MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Product Name: ICYNENE GOLD SEAL 400® (Component ‘A’)

Section 1: Chemical, Product and Company Information

Product Name: GOLD SEAL 400®
Component ‘A’ for a Two-Component Polyurethane Foam System.
The Icynene Insulation System® and GOLD SEAL 400® are registered trademarks of Icynene Inc.

Product Use: Product is a polyurethane foam component that contains a liquefied compressed gas blowing agent (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas). Containers should not be heated above 120°F (49°C) to avoid excessive pressure build-up.

Product Code: GOLD SEAL 400® - component ‘A’

Revision Date: January 24, 2013

Section 2: Composition and Ingredient Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Weight%</th>
<th>LD₅₀</th>
<th>LC₅₀</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas, HFC, Fluorocarbon) 134a</td>
<td>811-97-2</td>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4’ Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (MDI)</td>
<td>9016-87-9</td>
<td>30 – 60</td>
<td>Based on acute oral LD₅₀, &gt;49000 mg/kg (Rat)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Oligomers of MDI (Polymeric MDI)</td>
<td>101-68-8</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>Based on acute oral LD₅₀, practically nontoxic by ingestion</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: See Section 8 for exposure limits.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Physical State and Appearance: Liquid

Colour: Brown

Emergency Overview: Storage temperature should not exceed 120°F (49°C) in order to avoid excessive pressure build-up and possible release of contents. Also, MDI will react with water to form CO₂ and water insoluble polyureas. This reaction may be vigorous at elevated temperatures, and could cause
Potential Acute Health Effects:
The primary adverse health effects of this product are related to the Polymeric Isocyanate (PMDI) component, and to a lesser degree the Fluorocarbon (134a) component. Therefore, adequate ventilation and respiratory protection should be provided to avoid exceeding exposure limits listed in Section 8 of the MSDS. Spraying MDI as a mist during application may increase vapor levels of this material.

Eye Contact:
May be irritating to eyes. MDI contact can cause physical damage due to adhesive character.

Skin Contact:
May cause localized irritation, reddening or swelling. Prolonged or repeated exposure may lead to sensitization and/or contact dermatitis.

Inhalation:
May irritate mucous membranes with tightness in chest. Overexposure to 1,1,1,2- Tetrafluoroethane may cause lightheadedness, headaches, or lethargy. Persons with cardiac arrhythmia may be at increased risk in severe exposure.

MDI is hazardous in case of inhalation (lung irritant, lung sensitizer).

Ingestion:
May cause irritation of mucous membranes in the mouth and digestive tract.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Over-Exposure
May cause or aggravate dermatitis or asthma.

General Information:
Read the entire MSDS for a more thorough evaluation of the hazards.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with running water continuously for 20-30 minutes. Eyelids should be held open while irrigating the eyes. Take care not to wash contaminated water into the unaffected eye or face. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. After contact with skin, immediately wash with plenty of warm, soapy water. If symptoms develop obtain medical attention. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned. An MDI study has demonstrated that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soapy water.

Inhalation: If breathing difficulty is experienced, move to area free of exposure with fresh air. If necessary, provide oxygen or artificial respiration by trained personnel and obtain medical attention.
Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water. Obtain immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth if the victim is rapidly losing consciousness, or is unconscious or convulsing. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce the risk of aspiration. If breathing or the heart has stopped, trained personnel should immediately begin artificial respiration or CPR.

Notes to Physician: Symptomatic and supportive therapy as needed. Following severe exposure medical follow-up should be monitored for at least 48 hours.

**Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-ignition Temperature:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Flash Points:** Tetrafluoroethane (HFC 134a); none. MDI Closed cup: >110°C (230°F). Open Cup: 230°C (446°F).

**Explosion Hazards:** Not sensitive to static or mechanical impact. Additional conditions that may lead to explosion are not available.

**Flammable Limits:** Not Available

**Hazardous Combustion Products** Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxides of the form NOx and HCN.

**Fire Fighting Equipment and Instructions:** SMALL FIRE: Use dry chemical powder. LARGE FIRE: Use water spray, fog or foam. Do not use water jet. High temperatures will raise the pressure in the containers, which may lead to rupturing. Extinguishing media include: dry chemical, carbon dioxide, halon 1211, chemical foam, or water spray if used in large quantities (water contamination will produce carbon dioxide). Wear self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against toxic decomposition by-products, including CO, CO₂, NO, and traces of HCN or HCL. Cured foam is organic and, therefore, will burn in the presence of sufficient heat, oxygen and an ignition source. Main hazards associated with burning foam are similar to burning of other organic materials (wood, paper, cotton, etc.) and precautions against exposure should be taken accordingly. Avoid welding or other “hot work” in the vicinity of exposed cured foam.
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Product Name: ICYNENE GOLD SEAL 400® (Component ‘A’) 
MSDS GS 400®

Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:
Wear positive-pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, “SCBA” and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant clothing with SCBA. This will not provide sufficient fire protection; consider fighting fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Protective Clothing (Fire):
Splash goggles. Full suit. Boots. Gloves. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus, “SCBA”, should be used to avoid inhalation of the product.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:
Reacts slowly with water to produce carbon dioxide which may rupture closed containers. This reaction accelerates at higher temperatures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 6: Accidental Release Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Spill and Leak:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep containers properly sealed and when stored indoors, in a well ventilated area. Keep contents away from moisture. Due to reaction with water, and producing CO$_2$ gas, a hazardous buildup of pressure could result if contaminated containers are re-sealed. Do not reseal contaminated containers. Uncontaminated containers, free of moisture, may be resealed only after placing under a nitrogen blanket. Do not store in containers made of copper, copper alloy or galvanized surfaces. Clean-up should only be performed by trained personnel. People dealing with major spillages should wear full protective clothing including appropriate respiratory protection. Evacuate the area. Prevent further leakage, spillage or entry into drains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Large Spill and Leak:                  |
| Contain and absorb large spillages onto an inert, non-flammable adsorbent carrier (such as earth or sand). Shovel into open-top drums or plastic bags for further decontamination, if necessary. Wash the spillage area clean with liquid decontaminant. Test atmosphere for MDI. Neutralize small spillages with decontaminant. Remove and properly dispose of residues. (See Section 13 for disposal considerations). Notify applicable government authorities if release is reportable. The CERCLA RQ for 4,4-MDI is 5,000 lbs. (see CERCLA in Section 15). |

| Decontaminant:                        |
| Preparation of Decontamination Solution: Prepare a decontamination solution of 0.2 – 0.5% liquid detergent and 3-8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5-10% sodium bicarbonate may be substituted for the ammonium hydroxide). Follow the precautions on the supplier’s material safety data sheets when preparing and using solution. Use of Decontamination Solution: Allow deactivated material to stand for at least 30 minutes before shoveling into drums. Do not tighten the bungs. Mixing with wet earth is also effective, but slower. |
Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: Avoid contact with the product or reaction mixture. Use only with adequate ventilation to ensure that the occupational exposure limit is not exceeded. The efficiency of the ventilation system must be monitored regularly because of the possibility of blockage. Avoid breathing aerosols, mists and vapours. (See Section 8 – Exposure Control for details).

Storage: Wear skin, eye and respiratory protection. Soak up material with absorbent and shovel into chemical waste container. Loosely cover container and remove from work area. Decontaminate waste and spill area with a solution of 0.2 – 0.5% liquid detergent and 3 – 8% concentrated ammonium hydroxide in water (5 – 10% sodium bicarbonate may be substituted for ammonium hydroxide). Use 10 parts of solution for each part of the spill and allow it to react for at least 10 minutes. Allow loosely covered container to stand for several days before disposing in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

Liquid residues may be mixed slowly with equal amounts of ‘B’ Component in a well ventilated area in order to form solid, low grade foam, which in most cases can be disposed of as a solid in normal waste streams. Never discard in a liquid state.

Keep stocks of decontaminant (See Section 6) readily available.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Guidelines</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,4’ – Diphenylmethane</td>
<td>0.020 ppm ceiling</td>
<td>0.005 ppm TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diisocyanate (MDI)</td>
<td>0.200 mg/m³ ceiling</td>
<td>0.051 mg/m³ TWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Oligomers of MDI</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1,2 - Tetrafluoroethane</td>
<td>None Established</td>
<td>None Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Non-Flammable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compressed Gas, HFC Fluorocarbon 134a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(No of the components in this product are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen).

Preventive Measures: Conditions of use, adequacy of engineering or other control measures, and actual exposures will dictate the need for specific protective devices at your workplace.

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation to maintain airborne concentrations below the TLV. Suitable respiratory equipment should be used in cases of insufficient ventilation or where operational procedures demand it. For guidance on engineering control measures, refer to publications such as the ACGIH.
current edition of ‘Industrial Ventilation, a manual of Recommended Practice.’

**Personal Protection:**

**Eyes:** Chemical Safety goggles. If there is a potential for splashing, use a full face shield.

**Body and Hands:** The following protective materials are recommended: Gloves (neoprene, nitrile rubber or butyl rubber). Thin latex disposable gloves should be avoided for repeated or long term use. Protective clothing should be selected and used in accordance with “Guidelines for the Selection of Chemical Protective Clothing” published by ACGIH.

**Respiratory:** When the product is sprayed or heated without adequate ventilation, an approved MSHA/NIOSH positive-pressure, supplied air respirator may be required. Air purifying respirators equipped with organic vapour cartridges and a HEPA (P100) particulate filter may be used under certain conditions when a cartridge change-out schedule has been developed in accordance with the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29 C.F.R. 1910.134).

Consult your supervisor or S.O.P, for special handling instructions.

**Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:** Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapour respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Boots. Gloves. Suggested protective clothing might not be adequate. Consult a specialist before handling this product.

### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Appearance/Physical State:</strong></th>
<th>Amber to dark brown liquid. Froths to an off white to yellowish color when released from container.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vapour Pressure:</strong></td>
<td>Vapor contents under pressure have pressure greater than 50 psig/345 Kpa. For MDI liquid less than 10 mm Hg at 77°F (25°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Freezing/Melting Point:</strong></td>
<td>15°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boiling/Condensation Point:</strong></td>
<td>1,1,1,2 -Tetrafluoroethane (Non-Flammable Compressed Gas, HFC Fluorocarbon(134a) boils at -15°F (-26°C). MDI boils at 406°F (208°C).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Gravity:</strong></td>
<td>Approximately 1.2 (H₂O = 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour:</strong></td>
<td>Slightly Musty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pH:</strong></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution:</strong></td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

**Solubility in Water:** Insoluble, reacts slowly with water to liberating traces of CO₂

**Stability and Reactivity:** Stable at room temperature.
Conditions of Instability: Avoid high temperatures. Avoid Freezing.

Incompatibility with Various Substances: This product will react with any materials containing active hydrogen such as water, alcohol, amines, bases and acids. The reaction with water is very slow under 50°C (122°F) but is accelerated at higher temperatures. Some reactions may be violent.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Reacts slowly with water to generate CO₂ which could cause pressure buildup in a closed container. By Fire and High Heat: hydrogen cyanide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, isocyanate, isocyanic acid, and other undetermined compounds.

Hazardous Polymerization: Polymerization may occur at elevated temperatures in the presence of alkalis, tertiary amines and metal compounds.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Inhalation: This product is a respiratory irritant and potential respiratory sensitizer. Repeated inhalation of vapor or aerosol at levels above the occupational exposure limit could cause respiratory sensitization. Symptoms may include irritation to the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, possibly combined with dryness of the throat, tightness of chest and difficulty in breathing. The onset of the respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. A hyper-reactive response to even minimal concentrations of MDI may develop in sensitized persons.

LC50 Rat Respirable aerosol: 2240 mg/m³ 1 hours
LC50 Rat Respirable aerosol: 490 mg/m³ 4 hours

Skin Contact: Moderate irritant. Repeated and/or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. There is limited evidence from animal studies that skin contact may play a role in respiratory sensitization. These results emphasize the need for protective clothing including gloves to be worn at all times when handling these chemicals or in maintenance work.

LD50 Rabbit Dermal: >5000 mg/kg

Eye Contact: The vapour, aerosol, and liquid are irritants.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Based on the acute oral LD50, this product is considered practically non-toxic by ingestion.

LD50 Rat Oral: >5000 mg/kg

Carcinogenic Effects: The ingredients of this product are not classified as carcinogenic by
ACGIH or IARC, not regulated as carcinogens by OSHA, and not listed as carcinogens by NTP.

**Mutagenic Effects:** There is no substantial evidence of mutagenic potential.

**Reproductive Effects:** No adverse reproductive effects are anticipated.

**Teratogenic Effects:** No birth defects were seen in two independent (rat) studies. Fetotoxicity was observed at doses that were extremely toxic (including lethal) to the mother. Fetotoxicity was not observed at doses that were not maternally toxic. The doses used in these studies were maximal respirable concentrations well in excess of the defined occupational limits.

**Remarks:** A study was conducted where groups of rats were exposed for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for a lifetime to atmospheres of respirable polymeric MDI aerosol at concentrations of 0, 0.2, 1 or 6 mg/m³. No adverse effects were observed at 0.2 mg/m³. At the 1 mg/m³ concentration, minimal nasal and lung irritant effects were seen. Only at the top concentration (6.0 mg/m³) was there an increased incidence of a benign tumor of the lung (adenoma). One malignant pulmonary tumor (adenocarcinoma) was seen in the 6.0 mg/m³ group. MDI administration to rats in this study did not change the distribution and incidence of tumors from those seen in control animals. The increased incidence of lung tumors is associated with prolonged respiratory irritation and the concurrent accumulation of yellow material in the lung. In the absence of prolonged exposure to high concentrations leading to chronic irritation and lung damage, it is highly unlikely that tumor formation will occur. (MDI). There are reports that chronic exposure to diisocyanates by inhalation may result in permanent decreases in lung function.

**Section 12: Ecological Information/Environmental Fate**

**Exotoxicity:** Polymeric MDI. LC50 (Zebra Fish) >1000 mg/l. EC50 (Daphnia Magna) (24 hour) >1000 mg/l EC50 (E. Coli) >100 mg/l

**Environmental Fate and Distribution:** It is unlikely that significant environmental exposure in the air or water will arise based on consideration of the production and use of the substance.

**Degradation And Persistence:** Immiscible with water, but will react with water to produce inert and non-biodegradable solids.

**Section 13: Disposal Considerations**

See Section 15 for Regulatory Information.

**Waste Disposal Information:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.
Disposal should be in accordance with local, state, provincial or national regulations. This material is not a hazardous waste under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Small quantities should be treated with a decontaminant solution (See Section 6). The treated waste is not a hazardous material under RCRA 40 CFR 261. Chemical waste, even small quantities, should never be poured down drains, sewers or waterways.

Empty containers should be decontaminated and either passed to an approved drum recycler or destroyed.

**Section 14: Transport Information**

**Ground:** Compressed Gas n.o.s. (Fluorocarbon) 2.2 UN 1956 (Non-Flammable Gas Label)

**Air:** Compressed Gas n.o.s. (Fluorocarbon) 2.2 UN1956

**Water:** Compressed Gas n.o.s. (Fluorocarbon) 2.2 UN1956

**Exceptions:** Not Applicable

**Note:** Emergency Response Guide Numbers for Compressed Gas #126

**Section 15: Regulatory Information**

NOTICE: The information herein is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, expressed or implied is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another; it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The following specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations. See other sections for health and safety information.

REGULATORY INFORMATION (Not meant to be all-inclusive-selected regulations represented).

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**US FEDERAL REGULATIONS**

This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)/Domestic Substances List (DSL):**

All ingredients are listed on the TSCA inventory, as well as the Canadian Domestic Substances List.

**SARA Title III:**

Contains Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate (CAS # 101-68-8) which is subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III. Applicability must be determined by end user.

**Proposition 65:**

Based on information currently available, this product is not known to contain detectable amounts of any chemicals currently listed under California Proposition 65.

**V.O.C Content:**

Based on the current EPA definition of volatile organic compound, this product does not have any V.O.C. content.
CANADIAN REGULATIONS
This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled
Products Regulations) and this MSDS (material Safety Data Sheet) contains all the information
required by the CPR.

WHMIS Canada:
- Class D-1A – Material causing immediate and serious toxic effects (very toxic).
- Class D-2A – Material causing other toxic effects (Very toxic).
- Class D-2B – Material causing other toxic effects (Toxic).

CEPA:
- DSL/NDSL: All Ingredients Listed.

Section 16: Other Information

CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: LUNGS, RESPIRATORY TRACT, SKIN, EYES.
MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT, EYE AND SKIN
IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC RESPIRATORY AND SKIN REACTION.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INFORMATION
SYSTEM (U.S.A.):
- Health 3
- Fire Hazard 1
- Reactivity 1

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
(U.S.A.):
- Fire Hazard 1
- Health 3
- Reactivity 1

Manufacturer Disclaimer:
While the information and recommendations in this publication are to the best of our knowledge,
information and belief accurate at the date of publication, NOTHING HEREN IS TO BE CONSTRUED
AS A WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR OTHERWISE.

IN ALL CASES, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABILITY
OF SUCH INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE SUITABILITY OF ANY PRODUCT
FOR ITS OWN PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

THE PRODUCT MAY PRESENT HAZARDS AND SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION, WHILE
CERTAIN HAZARDS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS PUBLICATION, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE THAT
THOSE ARE THE ONLY HAZARDS THAT EXIST.

Hazards, toxicity, and behaviour of the products may differ when used with other materials and are
dependent upon the manufacturing circumstances or other processes. Such hazards, toxicity and
behaviour should be determined by the user and made known to handlers, processors and end users.

NO PERSON OR ORGANIZATION EXCEPT A DULY AUTHORIZED ICYNENE EMPLOYEE IS
AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE OR MAKE AVAILABLE, DATA SHEETS FOR ICYNENE PRODUCTS.
DATA SHEETS FROM UNAUTHORIZED SOURCES MAY CONTAIN INFORMATION THAT IS NO
LONGER CURRENT OR ACCURATE. NO PART OF THIS DATA SHEET MAY BE REPRODUCED OR
TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM, OR BY ANY MEANS, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM
ICYNENE. ALL REQUESTS FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE MATERIAL FROM THIS DATA
SHEET SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO ICYNENE, MANUFACTURING MANAGER, PRODUCT SAFETY,
PREPARATION INFORMATION:

Revision Date: January 24, 2013
Prepared By: Stephanie Holborne, R&D Chemist
Telephone: 1.800.758.7325
HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT FOR CERTIFIED ICYNE NE SPRAYERS

Icynene products have an excellent health and safety record spanning more than 350,000 insulation projects over more than 25 years. Nonetheless, safe handling practices during and immediately following installation are required to eliminate the possibility of health effects from exposure to isocyanates. Asthma, other lung problems, and irritation of the nose and throat can result from inhalation of isocyanates. Direct contact with the skin and eyes can result in irritation. Different individuals will react differently to the same exposures; some will be more sensitive than others. Severe asthma attacks have been reported in some sensitized workers exposed repeatedly to isocyanates while not wearing proper protective equipment. Some reports indicate a reaction and sensitization can occur following a single, sustained occupational exposure to isocyanates without proper protective equipment above the OSHA permissible exposure limit. But sensitization might not occur immediately in some individuals. Consistent use of personal proper protective equipment to prevent exposure during spraying and within the 24 hour-period after spraying is completed is critical to eliminating the health hazard. Once sensitization has occurred, a worker might not be able work safely with spray foam insulation again.

Sprayers, sprayer helpers, and anyone else present during spraying or within 24 hours after spraying is complete: You must wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at all times during spray, including full-body-coverage, chemical-protective clothing and a NIOSH-certified respirator with fresh air supply. While spraying and for 24 hours after spraying is completed, no one must be allowed within 50 feet of the sprayed foam without wearing this type of PPE at all times. Adequate active, negative pressure ventilation (exhaust fans) of the job site must be in place during spray and for 24 hours after spray is complete.

Independent studies indicate that with 24 hours’ active ventilation after spraying is completed, Icynene spray foam insulation is safely cured.