Material Safety Data Sheet

Spray Foam

1. Product and company identification

Product name	:	Spray Foam
Supplier	:	Betco Corporation 1001 Brown Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43607 (800) 333-2156
Manufacturer	:	Betco Corporation 1001 Brown Avenue Toledo, Ohio 43607
Code	:	126
MSDS #	:	126
Validation date	:	1/2/2013.
Print date	:	1/2/2013.
In case of emergency	:	Chemtrec (800) 424-9300
Product type	:	Liquid.

2. Hazards identification

Emergency overview

Physical state	:	Liquid.
Color	:	Colorless.
Odor	:	Characteristic.
Signal word	:	DANGER!
Hazard statements	:	CAUSES BURNS. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.
Precautionary measures	:	Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
OSHA/HCS status	:	This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
Routes of entry	:	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.

Potential acute health effects

Inhalation	:	Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Serious effects may be delayed following exposure.
Ingestion	:	Toxic if swallowed.
Skin	:	Severely irritating to the skin.
Eyes	:	Severely irritating to eyes. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Potential chronic health effects

Chronic effects	:	Contains material that may cause target organ damage, based on animal data.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Mutagenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Developmental effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Fertility effects	:	No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Target organs	:	Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: lungs, upper respiratory tract, skin, eye, lens or cornea.
Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure	:	Pre-existing disorders involving any target organs mentioned in this MSDS as being at risk may be aggravated by over-exposure to this product.

2. Hazards identification

See toxicological information (Section 11)

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS number	%
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	1 - 5
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	25155-30-0	1 - 5
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	64-02-8	1 - 5
Alkyl(C9-11) alcohol, ethoxylated	68439-46-3	1 - 5

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

Eye contact
Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention immediately. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water.

Skin contact
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation
Move exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion
Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Protection of first-aiders
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Notes to physician : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

Extinguishing media

Suitable : Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

Not suitable : None known.

Special exposure hazards : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
sulfur oxides
metal oxide/oxides

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods for cleaning up

Small spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see section 1 for emergency contact information and section 13 for waste disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from acids. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Storage : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Separate from acids. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ingredient	Exposure limits
Sodium hydroxide	**ACGIH TLV (United States, 2/2010).** C: 2 mg/m³ **OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989).** CEIL: 2 mg/m³ **NIOSH REL (United States, 6/2009).** CEIL: 2 mg/m³ **OSHA PEL (United States, 6/2010).** TWA: 2 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

Recommended monitoring procedures : If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, personal, workplace atmosphere or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Engineering measures : No special ventilation requirements. Good general ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If this product contains ingredients with exposure limits, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Personal protection

Respiratory : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Hands : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. >8 hours (breakthrough time): butyl rubber

Eyes : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists or dusts. Recommended: splash goggles

Skin : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
Recommended: safety apron

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Personal protective equipment (Pictograms) :

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Flash point : Closed cup: Not applicable. [Product does not sustain combustion.]

Color : Colorless.

Odor : Characteristic.

pH : 13 to 13.99

Relative density : 1.08

Dispersibility properties : Easily dispersible in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Solubility : Easily soluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Conditions to avoid : No specific data.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
acids

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

10. Stability and reactivity

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	310 mg/m3	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	438 mg/kg	-
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	LD50 Oral	Rat	10 g/kg	-
Alkyl(C9-11) alcohol, ethoxylated	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>2 g/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	1378 mg/kg	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Chronic toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 250 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 Percent	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
Sodium hydroxide	Eyes - Severe irritant	Monkey	-	24 hours 1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	400 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 50 Micrograms	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	1 Percent	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 1 milligrams	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Human	-	24 hours 2 Percent	-
	Skin - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 milligrams	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 milligrams	-

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Sensitizer

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Aquatic ecotoxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Acute EC50 29000 ug/L Fresh water	Algae - Chlorella pyrenoidosa - Exponential growth phase	96 hours
	Acute EC50 7.81 mg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute EC50 5.88 ppm Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute IC50 112.4 mg/L	Algae - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata - Exponential growth phase	72 hours
	Acute LC50 1.18 ppm Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
Sodium hydroxide	Acute EC50 40.38 mg/L Fresh water	Crustaceans - Ceriodaphnia dubia - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 125000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Gambusia affinis - Adult	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 56 mg/L Marine water	Fish - Poecilia reticulata - Young - 3 to 4 weeks	96 hours
tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate	Acute LC50 486000 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Lepomis macrochirus	96 hours
Alkyl(C9-11) alcohol, ethoxylated	Acute EC50 2686 ug/L Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate - <24 hours	48 hours
	Acute LC50 8500 ug/L Fresh water	Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Persistence/degradability

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

Refer to Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE and Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION for additional handling information and protection of employees.

14. Transport information

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Classes	PG*	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		-
TDG Classification	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		-

14. Transport information

Mexico Classification	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		-
ADR/RID Class	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		**Tunnel code** (E)
IMDG Class	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		-
IATA-DGR Class	1760	Corrosive liquid, n.o.s. (Sodium hydroxide)	8	II		-

PG* : Packing group

15. Regulatory information

HCS Classification : Toxic material
Irritating material
Target organ effects

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) IUR Exempt/Partial exemption**: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): All components are listed or exempted.

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No products were found.
SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No products were found.
SARA 302/304/311/312 hazardous chemicals: tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate; Sodium hydroxide; sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
SARA 311/312 MSDS distribution - chemical inventory - hazard identification: tetrasodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate: Immediate (acute) health hazard; Sodium hydroxide: Immediate (acute) health hazard; sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate: Immediate (acute) health hazard

Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: Sodium hydroxide; sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate; Phosphoric acid

Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

State regulations

Massachusetts : The following components are listed: Sodium Hydroxide Solution; SODIUM DODECYLBENZENE SULFONATE

New York : The following components are listed: Sodium hydroxide; Dodecylbenzene sulfonate

15. Regulatory information

New Jersey : The following components are listed: Sodium Hydroxide Solution; SODIUM DODECYLBENZENE SULFONATE; BENZENESULFONIC ACID, DODECYL-, SODIUM SALT

Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: Sodium Hydroxide Solution; BENZENESULFONIC ACID, DODECYL-, SODIUM SALT

Canada inventory : All components are listed or exempted.

International regulations

International lists : **Australia inventory (AICS)**: All components are listed or exempted.
China inventory (IECSC): All components are listed or exempted.
Japan inventory: Not determined.
Korea inventory: Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): All components are listed or exempted.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule I Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule II Chemicals : Not listed

Chemical Weapons Convention List Schedule III Chemicals : Not listed

16. Other information

Label requirements : CAUSES BURNS. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION. CONTAINS MATERIAL THAT MAY CAUSE TARGET ORGAN DAMAGE, BASED ON ANIMAL DATA.

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.) :

Health	*	3
Flammability		0
Physical hazards		0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks Although HMIS® ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.) :

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16. Other information

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. **This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.**

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