



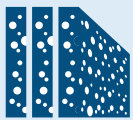
**Buildings** account for **40%** of the EU's energy consumption.



The **EU's buildings stock** is responsible for **36%** of its CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions.



**Energy efficiency measures**, such as **insulation** and **air-tightness**, could reduce energy consumption by **up to 80%**



**Insulation foam** is one of the **most efficient types of insulation** and can be used for new and existing buildings. Improving the energy performance of the existing building stock is a key objective in the EU. Non-flammable HFOs and HCFOs are increasingly being used as insulating gas in closed "cells" and remain in the foam during its lifetime of use. They have improved insulation performance compared to HCs. Their ultra-low GWPs mean that any emissions at end of life have negligible impact on global warming.

## WHY SPRAY FOAM INSULATION



it provides for a seamless, continuous and **permanent barrier** to moisture and air



it can be used to **insulate existing buildings**



it is **time efficient** to apply



it has **best-in-class insulating value** (Lambda-value)



it **expands** to fill gaps and cracks and voids in **walls** and **ceilings**

**Spray foam** is produced by small mobile machines and requires a **non-flammable blowing agent** for safety during application.

## HFOs, HCFOs AND SPRAY FOAM INSULATION

**HFOs and HCFOs** are used as blowing agents in insulation foams



HFOs and HCFOs are **not-flammable** and ideal for spray foam application



HFOs and HCFOs blowing agents can **do more with less** insulation and thus **save space**



HFOs and HCFOs have **low toxicity** contributing to safe use



HFO-1234ze(E), HFO-1336mzz(Z), and HCFO-1233zd(E) are the **non-flammable**, these blowing agents typically used for **spray foam applications**