg/m^3 / 8H (Rat)
Isobutane			658 mg/L (Rat) 4 h
Propane		658 mg/kg (Rat)	

Chronic Toxicity Inhaled vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness. May be harmful if inhaled. Causes respiratory tract irritation. May be harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Causes eye irritation. May be harmful if swallowed. The target organs for acetone are Liver and Kidney.

Carcinogenicity There are no known carcinogenic chemicals in this product.
NTP No component of this product is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by NTP.
IARC No component of this product is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by IARC.
OSHA: Regulated No component of this product is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Mutagenicity Acetone, has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

Reproductive Toxicity Acetone, in vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

Target Organ Effects Liver, Kidney

Endocrine Disruptor Information This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate

Data for Component: Acetone.
Movement & Partitioning. Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.38E-5 atm * m^3 / mole; 25°C Estimated
Partition coefficient, n-octanol / water (log Pow): -0.24 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon / water (Koc): 0.37 – 2.0 Estimated
Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water	Biota	Soil	Sediment
44.3%	55.6%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%	< 0.1%

Chemical Name	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Microtox	Daphnia Magna (Water Flea)
Acetone		LC50, rainbow trout 5,500 mg/l – 96 hour	IC50, OECD 209 test activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 3H: > 1,000 mg/l	EC50 – 13,500 mg/L 48 h
Propane	No information available			No information available

Chemical Name	Log Pow
Acetone	< 3.0
Isobutane	2.88
Propane	2.3

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Dispose of in accordance with Local, State/Provincial, and Federal Regulations. This product may produce hazardous vapors in a closed disposal container creating a dangerous environment. Refer to 40 CFR 260 – 299 for complete waste disposal regulations. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. For unused and uncontaminated product the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler, Re-claimer, Incinerator or other thermal destruction facility.

Contaminated Packaging Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper Shipping Name	Consumer commodity
Hazard Class	ORM-D
Description	Consumer commodity, ORM-D

TDG

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	Aerosols, 2.1, UN1950

MEX

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1950 Aerosols, 2.1

ICAO

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	Aerosols, UN1950

IATA

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class	2.1
ERG Code	10L
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1

IMDG/IMO

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
EmS No.	F-D, S-U
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, 2

Note: Transportation information provided is for reference only. Client is urged to consult 49 CFR 100 – 177, IMDG, IATA, EU, United Nations TDG, and WHMIS (Canada) TDG information manuals for detailed regulations and exceptions covering specific container sizes, packaging materials and methods of shipping.

5. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL / NDSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
CHINA	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies

U.S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels that would require a warning under the statue.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 60.0 - <= 100.0%
Propane / Isobutane mixture	68476-86-8	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0%

Massachusetts (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Massachusetts Right to Know Components:

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 60.0 - <= 100.0%
Propane / Isobutane mixture	68476-86-8	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0%

New Jersey (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Right to Know Components:

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	>= 60.0 - <= 100.0%
Propane / Isobutane mixture	68476-86-8	>= 10.0 - <= 30.0%

International Regulations

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Hazard Class
A Compressed gases
B5 Flammable aerosol

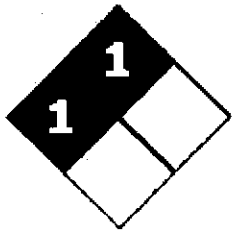
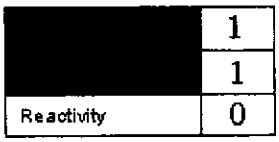
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issuing Date	31-March-2007
Revision Date	27-July-2009
Revision Note	No information available

Disclaimer
The information provided on this MSDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

NFPA	HMIS	PPE	Transport Symbol
			

Issuing Date 27-Feb-2007 **Revision Date 17-Nov-2009** **Revision Number 4**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name

Component B for:
Touch 'n Seal® Foam kit Class I FR Foam
Touch 'n Seal Refillable Class I FR Foam
Touch 'n Seal CPDS Class I FR Foam
Touch 'n Seal Mine Foam
Touch 'n Seal Rib & Roof Foam Sealant
Touch 'n Seal Foam Kit Low Density

Recommended Use

Sealant, Insulation

Supplier Address

Convenience Products, Division of Clayton Corp.
866 Horan Drive
Fenton, MO 63026-2416 USA
TEL: (636) 349-5333

Emergency Telephone Number

Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
(703) 527-3887 outside US

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING!

Emergency Overview

Contents under pressure.
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Appearance Pale Amber **Physical State** Liquid Aerosol **Odor** Faint hydrocarbon

Potential Health Effects

Principle Routes of Exposure

Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute Toxicity

Eyes

May cause slight irritation to eyes. Avoid contact with eyes.

Skin

May cause slight skin irritation and/or dermatitis.

Skin Absorption

A single prolonged exposure is unlikely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts.

Inhalation

Maintain local exhaust ventilation system during use. If large concentrations of vapors build up they could cause upper respiratory tract and lung irritation. Inhalation of vapors in high concentration may cause shortness of breath (lung edema). Avoid breathing vapors or mists.

Ingestion

Not an expected route of exposure. No known effect based on information supplied.

Chronic Effects	No known effect based on information supplied
Birth / Developmental Effects:	No known effect based on information supplied
Aggravated Medical Conditions	Central nervous system. Use of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.
Interactions with Other Chemicals	Oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong Bases.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)	811-97-2	10-30
Proprietary Polyol Blend	Proprietary mixture	60-90

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice	If emergency warrants call 911 or emergency medical service. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove and wash soiled clothing before reuse.
Eye Contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Obtain medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.
Skin Contact	Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove soiled clothing; wash before reuse.
Inhalation	Move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Notes to Physician	Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Protection of First-aiders	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties	Pressurized containers exposed to fire can rupture.
Flash Point	None

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. Dry chemical, CO_2, water spray, fog or regular foam. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases fumes can accumulate. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists. Do not scatter spilled material with high pressure water streams.

Explosion Data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None
Sensitivity to static discharge	None
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	Ruptured cylinders may rocket.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA	**Health Hazard** 1	**Flammability** 1	**Stability** 0	**Physical and Chemical Hazards** -
HMIS	**Health Hazard** 1	**Flammability** 1	**Stability** 0	**Personal Precautions** -B

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use appropriate safety equipment. Evacuate area. Keep personnel out of low areas, confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ensure adequate ventilation. No smoking in area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations.
Methods for Containment	If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Allow substance to evaporate. Contain spilled materials if possible without risk. Absorb with materials such as Sawdust, dirt, and vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Wash what is left of the spill site with large quantities water.
Methods for Cleaning Up	Soak up with inert absorbent material (sand, silica sawdust). Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal. Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
Other Information	Ventilate the area. Curing foam gives off HFC-134a. Do not put curing foam in a sealed drum.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Remove and wash soiled clothing before re-use. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate cans. Container, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not stick pin or any other sharp object into opening on top of can.

Storage

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Keep out of the reach of children. Ideal storage temperature is 16-32 °C / 60 – 90 °F. Storage above 32 °C / 90 °F will reduce its shelf-life. Never keep at temperatures above 48.8 °C / 120 °F. Protect the container from physical abuse.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)	None-established	None-established	None-established

NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures

Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection

Tightly fitting safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and Body protection

Lightweight protective clothing. Impervious gloves.

Respiratory Protection

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Hygiene Measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Maintain regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Pale Amber	**Odor**	Faint hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No information available	**Physical State**	Liquid Aerosol
pH	No information available		
Flash Point	None	**Autoignition Temperature**	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No data available	**Boiling Point/Range**	-26°C / -15°F for HFC-134a
Melting Point/Range	No data available		
Flammability Limits in Air	No data available	**Explosion Limits**	No data available
Specific Gravity	1.2	**Water Solubility**	Not Compatible
Solubility	Compatible.	**Evaporation Rate**	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available	**Vapor Density**	No data available
		EPA VOC (g/l)	0
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No data available		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability — Stable under recommended storage conditions

Conditions to Avoid — Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Temperatures above 48.8 °C / 120 °F.

Incompatible Products — Water. Alcohols. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Finely powdered metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products — Thermal Decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Hydrogen cyanide.

Hazardous Polymerization — Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Sensitization - Skin — No acute toxicity information is available for this product

Sensitization – Respiratory — No acute toxicity information is available for this product

Product Information

Chemical Name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)	Non-established	Non-established	Non-established

Chronic Toxicity

Chronic Toxicity — No Chronic toxicity information is available for this product

Carcinogenicity - There are no known carcinogenic chemicals in this product.

Mutagenicity — Contains one or more known mutagenetic chemicals

Target Organ Effects — Contains component(s) that have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: (CNS) Kidney, Liver.

Endocrine Disruptor Information — This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity effects.

Chemical Name	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Microtox	Daphnia Magna (Water Flea)
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)	None-established			None-established

Chemical Name	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Microtox	Daphnia Magna (Water Flea)
Chemical Name			Log Pow	
1,1,1,2,-Tetrafluoroethane HFC-134a			1.06	

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method This material, as supplied, is not a hazardous waste according to Federal regulations (40 CFR 261). Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Contaminated Packaging Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

TDG

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

MEX

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

ICAO

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

IATA

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
ERG Code	2L
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

IMDG/IMO

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2.2
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)

RID

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
ADR/RID-Labels	2

ADR

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A
ADR/RID-Labels	2

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADN

UN-No	UN1956
Proper Shipping Name	Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A
Special Provisions	63, 190, 191, 277, 913
Description	Nonflammable gas (Fluorinated Hydrocarbon, Nitrogen)
Hazard Labels	2

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	One or more components not listed on inventory.
CHINA	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS (PH)	One or more components not listed on inventory.
AICS	One or more components not listed on inventory.
IECS	One or more components not listed on inventory.
NZ CLSC	One or more components not listed on inventory.

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)	811-97-2	10-30	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, does not contain a substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302).

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65
This product does not contain any proposition 65 chemicals.

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
1,1,1,2 – Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a, Fluorocarbon)		X	X		X

International Regulations

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Hazard Class
A Compressed gases

Chemical Name	NPRI
1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane, HFC-134a	X

Legend
NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
WHMIS – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
TSCA – Toxic Substance Control Act
DSL – Domestic Substance List
EINECS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ENCS – Japan, Existing and New Chemical Substances
KECL- Korean Existing Chemical List
PICS – Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
TDG – Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization
IATA – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IECS - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China)
NZ CLSC – New Zealand Interim Inventory of Chemicals.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issuing Date 27-Feb-2007

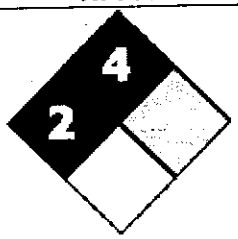
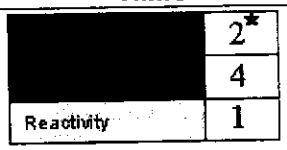
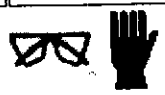
Revision Date **17-Nov-2009**

Revision Note Revised format. Revised by Clayton Corporation EHS Department

Disclaimer
The information provided on this MSDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of MSDS

Material Safety Data Sheet

NFPA	HMIS	PPE	Transport Symbol
			

Issuing Date 22-Feb-2007 **Revision Date 01-Oct-09** **Revision Number 2**

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name Touch 'n Seal® All Seasons Polyurethane Foam Sealant
Touch 'n Seal Desert Formula Polyurethane Foam Sealant

Recommended Use Insulation

Supplier Address Convenience Products, Division of Clayton Corp.
866 Horan Drive
Fenton, MO 63026-2416
TEL: (636) 349-5333

Emergency Telephone Number Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300
(703) 527-3887 outside US

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

WARNING!

Emergency Overview

Flammable gas. May cause flash fire.
Contents under pressure. Avoid temperatures above (120°F)
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
May produce an allergic skin or respiratory reaction
Vapor reduces oxygen available for breathing. Lower oxygen levels may cause anesthetic effects.
May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Keep upwind of spill. Stay out of low areas.

Appearance Amber **Physical State** Liquid Aerosol **Odor** Faint hydrocarbon

Potential Health Effects
Principle Routes of Exposure Inhalation, Skin contact, Eye contact.

Acute Toxicity

Eyes Irritating to eyes. May cause slight temporary corneal injury due to adhesive character.

Skin Prolonged skin contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. May cause sensitization by skin contact. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause allergic reactions with susceptible persons. Will bond to skin causing irritation upon removal.

Skin Absorption A single prolonged exposure is unlikely to result in the material being absorbed in harmful amounts.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Inhalation

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects: dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Inhalation of vapors in high concentrations may cause shortness of breath (lung edema).

Respiratory Sensitization:

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest.

Ingestion

May be harmful if swallowed. May cause additional affects as listed under "Inhalation". Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Product may cure in the gastrointestinal tract and form an obstruction. May cause adverse cardiac effects, blood disturbances, and metabolic acidosis.

Chronic Effects

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI / Polymeric MDI aerosols. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest. Repeated or prolonged contact causes sensitization, asthma and eczemas.

Birth / Developmental Effects:

In laboratory animals, MDI/Polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses that were toxic to the mother.

Aggravated Medical Conditions

Allergies. Skin disorders. Respiratory disorders. Central nervous system. Preexisting eye disorders. Kidney disorders. Liver disorders.

Interactions with Other Chemicals

Irritants. Sensitizers. Epoxies. Use of alcoholic beverages may enhance toxic effects.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %
Flame retardant	Proprietary	5-10
Flame retardant	Proprietary	5-10
Polymethylene polyphenylene isocyanate	9016-87-9	10-30
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	10-30
Polyol blend	Proprietary	5-10
Isobutane	75-28-5	5-10
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	1-5
Propane	74-98-6	1-5
Dimethyl ether	115-10-6	5-10

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General Advice

If emergency warrants call 911 or emergency medical service. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove and wash soiled clothing before reuse.

Eye Contact

Immediately flush with plenty of water. After initial flushing, remove any contact lenses and continue flushing for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Obtain medical attention, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing; wash before reuse. Foam will stick to skin; studies demonstrate that cleaning very soon after exposure with corn oil or nail polish remover is most effective. If foam dries on skin, apply generous amounts of petroleum jelly or lanolin, put on plastic gloves and wait 1 hour. With a clean cloth, firmly wipe off petroleum jelly and repeat process if necessary. Do not attempt to remove dried foam with solvents.

Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Ingestion	Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. May produce an allergic reaction. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Drink plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Notes to Physician	Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.
Protection of First-Aiders	Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammable Properties	Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and spread fire to other areas. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low-lying areas.
Flash Point	-104°C / -155°F (based on propellant.)
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for type of fire. Dry chemical CO_2 water spray, fog or regular foam. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases fumes can accumulate. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.
Explosion Data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None
Sensitivity to static discharge	Yes
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	Propellant is flammable and will burn. Eliminate ignition sources. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Chemicals other than propellant may burn but none ignite readily. Flash back possible over considerable distance. Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters	As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

NFPA	**Health Hazard** 2	**Flammability** 4	**Stability** 1	**Physical and Chemical Hazards** -
HMIS	**Health Hazard** 2*	**Flammability** 4	**Stability** 1	**Personal Precautions** B

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions	Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use appropriate safety equipment. Evacuate area. Keep personnel out of low areas, confined or poorly ventilated areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. No smoking in area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations.

Methods for Containment

If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Allow substance to evaporate. Contain spilled materials if possible without risk. Absorb with materials such as sawdust, dirt or vermiculite. Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Curing foam gives off CO_2. Wash what is left of the spill site with large quantities water.

Methods for Cleaning Up

Attempt to neutralize the spilled material by adding suitable decontaminate solution: Formulation 1: Sodium carbonate 5-10%; liquid detergent 0.2 – 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 – 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 – 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia formulation is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Sweep up and shovel into suitable containers for disposal.

Other Information

Ventilate the area. Curing foam gives off CO_2. Do not put curing foam in a sealed drum.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ensure adequate ventilation. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic propellant vapors). Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Do not Smoke. Avoid breathing vapors or mists. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate cans. Container, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Do not stick pin or any other sharp object into opening on top of can.

Storage

Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labeled containers. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Keep out of the reach of children. Ideal storage temperature is 16-32 °C / 60 – 90 °F. Storage above 32 °C / 90 °F will reduce its shelf-life. Never keep at temperatures above 48.8°C / 120°F.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	TWA: 0.005 ppm	Ceiling: 0.02 ppm Ceiling: 0.2 mg/m^3	75 mg/m^3
Isobutane	TWA: 1000 ppm	N/A	N/A
Propane	TWA: 2,500 ppm STEL 1,000 ppm, 3,500 mg/m^3	8Hr TWA: 1000 ppm 1,800.0 mg/m^3	2100 ppm

NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Engineering Measures

Showers
Eyewash stations
Ventilation systems

Personal Protective Equipment

Eye/Face Protection

Safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin and Body protection

Impervious gloves. Lightweight protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection

Atmospheric levels of PMDI should be maintained below the exposure guidelines. If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, use a NIOSH/MSHA approved air-purifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor absorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplied respirator. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.

Hygiene Measures

When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Maintain regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Amber	**Odor**	Faint hydrocarbon
Odor Threshold	No information available	**Physical State**	Liquid Aerosol
pH	No information available		
Flash Point	-104°C / -155°F (based on propellant.)	**Autoignition Temperature**	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	No data available	**Boiling Point/Range**	-42°C / -43.6°F
Melting Point/Range	Not applicable	**Viscosity**	No information available
Flammability Limits in Air	No data available	**Explosion Limits**	No data available
Specific Gravity	1.01	**Water Solubility**	Not Compatible
Solubility	No data available	**Evaporation Rate**	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available	**Vapor Density**	No data available
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable	**EPA VOC**	1.29 (lb/gal) 155 (g/l)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability Stable under recommended storage conditions

Conditions to Avoid Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Temperatures above 48.8°C / 120°F. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible Products Water. Alcohols. Strong bases. Strong oxidizing agents. Finely powdered metals.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Nitrogen oxides (NOx), Hydrogen cyanide.

Hazardous Polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Sensitization - Skin Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction. Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

Sensitization – Respiratory May cause allergic respiratory response. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized. Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening.

Product Information

Chemical Name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Flame retardant	1,250 mg/kg (Rat)	>5,000 mg/kg (Rabbit) *	>4.6 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Flame retardant	26,100 g/kg (Rat)	>10,000 ml/kg (Rabbit)	

Chemical Name	LD50 Oral	LD50 Dermal	LC50 Inhalation
Polymethylene polyphenylene isocyanate	49 g/kg (Rat)	9400 mg/kg (Rabbit)	490 mg/m^3 (Rat) 4 h
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	9200 mg/kg (Rat)		
Polyol blend	64 ml/kg (Rat)	20 ml/kg (Rabbit)	
Isobutane			658 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate		6200 mg/kg (Rabbit)	0.369 mg/l (Rat) 4 h
Propane		658 mg/kg (Rat)	
Dimethyl ether			308.5 mg/ l (Rat) 4 h
* A single dermal application produced no mortality. The product is a mild irritant to rabbit skin following a 24-hour exposure.			

Chronic Toxicity

Chronic Toxicity Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system damage. Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal. Chronic hydrocarbon abuse has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and potential cardiac arrest. Repeated or prolonged contact causes sensitization, asthma and eczemas.

Carcinogenicity There are no known carcinogenic chemicals in this product

Mutagenicity Contains no known mutagenetic chemicals

Reproductive Toxicity This product does not contain any known or suspected reproductive hazards

Target Organ Effects Contains component(s) that have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: Kidney, Liver, Bone marrow.

Endocrine Disruptor Information This product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product contains a chemical which is listed as a severe marine pollutant according to DOT.

Movement & Partitioning: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, PMDI movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Persistence and Degradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, PMDI reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas that appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity effects.

Chemical Name	Toxicity to Algae	Toxicity to Fish	Microtox	Daphnia Magna (Water Flea)
Flame retardant				EC50 = 0.3 – 11.1 mg/L 24 h
Flame retardant	EC50/47 mg/L (96 h)			
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	EC50 = 3230 mg/L 96 h			EC50 > 1000 mg/L 24 h
Dimethyl ether		LC50 (goldfish) 3677 mg/L, 96 h		LC50 1852 mg/L, 96 h

Chemical Name	Log Pow
Flame retardant	2.59
Isobutane	2.88
Propane	2.3
Dimethyl ether	-0.18

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Method	Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Allow foam to cure before disposal.
Contaminated Packaging	Dispose of in accordance with local regulations
US EPA Waste Number	D001

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper Shipping Name	Consumer commodity
Hazard Class	ORM-D
Description	Consumer commodity, ORM-D

TDG

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1

MEX

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1

ICAO

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
Description	UN1950, Aerosols

IATA

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols, flammable
Hazard Class	2.1
ERG Code	10L
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, flammable, 2.1

IMDG/IMO

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2.1
EmS No.	F-D, S-U
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, 2.1, Marine Pollutant (chlorinated paraffin), LTD QTY

RID

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A
Description	UN1950 Aerosols, 2, RID
ADR/RID-Labels	2

ADR

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A
ADR/RID-Labels	2

ADN

UN-No	UN1950
Proper Shipping Name	Aerosols
Hazard Class	2
Classification Code	5A

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special Provisions	63, 190, 191, 277, 913
Description	UN1950, Aerosols, 2
Hazard Labels	2
Limited Quantity	See SP277

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
CHINA	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies

U.S. Federal Regulations

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard	**This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910.1200.**

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals that are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372:

Chemical Name	CAS-No	Weight %	SARA 313 - Threshold Values
Polymethylene polyphenylene isocyanate	9016-87-9	10-30	1.0
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	10-30	1.0
Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	26447-40-5	1-5	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No

Clean Water Act
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.).

CERCLA
This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302).

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	5000 lb	

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm. (concentration < 0.1%)

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Rhode Island
Dimethyl ether	X	X	X		X
Propane	X	X	X		X
Isobutane	X	X	X		
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	X	X	X	X	X

International Regulations

Mexico - Grade

The exposure limits values for 101-68-8 are listed under two synonyms:
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate - 0.02 ppm TWA; 0.2 mg/m^3 TWA
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate - 0.005 ppm TWA; 0.051 mg/m^3 TWA

Chemical Name	Carcinogen Status	Exposure Limits
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)		Mexico: TWA= 0.02 ppm Mexico: TWA= 0.2 mg/m^3
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate		Mexico: TWA= 0.005 ppm Mexico: TWA= 0.051 mg/m^3

Canada

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS Hazard Class
A Compressed gases
B5 Flammable aerosol
D2B Toxic materials

Chemical Name	NPRI
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	X

Legend
NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory
WHMIS – Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
TSCA – Toxic Substance Control Act
DSL – Domestic Substance List
EINECS – European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ENCS – Japan, Existing and New Chemical Substances
KECL- Korean Existing Chemical List
PICS – Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
TDG – Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act
ICAO – International Civil Aviation Organization
IATA – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG – International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Issuing Date	22-Feb-2007
Revision Date	**01-Oct-09**
Revision Note	Revised by Clayton Corporation EHS Department

Disclaimer
The information provided on this MSDS is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guide for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered as a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other material or in any process, unless specified in the text.

End of MSDS