



1/26/2016

Subject: Bayseal® and EcoBay® Spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation compatibility with Chlorinated Polyvinylchloride (CPVC)

To whom it may Concern:

In 2009 the Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA) conducted a study with a major supplier of CPVC resins to determine chemical compatibility of CPVC piping with a generic closed cell (2 lbs./ft3) spray foam, a generic open cell (0.5 lbs./ft3) spray foam, a generic one component foam and a generic renewable content containing spray foam. The study was conducted under the supervision a subject matter expert James Pashcal, P.E. Mr. Paschal reviewed the results of the study and concluded that the generic spray foams systems were compatible with the CPVC pipes. Mr. Paschal's summary letter is attached for review. The generic systems were designed by committee within the SPFA to be worst case in terms of possible chemical compatibility, as specified by the CPVC resin manufacturer. Bayseal® and EcoBay® brand spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations fall within the ranges of the generic closed cell and open cell formulations studied. The CPVC resin manufacturer conducted a related study on exothermic heat generated by SPF application and advised manufacturers to come up with application guidelines to prevent any damage to the CPVC. NFPA 13 specifies that the upper operating temperature for CPVC piping is 150°F under 175 lbs./in2 of pressure. Covestro recommends the first pass of foam be a "flash" or light coating to limit exotherm of the SPF. The first pass must be allowed to cool before subsequent passes can be applied. The subsequent passes can be applied in standard fashion. Here are some general recommendations for our products:

Covestro LLC
2400 Spring Stuebner Rd
Spring, TX 77389

Richard Romero
Research and Development
Telephone
281-350-9000
Fax
281-288-6450
Email
Richard.Romero
@covestro.com

Table with 3 columns: Product, Pass (1st, 2nd+). Rows include Bayseal® Closed Cell, Ecobay® Closed Cell, and Bayseal® Open Cell/OCX with corresponding thickness recommendations.

Disclaimer: It is the responsibility of the applicator to ensure equipment and ambient/substrate conditions are appropriate for SPF application. It is the responsibility of the applicator and/or construction manager ultimately to prove product suitability. Sufficient time must be allowed for SPF to cool between passes. For more information please refer to product technical data

Handwritten signature of Richard R. Romero

Sincerely,
Richard R. Romero
Covestro LLC - Spray Insulation & Roofing Materials

DISCLAIMER: These guidelines are for informational purposes only. You remain solely responsible for complying with all necessary safety and other legal requirements, including any state or local building codes. The manner in which you use and the purpose to which you put and utilize this information (whether verbal or written) or technical assistance, are beyond our control. Therefore, it is imperative that you test this information and any technical assistance provided to determine to your own satisfaction whether the technical assistance and information are suitable for your intended uses and applications. All information and technical assistance is given without warranty or guarantee and is subject to change without notice. It is expressly understood and agreed that you assume and hereby expressly release us from all liability, in tort, contract or otherwise, incurred in connection with the use of our products, technical assistance, and information. Any statement or recommendation not contained herein is unauthorized and shall not



DASCHAL ENGINEERING

& FORENSIC CONSULTING, Inc.

7345 Merritt Road • Ypsilanti, MI 48197 • 734-347-7428

November 18, 2009

Re: Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF) products compatibility with CPVC piping

The use of spray polyurethane foam (SPF) sealants and insulation in walls and ceiling spaces, and chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) (CPVC) piping for domestic water and fire suppression systems, is becoming much more prevalent within the building construction industry. This has led to some concern that the SPF products may have an adverse effect on the CPVC piping and cause premature failure of the piping system. One such effect is known as environmental stress cracking or ESC. ESC may occur when the CPVC piping is exposed to an incompatible substance while under stress. ESC can result in cracking and failure of the piping at pressures much lower than the rated pressure.

Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA) members, working with a major supplier of CPVC materials, commissioned a study last year to investigate the potential for ESC.

The results of the study show that all of the SPF products tested, including open-cell SPF, closed-cell SPF, one-component foams, and foams made from natural-oil based materials do not cause ESC and are compatible in direct contact with CPVC piping systems.

Some SPF products contain phosphate ester flame-retardants. There are some phosphate esters which are considered to be ESC agents for CPVC, and as such, would be of concern when exposing the CPVC to these chemicals. This study was designed and conducted to first develop a test method to assess SPF products, and then used that method to determine the effect these products would have on CPVC. The existing test methods for chemical compatibility cannot be directly applied to SPF because the liquid precursors are not necessarily representative of the finished foam product. The test method developed for this study included applying the foam to CPVC piping at specified thicknesses and subjecting the piping/foam assemblies to elevated temperature and stress to accelerate any ESC that may occur. A test duration of 6,000 hours was chosen based on other standard methods that utilize durations of 720 to 3,000 hours. That is, the testing was carried out for two to eight times longer than what would normally be used for this type of evaluation.

The SPF products used in the study were considered to be “worst-case” generic formulations which contained the potential ESC agents (phosphate ester flame retardants) at maximum concentrations used within the industry, and also at typical concentrations. The types of foams included medium-density closed cell foam, low-density open cell foam, and closed-cell one-component foams. The three primary flame retardants and maximum use concentrations were identified and tested in each of the foams.

Details of this study can be obtained by contacting SPFA at (800) 523-6154.

Sincerely,

James R. Paschal, P.E.

Digitally signed by James R. Paschal, P.E.
DN: cn=James R. Paschal, P.E., o=Paschal Engineering & Forensic
Consulting, Inc., ou, email=Jim@PaschalEngineering.com, c=US
Date: 2009.11.18 17:19:07 -05'00'

James R. Paschal, P.E., LEED AP
Jim@PaschalEngineering.com