At Johns Manville, product performance and corporate accountability are top priorities. We ensure that each of our OEM insulation products not only performs but also contributes to the health, safety, and sustainability of the environments where they are used.

We strive to ensure that our products meet the rigorous demands of their applications while focusing on finding new ways to reduce our environmental footprint, and we want to provide you with reliable materials that will allow you to do the same.

As a company, we are committed to evolving to help create a sustainable world for our future. When it comes to making decisions about your environmental impact, don’t just think insulation, think JM.

Think JM.

Johns Manville’s insulation is designed to be used in a variety of appliance, HVAC equipment, office interior and specialty applications to provide superior thermal and acoustic performance. Above: Whispertone® Wallboard, manufactured in Defiance, OH
This declaration is an environmental product declaration (EPD) in accordance with ISO 14025. EPDs rely on Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) to provide information on a number of environmental impacts of products over their life cycle. Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc. Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts, and the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact. Comparability: EPDs are not comparative assertions and are either not comparable or have limited comparability when they cover different life cycle stages, are based on different product category rules or are missing relevant environmental impacts. EPDs from different programs may not be comparable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM OPERATOR</th>
<th>UL Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION HOLDER</td>
<td>Johns Manville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION NUMBER</td>
<td>4787305280.106.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>DECLARED PRODUCT</td>
<td>OEM Insulation Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>REFERENCE PCR</td>
<td>Building Envelope Thermal Insulation, Mechanical Insulation (v1.3, June 2014)</td>
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<td>DATE OF ISSUE</td>
<td>December 15, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD OF VALIDITY</td>
<td>5 Years</td>
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**CONTENTS OF THE DECLARATION**

- Product definition and information about building physics
- Information about basic material and the material’s origin
- Description of the product’s manufacture
- Indication of product processing
- Information about the in-use conditions
- Life cycle assessment results
- Testing results and verifications

The PCR review was conducted by:

- UL Environment
- PCR Review Panel
- epd@ulenvironment.com

This declaration was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14025 by Underwriters Laboratories

- INTERNAL
- EXTERNAL

Wade Stout, UL Environment

This life cycle assessment was independently verified in accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR by:

- Thomas P. Gloria, Industrial Ecology Consultants
According to ISO 14025

OEM Insulation Boards
Product Category: Mechanical Insulation

Product Definition

Company Description

For more than 150 years, Johns Manville (JM) has been dedicated to providing products that create stronger buildings, improve energy efficiency, and contribute to the health and comfort of building occupants.

We manufacture premium-quality building and mechanical insulation, commercial roofing, glass fibers and nonwoven materials for commercial, industrial and residential applications. JM products are used in a wide variety of industries including building products, aerospace, automotive and transportation, filtration, commercial interiors, waterproofing and wind energy.

JM employs 7,000 people globally and provides products to more than 85 countries. We operate 44 manufacturing facilities in North America, Europe, and China. Since 1988, JM’s global headquarters has been located in downtown Denver, Colorado.

Product Description

**Whispertone® Wallboard**

Whispertone Wallboard is a rigid board insulation manufactured with a smooth top surface and uniform color. Whispertone Wallboard provides superior thermal and acoustic performance. These boards are designed for use in a wide range of acoustical panel, office interior, and HVAC equipment applications. Whispertone Wallboard can be produced plain, with a top facing only or, in some sizes, faced on both the top and bottom.

Advantages:
- Excellent acoustical performance
- High tensile strength
- Uniform density distribution
- Excellent dimensional stability
- Moisture and fungi resistance
- Easy handling and fabrication
- Puncture resistance
- Average 56% post-consumer recycled content

**Equipment Spin-Glas® Board**

Equipment Spin-Glas Board is a rigid board insulation designed to provide superior thermal and acoustical performance for a variety of appliance, HVAC and office interior applications. Equipment Spin-Glas Board can be manufactured to meet your specific size requirements and is available plain, with an FSK facing, or with a black acrylic coating.

Advantages:
- **Easy to Handle and Install:** It can be readily cut with a knife and secured with mechanical fasteners or adhesives. It can be firmly bonded to metals, plastic or other materials with commercial adhesives or mechanical fastening devices.
• **Durable**: These glass fibers are resistant to the effects of moisture, oil, grease and most acids. Because these fibers are highly resilient, they resist settling, breakdown or sagging from vibration.

• **Recycled Content**: Average 56% post-consumer recycled content.

**SG-Series Spin-Glas®**

SG Series Spin-Glas® insulation is a lightweight blanket for use in many diverse Original Equipment Manufacturer double-wall applications including transportation, appliance, HVAC and specialty equipment. SG Series Spin-Glas provides superior thermal and acoustical performance and is available in a wide range of densities and thicknesses.

**Advantages**

• **Easy to Handle and Install**: SG-Series blankets resist damage and are easily cut with a knife, shear, or steel rule die. The fiber glass blanket is lightweight, accommodates a variety of space requirements and readily conforms to curved and irregular shapes.

• **Sustainability**: GreenGuard Gold certified; average 56% post-consumer recycled content.

**Application and Uses**

• **Whispertone Wallboard**: Designed as an acoustical panel with a smooth top surface and uniform color that is ideal for use in applications such as office partitions, ceiling and wall panels. Whispertone Wallboard is resilient and resists settling, breakdown, and damage from impact.

• **Equipment Spin-Glas Board**: Ideal for flat surfaces in commercial and residential appliance, HVAC equipment, office interior, specialty and transportation applications that require good acoustical and thermal performance. FSK faced Equipment Spin-Glas boards are designed for systems that operate up to 150°F and where a vapor-barrier is required. Black acrylic coated insulation boards are designed for use in airstream applications rated to a maximum of 5000 fpm. Unfaced Equipment Spin-Glas boards are designed for applications that operate at or below 350°F and should not be used in applications where it will be exposed directly to an airstream

• **SG Series Spin-Glas**: SG Series Spin-Glas can be used in a variety of double-wall panel applications in appliance, HVAC, office interior, and transportation equipment where good thermal and acoustic performance is required.

**Manufacturing Locations**

This Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) represents the production of Johns Manville OEM insulation board at Defiance, OH, and Cleburne, TX.
According to ISO 14025

**Product Category:** Mechanical Insulation

**Description of Production and Subsequent Life Cycle Stages**

The life cycle of the product under study begins with the extraction and processing of the raw materials that constitute the batch. Together, these materials (sand, borax, soda ash, recycled glass, and minerals) are melted, the molten glass is spun into fibers and coated with binder suspension. The binder used in the production of the insulation is a water suspension of phenol formaldehyde (phenolic). The bonded product is then formed into insulation of the required configuration and specifications. Pressurized air is used to form a mat of the binder-laden insulation and a consolidation belt presses the insulating product to the desired gauge and density. After curing with hot air through convection and cooling, the product is cut into the desired shape, faced, and sent to the packaging line. Packaging of the finished product for shipment comprises shrink film and polyester bags.

Transport to the job site is estimated as 700 miles via truck. The insulation product is assumed to be tailored to customer specifications, leading to negligible material loss during installation. Only the packaging materials are sent to landfill. The use phase is considered to be burden-free for insulation products as they require no maintenance and have a 60-year reference service life equal to that of the entire building. When the building is demolished, the insulation is assumed to be sent to landfill.

Figure 1 illustrates the production and subsequent life cycle stages.

**Health, Safety, and Environmental Aspects during Production**

Johns Manville mechanical insulation products are designed, manufactured and tested in our own facilities, which are certified and registered to the stringent ISO 9001 (ANSI/ASQC 90) and ISO 14001 quality and environmental standards. These certifications, along with regular, independent third-party auditing for compliance, is your assurance that Johns Manville products deliver consistent high quality.

**Installation**

- **Whispertone Wallboard:** Designed as an acoustical panel with a smooth top surface and uniform color that is ideal for use in applications such as office partitions, ceiling and wall panels. Whispertone Wallboard is resilient and resists settling, breakdown, and damage from impact.

- **Equipment Spin-Glas Board:** FSK faced Equipment Spin-Glas boards are designed for systems that operate up to 150°F and where a vapor-barrier is required. Black acrylic coated insulation boards are designed for use in airstream applications rated to a maximum of 5000 fpm. Unfaced Equipment Spin-Glas boards are designed for applications that operate at or below 350°F and should not be used in applications where it will be exposed directly to an airstream.

- **SG Series Spin-Glas:** SG Series Spin-Glas can be used in a variety of double-wall panel applications in appliance, HVAC, office interior, and transportation equipment where good thermal and acoustic performance is required.
Health, Safety, and Environmental Aspects during Installation

The Spin-Glas and Whispertone fiber glass product lines are labeled as non-hazardous according to 29 CFR 1910.1200 when used as intended. The glass fibers are non-biopersistant (biosoluble) and are not designated as carcinogenic by the International Association for the Research of Cancer, a branch of the World Health Organization.

As with most fiber glass products, direct exposure to fibers or dust during handling may lead to mild, superficial irritation (itching) of the skin, eyes, or respiratory tract. This irritation can be avoided by using the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). As such, Johns Manville recommends the following PPE precautions when handling Spin-Glas or Whispertone Wall Board:

- **Respiratory**: Under typical handling and installation conditions, respiratory protection is unnecessary.
  - The North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) recommends use of a NIOSH N95 respirator/dust mask when occupational exposures to glass fibers exceed 1 fiber per cubic centimeter (1 f/cc) for an 8-hour time weighted average. Although data from the NAIMA exposure database confirm that manufacturing, fabrication, and installation activities related to this product will not result in fiber concentrations over 1 f/cc, workers may choose to use such a respirator/dust mask for comfort.

- **Hand protection**: For prolonged or repeated contact when handling these fiber glass board and wrap insulations, discomfort or irritation can be avoided by using protective gloves.

- **Eye protection**: Safety glasses should be worn during fabrication and installation.

- **Skin and body protection**: Long-sleeved clothing is recommended to avoid skin irritation on unprotected areas.

- **Hygiene measures**: In any industrial setting, good hygiene practices can facilitate safer and healthier working environments. We recommend practicing appropriate hygiene under any manufacturing, fabrication, or installation setting.

- **Ingestion**: Avoid ingesting or swallowing fiber glass insulation; however, should ingestion occur, rinse your mouth thoroughly with water to remove dust or fibers, and drink plenty of water to help reduce irritation. Should symptoms persist call a physician.


Johns Manville’s OEM Insulation Safety Data Sheets may be located at: [https://msds.jm.com/irj/go/km/docs/documents/Public/MSDS/200000002061_US_EN.pdf](https://msds.jm.com/irj/go/km/docs/documents/Public/MSDS/200000002061_US_EN.pdf)
Life Cycle Assessment – Product System and Modeling

A “cradle-to-grave” life cycle assessment (LCA) was conducted for this EPD. The analysis was done according to the product category rule (PCR) for building envelope thermal insulation and mechanical insulation, and followed LCA principles, requirements and guidelines laid out in the ISO 14040/14044 standards. As such, EPDs of construction products may not be comparable if they do not comply with the same PCR or if they are from different programs.

While the intent of the PCR is to increase comparability, there may still be differences among EPDs that comply with the same PCR (e.g., due to differences in system boundaries, background data, etc.).

Functional Unit

Per the PCR, the functional unit for this analysis is 1 m$^2$ of insulation material with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance $R_{SI} = 1$ m²K/W and with a building service life (RSL) of 60 years. Table 1 shows the functional unit along with its specific thickness and mass reference flow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Unit</th>
<th>Area [m$^2$]</th>
<th>$R_{SI}$ [m²K/W]</th>
<th>$R_{US}$ [BTU/(h °F ft$^2$)]</th>
<th>RSL [years]</th>
<th>Thickness [in]</th>
<th>Mass [kg]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.68</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Cycle Stages Assessed

A cradle-to-grave life cycle assessment was conducted, from extraction of natural resources to final disposal. Within these boundaries the following stages were included:

- **Raw materials acquisition**: Raw material supply (including virgin and recycled materials), inbound transport
- **Manufacturing**: Production of insulation, packaging of finished product, manufacturing waste, releases to the environment
- **Transportation**: Distribution of the insulation product from the manufacturer to a distributor (if applicable) and from there, to the building site
- **Installation and Maintenance**: Installation process, installation wastes and releases to the environment, maintenance under normal conditions
- **End-of-Life**: Dismantling/demolition, transport to final disposal site, final disposition

System Boundaries

This study covers the entire life cycle of the products, including raw material acquisition and manufacturing, transportation to the building site, installation and maintenance, and finally end-of-life treatment. Additionally, transportation between stages has been accounted for, including raw material transport to the manufacturing facility and end-of-life transport to the landfill. Manufacturing facility overhead is included. Building operational energy and water use are considered outside of this study’s scope: any beneficial impact that the use of insulation may have on a building’s energy consumption is not calculated or incorporated into the analysis.
Assumptions

The analysis uses the following assumptions:

- For the purpose of this declaration, the insulation material is assumed to have a service life equal to that of the building. This assumption is commonly used for EPDs published under the same PCR. It means that the insulation material is designed to meet its functional requirements for 60 years before replacement, while the system which it insulates may have to be replaced prior to that.
- Installation is done by hand and assumed to have a negligible scrap rate (0%).

Cut-off Criteria

Processes or activities that contribute no more than 2% of the total mass and 1% of the total energy may be omitted under PCR cut-off criteria. If omitted material flows have relevant contributions to the selected impact categories, their exclusion must be justified by a sensitivity analysis.

Cut-off criteria were applied to capital equipment production and maintenance under the assumption that the impacts associated with these aspects were sufficiently small enough to fall below cut-off when scaled down to the functional unit. Otherwise, all energy and material flow data available were included in the model.

Transportation

Primary data included transportation distances via truck or rail for the transport of the raw materials to the production facilities. Transport of the finished product to the construction site is also accounted for, along with the transportation of construction wastes and the deconstructed product at end-of-life to disposal facilities. Distribution of the finished product is assumed to be volume-limited rather than mass-limited, with a utilization rate of 28% of mass capacity.

Period under Consideration

Primary data were collected on insulation production in 2014.

Background Data

The LCA model was created using the GaBi 2016 software system for life cycle engineering, developed by thinkstep. The GaBi 2016 LCI database provided the life cycle inventory data for upstream and downstream processes of the background system. US-specific background data were used whenever possible, with European or global data substituted as proxies as necessary.

Data Quality

Data quality and representativeness are considered to be good to high. Foreground data were collected from Johns Manville’s manufacturing facility, with seasonal variations accounted for by collecting 12 months-worth of data. Aside from capital equipment, no data were omitted under cut-off criteria. All primary data were collected with the same level of detail while all background data were sourced from the GaBi databases. Allocation and other methodological choices were made consistently throughout the model.

Allocation

Data collection was performed by Johns Manville reaching out directly to plant facility managers. Specific data were collected for raw material use; however, energy use posed a considerable challenge to attribute to the products. The only exception was natural gas, where process-level boiler and furnace energy use were available. For electricity and other facility fuel use, only site-level and multi-process data were available. These data were normalized by the mass
of product manufactured at the facility over the temporal scope. Air emissions were also unavailable at the process-level; therefore, a facility-level air emission report was leveraged to calculate emissions attributed to a functional unit of product.

Use

OEM insulation board is assumed to have a reference service life equal to that of the useful life of the equipment or 60 years, equal to that of the building. Once installed, insulation does not directly consume energy and requires no maintenance. There are no parts to repair or refurbish. Any reduction in building operational energy consumption associated with insulation use needs to be considered on the level of the individual building and is considered outside the scope of this LCA.

End-of-Life

At end-of-life, insulation is removed from the deconstructed equipment or building. Wastes are then disposed in a landfill. While insulation can be recycled, doing so is not common practice in the industry. Therefore, the analysis assumes that after removal, the insulation is transported to the disposal site and landfilled.
Life Cycle Assessment – Results and Analysis

Use of Material and Energy Resources

Table 2 and Table 3 show material resource use and primary energy demands per functional unit, respectively. Energy resource consumption is broken down by type and by resource. Figures 3 and 4 illustrate the results graphically.

Table 2: Material resource use per functional unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Resources</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-renewable material resources</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable material resources</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net water use</td>
<td>L (kg)</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Primary energy demand per functional unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Energy Demand</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-renewable</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude oil</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard coal</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>30.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lignite</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>6.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>3.12E-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>0.0201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro power</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>0.549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar power</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>6.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind power</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Primary energy demand contribution over the life cycle of the product is shown in Figure 5. Manufacturing is the dominant contributor overall; however, raw material supply is significant as well. In the manufacturing stage, electricity consumption, natural gas and other fossil fuel combustion are considered. Raw materials, e.g., sand or soda ash, require energy in their extraction and refining. Moreover, materials such as plastic and biomass can be used as energy resources and the value of this energy is included in the primary energy demand indicator.
Waste to Disposal

Wastes generated from cradle-to-grave are shown in Table 4. There is a significant mass of non-hazardous waste at end-of-life which represents the product itself when the insulation is decommissioned and discarded to landfill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Raw Materials</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>End-of-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous (kg)</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>2.78E-05</td>
<td>4.06E-06</td>
<td>2.25E-05</td>
<td>9.01E-07</td>
<td>1.36E-08</td>
<td>3.29E-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-hazardous (kg)</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste to energy</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life Cycle Impact Assessment

Table 5 contains life cycle impact assessment results per functional unit. Impact results were calculated using the TRACI 2.1 methodology. Note: Since the publishing of the guiding PCR, the unit for Acidification in TRACI has changed from $\text{kg mol H}^+ \text{ eq}$ (TRACI 2.0) to $\text{kg SO}_2 \text{ eq}$ (TRACI 2.1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Category</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Raw Materials</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Installation</th>
<th>End-of-Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acidification</td>
<td>kg $\text{SO}_2 \text{ eq}$</td>
<td>0.0416</td>
<td>0.00134</td>
<td>0.00109</td>
<td>0.000205</td>
<td>0.0000513</td>
<td>0.0000278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eutrophication</td>
<td>kg $\text{N eq}$</td>
<td>0.00271</td>
<td>0.00134</td>
<td>0.00109</td>
<td>0.0000205</td>
<td>0.0000513</td>
<td>0.0000278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Warming*</td>
<td>kg $\text{CO}_2 \text{ eq}$</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>5.88</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>0.0496</td>
<td>0.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone Depletion</td>
<td>kg $\text{CF}_2\text{-11 eq}$</td>
<td>7.79E-10</td>
<td>8.26E-11</td>
<td>6.89E-10</td>
<td>3.8E-12</td>
<td>1.08E-13</td>
<td>2.6E-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smog Creation</td>
<td>kg $\text{O}_3 \text{ eq}$</td>
<td>0.323</td>
<td>0.0793</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0.0732</td>
<td>0.00102</td>
<td>0.00987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Excl. biogenic carbon

Interpretation

Manufacturing represents the largest share of potential impacts, except Eutrophication Potential (EP) which is dominated by upstream raw material production. Impacts from manufacturing come in large part from electricity whose upstream generation contributes largely to Acidification Potential (AP), Global Warming Potential (GWP) and Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP). Air emissions from the melter process drive the manufacturing share of Smog Formation Potential (SFP). Upstream production of raw materials contributes significant shares to all impact categories. This life cycle stage’s dominance of EP is due to a largely bio-based binder resin. That binder resin also contributes significantly to GWP. The aluminum content in the FSK facer material also contributes to GWP as well as AP, ODP and SFP.

Transportation emissions contribute significantly only to SFP. Installation accounts for a negligible fraction of overall life cycle impact given that minimal resources are required to install the mechanical insulation. 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., 60 years). Therefore, no replacements are necessary. At end-of-life (EoL), insulation is removed from the building and landfilled. Non-hazardous waste is dominated by the EoL disposal of the entire product in addition to waste generated during manufacturing and installation. Hazardous waste is driven by waste from raw material production and manufacturing; however, the amount of hazardous waste generated is a small fraction of the total waste produced.
According to ISO 14025

References


ULE 2013 UL Environment, Product Category Rules for preparing an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) for the Product Category: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation and Mechanical Insulation, UL, 2013.

JM 2015 Johns Manville, Whispertone Wallboard.

Johns Manville, Equipment Spin-Glas Board.

Johns Manville, SG Series Spin-Glas Data Sheet.

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