PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

TITAN FOAM™ BI-CELLULAR POLYETHYLENE FOAM BACKER ROD

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Flexible polyreuthane is an “article”, not a chemical, as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200©. It does not require a Safety Data Sheet under OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard. As a service to our customers, however, Backer Rod Mfg. Inc. has produced this Product Information Sheet.

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Date of Preparation:	January 1, 2024
Product Name:	Titan Foam™ bi-cellular polyethylene foam backer rod
Other Names:	Bi-Cellular low density polyethylene foam (LDPE)
Manufacturer Name:	Bay Foam Products Inc.
	2240 West Peoria Ave
	Phoenix, AZ 85029
	602-943-4151
	www.bayfoamproducts.com

SECTION 2 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Since flexible polyethylene foam is a solid, physical characteristics such as boiling point, vapor pressure, vapor density evaporation rate, etc., do not apply.

Appearance:	Cellular flexible material, light brown in color. May also be in various colors.
Density:	1.25 - 2lbs per cubic foot
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble
Stability & Reactivity:	Stable. No hazardous polymerization will occur in normal use.
	Prolonged exposure to temperatures in excess of 196°F may cause some loss of volatile components (e.g., flame retardants) through evaporation.
	Unprotected polyurethane foam will discolor and degrade under prolonged exposure to UV light.
	Solvent resistance will vary with solvent type.

SECTION 3 - FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION

Auto-Ignition Point:	343°F (ASTM D1929)

SECTION 3 - FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION CONTINUED

Fire Hazard:	**WARNING: Polyethylene Foam will burn if exposed to an open flame or other sufficient heat source. Do not expose polyethylene foam to open flames or any other direct or indirect high temperature ignition source such as burning operations, welding, space heaters, or naked lights** **Once ignited, polyethylene foam will burn rapidly, releasing great heat and consuming oxygen at a high rate. In an enclosed space the resulting deficiency of oxygen will present a danger of suffocation to the occupants. Hazardous gasses released by the burning foam can be incapacitation or fatal to human beings if inhaled in sufficient quantities.** **Once ignited, polyethylene foam is difficult to extinguish. Foam fires that appear to be extinguished may smolder and re-ignite. Always have fire officials determine whether a fire has been extinguished.** Piles of foam dust can be readily ignited and present a potential fire hazard. High concentrations of foam dust in the air can be a potential explosion hazard if exposed to flames, sparks, or other ignition sources.
Extinguishing Media:	Water spray, dry chemical, foam of carbon dioxide
Fire-fighting Protection:	Fire-fighting personnel must be equipped with a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and fire-fighting clothing.

SECTION 4 - HEALTH HAZARDS

Exposure Limits:	None Established
Acute Toxicity:	Skin Absorption - Not likely, Non-irritating Swallowing - None determined Inhalation - Inhalation of foam dust may cause irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Skin Contact - Non-irritating Eye Contact - Foam dust may cause eye irritation or injury

SECTION 5 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Keep foam away from sparks, naked lights, open flames, exposed electrical elements, or other ignition sources. Smoking should be forbidden in areas where material is stored or processed.

Maintain adequate sprinkler protection where large volumes of foam are kept (e.g. warehouse, fabrication areas and storage rooms). Check for compliance with insurance regulations, local building codes or other legal requirements.

Never use foam as an exposed interior wall or ceiling finish

Maintain sufficient aisle space to permit access for fire-fighting equipment and personnel to all foam storage areas.

Do not allow cutting or foam scrap to accumulate

Be aware that terms sometimes used to describe polyethylene foam, like “fire-retardant” and “flame resistant”, do not mean fire safety under all conditions. Flammability ratings from small-scale laboratory tests are not to be taken as an indication of the materials behavior under actual fire conditions.

SECTION 6 - PERSONAL PROTECTION AND EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Protective Equipment: Unless exposure to foam dust is anticipated, dust masks, goggles, and gloves are not required. Long sleeves are recommended if arms are repeatedly rubbed against foam.

Ventilation: Mechanical ventilation should be considered in operations that generate abnormal quantities of foam dust, or where thermal decomposition of the foam occurs (e.g. hot-wire cutting, heat sealing, hot stamping and flame laminating).

SECTION 7 - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Skin: Wash off any foam dust.

Eyes: Flush thoroughly with water.

Ingestion: None necessary unless throat is obstructed

Inhalation: Consult physician if coughing, discomfort, or obstruction of air passage occurs.

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