



KNAUFINSULATION[®]

Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap

Knauf Insulation Atmosphere Duct Wrap is a thermal and acoustical insulation blanket made from highly resilient, inorganic glass fibers bonded by ECOSE® technology.

The Atmosphere Duct Wrap is designed for external insulation on commercial or residential heating and air conditioning units, and is available unfaced, with a foilscrim-kraft (FSK) jacket and with a white metalized polypropylene-scrim-kraft (PSK) jacket.



ATMOSPHERE

Performance dashboard

Features & functionality

Low "k" factor significantly reduces heat gain or loss when applied with proper compression

Flexible and lightweight

Can lower operating and installation costs

Low emitting for indoor air quality considerations and formaldehyde-free

Visit Knauf for more product information Atmosphere® Duct Wrap

Environment & materials

Improved by:

Utilization of recycled glass

Knauf's original plant-based ECOSE® binder technology

Optimized compression packaging

Certification & rating systems:

Declare, Red List Free and HPD v2.3

UL GREENGUARD Gold certified

UL Validated recycled content

UL Validated formaldehyde-free

Audited, European Certification Board for Mineral Wool Products exoneration process

ASTM C 1290 - Type I (unfaced), Type II, III (faced)

ASTM C553 - Type I and II (0.75 PCF), Type I and II 1.0 PCF), Type I, II, and III (1.5 PCF)

MasterFormat® 07 21 16, 23 07 13 Atmosphere® Duct Wrap Technical Data Sheet, **Guide Spec**

See LCA, interpretation & rating systems

For spec help, contact us or call 317 421 8727

See materials, interpretation & rating systems





SM Transparency Report (EPD)™ + Material Health Overview™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	♥
Transparency F	Report (EPD)
3rd-party verified	<
Validity: 02/23/24 – 02/2 KNA – 02232024 – 009	
MATERIAL HEALTH	Materia evaluatior
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.

Harmony Environmental, LLC 16362 W. Briarwood Ct. Olathe, KS 66062

(913) 780-3328



SUMMARY

Reference PCR

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

Functional unit / ESL: 1 m² installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of $R_{s_1} = 1m^2 \cdot K/W$ 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, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176 317 398 4434



SM Transparency Catalog

 Knauf Insulation Showroom
 Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap
 Mathematical Structure

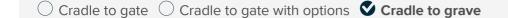


LCA results & interpretation

Atmosphere® Duct Wrap



Scope and summary



Application

Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap is designed for external insulation on commercial or residential heating and air conditioning units. It is suitable for the exterior of rectangular or round sheet metal ducts, as well as spaces or surfaces where temperature and condensation must be controlled.

Functional unit

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

Reference service life: 75 years when installed per manufacturer's instructions **Reference flow:** 0.772 kg of product with foil skrim kraft (FSK) facer.

A thickness of 0.0388m achieves the functional unit. (ASTM C518)

Manufacturing data

Reporting period: January 2022 – December 2022 **Location:** Lanett, AL

Default installation, packaging, and disposal scenarios

At the installation site, insulation products are unpackaged and installed. Staples may be used to install rolls. The potential impact of the staples is assumed to be negligible since their use is spread out over hundreds of rolls of product; 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), 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.

FSK faced product composition and impacts

Material composition greater than 1% by weight

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

What's causing the greatest impacts

All life cycle stages

The manufacturing stage dominates all impact categories. 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 all impact categories. 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. The raw material acquisition stage is the second highest contributor for all impact categories. 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 FSK faced Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap insulation manufactured in Lanett, AL is $2.12E+00 \text{ kg CO}_2$ -eq.

Total impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/func unit]

3.50E-02	LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNC UNIT
	Raw material acquisition	8.07E-03
2.80E-02 -	Manufacturing	2.10E-02
	Transportation	4.20E-04
2.10E-02	Installation and maintenance	e 2.91E-05
	Disposal/reuse/recycling	5.80E-04
1.40E-02		er 75 years installed
7.00E-03		

How we're making it greener

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

- These products use ECOSE[®] Technology, which is a plant-based binder adhesive instead of a fossil fuel based binder.
- Our products contain a high degree of recycled content, which translates to 20% less glass melting energy and a 25% reduction in embodied carbon.
- Our utilization of recycled content reduces mining impacts by 60%. In fact, Knauf products combined use 10 railcars of recycled glass a day.
- All glass fiber made by Knauf 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:				(X) B4 Replacement	
Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Module D is also excluded from this system boundary (MND).				(X) B5 Refurbishment	
				(X) B6 Operational energy use	
				(X) B7 Operational water use	

SM Single Score Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per 1 square meter of insulation material	8.07E-03 mPts	2.10E-02 mPts	4.20E-04 mPts	2.91E-05 mPts	5.80E-04 mPts
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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.
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TRACI v2.1 results per functional unit (FSK faced Atmosphere® Duct Wrap - Lanett, AL)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE			RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
Ecological dama	age						
Impact category	Unit						
Global warming	kg CO₂ eq	?	3.03E-01	1.82E+00	2.27E-02	5.66E-03	2.81E-02
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	0	3.53E-15	3.21E-09	5.07E-17	5.72E-17	8.10E-16
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	0	1.54E-03	4.15E-03	1.16E-04	3.37E-06	1.18E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	?	2.32E-04	6.55E-04	9.97E-06	1.56E-06	7.24E-06
Human health d Impact category	Unit						
Smog	kg O_3 eq	?	1.52E-02	6.73E-02	3.99E-03	4.40E-05	2.30E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	?	1.22E-04	2.50E-04	5.69E-06	1.67E-07	7.95E-06
Additional environmental information							
Impact category	Unit						
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	2.5%	94.6%	0.2%	0.0%	2.6%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	0	5.7%	88.2%	0.4%	0.1%	5.6%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	0	7.4%	90.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	0	3.63E-01	3.10E+00	4.25E-02	1.37E-03	5.50E-02

References

LCA Background Report

Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products LCA Background Report (public version), Knauf Insulation North America (KINA) updated in 2024 to include wrap products; 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

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	1/2product
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

O Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product

(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. V Product-specific Type III EPD

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria

MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

V Third-party certified type III EPD

2 points

Green Globes for New Construction and Sustainable Interiors

Materials and resources

V NC 3.5.1.2 Path B: Prescriptive Path for Building Core and Shell

VC 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)

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



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™ + Material Health Overview™

EPD	LCA		
3rd-party reviewed	♥		
Transparency I	Report (EPD)		
3rd-party verified	✓		
Validity: 02/23/24 – 02/23/29 KNA – 02232024 – 009			
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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SUMMARY

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

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

Functional unit / ESL: 1 m² installed insulation material,

packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of $R_{si} = 1m^2 \cdot K/W$ 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, updated Feb 2024 with wrap products Knauf Insulation, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176 www.knaufinsulation.u 317 398 4434







L Download PDF

LCA results & interpretation

Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap



Functional unit

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

Reference service life: 75 years when installed per manufacturer's instructions **Reference flow:**

Unfaced: 0.650 kg of product with no facer option. FSK faced: 0.772 kg of product with foil skrim kraft (FSK) facer.

A thickness of 0.0388m achieves 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 rolls. The potential impact of the staples is assumed to be negligible since their use is spread out over hundreds of rolls of product; 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), 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.

FSK faced product composition and impacts

Material composition greater than 1% by weight

PART	MATERIAL	%WT.
Batch	Cullet	35-40%
Batch	Sand	5-8%
Batch	Borates	2-5%
Batch	Soda ash	2-5%
Batch	Feldspar	1-2%
Batch	Limestone	2-5%
Batch	Oxides	<1%
Binder	Water	20-25%
Binder	Sugars	5-8%
Binder	Additives	2-5%
Facer	FSK facer	15-20%
Packaging	Plastic	1-2%

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 for unfaced wrap, 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 for FSK faced wrap, primarily due to the energy required to melt the glass and produce the glass fibers. The raw material acquisition stage takes precedence for ozone depletion only for unfaced wrap. 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 Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap manufactured in Shelbyville, IN is 1.36E+00 kg CO₂eq for unfaced wrap and 1.78E+00 kg CO₂-eq for FSK faced wrap.

Total impacts by life cycle stage [mPts/func unit]

3.50E-02	LIFE CYCLE STAGE	MPTS/FUNCUNIT
	Raw material acquisition	4.07E-03
2.80E-02	Manufacturing	2.01E-02
	Transportation	4.20E-04
2.10E-02	Installation and maintenance	e 2.91E-05
	Disposal/reuse/recycling	5.80E-04
1.40E-02	• • • •	s = 2.52E-02 mPts er 75 years installed
7.00E-03		
0.00E+00		

LCA results

How we're making it greener

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

- These products use ECOSE® Technology, which is a plant-based binder adhesive instead of a fossil fuel based binder.
- ٠ Our products contain a high degree of recycled content, which translates to 20% less glass melting energy and a 25% reduction in embodied carbon.
- Our utilization of recycled content reduces mining impacts by 60%. In fact, Knauf products combined use 10 railcars of recycled glass a day.
- All glass fiber made by Knauf is audited by a 3rd party to ensure biosoluble chemistry from a health and safety standpoint.

See how we make it greener

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:				(X) B4 Replacement	
Included (X) Excluded (MND)* *Module D is also excluded from this				(X) B5 Refurbishment	
system boundary (MND).				(X) B6 Operational energy use	
				(X) B7 Operational water use	

SM Single Score Learn about SM Single Score results

Impacts per 1	Unfaced	4.34E-03 mPts	1.04E-02 mPts	3.54E-04 mPts	2.45E-05 mPts	4.89E-04 mPts
square meter of insulation material	FSK faced	4.07E-03 mPts	2.01E-02 mPts	4.20E-04 mPts	2.91E-05 mPts	5.80E-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 (unfaced Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap - Shelbyville, IN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE	RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING
Ecological damage					

Impact category	Unit						
Global warming	kg CO₂ eq	0	1.59E-01	1.20E+00	1.91E-02	4.76E-03	2.37E-02
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	8	1.24E-12	1.29E-13	4.27E-17	4.82E-17	6.82E-16
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	0	8.25E-04	1.93E-03	9.80E-05	2.84E-06	9.93E-05
Eutrophication	kg N eq	0	1.89E-04	4.87E-04	8.40E-06	1.31E-06	6.10E-06

Human health damage

Impact category	Unit						
Smog	kg O_3 eq	?	8.82E-03	3.67E-02	3.36E-03	3.70E-05	1.94E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	0	6.56E-05	1.05E-04	4.79E-06	1.41E-07	6.69E-06

Additional environmental information

Impact category	Unit						
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	2.8%	94.1%	0.2%	0.0%	2.8%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	6.2%	86.3%	0.5%	0.1%	7.0%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	?	9.1%	89.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	?	2.50E-01	1.69E+00	3.58E-02	1.16E-03	4.63E-02

TRACI v2.1 results per functional unit (FSK faced Atmosphere® Duct Wrap - Shelbyville, IN)

LIFE CYCLE STAGE		RAW MATERIAL ACQUISITION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION	INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE	DISPOSAL/ REUSE/ RECYCLING	
Ecological dam	age						
Impact category	Unit						
Global warming	kg CO₂ eq	?	1.49E-01	1.63E+00	2.27E-02	5.66E-03	2.81E-02
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	8	1.16E-12	2.88E-09	5.07E-17	5.72E-17	8.10E-16
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	0	7.73E-04	3.89E-03	1.16E-04	3.37E-06	1.18E-04
Eutrophication	kg N eq	?	1.77E-04	5.87E-04	9.97E-06	1.56E-06	7.24E-06
Human health o	damage Unit						
Smog	kg O₃ eq	0	8.27E-03	5.91E-02	3.99E-03	4.40E-05	2.30E-03
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	0	6.16E-05	2.47E-04	5.69E-06	1.67E-07	7.95E-06
Additional envi	ronmental info	mati	on				
Impact category	Unit						
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	?	2.4%	94.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%
	CTU	0	4 6 9/	00.2%	0.49/	0.19/	

Impact category	Unit					
Carcinogenics	CTU _h	2.4%	94.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.0%
Non-carcinogenics	CTU _h	4.6%	88.3%	0.4%	0.1%	6.5%
Ecotoxicity	CTU _e	8.0%	89.9%	1.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	2.34E-01	2.42E+00	4.25E-02	1.37E-03	5.50E-02

References

LCA Background Report

Knauf Insulation North America and Manson Insulation Products LCA Background Report (public version), Knauf Insulation North America (KINA) updated in 2024 to include wrap products; 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.

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

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

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.

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1

Building product disclosure and optimization

Environmental product declarations

O Industry-wide (generic) EPD	1 product
Product-specific Type III EPD	1.5 products

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria

MW C5.1 – Environmental Product Declarations

Third-party certified type III EPD

2 points

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)

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

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™ + Material Health Overview™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	♥
Transparency F	Report (EPD)
3rd-party verified	<
Validity: 02/23/24 – 02/2 KNA – 02232024 – 009	
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.

Harmony Environmental, LLC 16362 W. Briarwood Ct. Olathe, KS 66062

(913) 780-3328



SUMMARY Reference PCR

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

Functional unit / ESL: 1 m² installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of $R_{s_I} = 1m^2 \cdot K/W$ 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, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176 317 398 4434

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Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap

EPD additional content

anett, AL

ville, IN 🛛 🛛 🛛 🛛

EPD additional content

Material Health

Data

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

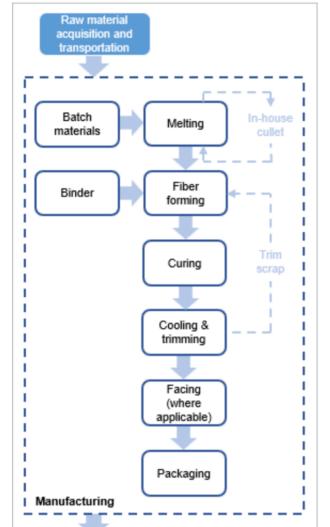
Allocation The PCR prescribes where and how allocation occurs. Since only facility-level data were available, allocation among the facilities' other co-products was necessary to determine the input and output flows associated with the product. Allocation of batch materials and energy was done on a product 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 system were 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

	VALUE	1.15.117				
PARAMETER	VALUE	UNIT				
Transport to the building site						
Vehicle type Fuel type	Truck and trailer Diesel	-				
Average distance from	Diesei	-				
manufacturing to installation site	161	km				
Capacity utilization	27	%				
Gross density	12.0	kg/m ³				
Capacity utilization volume factor	1	-				
Installation into the building	[A5]					
Mass of plastic packaging waste	0.0114	kg				
Biogenic carbon content of packaging	0	kg CO ₂				
End of life [C1-C4]						
	Following manual rem	oval of the insulation.				
Assumptions for scenario development	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.					
Collection process	Collected with mixed construction waste	Unfaced: 0.639 kg FSK: 0.761 kg				
Disposal	Product for final deposition in landfill	Unfaced: 0.639 kg FSK: 0.761 kg				
Technical properties						
Dimensions/quantities delivered to installation site	Atmosphere® Duct Wr One master bag contains and each bag contains The dimensions for the 48" in width, and 45-10	ins 4 plastic bags, s 1 roll of the product. e product are 3" thick,				
	• ASTM C1290					
ASTM or ANSI product specification	 ASTM C553; Type I, Type II - 0.75 PCF (12 kg/m³); Type I, Type II - 1.0 PCF (16 kg/m³); Type I, II, III - 1.5 PCF (24 kg/m³) ASTM C1136; Type II 					
Corrosion	ASTM C1617; Pass					
Maximum service temperature	ASTM C411; FSK faced unfaced: 350° F (177° C					
Water vapor permeance	ASTM E96, Procedure	•				
Water vapor sorption (by weight)	ASTM C1104; 5% or les					
Mold growth	ASTM C1338; Pass					
Surface burning characteristics (flame spread/smoke developed)	ASTM E84, UL 723, CAN/ULC S102; UL/ULC Classified FHC 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, so the 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 impacts 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 varying levels of uncertainty.
- LCA results are relative expressions and do not predict impacts on category endpoints, the exceeding of thresholds, safety margins or risks.

Unfaced Atmosphere® Duct Wrap 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 CO₂ eq	1.36E+00	1.91E-02	4.76E-03	0	0	1.03E-02	0	1.34E-02	1.41E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	1.37E-12	4.27E-17	4.82E-17	0	0	2.30E-17	0	6.59E-16	1.37E-12
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq	2.76E-03	9.80E-05	2.84E-06	0	0	2.81E-05	0	7.11E-05	2.96E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq	6.76E-04	8.40E-06	1.31E-06	0	0	2.98E-06	0	3.12E-06	6.92E-04
Smog	kg O ₃ eq	4.56E-02	3.36E-03	3.70E-05	0	0	6.43E-04	0	1.30E-03	5.09E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	1.70E-04	4.79E-06	1.41E-07	0	0	1.21E-06	0	5.48E-06	1.82E-04
Additional environmental information	on									
Carcinogenics	CTUh	96.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	2.7%	100%
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	92.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.3%	0%	6.7%	100%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0%	0.5%	100%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	1.94E+00	3.58E-02	1.16E-03	0	0	1.93E-02	0	2.70E-02	2.03E+00
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	4.66E+00	1.05E-02	1.93E-03	0	0	5.67E-03	0	2.51E-02	4.70E+00
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	5.87E-08	-8.71E-13	4.54E-13	0	0	-4.69E-13	0	5.00E-12	5.87E-08
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	2.37E+01	2.71E-01	1.26E-02	0	0	1.46E-01	0	2.15E-01	2.44E+01
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	7.11E-08	1.08E-09	3.09E-11	0	0	5.80E-10	0	5.35E-10	7.34E-08
Secondary materials	kg	2.91E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	2.91E-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	4.17E-01	3.66E-05	1.06E-05	0	0	1.97E-05	0	2.66E-05	4.17E-01
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, LHV	1.87E+01	2.69E-01	1.07E-02	0	0	1.45E-01	0	2.08E-01	1.94E+01
Output flows and waste category in	dicators									
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	9.95E-02	0.00E+00	7.77E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	6.39E-01	7.46E-01
High-level radioactive waste	kg	1.88E-06	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	4.24E-10	0	2.65E-09	1.89E-06
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.77E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	3.58E-07	0	2.37E-06	1.77E-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	1.71E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.71E-03
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	1.34E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.34E-01
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO ₂	3.74E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	7.59E-10	3.75E-07
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO ₂	8.25E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	8.25E-04
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	7.75E-12	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	7.75E-12
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	6.88E-12	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	6.88E-12
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	5 2									

emissions & removals per functional unit

Parameter	Unit	A1-A3	A4	A5	B1-B7	C1	C2	C3	C4	Total
LCIA results	Onit	AFAJ		A 5	01-07		62	0.5	64	Total
Global warming kg CO ₂ eq 1.78E+00 2.27E-02 5.66E-03 0 0 1.22E-02 0 1.59E-02 1.84E+00									184E+00	
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	2.88E-09	5.07E-17	5.72E-17	0	0	2.73E-17	0	7.83E-16	2.88E-09
Acidification	kg SO ₂ eq	4.67E-03	1.16E-04	3.37E-06	0	0	3.34E-05	0	8.44E-05	4.90E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq	7.64E-04	9.97E-06	1.56E-06	0	0	3.54E-06	0	3.70E-06	7.83E-04
Smog	kg O ₃ eq	6.74E-02	3.99E-03	4.40E-05	0	0	7.63E-04	0	1.54E-03	7.38E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	3.08E-04	5.69E-06	1.67E-07	0	0	1.43E-06	0	6.51E-06	3.22E-04
Additional environmental information										
Carcinogenics	CTUh	96.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	2.9%	100%
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	92.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	6.3%	100%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	97.9%	1.0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.5%	0%	0.5%	100%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	2.65E+00	4.25E-02	1.37E-03	0	0	2.29E-02	0	3.21E-02	2.75E+00
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as	MJ, LHV	8.01E+00	1.25E-02	2.30E-03	0	0	6.74E-03	0	2.98E-02	8.07E+00
energy carrier (fuel) Renewable primary resources with	MJ, LHV	2.16E-05	-1.03E-12	5.39E-13	0	0	-5.57E-13	0	5.94E-12	2.16E-05
energy content used as material Non-renewable primary resources	MJ, LHV	3.08E+01	3.21E-01	1.50E-02	0	0	1.73E-01	0	2.55E-01	3.16E+01
used as an energy carrier (fuel) Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as	MJ, LHV	7.76E-08	1.28E-09	3.67E-11	0	0	6.89E-10	0	6.35E-10	8.02E-08
material	ka	3.47E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	3.47E-01
Secondary materials	kg	0.00E+00		0.00E+00			0.00E+00		0.00E+00	0.00E+00
Renewable secondary fuels Non-renewable secondary fuels	MJ, LHV MJ, LHV	0.00E+00	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	3.97E-01	4.35E-05	1.26E-05	0	0	2.34E-05	0	3.16E-05	3.97E-01
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, LHV	2.49E+01	3.19E-01	1.27E-02	0	0	1.72E-01	0	2.47E-01	2.57E+01
Output flows and waste category in		2.452.01	5.152-01	1.272-02	U	U	1.722-01	U	2.472-01	2.372.01
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	1.18E-01	0.00E+00	7.75E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	7.61E-01	8.87E-01
High-level radioactive waste	kg	2.14E-06	9.35E-10	9.56E-10	0	0	5.04E-10	0	3.15E-09	2.14E-06
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	2.10E-03	7.88E-07	8.01E-07	0	0	4.25E-07	0	2.82E-06	2.10E-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	1.71E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.71E-03
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	2.74E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	2.74E-01
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO ₂	1.21E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	1.31E-03	1.22E-01
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO ₂	8.78E-04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	8.78E-04
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.34E-05	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.34E-05
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.84E-06	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	2.84E-06
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 + Carbon emissions from combustion	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
of waste from non renewable sources used in production processes										

FSK faced Atmosphere® Duct Wrap produced in Lanett, AL: 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 CO₂ eq	2.12E+00	2.27E-02	5.66E-03	0	0	1.22E-02	0	1.59E-02	2.18E+00
Ozone depletion	kg CFC-11 eq	3.21E-09	5.07E-17	5.72E-17	0	0	2.73E-17	0	7.83E-16	3.21E-09
Acidification	kg SO₂ eq	5.69E-03	1.16E-04	3.37E-06	0	0	3.34E-05	0	8.44E-05	5.93E-03
Eutrophication	kg N eq	8.86E-04	9.97E-06	1.56E-06	0	0	3.54E-06	0	3.70E-06	9.05E-04
Smog	kg $O_3 eq$	8.25E-02	3.99E-03	4.40E-05	0	0	7.63E-04	0	1.54E-03	8.88E-02
Respiratory effects	kg PM _{2.5} eq	3.72E-04	5.69E-06	1.67E-07	0	0	1.43E-06	0	6.51E-06	3.86E-04
Additional environmental information	on									
Carcinogenics	CTUh	97.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	2.5%	100%
Non-carcinogenics	CTUh	93.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0%	0%	0.2%	0%	5.4%	100%
Ecotoxicity	CTUe	98.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0%	0%	0.5%	0%	0.4%	100%
Fossil fuel depletion	MJ surplus	3.47E+00	4.25E-02	1.37E-03	0	0	2.29E-02	0	3.21E-02	3.56E+00
Resource use indicators										
Renewable primary energy used as energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	8.80E+00	1.25E-02	2.30E-03	0	0	6.74E-03	0	2.98E-02	8.85E+00
Renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	2.41E-05	-1.03E-12	5.39E-13	0	0	-5.57E-13	0	5.94E-12	2.41E-05
Non-renewable primary resources used as an energy carrier (fuel)	MJ, LHV	3.44E+01	3.21E-01	1.50E-02	0	0	1.73E-01	0	2.55E-01	3.51E+01
Non-renewable primary resources with energy content used as material	MJ, LHV	9.03E-08	1.28E-09	3.67E-11	0	0	6.89E-10	0	6.35E-10	9.29E-08
Secondary materials	kg	1.97E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.97E-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	4.65E-01	4.35E-05	1.26E-05	0	0	2.34E-05	0	3.16E-05	4.66E-01
Abiotic depletion potential, fossil	MJ, LHV	2.97E+01	3.19E-01	1.27E-02	0	0	1.72E-01	0	2.47E-01	3.05E+01
Output flows and waste category in	dicators									
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	1.18E-01	0.00E+00	7.75E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	7.61E-01	8.87E-01
High-level radioactive waste	kg	1.53E-06	9.35E-10	9.56E-10	0	0	5.04E-10	0	3.15E-09	1.53E-06
Intermediate- and low-level radioactive waste, conditioned, to final repository	kg	1.64E-03	7.88E-07	8.01E-07	0	0	4.25E-07	0	2.82E-06	1.64E-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	1.71E-03	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.71E-03
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	3.06E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	3.06E-01
Biogenic carbon emission from product	kg CO ₂	1.50E-01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	1.31E-03	1.52E-01
Biogenic carbon removal from packaging	kg CO ₂	3.20E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	3.20E-03
Biogenic carbon emission from packaging	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.34E-05	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	1.34E-05
Biogenic carbon emission from combustion of waste	kg CO ₂	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.84E-06	0	0	0.00E+00	0	0.00E+00	2.84E-06
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	2									

5

SM Transparency Report (EPD)™ + Material Health Overview™

EPD	LCA						
3rd-party reviewed	♥						
Transparency F	Report (EPD)						
3rd-party verified	S						
Validity: 02/23/24 – 02/23/29 KNA – 02232024 – 009							
MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation						
Self-declared	۲						

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. Harmony Environmental, LLC 16362 W. Briarwood Ct. Olathe, KS 66062 www.harmonyenviro.com

(913) 780-3328



SUMMARY Reference PCR

UL Part B: Building Envelope Thermal Insulation v2.0

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

Functional unit / ESL: 1 m² installed insulation material, packaging included, with thickness that gives average thermal resistance of $R_{SI} = 1m^2 \cdot K/W$ 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:**

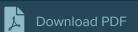
inauf Insulation North America and Ianson Insulation Products, updated eb 2024 with wrap products

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Knauf Insulation, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176 www.knaufinsulation.us

317 398 4434





Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap

LCA & material health results & interpretation

Material Health

Evaluation programs

Declare

Declare labels are issued to products disclosing ingredient inventory, sourcing and end of life options. Declare labels are based on the Manufacturers Guide to Declare, administered by the International Living Future Institute.

How it works

Material ingredients are inventoried and screened against the Living Building Challenge (LBC) Red List which represents the 'worst in class' materials, chemicals, and elements known to pose serious risks to human health and the greater ecosystem.

The Health Product Declaration®

The HPD Open Standard provides a consistent, and transparent format to accurately disclose the material contents and associated hazard classifications for a building product.

How it works

Material ingredients are screened and categorized according to the hazards that international governmental bodies and toxicology experts have associated with them, based on two listings:

- Authoritative lists maintained or recognized by government bodies
- Screening lists, which include chemicals that government bodies determined need further scrutiny, as well as chemical lists not recognized by any government body.

Assessment scope and results

Declare[™]

Inventory threshold: 100ppm

Declare level:

The Declare product database and label are used to select products that meet the LBC's stringent materials requirements, streamlining the materials specification and certification process.



Click the label to see the full declaration.

What's in this product and why

Declare level

The base fibers of Atmosphere[™] Duct Wrap faced and unfaced have no Red List chemicals. The Red List is a list of chemicals that are not allowed in Living Building Challenge buildings. Being Red List free is our design benchmark at Knauf.

What's in the product and why

The ingredients of the unfaced variants avoid the 800+ chemicals of the Living Building Challenge Red List. This is primarily because of its bio-based binder adhesive chemistry known as ECOSE® Technology. ECOSE is based on dextrose or high fructose corn syrup instead of phenol and formaldehyde. Dextrose and fructose can be used interchangeably. The ECOSE binder allows the product to be validated by the UL Environment as formaldehydefree. Formaldehyde is a Red List chemical.

Atmosphere Duct Wrap with the FSK facer does not meet Red List free status because the facer contains a halogenated fire retardant (HFR). This is why we disclose the ingredients as an HPD rather than Declare used for all other product variants.

Red List free is our development benchmark and we constantly challenge ourselves on elimination of Red List chemicals. An HFR is used on the FSK variant because the product is for exposed applications and must meet stringent fire performance requirements. We are very aware of the concerns associated with HFRs and continually work with vendors on this issue. At the same time, fire performance is critical and current events relating to fire performance of building materials only support the importance of fire-safe products.

What's been done in the design and manufacture in consideration of the potential human health impacts in the use stage

Knauf led the industry in bio-based development to avoid phenol and formaldehyde in our processes beginning in 2008. This development was likely the largest green chemistry disruption of our era. Today, our competitors have followed or are striving to meet this benchmark.

The primary ingredient in this product is recycled glass. While recycled content may vary from year to year, the recycled content is currently greater than 60% by weight. The second largest content is silica sand which is sourced as locally as possible. The third largest ingredient is corn-based syrup (dextrose or fructose). As a result of using plant-based binders, the VOC profile of this product is very interior friendly.

The emission from our factories is also much better for our communities. We ensure our glass formulations have no serious health concerns by allowing our processes to be audited to meet European Certification Board for Mineral Wool Products (EUCEB) biosolubility requirements.

Atmosphere® Duct Wrap



Unfaced Duct Wrap **Knauf Insulation**

Final Assembly: Shasta Lake, California, USA; Shelbyville, Life Expectancy: Life of structure Year(s) End of Life Options: Landfill (100%) EU CoC Screened: Contains

Ingredients:

Glass, oxide, chemicals; Syrups, hydrolyzed starch; Ammonia; OIT Silane Ammonium Sulfate; Mineral

⁺SIN List present > 100ppm

Living Building Challenge Criteria: Compliant

I-13 Red List: LBC Red List Free % Disclosed: 100% at 100ppm LBC Red List Approved VOC Content: Not Applicable Declared

I-10 Interior Performance: CDPH Standard Method v1.2-2017 I-14 Responsible Sourcing: Not Applicable

KNF-0038 EXP. 01 APR 2024 SCREENED: 09 MAR 2023 Original Issue Date: 2017

INTERNATIONAL LIVING FUTURE INSTITUTE" living-future.org/declare

Where it goes at the end of its life

At this time, the product is landfilled at end of life. We take extended producer responsibility very seriously and have active programs to address end of life. There is no option other than landfills at this time.

How we're making it healthier

Knauf engages very closely with its vendors to eliminate and avoid chemicals of concern. No competitor has as many Red List free products as Knauf Insulation. We continually reduce our environmental impacts through recycled content and optimize our products by designing them to be transformative.

See how we make it greener

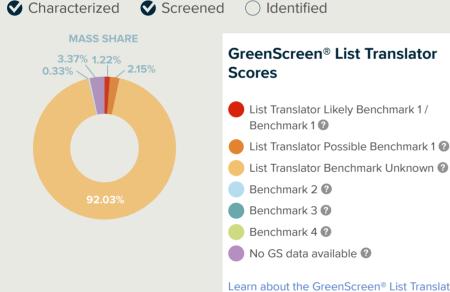
Health Product Declaration®

Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap FSK

Inventory threshold: 100ppm

Full disclosure known hazards: Yes

Based on the selected content inventory threshold:



GreenScreen® List Translator

- List Translator Likely Benchmark 1 / Benchmark 1 🕜
- 🛑 List Translator Benchmark Unknown 🕜
- Benchmark 2 2
- Benchmark 3 0
- 🛑 Benchmark 4 🕜
- 🛑 No GS data available 🕜

Learn about the GreenScreen® List Translator

Total VOC Content[®]

VOC Content data is not applicable for this product category.

UNFACED DUCT WRAP

Manufacturer's Guide to Declare

A comprehensive guide providing information about the program, the assessment methodology, how to submit material data to obtain a Declare label and how they are used to meet the Health & Happiness and Materials Petals of the Living Building Challenge.

Health Product Declaration®

Atmosphere Duct Wrap with FSK Facer

Health Product Declaration Open Standard v2.3

The standard provides guidance to accurately disclose the material contents of a building product using a standard, consistent, and transparent format.

Rating systems

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4 - LEED v4

Building product disclosure and optimization **Material Ingredients**

Credit value options

V 1. Reporting () 2. Optimization () 3. Supply Chain Optimization

1 product each

LEED BD+C: New Construction | v4.1 - LEED v4.1

Materials and resources

Material Ingredients

Credit value options 1 product each

✓ 1. Reporting 2. Optimization 3. Supply Chain Optimization

Living Building Challenge Materials petals imperatives

🔮 10. Red List Free 🔘 12. Responsible Industry 🔘 13. Living Economy Sourcing

WELL Building Standard® **Air and Mind Features**

X07 Materials Transparency

X08 Materials Optimization

Collaborative for High Performance Schools National Criteria

EQ C7.1 Material Health Disclosures

	Performance Approach	2 points
S 1	Prescriptive Approach	2 points



SM Transparency Report (EPD)™ + Material Health Overview™

EPD	LCA
3rd-party reviewed	<
Transparency I	Report (EPD)
3rd-party verified	<
Validity: 02/23/24 – 02/2 KNA – 02232024 – 009	
MATERIAL HEALTH	Material evaluation

Ø

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.

Harmony Environmental, LLC 16362 W. Briarwood Ct. Olathe, KS 66062

(913) 780-3328

Harmony Environmental, LLC Beyond Sustainability, Striving for Harmony

SUMMARY

Reference PCR

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 $R_{SI} = 1m^2 \cdot K/W$ over an estimated service life (ESL) of 75 years

LCIA methodology: TRACI 2.1

Knauf Insulation, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176

317 398 4434

Contact us

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:

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How we make it greener

Atmosphere[®] Duct Wrap

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 Knauf Insulation North America in a leadership position, but it had a transformative impact on our industry in general.

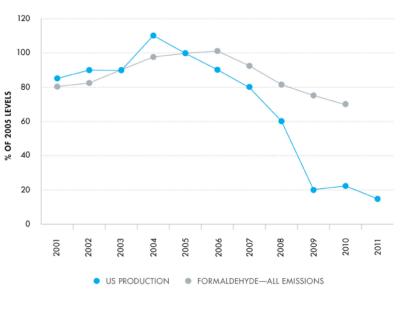


Reduce scrap generation and energy consumption

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

Knauf Insulation, comprised of Knauf Insulation North America (KINA) and Knauf Insulation Europe, Middle East, Asia, Asia Pacific (KI EMEA & APAC), share 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.

GLASS-BASED INSULATION INDUSTRY FORMALDEHYDE REDUCTION

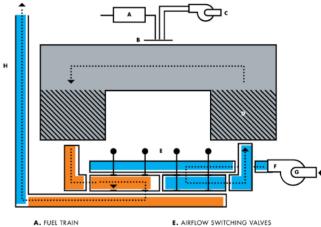


Our Continuous Improvement Program, with all its tools and systems associated with it, provide a formal process where we are constantly monitoring our manufacturing and sustainability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) with an eye towards improvement. This Continuous Improvement centric management system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

Green manufacturing Processes

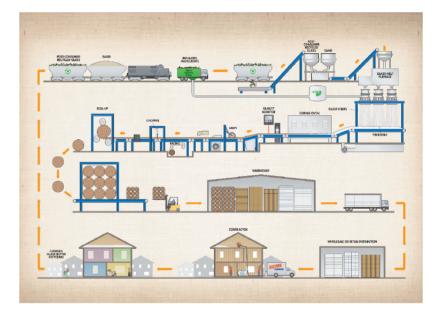
Regenerative thermal oxidizers We use regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTO) to capture and recycle much of the energy we use to cure our products. RTO is equipment used for the treatment of exhaust air. Our ovens exhaust into a ceramic heat exchange media to capture and reuse the heat in the exhausted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





A. FUEL TRAIN
B. NATURAL GAS-FIRED BURNER
C. COMBUSTION BLOWER
D. HEAT EXCHANGE MEDIA

F. SUPPLY FAN G. PROCESS EXHAUST INLET H. EXHAUST TO ATMOSPHERE



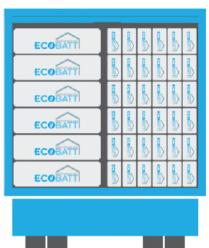
TRANSPORTATION



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.







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, Knauf Insulation North America 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 Knauf 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

Green building rating system credits

Find out all the credits you can earn with Knauf products.

Learn more

DISPOSAL



Promote Recycling

By taking a comprehensive approach of the benefits of recycling, Knauf Insulation North America 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)™ + Material Health Overview™



evaluation **MATERIAL HEALTH** Ø 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.

Harmony Environmental, LLC 16362 W. Briarwood Ct. Olathe, KS 66062

(913) 780-3328



SUMMARY

Reference PCR

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

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

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Public LCA:

Knauf Insulation, Inc. One Knauf Drive Shelbyville, IN 46176 317 398 4434