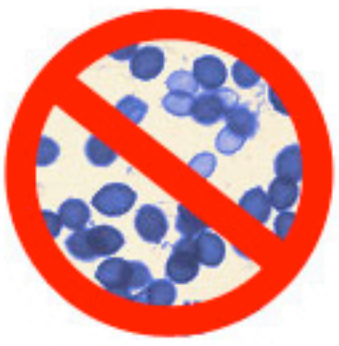
CELLULOSE INSULATION PARTNERSHIP PRESS RELEASE

Treated Cellulose Insulation Now Proven to Stop Mold

Cellulose Insulation with Boron#10® Knocks Mold Cold



Dayton, OH - March 8, 2007 - Cellulose insulation treated with **Boron#10®** beat the hot, humid summer in a university study of mold growth adding yet another virtue to the product's long list of attributes.

In the initial phase of the study which was conducted from May 31 to October 2, 2004 by Dr. Jose Herrera at Truman State University, Kirksville, MO, four different brands of **Boron#10®** infused cellulose insulation were put to the test.

Through a cooperative effort on the part of the manufacturers, samples of Nu-Wool Wallseal®, FIBER-LITE from Fiberlite Technologies, Thermolok® by Hamilton Manufacturing and InCide® Pest Control Insulation from InCide Technologies were sprayed into wall cavities and inoculated with an artificially high concentration of common household molds. The insulation products were then monitored for mold growth for 124 days.

Dr. Herrera's findings were impressive. "Our results suggest cellulose insulation treated with sodium polyborate (**Boron#10®**) restricts the growth of five common indoor molds," he writes in an article summarizing his work.

Because the **Boron #10®** treated cellulose samples so effectively controlled fungal growth, the research team zeroed in on an untreated sample which had been inoculated with the same super-moldy mixture. Here fungal colonies thrived. "The untreated samples were much more likely to harbor fungi," states Dr. Herrera. In fact, the control sample "harbored multiple species which remained high and even increased" during the course of the study. This led him to conclude sodium polyborate (**Boron#10®**) has a natural elimination effect on microscopic environmental invaders and is "likely to inhibit growth of most (if not all) species of mold."

Sodium polyborate manufactured under the trade names **Boron#10®** and Zone Defense® by InCide Technologies of Phoenix, AZ, was originally engineered to provide fire resistance and smolder protection for cellulose insulation, cotton and other materials. So the discovery of the additive's anti-fungal properties is a big plus. Combine these attributes with the naturally occurring moisture control properties of cellulose insulation then step back. It's an effective one-two punch common household molds cannot survive and other insulation products cannot match.

To learn more about the Truman State University study, read "Assessment of Fungal Growth on Sodium Polyborate-Treated Cellulose Insulation," an article presented by Dr. Jose Herrera and published in The Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, December 2005. Click here to access the complete article. Queries can be sent to Dr. Herrera through the Division of Science, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO 63501, or to jherrera@truman.edu.

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