# **TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS**

FRP COMPOSITE SANDWICH PANELS AND GLAZING UNITS



Kalwall's translucent insulated glazings offer the ultimate in energy-efficient, diffuse lighting.



Kalwall Corporation has been delivering museum-quality daylighting<sup>™</sup> to building occupants all over the world since inventing the original translucent sandwich panel in 1955. Over the last 65+ years, no other company has dedicated more resources, creativity, and innovation into perfecting the art and science of diffuse, balanced daylighting. Kalwall's mission is to empower both building owners and designers to fulfill their visions and create healthier buildings that balance performance, comfort, beauty and value.

All of Kalwall's daylighting systems utilize its lightweight, structural composite FRP panels that are unique in the fenestration industry for their combined light quality, thermal performance and solar control properties. Today, Kalwall remains as committed as ever to offering real solutions that reduce both operational and embodied carbon and harvest free daylight to support all human functions and endeavors.





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#### TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS

FRP COMPOSITE SANDWICH PANELS AND GLAZING UNITS (WITH THERMAL BREAK)



#### According to ISO 14025 and ISO 21930:2017

EPD PROGRAM AND PROGRAM OPERATOR NAME, ADDRESS, LOGO, AND WEBSITE	UL Solutions 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrod	ok, IL 60611	WWW.UL.COM WWW.SPOT.UL.COM			
GENERAL PROGRAM INSTRUCTIONS AND VERSION NUMBER	General Program Instructions	v.2.5 March 2022				
MANUFACTURER NAME AND ADDRESS	Kalwall Corporation 1111 Candia Road, Manchest	ter NH 03109				
DECLARATION NUMBER	4790187800.105.1					
DECLARED UNIT	100 m <sup>2</sup> of translucent glazing panel					
REFERENCE PCR AND VERSION NUMBER	ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works - Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services.					
DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT APPLICATION/USE	Translucent facade panel offering diffused, balanced daylighting, insulative properties, and structural capacity.					
PRODUCT RSL DESCRIPTION (IF APPL.)	n/a					
MARKETS OF APPLICABILITY	Commercial, residential, industrial					
DATE OF ISSUE	April 1, 2024					
PERIOD OF VALIDITY	5 Years					
EPD TYPE	Product-specific					
RANGE OF DATASET VARIABILITY	n/a					
EPD SCOPE	Cradle-to-gate, with EoL					
YEAR(S) OF REPORTED PRIMARY DATA	December 2021 – November	2022				
LCA SOFTWARE & VERSION NUMBER	GaBi 10.7					
LCI DATABASE(S) & VERSION NUMBER	GaBi Database 2023.2					
LCIA METHODOLOGY & VERSION NUMBER	TRACI 2.1 + IPCC AR5					
		ISO Standards				
The PCR review was conducted by:		ISO / TC 59 / SC 17				
		central@iso.org				
This declaration was independently verified in accord □ INTERNAL X EXTERNAL	dance with ISO 14025: 2006.	Cooper McCollum				

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

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

James Mellentine, Thrive KSG

artes A. Mulla

WAP Sustainability Consulting

LIMITATIONS

Exclusions: EPDs do not indicate that any environmental or social performance benchmarks are met, and there may be impacts that they do not encompass. LCAs do not typically address the site-specific environmental impacts of raw material extraction, nor are they meant to assess human health toxicity. EPDs can complement but cannot replace tools and certifications that are designed to address these impacts and/or set performance thresholds – e.g. Type 1 certifications, health assessments and declarations, environmental impact assessments, etc.

Accuracy of Results: EPDs regularly rely on estimations of impacts; the level of accuracy in estimation of effect differs for any particular product line and reported impact.

<u>Comparability</u>: EPDs from different programs may not be comparable. Full conformance with a PCR 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.



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#### TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS

FRP Composite Sandwich Panels and Glazing Units (with thermal break)

### 1. Product Definition and Information

#### 1.1. Description of Company/Organization

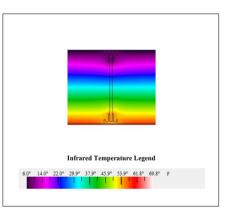
Kalwall is the industry leader in diffuse natural daylighting systems and is recognized for its innovative, energy efficient and sustainable products. Its rugged and beautiful translucent building products provide a more predictable, better quality of usable natural light with superior thermal properties and best-in-industry solar heat gain control. Kalwall was founded in 1955, is headquartered in Manchester, N.H., and all of its daylighting systems are made in the USA.

#### **1.2. Product Description**



Kalwall175CW TIGU in curtain wall by others





Kalwall 2-3/4" with curtain wall adapter detail

Thermal break panel option (2-3/4" thickness)

#### Product Identification

Translucent insulated glazings include FRP composite structural sandwich panels and glazing units that can be installed into curtain wall and storefront systems, fixed and operable sash, as well as other aluminum framing systems for façade applications. They are easy to install, transmit full visible-spectrum, diffuse daylight, and provide exceptional thermal performance and solar control. Many of the panel options available can utilize aluminum grid-cores with thermal breaks, along with a wide range of insulation options preventing the transfer of thermal energy between the interior and exterior environments.

#### **Product Specification**

Environment

Kalwall glazings have been evaluated for thermal performance by NFRC 100 (thermal), NFRC 200 (Solar Heat Gain) and NFRC 202 (light transmission).

#### **Product Average**

Each product is a custom configuration depending on the parameters of the building. The scenarios selected represent a typical thermally-broken panel with perimeter dimensions of 10' x 5', cell dimensions of 2' x 1', and thickness of either  $2-\frac{3}{4}$ " or  $1-\frac{3}{4}$ ".





According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017



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#### TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS

FRP COMPOSITE SANDWICH PANELS AND GLAZING UNITS (WITH THERMAL BREAK)



According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017

#### **1.3. Application**

Kalwall glazings can be used in a variety of building applications, including commercial, residential, and industrial.

#### 1.4. Declaration of Methodological Framework

The LCA follows an attributional approach.

#### **1.5. Technical Requirements**

#### Table 1: Technical Properties

	STANDARD	WALL PANEL, THERMALLY- BROKEN (TB), 1 ¾"	Wall Panel, Thermally- Broken (TB), 2 ¾"
U-Value	NFRC 100	0.28	0.23
Visible Light Transmission	NFRC 202	21%	26%
Solar Heat Gain Coefficient @ 0°	NFRC 201	0.30	0.30

Actual installed values will vary based on exact project configuration.

#### **1.6. Material Composition**

The products consist of an aluminum grid (thermally broken) with fiberglass batts in each cell, sandwiched between two fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) sheets.

#### Table 2: Product composition

Name	WALL PANEL, THERMALLY- BROKEN (TB), 1 <sup>3</sup> /4"	WALL PANEL, THERMALLY- BROKEN (TB), 2 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4"
Fiber reinforced polymer (FRP) sheet	63%	59%
I-beam, thermally-broken (TBI) (32% FRP)	27%	-
I-beam, thermally-broken (TBI) (43% FRP)	-	32%
Fiberglass batt insulation	5%	5%
Coating (acrylic / fluoropolymer mix)	4%	4%
Other (including adhesives, paint, gaskets, sealants)	<1%	<1%

#### 1.7. Manufacturing

Kalwall operations consist of three facilities in New Hampshire. The Bow, NH facility manufacturers the fiber reinforced polymer panels. Resins, glass fibers, pigments, and other additives are mixed on site and sheets are manufactured in a continuous process. VOCs from the ingredients are captured by a thermal oxidizer unit that combusts these emissions using propane. Spools of the FRP are then sent to one of two Manchester, NH facilities, either the Candia Road facility where the majority of panels are assembled, or the Pine Street facility where the thermally broken I-beams (TBI) and specialized curved panels are assembled. For the purposes of this study, inputs and outputs from these two facilities were summed and treated as one facility. The panel assembly process involves hand assembling the perimeter framing and interior I-beams with extrusions that have been cut to size on site. Insulation is cut to cell





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### TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS

FRP COMPOSITE SANDWICH PANELS AND GLAZING UNITS (WITH THERMAL BREAK)

CERTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCT DECLARATION ULCOM/PPD

According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017

size and placed in manually. An adhesive is applied to edges of the extrusions, the FRP placed on top, and the adhesive cured. Excess FRP is trimmed. The final product has a clear weatherable surface applied to further protect against UV damage and provide a self-cleaning function.

#### 1.8. Packaging

Packaging materials are minimal and are reused multiple times, therefore packaging impacts would be negligible and were excluded from this study.

#### 1.9. Transportation

It is assumed that all raw materials are distributed by truck or ship, based on global region. Transportation to site is excluded from the scope of this assessment.

#### 1.10. Product Installation

The installation stage is excluded from the scope of this assessment.

#### 1.11. Use

The use stage is excluded from the scope of this assessment.

#### 1.12. Reference Service Life and Estimated Building Service Life

As the use stage is excluded, no reference service life is declared.

#### 1.13. Disposal

At end-of-life, panels are removed manually from the building and-assumed to be sent to landfill. The transport distance to recycling and landfilling is assumed to be 100 miles.







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#### TRANSLUCENT INSULATED GLAZINGS

FRP COMPOSITE SANDWICH PANELS AND GLAZING UNITS (WITH THERMAL BREAK)



According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017

### 2. Life Cycle Assessment Background Information

### 2.1. Functional or Declared Unit

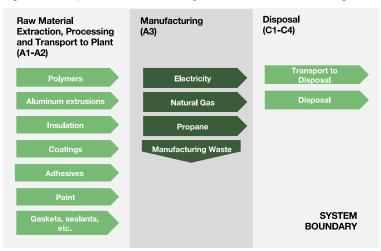
The declared unit according is 100 m<sup>2</sup> of covered area.

Table 3: Declared unit

	Unit	Wall Panel, Thermally- Broken (TB), 1 ¾"	WALL PANEL, THERMALLY- BROKEN (TB), 2 <sup>3</sup> /4"
Declared Unit	<i>m</i> <sup>2</sup>	100	100
Mass per functional unit	kg	674	715
Conversion factor to 1 kg	-	1.48 x 10-3	1.40 x 10-3

#### 2.2. System Boundary

The type of EPD is cradle-to-gate with options. Included stages are summarized in Figure 1.



#### Figure 1: System boundary

#### 2.3. Estimates and Assumptions

Inbound transport distances of raw materials comprising less than 10% of the mass were also assumed to be transported 1500 miles by truck. Overhead energy consumption was included in the manufacturing data as it was unable to be separated out. Finally, the end-of-life scenario presented in section 1.13 is an assumption based on typical construction waste treatment in the US.

#### 2.4. Cut-off Criteria





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Material inputs greater than 1% (based on total mass of the final product) were included within the scope of analysis. Material inputs less than 1% were included if sufficient data was available to warrant inclusion and/or the material input was thought to have significant environmental impact. Cumulative excluded material inputs and environmental impacts are less than 5% based on total weight of the functional unit.

#### 2.5. Data Sources

(WITH THERMAL BREAK)

Primary data were collected by facility personnel and from utility bills and was used for all manufacturing processes. Secondary data for raw material production was utilized from the Sphera Managed LCA Content (MLC, fka GaBi) Database 2023.2.

#### 2.6. Data Quality

The geographical scope of the manufacturing portion of the life cycle is North America. All primary data were collected from the manufacturer. The geographic coverage of primary data is considered excellent. The geographical scope of the raw material acquisition is primarily North America, though some materials are purchased from international suppliers. Customer distribution and disposal is assumed to be within the United States. Primary data were provided by the manufacturer and represent all information for December 2021 through November 2022. Time coverage of this primary data is considered excellent. Primary data provided by the manufacturer is specific to the technology the company uses in manufacturing their product. It is site-specific and considered of good quality.

In selecting secondary data (i.e., GaBi Datasets), priority was given to the accuracy and representativeness of the data. When available and deemed of significant quality, country-specific data was used. However, priority was given to technological relevance and accuracy in selecting secondary data. This often led to the substitution of regional and/or global data for country-specific data. Overall geographic data quality is considered good. Time coverage of the GaBi datasets varies from approximately 2007 to present. All datasets rely on at least one 1-year average data. Overall time coverage of the datasets is considered good.

#### 2.7. Period under Review

The period under review is December 2021 through November 2022.

#### 2.8. Allocation

General principles of allocation were based on ISO 14040/44. Where possible, allocation was avoided. There are no products other than the product under study that are produced as part of the manufacturing processes. Since there are no co-products, no allocation based on co-products is required.

To derive a per-unit value for manufacturing inputs such as electricity, thermal energy and water, allocation based on total production by area was adopted. As a default, secondary GaBi datasets use a physical basis for allocation.

Throughout the study, recycled materials were accounted for via the cut-off method.







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### 3. Life Cycle Assessment Scenarios

#### Table 4. End of life (C1-C4)

NAME		WALL PANEL, THERMALLY-BROKEN (TB), 1 <sup>3</sup> ⁄4"	WALL PANEL, THERMALLY-BROKEN (TB), 2 ¾"	Unit
Assumptions for scenario development (description of deconstruction, collection, recovery, disposal method and transportation)		Manual removal 100% landfilled 160 km (100 mi) transpor		
Collection process	ection process Collected separately -			%
(specified by type)	pecified by type) Collected with mixed construction waste 100%		%	%
Reuse		-	%	
	Recycling	-		%
Recovery	Landfill	100	%	
(specified by type)	Incineration	-		%
	Incineration with energy recovery	-	%	
	Energy conversion efficiency rate	-	%	
Disposal (specified by type)	Product or material for final deposition	-		%
Removals of biogenic car	bon (excluding packaging)	-		kg CO <sub>2</sub>

### 4. Life Cycle Assessment Results

#### Table 5. Description of the system boundary modules PRODUCT STAGE CONSTRUCT USE STAGE END OF LIFE STAGE BENEFITS -ION PROCESS AND LOADS BEYOND STAGE THE SYSTEM BOUNDARY A1 A2 **B1 B2 B4 B5 B6 B**7 C1 C2 C4 Α3 A4 Α5 **B**3 C3 D Building Operational Energy Use During Product Use Building Operational Water Use During Product Use Transport from gate to site Reuse, Recovery Assembly/Instal Manufacturing Refurbishment Replacement Deconstruction Maintenance processing Raw material Recycling Potential Transport Transport Disposal Repair Waste supply Use EPD Type ND ND Х ND Х Х Х ND ND ND ND ND ND ND Х Х Х

#### 4.1. Life Cycle Impact Assessment Results

Table 6. North American Impact Assessment Results, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 1 ¾"





According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017



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IPCC AR5 + TRACI v2.1	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP 100 [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq]	4.65E+03	0.00E+00	8.75E+00	0.00E+00	1.46E+01
ODP [kg CFC-11 eq]	1.25E+01	0.00E+00	2.42E-02	0.00E+00	7.48E-02
AP [kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq]	6.25E-01	0.00E+00	2.54E-03	0.00E+00	7.01E-02
EP [kg N eq]	4.83E-06	0.00E+00	2.24E-14	0.00E+00	6.94E-13
SFP [kg O <sub>3</sub> eq]	9.55E+03	0.00E+00	1.62E+01	0.00E+00	2.84E+01
ADPfossil [MJ, LHV]	2.26E+02	0.00E+00	5.54E-01	0.00E+00	1.36E+00

#### Table 7. North American Impact Assessment Results, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 2 ¾"

IPCC AR5 + TRACI v2.1	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4
GWP 100 [kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq]	5.03E+03	1.40E+02	8.93E-01	0.00E+00	9.27E+00
ODP [kg CFC-11 eq]	1.49E+01	6.37E-01	1.22E-03	0.00E+00	2.57E-02
AP [kg SO <sub>2</sub> eq]	6.78E-01	5.64E-02	9.57E-05	0.00E+00	2.69E-03
EP [kg N eq]	4.88E-06	3.57E-13	1.04E-13	0.00E+00	2.38E-14
SFP [kg O₃ eq]	9.86E+03	2.57E+02	1.03E+00	0.00E+00	1.72E+01
ADPfossil [MJ, LHV]	2.50E+02	1.48E+01	1.71E-02	0.00E+00	5.87E-01

#### 4.2. Life Cycle Inventory Results

#### Table 8. Resource Use, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 1 ¾"

PARAMETER	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4
RPR <sub>E</sub> [MJ, LHV]	9.77E+03	0.00E+00	4.87E+00	0.00E+00	2.64E+01
RPR <sub>M</sub> [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR <sub>E</sub> [MJ, LHV]	6.99E+04	0.00E+00	1.22E+02	0.00E+00	2.26E+02
NRPR <sub>M</sub> [MJ, LHV]	1.07E+04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SM [kg]	4.18E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RE [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW [m <sup>3</sup> ]	3.15E+01	0.00E+00	1.67E-02	0.00E+00	2.80E-02

Table 9. Resource Use, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 2 ¾"

Parameter	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4



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RPR <sub>E</sub> [MJ, LHV]	1.15E+04	0.00E+00	5.17E+00	0.00E+00	2.80E+01
RPR <sub>M</sub> [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRPR <sub>E</sub> [MJ, LHV]	7.39E+04	0.00E+00	1.30E+02	0.00E+00	2.39E+02
NRPR <sub>M</sub> [MJ, LHV]	1.06E+04	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
SM [kg]	6.13E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
NRSF [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
RE [MJ, LHV]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
FW [m³]	3.86E+01	0.00E+00	1.77E-02	0.00E+00	2.97E-02

#### Table 10. Output Flows and Waste Categories, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 1 ¾"

PARAMETER	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD [kg]	8.50E-02	0.00E+00	3.52E-10	0.00E+00	5.63E-09
NHWD [kg]	4.24E+02	0.00E+00	1.06E-02	0.00E+00	6.73E+02
HLRW [kg]	3.08E-03	0.00E+00	4.16E-07	0.00E+00	2.79E-06
ILLRW [kg]	2.55E+00	0.00E+00	3.50E-04	0.00E+00	2.50E-03
CRU [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MR [kg]	3.95E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EEE [MJ, LHV]	9.15E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET [MJ, LHV]	3.69E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Table 11. Output Flows and Waste Categories, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 2 ¾"

PARAMETER	A1-A3	C1	C2	C3	C4
HWD [kg]	1.24E-01	0.00E+00	3.73E-10	0.00E+00	5.97E-09
NHWD [kg]	5.23E+02	0.00E+00	1.13E-02	0.00E+00	7.14E+02
HLRW [kg]	3.17E-03	0.00E+00	4.41E-07	0.00E+00	2.96E-06
ILLRW [kg]	2.62E+00	0.00E+00	3.71E-04	0.00E+00	2.65E-03
CRU [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MR [kg]	4.25E+01	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
MER [kg]	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EEE [MJ, LHV]	9.15E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
EET [MJ, LHV]	3.69E+02	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00





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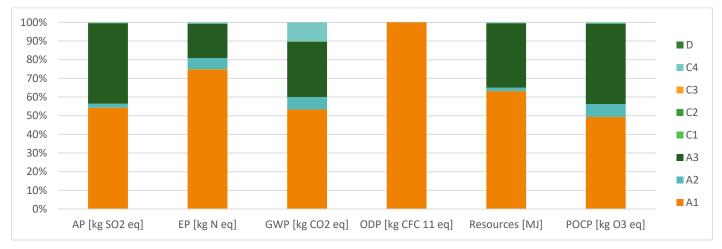
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### 5. LCA Interpretation

Figure 2 and Figure 3 present the relative contribution of each life cycle stage to the LCIA results. Raw material extraction (A1) and manufacturing (A3) are the dominant contributors.





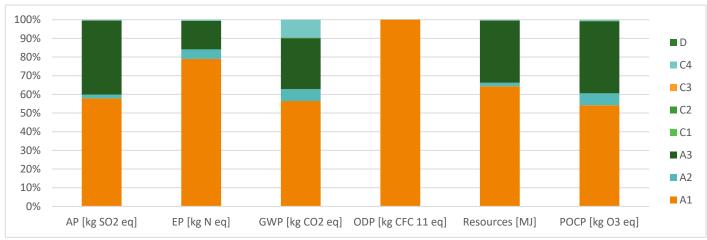


Figure 3: Relative LCIA Results, Wall Panel, Thermally-Broken (TB), 2 ¾"

### 6. Additional Environmental Information

#### 6.1. Environment and Health During Manufacturing

No hazardous substances are used in the manufacturing process. There are no hazardous emissions to air or ground water.





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According to ISO 14025, and ISO 21930:2017

#### 6.2. Environment and Health During Installation

No hazardous materials are required for the installation process. Standard jobsite safety protocols should be followed.

#### 6.3. Extraordinary Effects

#### Fire

Kalwall panels are comprised of a thermoset FRP/aluminum composite that will not melt. Upon request, specifications on flame spread, time to ignition, and fuel contribution can be supplied.

Kalwall panels pass ASTM E2707 with no flame penetration; pass NFPA 268 – Radiant Panel Test – Exterior Walls. All interior FRP Faces are CC-1 by ASTM D-635. Optional flame spread/smoke developed ratings by UL 723 tunnel tests, including class A. Kalwall is listed by: ICC ESR-2464 and Intertek CCRR-0173; British Standard 476, Parts 3, 6, 7.

#### Water

Kalwall panels are designed to create a weather-tight seal between panel and panel, as well as between the panel and the rest of the building.

#### **Mechanical Destruction**

The shatterproof, super-weathering FRP face will withstand a 70 ft-lbs (95 J) impact. Optional high impact FRP faces will withstand 230 ft-lbs (95 J) impact by UL 972; also rated for windborne debris protection up to large missile D in appropriate framing. Kalwall products are shatterproof and can be designed to mee the requirements of UFC 4-010-01 for many applications.

#### 7. References

- ISO 14025:2006 Environmental labels and declarations Type III environmental declarations Principles and procedures. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.
- ISO 14040:2006/Amd 1:2020 Environmental management Life cycle assessment Principles and framework. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.
- ISO 14044:2006/Amd 2: 2020 Environmental Management Life cycle assessment Requirements and Guidelines. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.
- ISO 21930:2017 Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services. Geneva: International Organization for Standardization.
- UL Environment. (2018). Part A: Life Cycle Assessment Calculation Rules and Report Requirements. UL 10010. Version 3.2.
- UL Environment. (2018). Part B: Insulated Metal Panels, Metal Composite Panels, and Metal Cladding: Roof and Wall Panels.
- US EPA. (2012). TRACI: The Tool for the Reduction and Assessment of Chemical and Other Environmental Impacts. Version 2.1 User Guide. Retrieved from https://nepis.epa.gov/Adobe/PDF/P100HN53.pdf

