



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

TORLYS 3-IN-1 FOAM UNDERLAYMENT

Section I-Identification

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Supplier	Torlys Inc.
Supplier's Address	1900 Derry Road East Mississauga, ON L5S 1Y6
Telephone	800 461-2573

Section II ingredients

List of ingredients	Polyethylene Hydrocarbon Blowing Agent Product may contain additives such as nucleators, aging, anti-static, and coloring agents. The nucleators may contain form of silica. A colorant used in some products contains carbon black.
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Section III-Physical Data

Boiling point	Not established for product as a whole.
Vapor Pressure (mm hg)	Not established for product as a whole.
Vapor Density (Air=1)	Not established for product as a whole.
Specific Gravity(H2O=1)	Not established for product as a whole.
Melting Point	Not established for product as a whole.
Appearance and Odor	Plastic foam. Color varies. Negligible odor.

Section IV-Fire and Explosion Hazard

Flash Point	Not established for product as a whole.
Flammable Limits	Not established for product as a whole.
Extinguishing Media	Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide, Water, Foam
Special Fire fighting Procedures	As with any fire involving plastic, toxic fumes may be released. Use self-contained breathing apparatus.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Polyethylene is combustible. Polyethylene foam also contains some residual flammable blowing agent which might accumulate to produce concentrations in the explosive range. Processes such as grinding could produce fine dust and flammable vapors. Both could be potential explosion hazards.

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Section V-Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable
Condition and Materials to Avoid Hazardous Decomposition	Strong oxidizing agents. Temperature above 480F could cause product degradation potentially producing toxic vapors.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.

Section VI-Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Ingestion unlikely, material physiologically inert. Inhalation at ambient temperatures unlikely except for dust from grinding. At elevated temperatures, such as produced by hot cutting, fumes may cause eye irritation. Skin contact not normally a problem. Sensitive individuals may experiences dermatitis from anti-static or flame retardant additive if present.
Health Hazards	No chronic hazard expected in normal use. Avoid dust from grinding or other operations to eliminate potential hazards of silica, carbon black and antimony trioxide. See routes of entry for possible acute hazards.
Carcinogenicity	Some forms of silica, carbon black, and antimony trioxide possibly carcinogenic by IARC.
Symptoms of Over-exposure	For inhalation or fumes from heated plastic, irritation of respiratory tract, chest discomfort, dizziness. For skin contact with sensitive individuals, irritation or reddening of skin.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Overexposure	None expected
Emergency and First Aid Procedures	If respiratory irritation occurs, remove affected personnel to fresh air. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists or is severe. Wash contaminated skin with mild soap and water. Individuals experiencing skin sensitivity should obtain medical advice.

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Section VII-Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection	Not normally required. If product is being further processed producing dust or fumes local ventilation should be provided. Respiratory protection is normally only to be used as a temporary measure until proper ventilation can be installed.
Gloves	Not normally required. Could be used by individuals experiencing skin sensitivity.
Eye Protection	Not normally required, but may be recommended if product is further processed.
Other Protective Equipment	None normally required.
Ventillation	Local ventilation should be provide if product is further processed producing dust or fumes. General ventilation may also be used, but local ventilation is usually preferable. See also recommendation for ventilation in Section IX to control potential release of flammable blowing agent.

Section VIII-Spill and leak Procedures

Spill or Release Measures	No special measures should be necessary beyond general housekeeping.
Disposal Method	Dispose of accordance with local Provincial, Federal, or State regulations.

Section IX-Precaution for Safe Handling and Use

Precautions for Handing and Storing	<p>Always store polyethylene foam products in well ventilated areas. Always keep foam products away from excessive heat and any sources of ignition such as sparks or flame. Never store foam in confined areas or sealed-off compartments. Foam scrap or fabricated parts for disposal should be stored and shipped in vertical containers.</p> <p>Whenever possible ship polyethylene foam products in ventilated trailers. When opening doors and unloading foam shipments, extinguish all possible source of ignition such as matches, cigarettes, sparks, and lighters. Allow air circulation into the trailer for ten minutes after opening trailer doors before unloading foam.</p>
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Further processing of polyethylene foam products with any fabrication processes such as slitting, grinding, skiving, sawing, routing or die cutting that cuts cells can release residual flammable blowing agent. A flammable concentration could accumulate if air is not properly circulated. All sources of ignition should be prevented in area where foam is fabricated. Humidifiers or ionized air blowers can be used to reduce the possibility of static spark.

Grinding equipment and any bins or hoppers should be purged with a positive air flow to dissipate any build up of blowing agent gases. Monitoring systems should be in place to insure that a concentration of blowing agent does not accumulate during shut downs or malfunctions.

For hot cutting or thermal welding air-flow should be provided to disperse potential blowing agent build up.

Other Precautions

Control any vapor or dust emissions from further processing of product as described in section VII.