MANSON INSULATION

AKOUSTI-LINER™ & AKOUSTI-SHIELD™

AKOUSTI-LINER is a flexible, mat-faced insulation with a tightly bonded mat to provide a smooth, tough surface that resists damage.

AKOUSTI-SHIELD with ECOSE® Technology is a brown flexible fiberglass blanket with a black mat facing adhered to one surface. It provides thermal & acoustical insulation while its surface resists damage during installation. It is intended to be mechanically fastened to walls and can be left exposed, covered with fabric or suspended above linear metal & metal pan ceiling systems to serve as a visual & acoustical treatment.







Performance dashboard

Features & functionality

Greatly reduces noise

Low VOC emission and formaldehyde-free

Acoustical and visual barrier for walls and ceilings where a
black surface is required

For theaters, sound studios, public concourses and other areas
where acoustical treatment is needed

Visit Manson for more product information
AKOUSTI-SHIELD™
AKOUSTI-LINER™

Environment & materials

Improved by:

Utilization of recycled glass

Manson's original bio-based ECOSE® binder technology

Optimized compression packaging

Certification & rating systems:

Declare, Red List Free

UL GREENGUARD Gold certified

UL Validated recycled content

UL Validated formaldehyde-free

Audited, European Certification Board for Mineral Wool Products exoneration process

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See LCA, interpretation & rating systems

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party verified	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 12/12/23 – 12/12/28
MAN – 12122023 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared"	✓

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC, according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products; and ISO 14025:2006.

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Harmony Environmental, LLC
Management • Analysis • Communication
Beyond Sustainability, Striving for Harmony

SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit / ESL:
1 m^2 installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of R_{SI} = 1m^2·K/W over an estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI database
LCA for Experts v10.7; LCA for Experts 2023

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC.

Public LCA:
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products

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317 398 4434

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LCA results & interpretation

AKOUSTI-LINER™ & AKOUSTI-SHIELD™

AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ | AKOUSTI-LINER™ | EPD additional content

Scope and summary

○ Cradle to gate ○ Cradle to gate with options ✓ Cradle to grave

Application
AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ is designed for use as an acoustical and visual barrier for walls and ceilings where a black surface is required. It is primarily used in theaters, sound studios, public concourses, and other areas where acoustical treatment is needed.

Functional unit
One square meter of installed insulation material, packaging included, with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance of R_{si} = 1m^2·K/W with a building service life of 75 years.

Reference service life: 75 years when installed per manufacturer's instructions
Reference flow: 0.992 kg of product, at a thickness of 0.0356 m to achieve the functional unit. (ASTM C518)

Manufacturing data
Reporting period: January 2022 – December 2022
Location: Shelbyville, IN

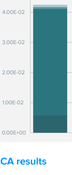
Default installation, packaging, and disposal scenarios
At the installation site, insulation products are unpackaged and installed. Staples may be used to install liner products. The potential impact of the staples is assumed to be negligible since their use is spread out over hundreds of pieces; therefore, they were not included in the model.

No material is assumed to be lost or wasted. Scraps are typically used to fill corners or crevices. Plastic packaging waste is disposed (9% to recycling, 68% to landfill, and 17% to incineration), paper-based packaging waste is disposed (68% to recycling, 20% to landfill, and 5% to incineration), and no maintenance or replacement is required over the life of the building. After removal, the insulation is assumed to be landfilled. Insulation and packaging waste are assumed to be transported 100 miles for disposal.

Material composition greater than 1% by weight

PART	MATERIAL	%WT.
Batch	Cullet	25-30%
Batch	Sand	2-5%
Batch	Borates	2-5%
Batch	Soda ash	2-5%
Batch	Feldspar	1-2%
Batch	Limestone	1-2%
Batch	Oxides	<1%
Binder	Water	20-25%
Binder	Sugars	10-15%
Binder	Additives	8-10%
Facer	Black mat facer	10-15%
Packaging	Plastic	<1%
Packaging	Cardboard	1-2%

Total impacts by life cycle stages [mPts/per func unit]



LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC. UNIT
Raw material acquisition	5.99E-03
Manufacturing	3.51E-02
Transportation	5.40E-04
Installation and maintenance	9.24E-05
Disposal/reuse/recycling	7.40E-04

Total impacts = 4.24E-02 mPts
per 75 years installed

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages
The manufacturing stage dominates all impact categories except ozone depletion, where the raw material acquisition stage takes precedence. The energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers is the largest contributor to the manufacturing stage. The impact of the raw material acquisition stage is mostly due to the batch and binder materials. The contributions to outbound transportation are caused by the use of trucks and rail transport. The only impacts associated with installation and maintenance are due to the disposal of packaging waste, which is the smallest contributor of all the stages. At the end of life, insulation is manually removed from the building and landfilled. For all products, waste is dominated by the final disposal of the product. Non-hazardous waste accounts for waste generated during manufacturing and installation.

Raw materials acquisition and transportation
The raw material acquisition stage is the second highest contributor for most impact categories, but ozone depletion potential is almost entirely generated from this stage. The raw materials acquisition stage impact is largely due to the borax, manganese oxide, and soda ash in the batch and the sugars in the binder. Third-party verified ISO 14040/44 secondary LCI data sets contribute more than 80% of the total impacts to ozone depletion.

Manufacturing stage
The manufacturing stage has the most significant contribution to all impact categories, primarily due to the energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers. Since some batch ingredients significantly contribute to the respiratory effects category, they can lead to higher impact results in the raw materials acquisition stage. However, since sand and borax are melted in the oven with the other batch materials, they are not released into the air as fine particulates. Therefore, the calculated potential impacts as shown in the results tables are likely much larger than the actual impacts in the raw material acquisition stage. This implies that the manufacturing stage may have a greater share of the impact than what is displayed in the total impacts by life cycle stage.

Distribution
Outbound transportation is the third highest contributor to smog impacts.

End of life
The end-of-life impacts are largely due to landfilling of the product after it has been removed from the building and transported to a landfill. Since materials are assumed to be landfilled at the end of life rather than incinerated or reused/recycled, no materials are available for energy recovery or reuse/recycling.

Embodied carbon
Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon per functional unit of AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ manufactured in Shelbyville, IN is 2.80E+00 kg CO_2-eq per functional unit.

How we're making it greener

Manson Insulation is committed to providing products that conserve energy and preserve natural resources.

- Our products with ECOSE® Technology contain a bio-based binder adhesive instead of a fossil fuel-based binder.
- Our fiberglass contains on average over 60% recycled glass, which requires about 20% less energy required to form glass fibers, and results in about 25% reduction in embodied carbon.
- Our glass is audited by a 3rd party to ensure biosoluble chemistry from a health and safety standpoint.

See how we make it greener

LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
	(X) A1 Raw materials	(X) A3 Manufacturing	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Transportation			(X) B1 Use	(X) C2 Transportation
				(X) B2 Maintenance	(X) C3 Waste processing
				(X) B3 Repair	(X) C4 Disposal
				(X) B4 Replacement	
Information modules: Included (X) / Excluded (MND)*				(X) B5 Refurbishment	
				(X) B6 Operational energy use	
				(X) B7 Operational water use	
					

*Module D is also excluded from this system boundary (MND).

SM Single Score

Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per 1 square meter of insulation material	5.99E-03 mPts	3.51E-02 mPts	5.40E-04 mPts	9.24E-05 mPts	7.40E-04 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Batch material and binder material production.	Energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers.	Truck and rail transportation used to transport product to building site.	Transportation to landfill and landfilling of packaging materials.	Transportation to landfill and landfilling of product at end of life.

TRACI v2.1 results per functional unit (AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ - Shelbyville, IN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
Ecological damage					
Impact category / Unit					
Global warming / kg CO_2 eq	4.18E-01	2.38E+00	2.91E-02	1.44E-02	3.59E-02
Ozone depletion / kg CFC-11 eq	5.65E-12	2.00E-13	6.50E-17	5.73E-17	1.03E-15
Acidification / kg SO_2 eq	1.04E-03	8.05E-03	1.49E-04	3.06E-05	1.50E-04
Eutrophication / kg N eq	5.51E-04	7.17E-04	1.28E-05	5.89E-06	9.24E-06
Human health damage					
Impact category / Unit					
Smog / kg O_3 eq	1.68E-02	8.45E-02	5.13E-03	1.52E-04	2.94E-03
Respiratory effects / kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	5.98E-05	4.62E-04	7.31E-06	7.49E-07	1.01E-05
Additional environmental information					
Impact category / Unit					
Carcinogenics / CTU_h	59.5%	38.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%
Non-carcinogenics / CTU_h	75.4%	22.5%	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%
Ecotoxicity / CTU_e	27.3%	71.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%
Fossil fuel depletion / MJ surplus	1.08E+00	4.89E+00	5.46E-02	1.87E-03	7.01E-02

References

LCA Background Report
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products LCA Background Report (public version), Knauf Insulation North America (KINA) 2023; developed using the TRACI v2.1 and CML impact assessment methodologies; and LCA for Experts modeling software.

ISO 14025, "Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services"

ISO 21930:2017 serves as the core PCR along with UL Part A.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0
March, 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation EPD Requirements, v2.0
April, 2018. PCR review conducted by Thomas Gloria, PhD, Chair (Industrial Ecology Consultants) t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com; Christoph Koffler, PhD (thinkstep); Andre Desjarlais (Oak Ridge National Laboratory).

UL Environment General Program Instructions v2.4, July 2018 (available upon request)

Download PDF SM Transparency Report / EPD

SM Transparency Reports (TR) are ISO 14025 Type III environmental declarations (EPD) that enable purchasers and users to compare the potential environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products 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. Examples of variations: Different LCA software and background LCI datasets may lead to differences results for upstream or downstream of the life cycle stages declared.

Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	½product
✓ Product-specific Type III EPD	1 product

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
✓ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 product

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria
MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

✓ Third-party certified type III EPD	2 point

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

✓ NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell	
✓ NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs	

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD	.5 point
○ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
✓ Product-specific EPD	1 point

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party verified	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 12/12/23 – 12/12/28
MAN – 12122023 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared*	✓

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC, according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products; and ISO 14025:2006.
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Beyond Sustainability. Striving for Harmony

SUMMARY
Reference PCR
UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0
Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave
Functional unit / ESL:
1 m^2 installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of R_{si} = 1m^2·K/W over an estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years
LCA methodology: TRACI 2.1
LCA software; LCI database
LCA for Experts v10.7; LCA for Experts 2023
In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC.
Public LCA:
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products

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LCA results & interpretation

AKOUSTI-LINER™ & AKOUSTI-SHIELD™

AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ | AKOUSTI-LINER™ | EPD additional content

Scope and summary

○ Cradle to gate ○ Cradle to gate with options ● Cradle to grave

Application
Specifically designed for sheet metal ducts used in heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, AKOUSTI-LINER® provides an optimum combination of efficient sound absorption, low thermal conductivity, and minimal airstream surface friction.

Functional unit
One square meter of installed insulation material, packaging included, with a thickness that gives an average thermal resistance of R_{si} = ft^2·F·hr/Btu·in building service life of 75 years.

Reference service life: 75 years when installed per manufacturer's instructions
Reference flow: 1.072 kg of product, at a thickness of 0.0353 m to achieve the functional unit. (ASTM C518)

Manufacturing data
Reporting period: January 2022 – December 2022
Location: Shelbyville, IN

Default installation, packaging, and disposal scenarios
At the installation site, insulation products are unpackaged and installed. Staples may be used to install liner products. The potential impact of the staples is assumed to be negligible since their use is spread out over hundreds of pieces; therefore, they were not included in the model.

No material is assumed to be lost or wasted. Scraps are typically used to fill corners or crevices. Plastic packaging waste is disposed (5% to recycling, 68% to landfill, and 17% to incineration), paper-based packaging waste is disposed (68% to recycling, 20% to landfill, and 5% to incineration), and no maintenance or replacement is required over the life of the building. After removal, the insulation is assumed to be landfilled. Insulation and packaging waste are assumed to be transported 100 miles for disposal.

Material composition greater than 1% by weight

PART	MATERIAL	%WT.
Batch	Cullet	25-30%
Batch	Sand	2-5%
Batch	Borates	2-5%
Batch	Soda ash	2-5%
Batch	Feldspar	1-2%
Batch	Limestone	1-2%
Batch	Oxides	<1%
Binder	Water	20-25%
Binder	Sugars	10-15%
Binder	Additives	8-10%
Facer	Black mat facer	8-10%
Packaging	Plastic	1-2%
Packaging	Cardboard	1-2%

Total impacts by life cycle stages [MPts/per func unit]



LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC. UNIT
Raw material acquisition	1.35E-02
Manufacturing	2.56E-02
Transportation	5.84E-04
Installation and maintenance	6.66E-05
Disposal/reuse/recycling	7.93E-04

Total impacts = 4.06E-02 mPts
per 75 years installed

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages
The manufacturing stage dominates all impact categories except ozone depletion, where the raw material acquisition stage takes precedence. The energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers is the largest contributor to the manufacturing stage. The impact of the raw material acquisition stage is mostly due to the batch and binder materials. The contributions to outbound transportation are caused by the use of trucks and rail transport. The only impacts associated with installation and maintenance are due to the disposal of packaging waste, which is the smallest contributor of all the stages. At the end of life, insulation is manually removed from the building and landfilled. For all products, waste is dominated by the final disposal of the product. Non-hazardous waste accounts for waste generated during manufacturing and installation.

Raw materials acquisition and transportation
The raw material acquisition stage is the second highest contributor for most impact categories, but ozone depletion potential is almost entirely generated from this stage. The raw materials acquisition stage impact is largely due to the borax, manganese oxide, and soda ash in the batch and the sugars in the binder. Third-party verified ISO 14040/44 secondary LCI data sets contribute more than 80% of the total impacts to ozone depletion.

Manufacturing stage
The manufacturing stage has the most significant contribution to all impact categories, primarily due to the energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers. Since some batch ingredients significantly contribute to the respiratory effects category, they can lead to higher impact results in the raw materials acquisition stage. However, since sand and borax are melted in the oven with the other batch materials, they are not released into the air as fine particulates. Therefore, the calculated potential impacts as shown in the results tables are likely much larger than the actual impacts in the raw material acquisition stage. This implies that the manufacturing stage may have a greater share of the impact than what is displayed in the total impacts by life cycle stage.

Distribution
Outbound transportation is the third highest contributor to smog impacts.

End of life
The end-of-life impacts are largely due to landfilling of the product after it has been removed from the building and transported to a landfill. Since materials are assumed to be landfilled at the end of life rather than incinerated or reused/recycled, no materials are available for energy recovery or reuse/recycling.

Embodied carbon
Embodied carbon can be defined as the cradle-to-gate (A1-A3) global warming potential impacts. The total embodied carbon per functional unit of AKOUSTI-LINER™ manufactured in Shelbyville, IN is 3.34E+00 kg CO_2-eq per functional unit.

How we're making it greener

Manson Insulation is committed to providing products that conserve energy and preserve natural resources.

- Our products with ECOSE® Technology contain a bio-based binder adhesive instead of a fossil fuel-based binder.
- Our fiberglass contains on average over 60% recycled glass, which requires about 20% less energy required to form glass fibers, and results in about 25% reduction in embodied carbon.
- Our glass is audited by a 3rd party to ensure biosoluble chemistry from a health and safety standpoint.

See how we make it greener

LCA results

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
	(X) A1 Raw materials	(X) A3 Manufacturing	(X) A4 Distribution	(X) A5 Installation	(X) C1 Deconstruction
	(X) A2 Transportation			(X) B1 Use	(X) C2 Transportation
				(X) B2 Maintenance	(X) C3 Waste processing
				(X) B3 Repair	(X) C4 Disposal
Information modules: Included (X) / Excluded (MND)*				(X) B4 Replacement	
				(X) B5 Refurbishment	
				(X) B6 Operational energy use	
				(X) B7 Operational water use	
					

*Module D is also excluded from this system boundary (MND).

SM Single Score

Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per 1 square meter of insulation material	1.35E-02 mPts	2.56E-02 mPts	5.84E-04 mPts	6.66E-05 mPts	7.93E-04 mPts
Materials or processes contributing >20% to total impacts in each life cycle stage	Batch material and binder material production.	Energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers.	Truck and rail transportation used to transport product to building site.	Transportation to landfill and landfilling of packaging materials.	Transportation to landfill and landfilling of product at end of life.

TRACI v2.1 results per functional unit (AKOUSTI-LINER™ - Shelbyville, IN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
Ecological damage					
Impact category / Unit					
Global warming / kg CO_2 eq	9.40E-01	2.40E+00	3.15E-02	1.22E-02	3.84E-02
Ozone depletion / kg CFC-11 eq	1.27E-11	2.58E-13	7.03E-17	9.29E-17	1.11E-15
Acidification / kg SO_2 eq	2.34E-03	5.34E-03	1.62E-04	1.27E-05	1.61E-04
Eutrophication / kg N eq	1.24E-03	1.19E-03	1.38E-05	3.61E-06	9.90E-06
Human health damage					
Impact category / Unit					
Smog / kg O_3 eq	3.78E-02	7.15E-02	5.54E-03	1.11E-04	3.15E-03
Respiratory effects / kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	1.35E-04	2.94E-04	7.90E-06	4.32E-07	1.09E-05
Additional environmental information					
Impact category / Unit					
Carcinogenics / CTU_h	66.3%	32.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%
Non-carcinogenics / CTU_h	83.5%	15.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%
Ecotoxicity / CTU_e	35.8%	63.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Fossil fuel depletion / MJ surplus	2.43E+00	4.02E+00	5.91E-02	2.62E-03	7.51E-02

References

LCA Background Report
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products LCA Background Report (public version), Knauf Insulation North America (KINA) 2023; developed using the TRACI v2.1 and CML impact assessment methodologies, and LCA for Experts modeling software.

ISO 14025, "Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations and supplementary rules for products and services"

ISO 21930:2017 serves as the core PCR along with UL Part A.

UL Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements v4.0
March, 2022. PCR review conducted by Lindita Bushi, PhD, Chair (Athena Sustainable Materials Institute), lindita.bushi@athenasmi.org; Hugues Imbeault-Tétreault (Group AGECO); and Jack Geibig (Ecoform).

UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation EPD Requirements, v2.0
April, 2018. PCR review conducted by Thomas Gloria, PhD, Chair (Industrial Ecology Consultants) t.gloria@industrial-ecology.com; Christoph Koffler, PhD (thinkstep); Andre Desjarlais (Oak Ridge National Laboratory).

UL Environment General Program Instructions v2.4, July 2018 (available upon request)

Download PDF SM Transparency Report / EPD

SM Transparency Reports (TR) are ISO 14025 Type III environmental declarations (EPD) that enable purchasers and users to compare the potential environmental performance of products on a life cycle basis. Environmental declarations from different programs (ISO 14025) may not be comparable. Comparison of the environmental performance of products 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.

Rating systems

The intent is to reward project teams for selecting products from manufacturers who have verified improved life-cycle environmental performance.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	½product
☑ Product-specific Type III EPD	1 product

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1
Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

○ Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
☑ Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 product

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria
MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

☑ Third-party certified type III EPD	2 point

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors
Materials and resources

☑ NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell	
☑ NC 3.5.2.2 and SI 4.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Interior Fit-outs	

BREEAM New Construction 2018
Mat 02 - Environmental impacts from construction products

Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)

○ Industry-average EPD	.5 point
○ Multi-product specific EPD	.75 points
☑ Product-specific EPD	1 point

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party verified	☑
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	☑

Validity: 12/12/23 – 12/12/28
MAN – 12122023 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared*	☑

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC, according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products; and ISO 14025:2006.
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Harmony Environmental, LLC
Management • Analysis • Communication
Beyond Sustainability, Striving for Harmony

SUMMARY
Reference PCR
UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0
Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave
Functional unit / ESL:
1 m^2 installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of R_{si} = ft^2·F·hr/Btu·in over an estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years
LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1
LCA software; LCI database
LCA for Experts v10.7; LCA for Experts 2023
In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC.
Public LCA:
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products

Manson Insulation
One Knauf Drive
Shelbyville, IN 46176
www.manson.com
317 398 4434

Contact us

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EPD additional content

AKOUSTI-LINER® & AKOUSTI-SHIELD™

AKOUSTI-SHIELD™ | AKOUSTI-LINER™ | EPD additional content

Data

Background This product-specific plant-specific declaration was created by collecting production data from the Shelbyville, IN production locations. Secondary data sources include those available in LCA for Experts 2023 databases.

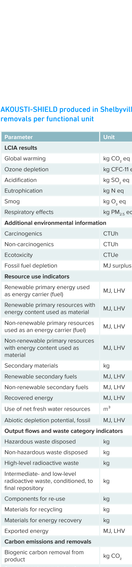
Allocation The PCR prescribes where and how allocation occurs. Since only facility-level data were available, allocation among the facilities' other co-products was necessary to determine the input and output flows associated with the product. Allocation of batch materials and energy was done on a product output mass basis, binder materials were allocated based on the mass calculated from the bill of materials and binder formulations, facers were allocated based on product area, and packaging was allocated based on mass per package of product. Allocation of transportation was based on either weight or volume, depending on which was found to restrict the amount of cargo; the limiting factor was used in allocating transportation.

Cut-off criteria for the inclusion of mass and energy flows are 1% of renewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% nonrenewable primary resource (energy) usage, 1% of the total mass input of that unit process, and 1% of environmental impacts. The total of neglected input flows per module does not exceed 5% of energy usage, mass, and environmental impacts. The only exceptions to these criteria are substances with hazardous and toxic properties, which must be listed even when the given process unit is under the cut-off criterion of 1% of the total mass. No known flows are deliberately excluded from this declaration; therefore, these criteria have been met. Biogenic carbon is included in reported results.

Quality Temporal and technological representativeness are considered to be high. Geographical representativeness is considered to be high. All relevant process steps for the product have been considered and modeled. The process chain is considered sufficiently complete with regards to the goal and scope of this study. The product system was checked for mass balance and completeness of the inventory. Capital goods were excluded since they are assumed not to significantly affect the conclusions of the LCA. Otherwise, no data were knowingly omitted. For more information on data quality, see the LCA background report.

LCIA impact factors required by the PCR are global warming, ozone depletion, acidification, eutrophication, smog, and fossil fuel depletion. "These six impact categories are globally deemed mature enough to be included in Type III environmental declarations. Other categories are being developed and defined and LCA should continue making advances in their development. However, the EPD users shall not use additional measures for comparative purposes."

Flow diagram



Scenarios and additional technical information

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT
Transport to the building site (A4)		
Vehicle type	Truck and trailer	-
Fuel type	Diesel	-
Average distance from manufacturing to installation site	161	km
Capacity utilization	27	%
Gross density	24.0	kg/m³
Capacity utilization volume factor	1	-
Installation into the building (A5)		
AKOUSTI-SHIELD		
Mass of plastic packaging waste	0.00887	kg
Biogenic carbon content of packaging	0.0198	kg CO_2
AKOUSTI-LINER		
Mass of plastic packaging waste	0.0168	kg
Biogenic carbon content of packaging	0.0234	kg CO_2

End of life (C1-C4)	
Assumptions for scenario development	Following manual removal of the insulation, it was assumed to be transported 100 miles to disposal. The PCR prescribes that 100% of the insulation is sent to landfill, where no prior waste processing is required.
AKOUSTI-SHIELD	
Collection process	Collected with mixed construction waste — 0.971 kg
Disposal	Product for final deposition in landfill — 0.971 kg
AKOUSTI-LINER	
Collection process	Collected with mixed construction waste — 1.04 kg
Disposal	Product for final deposition in landfill — 1.04 kg

Technical properties	
AKOUSTI-SHIELD	
Dimensions/quantities delivered to installation site	AKOUSTI-SHIELD is sold in rolls. One master bag contains 4 plastic bags, and each bag contains 1 roll of the product. The dimensions for the product are 1" – 2" thick, 48" in width, and 50' – 100' in length.
ASTM or ANSI product specification	ASTM C1071; Type I ASTM C 665
Corrosiveness	ASTM C665; Does not accelerate corrosion on steel
Corrosion	ASTM C1617; Pass
Surface burning characteristics (flame spread/smoke developed)	ASTM E84, UL 723, NFPA 90A and 90B (IB), CAN/ULC S102 (IB); 25/50
AKOUSTI-LINER	
Dimensions/quantities delivered to installation site	AKOUSTI-LINER is sold in rolls. One master bag contains 4 plastic bags, and each bag contains 1 roll of the product. The dimensions for the product are 1" – 2" thick, 48" – 59" in width, and 50' – 100' in length.
ASTM or ANSI product specification	ASTM C1071; Type I ASTM C 665
Corrosiveness	ASTM C665; Does not accelerate corrosion on steel
Corrosion	ASTM C1617; Pass
Water Vapor Sorption (by weight)	ASTM C1104; Less than 3%
Mold Growth	ASTM C1338, UL 2824, ASTM G21, ASTM G22; Pass
Surface burning characteristics (flame spread/smoke developed)	ASTM E84, UL 723, NFPA 90A and 90B (IB), CAN/ULC S102 (IB); 25/50

Major system boundary exclusions

- Capital goods and infrastructure; maintenance of operation and support equipment;
- Manufacture & transport of packaging materials not associated with final product;
- Human labor and employee transport;
- Building operational energy and water use not associated with final product.

Major assumptions and limitations

- Due to the nature of fiberglass insulation, it is anticipated that it will last for the lifetime of the building. Reference service life (RSL) is considered to be the same as the building estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years.
- Generic data sets used for material inputs, transport, and waste processing are considered good quality, but actual inputs from material suppliers, transport carriers, and local waste processing may vary.
- The impact assessment methodology categories do not represent all possible environmental impact categories.
- Characterization factors used within the impact assessment methodology may contain some degree of uncertainty.
- LCA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

AKOUSTI-SHIELD produced in Shelbyville, IN: LCIA results, resource use, output and waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per functional unit

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	Total
LCIA results										
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq	2.80E+00	2.91E-02	1.44E-02	0	0	1.56E-02	0	2.03E-02	**2.88E+00**
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	5.85E-12	6.50E-17	5.73E-17	0	0	3.48E-17	0	9.98E-16	**5.85E-12**
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq	9.09E-03	1.49E-04	3.06E-05	0	0	4.26E-05	0	1.08E-04	**9.42E-03**
Eutrophication	kg N eq	1.27E-03	1.28E-05	5.89E-06	0	0	4.52E-06	0	4.72E-06	**1.30E-03**
Smog	kg O_3 eq	1.01E-01	5.13E-03	1.52E-04	0	0	9.73E-04	0	1.96E-03	**1.10E-01**
Respiratory effects	kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	5.22E-04	7.31E-06	7.49E-07	0	0	1.83E-06	0	8.31E-06	**5.40E-04**
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	98.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%	**100%**
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	97.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	**100%**
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	**100%**
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	5.97E+00	5.46E-02	1.87E-03	0	0	2.92E-02	0	4.09E-02	**6.09E+00**
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	9.12E+00	1.61E-02	2.34E-03	0	0	8.59E-03	0	3.80E-02	**9.18E+00**
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	8.84E-06	-1.33E-12	5.08E-13	0	0	-7.71E-13	0	7.58E-12	**8.84E-06**
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	5.50E+01	4.13E-01	1.79E-02	0	0	2.21E-01	0	3.25E-01	**5.60E+01**
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	2.22E-07	1.64E-09	4.74E-11	0	0	8.79E-10	0	8.10E-10	**2.26E-07**
Secondary materials	kg	2.32E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.32E-01**
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Recovered energy	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Use of net fresh water resources	m^3	3.78E-01	5.58E-05	1.53E-05	0	0	2.99E-05	0	4.03E-05	**3.78E-01**
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, LHV	4.83E+01	4.10E-01	1.60E-02	0	0	2.19E-01	0	3.15E-01	**4.92E+01**
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.37E-01	0.00E+00	4.82E-02	0	0	0.00E+00	0	8.69E-01	**1.05E+00**
High-level radioactive waste	kg	2.52E-06	1.20E-09	8.00E-10	0	0	6.42E-10	0	4.02E-09	**2.53E-06**
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	2.37E-03	1.01E-06	6.73E-07	0	0	5.42E-07	0	3.59E-06	**2.37E-03**
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.27E-02	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**6.27E-02**
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Exported energy	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO_2	2.82E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.82E-01**
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO_2	1.44E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	1.67E-03	**1.46E-01**
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO_2	2.49E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.49E-02**
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.58E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.58E-03**
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	8.67E-04	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**8.67E-04**
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes *	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from non renewable sources used in production processes *	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**

AKOUSTI-LINER produced in Shelbyville, IN: LCIA results, resource use, output and waste flows, and carbon emissions & removals per functional unit

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	Total
LCIA results										
Global warming	kg CO_2 eq	3.34E+00	3.15E-02	1.22E-02	0	0	1.67E-02	0	2.17E-02	**3.43E+00**
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.30E-11	7.03E-17	9.29E-17	0	0	3.73E-17	0	1.07E-15	**1.30E-11**
Acidification	kg SO_2 eq	7.68E-03	1.62E-04	1.27E-05	0	0	4.57E-05	0	1.15E-04	**8.02E-03**
Eutrophication	kg N eq	2.43E-03	1.38E-05	3.61E-06	0	0	4.84E-06	0	5.06E-06	**2.45E-03**
Smog	kg O_3 eq	1.09E-01	5.54E-03	1.11E-04	0	0	1.04E-03	0	2.10E-03	**1.18E-01**
Respiratory effects	kg $PM_{2.5}$ eq	4.29E-04	7.90E-06	4.32E-07	0	0	1.96E-06	0	8.90E-06	**4.48E-04**
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	99.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	**100%**
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	98.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	**100%**
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	**100%**
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	6.45E+00	5.91E-02	2.62E-03	0	0	3.13E-02	0	4.38E-02	**6.58E+00**
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	1.27E+01	1.74E-02	3.80E-03	0	0	9.21E-03	0	4.08E-02	**1.27E+01**
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	1.99E-05	-1.44E-12	8.59E-13	0	0	-7.62E-13	0	8.12E-12	**1.99E-05**
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	6.19E+01	4.46E-01	2.70E-02	0	0	2.36E-01	0	3.48E-01	**6.29E+01**
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	3.32E-07	1.78E-09	7.00E-11	0	0	9.42E-10	0	8.68E-10	**3.36E-07**
Secondary materials	kg	2.50E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.50E-01**
Renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Recovered energy	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Use of net fresh water resources	m^3	8.32E-01	6.03E-05	2.23E-05	0	0	3.20E-05	0	4.32E-05	**8.32E-01**
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, LHV	5.32E+01	4.43E-01	2.34E-02	0	0	2.35E-01	0	3.37E-01	**5.42E+01**
Output flows and waste category indicators										
Hazardous waste disposed	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Non-hazardous waste disposed	kg	1.48E-01	0.00E+00	6.11E-02	0	0	0.00E+00	0	9.39E-01	**1.15E+00**
High-level radioactive waste	kg	3.13E-06	1.30E-09	1.51E-09	0	0	6.89E-10	0	4.31E-09	**3.14E-06**
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	3.01E-03	1.09E-06	1.27E-06	0	0	5.80E-07	0	3.85E-06	**3.01E-03**
Components for re-use	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Materials for recycling	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	5.67E-02	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**5.67E-02**
Materials for energy recovery	kg	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Exported energy	MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions and removals										
Biogenic carbon removal from product	kg CO_2	5.28E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**5.28E-01**
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO_2	2.71E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	1.79E-03	**2.19E-01**
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO_2	2.97E-02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**2.97E-02**
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.46E-04	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**6.46E-04**
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.10E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**1.10E-03**
Calcination carbon emissions	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbonation carbon removals	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from renewable sources used in production processes *	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**
Carbon emissions from combustion of waste from non renewable sources used in production processes *	kg CO_2	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	**0.00E+00**

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party verified	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓
Validity: 12/12/21 – 12/12/26 MAN - 10122023 – 001	
MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared*	✓

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC, according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products; and ISO 14025:2006.

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Harmony Environmental, LLC
Management & Industry Consultancies
Sound Sustainability Strategy for Harmony

SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle to grave

Functional unit / ESL:
1 m^2 installed insulation material, providing R-value with thickness and aging included with resistance of 1 m^2 * K/W over assumed service life (ESL) of 75 years

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI database
LCA for Experts v10.7 | LCA for Experts 2023

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC.

Public LCA:
Manson Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products

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How we make it greener

AKOUSTI-LINER™ & AKOUSTI-SHIELD™

Collapse all

RAW MATERIALS ACQUISITION



Utilize recycled content

By leveraging recycled content, we reduce the energy required to form glass fibers.

- We use about 10 railcars of recycled glass per day.



MANUFACTURING

Lead green chemistry efforts

Following the launch of our ECOSE® Technology in 2008, we had transformed most of our products and processes to this new technology. Using our bio-based ECOSE® Technology has removed phenol and formaldehyde from our stack emissions. This initiative not only established Manson Insulation in a leadership position, but it had a transformative impact on our industry in general.

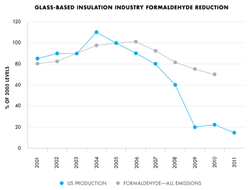


Reduce scrap generation and energy consumption

Continuous improvement is the methodology we utilize to engage the entire Manson team in our manufacturing excellence and sustainability journey.

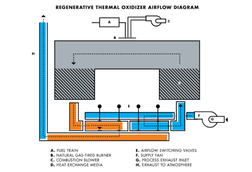
Manson Insulation has an overall global certification for ISO 45001 Health & Safety, ISO 14001 Environmental, ISO 50001 Energy, and ISO 9001 Quality through a third-party Certification Body.

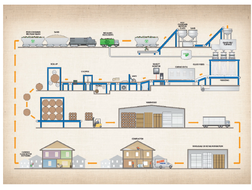
Our Continuous Improvement Program, with all its tools and systems associated with it, provide a formal process where we are constantly monitoring our manufacturing and sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with an eye towards improvement. This Continuous Improvement centric management system has proven to be effective in improving our sustainability by reducing scrap generation and energy consumption.



Green manufacturing Processes

Regenerative thermal oxidizers We use regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTO) to capture and recycle much of the energy we use to cure our products. RTO is equipment used for the treatment of exhaust air. Our ovens exhaust into a ceramic heat exchange media to capture and reuse the heat in the exhausted air. Therefore, the amount of energy required to cure our product is reduced substantially.



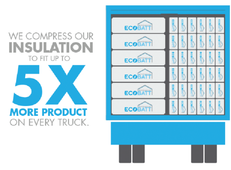


TRANSPORTATION



Leverage compression packaging

Glass is a high modulus material, which helps to facilitate compression packaging. We compress our insulation to fit up to five times more product on every truck, thereby reducing the amount of deliveries that need to be made, which saves time and emissions from transportation.



INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE



Be confident in glass fiber's safety

In the past, a label regarding the carcinogenic potential of insulation made from glass fibers was required on all packaging. Following forty years of research, fiberglass has been exonerated entirely. Our fiberglass is comprised of fibers that are biosoluble, meaning that the fibers dissolve in the body in a short period of time and exit the body with normal bodily functions. The scrutiny fiberglass has undergone is now seen as proof of its safety.

Meet and exceed green standards

GREENGUARD certified On the forefront of indoor air quality, Manson Insulation had the first GREENGUARD certified product in 2002. This achievement led us to understand the impact our formaldehyde-free products could have on the indoor environment. The formaldehyde-free claim is third party validated by UL Environment.

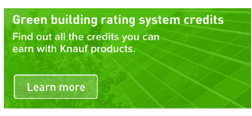
3rd Party UL Environmental Claim Validation states that Manson Insulation products manufactured in North America contain an average of 61% recycled content, consisting of 20% post-consumer and 41% pre-consumer recycled glass.

EUCEB tested Glass fiber is a widely studied building material. All of our processes and formulations are voluntarily third-party audited for compliance with the health and safety exoneration criteria for glass and rock based fiber through the European Certification Board for Mineral Wool Products (EUCEB) exoneration process. This guarantees the formulations are biosoluble and pose no health concerns. Having over 35 years of research behind its safety, fiberglass products have been thoroughly evaluated and therefore we believe it is one of the safest building materials available today.

Green building rating systems

Our products offer a vast array of potential credits for major green building rating systems, including: WELL, LEED v4, International Green Construction Code, Green Guide for Heath Care, NAHB Green Building Standard, and more.

Visit the green building rating systems page to see all the credits you can earn using Manson and Knauf Insulation products



DISPOSAL



Promote Recycling

By taking a comprehensive approach of the benefits of recycling, Manson Insulation advocates and promotes local recycling initiatives as well as actively participates in state and local government policy development. In addition, as a member of the North American Insulation Manufacturers Association (NAIMA) and Glass Recycling Coalition (GRC), we encourage regulatory and legislative initiatives that focus on glass recycling infrastructure deployment to increase the availability of post-consumer recycled glass.

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party verified	✓
Transparency Report (EPD)	
3rd-party verified	✓

Validity: 12/12/23 – 12/12/28
MAN – 12122023 – 001

MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation
Self-declared*	✓

This environmental product declaration (EPD) was externally verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC, according to ISO 21930:2017; UL Part A; UL Part B for Building Envelope Thermal Insulation Products; and ISO 14025:2006.

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Harmony Environmental, LLC
Management • Analysis • Communication
Beyond Sustainability, Striving for Harmony

SUMMARY

Reference PCR
UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0

Regions; system boundaries
North America; Cradle-to-grave

Functional unit / ESL:
1 m^2 installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of R_{si} 1 m^2·K/W over an estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

LCA software; LCI database
LCA for Experts v10.7; LCA for Experts 2023

In accordance with ISO 14044 and the reference PCR, this life cycle assessment was conducted by Sustainable Minds and verified by Harmony Environmental, LLC.

Public LCA:
Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products

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