RENOSOL SEATING LLC

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SUPERSEDES: *6/22/2005*

1. Product Identification

Product Name RU-6119-R ~~Poly10~~ Polyol RU-6119-R
CAS Number Not established -- mixture
Chemical Name Polyether polyol/ glycol/ catalyst/ blowing agent blend
Synonyms Polyol resin system
Chemical Family Polyol blend
Code 0VK

NFPA Hazard Codes
Health: 1
Flammability: 1
Reactivity: 0
Other: 0

2. Chemical Ingredients

Component	CAS#	Wgt %	TLV and/or Oral LD50
1,1,1,2 -Tetrafluoroethane	811-97-2	1 - 6	1000 ppm (TWA)
Polyether polyol(s)	9082-00-2	> 85	Low oral toxicity
*Proprietary glycol I	trade secret	2 - 8	50 ppm (TLV)
Tertiary amine catalyst(s)	trade secret	< 1	Eye irritant

* This chemical is subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 / SARA Title III
This product may contain dispersion solids of styrene acrylonitrile polymer and/or polyurea polymer

3. Physical Data

Boiling Point @ 760mmHg Decomposes
Specific Gravity (H20 = 1) 1.07
Solubility in Water Slightly
Appearance and Odor Black viscous liquid with slight ether odor.

Vapor Pressure (mmHg) < 4 @ 77°F
% Volatile by Weight < 6
Vapor Density (Air = 1) > 1

4. Fire and Explosion

Flash Point (method used) Estimated >275°F P-M C.C.

Extinguishing Media Carbon dioxide, dry chemical, chemical foam and water spray / fog.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures Full emergency equipment with self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn by firefighters.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards In a fire, excessive heat can cause the volatile blowing agent to build up pressure within a sealed drum with the possibility of an explosive rupture of the drum.

5. Health Effects Data

Threshold Limit Value (TLV) 1000 ppm TWA for hydrofluorocarbon (inhalation); 50 ppm ceiling for proprietary glycol I.

Inhalation Overexposure primarily due to 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapor is harmful and may cause heart irregularities, unconsciousness or death. Overexposure to very high concentrations may cause temporary alteration of the heart's electrical activity with irregular pulse.

Eye Contact Liquid and/or vapor may cause irritation of the eye. Serious corneal injury is not anticipated.

Skin Contact Tertiary amine(s) may cause skin irritation. However, at the low concentration of the amine(s) in this product, no adverse effects are expected.

Ingestion Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation. The proprietary glycol, if swallowed, is a depressant. Swallowing large volumes of this product could result in kidney damage and death.

Other Possible Effects of Overexposure	The proprietary glycol I has been shown to produce dose-related taratogenic effects in rats and mice when given by gavage or in drinking water at high concentrations. There is, however, no currently available information to suggest the proprietary glycol I has caused birth defects in humans.

6. Emergency First Aid Procedures

Inhalation	Remove to an uncontaminated area and give fresh air. Keep persons calm. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do not give epinephrine. Get medical attention immediately.
Eye Contact	Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes and consult physician.
Skin Contact	Wash with soap and water.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting as the potential hazard of aspirating the material into the lungs is greater than ingestion. Seek medical attention.
Special Notes to the Physician	Because of the possible disturbances of cardiac rhythm, catecholamine drugs, such as epinephrine, should be considered only as a last resort in life-threatening emergencies. The principal toxic effects of the proprietary glycol I product when swallowed, is kidney damage and metabolic acidosis. However, ingestion of this product is not the normal route of overexposure, and the concentration of the proprietary glycol I in this blend is relatively low.

7. Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization	Not expected.
Materials and/or Conditions to Avoid	Avoid heating above 90F in a sealed container or drum as volatile blowing agent could develop dangerous pressure. Avoid heating this product in a open container above 240F as auto-oxidation could occur.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Aldehydes, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, hydrogen fluoride and possible carbonyl fluoride.

8. Spill or Leak Procedures

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Spilled	Ventilate area, especially low places where heavy vapors might collect. Absorb spill with oil-absorbing compound such as dry sawdust, etc., and then shovel or sweep up. Spill area may then be mopped with detergent and water.
Waste Disposal Method	Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations. Liquid waste should be incinerated by a licensed facility.

9. Special Protection Information

Ventilation	Local exhaust should be used to maintain levels below exposure limits.
Eye Protection	Chemical goggles.
Protective Gloves	Rubber gloves.
Respiratory Protection	Fresh air mask will be necessary if entering and area where vapor concentration exceeds vapor limits.
Protective Clothing	Normal work clothes should be adequate.
Other Protection	Provide eyewash and safety shower stations near work area.

10. Special Precautions for Handling and Storage

Special Precautions for Handling and Storage	Keep containers or drums tightly sealed to prevent loss of blowing agent and the contamination from atmospheric moisture. Do not store drums in direct sunlight or above 85F. Open drum bungs carefully to relieve pressure.

11. Regulatory Information

Sara 313 Regulations This product contains substance(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372. See Section II of this Material Safety Data Sheet for the identification of description (in the case of a trade secret) of the chemical(s).

Clean air act amendments of 1990, title VI (ozone depleting substances): This product does not contain substances defined under this act as ozone depleting substance (either class I or class II).

Clean air act amendments of 1990, title I (volatile organic compound -- VOC): In a final rule issued February 3, 1992, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) excluded the hydrofluorocarbon 134a from the definition of a VOC.

12. Shipping Information

This information is furnished without warranty, representation, inducement or license of any kind, except that it is accurate to the best of Renosol Systems, L.L.C.'s knowledge or obtained from sources believed by Renosol Systems, L.L.C. to be accurate. Renosol Systems, L.L.C. does not assume any legal responsibility for use or reliance upon same. Customers are encouraged to conduct their own tests for suitability and safety of this product. All persons handling this product must become familiar with the safety and health information an dhandling procedures provided on this sheet.