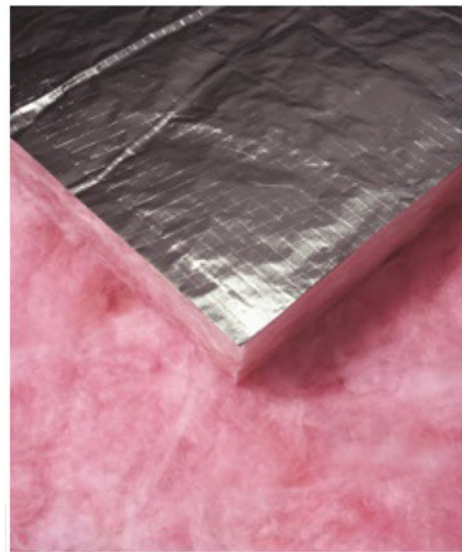




EPD Transparency Summary

Owens Corning



COMPANY NAME

PRODUCT TYPE

PRODUCT NAME

PRODUCT DEFINITION

PRODUCT CATEGORY RULE (PCR)

CERTIFICATION PERIOD

DECLARATION NUMBER

Building Envelope Thermal Insulation

EcoTouch® Flame Spread 25 Insulation

EcoTouch® Flame Spread 25 FIBERGLAS™ Insulation with PureFiber® Technology is a light density, flexible batt, with a factory applied facing that has an assured low flame spread. The FSK (foil-scrim-kraft), shown by the image, and light reflective white PSK (polypropylene-scrim-kraft) facings act as vapor retarders, and provide a neat, finished appearance.

Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v1.2

June 13, 2014 - June 13, 2019

4786077032.102.1

LIFECYCLE IMPACT CATEGORIES

The environmental impacts listed below were assessed throughout the product's lifecycle – including raw material extraction, transportation, manufacturing, packaging, use, and disposal at end of life.

	ATMOSPHERE			WATER		EARTH	
	<p>Global Warming Potential refers to long-term changes in global weather patterns – including temperature and precipitation – that are caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Ozone Depletion Potential is the destruction of the stratospheric ozone layer, which shields the earth from ultraviolet radiation that's harmful to life, caused by human-made air pollution.</p>	<p>Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential happens when sunlight reacts with hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds, to produce a type of air pollution known as smog.</p>	<p>Acidification Potential is the result of human-made emissions and refers to the decrease in pH and increase in acidity of oceans, lakes, rivers, and streams – a phenomenon that pollutes groundwater and harms aquatic life.</p>	<p>Eutrophication Potential occurs when excessive nutrients cause increased algae growth in lakes, blocking the underwater penetration of sunlight needed to produce oxygen and resulting in the loss of aquatic life.</p>	<p>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Elements) refers to the reduction of available non-renewable resources, such as metals and gases, that are found on the periodic table of elements, due to human activity.</p>	<p>Depletion of Abiotic Resources (Fossil Fuels) refers to the decreasing availability of non-renewable carbon-based compounds, such as oil and coal, due to human activity.</p>
TRACI	1.05 kg CO2 eq	4.67 E-8 kg CFC-11 eq	6.71 E-2 kg O3 eq	0.351 mol H+ eq	1.24 E-3 kg N eq		
CML							

FUNCTIONAL UNIT 1 m2 of insulation material with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance RSI = 1 m2•K/W and with a building service life of 60 years





MATERIAL CONTENT

Material content measured to 1%.

COMPONENT	MATERIAL	AVAILABILITY	MASS%	ORIGIN
Glass Batch	Cullet	Non-renewable, recycle material	25-75%	North America
Glass Batch	Sand	Renewable	8-25%	North America
Glass Batch	Borates	Non-renewable	10-30%	Global
Glass Batch	Soda Ash	Non-renewable	0.5-6%	North America
Glass Batch	Other Oxides	Non-renewable	1-3%	North America
Glass Batch	Limestone	Non-renewable	0-5%	North America
Binder	Carbohydrate Polyol	Renewable	2-10%	North America
Binder	Polycarboxylic Acid	Renewable	1-6%	North America
Binder	Cure Accelerator	Non-renewable	0.2-2%	North America
Binder	Vegetable Oil	Renewable	0-3.5%	North America
Binder	Pink Colorant	Non-renewable	0.1-0.3%	North America
Binder	Emulsifier	Renewable	0.1-0.3%	North America

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

PRE-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	22%
POST-CONSUMER RECYCLED CONTENT	36%
VOC EMISSIONS	GREENGUARD GOLD
WATER CONSUMPTION	24.15 kg/m ²

ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY	16.7%	3.35 MJ
NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY	83.3%	16.70 MJ

MANUFACTURER CONTACT INFO

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RECYCLING OR REUSE

At this time, there are no formal end-of-life recycling programs for fiberglass insulation.

STANDARDS

ASTM C518 - 10
ASTM C665 - 12

CERTIFICATIONS

