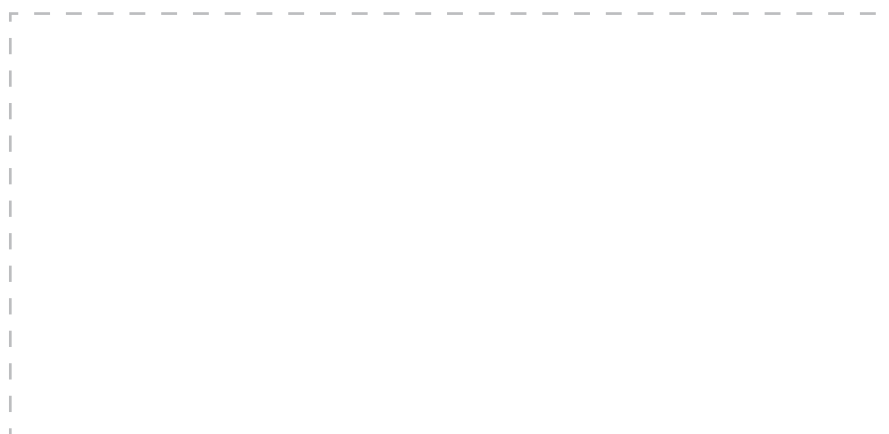


Compare closed-cell polyurethane foam technology with other traditional insulation materials

Criteria	CLOSED-CELL FOAM	Glass Fiber	Wool	Blown Cellulose	Open-Cell Foam
R-Value per inch ¹	6.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
Approved Air Barrier System	Yes at 1-inch thickness	No	No	No	Yes at 5.5-inch thickness
Seamless Construction	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Rigid	Yes	No	No	No	No
Fully Adhered	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Adds Structural Strength	Yes	No	No	No	No
Long Service Life	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Absorbs Water	<4% v/v	Yes	Yes	Yes	>40% v/v
Allows Moisture Vapor In	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Typical applications for closed-cell spray-applied polyurethane foam material in the building envelope system include:

- Wood framing
- Metal framing
- Foundations
- Slab on grade
- Walls
- Floors
- Crawl spaces
- Attics
- Garages
- Cathedral ceilings
- Rim/Band joists
- Bonus rooms



We don't make your home,
we help make your home better.

¹ ASHRAE 2005 Handbook, Chapter 25, Table 4 – Thermal Properties.

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Helping Make Buildings Better™

BASF
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BASF Polyurethane Foam Enterprises LLC

Comfort
Health
Safety
Feel the difference

Most of the time you don't think about what's inside your walls. Insulation is meant to keep you warm and control energy use. But plain old insulation is not enough if you want to have a better home. Choose closed-cell foam if you want to really

improve the comfort, health, safety and energy efficiency of your home.



Save money every month and be more comfortable every day

The United States Department of Energy estimates that more than 40 percent of the cost of heating and cooling the average home is wasted on uncontrolled air leakage – a phenomenon that causes the air you pay to heat and cool to leave your house through gaps, cracks and holes in the building envelope or outer shell. Air can go straight through glass fiber and cellulose insulation, but it can't go through closed-cell foam – a special kind of fiber-free insulation that has been engineered to combine superior insulation performance and complete air leakage control.

When your conditioned air stays where it belongs – inside your house – your furnace and air conditioner don't have to work as hard to keep you warm in the winter and cool in the summer, so you save money. The average North American homeowner spends \$140 a month on energy right now. But choosing to install closed-cell foam insulation can help you save up to \$50 or even \$80 a month!

In addition to wasting money, air leakage can cause drafts, or make some rooms almost impossible to keep warm or cool. It can contribute to the air in your house being too dry or too damp.

By stopping drafts, closed-cell foam system gives you more control over your indoor environment. You get to set your thermostat and think about more important things. Every room stays comfortable, all year round.

The U.S. Department of Energy offers financial assistance opportunities through the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) and other incentives are available through more than 60 ENERGY STAR® incentive programs. In addition, special mortgages for energy efficient homes are offered by more than 40 different agencies across the United States.

Help your family be healthy

We've all read the stories in the newspapers about people getting sick from toxic mold in their homes or offices. But you can do something to prevent it.

In cold climates, when your house has air leakage, that air is usually wet. It picks up moisture from the steam of your shower or from cooking and carries it into the wall. When the warm, moist air from inside the house meets the cooler, dryer air outside, it drops the water vapor it's carrying on any surface it encounters. This can lead to mold and mildew infestations.

By stopping air leakage, fiber-free foam helps prevent mold from starting and contributes to better indoor air quality. In fact, the American Lung Association® Health House® guidelines require homes to be constructed more airtight to improve energy efficiency and indoor air quality.

In addition to preventing mold growth, closed-cell foam insulation also helps keep allergens, toxins, pollutants and even small pests from entering your home, and that means you and your family can breathe a little easier.

Protect your investment by making it stronger

When a storm blows, your house needs to be strong. Traditional glass fiber and cellulose insulation systems don't contribute to storm resistance, but closed-cell foam does. Testing conducted by the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) shows that using closed-cell foam insulation increases wall strength two to three times over standard glass fiber insulation.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approves the use of closed-cell foam insulation in flood-prone regions. In a flood, closed-cell foam resists water, helping to protect

the wall system and building interior from damage that can include structural deterioration, rotting of building materials and, eventually, mold infestations.

Be kinder to the planet

Closed-cell foam insulation is environmentally responsible. It uses Zone3® zero-ozone-depleting, formaldehyde-free technology, emits no volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and reduces waste because less is needed to do a better job. It also takes around 3.4 trillion BTUs less energy to manufacture every year than traditional insulation materials.

As well, the award-winning BASF Eco-Efficiency Analysis assesses total cost and ecological impact over the product lifecycle to benchmark current performance and get insight for future improvements. Closed-cell foam outperformed traditional systems on its test scores.

Best of all, your home will have a lower environmental impact over the years if you choose closed-cell foam thanks to reduced overall energy consumption and improved durability.