Handling and Disposing Drums Containing Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)

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Discussion Topics

- Material safety data sheet (MSDS)
- Drum selection
- Drum transport
- Drum storage
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Procedures for chemical transfer
- Consolidating partial containers
- Handling damaged or bulging containers
- Managing empty containers
- Cleaning up small spills
- Emergency response
Before handling SPF chemicals, refer to the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for important information.
Drum Selection

When selecting drums for SPF chemicals, manufacturers typically select drums meeting DOT Specifications for Packaging, 49 CFR 178, Subparts L and M.
When selecting a vehicle for drum transport, factors to consider include:

• Weight of materials transported
• Weather
• Insurance (liability and environmental)
• Ability of the vehicle to secure all materials transported
Drum Storage

Water/water vapor contamination can cause A-side drums to rupture and can make both the A-side and B-side unusable.

• To help prevent contamination:
  – Store drums indoors when possible
  – Keep drums sealed tightly
Drum Storage

When SPF chemicals are overheated, they can break down to produce various chemicals. Refer to the manufacturer’s literature for information on:

– Appropriate storage temperature
– Potential chemical incompatibilities

Avoid placing chemical drums near a heat source or in direct sunlight to help prevent accidentally heating the chemicals.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment when handling liquid SPF chemicals
- Refer to the MSDS for specific information on the chemicals you are working with
Procedures for Chemical Transfer

• If transferring SPF chemicals from a drum to another container, clean and dry the drum pump before and after filling the container.

• Follow legal requirements regarding drum and container labeling.

• During filling, workers typically vent the day tanks using a desiccant vent to help prevent water vapor contamination during transfer.
Consolidating Partial Containers

• Partial containers of SPF chemicals can be consolidated if they are the same product made by the same manufacturer.

• Reinstalling the bung correctly will help prevent contamination.
Handling Damaged or Bulging Drums

- Drums that have been heated or contaminated with water / water vapor may bulge due to pressure.
- If you notice a drum that is bulging, do not move the drum; contact the manufacturer for immediate assistance.
Managing Empty Containers-Reconditioning and Disposal

Recondition or dispose of drums per applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

- Information on drum reconditioning can be found at [www.reusablepackaging.org](http://www.reusablepackaging.org)

Cleaning up Small Spills

Here are some general considerations that may be helpful when cleaning up a small spill:

- Refer to the MSDS for specific instructions
- Contain and neutralize the spill
- Cover the spill with an absorbent materials
- Collect waste material in a container
- Decontaminate the surface
- Dispose of waste per applicable federal, state, and local regulations
- Large spills may trigger federal, state, or local reporting requirements
A written emergency response may include the following:

- Delegation of authority, emergency notification, and contact information for emergency personnel, including third party responders
- Access restrictions to the response area, typically limited to trained personnel identified in the emergency response plan
- Location of emergency response supplies
- Response procedures, including waste management
Emergency Response

- Large spills may require emergency assistance and reporting to authorities.
- In an emergency, contact CHEMTREC 24/7

CHEMTREC
1-800-424-9300
Thank you!

• For more information, visit www.spraypolyurethane.org.

QUESTIONS?