

PERFORMANCE OF WET INSULATION AND THE POTENTIAL FOR MOLD GROWTH

Fiberglass insulation retards heat flow by trapping small pockets of air within cells that are formed by the bonded glass fibers. Water is an excellent conductor of heat so insulation that becomes saturated with water will temporarily lose a substantial measure of its thermal resistance (R-value). Fortunately, the individual glass fibers are unaffected by water so the original R-value will be restored if the insulation is allowed to completely dry and is at its design thickness.

It is typical for insulation to get wet in the construction process or for a roof to have minor leaks. Rain water or otherwise uncontaminated water will not hurt the performance of the

product as long as it has a chance to dry out as previously stated. FEMA suggests that fiberglass batts or rolls can be dried out and reused in many circumstances. If it is anticipated that wet insulation will not be allowed to dry for whatever reason, it is recommended that it be replaced.

Fiberglass insulation has the ability to resist mold growth since the inorganic and inert nature of the binder and glass fibers do not provide any nutrients which are essential in order for fungus to propagate. Our insulation is tested in accordance with ASTM C 1338 test methods and meets the requirements for mold resistance.

**PLEASE CONTACT YOUR SILVERCOTE SALES REPRESENTATIVE
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