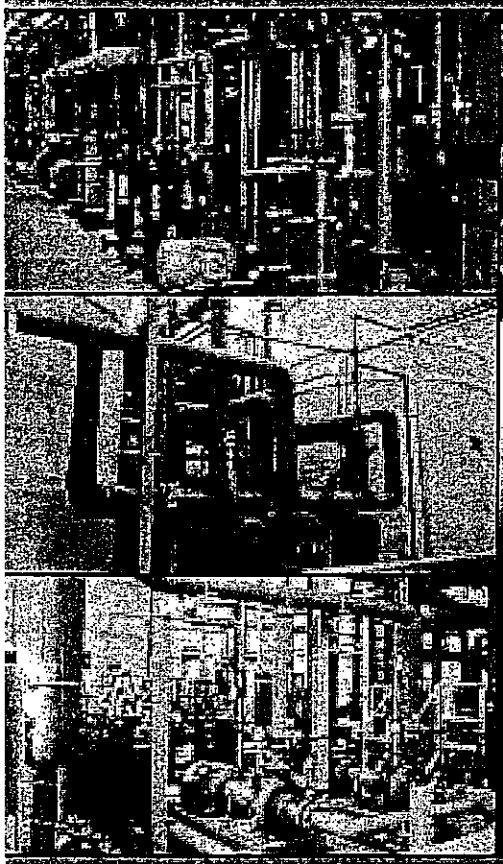
CORZAN™

INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

Chemical Resistance Data



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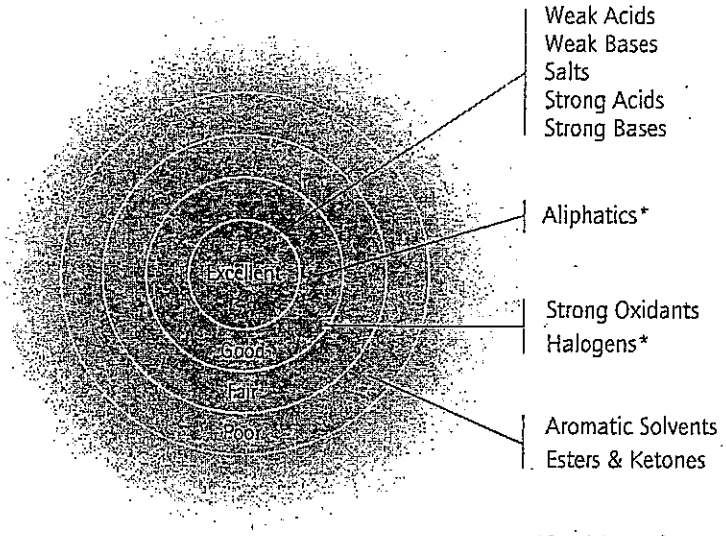
The Specialty Chemicals Innovator™

Corzan™ Industrial Systems



Corzan® CPVC
Chemical Resistance

*Consult Noveon for specific data.

One of the key advantages of Corzan® CPVC is its excellent resistance to a broad range of corrosive environments. By replacing traditional materials with Corzan® CPVC, engineers can extend equipment service life and reduce maintenance, while minimizing process life-cycle costs. This technical report is intended to provide engineers and end-users with guidance as to the suitability of Corzan® industrial piping systems in corrosive applications. In general, Corzan® CPVC is inert to most mineral acids, bases, salts, and aliphatic hydrocarbons, and compares favorably to other non-metals in these chemical environments. Specific use conditions must also be considered since these will determine the chemical resistance of any thermoplastic piping system. Variables that can affect chemical resistance include chemical concentration, temperature, pressure, external stress, and final product quality. Since the number of possible use conditions is so large, the final decision regarding material suitability often must be based on in-service testing. The information contained in this report was developed to include conditions that are most often encountered in industry. CPVC samples were immersed in the particular reagent for at least 90 days at 73°F (23°C) and 180°F (82°C). Changes in weight and tensile strength for each sample were reviewed in conjunction with field experience and information gathered from various sources to develop recommendations shown. Note that these recommendations are based on specific use conditions and may not apply to all situations. For this reason, the final decision regarding material suitability must rest with the end-user. The notes following the chemical resistance chart list specific areas where caution must be used when considering Corzan® CPVC. Additional chemical resistance data will become available as testing of Corzan® CPVC continues. Consult with your product supplier or Noveon for the latest Corzan® CPVC chemical resistance information.

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N.B. Information presented within this report is based on test data and field experience of CPVC manufactured by Noveon and is not intended to reflect the properties found with other suppliers of CPVC materials. To determine if your supplier is using Corzan CPVC, call the Corzan Marketing Department at 888-234-2436.

Chemical Compatibility Case Study

An excellent example of an industrial system's performance in a demanding process application is an installation at Kodak's state-of-the-art lithographic plate manufacturing facility in Colorado. At this facility Kodak manufactures more than 8,000 varieties of lithographic offset printing plates in dimensions up to ten feet long.

To manufacture the plates, large coils of aluminum are unrolled, and one side of the aluminum sheet is chemically treated to provide a grained surface, which is then coated with a light-sensitive photopolymer. After this coating step, the aluminum is cut to the appropriate dimensions and packaged.

The Kodak Story

Prior to the construction of the plate manufacturing facility in 1990, Jim Loomis, Senior Plate Manufacturing Engineer, was faced with many important design decisions. Not only would the piping material have to meet Kodak's high quality standards, but it would have to safely handle the aggressive chemicals used in the plate etching process at temperatures up to 180°F (82°C).

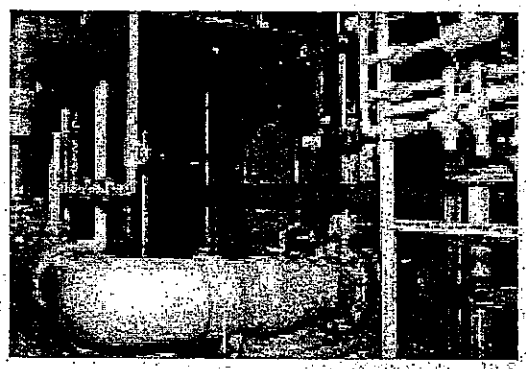
Some of the chemicals used in the process are:

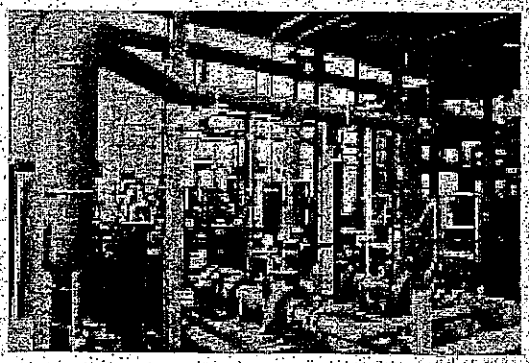
- Caustic Etching Solution
- 30% Nitric Acid
- 50% Sodium Hydroxide

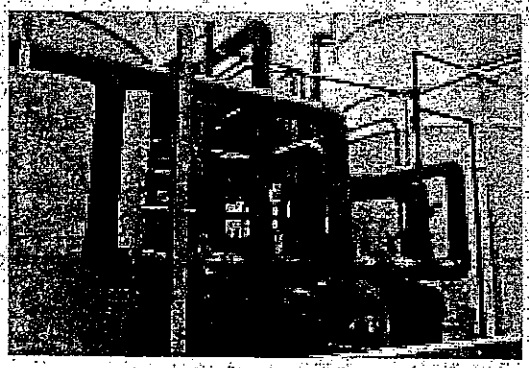
In addition, Jim wanted to specify the system in a single material for design efficiency and quality assurance. The system also had to be available in iron pipe sizes from 1" (25mm) up to 12" (300mm), including a wide variety of piping, fittings and valves.

After a comprehensive materials study, one material, CPVC, was specified for the entire system. Resistance to a variety of harsh chemicals at high temperatures, as well as mechanical strength up to 180°F (82°C) were all key elements in specification decision. Jim was also extremely pleased with the economically-priced process piping and components available from a team of quality manufacturers.

If your next project includes corrosive chemicals, high temperatures, or a wide range of service conditions, think of Corzan Industrial Systems first.







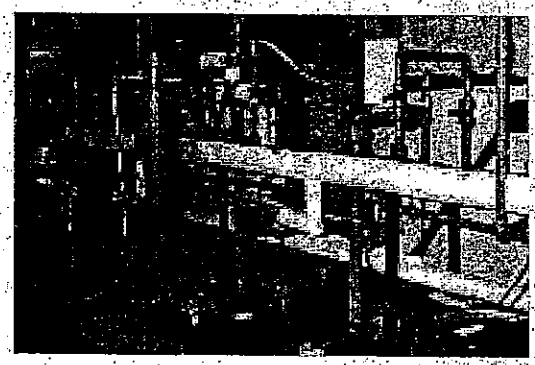


TABLE I – Chemical Resistance of Corzan® CPVC

Reagent	Temperature 73°F (23°C)	Max. Temp. (°F)
Acetaldehyde	N	N
Acetic Acid, up to 10%	R	180
Acetic Acid, greater than 10%	C	C
Acetic Acid, Glacial	N	N
Acetic Anhydride	N	N
Acetone, up to 5%	R	180
Acetone, greater than 5%	C	C
Acetone, pure	N	N
Acetyl Nitrile	N	N
Acrylic Acid	N	N
Acrylonitrile	N	N
Adipic Acid, sat'd in water	R	200
Alcohols	C	C
Allyl Alcohol	C	C
Allyl Chloride	N	N
Alum, all varieties	R	200
Aluminum Acetate	R	200
Aluminum Chloride	R	200
Aluminum Fluoride	R	200
Aluminum Hydroxide	R	200
Aluminum Nitrate	R	200
Aluminum Sulfate	R	200
Amines	N	N
Ammonia	N	N
Ammonium Acetate	R	200
Ammonium Benzoate	R	200
Ammonium Bifluoride	R	200
Ammonium Carbonate	R	200
Ammonium Chloride	R	200
Ammonium Citrate	R	200
Ammonium Dichromate	R	200
Ammonium Fluoride	R	200
Ammonium Hydroxide, 28%	N	N
Ammonium Hydroxide, 10%	N	N
Ammonium Hydroxide, 3%	C	N
Ammonium Nitrate	R	200
Ammonium Persulfate	R	200
Ammonium Phosphate	R	C
Ammonium Sulfamate	R	200
Ammonium Sulfate	R	200
Ammonium Sulfide	R	200
Ammonium Thiocyanate	R	200
Ammonium Tartrate	R	200
Amyl Acetate	N	N
Amyl Alcohol	C	C
Amyl Chloride	N	N
Aniline	N	N
Antimony Trichloride	R	200
Aqua Regia	R	N
Aromatic Hydrocarbons	N	N
Arsenic Acid	R	–
Barium Carbonate	R	200
Barium Chloride	R	200
Barium Hydroxide	R	200
Barium Nitrate	R	200
Barium Sulfate	R	200
Barium Sulfide	R	200
Beer	R	200
Beet Sugar Liquors	R	200
Benzaldehyde	R	N
Benzene	N	N
Benzoic Acid, sat'd in water	R	N
Benzyl Alcohol	N	N
Benzyl Chloride	N	N
Bismuth Carbonate	R	200
Black Liquor	R	200
Bleach, household (5% Cl)	R	200
Bleach, industrial (15% Cl)	R	200
Borax	R	200
Boric Acid	R	200
Brine Acid	R	200
Bromine	N	N
Bromine, aqueous, sat'd	R	200
Bromobenzene	N	N
Bromotoluene	N	N
Butanol	C	C
Butyl Acetate	N	N
Butyl Carbitol	N	N
Butyl Cellosolve	N	N
Butyric Acid, up to 1%	R	180
Butyric Acid, greater than 1%	C	C
Butyric Acid, pure	N	N
Cadmium Acetate	R	200
Cadmium Chloride	R	200
Cadmium Sulfate	R	200
Calcium Acetate	R	200
Calcium Bisulfide	R	200
Calcium Bisulfite	R	200
Calcium Carbonate	R	200
Calcium Chlorate	R	200
Calcium Chloride	R	200
Calcium Hydroxide	R	200
Calcium Hypochlorite	R	200
Calcium Nitrate	R	200
Calcium Oxide	R	200
Calcium Sulfate	R	200
Cane Sugar Liquors	R	200
Caprolactam	N	N
Caprolactone	N	N
Carbitol	N	N
Carbon Dioxide	R	200
Carbon Disulfide	N	N
Carbon Monoxide	R	200
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	N
Carbonic Acid	R	200
Castor Oil	C	C
Caustic Potash	R	180
Caustic Soda	R	180
Cellosolve, all types	N	N
Chloric Acid	R	180
Chlorinated Solvents	N	N
Chlorinated water (hypochlorite)	R	200
Chlorine, dry gas	N	N
Chlorine, liquid	N	N
Chlorine, trace in air	R	200
Chlorine, wet gas	N	N
Chlorine dioxide	C	C
Chlorine water, sat'd	R	200
Chlorobenzene	N	N
Chloroform	N	N
Chromic Acid, 40% (conc.)	R	180
Chromium Nitrate	R	200
Citric Acid	R	200
Citrus Oils	N	N
Coconut Oil	N	N
Copper Acetate	R	200
Copper Carbonate	R	200
Copper Chloride	R	200
Copper Cyanide	R	200
Copper Fluoride	R	200
Copper Nitrate	R	200
Copper Sulfate	R	200
Corn Oil	N	N
Corn Syrup	R	200
Cottonseed Oil	N	N
Creosote	N	N
Cresol	N	N
Crotonaldehyde	N	N
Cumene	N	N
Cupric Fluoride	R	200
Cupric Sulfate	R	200
Cuprous Chloride	R	200
Cyclohexane	N	N
Cyclohexanol	N	N
Cyclohexanone	N	N
Detergents	C	C
Dextrin	R	200
Dextrose	R	200
Dibutyl Phthalate	N	N
Dibutyl Ethyl Phthalate	N	N
Dichlorobenzene	N	N
Dichloroethylene	N	N
Diethylamine	N	N
Diethyl Ether	N	N
Dill Oil	N	N
Dimethylformamide	N	N
Dioctyl Phthalate	R	200
Distilled Water	R	200
EDTA, Tetrasodium	R	200
Esters	N	N
Ethanol, up to 5%	R	180
Ethanol, greater than 5%	C	C
Ethers	N	N
Ethyl Acetate	N	N
Ethyl Acrylate	N	N
Ethyl Benzene	N	N
Ethyl Chloride	N	N
Ethyl Ether	N	N
Ethylene Bromide	N	N
Ethylene Chloride	N	N
Ethylene Diamine	N	N
Ethylene Glycol, up to 50%	R	180
Ethylene Glycol, greater than 50%	C	C
Ethylene Oxide	N	N
Ferric Chloride	R	200
Ferric Hydroxide	R	200
Ferric Nitrate	R	200
Ferric Sulfate	R	200
Ferrous Chloride	R	200
Ferrous Hydroxide	R	200
Ferrous Sulfate	R	200
Fluorine gas	N	N
Fluosilicic Acid, 30%	R	180
Formaldehyde	N	N
Formic Acid, up to 25%	R	180
Formic Acid, greater than 25%	C	N
Freons	C	C
Fructose	R	200
Gasoline	N	N
Glucose	R	200
Glycerine	R	200
Glycol Ethers	N	N
Green Liquor	R	200
Halocarbon Oils	N	N
Heptane	C	–
Hydrazine	N	N
Hydrochloric Acid	R	180
Hydrochloric Acid, 36% (conc.)	R	180
Hydrofluoric Acid, 3%	R	C
Hydrofluoric Acid, 48%	C	C
Hydrofluosilicic Acid, 30%	R	180
Hydrogen Peroxide, 50%	R	–
Hydrogen Sulfide, Aqueous	R	180
Hypochlorous Acid	R	180
Isopropanol	C	C
Ketones	N	N
Kraft Liquors	R	200
Lactic Acid, 25%	R	200
Lactic Acid, 85% (Full Strength)	R	C
Lead Acetate	R	200
Lead Chloride	R	200
Lead Nitrate	R	200
Lead Sulfate	R	200
Lemon Oil	N	N
Limonene	N	N
Linseed Oil	N	N
Lithium Chloride	R	200
Lithium Sulfate	R	200
Lubricating Oil, ASTM 1, 2, 3	N	N
Magnesium Carbonate	R	200
Magnesium Chloride	R	200
Magnesium Citrate	R	200
Magnesium Fluoride	R	200
Magnesium Hydroxide	R	200
Magnesium Salts, inorganic	R	200
Magnesium Nitrate	R	200
Magnesium Oxide	R	200
Magnesium Sulfate	R	200
Maleic Acid, 50%	R	180
Manganese Sulfate	R	200
Mercuric Chloride	R	200
Mercuric Cyanide	R	200
Mercuric Sulfate	R	200
Mercurous Nitrate	R	200
Mercury	R	180
Methane	N	N
Silicone Oil	R	180
Methanol, up to 10%	R	180
Methanol, greater than 10%	C	C
Methanol, pure	N	N
Methyl Cellosolve	N	N
Methyl Chloride	N	N
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	N	N
Methyl Formate	N	N
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	N	N
Methyl Methacrylate	N	N
Methylamine	N	N
Methylene Chloride	N	N
Mineral Oil	R	–
Monoethanolamine	N	N
Motor Oil	R	–
Muriatic Acid	R	180
Naphthalene	N	N
Nickel Acetate	R	200
Nickel Chloride	R	200
Nickel Nitrate	R	200
Nickel Sulfate	R	200
Nitric Acid, up to 25%	R	150
Nitric Acid, 25-35%	R	130
Nitric Acid, 70%	R	105
Nitrobenzene	N	N
n-Octanol	C	N
Oils, edible	N	N
Oils, Sour Crude	N	N
Oleum	N	N
Olive Oil	N	N
Oxalic Acid, Sat'd	R	170
Oxygen	R	180
Ozonized water	R	200
Palm Oil	N	N
Paraffin	R	180
Peanut Oil	N	N
Perchloric Acid, 10%	R	–
Phenylhydrazine	N	N
Phosphoric Acid	R	180
Phosphorus Trichloride	N	N
Picric Acid	N	N
Pine Oil	N	N
Plating Solutions	R	180
Polyethylene Glycol	N	N
Potash	R	200
Potassium Acetate	R	200
Potassium Bicarbonate	R	200
Potassium Bichromate	R	200
Potassium Bisulfate	R	200
Potassium Borate	R	200
Potassium Bromate	R	200
Potassium Bromide	R	200
Potassium Carbonate	R	200
Potassium Chlorate	R	200
Potassium Chloride	R	200
Potassium Chromate	R	200
Potassium Cyanide	R	200
Potassium Dichromate	R	200
Potassium Ferricyanide	R	200
Potassium Ferrocyanide	R	200
Potassium Fluoride	R	200
Potassium Hydroxide	R	200
Potassium Hypochlorite	R	200
Potassium Iodide	R	200
Potassium Nitrate	R	200
Potassium Perborate	R	180
Potassium Perchlorate, sat'd	R	180
Potassium Permanganate, sat'd	R	180
Potassium Persulfate, sat'd	R	–
Potassium Phosphate	R	200
Potassium Sulfate	R	200
Potassium Sulfite	R	200
Potassium Tripolyphosphate	R	200
Propanol, up to 0.5%	R	180
Propanol, greater than 0.5%	C	C
Propionic Acid, up to 2%	R	180
Propionic Acid, greater than 2%	C	C
Propionic Acid, pure	N	N
Propylene Dichloride	N	N
Propylene Glycol, up to 25%	R	180
Propylene Glycol, greater than 25%	C	C
Propylene Oxide	N	N
Pyridine	N	N
Sea Water	R	200
Silicic Acid	R	–
Silicone Oil	R	–
Silver Chloride	R	200
Silver Cyanide	R	200
Silver Nitrate	R	200
Silver Sulfate	R	200
Soaps	R	200
Sodium Acetate	R	200
Sodium Aluminate	R	200
Sodium Arsenate	R	200
Sodium Benzoate	R	200
Sodium Bicarbonate	R	200
Sodium Bichromate	R	200
Sodium Bisulfate	R	200
Sodium Bisulfite	R	200
Sodium Borate	R	200
Sodium Bromide	R	200
Sodium Carbonate	R	200
Sodium Chlorate	R	200
Sodium Chloride	R	200
Sodium Chloride, 26%	R	200
Sodium Chromate	R	200
Sodium Cyanide	R	200
Sodium Dichromate	R	200
Sodium Ferricyanide	R	200
Sodium Ferrocyanide	R	200
Sodium Fluoride	R	200
Sodium Formate	R	200
Sodium Hydroxide	R	180
Sodium Hypochlorite	R	200
Sodium Iodide	R	200
Sodium Metaphosphate	R	200
Sodium Nitrate	R	200
Sodium Nitrite	R	200
Sodium Perborate	R	180
Sodium Perchlorate	R	180
Sodium Phosphate	R	200
Sodium Silicate	R	200
Sodium Sulfate	R	200
Sodium Sulfide	R	200
Sodium Sulfite	R	200
Sodium Thiosulfate	R	200
Sodium Tripolyphosphate	R	200
Soybean Oil	N	N
Stannic Chloride	R	200
Stannous Chloride	R	200
Stannous Sulfate	R	200
Starch	R	200
Stearic Acid	R	–
Strontium Chloride	R	200
Styrene	N	N
Sugar	R	200
Sulfamic Acid	R	180
Sulfur	R	–
Sulfuric Acid, (see page 7)		
Sulfuric Acid, Fuming	N	N
Sulfuric Acid, 98%	R	125
Sulfuric Acid, 85%	R	170
Sulfuric Acid, 80%	R	180
Sulfuric Acid, 50%	R	180
Tall Oil	C	C
Tannic Acid, 30%	R	–
Tartaric Acid	R	–
Terpenes	N	N
Tetrahydrofuran	N	N
Tetrasodiumpyrophosphate	R	200
Texanol	N	N
Thionyl Chloride	N	N
Toluene	N	N
Tributyl Phosphate	N	N
Trichloroethylene	N	N
Trisodium Phosphate	R	200
Turpentine	N	N
Urea	R	180
Urine	R	200
Vegetable Oils	N	N
Vinegar	R	200
Vinyl Acetate	N	N
Water, Deionized	R	200
Water, Demineralized	R	200
Water, Distilled	R	200
Water, Salt	R	200
Water, Swimming Pool	R	200
WD-40	C	C
White Liquor	R	200
Xylene	N	N
Zinc Acetate	R	200
Zinc Carbonate	R	200
Zinc Chloride	R	200
Zinc Nitrate	R	200
Zinc Sulfate	R	200

R = Recommended. N = Not recommended. C = Caution, further testing suggested. – = Suspect with certain stress levels. Incomplete data. N.B. Given percentages are by weight.

Noted Caution Areas for CPVC

CPVC is not recommended for use with most polar organic materials including various solvents i.e., chlorinated or aromatic hydrocarbons, esters, or ketones.

Resistance of CPVC to certain other fluid mixtures such as fuel oils with moderate aromatic content cannot be determined on basis of immersion testing alone. Actual use data must be obtained.

There are a number of similarities in chemical resistance between PVC and CPVC materials. However, one must exercise caution when comparing the chemical resistance properties of CPVC to those of PVC, which are not always the same.

CPVC test samples exposed while under stress to surfactants, certain oils, or grease have shown signs of environmental stress cracking. Environmental stress cracking is a situation in which the manufactured pipe or fittings are weakened by contact with certain chemicals and cracks are propagated by external stresses. External stresses include not only the known pressure stress on a system but also stresses from sources such as expansion and installation. When CPVC is intended for use in handling such chemicals, special consideration should be taken during design and installation to avoid unusual stresses in the piping system, or advance testing of the chemical in simulated use conditions is strongly suggested.

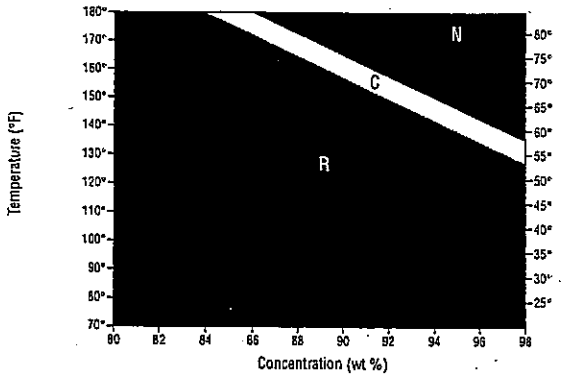
Certain organic solvents which are soluble with water, such as alcohols, may safely be handled below a certain concentration. Many of these limiting concentrations are noted in Table 1. Solvents which are insoluble in water, such as aromatics, will be absorbed by the piping over time, even when they are present at very low levels in the water. This will lead to a decreased service life expectancy for the system.

The full hydrostatic pressure rating of the pipe may not apply to the entire range of temperature and concentration designated as "recommended".

CPVC is not recommended for fuming acid service.

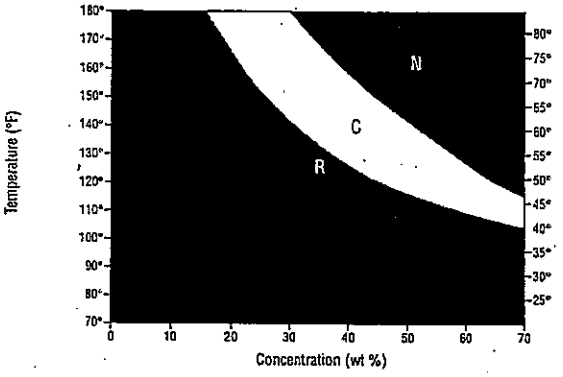
Contact your piping supplier or Noveon for consultation and/or the latest chemical resistance information.

Chemical Resistance of Corzan® CPVC to Sulfuric Acid



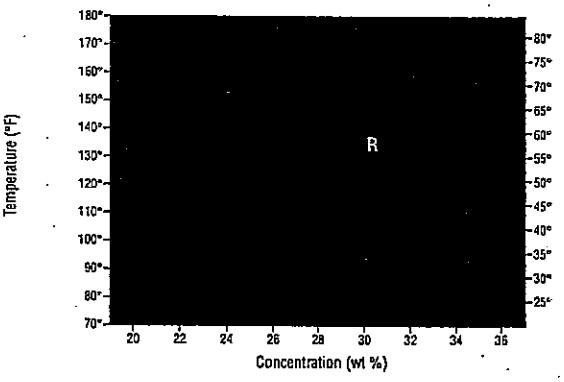
R: Recommended
C: Caution
N: Not Recommended

Chemical Resistance of Corzan® CPVC to Nitric Acid



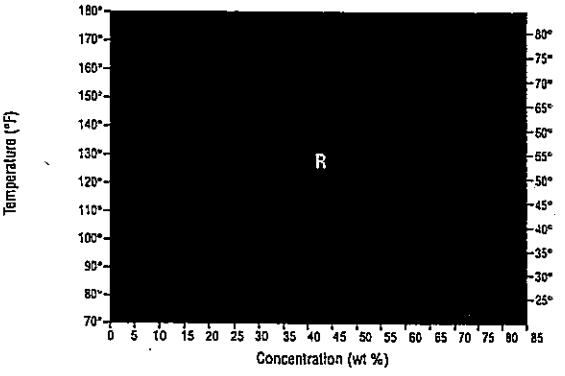
R: Recommended
C: Caution
N: Not Recommended

Chemical Resistance of Corzan® CPVC to Hydrochloric Acid



R: Recommended
C: Caution
N: Not Recommended

Chemical Resistance of Corzan® CPVC to Phosphoric Acid



R: Recommended
C: Caution
N: Not Recommended

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Design, Specification, & Installation

Chemical Compatibility

Updated: November 29

Supercedes: August 16

Corzan® Pipe & Fittings

CPVC domestic water, fire sprinkler, and industrial piping systems have been used successfully f more than 40 years in new construction, re-pipe and repair. CPVC products are ideally suited for applications due to their outstanding corrosion resistance. Occasionally, however, CPVC and PVC be damaged by contact with chemicals found in some construction products (and site preparatio Reasonable care needs to be taken to insure that products coming into contact with CPVC syster chemically compatible. Noveon recommends that chemical compatibility with CPVC be confirmed the manufacturer of the product in contact with CPVC piping systems. If chemical compatibility v CPVC is in question, Noveon recommends isolating the suspect product from contact with CPVC fittings.

The following products have been shown to be **UNACCEPTABLE** for (unprotected use) contact v CPVC systems. Chemically incompatible products are added to this list as they are brought to ou attention. A product's absence from this list does not imply or insure CPVC chemical compatibilit **ALWAYS CHECK THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATION IN THIS REGARI**

UNACCEPTABLE PRODUCTS - Do Not Use

CATEGORY	COMPANY	PRODUCT
Caulks	OSI Sealants	Polyseamseal Tub & Tile Adhesive Caulk
	(Dartworth Company)	Polyseamseal All Purpose Adhesive Caul
	(Ohio Sealants)	Pro Series PC-158 Caulk
	John Wagner Associates	Grabber Acoustical Sealant GSCS
	White Lightning	3006 All Purpose Adhesive Caulk
Fire Stopping Systems	3M	Fire Barrier 2003 Silicone
		Fire Barrier CP25WB+
	Flame Stop	Flame Stop V
	Proset	Proseal Plug, Black
		Proseal Plug, Red
Leak Detector	Federal Process Co.	Gasoila Leak Tech*

		*Gasoila Leak Tech Gold **is** FlowGuard Gold®, BlazeMaster®, and Corzan® CPVC compatible.
Miscellaneous	WD40	WD40 lubricant
	Victaulic	Silicone Pipe Lubricant
		Peppermint Oil
		Roofing Tar
		Vaseline
		Vegetable Oils
Pipe Clamp	LSP Specialty Products	Acousto Clamp, Acousto-Plumb System
	Naylon Products	Naylon vinyl-coated wire pipe hangers
Pipe Tape	Christy's	Pipe Wrap Tape
	Pro Pak, Inc.	Pipe wrap tape (black)
	Pasco	All Weather PVC Pipe Wrap
	Wonder	No. 413 Pipe Wrap Tape
Thread Sealants	Allied Rubber & Gasket Company (ARGCO)	Super Dope
	Anti-Seize Technology	TFE Paste
	Devcon	Super Lock Hi-Strength, Stud Lock Grac 2271
	General Sealant	GS-600
	G.F. Thompson Co., Ltd.	Masters™ Pro-Dope™ with Teflon®
	Hercules	Brush-on/Blue Block
	Hernon Mfg. Inc.	Powerseal #932
	JC Whitlam Mfg. Co.	Seal Unyte Thread & Gasket Sealer
	Jet Lube, Inc.	Jet Lube V-2
	Jomar	Tighter-than-Tite
	Locktite	Threadlocker 242
	Lyn-Car Products Ltd.	Proseal
	National Starch & Chemical, Permabond Division	Permabond LH-050 Permabond LH-054
	Permatex Company, Inc.	Permatex 14H
	Rule	High Performance Teflon Thread Sealing Compound
	Saf-T-Lok Chemcial	Saf-T-Lok TPS Anaerobic Adhesive/Seal Industrial Grade TPS
	Swagelock Company	SWAK

TERMITICIDES & INSECTICIDES

- When performing installations underslab or where the presence of insecticides or termitici likely, care should be taken to isolate CPVC pipe from direct contact with heavy concentra of these chemicals. Vinyl piping materials such as PVC or CPVC may be damaged when termiticides or insecticides are injected into the annular space between the pipe wall and sleeving material trapping the termiticide against the pipe wall. Termiticide applications p label instructions in an open-air environment, such as slab pretreat applications, should n pose a problem. However, puddling of termiticides on or near CPVC pipe may cause failur areas where puddling is more likely, such as areas near tub boxes and retreat application extra care should be taken to avoid puddling of termiticides. Exercising caution and comm sense will prevent installation problems. For more information, review your manufacturer installation guide.

- Additional precautions need to be taken when retreat applications are required. Termiticic retreatment is usually required when the concrete slab has been broken to relocate a pipe following recommendations should followed in retreat applications:
  - Remove all the plastic barrier material that was installed prior to the initial concrete pou the area to be retreated. Do not reinstall the plastic barrier material.
  - After the pipe has been relocated, the soil should be pretreated before it is placed in hol around the pipe. Do not apply termiticide directly to the retreat area.
  - Termiticides that contain cypermethrin should not be used in retreat applications.

- In situations where sleeving is required, the pipe should be protected with a compatible sleeving material extending at least 12" above and below the soil. The top of the sleeving should be securely taped to the pipe with a compatible tape product. Backfill over underg piping prior to termiticide spraying.

NOTE:

- Noveon recommends Teflon® tape as the preferred thread sealant.

- Noveon also publishes a more complete listing covering application of individual compour This may be found in the Noveon Chemical Resistance Chart for CPVC Piping Products. Tl user is also encouraged to compare data from the individual product's MSDS to the publi: Chemical Resistance Chart.

- Prolonged direct contact with flexible wire and cable that ulitize insulation containing plasticizers is not recommended. Section 334.30 of the National Electric Code (2002 Editi requires wire and cable to be secured by staples, cable ties, straps, or hangers. Air ducts pipes and ceiling grid are not acceptable supports for wire and cable.

- HVAC applications - Some heat exchangers or condenser coils may contain residual oils f the manufacturing process which can cause cracking of CPVC. Caution should be exercise

when installing CPVC in combination hot water/air heating units or as condensate drain li for air conditioning systems. Confirm the compatibility of CPVC with the residual oils prio installation. The interior of heat exchangers or the exterior of condenser coils may be thoroughly flushed with mild detergent solution to remove incompatible oils prior to pipin installation. A rinse with clean water to completely clean the system is advisable as a fin flushing.

- Primers, cleaners, and solvent cements containing appreciable amounts of acetone may rapid environmental stress cracking of CPVC metal insert parts during installation at free temperatures. Contact your primer/cleaner/solvent cement manufacturer for more inform or recommendation of alternatives.

- When CPVC pipe is installed in kitchen areas the pipe must be protected from contact wit grease or cooking oils. Consideration must be given to not only protecting the pipe from contact with grease or oil as well as contact that may occur from airborne grease or oil.

- When performing repairs to leaks in existing systems, care should be taken to isolate CP pipe from direct contact with heavy concentrations of fungicide products which may be a during cleanup of water damage. Vinyl piping materials such as PVC or CPVC may be dar by fungicides when fungicides are sprayed on surrounding drywall and wood framing to prevent the growth of mold and mildew in the affected area. Common sense precautions prevent problems with repairs to existing systems. When repairs are made to an existing system, and the possibility exists that fungicides will be applied to treat damp drywall an wood framing surrounding the repair site, exposed piping should be sleeved with a comp plastic sleeving or pipe insulation material to prevent direct contact of the fungicide with plumbing system.

Please click on the following links for information on specific chemicals.

Chemical Resistance Table
Common Acids Only
Common Bases Only

Download Corzan® CPVC Chemical Resistance Brochure in p