



ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION

In accordance with ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017

SmartEPD-2023-003-0012-01

Fiberglass Board

Date of Issue:
Jul 14, 2023

Expiration:
Jul 14, 2028

Last updated:
Jul 14, 2023

Insulation Institute.
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General Information

EPD Holder:

NAIMA

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| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Product Name: | Fiberglass Board |
| Functional Unit: | 1 m2 with average thermal resistance-Rsi-1 m2K/W |
| Declaration Number: | SmartEPD-2023-003-0012-01 |
| Date of Issue: | July 14, 2023 |
| Expiration: | July 14, 2028 |
| Last updated: | July 14, 2023 |
| EPD Scope: | Cradle to gate with other options A1 – A3, A4, A5, C1, C2, C3, C4 |
| Market(s) of Applicability: | North America |

Reference Standards

Core PCR:

UL PCR for Building-Related Products and Services Part A v.3.1, ISO 21930:2017

Date of issue: March 05, 2018

Sub-category PCR:

UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products v.2

Date of issue: April 10, 2018

Valid until: April 11, 2024

Sub-category PCR review panel:

Contact Smart EPD for more information.

General Program Instructions:

Smart EPD General Program Instructions v.1.0, November 2022

Verification Information

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Verification:

Independent critical review of the LCA and data, according to ISO 14044 and ISO 14071:

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Independent external verification of EPD, according to ISO 14025 and reference PCR(s):

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Limitations, Liability, and Ownership

Comparison of the environmental performance of Building Envelope Thermal Insulation using EPD information shall be based on the product's use and impacts at the building level, and therefore EPDs may not be used for comparability purposes when not considering the building energy use phase as instructed under this PCR. Full conformance with the PCR for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation allows EPD comparability only when all stages of a life cycle have been considered. However, variations and deviations are possible. Example of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

Organization Information

The North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) is the association for North American manufacturers of fiberglass, rock wool, and slag wool insulation products. NAIMA promotes energy efficiency and environmental preservation through the use of fiberglass insulation and encourages the safe production and use of these materials.

Product Description

Product Identification

Fiberglass board insulation is produced with ranging R-values. Fiberglass is inorganic and noncombustible. In addition, the fibers will not rot or absorb moisture and do not support the growth of mildew, mold, or fungus.

The following fiberglass insulation products are covered by this environmental product declaration:

- Heavy density fiberglass board
- Light density fiberglass board

Product Specification

Fiberglass board insulation is an effective insulation and meets the requirements of ASTM E84, ASTM E970, ASTM E96, ASTM C1104, ASTM C1304, ASTM C612, ASTM C1338

Product Information

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Functional Unit: | 1 m2 with average thermal resistance- Rsi-1 m2K/W |
| Mass: | 2.61 kg |
| Reference Service Life: | 75 Years |
| EPD Type: | <div>✓ Industry Average</div> <div>✗ Product Specific</div> |

Averaging:

This EPD is intended to represent an industry average for fiberglass board. The vertical average is calculated based on the mass of product manufactured by NAIMA member companies. Vertical averaging refers to the process of averaging facility data regardless of production volumes - as in assuming all have equal production volumes. The final results however are presented based on production weighted average so that it is more representative of the flow of materials in the manufacturing process. NAIMA represents the majority of the North American fiberglass industry. Four NAIMA participating member companies have 14 locations in US and Canada. NAIMA covers all North American fiberglass insulation manufacturers, so retroactive participation is not relevant. Therefore, NAIMA prefers not to disclose maximum facility size, utilization rate, or other identifying facility details given the small number of facilities participating in this study. Use of this EPD is limited to NAIMA member companies..

Participating Manufacturers

-  Johns Manville
-  Knauf Insulation North America
-  Owens Corning
-  CertainTeed, Inc. Saint-Gobain

Product Specifications

Product SKU(s):

Product Classification Codes: Masterformat - 07 21 13

Form Factor: Blown

Insulation type: Fiberglass

Density: 57.62 kg/m3

Thickness for R value of 1: 45.3 mm

Intended Application: Wall & General, Other

Thermal resistance: 1 m2K/W

List of standards required for the testing, evaluation, and approval of the declared product and its application in building assemblies for building code and other regulation compliance :
 ASTM E84- ASTM E970- ASTM E96- ASTM C1104- ASTM C1304- ASTM C612- ASTM C1338 ASTM E136

EPD Data Specificity



Primary Data Year: 2019

Manufacturing Specificity:
 ✗ Manufacturer Specific
 ✓ Plant Specific
 ✗ Batch Specific

Software and LCI Data Sources



LCA Software:  GaBi v. 10.0

LCI Foreground Database(s):

 GaBi Professional Database v. 2021.2  North America

 Mass based

LCI Background Database(s):

 GaBi Professional Database v. 2021.2  North America

 Mass based

Material Composition

| Material/Component Category | Origin | % Mass |
|--|--------|--------|
| Borates | US | 11 |
| Silica Sand | US | 10 |
| Soda ash | US | 4 |
| Nepheline syenite | US | 2 |
| Glass cullet | EU-28 | 44 |
| Binder | EU-28 | 16 |
| Urea | US | 2 |
| Phenolic Resin | EU-28 | 9 |
| Dilution Water | US | 1 |
| Others Manganese dioxide, Limestone, Dolomite, Maltodextrin/Dextrose | US | None |

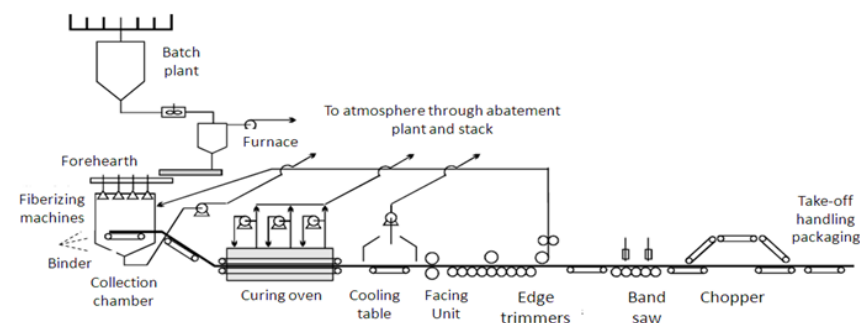
| Packaging Material | Origin | kg Mass |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| Cardboard | US | 4.19E-03 |
| Wooden Pallets | US | 2.63E-03 |
| PE | US | 1.00E-02 |

| Hazardous Materials |
|--|
| No regulated hazardous or dangerous substances are included in this product. |

System Boundary

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Production | A1 | Raw material supply | ✓ |
| | A2 | Transport | ✓ |
| | A3 | Manufacturing | ✓ |
| Construction | A4 | Transport to site | ✓ |
| | A5 | Assembly / Install | ✓ |
| Use | B1 | Use | ND |
| | B2 | Maintenance | ND |
| | B3 | Repair | ND |
| | B4 | Replacement | ND |
| | B5 | Refurbishment | ND |
| | B6 | Operational Energy Use | ND |
| | B7 | Operational Water Use | ND |
| End of Life | C1 | Deconstruction | ✓ |
| | C2 | Transport | ✓ |
| | C3 | Waste Processing | ✓ |
| | C4 | Disposal | ✓ |
| Benefits & Loads Beyond System Boundary | D | Recycling, Reuse Recovery Potential | ND |

Product Flow Diagram



Life Cycle Module Descriptions

This EPD is declared under a “cradle to gate” system boundary, which includes modules A1-A5 and C1-C4. C1 and C3 are assumed to have no impact because fiberglass board insulation deconstruction are done manually hand and is not recycled.

Manufacturing

This EPD covers fiberglass board produced by manufacturers in the North America. To produce board insulation, the raw materials for the glass component are melted, and the glass is spun into fibers. The raw materials for the binder component are mixed up and injected into the process. Afterward, the product with the combined components is cured, sized and then packaged (see flow diagram). The packaged product is transported to the customer at the construction site where it is installed manually.

Packaging:

The product is typically packaged with plastic wrap, with some cardboard separators occasionally used. The product is typically shipped on wooden pallets in stacks for transport. Packaging materials are not assumed to be reused. Since no primary data are available, the disposal assumptions provided in Part A (UL Environment, 2018) are used.

Transportation:

Average transportation distances via truck and rail are included for the transport of the raw materials to production facilities. Transport of the finished product 645 miles via truck to the construction site is also accounted for, along with the transport of construction wastes and the deconstructed product at end-of-life to disposal facilities (20 miles via truck). Additional information is provided in Table 4.

The analysis uses the following assumptions:

- If inbound transportation distances were not provided for materials used in manufacturing, a default assumption of 500 miles (800 km) transport via truck was applied in the model.

Product Installation:

Board insulation is usually impaled over weld pins on flat surfaces. They are cut into segments and banded into place on irregular surfaces. Landfill and incineration emissions from paper, plastic, and wood packaging are allocated to installation (module A5). Packaging disposal is included as part of the installation module.

End-of-Life

Fiberglass board is typically not reused or recycled following its removal from a building. Although recycling is feasible, there are minimal recycling programs and infrastructure; therefore, current practice is to send the waste to a landfill. Thus, reuse, recycling, and energy recovery are not applicable for this product.

Fiberglass insulation is assumed to last the lifespan of the building and is only removed upon building demolition. Since the PCR states that the building has a 75-year reference service life, the insulation is assumed to have the same reference service life.

At the end-of-life, insulation is removed from the deconstructed building. The waste is then transported 20 miles and disposed in a landfill per PCR requirements (UL Environment, 2018) (see Table 3).

LCA Discussion

Cut-off Criteria:

For the processes within the system boundary, all available energy and material flow data have been included in the model. In cases where no matching life cycle inventories are available to represent a flow, proxy data have been applied based on conservative assumptions regarding environmental impacts. Cut-off criteria, however, were applied to exclude capital goods and infrastructure as these are assumed to not significantly affect LCA results nor conclusions.

Allocation:

No co-product allocation occurs in the product foreground system. Allocation was used in the LCA FE MLC (managed LCA content) 2021.2 background data. For further information on a specific product see <https://spha.com/product-sustainability-gabi-data-search/>

LCA model accounts for the inbound-transportation of all raw materials including the glass cullet to A2. For recycled content and disposal at end-of-life, system boundaries were drawn consistent with the cut-off allocation approach. Therefore, under a cut-off approach, recycled inputs in the fiberglass production such as cullet are considered burden free, and any avoided burden as a result of recycling at the EOL (material or energy recover) is not considered.

Data Quality:

A variety of tests and checks were performed throughout the project to ensure high quality of the completed LCA. Checks included a review of project specific LCA models as well as the background data used.

Geographical Coverage

In order to satisfy cut-off criteria, proxy datasets were used as needed for raw material inputs to address lack of data for a specific material or for a specific geographical region. These proxy datasets were chosen for their representativeness of the actual product. Additionally, European data or global data were used when North American data (for raw materials sourced in the US) were not available.

Temporal Coverage

Foreground data for each manufacturer represent a continuous 12-months over the 2019 calendar year. The majority of background datasets are based on data from the last 10 years (since 2011).

Technological Coverage

The primary data represent production of the products under evaluation. Secondary data were chosen to be specific to the technologies in question (or appropriate proxy data used where necessary).

Completeness

Results

Environmental Impact Assessment Results

IPCC AR5 GWP 100, TRACI 2.1

per 1 m2 with average thermal resistance Rsi-1 m2K/W of product.

LCIA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

| Impact Category | Unit | A1A2A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| GWP-total | kg CO2 eq | 5.02e+0 | 4.79e-2 | 2.36e-1 | 0 | 4.33e-2 | 0 | 1.21e-1 |
| ODP | kg CFC 11 eq | 7.82e-10 | 9.97e-18 | 4.36e-17 | 0 | 9.01e-18 | 0 | 3.85e-16 |
| AP | kg SO2 eq | 1.29e-2 | 9.23e-5 | 7.30e-4 | 0 | 8.34e-5 | 0 | 4.95e-4 |
| EP | kg N eq | 1.92e-3 | 1.32e-5 | 1.28e-4 | 0 | 1.19e-5 | 0 | 3.01e-5 |
| POCP | kg O3 eq | 1.85e-1 | 2.09e-3 | 2.96e-3 | 0 | 1.89e-3 | 0 | 8.74e-3 |
| ADP-fossil | MJ | 8.86e+1 | 7.01e-1 | 2.61e-1 | 0 | 6.34e-1 | 0 | 1.73e+0 |

Comparisons cannot be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the design stage of a project, before a building has been specified. Comparisons may be made between product-specific or industry average EPDs at the time of product purchase when product performance and specifications have been established and serve as a functional unit for comparison. Environmental impact results shall be converted to a functional unit basis before any comparison is attempted. Any comparison of EPDs shall be subject to the requirements of ISO 21930 or EN 15804. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries. EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they have different system boundaries, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. Such comparison can be inaccurate, and could lead to erroneous selection of materials or products which are higher-impact, at least in some impact categories.

Results

Resource Use Indicators

per 1 m² with average thermal resistance R_{si}-1 m²K/W of product.

| Indicator | Unit | A1A2A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|-----------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|----|---------|----|---------|
| RPRE | MJ | 1.25e+1 | 2.91e-2 | 1.91e-2 | 0 | 2.63e-2 | 0 | 1.47e-1 |
| RPRM | MJ | 8.81e-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRPRE | MJ | 9.68e+1 | 7.06e-1 | 2.66e-1 | 0 | 6.39e-1 | 0 | 1.77e+0 |
| NRPRM | MJ | 6.57e-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SM | kg | 1.97e+0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRSF | MJ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FW | m ³ | 6.44e-2 | 1.24e-4 | 6.16e-5 | 0 | 1.12e-4 | 0 | 2.53e-4 |

Results

Waste and Output Flow Indicators

per 1 m² with average thermal resistance R_{si}-1 m²K/W of product.

| Indicator | Unit | A1A2A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|-----------|----------------------|---------|----------|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| HWD | kg | 4.09e-4 | 5.90e-11 | 2.43e-11 | 0 | 5.34e-11 | 0 | 1.67e-10 |
| NHWD | kg | 7.68e-1 | 6.49e-5 | 5.19e-1 | 0 | 5.87e-5 | 0 | 2.62e+0 |
| HLRW | kg or m ³ | 4.19e-6 | 2.38e-9 | 2.12e-9 | 0 | 2.15e-9 | 0 | 1.71e-8 |
| ILLRW | kg | 7.46e-5 | 4.34e-8 | 3.77e-8 | 0 | 3.93e-8 | 0 | 3.03e-7 |
| CRU | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MFR | kg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MER | MJ, LHV | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EE | MJ, LHV | 3.65e-4 | 0 | 8.11e-2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.70e-2 |

Results

Carbon Emissions and Removals

per 1 m² with average thermal resistance Rsi-1 m²K/W of product.

| Indicator | Unit | A1A2A3 | A4 | A5 | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
|-----------|--------------------|---------|----|---------|----|----|----|----|
| BCRP | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BCEP | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BCRK | kg CO ₂ | 1.25e-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BCEK | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 1.14e-3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BCEW | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCE | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CCR | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CWNR | kg CO ₂ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Scenarios

Transport to the building/construction site (A4)

A4 Module

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Fuel Type: | Diesel |
| Liters of Fuel: | 0.008 l/100km |
| Vehicle Type: | Truck |
| Transport Distance: | 1037 km |
| Capacity Utilization: | 78 % |
| Packaging Mass: | |
| Gross density of products transported: | 57 kg/m ³ |
| Weight of products transported: | |
| Volume of products transported: | |
| Capacity utilization volume factor: | |

Installation in to the building/construction site (A5)

A5 Module

| | |
|---|---------|
| Waste Materials at the Construction Site before Waste Processing: | 0.31 kg |
| Output Materials Resulting from On-site Waste Processing: | 0.31 kg |

Scenarios

End of Life

C1 - C4 Modules

Collection Process

Collected with Mixed Construction Waste: 2.61 kg

Recovery

Landfill: 2.61 kg

Disposal

Product or Material for Final Disposal: 2.61 kg

Interpretation

LCA Interpretation:

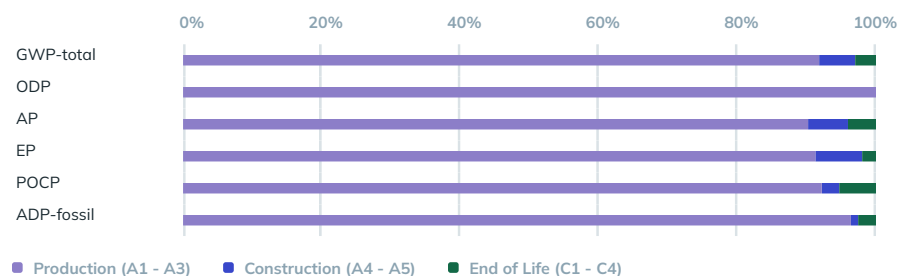
Raw materials (A1) and manufacturing (A3) are the two largest contributors and together represent at least 90% of the impacts. Impacts during manufacturing are due to the energy required by the melting and finishing stages. The impact of raw materials are due to upstream burdens in material extraction. Therefore, these are the two most effective areas for focusing environmental improvements.

While installation (A5) incurs minimal resources, it is the point at which there is 10% product loss and this impact is most noticeable for Eutrophication with a 4-6% contribution (for low and high density respectively). End of Life disposal (C4) has contributions of up to 4% in acidification, eutrophication and smog formation. Outbound transport of products (A4) is a minor contributor.

There is no impact associated with the use stage. While insulation can influence building energy performance, this aspect is outside the scope of this study. Additionally, it is assumed that insulation does not require any maintenance to achieve its reference service life, which is modeled as being equal to that of the building (i.e., 75 years). No replacements are necessary; therefore, results represent the production of one (1) square meter of insulation at a thickness defined by the PCR functional unit.

At end-of-life, insulation is removed from the building and landfilled. Waste was dominated by the end-of-life disposal of the product. Non-hazardous waste also accounts for waste generated during manufacturing and installation.

Impact assessment and other results are shown for a Cradle to gate, with modules A1-A5 and C1-C4 included system boundary. Modules C1 and C3 are not associated with any impact and are therefore declared as zero.



Additional Environmental Information

Mandatory Environmental Information: Fiberglass batts do not contain substances classified as hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (EPA, n.d.). Release of substances from fiberglass to air, soil, or water is not a concern (US DHHS, 2004).

Environment and Health During Manufacturing: The NAIMA Product Stewardship Program's work practices apply to the manufacture, fabrication, installation, removal, and other work settings where workers are subject to exposures to fiberglass fibers. The Product Stewardship Program commits manufacturers to use product design, engineering controls, work practices, respiratory protection or a combination of any or all of these measures to bring fiber exposures to the voluntary one fiber per cubic centimeter permissible exposure limit (1 f/cc PEL).

NAIMA has established an exposure database (Marchant, et al., 2002) (Marchant, et al., 2009) containing existing information about exposure levels categorized by product type and specific work task. The database establishes that manufacturing exposures are well below the voluntary permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 1 f/cc.

Building Use Stage Benefits: Fiber glass batt insulation requires no additional energy or maintenance in order to perform during the life of service. Fiberglass insulation is effective in helping reduce heat flow, reduce unwanted noise, and control moisture.

Environment and Health During Installation: The NAIMA Product Stewardship Program's work practices apply to the installation as well as manufacturing and other occupational settings where workers are subject to exposures to fiberglass fibers. The Product Stewardship Program specifies comprehensive work practices for those working with fiberglass fibers, including recommendations for cost effective engineering controls (when applicable), proper respirator use, use of protective clothing, and workplace guidelines. In locations that require power sawing, routing, sanding, or grinding, or employ other operations that lead to dusty conditions, local exhaust ventilation should be used.

NAIMA has established an exposure database (Marchant, et al., 2002) (Marchant, et al., 2009) containing existing information about exposure levels categorized by product type and specific work task.

According to the "Toxicological Profile for Synthetic Vitreous Fibers" (US DHHS, 2004):

Very low levels of synthetic vitreous fibers can be found in virtually all homes, buildings, and outside air, but there is little concern regarding these low levels... As long as the [SVF] materials are not physically disturbed or breaking down, the levels of synthetic vitreous fibers in the air should be very low.

The overwhelming majority of human exposure to synthetic vitreous fibers occurs as occupational exposure through inhalation and dermal contact. Occupational exposure is estimated to be several orders of magnitude greater than environmental exposure.

The exposure of the general population (non-occupational exposure) to synthetic vitreous fibers in both indoor and outdoor air is low... Furthermore, it has been shown that the airborne levels of synthetic vitreous fibers attenuate rapidly following installation.

Extraordinary Effects: Fire

The performance of building materials in a fire is a key factor in protecting the occupants of the building and allowing them to escape safely. Fiberglass insulation is naturally non-combustible and remains this way for the life of the product without the addition of harsh and potentially dangerous chemical fire retardants.

Due to these properties, fiberglass insulation can be used as passive fire protection in many buildings. Manufacturers of these products encourage a balanced design, which includes a combination of active, detective, and passive fire protection in building codes to ensure the safety of building occupants.

These products should meet NFPA 220 and ASTM E136 standards and test methods and are Class A product tested per ASTM E84 and NFPA 101.

Health Impacts: NAIMA and its member companies are committed to ensuring that fiberglass products can be safely manufactured, installed, and used. NAIMA member companies have funded tens of millions of dollars of research at leading independent laboratories and universities in the United States and abroad. The weight of the scientific research shows no association between exposure to fiberglass fibers and respiratory disease or cancer in humans.

In October 2001, an international expert review by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (IARC, 2001) re-evaluated the 1988 IARC assessment of glass fibers and removed glass and fiberglass fibers from its list of substances "possibly carcinogenic to humans." All fiberglass and fiberglass that are commonly used for thermal and acoustical insulation are now considered not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3). IARC noted specifically:

Epidemiologic studies published during the 15 years since the previous IARC Monographs review of these fibers in 1988 provide no evidence of increased risks of lung cancer or mesothelioma (cancer of the lining of the body cavities) from occupational exposures during manufacture of these materials, and inadequate evidence overall of any cancer risk.

The IARC downgrade is consistent with the conclusion reached by the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, which in 2000 found "no significant association between fiber exposure and lung cancer".

Scientific evidence demonstrates that fiberglass is safe to manufacture, install, and use when recommended work practices are followed. Following these work practices will help to reduce irritation

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References

- ASTM C1304 Standard Test Method for Assessing the Odor Emission of Thermal Insulation Materials
- ASTM C1104/C1104M, Standard Test Method for Determining the Water Vapor Sorption of Unfaced Mineral Fiber Insulation
- ASTM C612 Standard Specification for Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation
- ASTM C1338 Standard Test Method for Determining Fungi Resistance of Insulation Materials and Facings
- ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
- ASTM E96, Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials
- ASTM E970, Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Exposed Attic Floor Insulation Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
- ISO. (2006). ISO 14044/Amd1:2017/Amd2:2020: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - Requirements and guidelines
- ISO. (2006). ISO 14040/Amd1:2020: Environmental management - Life cycle assessment - principles and frameworks 3. ISO. (2006). ISO 14025: Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - principles and procedures .
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- UL Environment. (2018). PCR Guidance for Building-Related Products and Services - Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products V.2