PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

MILE HIGH FOAM XL[™] Cross-Linked Closed Cell Polyethylene Foam Backer Rod

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: Flexible polyethylene 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	: August 1, 2018	
Product Name	: Mile High Foam XL [™] cross-linked closed cell polyethylene foam backer rod	
Other Names	: Cross-Linked Low density polyethylene foam (LDPE)	
Manufacturer Name	: Bay Foam Products Inc 2240 West Peoria Ave. Phoenix, AZ 85029 Tel: 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 - 2 lbs per cu. ft.		
Solubility in Water	: Insoluble		
Stability and 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 polyethylene foam will discolor and degrade under prolonged exposure to UV light. Solvent resistance will vary with solvent type. 		
	SECTION 3 - FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION		
Auto Invition Deint	· 242°5 (ACTNA D 1020)		

Auto-Ignition Point:

: 343°F (ASTM D 1929)

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	SECTION 3 - FIRE HAZ	ZARD INFORMATION cont.
Fire Hazard	other sufficient heat flames or any other	lene Foam will burn if exposed to an open flame or source. Do not expose polyethylene foam to open direct or indirect high temperature ignition source such ns, welding, space heaters or naked lights.
	consuming oxygen a deficiency of oxygen Hazardous gasses re	hylene foam will burn rapidly, releasing great heat and t a high rate. In an enclosed space the resulting will present a danger of suffocation to the occupants. leased by the burning foam can be incapacitating or fatal nhaled in sufficient quantities.
	appear to be extingu	hylene foam is difficult to extinguish. Foam fires that iished may smolder and re-ignite. Always have fire vheather a fire has been extinguished.
	High concentrations	n be readily ignite and presents a potential fire hazzard. of foam dust in the air can ge a potential explosion hazard sparks, or other ignition sources.
Extinguishing Media	: Water spray, dry che	mical, foam of carbon dioxide
Fire-fighting Protection		el must be equipped with self contained breathing d fire-fighting clothing.
	SECTION 4 -	HEALTH HAZARDS
Exposure Limits	: None Established	
Acute Toxicity	: Skin Absorbtion : Swallowing : Inhalation : Skin Contact	Not likely. Non irritating None determined Inhalation of foam dust may cause irritation to nose, throat, and lungs Non irritating
	: Eye Contact	Foam dust may cause eye irritaion 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., warehouses, fabrication areas and storage rooms). Check for compliance with insurance regulations, local building codes or other legal requirements.

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SECTION 5 - HANDLING AND STORAGE cont.

- : 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 cuttings 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 bo 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 thouroughly 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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