

FIBAR PIP (POURED-IN-PLACE) PLAYGROUND SURFACES: HELPING YOU GO GREEN

HOW

At Fibar®, we meet the needs of growing communities and developments by providing green products and a **LEED®** Sustainability Analysis prepared by a **LEED** Green Associate.

Through the **L**eadership in **E**nergy and **E**nvironmental **D**esign (**LEED**) Green Building rating system – and in conjunction with the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) (www.usgbc.org) – we can help you meet the ever-changing demands of being an environmentally conscious owner, operator, developer, and community leader.

WHAT

Green Building and Green Development is the choice that owners, operators, developers, and community leaders make in an effort to consider the environment during the planning, construction and subsequent occupancy of a project. “Green Building and Green Development” is a term to describe the design, construction, occupancy, and maintenance of a project or development that significantly reduces or eliminates the impact on the environment. This can include reuse or recycling of materials, use of rapidly renewable resources, regional purchasing, and water conservation.

WHY

The benefits of green building and green development can include improved air and water quality, reduction of landfill waste through recycling, and in some cases, tax incentives. All of these items are important to consider when planning your project. At Fibar, we bring our expertise to the table to help everyone become a little greener.

FIRST STEP

Contact us to discuss how we can help at 800-342-2721 or by email at info@Fibar.com. Or visit www.Fibar.com/playgrounds.



For a pdf of this document, go to www.Fibar.com/green.

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SUSTAINABILITY ANALYSIS

*By their nature, Fibar® products help to meet the goals of **LEED**, which the **U.S. Green Building Council** describes as “a third-party certification program and the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high-performance green buildings.” Products themselves are not **LEED certified**, but many products can help a building project qualify under the **LEED rating system**.*

TERMS USED IN LEED PROGRAMS

Pre-Consumer Recycled Content

This refers to the recycling of scraps, trimmings, and other by-products that were never used in the consumer market, and were produced by manufacturers and processors.

Post-Consumer Recycled Content

Recycled products that have completed their designed use in the consumer market and would be disposed of as waste. They are collected in recycling programs and include such items as paper, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, and tires.

Regional Material

Products that are extracted, processed and manufactured regionally, within 500 miles of the project site.

Heat Island Effect

This is defined by USGBC as “thermal gradient differences between developed and undeveloped areas.”

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ANALYSIS OF COMPONENTS

Materials & Resources: MR4: Recycled Content

FibarPIP (Poured-in-Place) Playground Safety Surfaces are two- and sometimes three-layer systems, consisting of a 100% post-consumer recycled material base layer; a foam layer in some applications, consisting of 100% pre-consumer recycled materials; and an EPDM wear layer whose recycled content is dependent on the amount of black/color EPDM used. The recycled content is shown in the following chart.

FibarPIP Thickness	Black EPDM	Color EPDM	50% Black, 50% Color
1.5"	100%	75.0%	85.5%
2.0"	100%	81.0%	90.5%
2.5"	100%	85.0%	92.5%
3.0"	100%	87.5%	93.5%
4.0"	100%	90.0%	95.0%

Sustainable Sites: SS7.1: Heat Island Effect: Non Roof:

FibarPIP is available in a multitude of colors which can be used to reduce the impact of heat islands.

Materials & Resources: MR5: Regional Materials

FibarPIP EPDM is shipped from central South Carolina. The foam ships from southern Michigan and Ontario, Canada.

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GREEN GLOSSARY: TERMS AND PHRASES

CARB Compliant: Meets the standards of the California Air Resources Board. CARB found that one of the major sources of formaldehyde exposure is through the inhalation of resin emissions from composite wood products.

Carbon Footprint: A measure of the resources used for each person or organization based on the land required for food, clothes and sustenance. Although not precise, this is a common metric in environmental and sustainability reports. This is also called the Ecological Footprint.

CFPA: Chlorine Free Products Association — an independent not-for-profit accreditation and standard setting organization that promotes sustainable manufacturing practices, advanced technologies free of chlorine chemistry and consumer education on alternatives, and helps develop world markets for sustainably produced third-party certified products and services.

See www.chlorinefreeproducts.org.

Conservation: The preservation and responsible use of our natural resources to ensure they endure.

CRS: The Center for Resource Solutions — a not-for-profit company working to build a robust, renewable energy market by increasing the demand for and supply of renewable resources. CRS administers the Green-e Renewable Electricity Certification program, which certifies renewable power products sold by marketers, utilities and energy service providers in wholesale and retail markets. See www.resource-solutions.org.

Environmental Impact: Measurement of the total impact that an activity has on the environment. This includes production, transportation and energy.

OFEE: The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive — created in 2003 to assist the federal government with the application of sustainable environmental practices.

EPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which publishes purchasing guidelines for minimum recycled product content. Many state and local governments and businesses have voluntarily adopted these guidelines. EPA handles most of the responsibility for environmental guidance, direction, monitoring and enforcement in the United States. See www.epa.gov.

Formaldehyde: A cross-linking agent that can have detrimental effects on health. Many environmental

organizations and governments are in the process of eliminating formaldehyde from the home and workplace.

FSC: The Forest Stewardship Council—an independent, international, environmentally and socially oriented forest certification organization. It trains, accredits and monitors third-party certifiers around the world and works to establish international forest management standards.

See www.fsc.org and www.rainforest-alliance.org.

Greenguard Certification Standards for Low-Emitting Products: Performance-based standards set by the GREENGUARD Environmental Institute (GEI) to define goods with low chemical and particle emissions for use indoors. These goods primarily include building materials, interior furnishings, furniture, cleaning and maintenance products, electronic equipment and personal care products. The standard establishes certification procedures including test methods, allowable emissions levels, product sample collection and handling, testing type and frequency, and program application processes and acceptance.

LEED: The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Green Building Rating System. Developed by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC), it is a nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high-performance green buildings. LEED recognizes performance in sustainable site development, water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality.

No Added Formaldehyde: Products made without formaldehyde. As formaldehyde exists in detectable quantities in almost all of nature, few goods are formaldehyde free. Instead, wood, paper and other natural products are described as being made without the use of formaldehyde.

Recycled: Made at least in part from recovered fibers. There is no universally acceptable definition so requirements vary by specific circumstances. For example, EPA requires that recycled papers purchased by federal agencies contain post-consumer content. However, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) does not require post-consumer content in papers labeled recycled. Most U.S. governments and companies uphold the EPA standards, but there is no requirement.

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