

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-2642

Reissued January 2026

This report also contains:

- [CA Supplement](#)

Subject to renewal January 2027



- [FL Supplement](#)

- [SI Supplement](#)



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<p>DIVISION: 07 00 00— THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION</p> <p>Section: 07 21 00— Thermal Insulation</p> <p>Section: 07 25 00— Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers</p>	<p>REPORT HOLDER: BASF CORPORATION</p> 	<p>EVALUATION SUBJECT: BASF CORPORATION WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX, AND ONE) SPRAY- APPLIED INSULATIONS</p>	
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1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

1.1 Compliance with the following codes:

- 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 [International Building Code® \(IBC\)](#)
- 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015, 2012, and 2009 [International Residential Code® \(IRC\)](#)
- 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 [International Energy Conservation Code® \(IECC\)](#)
- 2013 *Abu Dhabi International Building Code (ADIBC)*[†]

[†]The ADIBC is based on the 2009 IBC. 2009 IBC code sections referenced in this report are the same sections in the ADIBC.

Properties evaluated:

- Physical properties
- Surface burning characteristics
- Thermal resistance
- Water vapor transmission
- Attic and crawl space installation
- Air permeability
- Water-resistive barrier
- Fire-resistance-rated construction
- Exterior walls in Types I through IV construction

1.2 Evaluation to the following green code(s) and/or standards:

- 2025 [California Green Building Standards Code \(CALGreen\)](#), Title 24, Part 11
- 2020, 2015, 2012 and 2008 ICC 700 [National Green Building Standard™](#) (ICC 700-2020, ICC 700-2015, ICC 700-2012 and ICC 700-2008)

Attributes verified:

See Section 2.0

2.0 USES

WALLTITE® LWP spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation is used as nonstructural thermal insulating material in all types of construction under the IBC and dwellings under the IRC. See Section 4.7 for use in exterior walls of Type I, II, III and IV construction. The insulation is for use in wall cavities, floor/ceiling assemblies, exterior side of vertical foundations or the underside of on-grade slabs. It may be used in attic and crawl spaces as described in Section 4.4. Under the IRC and 2024, 2021, 2018 and 2015 IBC, the insulation may be used as air-impermeable insulation when installed in accordance with Section 3.5. When installed in accordance with Section 4.5, the insulation may be used as an alternative to the water-resistive barriers required in 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1403.2 (2015, 2012 and 2009 IBC Section 1404.2) and IRC Section R703.2. The insulation may be used in fire-resistance-rated wall assemblies when construction is in accordance with Section 4.6.

WALLTITE® (Max and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations are used as nonstructural thermal insulating material in all types of construction under the IBC and dwellings under the IRC. See Section 4.7 for use in exterior walls of Type I, II, III and IV construction. The insulation is for use in wall cavities, floor/ceiling assemblies, exterior side of vertical foundations or the underside of on-grade slabs. The insulations may be used in attic and crawl spaces with a prescriptive ignition barrier as described in Section 4.4.1. Under the IRC and 2024, 2021, 2018, and 2015 IBC, the insulation may be used as air-impermeable insulation when installed in accordance with Section 3.5.

The attributes of the WALLTITE® LWP insulation used as a water-resistive barrier have been verified as conforming to the provisions of (i) CALGreen Section 5.407.1; (ii) ICC 700-2020 Sections 602.1.8, 11.602.1.8, 1202.6 and 13.104.1.4; (iii) ICC 700-2015 Section 602.1.8, 11.602.1.8 and 12.6.602.1.8; (iv) ICC 700-2012 Section 602.1.8, 11.602.1.8 and 12.5.602.1.8; and (v) ICC 700-2008 Section 602.9 for water-resistive barriers. The attributes of the insulation have been verified as conforming to the provisions of ICC 700-2008 Section 703.2.1.1.1(c) as an air impermeable insulation. Note that decisions on compliance for those areas rest with the user of this report. The user is advised of the project-specific provisions that may be contingent upon meeting specific conditions, and the verification of those conditions is outside the scope of this report. These codes or standards often provide supplemental information as guidance.

3.0 DESCRIPTION**3.1 General:**

WALLTITE® (LWP, Max and One) insulations are two-component, closed-cell, rigid foam plastic insulations. The insulation is produced in the field by combining an isocyanate component A with a resin component B. WALLTITE® LWP has a nominal density of 2.0 pcf (32 kg/m³), and WALLTITE® (Max and One) have a nominal density of 2.2 pcf (35.2 kg/m³). WALLTITE® insulations use an A component designated as ELASTOSPRAY® 8000A. Each WALLTITE® insulation uses a different proprietary blend for the B component. The insulation components B have a shelf life of six (6) months and components A have a shelf life of twelve (12) months when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 50°F (10°C) and 80°F (27°C) before installation.

3.2 Surface-burning Characteristics:

The insulations have a flame-spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 (UL 723) at a maximum thickness of 4 inches (102 mm).

3.3 Thermal Resistance, R-values:

The insulations have thermal resistance (R-values) at a mean temperature of 75°F (24°C) as shown in [Table 1](#).

3.4 Vapor Retarder:

The WALLTITE® (LWP and Max) insulations have a vapor permeance of less than 1 perm [5.72×10^{-11} kg/(Pa·s·m²)], in accordance with ASTM E96 (Desiccant Method), when applied at the following minimum thicknesses, and qualify as Class II vapor retarders:

WALLTITE® (LWP and Max) = 1.50 inches (38 mm)

The WALLTITE® One insulation has a vapor permeance of greater than 1.0 perms [5.72×10^{-11} kg/(Pa·s·m²)] and less than 10 perms [5.72×10^{-10} kg/(Pa·s·m²)] at a minimum of 1 inch (25.4 mm) thickness, when tested in accordance with ASTM E96 (Desiccant Method) and may be used where a Class III vapor retarder is required by the applicable code.

3.5 Air Permeability:

WALLTITE® (LWP, Max and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations, at a minimum thickness of 1 inch (25.4 mm), are considered air-impermeable insulation in accordance with 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 IRC Section R806.5 (2009 IRC Section R806.4) and 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1202.3 (2015 IBC Section 1203.3), based on testing in accordance with ASTM E283 and ASTM E2178.

3.6 ALDOCOAT 800 Coating:

ALDOCOAT 800 coating, manufactured by Aldo Products Company, is a single-component, water-based latex coating supplied in 5-gallon pails (19 L) and 55-gallon (208 L) drums. The materials have a shelf-life of six (6) months when stored in a factory-sealed container at temperatures of 40°F (4.5°C) and 90°F (32°C).

3.7 NoBurn® Plus Coating:

NoBurn® Plus coating, manufactured by No-Burn, Inc., is a translucent aqueous liquid supplied in 1- and 5-gallon (4 and 19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums. The coating has a shelf life of three (3) years when stored in a factory-sealed container at temperatures between 40°F (4.5°C) and 90°F (32°C).

3.8 NoBurn® Plus XD Coating:

NoBurn® Plus XD coating, manufactured by No-Burn, Inc., is a latex-based coating supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums. The coating has a shelf life of three (3) years when stored in a factory-sealed container at temperatures between 40°F (4.5°C) and 90°F (32°C).

3.9 Flame Seal® TB Coating:

Flame Seal TB coating, manufactured by Flame Seal Products Inc., is a two-component, water-based polymeric intumescent coating, consisting of the Flame Seal TB resin and Flame Seal T50 crosslinking catalyst. The two components are mixed prior to application. The coating is supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails (4 gallons (15.1 L) of TB and 1 gallon (3.8 L) of T50) and 50-gallon (189.2 L) drums (40 gallons (151.4 L) of TB and 10 gallon (37.8 L) of T50) and has a shelf-life of twelve months when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 40°F (4°C) and 90°F (32°C).

3.10 DC 315 Intumescent Coating:

3.11 DC 315 Intumescent Coating, described in [ESR-3702](#) and manufactured by International Fireproof Technology Inc., is a single-component, water-based, liquid-applied intumescent coating. The coating is supplied in 5-gallon (19L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums and has a shelf-life of one (1) year when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 50°F (10°C) and 80°F (27°C).

3.12 ICP FIRESHELL® F10E Coating:

FIRESHELL® F10E coating, described in [ESR-3997](#), manufactured by ICP Construction, is a proprietary single-component, water-based, liquid-applied intumescent coating. The coating is supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums and has a shelf-life of one (1) year when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 45°F (7.2°C) and 95°F (35°C).

3.13 ICP FIRESHELL® (IB4) Coating:

FIRESHELL® (IB4) coating, manufactured by ICP Construction, is a proprietary single-component, water-based, liquid-applied intumescent coating. The coating is supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums and has a shelf-life of one (1) year when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 45°F (7.2°C) and 75°F (24°C).

3.14 FS-IB™ Ignition Barrier Coating:

FS-IB™ Ignition Barrier Coating, manufactured by Flameseal Products, Inc., is a proprietary single-component, water-based latex coating. The coating is supplied in 5-gallon (19 L) pails and 55-gallon (208 L) drums and has a shelf-life of six (6) months when stored in factory-sealed containers at temperatures between 60°F (16°C) and 80°F (27°C).

4.0 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION

4.1 General:

The insulations must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions, the applicable code, and this report. The manufacturer's published installation instructions must be available on the jobsite at all times during installation.

4.2 Application:

WALLTITE[®] (LWP, Maxand One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations are spray-applied at the jobsite by professional insulation contractors combining an isocyanate component “A” with a resin component “B” using a volumetric positive displacement pump as recommended in the manufacturer’s published installation instructions. The insulation is applied in passes having a minimum thickness of 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) and a maximum thickness per pass as specified in the manufacturer’s published installation instructions, up to the total thickness specified in Sections 3.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.6 of this report. The insulation passes must be allowed to fully expand and be cured for a minimum of 10 minutes per inch prior to application of an additional pass, with the exception of WALLTITE[®] Max. WALLTITE[®] Max may have additional 3 1/2-inch-thick (88.9 mm) passes applied immediately over passes that have been applied at 3 1/2 inches (88.9 mm) or less.

The insulation must not be used in areas that have a maximum service temperature greater than 180°F (82°C). The foam plastic insulation must not be used in electrical outlet or junction boxes. The substrate must be free of moisture, frost or ice, loose scales, rust, oil, and grease or other surface contaminants. The insulation must be protected from the weather during and after application.

4.3 Thermal Barrier:

4.3.1 Application with a Prescriptive Thermal Barrier: The spray-applied insulations must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved thermal barrier of 1/2-inch-thick (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or an equivalent thermal barrier complying with IBC Section 2603.4 or 2024 IRC Section R303.5 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Section R316.4), as applicable, except where installation is in accordance with Section 4.3.2, or in an attic or crawl space as described in Section 4.4, or when the installation is in sill plates and headers at a total thickness of 3 1/4 inches (83 mm) or less as permitted by 2024 IRC Section R303.5.11 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Section R316.5.11). There is no thickness limit when installation is behind a code-prescribed thermal barrier, except as noted in Section 4.4.3.

4.3.2 Application without a Prescriptive Thermal Barrier: The WALLTITE[®] LWP and Max insulations may be installed without the thermal barrier prescribed in IBC Section 2603.4 and 2024 IRC Section R303.4 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Section R316.4) in assemblies conforming to one of those described in [Table 2](#). The insulation may be left exposed where indicated in [Table 2](#).

4.4 Ignition Barrier – Attics and Crawl Spaces:

4.4.1 Application with a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: When the spray-applied insulations are installed within attics or crawl spaces where entry is made only for service of utilities, an ignition barrier must be installed in accordance with IBC Section 2603.4.1.6 or 2024 IRC Sections R303.5.3 and R303.5.4 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Sections R316.5.3 and R316.5.4), as applicable, except where the installation is in accordance with Section 4.4.2. The ignition barrier must be consistent with the requirements for the type of construction required by the applicable code, and must be installed in a manner so that the foam plastic insulation is not exposed.

4.4.2 Application without a Prescriptive Ignition Barrier: The WALLTITE[®] LWP insulation may be installed in attics and crawl spaces as described in this section without the ignition barriers described in IBC Section 2603.4.1.6 and 2024 IRC Sections R303.5.3 and R303.5.4 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Sections R316.5.3 and R316.5.4), subject to the following conditions:

- a. Entry to the attic or crawl space is to service utilities, and no storage is permitted.
- b. There are no interconnected attic or crawl space areas.
- c. Air in the attic or crawl space is not circulated to other parts of the building.
- d. Attic ventilation is provided when required by 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1202.2 (2015, 2012 and 2009 IBC Section 1203.2) or IRC Section R806, except when air-impermeable insulation is permitted in unvented attics in accordance with 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 or 2012 IRC Section R806.5 (2009 IRC Section R806.4) or 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1202.3 (2015 IBC Section 1203.3).
- e. Under-floor (crawl space) ventilation is provided when required by 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1202.4 [2015 IBC Section 1203.4, 2012 and 2009 IBC Section 1203.3] or IRC Section R408.1, as applicable.
- f. Combustion air is provided in accordance with IMC Sections 701.
- g. If hot work is to be performed, all necessary procedures, precautions and limitations must be observed in accordance with OSHA 1926 Subpart J Standard 1926.352 requirements for hot work (welding / cutting) performed in the vicinity of combustible materials.

- h. An installation certificate with the following information must be posted at each entrance:
- Product name and installation thickness.
 - Manufacturer name, address and contact information.
 - Installation contractor name, address and contact information.
 - Attestation that the product(s) have been installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and the requirements of the evaluation report.
 - A notice that the certificate is not to be removed or altered.
 - A list of limitations for the space including the following:
 - o Entry to the space is only to service utilities, and no storage is permitted.
 - o FIRE SAFETY WARNING: If hot work is to be performed, all necessary procedures, precautions and limitations must be observed in accordance with OSHA 1926 Subpart J Standard 1926.352 requirements for hot work (welding / cutting) performed in the vicinity of combustible materials.

In attics, the insulation may be spray-applied to the underside of roof sheathing or roof rafters, and/or vertical surfaces provided the assembly conforms to one of the assemblies described in [Table 3](#). In crawl spaces, the insulations may be spray-applied to the underside of floors and/or vertical surfaces provided the assembly conforms to one of the assemblies described in [Table 3](#). When an intumescent coating is used, surfaces to be coated must be dry, clean, and free of dirt, loose debris and any other substances that could interfere with adhesion of the coating. The intumescent coating must be applied to all surfaces in accordance with the respective coating manufacturer's installation instructions. The coating must be applied when ambient and substrate temperatures are above of 50°F (10°C). The insulations may be installed in unvented attics as described in this section in accordance with 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 and 2012 IRC Section R806.5 (2009 IRC Section R806.4).

4.4.3 Use on Attic Floors: The WALLTITE® LWP insulation may be installed in accordance with this section and [Table 3](#) between and over the joists in attic floor. The insulation must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved thermal barrier. The ignition barrier required in IBC Section 2603.4.1.6 and 2024 IRC Section R303.5.3 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Section R316.5.3) may be omitted.

4.5 Water-resistive Barrier:

The WALLTITE® LWP insulation may be used as an alternative to the water-resistive barrier prescribed in 2024, 2021 and 2018 IBC Section 1403.2 (2015, 2012 and 2009 IBC Section 1404.2) and IRC Section R703.2, when installed on exterior walls as described in this section.

The insulations must be spray-applied to the exterior side of the sheathing, masonry, or other suitable exterior wall substrates to form a continuous layer of 1 inch (25.4 mm) minimum thickness. All construction joints and penetrations must be sealed with WALLTITE® LWP insulation.

4.6 Two-hour Fire-resistance-rated Wall Assemblies (Load-bearing):

WALLTITE® LWP may be installed on interior load-bearing two-hour fire-resistance-rated walls, provided the system is installed in accordance with the following:

4.6.1 Wood Framing: Two rows on separate plates, 3 inches (76 mm) apart, of minimum 2-by-4 wood studs (No. 2 Douglas fir) spaced a maximum of 16 inches (406 mm) on center.

4.6.2 Wall Finish: Base layer of 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum wallboard is applied horizontally and fastened to each outer side of a double row of studs with 6d by 1 7/8-inch-long (48 mm) coated nails, spaced 2 feet (610 mm) on center. Face layer of 5/8-inch-thick (15.9 mm), Type X gypsum board is applied horizontally and fastened to each outer side of studs over the base layer with 8d by 2 3/8-inch-long (60 mm) coated nails, spaced 8 inches (203 mm) on centers. Gypsum wallboard joints must be staggered 24 inches (610 mm) between layers and on opposite sides of the wall.

4.6.3 Insulation: WALLTITE® LWP is applied in the stud cavities of both rows at a thickness of 3 inches (76 mm).

4.7 Exterior Walls in Types I, II, III and IV Construction:

WALLTITE® (LWP Max and One) may be installed in or on exterior walls of buildings of Type I, II, III and IV construction complying with IBC Section 2603.5 and as described in this section. The maximum thickness of the foam plastic is as set forth in [Table 4](#) or [6](#) when installed on the exterior of the sheathing or 3 5/8 inches (92 mm) when installed in stud cavities. The potential heat of WALLTITE® LWP) spray-applied insulations is 1961 Btu/ft² (22.3 MJ/m²) per inch of thickness. The potential heat of WALLTITE® Max spray-applied insulation is 2074 Btu/ft² (24 MJ/m²). The potential heat of WALLTITE One spray-applied insulation is 2045 Btu/ft² (23.2 MJ/m²) per inch of thickness. The wall assembly must be as described in [Table 4](#), [5](#) or [6](#).

5.0 CONDITIONS OF USE:

The BASF Corporation spray-applied insulations described in this report comply with, or are suitable alternatives to what is specified in, those codes listed in Section 1.0 of this report, subject to the following conditions:

- 5.1 The spray-applied insulations and the intumescent coatings must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation instructions, this evaluation report, and the applicable code. The instructions within this report govern if there are any conflicts between the manufacturer's published installation instructions and this report.
- 5.2 The spray-applied insulations must be separated from the interior of the building by an approved thermal barrier, as described in Section 4.3, except where installation is in accordance with Section 4.3.2 or where installation is in an attic or crawl space as described in Section 4.4.
- 5.3 The spray-applied insulations must not exceed the thicknesses noted in Section 3.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 or 4.7, as applicable.
- 5.4 The spray-applied insulations must be protected from the weather during application.
- 5.5 The spray-applied insulations must be applied by professional spray polyurethane foam installers approved by BASF Corporation or by the Spray Polyurethane Foam Alliance (SPFA) for the installation of spray polyurethane foam insulation.
- 5.6 Installation in fire-resistance-rated construction must be as described in Section 4.6.
- 5.7 Use of the insulation in areas where the probability of termite infestation is "very high" must be in accordance with 2024, 2021, 2018 and 2015 IBC Section 2603.8 [2012 IBC 2603.9 (2009 IBC 2603.8)] or 2024R305.4 (2021, 2018, 2015, 2012 and 2009 IRC Section R318.4), as applicable.
- 5.8 Jobsite certification and labeling of the insulation must comply with 2024, 2021 and 2018 IRC Sections N1101.10.1 and N1101.10.1.1 [2015 IRC Section N1101.10.1.1 (2012 IRC Section N1101.14)] and 2024, 2021, 2018 and 2015 or 2012 IECC Sections C303.1, R303.1 and R401.3 (2009 IECC Sections 303.1 and 401.3).
- 5.9 When installed in accordance with Section 4.4.2 of this report, the associated installation certificate(s) containing the required information referenced in Section 4.4.2 must be installed at each entrance to the crawlspace or attic, as applicable. The certificate(s) must be red in color and constructed of durable materials, such as metal, plastic, or laminated paper.
- 5.10 When used in unvented attics in accordance with Section 4.4.2 of this report, installation with a vapor diffusion port in accordance with 2024 and 2021 IBC Section 1202.3, Item 5.2 or 2024, 2021 and 2018 IRC Section R806.5, Item 5.2 is outside the scope of this report.
- 5.11 When used in or on exterior walls of buildings of Type I, II, III and IV construction, the wall assembly must conform to those described in Section 4.7.
- 5.12 The polyurethane foam plastic insulation components are produced in Houston, Texas; Orange, California and Toronto, Canada under a quality-control program with inspections by ICC-ES.

6.0 EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

- 6.1 Data in accordance with the [ICC-ES Acceptance Criteria for Spray-applied Foam Plastic Insulation \(AC377\)](#), dated June 2023 (editorially revised June 2024), including reports of tests in accordance with Section 3.1.6 (water-resistive barrier) and Appendix X of AC377.
- 6.2 Reports on physical properties testing complying with AC377 [Table 1](#) and ICC 1100 [Table 2](#) for WALLTITE[®] (LWP, Max, and One)
- 6.3 Data in accordance with ASTM E119 (UL 263).
- 6.4 Reports of water vapor transmission tests in accordance with ASTM E96.
- 6.5 Reports of air leakage testing in accordance with ASTM E283 for WALLTITE[®] (LWP and Max)
- 6.6 Reports of air leakage testing in accordance with ASTM E2178 for WALLTITE[®] One.
- 6.7 Reports of fire propagation characteristics tests in accordance with NFPA 285.
- 6.8 Reports of potential heat of foam plastics tests in accordance with NFPA 259.
- 6.9 Reports of room corner tests in accordance with NFPA 286, UL 1715 and ASTM E84.

7.0 IDENTIFICATION

- 7.1** The ICC-ES mark of conformity, electronic labeling, or the evaluation report number (ICC-ES ESR-2642) along with the name, registered trademark, or registered logo of the report holder must be included in the product label.
- 7.2** In addition, each container of components A and B of the polyurethane foam plastic insulation bears a label with the BASF Corporation, name and address, the product name, the product type (A or B component), density, the flame-spread and smoke-developed indices, the evaluation report number (ESR-2642), the shelf life and the date of manufacture.

The ICP Construction FIRESHELL[®] F10E coating is identified with the manufacturer's name, the product trade name, use instructions and evaluation report number ([ESR-3997](#)).

The International Fireproof Technology Inc. DC 315 coating is identified with the manufacturer's name, the product trade name, date of manufacture, shelf life or expiration date, manufacturer's instructions for application and evaluation report number ([ESR-3702](#)).

The other Intumescent coatings are identified with the manufacturer's name, the product trade name and use instructions.

- 7.3** The report holder's contact information is the following:

BASF CORPORATION
1703 CROSSPOINT AVENUE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77054
(888) 900-FOAM
www.spf.basf.com

TABLE 1—THERMAL RESISTANCE (R-VALUES)¹

WALLTITE [®] LWP		WALLTITE [®] MAX		WALLTITE [®] ONE	
THICKNESS (INCHES)	R-VALUE (°F.ft ² .h/Btu) ^{1,2}	THICKNESS (INCHES)	R-VALUE (°F.ft ² .h/Btu) ^{1,2}	THICKNESS (INCHES)	R-VALUE (°F.ft ² .h/Btu) ^{1,2}
1	6.9	1	7.4	1	7.5
2	14	2	14	2	15
3	21	3	21	3	22
3.5	25	3.5	25	3.5	25
4	29	4	29	4	29
5	36	5	36	5	36
6	43	6	43	6	43
7	50	7	50	7	50
8	57	8	57	8	57
10	71	10	71	10	71
11	78	11	79	11	76
12	86	12	86	12	85

For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.4 mm; 1 °F.ft².h/Btu = 0.176 110 °K.m²/W.

¹R-values are calculated based on tested K values at 1-and either 3.5- or 4-inch thicknesses.

²R-values greater than 10 are rounded to the nearest whole number.

TABLE 2—USE OF INSULATION WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTIVE THERMAL BARRIER¹

INSULATION TYPE	MAXIMUM THICKNESS (in.) (Wall Cavities)	MAXIMUM THICKNESS (in.) (Ceilings, Underside of Roof Sheathing/Rafters & Floors)	FIRE-PROTECTIVE COATING MINIMUM THICKNESS & TYPE (Applied to all Foam Surfaces) ²	INTERIOR SHEATHING (Applied over all foam surfaces)	MINIMUM APPLICATION RATE OF FIRE-PROTECTIVE COATING	May be left exposed as an Interior Finish	TESTS SUBMITTED
WALLTITE [®] (LWP)	5 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	DC315 Prime Coat 4 mils wet & DC315 16 wet mils	n/a	0.25 gal / 100 ft ² & 1.00 gal / 100 ft ²	Yes	NFPA 286
	5 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	F10E 23 wet mils	n/a	1.23 gal / 100 ft ²	Yes	NFPA 286
WALLTITE [®] Max	5	7	n/a	1/8-inch-thick steel sheets ³	n/a	Yes ⁴	NFPA 286

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm; 1 mil = 0.0254 mm; 1 gallon = 3.38 L; 1 ft² = 0.093 m²; NA = not applicable.

¹See Section 4.3.2.

²See Section 3.9, 3.10, 3.11 and 3.13.

³Edges of adjacent panels must be touching (no gaps in panel joints). Joints between wall sheathing panels must occur along wall studs; joints between ceiling sheathing panels may occur along joists or perpendicular to joists. Sheathing must be attached in accordance with item a or b below:

- Fasteners – panels must be fastened with #10 x 1.5-inch (38.1 mm) fasteners. Wall sheathing fasteners must be spaced 8-inches (203 mm) o.c. along the perimeter and 12-inches (305 mm) o.c. in the field; ceiling sheathing fasteners must be spaced 8-inches (203 mm) o.c. along the joists.
- Welded – panels must be welded to steel framing members prior to application of insulation. Weld spacing must be no greater than 8-inches (203 mm) o.c. along the perimeter and 12-inches (305 mm) O.C. in the field; ceiling panel welds must be spaced no greater than 8-inches (203 mm) o.c. along the joists.

NOTE: Design of steel framing members and panels as well as the compatibility of the two products to be joined via welding is outside of the scope of this report.

⁴Unpainted steel sheets may be left exposed as an interior finish; all foam surfaces must be covered with steel sheets.

TABLE 3—USE OF INSULATION IN ATTICS AND CRAWL SPACES WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTIVE IGNITION BARRIER¹

INSULATION TYPE	MAXIMUM THICKNESS (in.) (Wall Cavities & Attic Floors)	MAXIMUM THICKNESS (in.) (Ceilings, Underside of Roof Sheathing/Rafters & Floors)	FIRE-PROTECTIVE COATING MINIMUM THICKNESS & TYPE (Applied to all Foam Surfaces) ²	MINIMUM APPLICATION RATE OF FIRE-PROTECTIVE COATING	TESTS SUBMITTED (AC377)
WALLTITE [®] (LWP)	9 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	No coating required	NA	Appendix X
	9 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	Fireshell IB4 10 wet mils	0.60 gal / 100 ft ²	Appendix X
	9 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	ALDOCOAT 800 18 wet mils	1.12 gal / 100 ft ²	Appendix X
	9 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₄	NoBurn Plus 12 wet mils	0.75 gal / 100 ft ²	Appendix X
	8	12	Flame Seal TB 25 wet mils	1.60 gal / 100 ft ²	UL1715
	5 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	DC315 4 wet mils	0.25 gal / 100 ft ²	Appendix X

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm; 1 mil = 0.0254 mm; 1 gallon = 3.38 L; 1 ft² = 0.093 m²; NA = not applicable.

¹See Section 4.4.2.

²See Section 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12 and 3.14

TABLE 4—NFPA 285 COMPLYING WALLS—SPF ON EXTERIOR

WALL COMPONENTS	MATERIALS
Base wall system— Use either 1, 2 or 3	1—Concrete wall 2—Concrete masonry wall 3—1 layer of 5/8-inch-thick Type X gypsum wallboard on interior, installed over minimum 3 ⁵ / ₈ -inch-depth, minimum No. 20-gage steel studs at a maximum of 24 inches on center with lateral bracing every 4 feet vertically
Floorline firestopping	4 pcf mineral-fiber insulation friction-fit in each wall stud cavity at each floor line.
Cavity insulation— Use either 1, 2, or 3	1—None 2—Fiberglass batt insulation ¹ 3—Mineral-fiber insulation ¹
Exterior sheathing— Use either 1, or 2	1—None 2—Minimum 1/2-inch-thick Type X exterior gypsum sheathing
Exterior Insulation	Maximum 3-inch thickness of WALLTITE [®] (LWP Max and One)
Exterior wall covering—Use either 1, 2, 3 or 4	1—Brick —Standard type brick veneer anchors installed maximum 24 inches on center, vertically on each stud —Maximum 2-inch air gap between exterior insulation and brick —Standard nominal 4-inch-thick, clay brick 2—Stucco – Minimum 3/4 –inch-thick, exterior cement plaster and lath. A secondary water-resistive barrier can be installed between the exterior insulation and the lath. The secondary water-resistive barrier shall not be full-coverage asphalt or butyl-based self-adhered membranes. 3—Natural stone veneer –Minimum 2-inch-thick using any standard non-open-jointed installation technique, such as ship-lap, etc. 4—Cast artificial stone – minimum 1 1/2–inch-thick, complying with ICC-ES AC51 using any standard non-open-jointed installation technique, such as ship-lap, etc. 5—Terracotta cladding – Use any terracotta cladding system in which the terracotta is minimum 1 1/4 inch. Any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as ship-lap, etc. can be used.

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pcf = 16.01 kg/m³.

¹Insulation must comply with the applicable requirements of 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 or 2012 IBC Section 720.2 (2009 IBC Section 719.2).

TABLE 5—NFPA 285 COMPLYING WALLS—SPF IN WALL CAVITY

WALL COMPONENTS	MATERIALS
Base wall system— Use either 1, 2 or 3	1—Concrete wall 2—Concrete masonry wall 3—1 layer of 5/8-inch-thick Type X gypsum wallboard on interior, installed over minimum 3 ⁵ / ₈ -inch-depth minimum No. 20-gage steel stud at a maximum of 24 inches on center with lateral bracing every 4 feet vertically
Floorline firestopping	4 pcf mineral fiber insulation friction-fit in each wall stud cavity at each floor line.
Cavity Insulation— Use either 1, 2, 3 or combination of 1 and 2 or combination of 1 and 3	1—Maximum 3 ⁵ / ₈ - inch thickness of WALLTITE [®] (LWP, Max and One) applied using exterior gypsum sheathing as the substrate and covering the width of the cavity and the inside the steel stud framing flange. 2—Fiberglass batt insulation (faced or unfaced) on the exterior side of the foam plastic 3—Mineral wool insulation (faced or unfaced) on the exterior side of the foam plastic
Exterior sheathing	5/8-inch-thick Type X exterior gypsum sheathing
Exterior wall covering ¹	1 – Any non-combustible exterior wall covering material using any standard installation technique 2 – Any non-combustible exterior wall covering system with a combustible water-resistive barrier that has successfully been tested in accordance with NFPA 285 Details of the exterior wall covering must be provided to the code official by the report holder, designer, or specifier, with an engineering analysis demonstrating that (1) the exterior wall covering conforms to ASTM E136 and (2) the addition of the wall covering and/or water-resistive barrier to the assembly described in this table does not negatively affect conformance of the assembly with the requirements of IBC Section 2603.5.

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pcf = 16.01 kg/m³.

¹Under the 2024 and 2021 IBC, the non-combustible exterior wall with or without a combustible water-resistive barrier must be tested in accordance with the 2019 edition of NFPA 285.

TABLE 6—NFPA 285 COMPLYING WALLS—SPF ON EXTERIOR WITH OPTIONAL SPF IN WALL CAVITY

WALL COMPONENTS	MATERIALS
Base wall system— Use either 1, 2 or 3	1—Concrete wall 2—Concrete masonry wall 3—1 layer of 5/8-inch-thick Type X gypsum wallboard on interior, installed over minimum 35/8-inch-depth, minimum No. 25-gage steel studs at a maximum of 24 inches on center
Floorline firestopping	4 pcf mineral-fiber insulation friction-fit in each wall stud cavity at each floor line
Cavity insulation— Use either 1, 2, 3 or 4	1—None 2—Maximum 35/8-inch thickness of WALLTITE [®] (LWP, Max and One) applied to Base wall 3 and covering the width of the cavity and the inside the steel stud framing flange 3—Fiberglass batt insulation ¹ 4—Mineral-fiber insulation ¹
Exterior sheathing— Use 1 with Base Wall 1 or 2, Use 2 with Base Wall 3	1—None 2—Minimum 5/8-inch-thick ASTM C1177 exterior sheathing covered with Master Builders Solutions US, LLC's MasterSeal AWB (ESR-3209) at a maximum nominal thickness of 40 mils wet film thickness
Exterior Insulation— Use 1 with Exterior wall coverings 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 Use 2 with Exterior wall coverings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	1—Maximum 3-inch thickness of WALLTITE [®] (LWP, Max and One) 2—Maximum 31/2-inch thickness of WALLTITE [®] (LWP, Max and One) applied directly to the exterior face of the exterior sheathing of Base wall 3 or directly to the exterior face of Base wall 1 or 2 and covered with ICP Construction Fireshell F10E intumescent coating installed at a minimum 18 mils wet film thickness covered with Fireshell F1 topcoat installed at a minimum 7 mils wet film thickness ²
Exterior wall covering—Use either 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5	1—Brick —Standard type brick veneer anchors installed maximum 24 inches on center, vertically on each stud —Maximum 2-inch air gap between exterior insulation and brick —Standard nominal 4-inch-thick, clay brick 2—Stucco – Minimum 3/4 –inch-thick, exterior cement plaster and lath. A secondary water-resistive barrier can be installed between the exterior insulation and the lath. The secondary water-resistive barrier shall not be full-coverage asphalt or butyl-based self-adhered membranes 3—Natural stone veneer – Minimum 2-inch-thick, using any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as ship-lap, etc. 4—Cast artificial stone – Minimum 11/2–inch-thick, complying with ICC-ES AC51 using any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as ship-lap, etc. 5—Terracotta cladding – Use any terracotta cladding system in which the terracotta is minimum 11/4 inch. Any standard non-open-jointed installation technique such as ship-lap, etc. can be used 6—Alucobond Plus ACM panels (ESR-1185) and framing system consisting of maximum 4-inch galvanized steel or fiberglass clips/brackets ³ that meet wind load requirements with No. 18-gage, 1-inch-deep galvanized steel subgirts installed directly to the clips/brackets. The clips/brackets and subgirts are fastened through the SPF and sheathing to the steel studs with corrosion-resistant as required to meet design wind loads with the clips spaced a maximum of 24 inches on center horizontally and at a maximum 301/4 inches on center vertically at the top, bottom, and center of the panels. The Alucobond Plus ACM panels are fastened to the subgirts with minimum 1-inch-long, No. 12 stainless steel, self-drilling screw hex washer head screw spaced a maximum of 12 inches on center at horizontal joints and at a minimum at the middle of the panels at vertical joints.
Opening Flashing	Minimum No. 22-gage corrosion-resistant steel flashing installed at all openings to completely cover the opening header, jambs, and sill

For **SI**: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm, 1 pcf = 16.01 kg/m³.

¹Insulation must comply with the applicable requirements of 2024, 2021, 2018, 2015 or 2012 IBC Section 720.2 (2009 IBC Section 719.2).

²Coating must be applied in accordance with the coating manufacturer's published installation instructions.

³Clips/brackets shall be sized so that the maximum air space between the exterior face of the foam and the back of the panels does not exceed 31/2 inches.

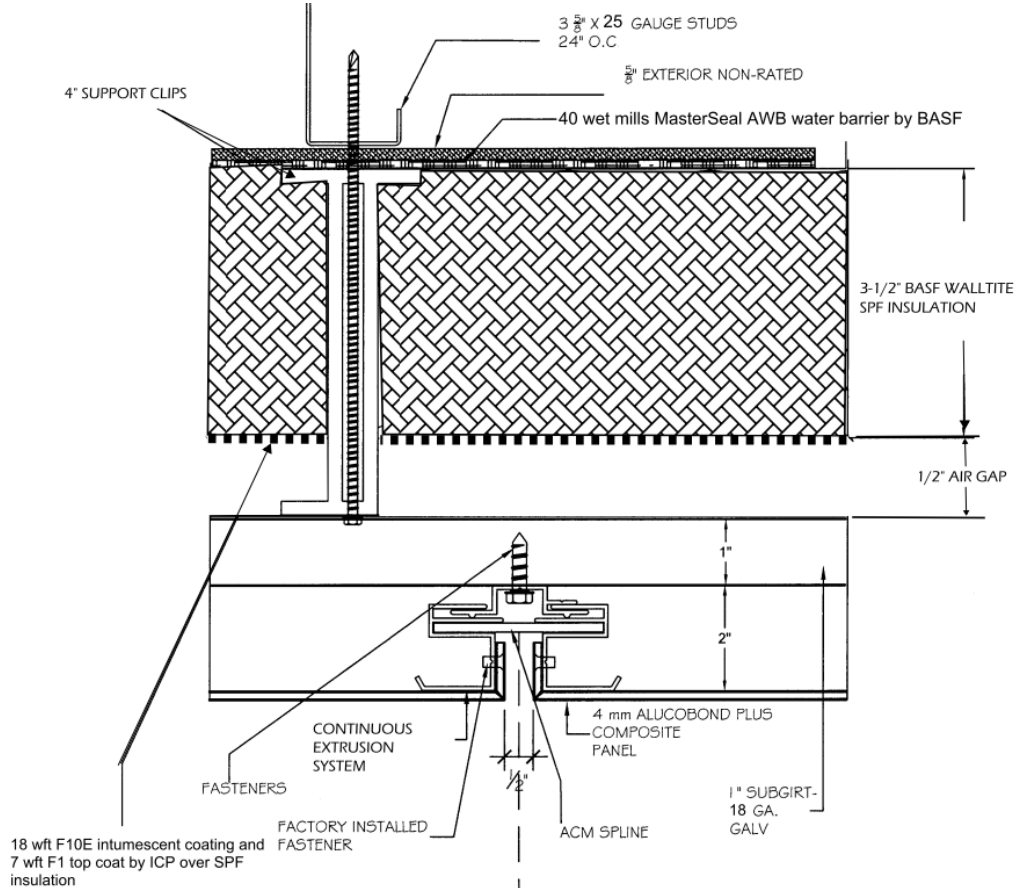


FIGURE 1—VERTICAL JOINT¹

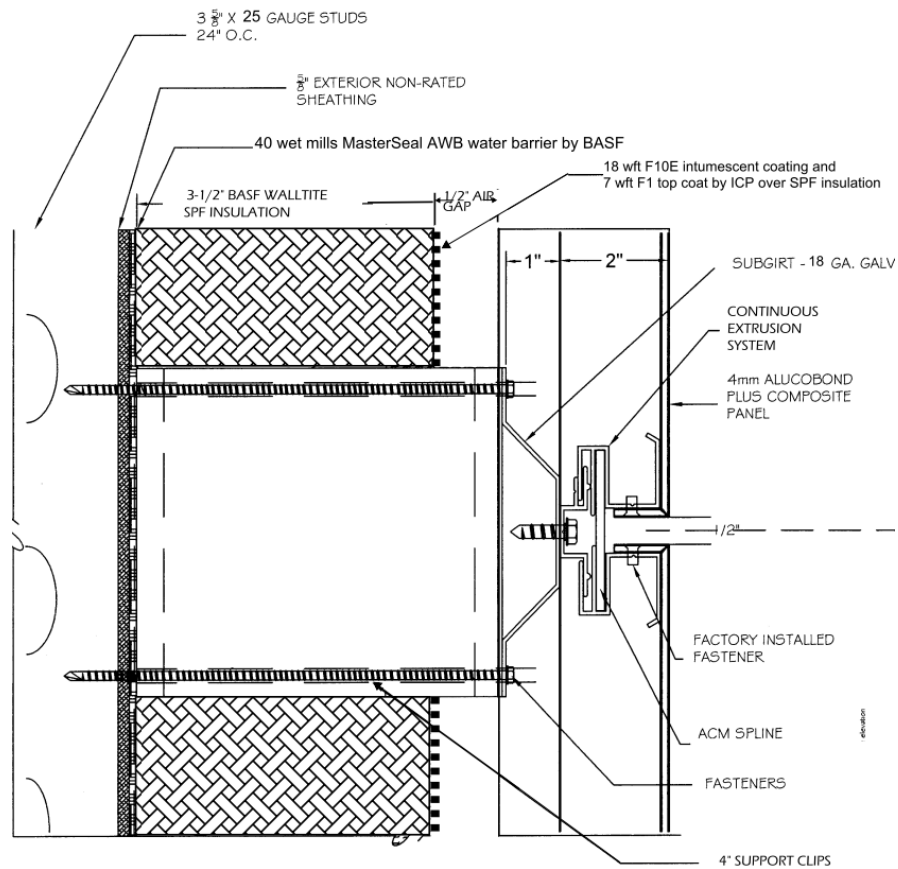


FIGURE 2—HORIZONTAL JOINT¹

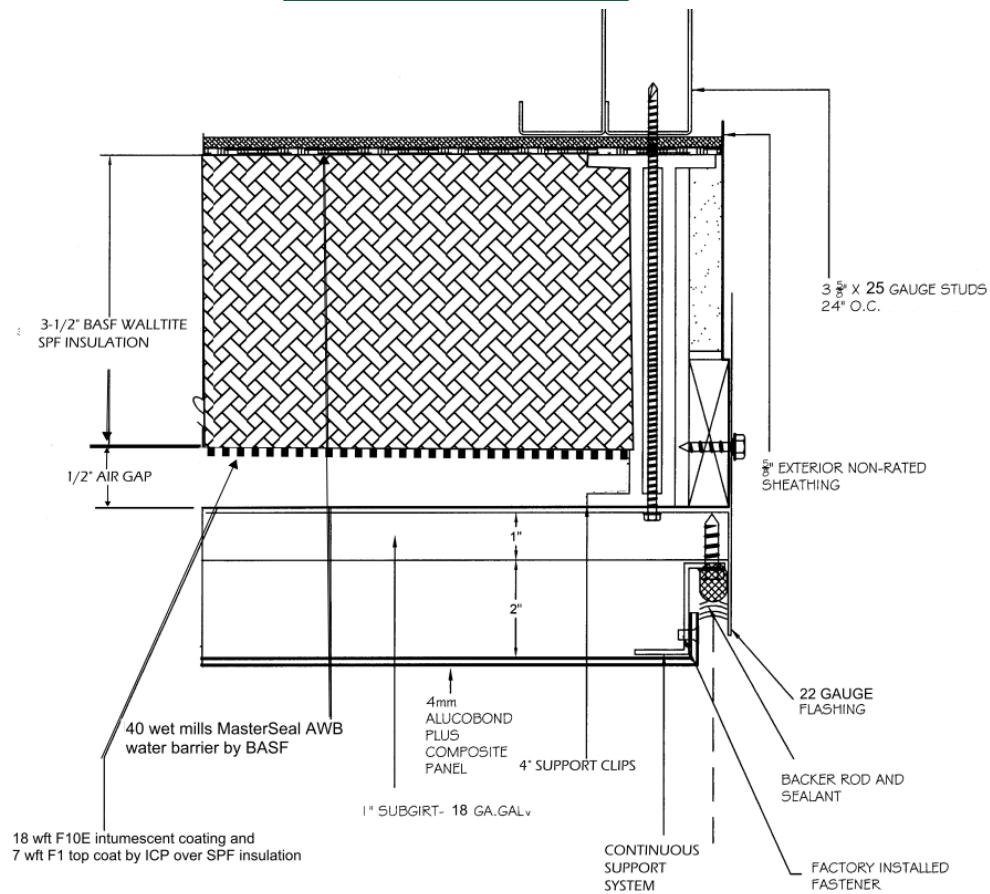


FIGURE 3—WINDOW JAMB WITH FLASHING¹

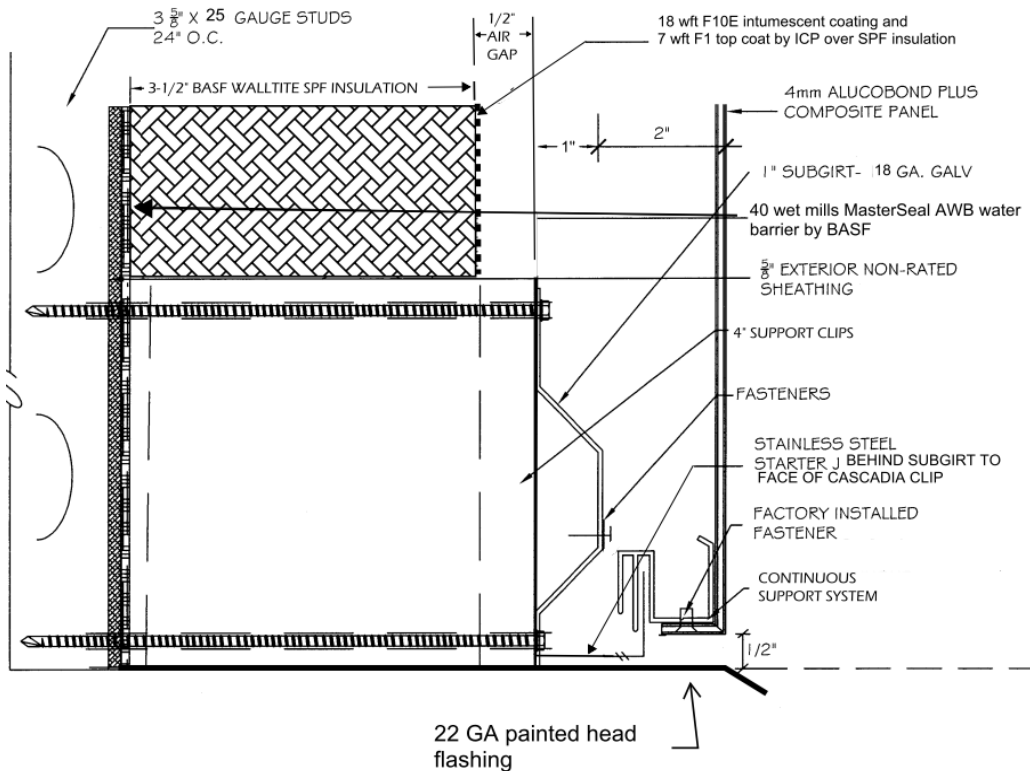


FIGURE 4—WINDOW HEAD WITH FLASHING¹

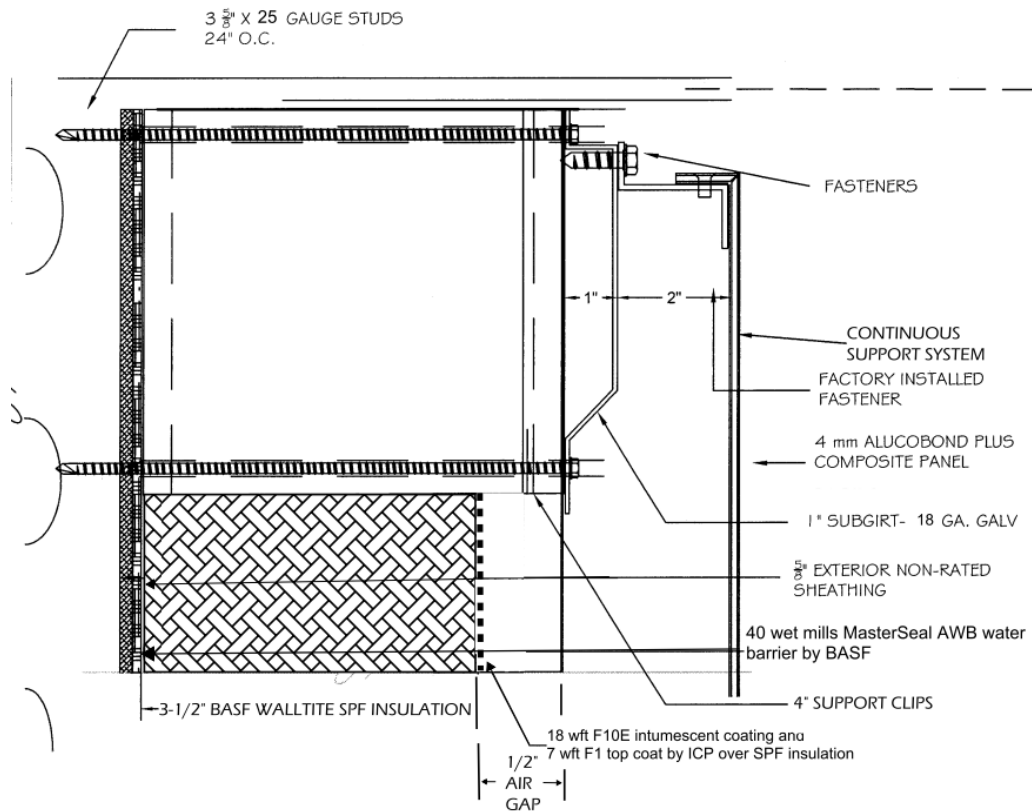


FIGURE 5—WINDOWSILL WITH FLASHING¹

¹See [Table 6](#) for specific details on wall construction. In the event of conflict between the written descriptions in [Table 6](#) and the Figures, the written description applies.

DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION
Section: 07 21 00—Thermal Insulation
Section: 07 25 00—Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers

REPORT HOLDER:**BASF CORPORATION****EVALUATION SUBJECT:****BASF CORPORATION WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX AND ONE) SPRAY-APPLIED INSULATIONS****1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE****Purpose:**

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that the BASF Corporation Spray-Applied Insulations, described in ICC-ES evaluation report [ESR-2642](#), have also been evaluated for the codes noted below.

Applicable code editions:

- 2022 California Building Code (CBC)

For evaluation of applicable chapters adopted by the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) AKA: California Department of Health Care and Information (HCAI) and Division of the State Architect (DSA), see Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 below.

- 2022 California Residential Code (CRC)
- 2022 California Energy Code (CEC)

2.0 CONCLUSIONS**2.1. CBC and CRC:**

The BASF Corporation Spray-Applied Insulations, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report [ESR-2642](#), comply with the CBC and CRC, provided the design and installation are in accordance with the 2021 *International Building Code*® (IBC) and *International Residential Code*® (IRC) provisions noted in the evaluation report.

2.1.1. OSHPD:

The applicable OSHPD Sections and Chapters of the CBC are beyond the scope of this supplement.

2.1.2. DSA:

The applicable DSA Sections and Chapters of the CBC are beyond the scope of this supplement.

2.2. CEC:

The BASF Corporation Spray-Applied Insulations, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report [ESR-2642](#), comply with the CEC, provided the design and installation are in accordance with the 2021 *International Building Code*® (IBC) provisions noted in the evaluation report.

2.2.1. Conditions of Use:

In accordance with Section 110.8 of the California Energy Code, verification of certification by the Department of Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Household Goods and Services, must be provided to the code official, demonstrating that the insulation conductive thermal performance is approved pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12, Chapters 12-13, Article 3, "Standards for Insulating Material." Certification can be verified with the DCA Bureau of Household Goods and Services using the following link to the bureau's Directory of Certified Insulation Materials: https://bhgs.dca.ca.gov/consumers/ti_directory.pdf

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report, reissued January 2026.

DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

Section: 07 21 00—Thermal Insulation

Section: 07 25 00—Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers

REPORT HOLDER:

BASF CORPORATION

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

BASF CORPORATION WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX AND ONE) SPRAY-APPLIED INSULATIONS

1.0 REPORT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose:

The purpose of this evaluation report supplement is to indicate that WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations, described in ICC-ES evaluation report [ESR-2642](#), have also been evaluated for compliance with the codes noted below.

Applicable code editions:

- 2023 Florida Building Code—Building
- 2023 Florida Building Code—Residential

2.0 CONCLUSIONS

The WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations, described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report [ESR-2642](#), comply with the *Florida Building Code—Building* and *Florida Building Code—Residential*. The design requirements shall be determined in accordance with the *Florida Building Code—Building* or *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable. The installation requirements noted in ICC-ES evaluation report [ESR-2642](#) for the 2021 *International Building Code*® meet the requirements of the *Florida Building Code—Building* or *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable, with the following condition:

- WALLTITE LWP spray-applied polyurethane foam insulation may be used as an alternative to the water-resistive barriers required in Section 1404.2 of the *Florida Building Code—Building* and Section R703.2 of the *Florida Building Code—Residential* when installed in accordance with Section 4.5 of [ESR-2642](#).
- Installation must meet the requirements of Sections 1403.8 and 2603.8 of the *Florida Building Code—Building* and Sections R318.7 and R318.8 of the *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable
- WALLTITE® (LWP, Max and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations, at a minimum thickness of 1 inch (25.4 mm), are considered air-impermeable insulation in accordance with Section R806.5 of the *Florida Building Code—Residential* and Section 1203.3 of the *Florida Building Code—Building* based on testing in accordance with ASTM E283 and ASTM E2178.
- WALLTITE LWP insulation may be installed in attics and crawl spaces as described in Section 4.4.2 of [ESR-2642](#) with the following exceptions:
 - Attic ventilation is provided when required by Section 1203.2 of the *Florida Building Code—Building* or Section R806, *Florida Building Code—Residential* except when air-impermeable insulation is permitted in unvented attics in accordance with Section R806.5 *Florida Building Code—Residential* or Section 1203.3 of the *Florida Building Code—Building*.
 - Under-floor (crawl space) ventilation is provided when required by Section 1203.4 of the *Florida Building Code—Building* or Section R408.1 *Florida Building Code—Residential*, as applicable

Use of the WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX and One) spray-applied polyurethane foam insulations for compliance with the High-Velocity Hurricane Zone provisions of the *Florida Building Code—Residential* and *Florida Building Code—Building* has

not been evaluated and is outside the scope of this supplemental report.

For products falling under Florida Rule 61G20-3, verification that the report holder's quality-assurance program is audited by a quality-assurance entity approved by the Florida Building Commission for the type of inspections being conducted is the responsibility of an approved validation entity (or the code official, when the report holder does not possess an approval by the Commission). Florida Rule 61G20-3 is applicable to products and/or systems which comprise the building envelope and structural frame for compliance with the structural requirements of the Florida Building Code.

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report, reissued January 2026.

ICC-ES Evaluation Report

ESR-2642 Seal & Insulate with ENERGY STAR® Supplement

Reissued January 2026

This report is subject to renewal January 2027.

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DIVISION: 07 00 00—THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

Section: 07 21 00—Thermal Insulation

Section: 07 25 00—Water-Resistive Barriers/Weather Barriers

REPORT HOLDER:

BASF CORPORATION

EVALUATION SUBJECT:

BASF CORPORATION WALLTITE® (LWP, MAX AND ONE) SPRAY-APPLIED INSULATIONS

1.0 EVALUATION SCOPE

Conformance to the following requirements:

Seal and Insulate with ENERGY STAR® Program—*Definitions and Testing Requirements for Residential Insulation, Version 1.0*

Properties evaluated:

- Thermal resistance
- Surface-burning characteristics

2.0 PURPOSE OF THIS SUPPLEMENT

This supplement is issued to certify that the WALLTITE® spray-applied foam plastic insulation products described in Sections 2.0 through 7.0 of the evaluation report ([ESR-2642](#)) have been reviewed for compliance with the applicable codes noted in Section 1.0 of the evaluation report and for the requirements set forth in the Seal and Insulate with ENERGY STAR® Program—*Definitions and Testing Requirements for Residential Insulation, Version 1.0*. The insulation products covered by this supplement are defined as "Spray or Pour Foam Insulation."

The requirements for testing laboratory qualifications and product sampling, as well as the specific material and test standards and editions used in this evaluation, are as set forth in the applicable documentation noted in Section 6.0 of the evaluation report.

3.0 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are from the *Definitions and Testing Requirements for Residential Insulation, Version 1.0*, and are applicable to the subject of this report.

3.1 General Definitions

Insulation: Any material mainly used to slow down heat flow. It may be mineral or organic, fibrous, cellular, or reflective (aluminum foil). It may be in rigid, semi-rigid, flexible, or loose-fill form.

Residential Buildings: Single family homes (attached or unattached), multifamily buildings with 4 units or fewer, or multifamily buildings (condominiums, apartments) with 3 stories or less in height above grade.

3.2 Insulation Product Definition

Spray or Pour Foam Insulation: A thermal insulating material that is sprayed or poured (as a gel or foamy liquid) into place, and expands or sets into a cellular foam and cures at the point of installation through a chemical reaction. Foamed materials include, but are not limited to, polyurethane, polyisocyanurate, phenolic and cementitious insulation.

3.3 Insulation Performance Definitions

R-value: The inverse of the time rate of heat flow through a body from one of its bounding surfaces to the other surface for a unit temperature difference between the two surfaces, under steady state conditions, per unit area. For the purposes of the Seal and Insulate with ENERGY STAR program, only Imperial units will be accepted [(h·ft²·°F)/Btu].

Smoke-Development Index: The characteristic of a material to emit smoke when exposed to flame or fire compared to red oak and inorganic cement.

Flame-Spread Index: The characteristic of a material to resist the spreading of flames when exposed to flame or fire compared to red oak and inorganic cement.

3.4 Thermal Resistance:

The WALLTITE® spray-applied foam plastic insulations have thermal resistance *R*-values as noted in Table 1 of [ESR-2642](#), based upon testing.

3.5 Installation

3.5.1 General: The installation of the WALLTITE® spray-applied foam plastic insulations must be in accordance with the requirements set forth in Sections 4.0 and 5.0 (as applicable) of [ESR-2642](#). The insulation is manufactured on-site by spray polyurethane foam applicators meeting the qualification requirements stated in Section 5.5 of [ESR-2642](#). The insulation should not be installed in direct contact with chimneys, flues or heat-producing appliances. See [Figure 7](#) for recommended clearances.

3.5.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): The following personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements are reprinted from the website of the American Chemistry Council (ACC) and deal with Spray Polyurethane Foam Health and Safety (<http://www.spraypolyurethane.org/PPE>):

“PPE for SPF High Pressure Interior Application:

When spraying an SPF two-component high pressure spray polyurethane foam system indoors, sprayers and helpers should wear:

- A NIOSH-approved full face or hood-type supplied air respirator (SAR) (as outlined in your company's Respiratory Protection Program)
- MDI-resistant chemical gloves (e.g., nitrile), or fabric gloves coated in nitrile, neoprene, butyl, or PVC
- Chemically resistant long-sleeve coveralls or chemically resistant full body suit with hood
- MDI-resistant fitted boots/booties”

“Protective Clothing:

The use of appropriate protective clothing is necessary whenever there is possibility of direct contact with SPF chemicals. The appropriate protective clothing varies depending upon the potential for exposure. Applicators and helpers typically wear disposable coveralls to keep spray and mist from contacting skin and clothing. To protect skin, wear PPE in such a manner as to protect all skin (in other words, there should be no exposed skin showing). When not wearing a hood respirator, select a coverall with an attached hood or spray head cover. For tasks where there is a potential for splash, consider a suit coated with an impermeable coating such as PVC and MDI-resistant fitted boots/booties.”

“Gloves:

Gloves made of nitrile, neoprene, butyl or PVC generally provide adequate protection against A-side materials. (See Guidance for the Selection of Protective Clothing for MDI Users, Center for the Polyurethane Industry (CPI) Guidance Document AX178). A-side protection is generally considered adequate to provide B-side protection; however, consult the manufacturer's SDS for specific information about B-side protection.”

“Eye and Face Protection:

Appropriate eye protection helps prevent eye contact from splashes of liquid SPF chemicals, accidental sprays of reacting foam, aerosols and vapors that are likely to be present during spraying, and airborne particulate associated with sanding and grinding operations. The type of eye protection needed depends on the nature of the activity.”

Persons handling liquid SPF chemicals in open containers can protect their eyes by wearing safety goggles or safety goggles in combination with face shields. The use of contact lenses is discouraged.

During application of SPF, eye protection may be provided by virtue of wearing a full-face or hood respirator. OSHA requires that an eyewash* or safety shower be provided in the work area where the eyes or body may be exposed to “injurious corrosive materials.” Consult the SDS for all materials to be used on the job in advance to help you understand whether such materials will be present, and if so, how to comply with applicable OSHA requirements.

“Respiratory Protection:

Engineering controls, such as local exhaust ventilation, can be used to control SPF chemical exposures. Administrative controls, such as work schedules and work practices, are used concurrently to minimize exposure. Respirators are needed when air concentrations continue to exceed occupational exposure limits when engineering and administrative controls are implemented. These limits have been set for a number of SPF chemicals and some common chemicals encountered during SPF application.

Air-purifying respirators (APR) and powered air-purifying respirators (PAPR) are generally appropriate for exterior applications and may be used when spraying polyurethane foam in exterior applications. Supplied air respirators (SAR) are typically used in interior applications. Refer to the NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic (2004) for more information regarding respirator selection.”

Ventilation of the work area is required and should be in accordance with *Ventilation Considerations or Spray Polyurethane Foam: Guidance on Ventilation During Installation of Interior Applications of High-Pressure Spray Polyurethane Foam* as published by the Spray Foam Coalition (SFC) of the Center for the Polyurethanes Industry (CPI). The following statement regarding ventilation of the work area is reprinted from the guidance document:

“Work zone mechanical ventilation during and after SPF installation is designed to prevent workers and others in the area from being exposed to SPF chemicals above recommended or permissible levels. Potential health effects from exposure above recommended levels can range from no effects to slight irritation of the eyes, skin or respiratory system to the development of chronic lung or pulmonary disease depending on the individual person and level and duration of overexposure.”

3.5.3 Occupancy Time after Installation: The re-entry or re-occupancy time shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, which are reprinted on pages 4 and 5 of this certification.

3.5.4 Figures: [Figures 1](#) through [6](#) represent general installations of the WALLTITE[®] spray-applied foam plastic insulations in vented and unvented crawl spaces, the interior of below-grade foundation walls, the exterior of above-grade walls, and in vented and unvented attics. [Figure 7](#) depicts minimum clearances to heat-producing objects. These figures are for illustration purposes only and are not to be construed or used as construction documents.

This supplement expires concurrently with the evaluation report, reissued January 2026.



The Chemical Company

BASF Re-Occupancy Times for Interior Building Spray Applications

Jim Andersen, Marketing Applications Specialist SR 021514

Introduction

The application of spray foam insulation is done through special high pressure spray application equipment, Low pressure application units or single component foams. This document will discuss two part foams field process using high pressure application equipment. When the combination of liquid part A compound and liquid B compound is done to produce either closed cell or open cell spray foam insulation there are potential health hazards during the application. OSHA and other government agencies have established protection requirements for all workers that can be exposed to the chemicals during the spray application. Only trained and properly protected workers are allowed in the spray application areas during the spraying and for a period after the spraying has stopped.

Requirements

The spray area should be posted with keep out WARNING signs before and after spraying. Workers only that are trained and have the necessary personal protection equipment are allowed inside the spray area. All others must be kept out as well as pets. Ventilation of the spray area is to be done incorporating the guidance documents: "Ventilation Guidance for Spray Polyurethane Foam Application," published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), online at <https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/ventilation-guidance-spray-polyurethane-foam-application> and "Good Practices – Engineering Controls and Ventilation," published by the American Chemistry Council's Center for the Polyurethanes Industry, available online at: www.spraypolyurethane.org/GoodPractices#EngineeringControls

The following general requirements must also be followed, Code of Federal Regulations Title 29 CFR §1926.20 Safety and Health Regulations for Construction: General Safety and Health Provisions available online at www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10606

The applicators and building owners should visit www.spraypolyurethane.org and also www.spf.basf.com for up to date information about spray polyurethane foam construction applications before starting projects.

Industry Established Re Occupancy Times

The Spray Foam Industry and government agencies have worked together to establish general guidelines for re occupancy. These can be found at www.spraypolyurethane.org. The general statement of 24 hours for re occupancy times for interior building applications is the general rule BASF suggests for two part high pressure spray.

"Evaluation reports for many types of building products, including SPF insulation, often include the suggested reoccupancy time, which is variable: for an interior application using two-component high-pressure SPF, some manufacturers recommend 24 hours before reoccupancy, and for an interior two-component, low-pressure SPF kit application, some manufacturers recommend a one hour reoccupancy time. Consult the product manufacturer to determine the recommended reoccupancy time for the particular job and SPF in use.

Note: "Exterior applications where the spray application is done to a roof top application or exterior walls and where there is wide open air spaces; the risk control is done by closing off all air intake areas to a building interior, (windows, doors, warning signs and HVAC intake vents). Roof or exterior applications will generally have plenty of ventilation with natural wind as well as massive volumes of space to dissipate the concentration of materials. Therefore, the controls used for interior applications are not generally required, such as added ventilation. The elastomeric roof coatings vary in risks and must be assessed, and the risks evaluated on a job by job and material specific basis by the spray foam applicator company.

BASF Re occupancy Research

BASF, Air Products and Honeywell have conducted proprietary studies for indoor air quality measurements on spray foam applications to retrofit attics. Robert, William, James Andersen, Richard Wood, and Mary Bogdan.

"Ventilation and Re-Occupancy of a Residential Home Sprayed with High Pressure Polyurethane Foam."
Presented at the CPI Technical Conference, September 2012.

This study of three houses where the attic was sealed and ventilated during the spray application has resulted in no chemicals detected within the house at levels greater than those currently assigned levels by government agencies and private chemical manufactures' Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

This particular application process indicates 2 hours after spraying has stopped and ventilation continued that re-occupancy can occur within the homes. The spray foam was done above the sheetrock in non inhabited attic spaces.

BASF continues field monitoring testing as well as supports continued research being done by the American Chemistry Council/Center for the Polyurethane Industries of which we are an active member.

Summary

This information has been provided for use by our spray foam applicators and distributors use. It may also be used to inform end customers who have contracted to have spray foam produced by spray foam applicators to their buildings. It is offered in good faith and believed to present the risks and best industry practices to manage them. Since each field application is different the responsibility rests with spray foam applicators to assess the job risks and control them per the OSHA and other requirements. Technical Questions can be directed to BASF Technical Services 800-706-0712.

Conditioned Crawl Space Detail

BASF Spray Foam application to the inside of a conditioned crawl space.

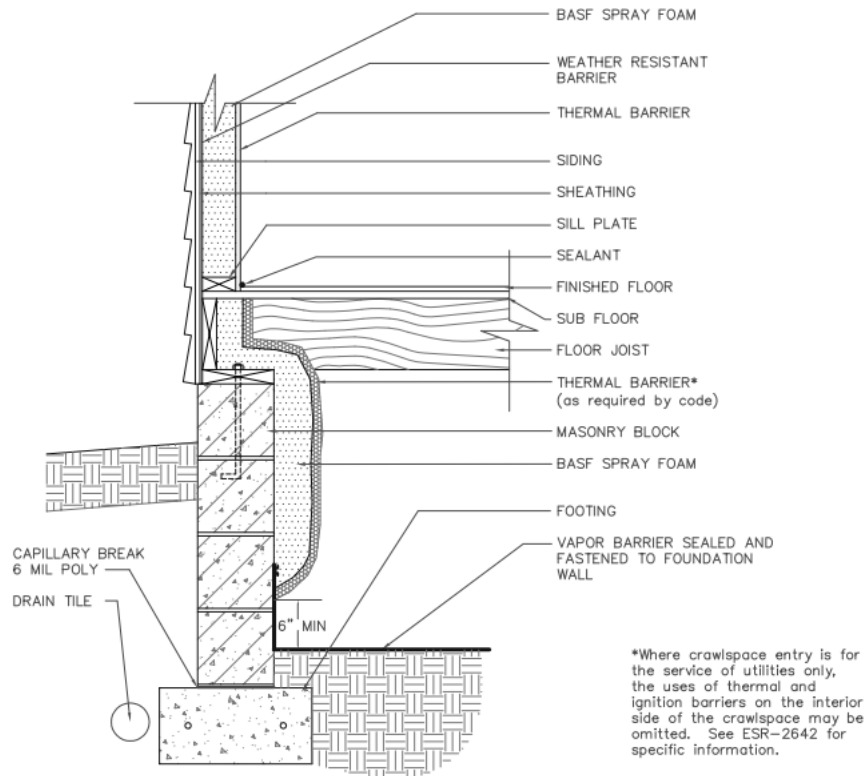


FIGURE 1

Non-Conditioned Crawl Space Detail

BASF Spray Foam applied in a non-conditioned crawl space.

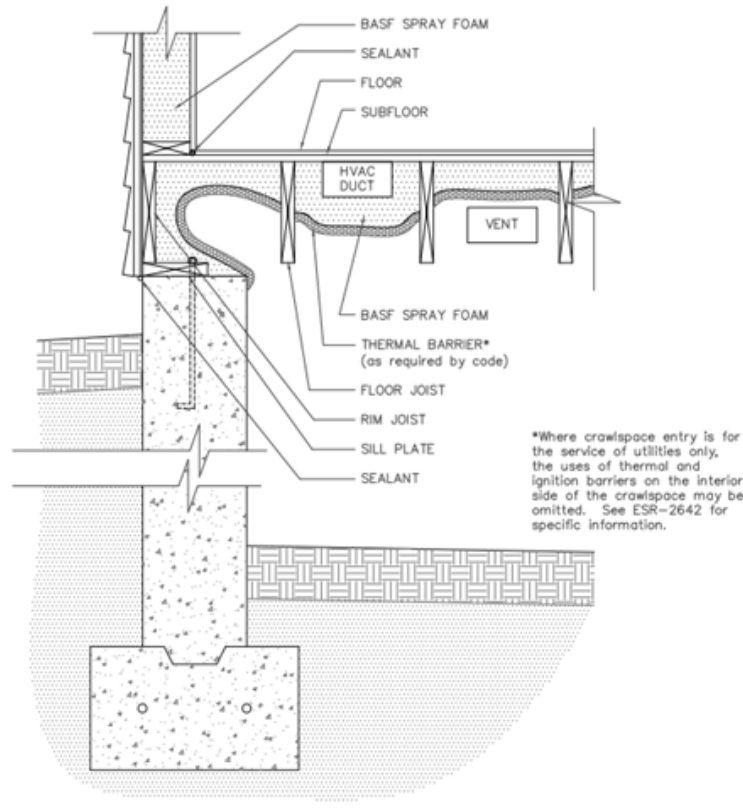


FIGURE 2

Finished Basement Detail

BASF Spray Foam applied in the band/rim joist area and walls of a finished basement

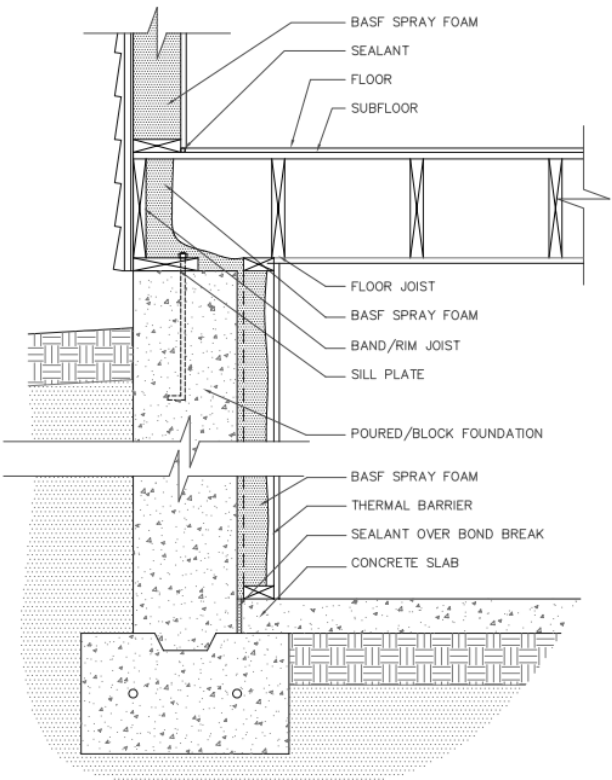
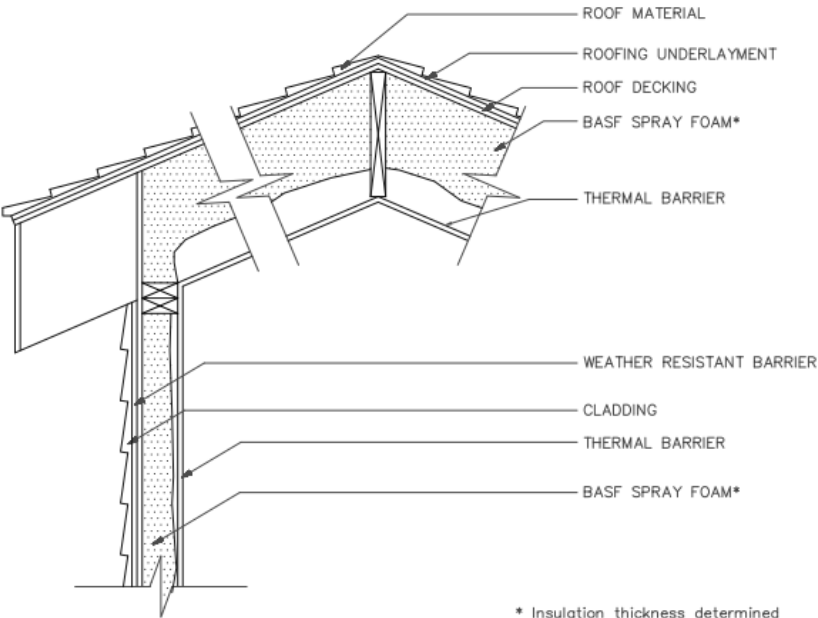


FIGURE 3

Cathedral Ceiling Detail

A cathedral ceiling insulated with BASF Spray Foam.

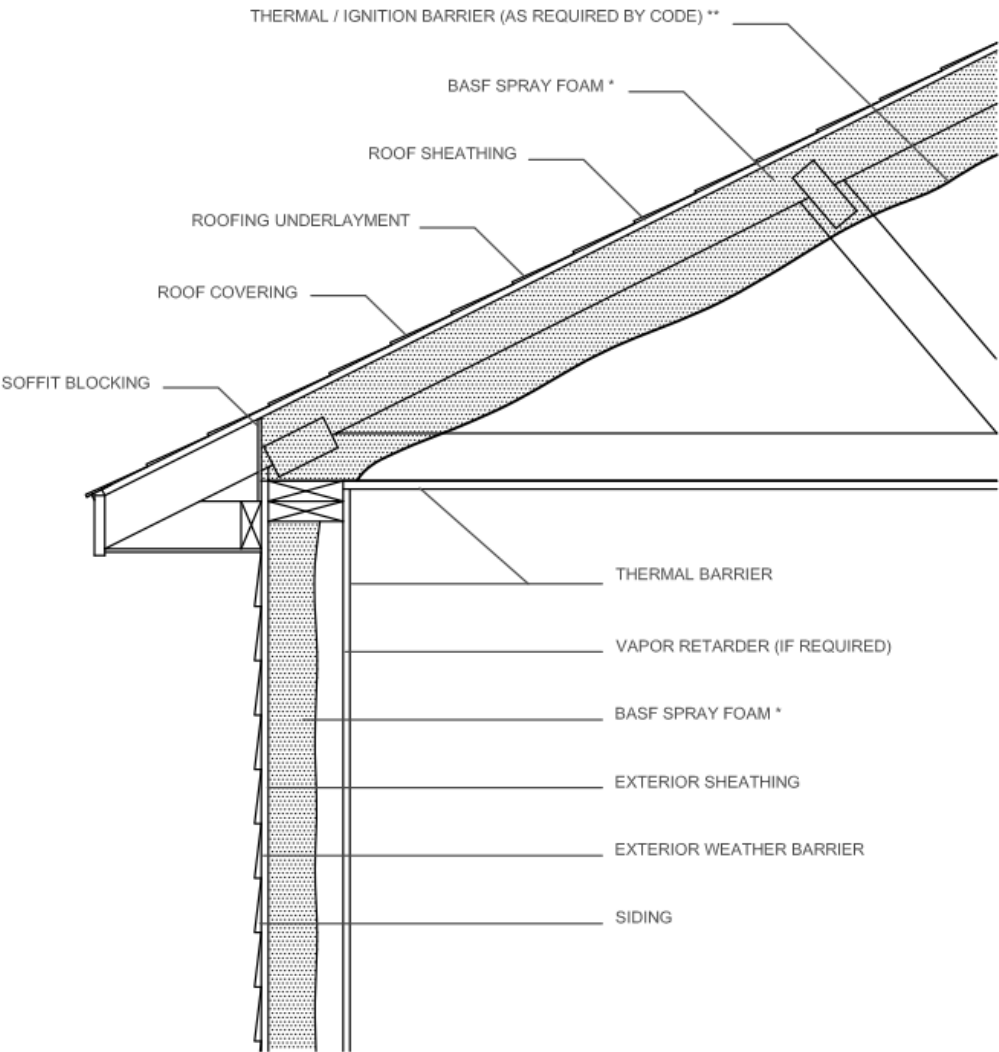


* Insulation thickness determined by IECC requirements and climate zone.
** Unvented roof assemblies shall comply with the requirements found in the IRC section R806.4

FIGURE 4

Unvented Attic Detail

An unvented attic insulated with BASF Spray Foam



*BASF Spray Foam can be used alone, or in combination with other insulation materials. For optimum results, the thickness shall be determine by the insulation requirements of the energy code, and/or the climate zone based upon IRC Section 806.4.

** Consult ESR-2642 for specific information pertaining to alternatives to prescriptive code requirements.

FIGURE 5

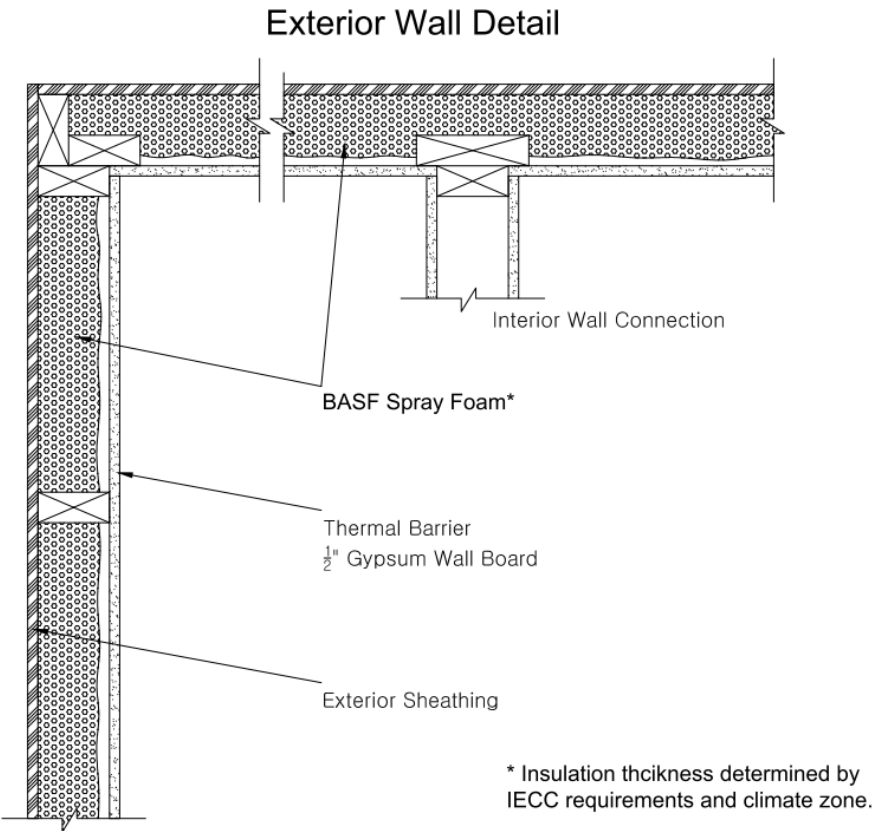


FIGURE 6

Recessed Fixture Detail

The use of a recessed light fixture in conjunction with BASF Spray Foam

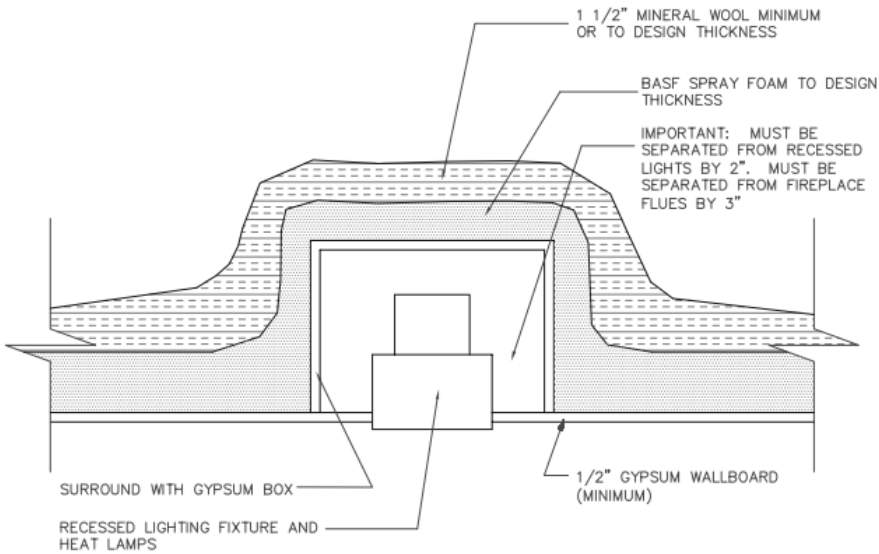


FIGURE 7