



# Owens Corning | Milestones



## OWENS CORNING MILESTONES

First prepared by **Don Eberts** and **Katie Steele**, with thanks to the following people for information provided: **Dale Kleist, Jack Thomas, Roy Smith, John Marshall Briley, Edward Hamlin Everett (The Bottle King), G. Wallace Chissman, Curtis W. (Bud) Abbott, Bob Pistole, Pat Pacella, Joe Doherty, Frank Brisley, Ray Brinkley, Tom Powers Jr., Pat Trzaskowski, Pete Liutan, Fred Heumann, Rodger Hood, John Knerr Sr., Bill Dent, Ray Osburn, Doug Blenkhorn, Rod Irving, Carl Rimmel, Tom DeSloover, Pat Crouch, Sharon Lowe, Dick Miller, Bob Holler, Bob Venia, Carol Murray, Michelle Hamman, Patty Rupert and many others. Last updated by Bill Hamilton through March 31, 2017.**

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1870 – John Player patents the steam-jet method of manufacturing mineral wool insulation from molten slag. Other names for this type of product are “slag wool” and “rock wool.”

1873 – October 1: The NEWARK STAR GLASS WORKS is founded by Wm. Shields, D. G. King, D. E. Stevens, W. E. Atkinson, & D. C. Winegarner. The plant covers two acres, has one green glass pot furnace, and its glass for bottles and jars is “...unsurpassed anywhere for purity and whiteness.” The plant site is bounded by Oak Street on the north, the B&O tracks on the west, and Furnace Street (an extension of what would later be called Stanberry Street) on the east. The site extends just past Log Pond Run on the south. The furnace is in the northeast corner of the property. Much of the land later incorporated in the Newark plant is owned by Wm. Shields.

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1880 – Herman Hammesfahr, an American showman, patents a glass cloth made of coarse spun fibers gathered in bundles and woven together with silk threads.

1880 – August 28: Edward H. Everett buys the NEWARK STAR GLASS WORKS.

1885 – December 9: The NEWARK STAR GLASS WORKS is renamed the EDWARD H. EVERETT COMPANY.

1888 – The first attempt at commercial production of mineral wool occurs in Cleveland, Ohio.

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1892 – March: The first continuous tank furnace begins operating at the EDWARD H. EVERETT COMPANY, supplementing its day tanks and pot furnaces.

1893 – An actress, Miss Georgia Cayvan, models a dress and parasol made of Hammesfahr glass cloth at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The dress is made by the LIBBEY GLASS COMPANY in Toledo to create additional interest in its cut glass exhibition at the fair. The dress, impossibly heavy and brittle, proves impractical for ordinary wear. (The dress is presently in storage at the TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART.)

1896 – The EDWARD H. EVERETT COMPANY is manufacturing between 30 and 40 tons of glass bottles daily, employing 500 men at the main works and 50 more at the sand quarry near Black Hand Gorge on the Licking River.

1897 – C. C. Hall begins successful commercial manufacture of mineral wool insulation in Indiana. A stream of molten slag is hit with a steam jet; the slag is torn into droplets which are propelled outward by the steam blast, trailing slag fibers behind them. The fibers are collected in a box. Approximately 20%-30% of the approximate 19 pounds per cubic foot weight of the mineral wool, thus formed and collected, is composed of droplets or “shot.”

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1901 – Newark’s Bottle Factory #6 is built. This building will become known as the “High School Building.” The origin of the name is uncertain. Perhaps the most plausible explanation is that many 12-14 year old boys went to work in the factory as apprentices instead of to high school; thus, the factory became their substitute for an academic or vocational high school education.

1901 – Spring: Fire, caused by lightning, burns much of the Newark plant to the ground.

1902 – January: Reconstruction of the Newark plant begins; Bottle Factory #7 is built.

1904 – First use of spun glass insulation in Europe.

1904 – October 11: The EDWARD H. EVERETT COMPANY becomes part of the OHIO BOTTLE COMPANY.

1905 – May 6: The NEWARK MACHINE BOTTLE COMPANY is established at the Newark plant to make glass bottles using Michael J. Owens' invention: the automatic bottle machine.

1905 – August 25: the AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY buys out The OHIO BOTTLE COMPANY.

1906 – May: Michael J. Owens achieves the first commercial production (6-10 bottles per minute) of machine-made bottles in the Southwest corner of Newark's Factory #7. (This portion of Building #7 is still standing. In addition to this achievement, this part of Building #7 would later be the laboratory where the steam blown wool, bonded mat, staple fiber, continuous fiber, aerocor staple, direct melt bonded mat, direct melt continuous fiber, textile mat impregnating, electrode melting, submerged arc melting, and rotary wool processes would be developed.)

1906 – Bottle Factory #8 is built, it will later become the Newark Wool Factory Furnace Hall - Building #8.

1907 – Bottle Factory #9 is built and is the first glass factory with automatic batch handling equipment (Newark's present Buildings #'s 4,5, and 6 now stand on the site.)

1907 – December 20: the AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY buys out The NEWARK MACHINE BOTTLE COMPANY.

1909 – The Licking River floods the Newark plant, temporarily interrupting production.

1910 – The AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY's Newark plant is the largest bottle factory in the world.

1914 – Hand blown bottle manufacturing is discontinued at Newark.

1915 – Crude fiberglass insulation is manufactured in Germany using the Gossler Process: molten streams of glass are collected on a slowly revolving, horizontal drum, then cut off the drum and fluffed by hand to make a heavy insulation of uneven density.

1915 – Building #30, the "Pot House Building," is completed at Newark. Clay boots and channels for continuous bottle furnaces are made in the building. (The name derives from the clay pots, similar to the boots and channels, which were used for hand blown bottle manufacture.)

1916 – The AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY retains its name but becomes a subsidiary of the OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE COMPANY.

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1922 – A new automatic batch plant is built at Newark. (This plant is essentially still in use.)

1923 – Newark's Building #1 is built as a bottle warehouse. The monitor roofs cover two railroad tracks running the full length of the building. (This building today houses the Newark Wool Factory.)

1925 – CORNING GLASS briefly experiments with making glass wool.

1927 – Seven companies sell 30,000 tons of mineral wool insulation per year in the United States.

1927 – Russell Games Slayter, a consulting engineer, invents a method for blowing mineral wool insulation into attics and walls of houses.

1928 – JOHNS-MANVILLE, STANDARD LIME & STONE COMPANY, GENERAL INSULATING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY (GIMCO), and THERMINSUL CORPORATION OF AMERICA are by this time developing processes to manufacture mineral wool batts continuously. Mineral wool is blown onto a settling conveyor, instead of into a collecting box; the mineral wool thus formed is conveyed through a fabrication section, to be slit to width and cut to length, and then conveyed to a packing station.

1929 – In Germany, Rosengarth and Hager patent a process in which a stream of molten glass falls onto a spinning, horizontal disk supported from below. The molten glass is flung off the disk by centrifugal force to make a crude form of glass wool. The Hager Process resembles the cotton candy spinners found at county fairs, spinning a doughnut of crude glass fibers with high shot content into a collection box.

1929 – May 1: William B. Levis, head of the ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY, effects a friendly merger between his company and the OWENS BOTTLE MACHINE COMPANY. OWENS' AMERICAN BOTTLE COMPANY subsidiary, including the Newark plant, become part of the new enterprise: the OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY with William E. Levis as its CEO.

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1930 – July 18: Excess bottle-making capacity, due to prohibition and higher throughputs per bottle machine, cause OWENS-ILLINOIS to close the Newark plant. The furnaces are abandoned hot, when the furnaces cool, they rupture, dropping broken refractory and molten glass into the furnace hall basements. The plant is left in a dreadful state with only a skeleton crew disassembling equipment for shipment to other, still operating O-I plants.

1930 – ARTHUR D. LITTLE consultants suggest that OWENS-ILLINOIS use its excess glass-making capacity to manufacture glass mineral wool insulation. Despite recurrent pressure to end the costly research effort, William E. Levis gives his full support then and throughout the 1930's to the fiberglass experiments and production.

1931 – February: Leonard Soubier and Joe Wright conduct experiments in making glass mineral wool at O-I's Alton, Illinois bottle plant; the result is heavy, full of shot, and more expensive to make than mineral wool.

1931 – Spring: The experimental apparatus is removed for transfer to O-I's Evansville, Indiana bottle plant.

1931 – April: Games Slayter, hired as a consultant by OWENS-ILLINOIS' Vice President, C. B. Belknap, to develop glass block inspects crude fibers hanging from the roof joists at Alton and concludes that they might make good filtration media. He foresees that finer fibers could make suitable insulation material.

1931 – July: Games Slayter hires John R "Jack" Thomas as his full-time research assistant.

1932 – February: Experimental filter production is moved from Evansville to O-I's Columbus, Ohio bottle plant. Tapping a boot on a milk bottle furnace provides continuous glass feed.

1932 – February: After a six-week sales trip, Frank Myers returns with total orders for 36 "Dust-Stop" filters!

1932 – February 5: The first commercial shipment of a fiberglass product – a "Dust Stop" filter – is made.

1932 – Jan Irvine and Frank Myers begin to build sales of "Dust-Stop" furnace filters by persuading blower manufactures to promote the filters to furnace manufacturers in order to sell more blowers.

1932 – April 17: First commercial production of "Dust-Stop" fiberglass furnace filters occurs. Production rate is approximately 1,000 filters per day.

1932 – An experimental insulation wool machine, similar to a continuous mineral wool batt production machine, is built. Coarse glass fibers are sprayed with latex as a protective coating and binder; the process is not successful.

1932 – August 17: Dale Kleist, a young assistant to Jack Thomas, is assigned the experiment of using a metalayer gun, fed with glass from a milk bottle furnace, to attempt to weld architectural glass block halves together to form a vacuum-tight seal. Instead of producing a continuous stream of molten glass, the gun only produces fine glass fibers! Kleist is very frustrated. Jack Thomas walks by, watches for a few moments, grabs some of the fibers, and takes off like a child with a truckload of new toys saying "glass fiber!" Jack Thomas immediately recognizes that these fine fibers are the insulation-quality fibers that Games Slayter has been seeking. Slayter, Thomas, and Kleist realize that applying a jet of compressed air smoothly to a fine stream of molten glass avoids the disruption of glass flow inherent in the mineral wool and current fiberglass forming

processes. The result is a much finer fiber with lower shot content.

1932 – Fall: Dale Kleist orders a stranger to get his hands off of the experimental glass wool he is making and thereby meets Harold Boeschstein, the Vice President and General Manager of the OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY! Boeschstein is interested in the fiberglass experiments.

1932 – Fall: An experiment with a gigantic version of the metalayer gun causes an explosion and fire which disrupts milk bottle production and threatens to burn the plant down. The result is increased pressure to either discontinue or move the fiberglass experiments from the Columbus plant.

1932 – Fall: Dale Kleist suggests to Games Slayter the concept of using steam instead of compressed air to attenuate glass fibers. Kleist believes that steam would be cheaper and produce a much finer fiber. Slayter tells Kleist to show him how this should be done. Kleist, designs, supervises construction of and successfully operates a steam blower which makes glass wool fine enough to be used as a commercial insulation and cheap enough to compete with mineral wool. The blower runs at 200 lb/hr producing a long-fiber wool of 80-100 HT diameter. (The experiment is brought to an abrupt end: the boilers are nearly drained by a steam demand of 20,000 lb/hr and the police arrive to discover the cause of the horrendous noise disturbing the Saturday morning calm.) Nonetheless, this is the start of commercial fiberglass insulation production.

1932 – The U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships begins using fiberglass “White Wool” insulation for horizontal spaces in new warship construction. White Wool is unsuitable for vertical spaces; being unbonded, it settles into a heap at the bottoms of bulkheads.

1932 – December: Slayter, Thomas, Kleist, Ed Fletcher, Hany V. “Snuffy” Smith, Al Simison, D. C. “Shorty” Simpson, W. M. Bergin, George Lannan, J. K. Park, Ben Boyd, and others develop the steam-blown fiberglass process used to make insulation and filter media for the next 42 years. Steam is used instead of compressed air due to cost. The jet of steam smoothly applied to multiple fine streams of molten glass attenuates the streams into fibers. The multiple fibers naturally

intertwine, resulting in a felted mat of great resiliency but very little weight

1933 – Jack Thomas installs the first fiberglass insulation in a refrigerator; asphalt is used as a binder.

1933 – January: The U. S. GYPSUM COMPANY agrees to market fiberglass insulating wool under its own trademark: “Red Top.”

1933 – Spring: Refractory orifices must be replaced every 8 hours due to abrasion by the molten glass. The idea of lining the refractory orifices with a precious metal insert, or “bushing,” is conceived to retard orifice wear and ensure constant glass stream diameters. Ed Fletcher machines the first bushings, which are installed on the filter machine forehearth. Bushings soon develop into separate assemblies attached beneath refractory orifices.

1933 – March: Games Slayter has Jack Thomas conduct experiments at PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ in Philadelphia using glass wool instead of natural fibers on textile processing machinery. These experiments indicate the possibility of substituting glass fibers for natural or other synthetic fibers in textile applications.

1933 – July: The first sale of experimental glass fiber insulation as a substitute for asbestos and silk in electrical wire applications occurs.

1933 – October: The first commercial installation of “Red Top” insulation occurs in a building in Wheaton, Illinois.

1933 – October 2: First experimental production of Staple Sliver or “Glass Cotton” takes place. Staple yarns will be manufactured until the 1970’s for use as yarns in insulating electrical wire and cable and for other purposes.

1933 – December: ARTHUR D. LITTLE consultants working with O-I develop the first completely successful filter adhesive. The adhesive, applied to the coarse filter fibers, causes dust to adhere to the fibers.

1933 – December 5: Expanding fiberglass experiments increasingly interfere with bottle

production. Plant management is concerned that balls of fiberglass wool might get inside the milk bottles. Moreover, viscous milk bottle glass is seen to be unsuitable for fiberglass manufacture. The decision is made to relocate the fiberglass operations to the closed Newark, Ohio plant. Fred Schlotter is the first plant manager, Ben Boyd is the first wool factory superintendent and Bill Bergin is the first plant engineer. Work begins at Newark to mine debris out the former Bottle Factory #8 and recondition the #2 (later "B") and #3 (later "C") furnaces and to prepare the former Bottle Factory #7 as a laboratory and machine shop. The Newark plant becomes part of OWENS ILLINOIS (Onized) Industrial Materials Division.

1934 – Spring: F. W. "Doc" Atkinson develops and builds the first bushing transformer and flexible busbar assembly. This equipment allows precise temperature control of the bushing, thereby allowing precise regulation of glass flow and viscosity.

1934 – May 7: Filter media production begins in Newark on equipment relocated from Columbus to the Southwest end of Building #7.

1934 – May 15: The Research Laboratory is moved from Columbus to Newark, Games Slayter becomes an O-I employee.

1934 – June 6: White Wool production begins at Newark on two 30 inch wide machines each with 8 bushings fed from the #3 (later "C") furnace at a maximum furnace pull rate of 25 tons per day. The bushings are positioned in a single line across the machines, parallel to the backwall of the furnace.

1934 – October: J. L. Tucker uses a hand loom and Staple fibers to produce the first woven glass cloth.

1934 – Granular batch is supplemented by re-melting huge quantities of Canada Dry Ginger Ale bottles and other bottles abandoned since the 1930 closing of the Newark plant. The bottles didn't make the best quality fiberglass, but at least the plant site is cleared.

1934 – Resenting production interruptions by Slayter's research team, the plant erects an 8-foot high fence separating Building #7, the research building, from the rest of the plant; a pass-key is required to open the gate. In time, relations improve and the fence comes down.

1934 – Oil emulsion is first mixed and sprayed on fiberglass wool and filter media fibers immediately downstream of the bushings to prevent fiber break-up. The building where the mixing is done becomes known as the "Oil House" (Building #20).

1934 – November 28: First experimental Bonded Mat machine begins making battery separator mat in Building #7 Pilot plant.

1935 – Games Slayter invents the concept of applying asphalt coated Kraft paper to White Wool as a vapor barrier.

1935 – Dale Kleist and Frank Vanucci use the Edgerton high speed "spark" photography process to photograph glass "vee" jets for analysis purposes.

1935 – Spring: To improve fiberglass wool pack formation, Slayter and Kleist design steel chutes positioned beneath each wool machine bushing. The chutes direct the steam and fiberglass blast downward into an enclosed, streamlined-steel "forming hood." They are initially installed on C-1 and C-2 white wool machines.

1935 – Spring: The C-Furnace bushings are repositioned in two lines running along the machine flow direction and at right angles to the furnace backwall. This results in a considerable improvement and establishes the bushing layout for all future wool machines.

1935 – Al Simison and ARTHUR D. LITTLE consultants experimentally combine fiberglass wool with a Bakelite binder, thus making the first fiberglass-reinforced plastic material.

1935 – August 30: Jack Thomas and Dale Kleist make the initial patent application for glass wool manufacture. OWENS-ILLINOIS' legal department advises not issuing the patent to ensure secrecy.

1935 – September: Dr. Urban E. Bowes, O-I's Director of Research, proposes the use of borosilicate glass formulas for fiberglass insulation; borosilicate glasses eliminate fiberglass wool disintegration due to moisture attack or "weathering."

1935 – George Gregory, a consultant to CORNING GLASS, advises CORNING of the

potential growth of the fiberglass building insulation market; CORNING opens negotiations with OWENS-ILLINOIS. O-I management sees potential advantage in tapping CORNING GLASS's unique knowledge of glass formulations, especially borosilicate glasses.

1935 – October 14: William E. Levis of OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY and Amory Houghton of CORNING GLASS agree to pool their knowledge and share the costs of fiberglass developments.

1935 – Slayter and Thomas conceive the idea of mechanically-pulled, as opposed to steam-blown, glass fibers for textile applications; this fiber type would be known as "Continuous Fiber" or "Glass Silk."

1935 – November: First experiments are conducted in Continuous Fiber manufacture. Fibers are drawn from the bushing over a flannel pad, saturated by a steady drip feed of a starch based size, and wound on a phenolic tube on a G-21 type Winder. Forming packages are "built" by a horizontal, rotating Traverse Wheel: pins projecting from the rim of the wheel engage the fiber, pulling it across the face of the revolving winding tube. When the pin disengages from the fiber, the fiber tension pulls the fiber in the opposite direction across the winding tube until the fiber is engaged by the next Traverse Wheel pin. (Later, water mist sprays are placed above the size application pad to cool the filaments, thus giving rise to the term "Pre Pad Sprays.") Henry Snow builds and operates the first continuous unit.

1935 – Blowing Wool is first made using a two-stage cuber. This machine proves unsatisfactory and is soon replaced by shredders, which are rolled to the discharge ends of the wool lines to make Blowing Wool from virgin White Wool.

1935 – Newark's Bottle Factory #9 and other decrepit buildings are razed.

1936 – January 17: FIBERGLAS, spelled with one "S", is first used as a trademark on O-I fiberglass products. The trademark is rendered in an elegant, cursive script.

1936 – OWENS-ILLINOIS helps CORNING GLASS establish experimental wool and other equipment at CORNING's plant in Corning New York.

1936 – May 17: Two-thirds of Building #7 at Newark burns to the ground. The probable cause is spontaneous combustion of coatings on early sample filters stored in the loft of the building. Samples, models, and most early records are lost in the fire. The South end of the building and the experimental laboratory it contains survive the fire; the machine shop and chemical lab equipment are salvaged and temporarily relocated to other buildings.

1936 – Experiments with bentonite-saturated fiberglass pipe insulation begin on the second floor of the Newark "High School" Building (formerly Bottle Factory #6). The bentonite is intended to improve K value but is not very successful.

1936 – Manufacture of Metal Mesh Blankets, White Wool tied to steel mesh fabric, begins for use in insulating boilers and turbines.

1936 – CORNING GLASS develops the 12 foot wide Norwood Stitcher sewing machine to sew White Wool batts to paper or cloth backings to make insulation suitable for installation in walls.

1936 – Fall: Three experimental continuous fiber bushings and winders are operating in the Building #7 Pilot plant.

1936 – December: Games Slayter and Ed Fletcher invent "Curly Wool." This product is made by using intermeshing spur-gear-type pullers to pull filaments just downstream of the bushing. The resulting product looks and feels similar to steel wool. Intended to be a commercial insulation product, production proves uneconomical: the glass would have to be of optical quality and the spur gear pullers would have to pull glass at speeds in excess of 40,000 feet per minute! The equipment is used periodically over the years to make small quantities of Curly Wool for catalyst media, filters, missile silo insulation, and other special purposes. It is moved to Huntingdon in 1972 and later moved to Ashton where it is abandoned in 1974.

1937 – A-1 Filter Machine is temporarily installed on the North side of Newark's Building #8; it remains in place for the next 18 years!

1937 – September: E-1 Machine, 30 inches wide with a 2 ton furnace, is built to

manufacture specialty Navy Wool insulation. It takes an hour to make one roll of this insulation (27-30 lb./B.O.H.).

1937 – On “Dustop” filters, O-I changes the expanded metal retainers, used to hold the fiberglass media in place, to perforated metal plates. The plates are the metal sheets used by soft drink companies to punch out metal disks to be made into bottle caps!

1937 – October 20: Building #7, rebuilt in Art Deco glass blocks and tile, is dedicated as the OWENS-ILLINOIS Research Laboratory; Research and Development is located in this building until the construction of the Granville Technical Center.

1937 – November: Six Continuous Fiber Winders in the “High School” Building produce E glass at the rate of one pound per hour per machine.

1937 – Jack Thomas patents the design of a centrifugal spinner with a single row of holes, supported from overhead. This design permits glass fibers produced by the spinner to be collected on a moving conveyor belt beneath the spinner instead of in a box as with the Hager Process. The patent is shelved in favor of continuing development of the steam blown process. This is the first real rotary process patent.

1938 – Forty Continuous Winders are now operating, along with 10 Staple Winders in the “High School” Building.

1938 – Economic recession and competition from improved forms of mineral wool cause OWENS-ILLINOIS to operate the Newark FIBERGLAS plant at half-capacity. Continuing losses and experimental costs prompt OWENS-ILLINOIS and CORNING GLASS to consider spinning off the experimental fiberglass operations as a separate company to “sink or swim” on its own. As Harold Boeschstein puts it, O-I and Corning decide “...to stake the boy and put him on his own.”

1938 – June 28: The patent for glass wool manufacture (2,121,802) is granted to Jack Thomas and Dale Kleist.

1938 – October 31: Papers incorporating the fiberglass operation as a separate company are filed with the state of Delaware.

1938 – November 1: OWENS CORNING FIBERGLAS CORPORATION is announced; Harold Boeschstein (“Beck”), formerly O-I’s Vice President and General Sales Manager, is named President and General Manager. Games Slayter and W. Paul Zimmerman, formerly Manager of O-I’s Glass Fiber and Block Division, become Vice Presidents; A. C. Frelich, formerly of CORNING GLASS, becomes Secretary, and Harry K Winkle, of O-I, becomes Comptroller. General offices are located in Toledo in the Second National Bank and Toledo Trust Buildings. Ownership of the stock: 47-1/2% to O-I and 47-1/2% to Corning, with the remaining 5% held for purchase by the OWENS CORNING executives. In addition, \$2,100M of preferred stock is split 5 for O-I to 1 share for Corning to account for the value of the Newark plant turned over by O-I to OWENS CORNING. Equipment is transferred from Corning, New York to Newark. 543 people are employed at Newark.

1938 – Production of glass marbles, replacing cullet, begins and improves the reliability of the Continuous Forming process. Marbles are made by melting batch in desk-sized “day tanks” and hand ladling molten glass into the marble machines. The design of the marble making machines is adapted from machines used by the AKRO AGATE COMPANY to make the glass spheres used by children to play “marbles.”

1938 – Experimental production of asphalt-saturated fiberglass expansion joints for highway construction begins on the second floor of the “High School” Building.

1938 – Al Simison and Bill Bergin patent a thermosetting phenol- formaldehyde resin and oil emulsion blend for use as a binder in manufacturing fiberglass insulating wool.

1938 – December 31: OWENS CORNING sales for 1938 total \$2,555,000; employment is 632 people.

1939 – W. Paul Zimmerman “Zim” sponsors addition of a 100 foot long curing oven to the C-1 White Wool machine to cure phenolic-based binder applied in the forming hood to make rigid and semi-rigid fiberglass insulating wool; Slayter is very skeptical.

1939 – March: C-I Machine successfully produces the first PF (Permanent Form) wool. PF wool gradually replaces Sewn Blanket insulation, permits improved residential and commercial insulation, and opens new opportunities for insulation of naval construction and industrial insulation applications. Insulation is made from 1/2 inch to 6 inches in thickness at line speeds ranging from 125 feet per minute to 6 feet per minute.

1939 – Molded Pipe production, using PF binder, begins in the “High School” Building. Uncured PF wool is placed in molds, which are inserted into presses and there cured to the desired pipe insulation shapes. The presses are modified automobile tire presses.

1939 – Dr. Fay V. Tooley becomes Director of Glass Research, Development and Control.

1939 – July 11: FIBERGLAS CANADA is incorporated.

1939 – OWENS CORNING has an attention-catching display at the World’s Fair in Flushing Meadows, New York. Staple and continuous yarns are manufactured on-site and fiberglass samples and booklets are given to visitors. (The operation even runs at a profit!)

1939 – The U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships makes OWENS CORNING insulation the standard insulation for all horizontal and vertical spaces in all new warship construction.

1939 – December 29: OWENS CORNING and the DUPLATE SAFETY GLASS COMPANY establish FIBERGLAS CANADA. Each founding company holds a 50% share of FIBERGLAS CANADA. Later, PPG will buy out the DUPLATE SAFETY GLASS interest.

1939 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net loss is \$11,555 on sales of \$3,800,000; OWENS CORNING employs 1,080 people.

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1940 – The World’s Fair exhibit continues. A new feature is a conventional 10 HP motor contrasted to a fiberglass-insulated 10 HP motor built on a 5 HP frame. This graphic demonstration of the efficiency of fiberglass insulation and its potential for reducing motor size and weight greatly impresses General Electric, Westinghouse, and electrical engineers from many other companies.

1940 – The Continuous and Staple twisting and weaving operations are transferred from the “High School” Building to the second floor of Building #2.

1940 – The first graphite roll-type size applicators begin to replace size-saturated flannel pads in the Continuous Forming Process.

1940 – February: People in the Toledo Trust Building are moved to the National Bank Building in the first Toledo office move.

1940 - September: #1 Bonded Mat Machine begins operation in Newark.

1940 – Experiments in using heat sintering and heat sintering combined with bentonite instead of the phenolic-formaldehyde binder to make semi-rigid batts and pipe insulation prove unsuccessful.

1941 – The Consolidated Batch Plant is installed in Newark’s Building #17 to make batch briquettes to replace cullet in the continuous forming bushings. Intended to reduce batch segregation, the result is exactly the opposite. Experiments continue for some time, but the process is never successful.

1941 – Experiments begin with heat cleaning and treating fiberglass cloth in Newark. The heat treatment gives the cloth a “better hand”, making it more flexible. Heat cleaning proves to be a key element in making fiberglass fibers suitable for use as reinforcements in plastic laminates.

1941 – June 2: The Ashton, Rhode Island plant begins operations. Ashton is a 73-year-old former textile factory purchased by OWENS CORNING and equipped to manufacture Continuous and Staple fibers. Ashton thus becomes the second OWENS CORNING manufacturing plant.

1941 – September: Fiberglas Canada begins textile production at the DUPLATE SAFETY GLASS plant in Oshawa, Ontario.

1941– OWENS CORNING employs 2,955 people.

1942 – Throughout World War II, OWENS CORNING runs at capacity. The principle

product is Navy Board, a PF board insulation covered with woven Continuous Fiber cloth for use in insulating warships. Navy Board is applied to bulkheads and ceilings; the exposed woven glass cloth surface is painted. Thus, lightweight, non-flammable insulation and finished wall surface are combined in one product. OWENS CORNING manufactures the PF boards and Continuous yarn; the yarn is woven into cloth primarily by contract weavers; then, the woven cloth is shipped to Newark where it is applied to the boards on a machine in the new "Navy Board" Building #5. More than 22,000,000 square feet of Navy Board are made in 1942 alone.

1942 – Harold "Beck" Boeschstein becomes involved with the Federal Government's War Production Board, ultimately becoming that organization's Operations Vice Chairman. This vital work forces Beck to be absent from OWENS CORNING during much of World War II. W. Paul Zimmerman assumes overall management responsibility during Beck's absence.

1942 – Process Engineering is located in Building #2 at Newark while a new engineering group, headed by Henry "Hank" Hogendobler, is established in Toledo to design plant buildings and additions required by the war effort.

1942 – White Wool insulation, special Navy Wool insulation, Bonded Mat, battery separators, sewn blankets, metal mesh blankets, and Staple electrical wire insulation are among the products which comprise the remainder of OWENS CORNING's production.

1942 – OWENS CORNING works jointly with the U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE to develop low-pressure, plastic laminates for use in structural aircraft parts. These laminates are made by hand lay-up methods from fiberglass cloth impregnated with resin. It takes up to 6 hours to cure laminates 1/8 inch thick.

1942 – Screw-type batch chargers begin to replace gravity feed and hand shoveling of batch into furnaces. Attempts to feed scrap wool into the furnace as cullet cease; the practice causes furnace upsets.

1942 – June: Full scale production of AE (Asphalt Enclosed) and AE-F (Asphalt Enclosed-Floor) board begins in Newark. PF boards are coated on all sides with asphalt and used for cold storage room insulation on land and in the holds of refrigerated ships.

1942 – September 23: Newark's #1 Continuous Marble Furnace begins production; marble day tanks are gradually replaced by continuous marble furnaces.

1942 – December 30: Newark's Building #12, the "Old Power House" is converted into "New Continuous Forming" with the installation of 80 Continuous Winders for Navy Board cloth facing yarn production. The 40 winders in the "High School Building" are now known as "Old Continuous Forming."

1943 – OWENS CORNING establishes offices in the Willis Day building, occupying half of the second floor.

1943 – May: The combined employee total for Newark and Ashton is 5,150 people.

1943 – October 1: OWENS CORNING begins to operate the Federal Government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation-owned plant, formerly the SUSQUEHANNA SILK MILLS, in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania as a textile plant to provide additional Continuous Fiber for Navy Board manufacture.

1943 – October: The Spiral Wire Traverse, replacing the cumbersome Traverse Wheel design, is developed and first used on Continuous Winders in Huntingdon. Drawing an analogy from his reel-type lawn mower one weekend inspires George Beach, the inventor.

1943 – Navy Board production is in excess of 40,000,000 square feet.

1943 – OWENS CORNING's highest wartime employment is 6,390 people.

1943 – December 31: More than 900 people are employed at the Huntingdon plant.

1944 – January: Newark's wartime employment peaks at 3,675 people.

1944 – Spring: The first prototype boat hull made from fiberglass reinforced plastic is completed. It consists of glass cloth cured over a flimsy canoe-type hull. (It collapses during a two-mile trial on the Licking River during the spring flood!)

1944 – Navy Board production is in excess of 60,000,000 square feet.

1944 – Invention of improved polyester resins and the Low-Pressure Bag Molding Process decreases cure time for fiberglass plastic laminates.

1944 – Superfine fiber is developed in Newark; flame-attenuated fibers are used for life jacket flotation media and for aircraft insulation; Superfine is gradually renamed Aerocor, after its use in aircraft.

1944 – December 31: Highest wartime sales are \$58,499,000.

1945 – Having outgrown its space in the National Bank Building, the Toledo engineering group moves to the Gardner Building.

1945 – #1, #2, #3, & #4 Superfine Machines are in production in Building #5 at Newark; each machine produces at the rate of 50 lbs./hour. (Later, when Aerocor machines are built in Kansas City and Santa Clara, the Newark [plant 01] machines will be renumbered: #1 becomes #11; #2 becomes #12, and so on.)

1945 – An experimental machine in Newark is used to make the first Continuous Strand Mat (Swirl Mat, T-35 Mat) and the first Chopped Strand Mat (T-36 Mat) products for use in FRP fabrication.

1945 – August: Newark ceases to be a textile plant as both “Old” and “New” Continuous Forming Departments are shut down shortly after the Japanese surrender. The equipment is transferred to Ashton and Huntingdon. Textile Engineering people move from Newark to Ashton. Their drawings are identified by the “AG” (Ashton General) code.

1945 – OWENS CORNING works with William Stout to develop the Stout-Scarab automobile: the first automobile with an FRP body. The Stout-Scarab does not go into production.

1946 – Ashton begins commercial production of “Coronized” fiberglass fabric. Coronizing is the continuous heat treating and dyeing process, which makes it possible to offer fiberglass fabrics as a suitable material for draperies and other decorative purposes.

1946 – Experiments with refining fiberglass fibers rinsed in hot and cold water after having been leached in hot sulfuric acid are conducted in

Building #5 at Newark. The result is fibers composed of pure silica dioxide. The process is sold to the R L THOMPSON COMPANY for \$25,000. Years later, pure silica dioxide fibers will become critically important to the aerospace industry.

1946 – The first FRP fishing rods, serving trays, and pleasure boats are marketed.

1946 – Dr. Fay Tooley resigns from OWENS CORNING to teach at the University of Illinois but remains a consultant to OWENS CORNING for the rest of his life.

1946 – OWENS CORNING purchases the Huntingdon plant from the Federal Government.

1946 – May: Newark’s “High School” Building is demolished and replaced by the present Building #41.

1946 – November 1: The Kansas City, Kansas plant begins operations after OWENS CORNING acquires a war-surplus plant, built for the LEE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY for conversion to an insulation plant.

1946 – December 31: OWENS CORNING sales are approximately \$32,200,000.

1947 – The first fiberglass underground pipe wrap is produced.

1947 – OWENS CORNING invents the Pre-Forming Process for making FRP parts. The first commercial product made using pre-forming is the Eames one-piece FRP chair.

1947 – OWENS CORNING develops the first pre-mix materials for FRP production.

1947 – September 10: The Federal Government initiates an antitrust lawsuit against OWENS CORNING, alleging an unlawful monopoly of the fiberglass industry.

1948 – OWENS CORNING is reorganized into three operating divisions: Wool Products, Textile Products, and Pacific Coast.

1948 – The Textile Products Division offices are established in New York City under Jack Thomas with a Textile Products Division engineering group headed by Chief Engineer

Vic Boeker. Meanwhile, the Textile R&D Laboratory is established in Ashton.

1948 – OWENS CORNING develops Chopped Strand for FRP applications.

1948 – OWENS CORNING develops the Matched Metal Die Molding Process for FRP.

1948 – December 1: FIBERGLAS CANADA opens the Sarnia, Ontario wool plant

1948 – In France, SAINT GOBAIN has developed the Crown Process for making glass wool from the Hager Process. In the Crown Process, a molten glass stream falls onto a horizontal rotating disk; supported from below. The disk is fitted with a rim perforated with several layers of multiple holes. Molten glass is pushed through the holes by centrifugal force; the holes help establish fiber diameter. The resulting fibers are collected in a box.

1949 – May: The first acoustical tile machine begins operation in Newark.

1949 – At Newark, Charley Stalego patents Process 50: A centrifugal spinner with a single row of holes and supported from overhead is heated by a combustion burner. A molten glass stream falls onto the spinner; molten glass is pushed through the holes by centrifugal force. The resulting fibers are collected on a moving conveyor belt. The process remains in the experimental stage.

1949 – July 5: OWENS CORNING opens the Santa Clara, Calif. plant, the first U.S. plant designed from ground up as an insulation plant.

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1949 – June 23: The Antitrust Lawsuit is settled with these provisions: No plant divestitures; pre-1938 patents offered to all free of royalties; post-1938 patents offered at reasonable fees; OWENS CORNING cannot control FIBERGLAS CANADA; all existing agreements with foreign firms are terminated; future foreign agreements must be non-restrictive; OWENS-ILLINOIS and CORNING GLASS may continue to hold OWENS CORNING stock; but the parent companies are prohibited from voting their stock except as permitted by a Federal court.

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1950 – GUSTIN-BACON, taking advantage of the Antitrust Settlement, acquires OWENS CORNING technology and begins manufacture of Ultralite, a product similar to OWENS CORNING's later Aeroflex product. (In 1968, GUSTIN-BACON is bought by CERTAINTEED; in 1970, SAINT GOBAIN buys CERTAIN-TEED.)

1950 – LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD acquires OWENS CORNING technology through the Antitrust Settlement and begins manufacture of wool and textile products in North Carolina and at Waterville, Ohio. In 1956, L-O-F acquires GLASS FIBERS, an independent company with a plant in Defiance, Ohio. In December 1958, JOHNS-MANVILLE buys the entire L-O-F fiberglass operation.

1950 – December 31: OWENS CORNING sales are \$78,765,000.

1951 – PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS (PPG) acquires OWENS CORNING technology through the Antitrust Settlement and begins manufacture of textile and Aerocor type products. (Later, its Shelbyville, Indiana Aerocor plant is sold to CERTAINTEED; then, under Federal Trade Commission pressure, resold by CERTAINTEED to KNAUF.)

1951 – Supply and Contracting operations begin in the Eastern Division.

1951 – OWENS CORNING introduces SONOFACE Acoustical Tile.

1951 – July 10: OWENS CORNING opens the Anderson, South Carolina plant, the first plant designed as a fiberglass textile & reinforcements plant. Factory A at Anderson is the first plant with direct melt Continuous Process furnaces: 28-10 bushing furnaces each feeding 10 Continuous Winders.

1951 – July 16: The Missouri River overflows its banks and floods the Kansas City plant to a depth of 12 feet; production is quickly resumed.

1951 – September 17: Newark's Building #27 is completed as the Engineering Center, housing the Corporate Engineering function headed by Harry V. Smith, Manager, Engineering Division.

1951 – October: FIBERGLAS CANADA's Guelph, Ontario, textile plant begins production.

1951 – September 17: #22 Battery Separator Machine begins production of Bonded Mat battery separators in the new Building #28 at Newark.

1951 – Games Slayter discloses Process 50 to SAINT GOBAIN; SAINT GOBAIN develops the TEL and SUPER-TEL fiberizers by combining their Crown Process with OWENS CORNING's Process 50.

1951 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$6,000,000 on sales of \$97,400,000; OWENS CORNING employs 8,559 people.

1952 – Spring: The first fiberglass roving is made by OWENS CORNING for use in FRP fabrication.

1952 – OWENS CORNING stock is publicly offered on the NYSE: 1/3 public ownership; 1/3 by OWENS-ILLINOIS, and 1/3 by CORNING GLASS. Over the succeeding years, both OWENS-ILLINOIS and CORNING GLASS gradually sell their shares; these shares come to be largely owned by institutional investors.

1952 – Neoprene coated Aerocor is made for the first time on the former #12 Aerocor machine.

1953 – The A and B Unitile acoustical tile lines are installed in Newark's Building #5.

1953 – GENERAL MOTORS and KAISER-WILLYS COMPANY each announce the first production automobiles with bodies made entirely of FRP by the hand spray-up method into matched metal die molding: the Chevrolet Corvette (10,000 units) and the Kaiser-Darrin (1,000 units). OWENS CORNING manufactures the reinforcement fibers.

1953 – Chopped Strand Mat commercial production begins in Huntingdon.

1953 – Fiberglass window screen cloth is first commercially made.

1953 – Beamed yarns are introduced.

1953 – April 1: OWENS CORNING agrees to become the distributor of OWENS-ILLINOIS high-temperature asbestos-reinforced calcium silicate insulation. The O-I brand name of "K-Lo" is changed to "Kaylo." (The tradename signifies 'low

K factor'; that is, low conductivity factor meaning high insulating or 'R' factor.)

1954 – Newark's F-1 PF Wool Machine is converted to the PF Laminar Process. Conversion of additional machines in Newark and Kansas City follows. The process combines the steam blown PF design with a complex system of fiber collecting drums and cyclones and air-recirculated powdered phenolic binder applied by contact rolls to the fiber veil. A pair of lobed rollers running the length of the forming hood laps the binder-coated veil. The size of the fiber collecting cyclones and binder recirculating baghouses results in the construction of the "Laminar Towers" at the two plants. The powdered phenolic binder presents a constant fire and explosion hazard.

1954 – May: Dale Kleist discovers SAINT GOBAIN's progress in fiberizer design; negotiations between OWENS CORNING and SAINT GOBAIN regarding licensing fiberizer use begin.

1954 – June 8: Bob Russell files his patent for bushing fin shields; bushings so equipped are used for the first time in Anderson.

1954 – August: Aerocor and bonded mat operations are relocated from FIBERGLAS CANADA's Oshawa plant to the Sarnia plant. With this relocation complete, the Oshawa fiberglass operations are discontinued.

1954 – November 17: #11 Machine in Newark, used as an experimental machine, is equipped with RF (Rotary Fiber) fiberizers, based on SAINT GOBAIN's SUPER-TEL design, thus becoming the first OWENS CORNING machine to make centrifugally spun fiberglass wool.

1955 – OWENS CORNING PERMA-PLY roofing material is introduced for Built Up Roof (BUR) insulation covering.

1955 – The former H. C. Penney farm, near Granville, Ohio, is purchased as a future site for a research and testing facility. The Newark Pioneering Laboratory, under Games Slayter, moves into the former dairy barns on the site. Beginning then (and for many years afterward), the Technical Center is managed by Howard "Ike" Myers. Ike acquires adjacent land as it becomes available. He also

manages a herd of cattle on the site. The cattle are regularly sold for meat. In the meantime, they keep the grass mowed.

1955 – The first ram-type Blowing Wool Bagger is installed in Newark. Offware wool is shredded; the nodules drop on to a belt conveyor that feeds a bucket elevator, which, in turn, feed the nodules into the bagger. Bags are sewn shut.

1955 – March 31: “General Engineering,” formerly part of “Research, Development, and Engineering” is formed, reporting directly to Harold Boeschstein. Harry V. Smith is named Chief Engineer; he and his staff move to Toledo. Most of the General Engineering people remain in Newark under Deputy Chief Engineer Jerry Holschlag. The mission of General Engineering is to be “...primarily responsible for the application of sound engineering principles throughout the company.” THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF CORPORATE ENGINEERING AS AN INDEPENDENT FUNCTION.

1955 – November 15: Battery Separator production ceases.

1955 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$10,945,000 on sales of \$161,294,000.

1956 – January: The Battery Separator machines are dismantled and the new A-2 Filter Machine is installed in Newark’s Building #28.

1956 – September 22: #70 Machine in Kansas City, the first production machine designed for RE Wool production, begins operation.

1956 – November 1: In Japan, ASAHI FIBER GLASS COMPANY, LTD. is formed with 40% OWENS CORNING ownership.

1956 – November 17: OWENS CORNING opens the Barrington, New Jersey insulation plant. The Wool Machine and the GUSTIN-BACON designed P-20 pipe insulation machine are in place.

1956 – December 28: In Mexico, VITRO-FIBRAS, S.A. is chartered with 40% OWENS CORNING ownership. The Mexico City plant opens in 1958.

1956 – W. Paul “Zim” Zimmerman, Executive Vice President, retires.

1956 – December 28: #11 Experimental Machine in Newark makes the first AF (All Fiber) fiberglass wool, using the first AF fiberizer design. The term

“All Fiber” is used to signify the near total absence of shot in wool made by this improved fiberizer design. The Sales Department requests some method of distinguishing the new AF insulation from the standard PF product. In response to this request, red dye is added to the AF Wool binder, thus dyeing the AF Wool PINK.

1957 – AF development work is concentrated on #70 Machine in Kansas City.

1957 – ASAHI textile plant at Shonan, Japan, begins production.

1957 – April 1: #70 Machine in Kansas City becomes the first production machine making the pink AF Wool. At this time, AF Wool is suitable only for light-density insulation products. All light density wool machines, with the exception of Newark’s B-1 Machine, are rapidly converted from PF Wool to AF Wool production.

1957 – November 26: The “Comfort Conditioned Home” program, developed by Tyler Rogers, is launched to promote residential insulation sales. Ty Rogers, known as “the conscience of the company,” is the leading authority on the use and performance of Fiberglas materials.

1957 – Harold Boeschstein is selected by Forbes magazine as one of its “Fifty Foremost Business Leaders”. The citation reads: “Typifying the businessman of dynamic and mobile imagination, he built a great company out of a good idea, creative salesmanship, and courage. By mastering a field where no markets or even engineering techniques existed, he has helped to prove once again that one of our nation’s greatest resources lies in its continuing ability to produce business leaders of boldness and pioneering spirit”.

1958 – Wool and textile production begin at the VITRO FIBRAS, S.A., plant in Mexico City.

1958 – A breakthrough is achieved with the first automatic textile forming winder, designed by Roy Smith.

1958 – February 15: Newark’s new furnace hall, Building #8 is completed. The new building is built over and around the existing 1906- vintage Building #8; the old building is then dismantled inside the new building. Wool

plant production is maintained throughout the construction and demolition work.

1958 – April 1: General Engineering is relocated from Newark's Building #27: General Engineering (Wool) moves to the Davis Building in Toledo; Richard S. "Dick" Grant is named Chief Engineer, replacing Harry Smith. Glass Technology and Newark plant offices occupy building #27.

1958 – In Newark, C-1, the first PF Wool Machine, and C-2 White Wool Machine are torn out and replaced by C4 AF Wool Machine.

1958 – May: OWENS CORNING purchases OWENS-ILLINOIS' Berlin, New Jersey Kaylo insulation plant. The plant manufactures asbestos-reinforced calcium silicate insulation for use in high temperature applications (above 600F).

1958 – August 7: AUSTRALIAN FIBRE GLASS PTY. LTD. is established with 40% OWENS CORNING ownership.

1959 – The commercial roll roofing machine at the plant in Santa Clara, Calif., is equipped to produce Fiberglas-reinforced shingles being developed by Owens Corning. The machine ceased operations in December 1986, nearly 10 years after the company acquired a nationwide network of shingle plants.

1959 – June: The AF wool plant in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, begins production.

1959 – Wool production begins at ASAHI's Ibaraki, Japan, plant.

1959 – Apron size applicators are used for the first time.

1959 – January 21: In Newark, the Licking River floods, breaking the Manning Street Dike and flooding the plant to a depth of 7 feet; full production is resumed by February 5th. Flood damage to the laboratory operations combined with the inadequate Newark laboratory facilities accelerates construction of a new research and testing facility on the Granville site.

1959 – Kansas City experiments with "Flip Flap" bucket-type lappers.

1959 – Winter: Barrington's U-1 Machine becomes the first machine to make heavy density AF Wool products. Following this success, all

other heavy density wool machines, with the exception of Newark's B-2 Machine, are rapidly converted from PF Wool to AF Wool production. The Laminar Process is now obsolete; the "Laminar Towers" in Newark and Kansas City are abandoned.

1959 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$16,171,000 on sales of \$211,336,000.

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1960 – H. I. "Dutch" Glaser develops Beta bushings to make Beta fiberglass fabric suitable for aerospace applications.

1960 – February: FIBERGLAS CANADA starts its Edmonton, Alberta wool plant.

1960 – July: OWENS CORNING completes A & B wings and supporting facilities at its new textile plant in Aiken, South Carolina.

1960 – August: Harry Jones replaces Bill Steitz as the head of Eastern Divisional Engineering.

1960 – August: The marble melt facility begins production at Dandenong, Australia.

1960 – October: The Granville Technical Center is completed. Research and development operations are transferred to Granville from Newark's Building #7 and from Ashton. Granville houses more than 250 employees.

1960 – FIBERGLAS CANADA builds its Edmonton, Alberta plant.

1960 – NEW ZEALAND FIBRE GLASS LTD. is established.

1960 – FIBREGLASS SOUTH AFRICA PTY. LTD. formed with 24½% OWENS CORNING ownership.

1961 – February: Wool production begins at the Auckland, New Zealand, plant.

1961 – The first Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) manufacturing facility begins operation at Huntingdon.

1961 – The P30 textile process is “boot legged” from the development of large Beta bushings.

1961 – OWENS CORNING develops the Filament Winding Process for the manufacture of ballistic missile nose cones, rocket engine cases, thrust chambers, and nozzles.

1961 – The first FRP one-piece shower stalls are manufactured.

1961 – September 29: The Granville Technical Center is dedicated to Games Slayter. The dedication plaque reads: “Dedicated to Games Slayter who envisioned glass-one of man’s oldest and most available materials-in fibrous form for significant new uses. His imagination, inventive resourcefulness, faith, and capacity to stimulate others have, over the past thirty years, led to the development of mass production processes and to scores of Fiberglas products that have become a part of everyday living throughout the world.”

1962 – Air Conveying and flat belt separators begin to replace belt conveyors and bucket elevators on Blowing Wool Baggers. Air Conveying is designed to eliminate trash and rubbish from being mixed in with the wool nodules; it accomplishes this purpose and improves production rates besides.

1962 – “Big John” collets are developed.

1962 – SCANDANAVIAN GLASFIBER is formed in Sweden with 40% OWENS CORNING ownership. The Falkenburg plant opens in 1963.

1962 – April: The General Products Engineering Laboratory is established in Newark under Roger Roth while the Textile Process Engineering Laboratory is established in Anderson under Roy Smith. The Eastern Divisional Engineering department is dissolved; its mechanical, electrical, and facilities engineers transfer to Toledo while its textile process engineers relocate to the Process Engineering Laboratory in Anderson.

1962 – November 7: William E. Levis, retired Chairman and CEO of OWENS-ILLINOIS dies of a heart attack at the age of 71. Harold Boeschstein says: “We, at OWENS CORNING, owe to Bill Levis the opportunity we have today to make Fiberglas the most significant and enduring of all his fine accomplishments.”

1962 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$14,400,000 on sales of \$253,300,000; OWENS CORNING employs 10,672 people.

1963 – January 1: Gen. Lauris Norstad, retired NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe, (SACEUR) joins OWENS CORNING as a Director and President of OWENS CORNING International.

1963 – A pilot plant for the purpose of manufacturing fiberglass underground gasoline storage tanks by the Filament Winding Process is built at the Granville Technical Center.

1963 – Dandenong, Australia marble melt textile operation begins production.

1963 – Beta Yarn is first made; it is used, among other purposes, in NASA spacesuits.

1963 – February 28: FIBRAS Y LANA DE VJDRIIO FIBRA-GLASS S.A. is formed with 55% OWENS CORNING ownership in Colombia.

1963 – March: The Sydney, Australia, plant is closed as wool production begins at Dandenong.

1963 – April 1: AE and AE-F Board production ceases; equipment is dismantled.

1963 – Aiken C Wing is completed.

1963 – October: The Waxahachie, Texas insulation plant begins operation with V-1 machine.

1963 – November 1: OWENS CORNING’s 25th Anniversary is observed with a full day of work

1963 – November: Aeroflex duct liner manufacture begins at Newark on #1 Aeroflex Machine.

1963 – OWENS CORNING employment totals 11,500 people.

1963 – December 19: Harold Boeschstein becomes Chairman; Gen. Lauris Norstad becomes President of OWENS CORNING.

1963 – December 31: Games Slayter retires and is replaced as Vice President of Research by John H. “Jack” Thomas; Slayter continues to work for OWENS CORNING as a consultant.

1963 – Textile production begins at Springs, South Africa, plant.

1964 – Structures made of OWENS CORNING reinforced plastics dominate the 200 pavilions of the New York Worlds Fair.

1964 – Glass Technology moves to Newark’s Building #7; Building #27 becomes the Machine Parts Manufacturing Shop (MPMS).

1964 – February 28: Bogotá, Colombia wool line begins production.

1964 – May 7: Production begins at the Newark Adhesive (Polyol) Factory.

1964 – August: FIBERGLAS CANADA begins production at its fiberglass insulation plant in Candiatic (Montreal), Quebec.

1964 – October: The first application of computer control of glass melting furnaces (or any other manufacturing process) using an IBM 1710 computer, is successful at Newark.

1964 – October 15: Games Slayter, the “Father of Fiberglass,” dies at the age of 68 of a heart attack at the Columbus, Ohio airport

1965 – March 15: OWENS CORNING FIBERGLAS EUROPE, S.A. is formed.

1965 – D wing at Aiken is completed.

1965 – OWENS CORNING net sales exceed \$335,000,000.

1965 – Harry Winkle retires.

1966 – The General Products and Textile Process Engineering Laboratories are dissolved; their people are split between Toledo and Granville.

1966 – Aiken E Wing is completed.

1966 – Production of fiberglass underground gasoline storage tanks begins at Huntingdon.

1966 – Continuous Strand Mat production begins in Huntingdon.

1966 – Process 100: “Flip Flap” lappers and moving hood sides begin to be installed on AF Wool Machines. This concept is developed from OWENS CORNING’s Finnish licensee.

1966 – OWENS CORNING builds and opens Factory D at Anderson in 6 months time; this is the first 100 bushing direct-melt Continuous Process furnace, a Laird Froberg/Roy Smith patent.

1966 – ARMSTRONG RUBBER COMPANY introduces an OWENS CORNING reinforced automobile tire following a joint development effort with OWENS CORNING.

1966 – March 7: OWENS CORNING opens its first European textile plant at Battice, Belgium.

1966 – Winter: The Colombian fiberglass operation is reorganized as OWENS CORNING FIBERGLAS COLOMBIA, S.A. with 85% OWENS CORNING ownership.

1967 – The “Box Board” Filter is introduced. This filter design has an all-cardboard frame and media retainer, thus making obsolete the use of bottle cap blanks as retainers. The new design lends itself to more-automated production. Box Board filters are made in Newark and Barrington.

1967 – Rotary Wool Separators begin to replace flat belt separators on Blowing Wool Baggers.

1967 – “Penclones,” OWENS CORNING’s wool plant dust collector design, begin to replace outmoded cyclone collectors. Dick Yawberg coins the term from the terms “PENthouse” and “cyCLONE” since the new design combines features of both of the older designs.

1967 – June: Waxahachie’s V-1 machine becomes the first wool line to be equipped with Process 100, moving hood sides, and “BB” fiberizers. (The “BB” designation stood for “Big Boy” or “Big Bastard,” depending on the individual and his mood.)

1967 – October: Harold Boeschenstein retires as Chairman but remains a Director, Gen. Lauris Norstad becomes Chairman and CEO; John H. “Jack” Thomas becomes President;

William W. "Bill" Boeschstein becomes Executive Vice President

1968 – November: OWENS CORNING is reorganized into groups defined by market and product families: Construction Group, Textile & Industrial Group, Special Products Group, and the International Group.

1968 – OWENS CORNING replaces its logo, a rectangle with rounded corners and serified letters, with a new logo consisting of a sharp-edged rectangle with Helvetica lettering identifying "Owens/Coming Fiberglas."

1968 – The 300 millionth fiberglass filter is produced at Newark.

1968 – By this time, all AF Wool machines are equipped with Process 100 forming sections.

1969 – The PR-1 type fiberizer, which eliminated the "slinger cup", is invented and rapidly replaces the BB type fiberizers on most AF Wool machines. ("PR" is an acronym for "Proprietary Rotary".)

1969 – Production of underground storage tanks begins at Valparaiso, Indiana.

1969 – April/May: A glass-melting furnace at the plant in Santa Clara, Calif., is converted to a cold-top electric-melt furnace that relies solely on electricity for melting, instead of combustion. The first in the fiberglass insulation industry, the cold crust on top of the melting batch prevents pollution at its source by trapping and incinerating volatile components that would otherwise become particulate emissions requiring treatment.

1969 – May: The Jackson, Tennessee reinforcement plant is opened; tire cord is a major product.

1969 – July 21: OWENS CORNING personnel begin moving into the new Fiberglas Tower, to fill 20 of the 28 floors. The Fiberglas Tower is the first high rise building to use the open office concept OWENS CORNING accepts a 25-year lease on the building.

1969 – September: Corporate Engineering moves from the National Bank Building to the newly completed Fiberglas Tower. Corporate Engineering occupies the 9th, 10th, and half of the 11th floors. The 9th floor is specially

reinforced to take the weight of the Printroom files.

1969 – September: First textile production at Bogotá, Colombia.

1969 – DIFISTAC, the first in-line chopped strand process, is installed in Anderson's Factory A.

1969 – September: OWENS CORNING opens its Anderson Corporate Engineering Office in the "Big House," the former J. D. Hammett/Nichols home, leased from FOUNDRY & STEEL.

1969 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$24,716,000 on sales of \$487,399,000.

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1970 – January 5: OWENS CORNING FIBERGLAS FIBRAS DE VIDRO, LTDA. is organized in Brazil.

1970 – April: Valparaiso, Indiana fiberglass tank plant begins production.

1970 – May: Production begins at the Christchurch, New Zealand, plant

1970 – The Bloomington, Illinois urethane foam plant is purchased from UNARCO INDUSTRIES.

1970 – December 16: Dr. Walter Hibbard, formerly Vice President, Research and Development, is named Vice President, Technical Services.

1971 – April 15: Harold Boeschstein retires from OWENS CORNING.

1971 – RM-1 Roofing Mat Machine begins operation in Kansas City. It produces a high-strength continuous strand mat for use in roofing materials. (Two more RM machines will be built, one each in Kansas City and Barrington.)

1971 – Conroe, Texas fiberglass tank and pipe plant opens.

1971 – P-333 Fiberizers begin to replace the original Aerocor fiber forming process except for #92 Machine in Santa Clara.

1971 – May 11: Production begins in Karhula, Finland, plant.

1971 – July 1: Fairburn, Ga. wool plant begins production.

1971 – August 19: Gen. Norstad remains Chairman; John H Thomas becomes Vice Chairman; William W. Boeschstein becomes President and CEO.

1971 – September: Rio Claro, Brazil plant opens.

1971 – The first experimental SAL lappers are installed on C-4 line in Newark. This system will eventually replace many of the “flip-flap” type bucket lapping systems on wool lines.

1971 – December 31: OWENS CORNING sales surpass \$500,000,000 for the first time.

1971 – Wool production begins as ASAHI's Ibaraki, Japan, plant.

1972 – Experimental development of Simultaneous Adjustable Lapping (S.A.L.) begins on C-4 line at Newark.

1972 – January: Huntsville, Alabama bathing fixtures and plumbing components plant is opened.

1972 – Bakersfield, California tank assembly facility opens.

1972 – Aiken B Wing is converted to reinforcements production.

1972 – October 23: Harold “Beck” Boeschstein dies at the age of 76. The Toledo Blade editorializes: “...his zest for life, his genuine interest in people and their problems, and his zeal...combined to make him an extraordinary, memorable individual.”

1972 – November: A new type of fiberglass reinforcement replaces asbestos in Kaylo insulation products.

1972 – December 31: Gen. Norstad and John R Thomas retire; William W. Boeschstein remains President and CEO.

1972 – December 31: OWENS CORNING net income is \$35,800,000 on sales of \$615,300,000; OWENS CORNING employs 17,000 people.

1973 – January: Direct melt bonded mat production is discontinued at FIBERGLAS CANADA's Sarnia wool plant.

1973 – May: The first S.A.L. (Simultaneous Adjustable Lapping) system is installed on Waxahachie's new V-2 AF Wool Machine.

1973 – Valparaiso, Indiana resin plant is completed.

1973 – The last research and development operations at Ashton are moved to Granville.

1973 – Spring: L'Ardoise, France textile plant begins production.

1973 – Huntsville plant is severely damaged by a tornado; production is quickly resumed.

1974 – March 17: Newark's B-1 Machine, the last steam blown wool machine in production, is shut down and dismantled, thus ending production of steam blown fiberglass insulation wool. The AF Wool process now makes all wool production.

1974 – October 1: Dr. Robert Doban replaces Dr. Walter Hibbard as Vice President, Technical Services.

1974 – OWENS CORNING opens a special temporary plant in Tukwila, Washington to produce the insulation for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline project.

1975 – The Pontiac Silverdome, with its 10 acre Fiberglas fabric roof, opens.

1975 – Dale Kleist retires and begins work as a consultant for OWENS CORNING.

1975 – OWENS CORNING expands to occupy the entire Willis Day building.

1975 – The Delmar, New York insulation plant is completed but not opened due to lack of business.

1975 – February: Vermiculite Insulation (VI) production begins at FIBERGLAS CANADA's new Toronto VI plant.

1975 – November: OWENS CORNING sells its interest in the Karhula, Finland, plant, the company operating the plant is renamed AHLSTROM GLASSFIBRE INDUSTRY.

1976 – -January 1: A small wool line begins production at the Calamba plant near Manila, the Philippines licensee plant.

1976 – June: The Delmar plant begins production.

1976 – Fibreglas roofing fabric coating and fabrication facilities are installed in Ashton and Hazleton, Pennsylvania, respectively, in anticipation of the Haj Terminal project

1976 – November 14: FIBERGLAS CANADA begins production at its Moncton, New Brunswick insulation plant

1976 – December 31: OWENS CORNING sales exceed \$1,000,000,000 for the first time.

1977 – March: Colombian operation changes from subsidiary to affiliate status and is renamed FIBERGLAS COLOMBIA, S.A.

1977 – October: The first OWENS CORNING Mark VII electric melt furnace is completed on Newark's F-S Wool Machine.

1977 – OWENS CORNING purchases the LLOYD FRY ROOFING COMPANY and its subsidiary, the TRUMBULL ASPHALT COMPANY. OWENS CORNING immediately begins the work of upgrading all the plants and converting the roofing plants to the manufacture of Fibreglas mat-based shingle production.

1977 – Factory E at Anderson begins operation. This new direct-melt facility replaces the now obsolete Factory A, which, except for the DIFISTAC operation, is shut down.

1977 – November 18: An era ends as A-2 Filter Machine ceases production. For cost reasons, filter media is changed from fiberglass to polyester fiber. Production of polyester fiber filters begins at a new facility in Obetz, Ohio. Thus ends the history of the first fiberglass product to gain commercial acceptance.

1978 - OWENS CORNING is awarded the \$180,000,000 contract to provide the 105 acre OWENS CORNING fabric roof system for the HAJ TERMINAL in Saudi Arabia.

1978 – OWENS CORNING's affiliate in Dammam, Saudi Arabia begins producing large diameter fiberglass reinforced plastic pipe.

1978 – OWENS CORNING purchases wood fiberboard plants in St Helens, Oregon and Meridian, Mississippi.

1978 – The first wet process mat line, for making roofing shingle mat, is installed at Aiken.

1978 – Fiberglass mat-based shingles are being manufactured at six of the former FRY roofing plants. OWENS CORNING will quickly turn the shingle industry around so that fiberglass mat-based shingles dominate the market

1978 – May 31: A joint venture between OWENS CORNING and BAYER AG to manufacture insulation in Europe is announced. Construction begins at Vise', Belgium.

1978 – September 14: FIBERGLAS CANADA begins production at its new wool plant at Toronto, Ontario.

1978 – December: Aerocor production ceases at FIBERGLAS CANADA's Sarnia plant

1979 – The Amarillo, Texas reinforcements plant begins production. Amarillo is the largest OWENS CORNING reinforcements plant. The Amarillo furnaces are equipped with special equipment to pelletize the batch with the intention of improving furnace emissions and increasing furnace output

1979 – Huntsville's new Sheet Molding Compound (SMC) line begins production.

1979 – A new specialty high strength reinforcements plant opens in Columbia, South Carolina. The plant is designed and managed by OWENS CORNING under a Federal Government contract as PIEDMONT PRODUCTS, INC. (PPI).

1979 – W. Paul “Zim” Zimmerman dies at the age of 85.

1979 – OWENS CORNING acquires the stock of the AMERICAN BORATE COMPANY.

1979 – OWENS CORNING sales surpass the \$2,000,000,000 mark.

1979 – October 12: The Vise’, Belgium wool plant begins operation.

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1980 – May: Production begins at the new wool plant in Dandenong, Australia.

1980 – August 15: For the first time, OWENS CORNING uses UNITED ARTISTS’ cartoon character the “Pink Panther” to help promote sales of pink Fiberglas insulation. Roger Butler of the OGILVY & MATHER advertising agency in New York City suggests the idea.

1980 – Corporate Engineering begins its CAD (Computer Aided Design) operation.

1980 – FIBERGLAS CANADA’s Mission, British Columbia wool plant is completed.

1980 – Bakersfield tank manufacturing plant opens.

1981 – New asphalt plant at Memphis, Tennessee begins production.

1981 – NORSK GLASFIBER A/S at Birkeland, Norway becomes an OWENS CORNING subsidiary.

1981 – The mat production plant at Apeldoorn, The Netherlands becomes an OWENS CORNING subsidiary.

1981 – Cratec, an improved in-line chopped strand process, is expanded in Anderson’s Factory D.

1981 – OWENS CORNING introduces its NuKon engineered insulation system for nuclear power plants.

1981 – Production from the second wet process mat line for roofing shingles begins at Aiken.

1982 – July: Production begins at the ARABIAN FIBERGLAS INSULATION CO. plant at Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

1982 – October: P-80 molding media production begins in Newark.

1982 – Newark’s Molded Pipe operation is completely revamped by relocating the operation to Building #28, dedication of A-S Furnace (formerly A-2 Filter Furnace) to pipe media production, installation of the new ASAHI Machine, and transfer of the truck ovens, for large diameter pipe insulation, from Barrington. The old Newark molded pipe equipment and the P-20 Process in Barrington are obsolete and torn out.

1982 – OWENS CORNING acquires the DERBIGUM AMERICA CORPORATION.

1982 – OWENS CORNING introduces SSL II pipe insulation with its unique self-sealing closure system.

1983 – After 42 years of operation, the Ashton, Rhode Island, textile plant is closed and sold.

1983 – Production of ThermaCube blowing wool begins in Newark.

1983 – IMOD is implementing its “Total Quality Management” philosophy.

1983 – March: The LaGrange, Georgia foam sheathing plant begins production.

1983 – July: The Camp Hill, Pennsylvania foam sheathing plant starts up.

1984 – February: FIBERGLAS CANADA closes its Moncton plant due to lack of business. Plant equipment is either distributed among the other Fiberglas Canada plants or sold.

1984 – East Moline, Illinois becomes the third foam sheathing plant.

1984 – OWENS CORNING begins marketing double-wall underground storage tanks.

1984 – Auburndale, Florida tank plant begins operations.

1984 – The Fort Smith, Arkansas plant begins production. This plant houses the third wet process mat line for roofing shingles. Wet process mat largely supersedes the roofing mat made on the RM machines; all RM machines except Kansas City's RM-2 machine are shut down and torn out.

1984 – Newark's #2 Bonded Mat Machine, the last such machine in service, ceases production.

1984 – OWENS CORNING buys out BAYER and becomes sole owner of the Vise', Belgium plant.

1984 – OWENS CORNING buys 60% of SCANDINAVIAN GLASFIBER of Sweden.

1984 – December: FIBERGLAS CANADA purchases the Victomix plant at Victoriaville, Quebec. The plant manufactures modified bitumen roofing products.

1984 – Harry Winkle dies at the age of 82.

1985 – The 100,000th Fiberglass underground storage tank is completed.

1985 – K-S Machine in Kansas City is completed using the former DM-1 fabrication equipment

1985 – March: The PIEDMONT PRODUCTS plant in Columbia, S.C. is mothballed when the Federal Government cancels its contract with OWENS CORNING.

1985 – OWENS CORNING forms its new Aerospace and Strategic Materials Segment by purchasing HITCO, LADDISH COMPANY, and OREGON METALLURGICAL CORPORATION from ARMCO, INC. The purchase is made to increase profitability in existing OWENS CORNING businesses and to promote accelerated growth through the development of high-performance materials.

1986 – June: OWENS CORNING announces its corporate goal as "Profitable Growth." Principles in support of this goal are: "Concentrate on profitability; Focus our growth; Serve our customers' needs; Emphasize technology; Demand competitive excellence; Create a challenging environment; Act with integrity."

1986 – August 1: The Columbia plant resumes production as PALMEITO PRODUCTS, INC. (PPI), an OWENS CORNING subsidiary, making special high strength reinforcements.

1986 – August 12: WICKES COMPANIES, INC. presents an unsolicited offer to purchase OWENS CORNING at \$74 per share; OWENS CORNING's Board of Directors rejects the offer.

1986 – November 5: OWENS CORNING's stockholders formally approve a restructuring plan which focuses on OWENS CORNING's core businesses of INSOD, IMOD, and International. The restructuring is designed to give shareholders value superior to the WICKES offer. This approval defeats the WICKES raid and thereby preserves OWENS CORNING's independence.

1986 – November: Implementation of the restructuring plan begins: personnel cuts are made in Toledo and at all plants and other OWENS CORNING facilities; the new Aerospace and Strategic Materials Segment companies are sold; the Jackson plant is closed; the Huntsville plant and the FRP bathing/plumbing fixtures business are sold; Camp Hill, LaGrange, and East Moline plants and the foam sheathing business are sold; the Meridian and St Helens plants and the wood fiberboard business are sold; P-80 and the acoustical board equipment and business are sold; the decision is made to stop producing Aerocor insulation; and the Supply Division is consolidated. Monies raised from the cutbacks and sales are applied to reduce the \$2,500,000,000 debt incurred due to restructuring.

1987 – May 12: The color Pink is registered as an OWENS CORNING trademark for insulation. OWENS CORNING thus becomes the first company to trademark a color.

1987 – March: The transfer of MPMS from Newark to its new facility in Ridgeview Plant in Duncan, South Carolina is completed.

1987 – March: The Newark Regional Office is made a permanent part of Corporate Engineering.

1987 – July 1: Newark's #15 Aerocor machine, the last Aerocor machine in service, ceases production.

1987 – July: Restructuring debt is refinanced at lower interest rates.

1987 – December 31: Restructuring debt is reduced to \$1,600,000,000 due to better than anticipated performance, faster than anticipated sales of assets, and higher than anticipated prices for asset sales.

1988 – The Barrington plant is closed; Delmar's DM-1 machine is restarted using the former Barrington U4 fabrication equipment

1988 – The now obsolete Amarillo batch pelletizing equipment is dismantled.

1988 – OREMET, the last component of the Aerospace and Strategic Materials Group, is sold.

1988 – OC BIRDAIR, the manufacturer of Beta fabrics, is sold.

1988 – Experimental manufacture of Fibron lineals begins at the former fabric coating and fabrication plant in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. The FRP lineals with a pink fiberglass insulation core are a new concept in window, door, and skylight framing.

1988 – September 12: General Lauris Norstad dies at the age of 81.

1988 – October 17: Bill Boeschstein announces the Mission Statement of the "New OWENS CORNING" as "Winning through Quality Performance." "Our mission is to expand our global leadership by building quality performance and the highest standards of excellence into every facet of our operation."

1988 – October 21: Max O. Weber becomes President, William W. Boeschstein remains Chairman and CEO.

1988 – October 31: OWENS CORNING people celebrate the 50th anniversary of their company's founding with a salute to their glorious past and dedication to build an even more brilliant future.

1988 – November 1: **The next 50 years begins.**

1989 – January 1: Dr. Robert Doban retires; Dr. Michael Griffith replaces him.

1989 – March 22: The Columbia PALMETTO PRODUCTS plant ceases production due to cancellation of a specialty fibers contract. Its equipment is dismantled and either transferred or sold.

1989 – April: FIBERGLAS CANADA's Mission, British Columbia plant is shut down.

1989 – August 8: The decision to mothball the Morehead City Derbigum line is announced.

1989 – August 11: Faced with the impending sale of PPG's interest in FIBERGLAS CANADA, OWENS CORNING agrees to buy PPG's 50% ownership for \$193 million. OWENS CORNING thus becomes the sole owner of FIBERGLAS CANADA.

1989 – December 31: OWENS CORNING has sales of \$3,000,000,000; the debt is reduced to \$1,482,000,000; OWENS CORNING employs 18,300 people.

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1990 – May 1: Dr. Sharell L. Mikesell becomes Vice President, Technology, replacing Dr. Mike Griffith.

1990 – August 7: The first Fiberglas Windows are installed in a home in Washington, D.C.

1990 – September: SHANGHAI YAO HAU GLASS WORKS plant begins production of marble melt process.

1990 – October 1: Bill Boeschstein retires; Max Weber becomes Chairman of the Board and CEO.

1990 – November 8: FIBERGLAS CANADA's Central Engineering Department, headed by Chief Engineer Doug Blenkhorn, now reports to Walt Reed, Vice President, Corporate Engineering.

1991 – January: FIBERGLAS CANADA closes the Victoriaville roofing plant.

1991 – January 16: OWENS CORNING sells its "TUFF-N-DRI" basement waterproofing system to KOCH MATERIALS COMPANY of Wichita, Kansas.

1991 – January 22: FIBERGLAS CANADA announces the closing of the Sarnia, Ontario wool plant.

1991 – February 13: A new window assembly plant is announced. The plant is located in Martinsville, Virginia.

1991 – April 25: FIBERGLAS CANADA's Textile Reinforcement and Resins organization (TR&C) is incorporated in the OWENS CORNING industrial Materials Group (IMG).

1991 – May: Roofing product production is discontinued at Morehead City; asphalt production remains.

1991 – July: The Fort Lauderdale, Morehead City, and Martinez asphalt plants are offered for sale.

1991 – August: The Construction Products Group (CPG) forms its New Products Division to develop and expand window products and other new business opportunities.

1991 – August: The sale of the DERBIGUM roofing assets, including the Kansas City Derbigum plant, is announced.

1991 – September 17: John H. "Jack" Thomas dies just two days short of his 84th birthday. Dale Kleist says: "He was a wonderful man. Everyone who worked with him respected him. He knew what he was talking about, and you better know what you were talking about when you were talking with him." Former Treasurer Carl Scarborough sums it up: "He was very creative."

1991 – September 23: The Industrial Materials Group (IMG) announces the establishment of plant Technical Service Organizations (TSOs) to be located at the Aiken, Amarillo, Anderson, and Huntingdon plants. The TSOs will perform the functions of product, process, industrial, and project engineering. The TSOs report to the Science and Technology organization through Granville.

1991 – September: The Toufen, Taiwan, insulation plant begins production.

1991 – October 18: OWENS CORNING announces increased reserves to cover costs of asbestos litigation. The stock market reacts: the stock drops 38% of its market value. Reflection by analysts and reassurance from OWENS CORNING management cause the stock to stabilize in the low \$20's per share.

1991 – December 31: Max O. Weber, Chairman and CEO, announces his retirement to concentrate on his fight against cancer.

1992 – January 1: FIBERGLAS CANADA'S Central Engineering Department ceases to exist as a separate entity; its people and functions become part of Corporate Engineering's Construction Products Engineering and Industrial Materials Engineering departments.

1992 – January 23: Glen H. Hiner, 57, formerly Vice President, GE Plastics Division, becomes OWENS CORNING's new Chairman and Chief Executive officer. He identifies his top three priorities as "customer satisfaction, individual dignity, and shareholder value." He also announces plans to maintain current levels of R&D funding, but to reallocate more of that funding to long-range research.

1992 – February 6: Glen Hiner announces that OWENS CORNING will reserve \$800 million to cover all potential asbestos claims. In consequence, OWENS CORNING stock soars nearly 30 percent in one day, closing at 36-5/8! In succeeding weeks, the stock price stabilizes in the high \$30s per share.

1992 – February 9: Dr. Fay Tooley dies at the age of 83.

1992 – March 22: Continued operation of the Morehead City Trumbull Asphalt plant through 1993 is announced.

1992 – April 9: OWENS CORNING announces its plans to renew its lease and renovate its offices in the Fiberglas Tower. Renovation of the Willis Day Building is also announced.

1992 – May 17: OWENS CORNING's Derbigum business is sold to WATERPROOF ROOFING SYSTEM, a subsidiary of DERBIT BELGIUM S.A.

1992 – July: Glen Hiner chairs OWENS CORNING's first Global Leadership conference. The meeting of worldwide management personnel and customers focuses on understanding and promoting the themes of Customer Satisfaction, Individual Dignity, and Shareholder Value.

1992 – July 20: Ms. Paula H. J. Cholmondeley became the first female member of Owens-Coming senior management. She was appointed Vice President, Business and Strategy Development, reporting to Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner.

1992 – July 31: Sheree L. Bargabos becomes the first female Plant Manager. She is appointed Plant Manager of the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma facility. (She subsequently became Plant Manager at Toronto before the Oklahoma City plant was transferred to Schuller International.)

1992 – August 19: OWENS CORNING announced that the OC-Tanks subsidiary will be dissolved and the tank business will once again become a division of OWENS CORNING.

1992 – August 28: OWENS CORNING completes the sale of the Ft Lauderdale Trumbull Asphalt plant to KOCH MATERIALS COMPANY.

1992 – September 9: OWENS CORNING publicly introduces its new logo, a square with an arc symbolizing global commitment and the words "Owens Coming." Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner stated that the new logo will "...signify the beginning of a new era – a new era of growth, pride, and fulfillment."

1992 – October: AURA, a new insulation concept, consisting of a panel of thermally crafted glass fibers in a stainless steel container, is introduced to the market. Its initial application is in refrigerators, where it allows volume increases of 25 per cent and elimination of chlorofluorocarbon refrigerants.

1992 – December 23: Dr. Sharell L. Mikesell, Vice President, Science and Technology, renames the Granville Technical Center. The new name, Science and Technology Center, is chosen to emphasize what the organization is accountable for and to emphasize its ever-increasing role in the achievement of the corporate goals.

1992 – December 31: OWENS CORNING announces a joint venture to produce fiberglass-reinforced plastic pipe in Botswana.

1993 – January 25: OWENS CORNING announces a joint venture with ETERNIT-AG to make fiberglass-reinforced pipe in Mochau, Germany.

1993 – February 5: OWENS CORNING announces the planned reopening of the Jackson, Tennessee plant as a wet chop facility scheduled for April, 1994.

1993 – March: 92 Employees stay at the Huntingdon plant two or three straight days through two feet of snow driven by 50 mph winds. Only three orders missed their promised dates thanks to their dedicated work.

1993 – April 19: OWENS CORNING commits to "Corporate Stewardship," which ensures that proper use of its products will cause no adverse effects on human health and the environment, and to operate its manufacturing plants in a manner that protects the environment and the health of its employees and neighbors.

1993 – April 24: Max O. Weber dies at the age of 63. Larry Solari remembers that Max would say, "You guys are getting too theoretical. Why don't you go and talk to a few customers and find out what the real world is like?"

1993 – April 28: Production begins at the Lucky OWENS CORNING reinforcement plant in Kimchon, South Korea.

1993 – May 5: OWENS CORNING announces the sale of the Guararema, Brazil rock wool and calcium silicate insulation plant to a new Brazilian company, ROCKFIBRAS.

1993 – May 5: OWENS CORNING's European operations are revitalized by centralizing customer and administrative services, investing to increase capacity by 25 percent, focusing the manufacturing facilities, and closing the Falkenberg, Sweden plant

1993 – June 2: OWENS CORNING announces the acquisition of VERA A/S, a manufacturer of fiberglass-reinforced plastic pipe, in Sandefjord, Norway.

1993 – June 15: PINKPLUS, a new polyethylene-enclosed insulation product for the retail market is introduced at a New York City news conference. The product is initially made at Delmar and Newark.

1993 – July 1: OWENS CORNING announces the start of manufacture of Knytex specialty

reinforcement fabrics in a joint venture with Hexcel Corporation. The manufacturing plant is located in Seguin, Texas.

1993 – July 9: The Asia/Pacific Group is established in Hong Kong to take total responsibility for OWENS CORNING's effort throughout the region.

1993 – July 27: Kansas City stops production while threatened by the flooded Missouri River. The levee holds and the plant resumes production six days later.

1993 – August 24: STOUGHTON COMPOSITES, INC. and OWENS CORNING form a new partnership to manufacture 48 foot refrigerated and non-refrigerated shipping containers, based on OWENS CORNING's roving, continuous strand mat, and VIBRIN polyester resin.

1993 – August 24: AURA insulation, originally tested at R50 per inch, now achieves thermal ratings as high as R94 per inch.

1993 – September 16: OWENS CORNING swaps its Oklahoma City commercial roofing plant to SHULLER (Manville), in exchange for SHULLER's Savannah, Georgia, residential roofing plant and a shingle production line currently in SHULLER's Waukegan, Illinois plant. OWENS CORNING continues to make R-625 mat made on RM-2 in Kansas City but the product is now sold to SHULLER. OWENS CORNING thus exits the commercial roofing business and gains valuable assets for its residential roofing business.

1993 – September 20: Huntingdon, OWENS CORNING's second-oldest operating plant, celebrates its 50th anniversary.

1993 – October 4: Glen Hiner announces that OWENS CORNING will leave the Fiberglas Tower by 1996 and build a new World Headquarters at either the Middlegrounds in Toledo, or at a 90-acre site in Monclova Township, west of Toledo. OWENS CORNING and the building owner were unable to reach agreement on performing federally mandated renovation to the 25-year old building.

1993 – November 2: Engineering presents its first Vendor Safety Award to Foundry & Steel of Anderson, South Carolina.

1993 – November 4: The Gaborone, Botswana pipe plant is dedicated.

1994 – January 3: OWENS CORNING's corporate structure is reorganized into ten business units and five staff functions, all reporting to Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner. Four of the ten business units are located outside the United States, underlining the commitment to global growth. The reorganization is intended to promote speed, agility and rapid decision making.

1994 – January 3: Owens-Coming announces the selection of the Middlegrounds in downtown Toledo as the location of the new World Headquarters.

1994 – January 6: Dr. Sharell L. Mikesell announces reorganization of Science and Technology to better-align the function with the new corporate structure. Dr. Mikesell assumes direct responsibility for all Science and Technology operations in Europe. Dr. Grant Carruth replaces Walt Reed as Vice President, Engineering.

1994 – January: Fiberglas-epoxy blankets made by the Owens-Coming-Hexell joint venture, prove their worth by preventing collapse on serious damage to a bridge and a hotel, both within 20 miles of the epicenter of the Los Angeles earthquake.

1994 – March 2: Owens-Coming announces plans to relocate Engineering offices in Toledo to the Science and Technology Center in Granville.

1994 – March 8: OWENS CORNING, the city of Toledo, the Lucas County Port Authority and the state of Ohio announce an agreement in principle to build the new World Headquarters on the Middlegrounds site.

1994 – March 14: The Jackson plant re-start commences with the furnace light off – one day ahead of schedule.

1994 – April 28: Owens-Coming accepts its first order for Eternit synthetic slate roofing shingles one week after assuming exclusive sales representation in the Western United States.

1994 – May 1: The Business Conduct Helpline, a 24 hour, 7-day per week resource for answers on ethical and lawful behavior, begins operating.

1994 – May 11: OWENS CORNING acquires UC Industries, the world's second-largest producer of extruded polystyrene foam. The pink FOAMULAR product is used for sheathing and other construction purposes. UC is headquartered in Parsippany, New Jersey with manufacturing plants in Tallmadge, Ohio and Rockford, Illinois, and a distribution center in Tacoma, Washington.

1994 – May 11: The Charleston, West Virginia Shared Services office is officially dedicated.

1994 – May 26: The new Asia/Pacific headquarters is opened in Hong Kong with an announcement of plans to invest \$150 million in 10 new production facilities in the People's Republic of China over the next two years.

1994 – June 1: Glen Hiner and local dignitaries sign a formal commitment to build the new World Headquarters on the Middleground site.

1994 – June 2: Owens-Corning purchases the fiberglass insulation business of PILKINGTON PLC in the United Kingdom. The acquisition adds glass fiber insulation manufacturing plants at Ravenhead, St. Helens and Pontyfelin, South Wales; a rock wool plant at Queensferry, North Wales; the KITSONS INSULATION PRODUCTS LTD. distribution company; and 50 percent of the United Kingdom's building insulation market.

1994 – June 3: A new ventures pilot plant at Mt. Vernon, Ohio is announced.

1994 – June 28: OWENS CORNING Eternit opens its joint venture pipe plant in Mochau, Germany.

1994 – July 7: OWENS CORNING Corsabe, and Catalana d'Iniciatives announce their joint venture GRP pipe company OWENS CORNING TUBS S. A. and its plant to be located in Camarles, near Barcelona, Spain.

1994 – July 12: OWENS-CORNING CHANGCHUN GUAN DAO COMPANY LTD., an OWENS CORNING joint venture, breaks ground for a pipe plant in Changchun, Jilin Province, the Peoples Republic of China.

1994 – July 21: The first non-residential use of Fibron windows is the replacement of old casement windows in the renovation of the Engineering Sciences Building (#70) at the Science & Technology Center, Granville.

1994 – July 27: WeatherLock, a new fiberglass mat-reinforced asphalt composition product with a self-adhesive backing is introduced by the residential roofing business. Installed between roof decks and shingles, tiles, or other roofing, WeatherLock helps prevent weather damage caused by ice dams and wind-driven rain.

1994 – August 18: OWENS CORNING announces its goal to create a "megabrand" capable of unifying OWENS CORNING's diverse businesses under a single umbrella image around the world. New advertising, ingredient branding, Freestyle Skiing sponsorship, and expanded use of the corporate mark all form part of the campaign, along with a new tagline: "OWENS CORNING: We make the Difference".

1994 – August 31: The relocation of all Engineering people, formerly based in Toledo, to the Science & Technology Center, Granville, is completed.

1994 – September 9: A partnership agreement among OWENS CORNING Engineering; AVCA Corporation of Toledo, Ohio, and Jacobs-Sirrine Engineers of Greenville, South Carolina is signed. The partnership will allow OWENS CORNING Engineers to concentrate on growth projects and providing technical leadership with AVCA and Jacobs-Sirrine engineers addressing day-to-day project responsibilities.

1994 – September 22: OWENS CORNING announces the development of a revolutionary new glass fiber trademarked Miraflex. Miraflex fiber is made with two different types of glass and curls naturally after it is formed. Insulation can be made without phenol-formaldehyde binder. Because Miraflex fiber curls naturally, the product can be compressed more than traditional glass fiber insulation and is therefore easier to transport, store and handle. Sheathed in pink polyethylene and produced at the Mt. Vernon plant, it is marketed as "PINKPLUS WITH MIRAFLEX".

1994 – December 23: Owens Corning sold its fiberglass underground storage tank division to Fluid Containment, Inc.

1995 – January: OWENS CORNING introduces the Prominence line of shingles,

using a patented system for applying granules that allows the shingles to compete with laminates at much lower investment.

1995 – OWENS CORNING and Mahindra and Mahindra establish a joint venture in India to build a manufacturing facility for reinforcements in Taloja, India.

1995 – OWENS CORNING opened two plants in China, one in Guangzhou for insulation and another in Changchun for large-diameter, glass fiber-reinforced pipe.

1995 – Acquired Western Fiberglass Group, Soltech, Inc., Fiber-Lite, Falcon Manufacturing and Delsan Industries, Inc.

1995 – Launched Advantage 2000, an enterprise-wide information systems reengineering effort designed to give the company world class operating capabilities through the pairing of simple, common and global processes with state-of-the-art information technology. Advantage 2000 will replace more than 200 outdated and incompatible computer systems with fewer than a dozen integrated systems.

1995 – 1Q: In China, the company announced plans to form a joint venture in Nanjing to manufacture Pink Foamular® extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam insulation products.

1995 – 1Q: In Colombia, OWENS CORNING established a joint venture to manufacture and market large-diameter glass reinforced plastic (GRP) pipe for municipal water and wastewater systems.

1995 – 1Q: The company's Botswana pipe plant was awarded the company's largest product order, a contract to supply \$75 million of GRP pipe for the North-South Carrier pipeline in Botswana.

1996 – January 2: The company's name is changed to OWENS CORNING, with no hyphen and no modifier such as company or corporation. The move is made to more closely reflect the logo adopted four years earlier, and to signal the company's move to supply more than glass fiber materials. A new ticker symbol, OWC, corresponds to the new name.

1996 – May 3: OWENS CORNING officials announced that they have agreed in principle to acquire assets from Partek Insulations, Inc., a

subsidiary of Partek North America, Inc. The sale price was not disclosed. Partek North America, owned by Partek Corporation of Finland, produces and markets rock wool-based insulation for industrial, commercial and horticultural purposes. "This acquisition reflects our commitment to the market for mechanical insulation products," said Alan D. Booth, president, Insulation-North America for OWENS CORNING. "Rock wool products will complement our current glass fiber insulation products and give us a more complete offering for mechanical and commercial applications." OWENS CORNING's impending acquisition involves the Phenix City, Ala. operation, as well as Partek's North American pipe insulation business.

1996 – May 23: OWENS CORNING announced the acquisition of British-owned Linpac Insulation, a major name in the insulation market in the UK and with developing business in Continental Europe. The new company will be known as OWENS CORNING PolyFoam. The terms were not disclosed. OWENS CORNING is one of the world's leading manufacturers of insulation products for the building industry, and its portfolio in Europe already includes a variety of glass and rock wool insulation products. The acquisition adds Linpac's extruded polystyrene (XPS) "PolyFoam" products offering high compressive strength and low water absorption, with a range of high performance specialty applications.

1996 – June: Paid first dividend since recapitalization in 1986.

1996 – June: Filed a lawsuit under the Federal Racketeering statutes (RICO) against three pulmonary function testing facilities and their principals. The lawsuit alleged a massive scheme to defraud the company by generating falsified medical test results. The alleged false results were intended to substantiate the filing and settlement of tens of thousands of asbestos-related claims against OWENS CORNING.

1996 – 2Q: Recorded a \$ 542 million after-tax charge to account for asbestos claims anticipated after 1999.

1996 – 2Q: The newly renamed Engineered Pipe Systems business opened a new facility in Cordoba, Argentina, and announced a new

joint venture in Turkey which is expected to start production in the first half of 1997. Both plants will manufacture and market large-diameter glass reinforced plastic (GRP) pipe for municipal water and wastewater systems.

1996 – September: Announced a new strategic thrust for OWENS CORNING – a new way to do business – called *System Thinking™*. *System Thinking* enables our businesses to combine individual parts and tasks with integrated solutions and processes. It's a shift from a product orientation to system-driven solutions across all our lines of business. The first implementation of the new initiative was the *System Thinking for the Home™*.

1996 – September: Began moving into new World Headquarters along the banks of the Maumee River in Toledo, Ohio. Campus setting with three-story building reflects changes in the culture to a flatter organization and greater teamwork.

1996 – September 4: OWENS CORNING today announced it has acquired the Celfortec foam insulation business in Canada. The Celfortec extruded polystyrene foam insulation business was a division of Celfort Construction Materials, Inc., a subsidiary of Jannock Limited. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. Celfortec has approximately 80 employees at its manufacturing facility in Valleyfield, Quebec. Sales for 1995 were about Canadian \$20 million. The operation will be a part of OWENS CORNING's Specialty & Foam Products business segment.

1996 – September 30: OWENS CORNING today announced that it has agreed to purchase a majority interest in Acoustical Fibreglass Insulation (Mnfg) (Pty) Ltd., the largest South African manufacturer of glass fiber reinforcements and glass fiber and rock wool insulation. When the transaction is completed later this year, OWENS CORNING will own 51 percent, while current AFI owners will hold the remaining 49 percent. The new company will be known as OWENS CORNING South Africa (Pty) Ltd. The terms were not disclosed. Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AFI is a privately held company with about 600 employees at its manufacturing facilities in Springs and Babelegi, South Africa.

1996 – 4Q: Formed a joint venture for large-diameter, glass-reinforced plastic (GRP) pipe in Egypt, the company's second partnership for pipe in the region.

1996 – 4Q: Opened an Application Development Center in India and announced plans for another development center in China.

1996 – 4Q: Introduced the Pink Panther and PINK building materials in Asia, Latin America and Europe.

1997 – January 9: OWENS CORNING announced today it has acquired the balance of the equity in the KNYTEX COMPANY, one of the world's leading manufacturers of specialty reinforced glass fiber fabrics. Terms were not disclosed. Founded in 1975, Knytex was acquired by Hexcel Corporation in 1987. In 1993, OWENS CORNING acquired an equity stake in Knytex to form a joint venture with Hexcel. In the transaction announced today, OWENS CORNING bought out its partner's interest in the venture. Headquartered in New Braunfels, Texas, Knytex has approximately 160 employees. The facility will be combined with OWENS CORNING's specialty glass fiber fabrics plant in San Vicente, Spain, to form OWENS CORNING Fabrics. Together, the two units will have sales this year of more than \$50 million.

1997 – January 14: OWENS CORNING announced the launch of Advantex™ glass fiber reinforcement, a new industry standard with enhanced heat and corrosion resistance. Produced with a new glass formulation developed by the company's scientists, Advantex glass fiber combines the electrical and mechanical properties of the current industry standard – E-glass – with higher heat resistance and the acid-corrosion properties of E-CR glass.

1997 – March: The Shanghai insulation plant shipped its first products. The plant, which manufactures glass fiber insulation materials for thermal and acoustical applications, is OWENS CORNING's second insulation plant in China, following Guangzhou, which started up in 1996.

1997 – March 3: OWENS CORNING today announced the acquisition of Polypan Nord S.P.A., a manufacturer of extruded polystyrene foam insulation products based in Italy. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. Renamed OWENS CORNING

Polypan, the operation will be assigned to OWENS CORNING's Building Materials Europe and Africa business segment. The OWENS CORNING Polypan operation has approximately 70 employees at its manufacturing facility in Turin, Italy.

1997 – March 31: OWENS CORNING today announced that it has acquired the business of Falcon Manufacturing of California, Inc., a producer of expanded polystyrene (EPS) foam insulation products. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. Headquartered in Los Angeles, Calif., Falcon Manufacturing of California manufactures, fabricates and distributes EPS foam products that are sold to the building trade industry in the Western United States. The company will become an integral part of OWENS CORNING's Specialty and Foam Products business division.

1997 – May 13: To expand its presence in the telecommunications market, OWENS CORNING announced today it has acquired assets of The Stewart Group, a manufacturer of reinforcement products for the telecommunications industry. Terms of the acquisition were not disclosed. Headquartered in Markham, Ontario, Canada, The Stewart Group manufactures and markets a composite central strength member for telecommunication cable using proprietary advanced Glassline<sup>®</sup> technology. The Stewart Group has approximately 20 employees. In addition to the site in Canada, a new facility in Duncan, SC, will also produce the telecommunication cable products. With this acquisition, OWENS CORNING will market a complete line of glass fiber products that protect and reinforce fiber optic and copper telecommunication cable. The company already manufactures a line of flexible reinforcements for telecommunication cable.

1997 – May 28: OWENS CORNING (NYSE/TSE: OWC) and Fibreboard Corporation (AMEX: FBD) today announced that they have entered into a definitive merger agreement providing for OWENS CORNING to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Fibreboard Corporation for \$55.00 per share. Under terms of the merger agreement, approved by the Boards of Directors of both companies, a wholly owned subsidiary of OWENS CORNING will launch a cash tender offer for all of the issued and outstanding shares of Fibreboard common stock at \$55.00 per share, net to the seller. The tender offer will be subject to customary conditions and is expected to

commence no later than Tuesday, June 3, 1997. Following the tender offer, and assuming the purchase by the OWENS CORNING subsidiary of a majority of the fully diluted outstanding Fibreboard shares pursuant to the tender offer, the remaining outstanding Fibreboard shares would be converted in the merger into \$55.00 per share, in cash. As a result of the merger, Fibreboard will become a wholly owned subsidiary of OWENS CORNING. The merger, OWENS CORNING's sixteenth acquisition during the past three years and the largest to date, will substantially strengthen the company's offering in building materials systems and provide Fibreboard the resources for continued growth. Assuming expected synergies, the merger is expected to be accretive to OWENS CORNING in 1997 and on an ongoing basis, excluding one-time, non-recurring fees. The companies expect the transaction to close early in the third quarter of 1997.

1997 – July 3: The merger of Fibreboard Corporation with a wholly owned subsidiary of OWENS CORNING became effective at the opening of business today. As such, Fibreboard became a wholly owned subsidiary of OWENS CORNING.

1997 – July 15: The company announced plans to sell the Pabco business – a producer of molded calcium silicate insulation, fireproofing board and metal jacketing – which was part of the Fibreboard acquisition.

1997 – July 29: OWENS CORNING announced an asset purchase agreement with AmeriMark Building Products, Inc., a specialty building products company serving the exterior residential housing industry. The acquisition will strengthen OWENS CORNING's vinyl siding capacity, making the company a North American leader in that industry. In addition, the acquisition enhances OWENS CORNING's position in the fast-growing company-owned distribution channel for vinyl siding and vinyl windows.

1997 -- 3Q: OWENS CORNING introduced two new insulation products in the quarter aimed at the professional insulation contractors and independent insulation dealers. A new loosefill product, ProPink<sup>™</sup> insulation, is a pink, unbonded blowing wool designed for the professional insulation

contractor. For independent building materials dealers who want to differentiate their offering from competitors, the company introduced Yellow Jacket™ insulation, a product line focused on the needs of those dealers and their professional customers.

1997 – October 2: The company announced that it completed the purchase of the assets of AmeriMark Building Products, Inc., a specialty building products company serving the exterior residential housing industry.

1997 – November 7: OWENS CORNING and its Fibreboard subsidiary filed suit against the tobacco industry for damages incurred by smokers exposed to asbestos. The lawsuit asserted that asbestos workers who smoked incurred lung cancer, asbestosis and other diseases at rates far greater than those who did not smoke. While former asbestos manufacturers have paid billions for those injuries, tobacco companies have paid nothing. The action seeks to recover the tobacco companies' share for injuries to smokers exposed to asbestos whose claims were paid by OWENS CORNING and Fibreboard Corporation – now a subsidiary of OWENS CORNING – which total in the billions of dollars.

1998 – January 9: The company announced lowered earnings expectations for 1997 and said it launched a major restructuring program. Due to continued pricing pressures in its Insulating System business, the company has lowered its earnings estimate to about \$3.00 per share for 1997, excluding restructuring and other charges. A pre-tax charge totaling approximately \$250 million will be taken for restructuring and other related costs to reduce overhead, close manufacturing facilities and enhance manufacturing productivity with the objective of becoming the low-cost supplier. The restructuring will eliminate approximately 2,200 jobs, or 9 percent of the workforce.

1998 – January 15: OWENS CORNING announced the sale of its Pabco business. The company announced its intentions to sell the business in July, shortly after acquiring the business as part of Fibreboard Corporation.

1998 – April 1: The company announced that it has completed the sale of its interest in the ALPHA/OWENS CORNING L.L.C. joint venture, a manufacturer and marketer of unsaturated polyester and vinylester resins. The company's interest was sold to the joint venture an Alpha

Corporation, the other partner. The name of the business was changed to AOC, L.L.C.

1998 – April 17: OWENS CORNING said it is exploring the possible sale of the Glass Fiber Yarns and Specialty Materials portion of its Composites Systems Business. With sales of about \$300 million in 1997, the company's yarn business is the world's second largest producer of glass yarns, and the largest producer of fine yarns. Glass fiber yarns are used in a variety of applications, including laminates for printed circuit boards, reinforcing fabric for uses including packaging, roofing and facade cladding and filtration media. The asset sale includes manufacturing facilities in Aiken, SC, and Huntingdon, Penn., and affects about 1,500 employees.

1998 – June 25: OWENS CORNING announced the formation of a wholly owned subsidiary, called INTEGRIX™, designed to capitalize on its materials testing and litigation management expertise by offering these services to customers and external organizations. INTEGRIX, which derives its name from the words "integrated" and "expertise," is composed of two new and innovative businesses: OWENS CORNING Testing Systems and OWENS CORNING Litigation Management Systems.

1998 – September 30: OWENS CORNING and Glass Holdings Corporation, a U.S. subsidiary of Groupe Porcher Industries, headquartered in Badinières, Ysère, France, said they established a joint venture to own and operate OWENS CORNING's former glass fiber yarns and specialty materials business. The new enterprise, named Advanced Glassfiber Yarns LLC, serves the industrial, construction and electronics markets with glass fiber yarns and specialty materials. Glass Holdings owns 51 percent of the new enterprise and OWENS CORNING owns the remaining 49 percent.

1998 – 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter: The company successfully entered several partnership ventures during the second half of the year which enable it to leverage its marketing and technological strength into new areas without incurring large capital expenditures. In Composites, these partnerships will bolster OWENS CORNING's market position in supplying new value-added materials:

- A joint marketing agreement with Composite Materials, LLC, to develop markets and electronic applications for conductive fibers;
- An agreement with Pyramid Operating Systems to develop, market and sell applications for Pyramid's system for composites molding;
- An agreement to establish a joint venture with DSM Performance Polymers to market a long fiber reinforced polypropylene material system targeted at automotive applications;
- A joint venture with the GEON COMPANY to manufacture and market material systems based on a unique technology for reinforced thermoplastic polymers.
- In Building Materials, an alliance with Simonton Windows® to manufacture OWENS CORNING-branded windows. This agreement better utilizes the company's resources by focusing on its strengths in brand and distribution.

1998 – December 15: The company announced a National Settlement Program (NSP) under which more than 50 plaintiffs' law firms have agreed to resolve more than 176,000 asbestos cases against the company. The program settles close to 90 percent of the company's existing backlog and establishes procedures and fixed payments for resolving future claims without litigation, for a term of at least 10 years. Under the NSP, OWENS CORNING will make payments for pending claims of approximately \$1.2 billion, primarily in 1999 and 2000. Payments will be made from the company's available cash and credit resources, including its existing bank lines. Payments on future claims would begin in 2001 and will be subject to an annual aggregate cash flow cap. Glen Hiner, chairman and CEO, said, "The National Settlement Program is a major achievement towards resolving OWENS CORNING's liabilities in one of the largest and longest-running mass tort litigation in the history of the United States. It dramatically reduces the high cost of legal defense and the risk of excessive verdicts against OWENS CORNING, makes more predictable the costs of our asbestos liability going forward, and enables the company to focus on capital-efficient growth."

1999 – January 22: OWENS CORNING announced the formation of a dedicated Acoustic Systems Business to capitalize on the strength of its brand, its long history of acoustic research, and its expanding acoustics product offering. The company said it is taking a leadership position in

the growing and fragmented market segment, estimated to be in excess of \$3 billion.

1999 – 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter: The company dedicated its new plant making Advantex® glass fiber reinforcements in Taloja, India.

1999 – March 18: The company acquired a majority share of its glass fiber reinforcements joint venture in Kimchon, Korea, now called OWENS CORNING KOREA.

1999 – 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter: Following a licensee's decision to close an Australian plant making glass fiber reinforcements, the company established OWENS CORNING Australia to serve the former licensee's customer base and to develop and grow the market for composite systems in Australia and New Zealand.

1999 – 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter: Plans were announced to install a continuous filament mat (CFM) line at the company's plant in Guelph, Ontario, Canada. The new line will add approximately 8,000 metric tons of CFM capacity and is expected to be operational in the first quarter of 2000. The investment follows recent increases of CFM capacity at OWENS CORNING's facilities in Battice, Belgium, and Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

1999 – May 7: Owens Coming said its wholly owned INTEGREGX subsidiary is being reorganized and expanded to support the processing of claims under the company's National Settlement Program for asbestos litigation and to provide a focal point for the growth of service businesses.

1999 – May 26: The company announces new joint marketing alliances with Style-Mark Inc., Vantage Products Corp. and Seamless Gutter Corp., that build on OWENS CORNING's extensive Exterior System offerings of vinyl siding, roofing, vinyl windows and a host of exterior accessories. These new alliances create one of the broadest lines of functional and decorative accessories, which help contractors provide homeowners with an exterior package suited to their distinct tastes and personal style.

1999 – June: OWENS CORNING re-opened its insulation plant in Candiach, Quebec. One of two lines was brought up initially to produce 100 million pounds of light density insulation

products. When the plant was mothballed in 1998, it was the company's highest-cost insulation facility. Today it is one of the lowest-cost facilities with a streamlined workforce and a focused product line.

1999 – June 23: The United States Supreme Court overturned the global class settlement of all asbestos personal injury claims against the company's wholly owned subsidiary, FIBREBOARD CORPORATION. While the Court returned the case to the lower courts for further proceedings, it appears unlikely that the settlement can overcome the many hurdles for approving a limited-fund class under Rule 23 (b)(1)(B), as set forth by the Court's opinion. If, as expected, the global class settlement is finally disapproved, Fibreboard's insurance settlement will become effective. Under the insurance settlement, which received final Court approval in 1997, Fibreboard will receive an insurance settlement of approximately \$1.9 billion, which will be used to resolve Fibreboard's asbestos claims.

1999 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter: The company increased laminate shingle capacity during the quarter with the conversion of roofing lines at plants in Denver and Portland. The laminate and specialty roofing markets have been experiencing an annual growth rate in excess of 20 percent.

1999 – November 2: The company announced plans to invest another \$30 million installing its new RHOAD™ manufacturing technology platform at the insulation plant in Delmar, New York. Early installations have produced positive results at the company's insulation facilities. The RHOAD platform emphasizes high productivity and low cost. Components include the company's best fiberizing, production controls, glass fiber melting and forming technologies. CEO Hiner said the company plans to install the RHOAD platform across our North American manufacturing system to support its lowest-cost and highest-quality manufacturing position.

1999 – August 18: OWENS CORNING announced its participation with General Motors and others in the GM composite pickup truck box program. GM said it developed a truck box made of advanced composite materials that can withstand brutal punishment like no other product currently offered in the marketplace. OWENS CORNING pioneered the robot-directed fiber preform technology that GM, Cambridge Industries and OWENS CORNING have

advanced for the inner box and endgate manufacturing process. Originally developed as the Programmable Powdered Preform Process (P4), the technology was introduced by the company in 1993 and more recently had been installed as an example of advanced composites technology in the National Composites Center in Kettering, Ohio. The pickup truck box will be the first high-volume commercial application of a new generation of the preform technology, and the largest automotive part made to date using a preform.

1999 – September: Ford announces plans for a sport utility vehicle in the 2001 model year that will have an open cargo area made with advanced composite materials. The composite box will resist dents, scratches and rust – problems that have traditionally plagued pickup truck owners. The boxes are the largest composite parts ever made for light trucks. OWENS CORNING supplies reinforcements for the application. The company predicts the use of composites in truck boxes and open cargo areas will grow from zero today to more than 30,000 metric tons annually within the next five years.

1999 – September 7: OWENS CORNING said it will invest \$13 million in Concord, North Carolina, to establish a 61,000-square-foot fabrication operation that will employ about 90 people. The new building will consolidate bushing fabrication in one location, and being close to an international airport will make it easy to ship parts around the world. The company expects to begin production as soon as next March. The company would move some equipment from its facilities in Anderson and Ridgeview, South Carolina. Those facilities will remain open and focus on other activities.

1999 – September 22: Enron and OWENS CORNING, two experts in the field of energy conservation, announced a more than \$1 billion ten-year agreement for total energy management services at 20 of OWENS CORNING's major manufacturing facilities located throughout the United States. The agreement is an innovative approach through which Enron AND OWENS CORNING will jointly implement an energy savings program designed to decrease energy consumption and costs for OWENS CORNING.

Through the agreement, Enron will supply or manage all energy commodity requirements including electricity and natural gas; mitigate risks of price volatility through Enron's expertise in managing large commodity portfolios; and design, build and finance certain energy infrastructure projects.

1999 – October: OWENS CORNING's proprietary Silentex™ muffler filling system has been specified by Toyota for five vehicle models built in Japan, the first applications of the technology in Asia. Silentex muffler technology is an integrated system using high-temperature glass fiber insulating material, patented muffler filling machinery and a cost-effective filling process. OWENS CORNING receives licensing revenue for the Silentex system as well as sales of composite materials. First introduced in Europe, Silentex muffler filling technology migrated to North America on its way to being adopted by Toyota.

1999 – October 13: OWENS CORNING unveiled its "Great Exterior Makeover," a project in Cleveland, Ohio, that renovated five homes using the company's full offering of exterior products. Each house showcased one of the company's Exterior Design Collections – new ideas in color and style for the outside of the home. The new Collections group OWENS CORNING's exterior products into thematic categories – Garden™, Hometown™, Monticello™, Lodge™ and Tidewater™ – to help consumers make coordinated product and color choices that match their tastes and the styles of their homes.

1999 – September 15: OWENS CORNING and IKO Industries announced a joint venture to build and operate a factory that will make wet-formed glass fiber mat used mainly in the production of roofing shingles. The state-of-the-art factory will be capable of making about 75 million squares of mat annually, and will allow OWENS CORNING to support growing demand for high-style laminate shingle systems.

1999 – November 3: To strengthen its position in the roofing accessories market, OWENS CORNING announced an equity investment in Northern Elastomeric, Inc. (NEI), a Brentwood, N.H. manufacturer of self-adhesive roofing underlayment. This investment gives the company 50 percent ownership in NEI, which manufactures WeatherLock® Series waterproofing underlayment.

1999 – November 5: The company said it has expanded its relationship with ImproveNet through a multi-year alliance and a \$10 million equity investment. The innovative relationship provides OWENS CORNING with a major stake in the country's most popular online home improvement service and provides ImproveNet expanded consumer reach and increased information resources. OWENS CORNING will also have a seat on the ImproveNet board of directors. OWENS CORNING had previously launched a marketing alliance with ImproveNet that includes a presence on the OWENS CORNING Web site through a new offering called Do-It-For-Me Service, powered by ImproveNet™, along with content integration on both sites, co-op marketing in the traditional and online media, and matching services.

1999 – November 9: In Turkey, OWENS CORNING and YAPI MERKEZI, an international heavy construction contractor and leading builder of mass housing and Light Rail Transit Systems, dedicated a pilot project of affordable homes for families displaced by a major earthquakes in Turkey. OWENS CORNING and YAPI MERKEZI first became partners in 1996 in a joint venture making large-diameter glass fiber-reinforced pipe for water and wastewater projects.

1999 – November 17: OWENS CORNING and Trus Joist MacMillan announced a strategic alliance to develop and deliver acoustical products, systems and services to residential and commercial customers. The alliance combines OWENS CORNING's building materials leadership, Trus Joist MacMillan's strength in engineered lumber, and both companies' brand appeal among builders, contractors, and home and building owners.

1999 – December 17: The company formed a partnership with BUILDNET, the leading e-business and project management software provider for the U.S. residential construction industry. OWENS CORNING signed a Founding Member Agreement through which BUILDNET will provide electronic commerce services, as well as marketing and promotional services. OWENS CORNING has also become a minority equity shareholder in privately held BUILDNET. OWENS CORNING's Internet partnerships are

positioning the company as the leading building materials enterprise on the Web.

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2000 – January 1: OWENS CORNING purchased the exclusive North American license to manufacture and distribute the Vail Metal Systems, LLC line of metal and copper shingles. OWENS CORNING also purchased all of the physical assets of Vail Metal Systems. Prior to this agreement, OWENS CORNING marketed Vail Metal Systems' products under a licensing agreement as part of OWENS CORNING's MiraVista(R) line of specialty roofing products. The metal roofing market is estimated to be in excess of \$100 million and growing faster than the roofing market as a whole.

2000 – January 12: The company broke ground for a new Cultured Stone® manufacturing plant in Chester County, South Carolina. The new facility will support Cultured Stone's growth agenda, and will complement existing plants in Napa, California, and Navarre, Ohio.

2000 – January: The company announced an agreement to sell the Falcon Foam expanded polystyrene business to Atlas Roofing. This action is part of OWENS CORNING's commitment to raise cash and focus on its core businesses by divesting certain non-strategic assets. Closing is anticipated by the end of the first quarter.

2000 – January 31: The company signed a memorandum of understanding with Alcopor Group, a leading Swiss producer of building materials, to form a joint venture with OWENS CORNING's European Building Materials Systems business. The joint venture company would include OWENS CORNING's European Building Materials Systems business and be controlled jointly by Alcopor Holding AG and OWENS CORNING.

2000 – February 2: The company announced the closing of the sale of its Falcon Foam business to Meridian, Miss.-based Atlas Roofing Corp. OWENS CORNING chairman CEO Glen Hiner said the sale supports the company's intent to focus on its core businesses.

2000 – March 30: FIBERTEQ LLC, a joint venture between OWENS CORNING and IKO Industries, selected Danville, Illinois, as the site of a \$50 million wet-formed glass fiber mat facility. Production at the plant, which will be the world's

largest glass fiber mat facility, is expected to begin in June 2001. When fully operational, the plant will have an estimated capacity of 90 million csf (hundred-square-feet). The plant's state-of-the-art machine will be the only one in the world capable of producing mat 5 meters wide (16.4 feet) and in a 234-centimeter (92 inches) roll.

2000 – March 20: OWENS CORNING announced that DaimlerChrysler specified its Silentex™ noise control system for the mufflers of several of its vehicles built in Europe. Vehicles using Silentex muffler-filling technology for the rear muffler include the Mercedes-Benz A-class (small), and the Mercedes-Benz C-class (mid-size). DaimlerChrysler also plans to specify Silentex technology for the rear muffler of E-class Mercedes-Benz (standard) and for the rear mufflers of all other new Mercedes-Benz models later in 2000.

2000 – January 20: General Motors' Saturn Division has had great success using an acoustical door insulator made with OWENS CORNING's proprietary new VersaMat™ system, representing the first large-scale application for this material. The company has signed a contract that covers parts for up to 250,000 vehicles through 2001.

2000 – April 4: OWENS CORNING strengthened its presence in the growing but fragmented acoustics market by acquiring Conwed Designscape, a leading producer of fabric-wrapped acoustic wall panels that help improve sound quality in commercial and institutional settings, such as offices, auditoriums and classrooms.

2000 – April 7: The company formed a strategic alliance with THEO KALOMIRAKIS THEATERS, INC., a premier home theater designer. The alliance will integrate OWENS CORNING's leading edge acoustic technology and systems INTO THEO KALOMIRAKIS THEATERS' new affordable line of theater designs.

2000 – June 5: OWENS CORNING, the world leader in building materials systems, and Alcopor Group, the Swiss leader in foam insulation systems, have successfully completed the formation of a European joint venture to expand their building Materials business within Europe. OWENS CORNING's

European Building Materials Systems Business is already a major producer of mineral wool and extruded polystyrene foam insulation systems in the U.K., Belgium, Italy and Spain. The Alcopor Group is the largest manufacturer of expanded polystyrene insulation systems in Switzerland and operates various units in Germany and Eastern Europe. Important strategic and operational synergies are expected as a result of this venture through expanded geographical coverage of Western and Eastern European markets and accelerated development of business activities. Alcopor Holding AG will have the majority interest in the joint venture, which will be led by newly appointed CEO Jean-Francois Santicoli.

2000 – July 7: OWENS CORNING expanded its roofing accessories product line with the introduction of nine new VentSure® ventilation products, including new slant back, round top, square hood and rotating turbine vents. The company said its goal is to provide contractors with a complete roofing system that works together to produce superior performance.

2000 – July 13: OWENS CORNING and Premdor Inc., one of the largest worldwide manufacturers, marketers and merchandisers of quality residential and commercial doors are joining forces to launch the OWENS CORNING QuietZone™ Acoustic Door System. The strategic partnership provides homeowners, builders and contractors with the first-ever interior, pre-hung acoustic door for the home.

2000 – September 13: OWENS CORNING announced franchise opportunities for its innovative Basement Finishing System. The franchise opportunity, a new way of doing business for the company, gives contractors a simple, premium-quality solution for finishing basements. It also provides homeowners with a beautiful, affordable way to create usable living space without the inconvenience of traditional basement renovations. OWENS CORNING's Basement Finishing System will be available exclusively through authorized franchisees.

2000 – October 5: To address the growing demands on its cash flow resulting from its multi-billion dollar asbestos liability, the company voluntarily filed for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The filing in Wilmington, Delaware, will enable OWENS CORNING to refocus on operating its business and serving its customers, while it develops a plan of reorganization that will resolve its asbestos and

other liabilities and provide a suitable capital structure for long-term growth. All of OWENS CORNING's U.S. operating subsidiaries and certain other U.S. subsidiaries filed Chapter 11 petitions. None of the company's other subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliates, including all operations located outside the United States, were included in the filing.

2000 – November 13: OWENS CORNING and Armstrong World Industries Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of interior finishing solutions, have formed a strategic alliance that will lead to the transition of their Soundsoak® acoustical wall products to OWENS CORNING. Under the terms of the agreement, Armstrong will continue to manufacture the Soundsoak product line and OWENS CORNING's Acoustic Systems Business will assume responsibility for product line strategy, sales and service.

2000 – November 15: Maura Abeln Smith was named to the newly created post of Chief Restructuring Officer. Smith will continue as senior vice president, general counsel and secretary while providing the leadership needed to restructure the company and develop a plan of reorganization as required by last month's voluntary filing under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

2000 – November 16: Following approval by the Bankruptcy Court, OWENS CORNING acquired assets from Foundry & Steel Inc., in Anderson, South Carolina, and Amarillo, Texas. The acquisition secures for OWENS CORNING the expertise and operational capability of a long-time glass textile and reinforcements vendor, and also broadens the capability of the company's Manufacturing Solutions Business.

2000 – December 8: OWENS CORNING hosted an open house at its Irving roofing plant to give customers a look at its new \$40 million state-of-the-art production line for laminated roofing shingles. The new production line in Irving is OWENS CORNING's ninth and largest to date for laminated shingles, the fastest-growing segment of the residential roofing market.

2001 – January: In his first weekly *Perspectives* of the new year, Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner announced a goal of being **Clear and Free by '03**. "By 'clear,' we mean

that the company will have developed and presented a plan of reorganization approved by creditors and the Bankruptcy Court,” said Hiner. “By ‘free,’ we mean that our plan of reorganization will include a trust that will resolve all current and future asbestos claims against the company. We expect that the trust will be funded by a package of assets, including stock of the new Owens Corning, as well as notes and cash sufficient to satisfy the estimated total liability of Owens Corning. We need to put this emotionally and financially draining chapter in our history behind us once and for all.”

2001 – January 8: OWENS CORNING and THEO KALOMIRAKIS ENTERPRISES, a subsidiary of THEO KALOMIRAKIS THEATERS – the world's leading designer and manufacturer of home theaters – formed a strategic alliance that will lead to the transition of their SelectSound® Acoustic Room System to TKE. Under the terms of the agreement, OWENS CORNING will continue to manufacture the SelectSound Acoustic Room System and TKE will assume responsibility for product line strategy, marketing, sales and service.

2001 – January 22: David T. Brown was named executive vice president and chief operating officer for OWENS CORNING with responsibility for all operating businesses of the company throughout the world. “Dave brings enormous credibility and experience with him as he assumes his new position,” said Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner in announcing the promotion. “Dave has earned the respect of the entire Owens Corning team and has clearly and consistently demonstrated the leadership and communication skills to make him an effective, highly respected and trusted leader. His immediate objective,” continued Hiner, “will be to ensure that our company stays focused on profitable, global growth through execution and teamwork.”

2001 – February 10: OWENS CORNING unveiled the Visionaire FX™ Personal Entertainment Center, a complete home theater environment that looks and feels like a real movie theater. The system, which will be marketed to builders, comes complete with all of the elements required to create a movie theater environment in the home: video projection system, letterbox-format screen, Dolby Digital surround sound, architectural components (theater chairs, speaker columns, acoustical panels, etc.) and installation by OWENS CORNING Sound Professionals. The Visionaire FX Personal Entertainment Center is

the first home theater system that includes all of the elements in one complete, affordable package. It is a totally installed solution and is a valuable sales package for builders.

2001 – March 5-9: OWENS CORNING turned the spotlight on employees during a special Recognition Week celebration honoring outstanding accomplishments by individuals and teams. Titled, “Simply the Best,” the event focused on employees efforts and how they positively impact the company's success. A different award category was showcased each day during the week. “This is a time to celebrate not only our company's highest achievements, but the day-to-day heroics that make this Company excel,” said Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner. “Please accept my sincere thanks for all you do!”

2001 – March 8: Dr. Warren W. Wolf, vice president, chief scientist and director of Science and Technology, announced his intention to retire at the end of July. Until then, Chairman Hiner asked Dr. Wolf to continue as chief scientist, serve as a consultant to the CEO and lead a special assessment of the company's technology. His replacement as leader of the technology function is Frank O'Brien-Bernini, vice president, Technology for the Insulating Systems Business. O'Brien-Bernini retains his current position and takes on the additional responsibility for the technology function across the company as vice president, Owens Corning Science and Technology.

2001 – March 12: OWENS CORNING announced its intent to renovate the company's oldest fiberglass insulation facility, located in Newark, OH. The “Newark Reinvention” involves significant investment by the company to upgrade Newark's facilities to world-class capabilities. Infrastructure will be improved, outdated buildings and equipment torn down, and a complete program of modernization undertaken. It is expected that the Reinvention Plan will not only improve Newark's cost position, but also enhance quality control, productivity and safety.

2001 – March 13: OWENS CORNING and Armstrong World Industries Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of interior finishing solutions, formed a strategic alliance that will incorporate Armstrong ceiling tiles into

OWENS CORNING's Basement Finishing System. The Basement Finishing System is delivered through authorized, independent franchisees, giving builders a simple, easy, premium-quality solution for finishing basements. It also provides homeowners a beautiful, affordable way to create usable living space without the inconvenience associated with traditional basement renovations.

2001 – March 14: The company announced the sale of nearly all of its Engineered Pipe Systems business to SAUDI ARABIAN AMIANTIT COMPANY, a joint stock company headquartered in Dammam, Saudi Arabia. Amiantit has been a business and joint venture partner with OWENS CORNING since 1977.

2001 – May 21: The Cultured Stone business dedicated its newest and most advanced facility for making manufactured stone veneer in Chester, SC. The 200,000-square-foot facility is the third plant operated by the business. The other two are in Napa, Calif., and Navarre, Ohio.

2001 – May 22: OWENS CORNING announced that its new Visionaire FX™ Personal Entertainment Center is available as a franchise opportunity. The company's objective is to establish a national network of franchisees that will be licensed to sell and install the Visionaire FX system. By franchising the system, it will provide direct local market access and an effective working relationship with the custom homebuilder.

2001 – July 13: The Fabwel business announced its intent to close an aluminum building products facility in Plant City, Fla. The decision was based on continued softening in market demand and news that a major customer will produce their own parts internally. Some production at Plant City, which employed 45 people, was moved to Douglas, Ga.

2001 – July 17: Owens Corning and the U.S. Department of Energy expanded their successful Energy Savers Partnership Program to include a new Energy Savers Home Energy Quiz. The new quiz helps homeowners determine their home's current energy-efficiency level and offers tips to make improvements.

2001 – July 26: The Automotive Solutions Business and the Automotive Business Group of Bayer Corporation announced an alliance to develop advanced polyurethane/glass fiber composite technologies and accelerate their

delivery to automotive OEMs and Tier One suppliers. The companies will pool complementary resources to develop advanced Structural Reaction Injection Molding (SRIM) and Reinforced Reaction Injection Molding (RRIM) technologies as alternatives to steel and aluminum in structural automotive applications.

2001 – October: Energy Mission: Possible, a program developed in the Composite Systems Business, became a corporate-wide initiative and part of the company's overall strategy to manage energy cost and demand. The three-fold energy management strategy also includes creative procurement efforts and demand side management. The goal is to develop a competitive advantage by reducing energy costs 20 percent by 2005.

2001 – August 2: A Residential Solutions and Services business was formed by combining three existing businesses – Home Repair and Improvements, Visionaire FX Home Theatre System and Basement Finishing System. The new business will serve a time-constrained segment of the population that wants to purchase service work for their homes.

2001 – November 16: The company introduced TruPave™ paving mat, a high-performance, non-woven fiberglass/polyester fabric designed for hot-mix asphalt pavements. TruPave mat resists shrinking and stretching during application, and it is recyclable.

2001 – November: The Basement Finishing System franchise network achieved its first million-dollar month. The network of 25 franchisees reported combined sales of more than 70 basement installations, putting them over the million-dollar mark for the first time in the short history of the business. Owens Corning makes and fabricates the materials and receives a portion of each sale as the franchiser.

2001 – November 19: Conwed Designscape, a division of Owens Corning, announced a distribution agreement with Fabryka Melbi Balma S.A., a manufacturer of European design office furniture. Conwed Designscape launched nine lines of Balma office furniture, including freestanding desks and conference and storage components.

2001 – November 20: The Insulating Systems Business announced plans to close the plant in Tucker, Texas, by the end of the year. The Tucker plant employed 57 people and manufactured light density insulation. The decision to close the facility was based on continued economic softening, decline in regional demand and system costs.

2001 – December 4: Owens Corning acquired Wall Technology Inc., a Broomfield, Colo.-based company supporting the company's commitment to establish a leadership position within the growing acoustics market. Wall Technology produces both custom acoustical wall systems and specialty ceilings designed to improve both the aesthetics and acoustic performance of commercial and institutional space.

2001 – December 17: Owens Corning extended the warranties of its Oakridge Architectural series shingles, providing its contractor customers with a significant competitive advantage. The enhanced coverage extends up to a 50-year limited product warranty and wind resistance coverage of up to 90 mph.

2001 – December 18: The board announced a management succession plan for the retirement of Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner, whose departure will be effective April 18, 2002. David T. Brown was named chief executive officer, president and board member; Chief Financial Officer Michael H. Thaman was named chairman of the board; and Maura Abeln Smith, who is chief restructuring officer, general counsel and secretary, was also elected to the Board of Directors. All board appointments are effective January 1, 2002, and all management changes, including Thaman's election as chairman, are effective April 18, 2002. Brown will be responsible for all day-to-day operations and the overall performance of the company. Thaman will continue as chief financial officer with an added focus on the financial reorganization strategy, as well as all matters associated with corporate governance. Smith will continue to lead the Chapter 11 reorganization as well as carry on her duties as general counsel and secretary.

2002 – January: Owens Corning broke ground for a 57,000-sq.-ft. Automotive Solutions Center in Novi, Mich. The site was chosen for its proximity to Detroit-based customers. Scheduled to open in the second quarter, the center will house administrative staff, scientists, engineers and OC

Automotive management. The business is a part of the Composite Solutions Business.

2002 – January 24: The Residential Solutions and Services business changed its name to HOMExperts™ business. Incorporating Home Repair and Improvements, Basement Finishing System and Home Theater Systems, the HOMExperts business gives builders the opportunity to outsource specialized home services they might not have the resources to offer to homeowners. The business also gives Owens Corning a direct link to consumers.

2002 – January 29: Responding to growing consumer interest in leisure time amenities for the home, Owens Corning introduced a line of premium fencing, decking and railing products. The Generations™ line of FDR products is composed of vinyl and high-strength composite materials and offers homeowners a viable alternative to traditional wood and metal products that virtually eliminates the need for maintenance.

2002 – February 4: The Insulating Systems Business announced plans to increase the manufacturing capacity for its ProPINK® unbonded loose fill and Advanced ThermaCube Plus® products by more than 30 percent. Capacity increases will be implemented at plants in Salt Lake City, Utah; Toronto, Ontario; Edmonton, Alberta; and Santa Clara, California. In addition, the company said it will increase bag coverage on ProPINK insulation by 17 percent by April 1, making it the most productive unbonded loose fill product in the industry.

2002 – February 22: The Fabwel division changed its name to Owens Corning Fabricating Solutions. Founded in 1972, the business is a custom fabricator and supplier of exterior components to the recreational vehicle, manufactured housing, residential cargo trailer, light commercial building and marine markets. The business was acquired in June 1997.

2002 – March 10: A new brand campaign was launched to communicate the message that no one does more than Owens Corning to make homes better, more comfortable and more enjoyable places to live. The campaign features sports-themed advertising in sports-oriented media. The centerpiece was title

sponsorship of the NIT college basketball tournament. Fans also saw Owens Corning brand ads during the NHL, NCAA, MLB and the LPGA.

2002 – April 12: Employees had the opportunity to bid farewell to retiring Chairman and CEO Glen Hiner. COO Dave Brown kicked off the reception with comments about the great impact Hiner had on Owens Corning and said a most sincere thank you on behalf of all employees. Hiner, with his wife Ann at his side, reflected on his 10 years with the company and expressed his wishes for a future of growth and tremendous success.

2002 – April 17: Owens Corning changed its ELAMINATOR® Insulating Systems from licensing agreements to a network of franchises. The move follows Owens Corning's creation of franchise opportunities for its Basement Finishing System, first offered in early 2000, which had signed up more than 25 franchise holders. The patented ELAMINATOR System includes equipment and processes for installing insulation on the roofs of pre-engineered metal buildings.

2002 – April 18: Dave Brown became the sixth chief executive officer of Owens Corning. Mike Thaman became the company's sixth chairman of the board of directors.

2002 – April 23: Dave Brown held his first all-employee meeting as CEO. He said he wanted to convey one message: "It's a new day, we have a bright future and I want you to be part of it." Brown also told employees they are going to build a great company together, and that the keys to the profitable growth of the Company are: behaving like One Company, powerfully engaging every employee and becoming obsessed with the customer. He concluded by saying, "Owens Corning as one company is our customers' fondest dream, our competitors' biggest fear, and our employees' greatest opportunity."

2002 – April 29: Wall Technology, Inc., a part of the Acoustic Systems Business, signed an agreement with Innovative Interiors and Construction of Golden, Colo., making Innovative Interiors a nationwide certified Eurospan stretched ceiling system installer. The Eurospan system provides high-performance acoustics with a smooth, monolithic appearance.

2002 – May: Several company products were rated highly in a study published in Builder magazine. Owens Corning's PINK insulation and Cultured Stone® brand were rated highest in all

four categories surveyed – familiarity, brand used, brand used most and highest quality rating. Owens Corning's asphalt/fiberglass roof shingles were recognized as the most familiar brand, while its ridge vent systems were named most familiar brand, brand used and brand used most.

2002 – May 9: The HOMExperts™ Home Repair and Improvements business purchased the assets of Chicago-based Odd Jobs, LLC, a handyman services business. The acquisition enables the HOMExperts business to accelerate its presence into the Chicago market within the next year. Owens Corning's HOMExperts Home Repair and Improvement business is dedicated to providing reliable, high-quality home repair and improvement services for homeowners.

2002 – May 30: OC™ Automotive dedicated its new Automotive Solutions Center in Novi, Mich. Built to accelerate the growth of composites in the automotive market, the center brings together the company's strengths in application development, program management and technical expertise. The facility features a prototype lab that allows the business to demonstrate new technology. The business is focused on four key areas for growth in composites by automakers – structures, closures, interior and exterior acoustic systems.

2002 – June 7: The company announced an agreement with Knauf Distribution SAS, granting Owens Corning exclusive marketing and sales rights for Knauf's Fibracoustic ceiling and wall products in North America. Conwed, an Owens Corning company, will market the product as Fibersorb™ acoustic ceilings and walls. Constructed of random wood fibers and a hard cement-like coating, Fibersorb products are engineered for acoustical performance and abuse resistance.

2002 – June 14: The Vinyl Siding, Metals and Distribution businesses were integrated in a newly formed Siding Solutions Business. Integrating the businesses is expected to improve customer service by providing one face to the market while better focusing resources on profitable growth. SSB employs 3,300 employees in 181 facilities, and has projected sales of approximately \$1.1 billion in 2002.

2002 – July 18: Ninety days into the process of evolving as One Company, CEO Dave Brown held an all-employee meeting to address progress in tearing down silos and show how employees are becoming engaged in pleasing customers. Brown also identified five areas of strategic focus for growth: Employee Engagement, Customer Experience Second to None, Leverage the Brand, Transform the Supply Chain and Performance Obsessed.

2002 – July 18: The company introduced a new theme line – Innovations For Living – to reflect the essence of the company's brand. The theme is based on focus group sessions conducted in several locations with consumers, customers and product specifiers. Research showed that innovation, knowledge, integration and leadership are the pillars on which the corporate brand can stand. Innovations For Living was developed to emphasize innovation and the products and solutions Owens Corning provides that enhance everyday lives.

2002 – July 23: Owens Corning announced the acquisition of its first Basement Finishing System franchise – Certified Basements, Woodbridge, Va. The company-owned franchise will allow Owens Corning to develop a greater understanding of the day-to-day operation of a Basement Finishing System franchise.

2002 – August: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) revised its classification of the carcinogenic potential of glass wool. In 1987, IARC had determined that glass wool was a "possible human carcinogen." In October 2001, IARC reviewed the scientific data now available and removed insulation glass wool from the list of possible carcinogens. A report documenting the science behind this change in classification was made available through IARC and the agency issued a press release stating that "Epidemiologic studies published during the 15 years since the previous IARC Monographs review of these fibers in 1988 provide no evidence of increased risks of lung cancer or of mesothelioma (cancer of the lining of the body cavities) from occupational exposures during manufacture of these materials, and inadequate evidence overall of any cancer risk." The IARC conclusion was based in part on the extensive research published by Owens Corning scientists in peer-reviewed scientific literature that illuminated the critical role of fiber durability, which

is a measure of how long a fiber stays in the body if inhaled, in the potential health effects of airborne fibers.

2002 – August 1: The company re-dedicated its Science and Technology Center to mark the creation of a more integrated work environment at the site in Granville, Ohio. An Integration Project launched more than a year earlier moved most of the site's 375 employees into one complex. Sharing workspace and resources is expected to increase the speed of innovation by bringing together knowledge and needs.

2002 – September 17: Owens Corning said it will no longer offer the MiraVista product line, including shake, slate, designer metal and copper shingles. The company will instead focus on its core asphalt roofing business with premium laminate shingles, which are a better fit for the company's distributor, contractor and sales networks. The Adelanto, Calif., plant will close by the end of the year, and the copper/metal shingle operations in Denver, Colo., will be discontinued.

2002 – September 19: The company exited the integrated home theater business, which had marketed systems under the VisionaireFX trademark. Acceptance of the innovative concept did not grow quickly enough to support the business. Most systems were installed in new homes priced at more than \$800,000, and the falling stock market and downturn in the economy significantly impacted that market.

2002 – October 10: Owens Corning introduced ProPINK FastBatt™ insulation – a flexible, fiberglass insulation batt with a flangeless Kraft facing. Designed for installation in the wood framed cavities of exterior wall assemblies, ProPINK FastBatt insulation is engineered to improve productivity during installation. "Friction fit" application requires no stapling to hold the batt in place. In addition, the flangeless Kraft facing provides the vapor retardant membrane required by most building codes.

2002 – October 16: The Fabricating Solutions Business announced plans to close manufacturing facilities in Douglas, Ga., and Waco, Texas, by Dec. 13, 2002. The facilities produced vertical-seam residential and light commercial metal products for the

manufactured housing and specialty roofing markets. The business will continue to focus on the recreational vehicle, cargo and specialty fabrication markets.

2002 – October 22: The OEM Solutions Group announced a consolidation of several operations and closing of three facilities. The facility in Grand Rapids, Mich., closed Oct. 11, 2002. Operations will cease at Hebron, Ohio, by Nov. 8, 2002, and at Angola, Ind., by Nov. 15, 2002. The Angola and Grand Rapids operations serviced the acoustical tack panel market for office furniture manufacturers. The Hebron facility manufactured the fiberglass media used by the other two plants. The changes affected 63 employees in Grand Rapids, 24 employees in Angola and 44 employees at the Hebron facility.

2002 – October 22: Owens Corning announced plans to sell the high-temperature mineral wool pipe and board plant in Phenix City, Alabama. The facility, employing 122 people, was purchased from Partek Insulation, Inc. in 1996.

2002 – October 24: CEO Dave Brown hosted an employee meeting to review a new strategic plan developed by the leadership following a comprehensive analysis of the company's 28 individual business units. Brown said the plan balances short-term financial needs with long-term requirements for success. He also outlined the Framework for Change, which encompasses the company's purpose – delivering solutions, transforming markets and enhancing lives – its One Company strategic intent and the five Strategic Areas of Focus – creating customer experiences second to none, transforming the supply chain, leveraging the brand, engaging employees and becoming performance obsessed.

2002 – October 29: While reporting financial results for the third quarter, Owens Corning announced additional charges for asbestos-related liabilities of \$1.381 billion for Owens Corning and \$975 million for Fibreboard, for a total charge of \$2.356 billion. The reserve for asbestos liability was increased because the company determined that asbestos claims to be submitted in Chapter 11 are higher than the company's prior reserve. While the charge was significant in terms of reported results, it was an accounting reserve that did not require the company to pay any cash at the time it was recorded.

2002 – October 30: Owens Corning received a \$1.9 million grant from the National Institute of Standards and Technology for research and development work to enhance the performance of rigid nano-composite foam insulation while discovering a new blowing agent for use during production of the foam. The U.S. Department of Commerce Advanced Technology Program grant is for three years and will enable Owens Corning scientists and engineers to develop advanced micro-cellular, nano-composite rigid foam building materials with much higher structural strength and thermal insulation performance than existing materials, using environmentally benign blowing agents to replace HCFCs.

2002 – October 31: The HOMExperts™ Home Repair and Improvements Business acquired the assets of California-based Home Finishes, LLC, a company providing skilled construction labor to the home improvement and building industries in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento. The three cities join a growing list of markets with HOMExperts services – Boston, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Chicago, Indianapolis, Denver, Atlanta, and Washington, D.C.

2002 – November 5: In an industry first, Owens Corning achieved Underwriters Laboratories (UL) acoustical listing for its Conwed and Wall Technology fabric wall panels. The listing verifies that noise reduction coefficients are being achieved and provides third-party assurance of acoustical performance.

2002 – November 8: The Exterior Systems Business exited the fence and deck systems business effective immediately. The move included all Owens Corning branded fencing, decking and railing products.

2002 – November 18: Owens Corning announced its title sponsorship of the Preseason National Invitation Tournament (NIT), November 18-29, 2002. A national advertising campaign is planned to accompany the principal sponsorship of the event, which is one of the country's most prestigious college basketball tournaments.

2002 – November 21: The Siding Solutions Business announced plans to sell the metals business, the Atlanta vinyl siding plant and its Florida manufacturing operations. The metals

business, acquired in 1997, includes plants in Roxboro, N.C.; Bellwood, Va.; Ashville, Ohio; and Beloit, Wisc., along with an office in Raleigh, N.C. The Atlanta siding plant services the manufactured housing market, a highly competitive, low margin/low growth industry segment. The Florida manufacturing operations include the Bradenton Window Plant and the Lakeland Door Plant.

2002 – December 3: The company closed its glass fiber reinforcements manufacturing facility in Wrexham, North Wales, U.K. “Despite significant performance improvements achieved by employees at Wrexham, manufacturing costs remain too high to compete in the markets served by the facility,” said Dick Lantz, president of the Composite Solutions Business. “We looked very hard to find alternative options for the Wrexham facility but we could not identify any structure that would allow the facility to succeed.” The facility employed 230 people and manufactured fiberglass roving and chopped strand mat.

2002 – December 10: Advanced Glassfiber Yarns LLC, a joint venture formed in 1998 by Owens Corning and Groupe Porcher Industries, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. Owens Corning maintains a 49 percent share of AGY, which is a global supplier of glass fiber yarns used in a variety of electronic, industrial, construction and specialty applications. AGY said it expects daily operations to continue without disruption during Chapter 11.

2002 – December 19: After trading on the New York Stock Exchange for nearly 50 years, Owens Corning shares were removed and began trading instead on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under a new trading symbol – OWENQ. The exchange said Owens Corning shares had fallen below their continued-listing standards. Specifically, average market capitalization during a 30-trading-day period was less than \$50 million and the average closing price was less than \$1 during that period. CEO Dave Brown said delisting from the NYSE does not affect business operations or the restructuring efforts.

2002 – December 19: Owens Corning announced plans to curtail production of MIRAFLEX® insulation and eventually exit the product line. While consumer and industry response has been positive, demand for the product never reached the levels needed to efficiently produce the material. The company said it planned to continue operating the manufacturing plant at Mt. Vernon,

Ohio, at least through the first quarter of 2003. The facility employs about 50 people.

2003 – January 6: The Exterior Systems Business introduced the Berkshire™ Collection featuring a premium laminate shingle with the upscale look of slate and the durability and performance of an asphalt shingle. Using a patented manufacturing process, precise granule drops create shingles with unique color tabs. These then blend with three other complementary colors to create an attractive shingle. The collection includes 12 shingle colors and a limited lifetime warranty, including 15-year algae resistance and 110 mph wind resistance warranties. Even the method of packaging is unique as Berkshire shingles are packaged face up with no need to flip and spin the product during installation.

2003 – January 17: Owens Corning filed a Plan of Reorganization with the United States Bankruptcy Court in Delaware. The company filed the joint plan with 17 of its United States subsidiaries, the Official Committee of Asbestos Claimants and the Legal Representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants. “The filing is an important milestone for Owens Corning,” said CEO Dave Brown. “This plan advances our objective of emerging from Chapter 11 as quickly as possible as a strong and competitive company well positioned to serve our customers.” The plan provides for partial payment of creditors’ claims in the form of new common stock, notes of the reorganized company and cash. Since all classes of unsecured creditors will not receive full value for their claims under the plan, existing common stock of Owens Corning will be cancelled and current shareholders will receive no distribution or other consideration in exchange for their shares.

2003 – January 24: Owens Corning announced a sponsorship that created an alliance in building science technology. The Environments For Living® program, developed by Masco Contractor Services and two leading companies in building science, enables builders to enhance the overall livability of their homes while providing peace of mind regarding energy use. With the sponsorship, Environments For Living will be available through Owens Corning Certified Energy Professionals.

2003 – February: Owens Corning introduced OC Molding Mat Fabrics for closed molding processes in the marine industry. The new glass fiber fabrics are stronger than traditional molding mat and offer greater stability. The new fabrics provide a superior surface on finished parts, reduce processing time and increase ease of handling for boat builders. Their flexibility and versatility also allow more freedom in boat design.

2003 – February: According to a survey of the country's top 50 homebuilders by *Home Builder Executive* magazine, Owens Corning ranks highly with homebuilders across the country. In its annual Innovations Award issue, the magazine gave top honors for 2002 to Owens Corning insulation and roofing products.

2003 – March: The Brazilian magazine *Exame* included Owens Corning in its list of the 100 Best Companies to Work for in Brazil. Companies are selected for achieving the highest scores in the areas of compensation, benefits, career opportunities and training, safety, degree of trust in company management, work and company pride, communication, workplace atmosphere and social responsibility.

2003 – March 4: *FORTUNE* magazine ranked Owens Corning fifth in the building materials/glass category of its 2003 list of America's Most-Admired Companies. Companies were ranked by more than 10,000 executives, directors and securities analysts on eight criteria including social responsibility, innovation, long-term investment, use of corporate assets, financial soundness, quality of products/services and quality of management.

2003 – March 5: Alcoa Home Exteriors, Inc. acquired the Owens Corning vinyl production facility in Atlanta, Ga.

2003 – March 19: Employees at Newark, Ohio successfully passed an ISO 9001:2000 quality management system audit. Newark had been registered to ISO 9002:1994, but the ISO 9000 series of standards was revised and this was the plant's first attempt to meet the revisions. ISO 9001 registration is required by several of the plant's customers.

2003 – March: Owens Corning joined leading companies in working with the Business Roundtable on improving energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction. The Roundtable's

Climate RESOLVE (Responsible Environmental Steps, Opportunities to Lead by Voluntary Efforts) program is part of a presidential initiative to reduce greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide, which result from the burning of fossil fuels in power plants, factories, offices, homes and transportation.

2003 – April 1: SABIC EuroPetrochemicals said it will acquire Owens Corning's 50 percent share in StaMax BV, a joint venture formed in 1999, giving SABIC full ownership of the company that produces StaMax® P long glass fiber polypropylene composite material. Owens Corning will be the sole supplier of PerforMax® glass fiber. StaMax BV will use Owens Corning's patented process and proprietary glass fiber to produce and sell material in Europe.

2003 – April 1: The Composite Solutions Business introduced six new products at the JEC trade show for composites in Paris. The new products include three Single End Type 30® rovings, OC® FM 8686 continuous filament mat, OC® VL 8101 glass reinforcement mat, and an OC® Veil Technologies reinforced composite core.

2003 – April 1: Owens Corning Automotive reported progress in developing an integrated composite speaker panel that will make distributed mode loudspeakers (DMLs) commercially viable in the automotive market in the near future. The composite speaker panel offers numerous benefits to auto manufacturers including lower systems costs, increased space savings, greater design flexibility and weight reduction. A prototype of the composite speaker panel was displayed at the composites show in Paris.

2003 – April 21: Conwed Designscape, an Owens Corning company, launched its innovative Respond® Access Ceiling. The downward accessible, torsion-spring ceiling system is easily opened for access to pipes, ducts, wiring and sprinklers. The system was designed and developed at the Owens Corning Science & Technology Center in Granville, Ohio.

2003 – April 22: Owens Corning announced its participation in the Built Green Colorado™ program, the largest green building program in the United States. Introduced in 1995, Built

Green Colorado now has more than 100 builder members and implemented its program in more than 13,000 Colorado homes. Eleven percent of all new homes built in Colorado in 2002 conformed to Built Green standards.

2003 – May 7: In a surprising move, long-time competitors Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain announced plans to form a joint venture and build a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility for glass fiber reinforcements. The 50/50 joint venture will produce reinforcements to be sold in equal shares through the Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain Vetrotex sales networks. Production is planned for late 2004. The companies said the joint venture springs from a need to meet customer needs while working within the composites industry to enlarge the market by replacing traditional materials.

2003 – May 9: IIG MinWool LLC acquired the assets of the Phenix City, Ala. plant that manufactures high temperature mineral wool pipe and board products. MinWool is a unit of the Industrial Insulation Group (IIG).

2003 – May 12: A crew of HOMExperts™ technicians turned a Southwestern-themed room into a gorgeous living space on the talk show, *Oprah*. Taped in March, the home improvement segment featured a room makeover. HOMExperts donated about 12 days to the project but promoted its name and brand on a national level. Results were so impressive the producers asked the crew to participate in an upcoming kitchen makeover.

2003 – May 15: The Roofing Systems Business introduced WeatherGuard® HP shingles, featuring patented TruLoc™ granule retention technology to help retain granules during harsh weather. Featuring a UL 2218 Class 4 rating, 130 mph wind warranty and algae-resistant granules, WeatherGuard® HP shingles are available in coastal regions and other appropriate markets.

2003 – May 28: Owens Corning completed the sale of its residential aluminum building products business to Sun ALSCO LLC, an affiliate of Sun Capital Partners Inc. Owens Corning also signed a supply agreement with Sun ALSCO to distribute aluminum building products through the Owens Corning Norandex/Reynolds distribution centers.

2003 – June 9: An audit by the Bureau Veritas Quality International (BVQI) in France recommended the L'Ardoise plant for certification

in three major areas: OHSAS 18001, ISO 14001 and ISO 9001-2000. The plant thus became one of the first companies in France, as well as the first Owens Corning facility, to integrate the three separate quality management systems in depth. In 2000, L'Ardoise also became the first Owens Corning facility to have its environmental management system certified ISO 14001.

2003 – June: Owens Corning received the United States Certificate of Registration for the color PINK trademark as applied to packaging on roofing shingles. The registration officially extends the company's trademark rights for the color PINK to roofing shingles.

2003 – June 25: Owens Corning received GREENGUARD Certification™ from the GREENGUARD Environmental Institute for insulating products including PINK fiber glass batts and rolls, all blowing wools, Foamular extruded foam, QuietZone batts and acoustic floor mat, SelectSound black acoustic blanket and FoamSealR ridged sill gasket. Certification demonstrates that the products contribute minimal emissions to indoor environments. Owens Corning is the first manufacturer to receive certification for extruded foam board products.

2003 – May: Lloyds Register Quality Assurance Ltd. (LRQA) recommended the Aiken, S.C. plant for certification in ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:1996 and OHSAS 18001:1999. This is the first triple-certification for quality, environmental and health and safety in North America.

2003 – June 30: With industry-leading TruColor® Protection Technology, Owens Corning elected to back its HomeSide® Collection of vinyl siding with the best warranty in the industry, including unsurpassed fade protection coverage. The company's limited lifetime warranty on the collection covers a color change of Delta E 4 for the term of the warranty. Most standard siding warranties provide coverage for a color change of Delta E 7.

2003 – July 15: Owens Corning took a stand for safety with a town hall meeting and teleconference focusing entirely on that subject. "There is nothing more important than delivering on our promise of safety," said Mike

Thaman, chief financial officer, as he opened the meeting in Toledo. CEO Dave Brown participated from Amarillo, Texas where he reported on the plant's dramatic improvement in safety performance. "This is a time for us to choose," said Brown. "We need to take a stand around safety. The days of incremental improvements are gone. We have one objective: zero injuries."

2003 – July 28: The Owens Corning Basement Finishing System (BFS), a division of HOMExperts™, announced it now has more than 50 franchises in the U.S. Invented in 1997, BFS introduced a franchise network in 2000 with dozen franchises. To date, there are 54 franchises and more than 3,000 basement finishing systems have been installed nationwide.

2003 – July 30: Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain announced plans in July to build their previously announced joint manufacturing venture in Xicohtencatl, Tlaxcala, Mexico, adjacent to a Saint-Gobain Vetrotex America facility. Construction began in August.

2003 – September 4: Owens Corning celebrated the opening of a \$30 million manufacturing expansion at the Veil Technologies facility in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands. The expansion is designed to support the company's global growth in the specialty non-woven reinforcements market and double the plant's capacity for making glass fiber non-woven mat.

2003 – September 18: Owens Corning announced the establishment of Owens Corning (Shanghai) International Trading Co. Ltd. The subsidiary, which will import, export and distribute building materials, is the company's seventh in China. Owens Corning began operating a glass fiber insulation plant in Guangzhou in 1995, followed by a plant in Shanghai in 1997. Owens Corning (China) Investment Co. Ltd. was established in 1996 to manage the company's investments in the country. In 1999, Owens Corning opened the country's first extruded polystyrene foam board manufacturing facility in Nanjing and formed its first wholly foreign-owned enterprise in Anshan, Liaoning Province, to produce glass fiber insulation in Northeast China. A vinyl siding production line was added at Anshan in 2002.

2003 – September: The Jackson, Tenn., plant was recommended for certification in ISO 9001:2000, ISO 14001:1996 and OHSAS 18001:1999, by Lloyds Register Quality

Assurance Ltd. (LRQA). The recommendation makes Jackson one of the few Owens Corning facilities to receive this distinction for an integrated management system including environmental, quality and health and safety processes.

2003 – October: Current and retired employees of the Waxahachie, Texas plant came together over a two-day period to mark the plant's 40 years in operation.

2003 – October 27: The Composite Solutions Business presented three innovative marine products at an industry trade show – OC® FlowTex™ fabrics, a line of fabrics that allow closed-mold parts to be processed up to 40 percent faster; OC® ME 3021 multi-end continuous roving; and OC® VL 8860 print blocking surfacing veil. Owens Corning said the company is putting significant focus on developing the depth and quality of its offering to the marine market.

2003 – November: The Owens Corning World Headquarters building in Toledo, Ohio was one of three office buildings in the U.S. highlighted for innovative architecture in the November issue of *Architectural Record Review*.

2003 – November 17: Owens Corning and NEPTCO Inc. announced an agreement to combine both companies' glass-based rigid strength element and flexible reinforcement businesses. The products are used to manufacture copper and fiber optic telecommunications and data transmission cables. Owens Corning also said it will cease production at Duncan, S.C. in second quarter of 2004.

2003 – December: Owens Corning re-dedicated the Springfield, Tenn. fiberglass manufacturing plant. The facility, which fabricates acoustical and thermal insulation products for customers such as General Motors/Saturn and Electrolux, was severely damaged by a tornado May 5, 2003.

2003 – December: The Commercial and Industrial Insulating Systems Business introduced an improved product for the external insulation of heating, air conditioning and dual-temperature ducts. Named SoftR™ All Service Duct Wrap, the product was

developed in response to customer requests to improve standard duct wrap.

2003 – December 16: The company announced plans to increase capacity for light density and loose fill fiber glass insulation. In 2004, Owens Corning said it would upgrade and restart a mothballed light density production line at Kansas City. In 2005, the company will increase capacity at Fairburn, Ga. through the installation of its RHOAD™ technology. For loose fill insulation, already completed upgrades in Newark, Ohio, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Santa Clara, Calif. will be joined by expansions in Toronto, Ontario in February, 2004.

2004 – January 29: In a meeting with employees at the facility in Nappanee, Ind., the Fabricating Solutions Business reported plans to rename the division Owens Corning Fabwel. The new name is expected to leverage the collective strengths of the Owens Corning and Fabwel brands. The business has been the leading supplier of exterior products to the RV market for more than 32 years.

2004 – February 4: Owens Corning said it will divest its Vytec vinyl siding operation, a division of the company's Siding Solutions Business. The unit produces several lines of vinyl siding and accessories under the Vytec brand. Owens Corning said it remains committed to the vinyl siding business and it will retain its Owens Corning Homeside and Norandex Reynolds lines of siding and accessories.

2004 – February 17: At the World of Concrete Show, Owens Corning introduced the Weep Guard™ Extruded Polystyrene Insulation System – the first system to reduce labor costs by combining rigid foam insulation with a mortar control device. Specially designed for use as the bottom course in a masonry cavity wall, the Weep Guard system offers a long list of features and benefits including a special J-shaped drainage mat that catches mortar droppings but allows water to pass through the mat and out weep holes.

2004 – February 19: The company said it will add glass fiber knitting capability at the Taloja, India, plant operated by Owens Corning India Limited, a joint venture between Owens Corning and Mahindra & Mahindra, India. The investment adds fabric knitting to the plant's existing glass roving operations to supply growing market demand in India and surrounding regions, especially for the

wind energy market. At the time of the announcement, India had the fifth largest installed windmill capacity.

2004 – February 23: Owens Corning announced a \$30 million upgrade of its Jackson, Tenn., facility to significantly increase glass fiber capacity. The expansion of the plant, which manufactures glass for residential and commercial roofing products and also specialty glass applications, was scheduled to be completed by August 2004. The expansion also reflects the company's commitment to the environment and energy efficiency. Working with the Department of Energy and a nearly \$1 million DOE Grant, an Owens Corning-led team is developing oxy-fuel fired technology for other parts of the glass making process – which to date has been used only in melting. When complete, the new technology will use less natural gas and have lower CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

2004 – February 23: The company announced plans to close the Aeromat operation at Newark, Ohio, by May, 2004. The 15 employees who work in that area of the plant were to be absorbed into other parts of the facility. The Aeromat area produced duct liner insulation using recycled fibers from other wool operations at Newark. After the closing, Newark provided only an equivalent rotary product – H2V – made on the C4 line.

2004 – February 23: To meet the growing demand for higher-end roofing products, Owens Corning introduced the Woodcrest™ and Woodmoor™ Collections, roofing shingles that combine the stylishly rugged appearance of wood shake with unmatched ease of installation for contractors. Significantly reducing application time, the features of the Woodmoor and Woodcrest Collection include the SureNail™ extra wide nailing area; the ability to be installed either the left or right and still get the same visual effect; and WoodStart™ starter strip – a one piece, laminated starter shingle that provides two layers of protection.

2004 – March: The Exterior Systems Business found another way to add value to the Cultured Stone® brand – it introduced a Select Installer Program. Based on the infrastructure of the company's Preferred Contractor Program, the Select Installer Program adds brand value for contractors and

consumers. The new program is for masons and installers who apply Cultured Stone brand manufactured stone veneer.

2004 – March 22: Owens Corning Automotive (UK) Ltd., acquired the automotive assets of UK-based Lancaster Fibre Technology Ltd. Lancaster Fibre Technology has traditionally supplied automotive solutions to the UK auto industry based on Owens Corning Silentex® automotive noise control technology – Advantex® direct rovings, silencer filling packs and Silentex™ filling machines.

2004 – March 30: At the JEC Composites Show in Paris, Owens Corning introduced two new products – OC® Continuous Filament Mat (CFM) 8635, a new glass-fiber, non-woven product for use in infusion molding in the marine industry, and OC SE 1200 Type 30 single-end roving for knitting and weaving in the wind energy and marine markets. Manufactured with Owens Corning Advantex® glass, CFM 8635 is the only CFM tailored for the infusion process. It provides customers up to 25 percent faster infusion versus other CFM products, and an all-glass system for molders concerned about using organic materials in below-waterline applications. OC SE 1200 Type 30 roving sets new standards in dynamic fatigue properties when used in polyester resins systems.

2004 – April: Owens Corning announced the relocation of the Asia Pacific Building Materials headquarters from Hong Kong to Shanghai, China, and the opening of a fifth representative office, in Wuhan, Hebei Province. Sales offices are also located in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Beijing and Nanjing. The move of the Asia Pacific headquarters places the business in the heart of the largest commercial base in the region.

2004 – April 2: Owens Corning acquired the outstanding shares of Vitro Fibras, a Mexican-based joint venture with Vitro S.A. de C.V, for \$71.5 million. Owens Corning previously held a 40 percent ownership position in the venture, which was formed in 1957. The operation manufactures a wide range of light-density fiber glass products as well as molded pipe, board and composite reinforcements. It has manufacturing operations in Mexico City and three OEM fabrication facilities in Mexicali, Monterrey and San Luis Potosi.

2004 – May: Owens Corning products were used on remodeling projects for ABC's *Extreme Makeover: Home Edition*. In the series a team of

designers, workmen and neighbors race against time to completely renovate a home or apartment in seven days. Owens Corning contributed both Oakridge Pro 30 shingles and PINK fiberglass insulation to a home project in San Bernadino, Calif. The company's Room Finishing System – a product being tested by a Basement Finishing System franchisee – will be featured in the remodeling of a New York City apartment. Owens Corning products and services have also been featured during the year on *Bob Vila's HOME AGAIN™*, *The Oprah Winfrey Show* and the Home & Garden Television (HGTV) network.

2004 – May: For the 50<sup>th</sup> consecutive year, Owens Corning was included in the *FORTUNE* magazine ranking of the 500 largest U.S. companies based on revenues. The *FORTUNE* 500 also lists the company as number one in the Building Materials, glass category. The company's ranking for 2003 was 350. Since the listing began in 1955, 1,877 companies have appeared on it. Of that total, 71 including Owens Corning have made the list every year it has been published.

2004 – May: Owens Corning reported leasing space at the Granville, Ohio, Science & Technology Center to Varo Engineers, Ltd., a multi-disciplined engineering firm based in central Ohio. An engineering supplier to Owens Corning, Varo said it will move about 30 engineers and designers to the facility.

2004 – May 10: Owens Corning again led all manufacturers in the number of projects honored in the Vinyl Siding Institute's annual Awards of Distinction program. Projects using Owens Corning siding received nine of the 36 awards given by the Institute in 2004. Three awards were for Vytec projects and six for Norandex/Reynolds projects.

2004 – June 24: Spurred by strong demand for rigid extruded polystyrene foam insulation, Owens Corning announced plans to build a new 50,000-square-foot manufacturing plant in Gresham, Ore. Scheduled to begin operation in 2005, the facility will supply the Foamular® and Celfortec® brands to customers throughout the western United States and western Canada.

2004 – July: Owens Corning completed construction of two new fiberglass pipe

insulation lines at OC Mexico in Mexico City. The expansion, which doubles the plant's pipe capacity, is part of a series of investments to fill a void in the North American pipe insulation marketplace caused in part by a fire that destroyed a competitor's facility.

2004 – July: The company announced plans for new shingle and insulation plants in China. The new shingle plant in east China, scheduled to open at the end of the year, is the first Owens Corning shingle plant in China and the first Chinese facility to manufacture international standard glass fiber asphalt shingle products. Already China's largest manufacturer of glass fiber wool insulation products, Owens Corning also began building a new fiberglass insulation facility in Tianjin, China. The new facility will be the company's fourth glass fiber insulation and fifth building materials plant in China. Further west, Owens Corning signed a three-year lease agreement with Hubei Poly Glass Fibre Co. Ltd. near Wuhan, Hubei Province.

2004 – July: Owens Corning's PROPINK Complete™ Blown-in Wall System and QuietZone™ SOLSERENE™ Fabric Ceiling System were named as two of the winning products in Building Products magazine's 2004 MVP Awards contest, which honors innovative new products in the marketplace.

2004 – July 22: The great minds driving Owens Corning innovations were honored at a Science & Technology Innovation Celebration in Granville, Ohio. Thirty-eight individuals received Slayter Awards, which honor the best-of-the-best in technical achievement yielding high business impact. Three individuals received Marzocchi Awards, which recognize specific patent milestones that contribute to Owens Corning's intellectual property.

2004 – August 5: Owens Corning said it will upgrade its Summit, Ill., facility to produce laminated shingles in addition to standard three-tab roofing products. With the investment, the Summit plant joins the company's fast-growing nationwide network of laminated shingle manufacturing facilities to meet demand for laminates, which represent nearly 60 percent of the residential roofing market.

2004 – August 24: Owens Corning announced plans to expand fiberglass light density and loose fill insulation capacity by another 20 percent in Toronto, Canada. The multimillion dollar

expansion, to be complete in early 2005, will be the second at the facility in the past year. The project will implement new furnace technology which will improve efficiency, reduce costs and limit disruption to the plant's current production during construction and start up. Other recent capacity upgrades included Kansas City, Fairburn, Newark, Salt Lake City and Santa Clara.

2004 – September: Startup of a new fabrics operation to support the Wind Energy market in India was celebrated at the Taloja, India, plant of Owens Corning India Ltd., a joint venture between Owens Corning and Mahindra & Mahindra. The celebration was carried out in the traditional Indian style with a coconut breaking ceremony to symbolize selfless service and breaking of the ego.

2004 – September: Owens Corning operations in Europe and Asia took a big step toward making Six Sigma a way of life by launching a training program aimed at reaching nearly 90 percent of the workforce in those regions. The Six Sigma process allows the company to look at everything it does – from product development, invoicing, and shipping to manufacturing – and uncover ways to eliminate defects, reduce direct costs and achieve capital efficient growth.

2004 – September 28: Owens Corning said it is initiating the process to build a 150-million-pound-per-year light density fiberglass insulation plant for the Southeastern United States. Production could begin as early as the third quarter of 2006 due to recent advances in the company's proprietary RHOAD™ manufacturing platform, which will allow the facility to be constructed nearly 15 percent faster than previously possible.

2004 – October: Employees at Candiatic, Quebec celebrated the fifth anniversary of the plant's reopening and fifth consecutive year with the best efficiencies and cost per pound within the Insulating Systems Business for light density products. Built in 1964 near Montreal, Candiatic supplies residential fiberglass insulation to Quebec, the Maritimes and part of Ontario. In 1998, Candiatic closed its doors due to market and cost considerations. Employees, union leaders and government officials later succeeded in developing a plan to make the plant

competitive by the industry's best standards and it reopened in 1999.

2004 – October 25: The Composite Solutions Business introduced OC® FlowRo™ woven-roving-based fabrics for closed molding, which infuse 10 times faster than current options and at a significantly lower price than competing products. OC FlowRo fabrics are 100 percent fiberglass, combining woven roving and continuous filament mat in a patent-pending construction.

2004 – October 28: Owens Corning said it plans to invest \$50 million in the Amarillo, Texas composites facility for process automation, computer/control upgrades, a furnace rebuild and other changes to accommodate new products that will be made at the plant. Robotic technology will be used to automate the fiberglass reinforcement manufacturing process, which will significantly improve safety, ergonomics and quality control, and also provide a 30 percent increase in capacity. Installation of the first robot prototype is scheduled for April 2005.

2004 – October 28: Owens Corning said it will invest \$31 million to expand capacity for Cultured Stone® brand stone veneer 70 percent by the end of 2005. The initiatives include a \$16 million expansion at the Chester, S.C. facility, which will double the plant's capacity and be in production by the fourth quarter of 2005. Another \$15 million in equipment upgrades are planned for all three Cultured Stone facilities – in Napa, Calif., Navarre, Ohio and Chester.

2004 – October 28: The reinforcements plant in L'Ardoise, France, held a celebration in honor of the facility's recovery from a devastating flood that closed the plant and left thousands homeless only 10 months before. The L'Ardoise plant had been evacuated and closed on Dec. 3, 2003. It took until the end of January before the first furnace could be lit again. The second furnace and one of its two glass delivery channels was started May 17. Burners in the second channel were lit Sept. 6, and the plant was operating at full capacity in October.

2004 – November: Fans of the ABC television network's *Extreme Makeover: Home Edition* saw a lot of Owens Corning people and products during the year. The company was a regular participant on the show which each week remodels or rebuilds a family's home to meet their needs. Owens Corning also participates in other

home improvement and remodeling programs including *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, *Inside Edition*; HGTV's *Curb Appeal*; and CNNfn's *Open House*.

2004 – November: The Composite Solutions Business plant in Rio Claro was named among the 100 Best Companies to Work For® in Brazil for the third consecutive year. The list is published annually in *Exame*, a business magazine in Brazil.

2004 – November 9: The Composite Solutions Business added a production line in Rio Claro, Brazil to meet demand for OC Molding Mat reinforcement, which, when used in conjunction with closed-cavity bag molding (CCBM), is up to three times faster than hand or spray lay-up. OC Molding Mat combines a non-woven core with two stitch-bonded outer layers of binder-free chopped fiberglass. Owens Corning has an exclusive license with Arctek Inc., to market and sell CCBM technology in South America.

2004 – November 30: Owens Corning Fabwel introduced an exterior panel for recreational vehicles that is exceptionally durable and 20 percent lighter than traditional materials. The all-composite CTEC™ panel reduces total vehicle weight, thereby increasing cargo capacity and allowing designers to differentiate vehicles by incorporating more features and amenities. The patent-pending all-composite CTEC panel is comprised of layers of Owens Corning fiberglass reinforcements and polyester resins.

2004 – December 6: Owens Corning announced construction of a \$5.9 million plant in Chung Nam Province, South Korea to produce glass fiber asphalt roofing shingles. Scheduled to begin operation in the fourth quarter of 2005, the new plant will be the second Owens Corning shingle plant to be built outside the U.S. (the first is in China), and the first facility in South Korea to manufacture international standard glass fiber asphalt shingles. The company began selling roofing shingles in South Korea in 1995.

2004 – December 7: To help mattress manufacturers comply with California's open-flame-resistance standard TB603 without making manufacturing changes, Owens Corning introduced the first one-step composite solution, Owens Corning Fire

Resistant (FR) Filler Cloth. Comprised of fire-resistant and self-extinguishing fibers, FR Filler Cloth is bonded directly to standard non-FR filler cloth, which then looks, feels and installs like traditional materials applied to the bottom of no-flip mattresses. Together, the materials are inherently fire-resistant without chemical treatment, shielding foam and other “comfort materials” within the mattress and foundation.

2005 – January: Owens Corning joined the Alliance for Sustainable Built Environments, a consortium of companies embracing sustainability. The goals of the Alliance include educating the building industry, reducing the impact that built environments have on the natural environment and demonstrating green thinking as a successful business strategy. The Alliance is also involved in furthering the U.S. Green Building Council’s LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) green building rating system.

2005 – January 13: Norandex/Reynolds showcased its new Cedar Reflections® line of vinyl siding at the 2005 International Builders’ Show. The new line captures the natural look and visual read of cedar but delivers performance and cost benefits not found with natural materials. Cedar Reflections siding has color fast properties made possible through the use of exclusive ColorHold® technology developed by Norandex/Reynolds.

2005 – January 13: Also at the Builders’ Show, Owens Corning introduced three new products that joined the company’s comprehensive insulating accessory line in February: WeatherProtectR™ Waterproofing System, the only fully integrated below-grade moisture resistance system designed for use with polystyrene foam applications; WEATHERResist™ Door and Window Flashing Tape, the only pliable, asphalt-based stick tape that can be installed without a primer at temperatures as low as 20 degrees Fahrenheit; and PINKCap™ Attic Stair Insulator, a polystyrene foam product that reduces air leaks through attic stairwells.

2005 – February 9: Owens Corning and RheTech, Inc., announced a licensing agreement under which RheTech will manufacture and sell a proprietary Owens Corning-developed long-fiber glass/polyolefin thermoplastic (LFTP) in North

America. RheTech will market the product under the RHEMAX trade name. RheTech said it will begin production of the product in the third quarter of 2005 at a facility in Michigan using PerforMax® roving developed specifically by Owens Corning for LFTP compounding.

2005 – February 9: Owens Corning introduced a newly formatted QuietR™ Acoustic Duct Liner with enhanced acoustical performance that provides superior abuse resistance while meeting all national and state building code thermal requirements. The newest addition to the company’s already extensive line of air handling products, QuietR Acoustic Duct Liner also inhibits the penetration of dirt, dust and other pollutants found in HVAC systems.

2005 – March: Owens Corning fiber glass insulation products have been certified to contain an average of 35 percent recycled content by leading third-party certifier Scientific Certification Systems. The increase of five percent makes the company’s certification level the highest in North America.

2005 – March: Owens Corning expanded its global technical reach with a new Science and Technology Center in Shanghai, China. The Center will focus on developing new applications and solutions to support the company’s core and growth businesses in residential and commercial construction, energy, automotive/transportation, electronics, marine and infrastructure markets.

2005 – March: A multimillion dollar expansion was launched at the glass fiber reinforcement mat plant in Aiken, S.C. Expected to begin production in the second quarter of 2006, the new line will include technology that allows Owens Corning and Georgia-Pacific to transform the gypsum wall board industry from paper to glass fiber veil. Coated glass veil provides moisture and mold resistance, improved product stability and superior fire resistance compared to wood or foam sheathing.

2005 – April: Owens Corning expanded its global technical reach with a Development

Support Laboratory in Rio Claro, Brazil. The facility is equipped to mirror customer procedures and processes such as hand lay-up, spray up and resin transfer molding. A collaborative arrangement with a local university augments the lab's testing capabilities and processing techniques.

2005 – April 4-6: For the first time ever, Owens Corning exhibited at the International Construction and Interiors Exhibition in Moscow, Russia. Known as MosBuild, the show is one of the most important for the Russian building and construction industry. The company was there to introduce the Owens Corning brand, meet with existing and potential customers and explore opportunities in the Russian building and construction markets.

2005 – April 5: Owens Corning introduced a low-seed single-end Type 30® roving for electrical applications such as medium and high-voltage transmission and distribution insulators. Known as SE 8400 LS, the new roving combines the anti-corrosion, electrical and mechanical benefits of boron-free Advantex® E glass manufactured using state-of-the-art melting technology. Minimizing microscopic bubble voids or "seeds" in the glass prevents the formation of hollow filaments that can cause failures.

2005 – May 19: Groundbreaking for the company's Korean shingle plant took place in the Inju Industrial Complex in Asan City, 80 kilometers south of Seoul. Scheduled to start production in the fourth quarter of 2005, the facility will make more than 10 million square meters of roofing shingles annually in a wide variety of styles including three-tab, six-sided and premium laminate.

2005 – May: The Commercial Interiors Business Unit of OEM Fabricating Solutions exited the office furniture market. The UTOPIA® and Valu Line groups of office furniture were sold to Spectrum Industries. The products were part of the April 2000 acquisition of Conwed Designscape, the volume leader in acoustic panels in North America.

2005 – May 23: Cordele, Ga., was named as the location for a new Owens Corning fiber glass insulation facility. The company announced in

September 2004 that it was conducting a study to build a plant. The project is contingent on final approval by the Board and all environmental and construction permits. The facility could begin production in the third quarter of 2006 if market demand continues to be strong. Designed to produce Flexible Duct Media (FDM), the plant will also have the capability to make other light density insulation products.

2005 – July 21: Owens Corning Construction Services (OCCS) announced the acquisition of HomeReady, a company that provides flooring installation services in Southern California, the Bay area and Las Vegas. The acquisition allows OCCS to expand its business in key regions as well as in services that complement its existing business.

2005 – July 26: A monsoon dumped a record 37 inches of rain in a 24-hour period in the Mumbai region of India resulting in serious flooding at the company's Taloja facility. The flooding resulted in power outages that caused the eventual shutdown of the plant's furnace used to make glass fiber reinforcements.

2005 – August 1: The company announced the start of a \$25 million expansion of its Aiken, S.C. plant to support the recent launch of a composite application that is transforming the building materials industry. Scheduled to start in the second quarter of 2006, the plant's third production line will make a new glass mat facing for G-P Gypsum's next generation of DensArmor™ Plus, a paperless interior wallboard product that offers moisture and mold resistance.

2005 – August 4: OC™ Automotive unveiled AcoustiMax™ substrate, a light-weight glass-mat composite material for vehicle interiors that is 45 percent stronger and 20 percent quieter than competing systems. Fabricated in Louisville, Ky., AcoustiMax substrate provides improved structural and acoustical properties in headliners, trunk liners, door modules, seat backs and package trays.

2005 – August 15: Owens Corning celebrated 25 years with the Pink Panther, a United Artist

cartoon character. Used to promote sales of the company's PINK products, the Pink Panther has done a wonderful job. By the end of his first decade on the job the company found consumer preference for its PINK insulation products was more than five times stronger than the closest competition.

2005 – August 18: The Tian Jin, China, plant completed a successful start-up of a new extruded foam line. Located about 120 kilometers from Beijing, the Tian Jin plant serves the northern China market and is the second plant making extruded foam board in China. The first foam line, also the first extruded foam line in China, was installed in the Nanjing plant.

2005 – September 19: Owens Corning received the Distinguished Supplier Award for 2005 from MFG, a transportation and wind energy company based in Ashtabula, Ohio. MFG has been an Owens Corning customer since 1948 and was the company's design and application partner for the first Corvette. MFG continues to supply parts for the high performance sports car.

2005 – September 29: Owens Corning Fabwel, a business that fabricates fiberglass, aluminum and steel products for the recreational vehicle (RV) and cargo trailer industries, announced the acquisition of Wolverine Fabricating Inc., a producer of side walls and other products for the RV industry. Located in Riverside, Calif., Wolverine makes exterior side walls, fold-down ramp doors, motor home basement doors and full interior walls.

2005 – September 29: Owens Corning introduced SE 2350, a revolutionary Type 30® roving reinforcement for high-pressure pipe applications. Ideal for epoxy-based pipe applications that distribute oil, chemicals and other corrosive materials, SE 2350 offers a 17 percent improvement in burst strength over competing products.

2005 – November 3: Lowe's named Owens Corning its 2005 Supplier of the Year in the building materials category. Lowe's is a \$38 billion company with more than 4,000 active suppliers, including 300 building materials suppliers competing against Owens Corning for the award in one of 18 categories being recognized.

2005 – November 14: Owens Corning agreed to sell the assets of Owens Corning Manufacturing Solutions (OCMS) in Anderson, S.C., to a German company named Dietze & Schell. The OCMS business produces precision equipment and parts used in the glass fiber reinforcement manufacturing process. OCMS was known as Foundry and Steel prior to acquisition by Owens Corning in 2000.

2005 – November 16: The Original Equipment Manufacturers Solutions Group (OEM) announced it will discontinue operations at plants in Johnson City, Tenn., and Dallas, Texas.

2005 – December 1: Owens Corning Fabwel said it will open a new Science and Technology center in Elkhart, Ind., that will allow the company to bring recreational vehicle (RV) industry component solutions and expertise to the doorstep of major RV manufacturers. OC Fabwel has been a leading producer of RV components for more than 30 years.

2005 – December 8: Owens Corning said it agreed to acquire the composites business of Asahi Fiber Glass in Japan. The acquisition includes a glass manufacturing facility in Ibaraki, near Tokyo, and a range of high-performance glass fiber reinforcement products to support customers in Asia. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2006.

2005 – December 15: OC Korea's Kimchon Plant received the 2005 Energy Saving Grand Prize from its provincial government. The plant was selected as the outstanding energy saving business because it implemented a power demand and management tool to reduce energy consumption, and because of its energy saving education efforts.

2005 – December 19: Norandex/Reynolds, the distribution arm of the Owens Corning Siding Solutions Business, was recognized as the 2005 Dealer of the Year by Window and Door Magazine. The award honors a single supplier involved in sales, marketing and

installation of windows and doors. Norandex/Reynolds won in the Leadership in the Professional Market category.

2006 – January 4: To meet increasing customer demand for more energy-efficient homes, Owens Corning announced a multi-million dollar capacity expansion to produce an additional 60 million pounds per year of unbonded fiberglass loosefill insulation. Owens Corning said it will convert its idled facility in Mount Vernon, Ohio, to produce the product. The facility is expected to be operating by the third quarter of 2006.

2006 – February 9: The National Inventors Hall of Fame in Akron, Ohio announced that three Owens Corning innovators – Dale Kleist, Dr. Russell Games Slayter and John T. "Jack" Thomas – would be inducted posthumously into the Hall of Fame on May 5. Collectively, the trio invented the process for making glass fiber insulation in commercial quantities. Their innovations also led to the formation of Owens Corning in 1938.

2006 – February 22: Owens Corning reported annual sales exceeding \$6 billion in 2005, the first time the company had surpassed that milestone.

2006 – February 23: Owens Corning announced it had added a second glass fiber knitting line at the Taloja plant of Owens Corning India Ltd., a joint venture with Mahindra & Mahindra of India. The new capital investment, coming only two years after the installation of the first fabrics weaving line at Taloja, was intended to increase the production of multi-axial fabrics to support that country's growing wind energy market.

2006 – February 28: Owens Corning announced a breakthrough single-end roving and knitted fabric trademarked WindStrand™, which was expected to allow wind turbine manufacturers to increase blade lengths by as much as 6 percent and deliver up to 12 percent more power – for up to 20 percent less cost than any competing solution then on the market. The high performance product, which was scheduled to be commercially available in late 2006, would be the first application of a new HiPer-tex™ reinforcement platform, which resulted from a revolution in glass melting, fiberizing and sizing technology.

2006 – March: To expand its presence and meet market demand in China, Owens Corning opened a facility in Beijing to produce Cultured Stone® manufactured stone veneer, branded as Langeo Stone™. Langeo is a short form of Michelangelo, the great Italian sculptor and painter who inspired the company's stone products in China.

2006 – March 23: Owens Corning announced it was the first insulation manufacturer to qualify for a new GREENGUARD Product Emission Standard for Children and Schools. The GREENGUARD Environmental Institute developed the school certification in response to rising concern over asthma and other respiratory conditions that are sometimes associated with poor indoor air quality.

2006 – March 27: The company's Fabwel business opened a 16,000-square-foot innovation center in Elkhart, Ind. The facility was created to support product development and new business opportunities for recreational vehicle manufacturers. For more than 30 years, Fabwel has been a leading manufacturer of RV components and side walls, and a fabricator of fiberglass, aluminum and steel materials for the marine and transportation businesses worldwide.

2006 – March 28: Owens Corning announced the addition of a new glass fiber knitting line at a facility north of São Paulo in Brazil.

2006 – April 6: Owens Corning introduced new technology for its Oakridge PRO® Series Shingle that offered faster installation, higher wind performance and a better appearance immediately after installation. SureNail® Technology included a wider nailing area with a clearly defined nailing zone, the highest wind resistance ratings of any entry-level laminated shingle (110 mph for Oakridge PRO 30 shingles, and 130 mph for Oakridge PRO 40 and Pro 50), and instant, flat installation.

2006 – April 20: In celebration of Earth Day, Owens Corning honored longtime energy-efficiency ambassador the Pink Panther with the new title of CEO - Chief Energy Officer - and his very own energy blog. Available at [saveenergy.owenscorningblog.com](http://saveenergy.owenscorningblog.com), the

Weblog addresses hot button energy issues and provides information on energy-saving tips and products – all while having a little fun.

2006 – May: Integration celebrations held in Tokyo and Ibaraki, Japan marked the completion of the company's acquisition of the composites business of Asahi Fiber Glass Co., Ltd. Announced in December 2005, the deal officially closed on May 1, 2006. The acquisition included a factory in Ibaraki, about one hour from the heart of Tokyo. The acquisition expanded the company's portfolio with several new products for composite applications in Asia. Key patents, product formulas and innovative technologies were also part of the acquisition.

2006 – May: Owens Corning World Headquarters in Toledo, Ohio earned the Environmental Protection Agency's Energy Star certification. This means the building was in the top 25 percent of energy efficient buildings in the US. Between 1998 and 2006, the company reduced energy use in Toledo by 25 percent and has saved more than \$1.7 million in electricity costs.

2006 – May: The company's reinforcement plant in Talaja, India passed a significant milestone by re-lighting its glass melting furnace. The plant shut down nearly one year before when a monsoon dropped more than 37 inches of rain in 24 hours, causing catastrophic flooding and forcing an abrupt shutdown of the furnace. All 320 plant employees were evacuated safely. The furnace developed cracks in the crown (ceiling) and superstructure because of the uncontrolled cooling. The utility, batch and wastewater treatment facilities were also badly damaged.

2006 – May: Owens Corning Latin America headquarters moved from Mexico City to Monterrey. The move placed the office in the heart of the decision-making center for customers and other key players in the building materials and composites industries.

2006 – May 10: Owens Corning announced it had reached an agreement in principle with the representatives of each of its key creditor groups on the terms of a Chapter 11 plan of reorganization. This represented a significant milestone in the company's Chapter 11 proceedings and paved the way for Owens

Corning to emerge from bankruptcy in 2006.

2006 – May 30: The Aiken, S.C., plant dedicated a new coating line that used new technology to make glass fiber mat that replaced the paper facings traditionally used in gypsum wallboard. Aiken's third, the line produced the facing for G-P Gypsum's next generation of DensArmor® panels. The panels featured a glass mat facing that finished like paper-faced wallboard, resulting in the first completely paperless interior wallboard that offered moisture and mold resistance.

2006 – June 21: The Retail Sales Finance unit of GE Consumer Finance announced a multi-year agreement with Owens Corning to provide roofing contractors with the most comprehensive and flexible financing programs available for their homeowner customers as part of the Owens Corning Preferred Contractor Program.

2006 – June 29: Owens Corning and Bulk Molding Compound Inc. of West Chicago, Ill., launched a joint venture named FastTrak Application Development Corporation. Initially focused on the North American market, the joint venture was designed to help speed the development of thermoset composite bulk molding compounds (BMC) as a material of choice over steel, wood and aluminum. The joint venture was based in Addison, Ill., near BMCi's headquarters and BMCi was responsible for day-to-day operations.

2006 – July: The major credit-rating agencies – Standard & Poor's (S&P) and Moody's – ranked the credit of Owens Corning at emergence from Chapter 11 as "investment grade." This was good news as the company prepared to issue debt under its Plan of Reorganization. In their descriptions of factors that influenced the ratings, S&P and Moody's noted the company's healthy cash flow, low debt (planned at emergence), strong brand name and product profile.

2006 – July 17: The Franchising business introduced SunSuites™ Home Additions, the first all-fiberglass sunroom installation system. Fiberglass frames offered many benefits over

other materials including increased durability, stability and thermal performance. In addition, *SunSuites* additions used Energy Star rated, double-insulated fiberglass windows which provided year-round comfort and up to 40 percent savings in energy costs. The windows and doors were also low maintenance and resisted corrosion, warping, rotting and cracking. The sunrooms were initially introduced by Basement Finishing System™ franchises in seven markets.

2006 – July 25: Owens Corning signed an agreement to acquire the Modulo/ParMur Group, a market-leading manufacturer and distributor of decorative wall claddings in Europe. The acquisition furthered the global growth of the Cultured Stone business in the European market. Based in Bray-sur-Seine, France, the Modulo/ParMur Group designed, made and marketed manufactured stone veneer wall and floor products under the Modulo and ParMur brands. The Group had nearly 150 employees and operated manufacturing sites in Bray-sur-Seine and Forbach, France, and Turda, Romania.

2006 – July 27: Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain jointly announced discussions to merge the Owens Corning Reinforcements Business and the Saint-Gobain Reinforcement and Composites Businesses – known as Vetrotex – into a new company to be called Owens Corning-Vetrotex Reinforcements. The partnership would establish a global reinforcement and composite fabric company with worldwide revenues of approximately \$1.8 billion (euro 1.5 billion) and 10,000 employees. While the companies had not yet reached a definitive agreement, it was anticipated the transaction would be structured as a joint venture with Owens Corning owning a 60 percent equity interest and Saint-Gobain owning the remaining 40 percent. After a minimum of four years, Saint-Gobain would have an option to sell its 40 percent stake to Owens Corning.

2006 – August: Owens Corning launched a cross-country tour to educate consumers about ways to control unwanted noise in the home and help promote the company's QuietZone® residential noise control building products. The Quiet Down America Tour visited leading home shows throughout the country. Tour attendees heard a live comparison of common household appliance noise through an untreated wall and again

through a wall treated with the company's highest level noise control solution, *QuietZone* Quiet Retreats™.

2006 – September: Owens Corning was ranked as one of the 100 most innovative companies in the field of business technology by *InformationWeek* in their annual *InformationWeek 500* report. For the previous 18 years, *InformationWeek* had identified and honored the nation's most innovative users of information technology with its annual listing. Owens Corning made the list more than 10 times but at 68<sup>th</sup> this was the first time the company had been in the top 100.

2006 – September 16: Dr. Warren W. Wolf, retired Owens Corning Vice President and Chief Scientist Emeritus, received the glass industry's prestigious Phoenix Award. Dr. Wolf, who retired from Owens Corning in 2001 after 33 years of service, was the 36<sup>th</sup> Phoenix Award winner and the third individual from Owens Corning to receive the honor. The others from Owens Corning were Dr. Fay V. Tooley, Director of Research and Development in the early 1940s before returning to the University of Illinois as Professor of Glass Technology, the first winner of the award; and William W. Boeschenstein, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer when he received the honor in 1985. The presentation to Dr. Wolf noted his leadership regarding the health aspects of fiberglass.

2006 – October: The Delmar, N.Y., insulation plant celebrated its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary with an open house.

2006 – October 18: The Composite Solutions Business introduced game-changing reinforcement formulations and technology for thermoplastics. New products included MicroMax™ strand that enabled electronics designers to continue miniaturization with composite materials, PerforMax® strand products for a variety of special-purpose applications, and SE 4121 single-end roving for long fiber thermoplastics (LFTP) and direct-long fiber thermoplastics (D-LFTP).

2006 – October 19: The Roofing and Asphalt

Business said it discontinued manufacturing operations at two locations due to a weakening building materials market and decreased demand for some products. The business discontinued operations at the Jessup, Md., roofing and asphalt plants and ceased oxidation operations at the Detroit, Mich., asphalt facility.

2006 – October 23: Owens Corning attended its last U.S. Bankruptcy Court hearing. There were no new issues raised at the hearing.

2006 – October 25: Owens Corning was selected as one of 24 recipients of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 2006 SmartWay Excellence Award and was given the distinction of "Shipper of the Year." The awards recognized accomplishments and leadership in the EPA's SmartWay Transport Partnership, a program designed to reduce greenhouse gases and air pollution by developing fuel-saving and energy-efficient practices in the freight industry.

2006 – October 31: After six years and 26 days with countless meetings, negotiating sessions, court hearings and judicial rulings, Owens Corning emerged from Chapter 11 and began a new life out from under the cloud of asbestos. The exit from bankruptcy took place 68 years to the day after the company's founding in 1938.

Emergence came 30 days after District Court Judge John Fullam approved the company's sixth amended joint plan of reorganization, a consensual plan supported by all of the company's major creditors.

Under the terms of the court-approved Plan of Reorganization, a separate and independent 524(g) Trust was established and funded to compensate those who were harmed by the company's products containing asbestos. Owens Corning financed payments to creditors using a combination of cash on hand, new equity and debt. The company incurred about \$1.8 billion of new debt financing. About 131.4 million shares of new stock were issued.

The size and composition of Owens Corning Board of Directors changed as a result of the agreement with creditors. The company had the right to appoint 12 directors and another four were to be appointed by the company's creditors with

bondholders and asbestos creditors each naming two appointees.

2006 – November 1: Owens Corning stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "OC."

2006 – November 13: To celebrate the company's official return to the New York Stock Exchange, Chief Executive Officer Dave Brown, Chief Financial Officer Mike Thaman, General Counsel Steve Krull and the Pink Panther rang the opening bell at the New York Stock Exchange.

2006 – November 16: Owens Corning employees held a global Town Hall meeting to celebrate the company's emergence from Chapter 11. Employees each received certificates for 100 shares of the company's new stock.

2006 – December 18: Owens Corning announced it would exit the *HOMExperts*® business and concentrate its growth in construction services on franchising. The *HOMExperts* business primarily provided pre- and post-close service solutions for home buyers. Services included preparing a home for closing, delivering move-in and concierge services, and providing home maintenance services.

2006 – December 18: The National Business Aviation Association honored the company with a 60-year safety award for outstanding achievement in maintaining safe flying operations. Owens Corning started its Aviation Department in 1946.

2007 – January 8: A project exploring the use of high-performance roving and nano-based foam in wind, ballistic and transportation applications won an \$8 million, three-year award from the Ohio Department of Development. The company's share of the grant is \$2.8 million.

2007 – January 15: Owens Corning made its final contribution of cash and stock to the 524(g) trust that was set up to compensate asbestos claimants as part of the company's Plan of Reorganization. The transfer of 28

million shares of stock and \$1.4 billion in cash was the last payment that Owens Corning will ever be required to make for its historic asbestos liability.

2007 – January 24: The world headquarters of Owens Corning joined just 36 other buildings in the United States to earn the prestigious Silver Certification under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED) Existing Building program. LEED certification of an existing building is a significant achievement because it is generally easier to design environmental features into new construction. The building previously earned an Energy Star rating, ranking it among the top 25 percent of energy-efficient buildings in the U.S.

2007 – January 31: Faced with declining sales and rising costs that outpaced productivity gains, the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) Products Group closed its plant in Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

2007 – February 7: Owens Corning introduced Duration™ Series shingles with SureNail® Technology. Due to a liberal nailing area, contractors reported improved productivity and greater accuracy. Duration Series shingles also deliver greater wind protection – resisting up to category three hurricane-force winds.

2007 – February 7: Owens Corning launched a mission to protect builders and homeowners from a noisy, energy-sucking monster dwelling in America's basements – uninsulated, unsealed sheet metal ductwork. In a national "Monster Campaign," Owens Corning began telling the market on how fiberglass ducts – which are 75 percent more energy efficient than uninsulated, unsealed sheet metal ducts – help keep homes quieter and reduce utility bills.

2007 – February 19: The market development team in Mexico opened a new line of Silentex® noise control system bagging to supply the region's automotive market. The equipment is at the Mexico City plant which manufactures glass fiber reinforcements for Latin America.

2007 – February 20: Owens Corning and Saint-Gobain announced they had signed a joint-venture agreement to merge the Owens Corning

reinforcements business and the Saint-Gobain reinforcements and composites business (known as Vetrotex) into a new company that will be named OCV Reinforcements.

2007 – March 8: Owens Corning was again named to FORTUNE magazine's Most Admired Companies list. Owens Corning maintained its ranking of fourth within the Building Materials/Glass segment, slightly closing the gap within its peer group. This is the fifth year the company has made the list.

2007 – April 3: WindStrand™ fabric, a high-performance reinforcement for wind turbine blades developed by Owens Corning in cooperation with SAERTEX, won a JEC Innovation Award, one of the composite industry's most prestigious awards for technical achievement. *WindStrand* reinforcements are expected to enable a new generation of wind turbine blades that produce up to 12 percent more energy. The blades can be longer for about the same weight as blades made with traditional E-glass reinforcements.

2007 – April 18: President and Chief Executive Officer Dave Brown said he plans to retire in 2007. Upon his retirement, Brown will be succeeded by Mike Thaman, who currently serves as chairman of the Board and chief financial officer. A search for Thaman's successor as CFO is underway. In his new role, Thaman will retain the title and responsibilities of chairman of the Board.

2007 – April 24: Solidifying one of the most successful and long-standing corporate brand initiatives in entertainment licensing history, MGM Consumer Products announced the renewal and extension of its Pink Panther character license agreement with Owens Corning. The global licensing deal will extend for an additional 15-year term and is exclusive to the categories of building materials; home and commercial building construction; improvement and repair product and service; fiberglass and industrial materials; and thermal and acoustical commercial industrial materials.

2007 – April 26: Harold Boeschstein, Owens Corning chairman and chief executive officer from 1938 to 1967, was inducted into the U.S. Business Hall of Fame.

2007 – June 28: Owens Corning introduced a Commercial Energy Calculator for metal building owners, the company's third energy calculator, the others being for residential construction and ducts. The calculators help builders and owners reduce energy costs, decrease payback times and understand tax deduction qualifications under the U.S. Energy Policy Act of 2005.

2007 – July 17: To address regulatory concerns associated with the proposed formation of a joint venture between Saint-Gobain's reinforcement and composites business and the company's reinforcements business, Owens Corning said it will divest its facilities in Battice, Belgium; Birkeland, Norway; and Huntingdon, Pa. The companies also announced they are in active discussions regarding the potential conversion of the proposed joint venture into an outright acquisition by Owens Corning.

2007 – July 23: Owens Corning opened a masonry products showroom in Paris, France. The showroom displays Owens Corning Cultured Stone® manufactured stone veneer products, as well as the Modulo® and ParMur™ brands of interior and exterior decorative wall claddings.

2007 – July 27: Owens Corning signed a definitive agreement to acquire Saint-Gobain's Reinforcement and Composites business. The acquired business includes 20 plants, including 12 glass fiber reinforcement plants, six fabrics plants and two plants that produce both reinforcements and fabrics. In 2006, the business had sales of approximately \$900 million, with about 4,500 employees.

2007 – August: Building Materials Asia Pacific received its first large order for FOAMULAR® Metric extruded foam insulation from RMZ Corp., a leading developer in South India that is expanding aggressively across the country.

2007 – August 23: Owens Corning formed a collaborative agreement with Anutone Acoustics, India's foremost acoustics technology company, to promote jointly-branded, architectural acoustic

solutions throughout the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries (SAARC) and the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

2007 – August 27: The Cultured Stone business announced that it has changed its name to Owens Corning Masonry Products. Under the new name, the business will avoid any perceived conflict between its various brands and the business unit name. In addition, the name will encompass new business and product ideas that could facilitate continued growth of the company.

2007 – August 31: The company announced the sale of the Siding Solutions Business to Saint-Gobain for \$371 million. The sale includes the company's Norandex/Reynolds distribution business with 153 U.S. distribution centers in 38 states. Also included were vinyl siding manufacturing facilities in Claremont, N.C.; Joplin, Mo.; and London, Ontario.

2007 – August 31: Owens Corning closed its facility in Riverside, Calif., that was part of the Fabwel business producing laminated fiber-reinforced plastic panels and doors for recreational vehicles.

2007 – September: Duncan Palmer joined the company as Chief Financial Officer (CFO). He succeeded CFO Mike Thaman, who is also Chairman of the Board and will become Chief Executive Officer (CEO) upon current CEO Dave Brown's retirement later in the year.

2007 – September 7: Owens Corning agreed to sell its continuous filament mat business in Huntingdon, Pa., as well as related marble production assets in Anderson, S.C., to AGY, a leading global producer of fiberglass yarns and high-strength fiberglass reinforcements.

2007 – September 17: Owens Corning announced the sale of its Fabwel unit in two transactions. Its composite panel business was sold to Crane Composites and included a manufacturing facility in Goshen, Ind., and a new-business development center in Elkhart, Ind. The metals fabrication, fiberglass-reinforced plastic lamination and Midwest recreational vehicle door business was sold to

Euramax International Inc., including facilities in Nappanee and Bourbon, Ind.

2007 – September 25: Owens Corning won a contract to provide 5,000 cubic meters of FOAMULAR® XPS foam insulation for the main stadium for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, China. Both the opening and closing ceremonies will be held in National Stadium, also known as the “Bird's Nest.”

2007 – September 28: Owens Corning announced a \$45 million capital investment to improve Factory D at the composites plant in Anderson, S.C. Factory D produces dry-use chopped strand (DUCS) and the project will expand the facility so it can increase DUCS production. The plant will invest in new equipment, including a furnace structure, oxygen-firing system, improved computer control equipment, and upgraded safety and oven equipment.

2007 – October 10: manufacturing facilities in Linnton, Ore., and Brookville, Ind., were recognized as national leaders in worksite safety by being accepted into the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety & Health Administration's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). While there are millions of work sites in the U. S., fewer than 1,800 have been accepted into VPP. The Linnton plant is the only asphalt manufacturing facility in the U. S. to achieve VPP Star status and only the 16th in Oregon.

2007 – October 15: Owens Corning launched a fall promotional campaign for insulation that urged home owners to look in their attics. Chances are they need more insulation. The ads explain how most homes need at least 15½ inches of insulation. “If you can see the wooden beams or joists in your attic, you need more insulation.” An estimated 60 million homes in the U. S. are under-insulated.

2007 – October 31: Owens Corning completed the acquisition of Saint-Gobain's Reinforcements and Composite Fabrics businesses. The expanded Owens Corning Composite Solutions Business now has 42 production facilities in 16 countries.

2007 – November 7: Owens Corning Masonry

Products announced plans to close its Cultured Stone® manufactured stone veneer plant in Navarre, Ohio.

2007 – November 15: Owens Corning introduced the industry's first paper-free all service jacket for fiberglass pipe insulation with the launch of Evolution™ Paper-Free ASJ. The innovative product dramatically improves mold prevention in commercial structures by eliminating paper, which can be a food source for mold and mildew.

2007 – November 29: The Non-Woven Technologies business signed two agreements with Vitrolan Textilglas GmbH, a leading supplier of glass-based wall covering materials in Europe. One agreement calls for a long-term supply of special mineral-coated glass tissue for use as wall covering; the other is a joint development agreement for a new product based on glass veil.

2007 – December: The Owens Corning Roofing and Asphalt Business sold its asphalt processing facilities in Moorhead City, N.C. and Ennis, Texas.

2007 – December 6: Mike Thaman became the company's seventh chief executive officer as he assumed the primary executive responsibility for the company succeeding Dave Brown who retired as a director and officer of Owens Corning. Thaman holds the titles of chairman of the Board, president and CEO.

2008 – January: At the end of 2007, the Owens Corning recordable incidence rate (RIR) stood at 1.37 – which was below the company's target of 1.4. The rate was a 26-percent decrease from the 2006 RIR of 1.86. In addition, the 2007 year-end Safety Assessment for Effectiveness (SAFE) score was 64, surpassing the target of 54. The company's baseline SAFE score taken at the beginning of 2007 was 39.

2008 – January: Owens Corning received honors at the 2008 China Building Energy Efficiency Annual Forum, jointly sponsored by two divisions of the China Ministry of Construction. In addition, Owens Corning was

named to the China Building Energy Conservation Information Annual List.

2008 – January 23: Owens Corning became a Climate Leaders Partner with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), joining other companies committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

2008 – January 29: Lumbermen's named Owens Corning its 2007 Vendor of the Year for building products.

2008 – February 6: The non-woven technologies business became part of the OCV business family by changing its name to OCV™ Non-Woven Technologies. The business shares the same branding as OCV™ Reinforcements and OCV™ Technical Fabrics.

2008 – February 13: Owens Corning Masonry Products introduced ProStone™ manufactured stone veneer, a quality stone veneer option for use when affordability is a key consideration.

2008 – February 14: Owens Corning announced plans to discontinue operations at OCV™ Technical Fabrics facilities in New Braunfels, Texas, and Ridgeway, S.C. Many products will be transferred to the Technical Fabrics facilities in Brunswick, Maine, and Wichita Falls, Texas.

2008 – March 28: Owens Corning reported the development of new foam blowing agent technology that will result in a more than a 70 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and zero ozone depletion.

2008 – April 21: Owens Corning said it will further invest in the composite materials industry by expanding glass fiber reinforcement production capacity by about 40 percent at its Amarillo, Texas, facility in 2008. The expansion will increase the company's ability to meet market demand in North America for Advantex® single-end roving products.

2008 – April 23: Owens Corning made the FORTUNE 500 list for the 54th consecutive year in 2008. The annual list ranks companies based on revenue. In its May 5, 2008, edition, FORTUNE magazine lists Owens Corning at 431, compared with 355 in 2007.

2008 – April 30: U.S. builders voted and Owens Corning is their preferred brand. Builders said they use Owens Corning PINK Fiberglas™ insulation and Cultured Stone® veneers more than competitive products. U.S. builders also voted Owens Corning roofing products the most recognizable brand in the market. Results are from the 2008 brand study from the publishers of *Builder* magazine.

2008 – May 1: Implementing required European regulatory remedies, Owens Corning completed the sale of two composite manufacturing plants in Battice, Belgium, and Birkeland, Norway.

2008 – May 13: Owens Corning became a sponsor of LBM Journal's Certified Green Dealer program and renewed its sponsorship with Masco Home Services' Environments for Living Certified Green program.

2008 – May 15: Owens Corning was named a partner in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Green Power Partnership, a voluntary program that encourages organizations to buy green power as a way to reduce the environmental impact of purchased electricity. To qualify, Owens Corning purchased 25,000 MWh of renewable energy credits that are 100 percent wind generated to offset the electricity consumption of the company's foam insulation plant in Gresham, Ore.

2008 – June 4: Owens Corning announced receipt a grant from Mexico's National Counsel of Science and Technology to continue to innovate new ways to insulate concrete housing structures. The grant was one of 15 awarded in a program to help Mexico remain competitive through innovation.

2008 – June 10: Owens Corning introduced new accessories within its roofing system. Roofing Essentials™ accessories include:

- RapidFlow™ gutter drainage protection
- WeatherLock® Flex underlayment
- Fiberglas™ reinforced felt underlayment
- A reengineered WeatherLock® G

granulated self-sealing ice and water barrier

2008 – June 25: Owens Corning Masonry Products, LLC introduced Del Mare Ledgestone™, Ancient Villa Ledgestone™ and Aged Tumbled™ textures to the Cultured Stone® product line, expanding the brand's offering to more than 25 distinct textures.

2008 – June 25: The GREENGUARD Environmental Institute announced that Owens Corning Masonry Products is the first manufactured stone veneer maker to qualify for its GREENGUARD Indoor Air Quality Certified® and the even more stringent GREENGUARD Children & Schools<sup>SM</sup> product emission standards. The certifications are for the entire line of Cultured Stone® and ProStone™ veneer products.

2008 – June 26: Owens Corning announced that it has begun to systematically measure and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from its vehicle fleet. The company said it joined the PHH GreenFleet program developed by PHH Arval and Environmental Defense Fund in an effort to reduce fuel consumption and operating costs, improve efficiency and reduce emissions from vehicle fleets used by its North American sales force.

2008 – June 30: Owens Corning released its 2007 Sustainability Report highlighting the company's commitment to operating its business with three balanced outcomes of economic growth, environmental stewardship and social progress.

2008 – July 7: Owens Corning said it entered into an agreement with Sun Edison LLC to provide solar-generated energy through the installation and operation of a 206 kilowatt solar photovoltaic (PV) system on the roof of its Gresham, Ore. facility. The facility's solar PV system is scheduled to be installed and operating by the fourth quarter of 2008.

2008 – July 8: Owens Corning said the company has made significant progress throughout its history in dramatically improving the energy and material efficiency of the production of glass fiber products. Today, Owens Corning uses only 9 percent of the energy needed 50 years ago to melt glass for its insulation and glass reinforcement products.

2008 – July 15: The Mexico City, Mexico, OCV™ Reinforcements plant produced its first pallet of ShieldStrand™ direct roving made with high-performance glass. The product was ready only 11 days after the plant installed its first bushing for the new glass. The Mexico City plant converted from Advantex® glass to high-performance glass.

2008 – July 29: Owens Corning announced plans to more than double production capacity at its glass fiber composites facility in Gous-Khrustalny, Russia. Owens Corning acquired the facility as part of its 2007 acquisition of Saint-Gobain's composites businesses.

2008 – August 4: Chairman and CEO Mike Thaman announced that Karel Czanderna will join Owens Corning as the company's new group president of building materials. Czanderna will be responsible for the building materials group, which includes the company's insulation, roofing and asphalt, masonry products and construction services businesses.

2008 – August 6: Owens Corning Masonry Products (OCMP) business announced the acquisition of Derwent Stone, a manufactured stone veneer (MSV) company located near Newcastle, England. The transaction gives OCMP manufacturing capacity in the United Kingdom and a distribution agreement in Ireland and the United Kingdom with Fernhill Stone, the largest distributor of MSV in Ireland.

2008 – September 11: Owens Corning launched a full set of business solutions to help its building materials customers enter an emerging and growing market category – re-insulation. The solutions are designed to enable channel partners to expand into re-insulation and/or accelerate their current re-insulation businesses. The solutions include products, marketing and sales tools, and the Owens Corning AttiCat® Expanding Blown-In PINK Fiberglas™ Insulation product and portable machine.

2008 – October 9: Leveraging the attention-getting power of its spokes-cat The Pink

Panther™, Owens Corning focused national attention on the amount of energy used to heat and cool buildings. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, 40 percent of U.S. energy is used by buildings, yet most Americans believe transportation and industry are the largest offenders.

2008 – October 14: Owens Corning announced that it will reduce its total U.S. greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent per unit of production from 2006 to 2012. The company has committed to this new goal as part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Climate Leaders voluntary program.

2008 – October 21: Molded Fiber Glass Companies (MFG) named Owens Corning its Supplier of the Year.

2008 – October 31: Owens Corning celebrated its 70th anniversary. Official paperwork establishing the company was signed on Oct. 31, 1938.

2008 – November 18: The company announced it has increased the certified recycled content in its PINK Fiberglas™ insulation to a minimum of 40 percent. At this level of recycled content, the amount of waste glass diverted from landfills could form a two-lane glass highway that extends 1.3 times around the world, based on the quantity of Fiberglas insulation produced in 2007. The certification, supplied by third-party certifier Scientific Certification Systems, reflects a 5 percent increase over its prior level and maintains the product line's status as the fiberglass insulation with the highest level of certified recycled content in North America.

2008 – November 25: Owens Corning announced that it was named Vendor of the Year by 84 Lumber, one of the nation's leading suppliers of building materials to professional builders. This is the fifth time Owens Corning has been named Vendor of the Year by 84 Lumber.

2008 – December 2: The company announced that it was named both the 2008 Overall Supplier of the Year and Building Products Supplier of the Year by Lowe's. Owens Corning was selected Overall Supplier of the Year for the first time and for the Building Products category a third time.

2008 – December 15: Owens Corning partnered with T. Boone Pickens by endorsing the Pickens Plan to advance energy independence and energy efficiency in homes and buildings. The Pickens Plan calls for reducing United States dependence on foreign oil through investment in domestic renewable resources, such as wind and solar, and the use of natural gas as a transportation fuel. For the first time, the Plan now also calls for increased energy efficiency in homes and buildings.

2008 – December 18: The company announced the formation of a strategic alliance to help communities reduce energy use by up to 50 percent and CO2 emissions by up to 80 percent versus standard developments. The Alliance, which is focused on developments, campuses and entire communities, includes Owens Corning, MVV decon GmbH, an international consulting subsidiary of Mannheim, Germany-based MVV Energiedienstleistungen GmbH, and Garforth International LLC, a Toledo and Brussels, Belgium-based provider of energy productivity solutions.

2009 – January 22: Owens Corning introduced a line of new cool roof shingles that help reduce roof temperatures, lower energy bills and reduce wear and tear on air conditioners. The shingles are part of the Duration® series with SureNail® technology.

2009 – February 9: Lumbermen's gave Owens Corning its 2008 Innovation Leader Award for the company's AttiCat® blown-in insulation system.

2009 – March 5: Owens Corning introduced TruLo® Max Lo Odor, Low-Fuming asphalt, the first-ever asphalt product for built-up roofing systems to combine fume suppression at the kettle with low odor on the roof. *TruLo* Max asphalt traps 90 percent of the fumes at the kettle and reduces 55 percent more odor-causing compounds on application.

2009 – March 24: Owens Corning announced the development of AdVeil™ non-woven glass veil incorporating a technology with benefits for the cushion vinyl flooring industry. *AdVeil*

glass veil is pre-filled with a proprietary inorganic formulation that reduces plastisol use up to 30 percent compared to conventional glass veil.

2009 – March 24: A window lineal application combining Twintex® co-mingled glass fiber and polymer reinforcements with polyvinylchloride (PVC) that eliminated steel inserts and improved energy efficiency, received one of the industry's highest awards at JEC Composites in Paris, the world's largest exhibition for composite materials.

2009 – April 20: Owens Corning made the *Fortune* 500 list for the 55th consecutive year in 2009. The annual list ranks companies based on revenue. *Fortune* magazine listed Owens Corning at 422, compared with 431 in 2008.

2009 – May 6: Owens Corning became the first insulation and masonry veneer manufacturer to have products approved under the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Research Center Green Approved Products seal of approval. The mark documents that a building product contributes to specific green practices for National Green Building Certification.

2009 – May 7: Two employee teams won the Board of Directors' Cup for projects that best exhibit the company's purpose of Delivering Solutions, Transforming Markets and Enhancing Lives. The Uninterrupted Type 30® Supply Team for OCV™ Reinforcements in India was awarded the cup earlier in the year, and the second award went to the Project Prince Team for its work at redesigning shingles.

2009 – May 13: Owens Corning said its fiberglass and foam insulating products were used in constructing four buildings for the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai, China.

2009 – May 28: Owens Corning announced the installation of North America's largest SolarWall® system of 2008 at the company's Toronto-area insulation manufacturing facility. The use of *SolarWall* technology demonstrates the company's commitment to sustainability and renewable energy, and a strong sense of environmental stewardship.

2009 – June 23: Owens Corning announced that it had licensed its Twintex® reinforcement

technology to Fiber Glass Industries, Inc., Amsterdam, N.Y.

2009 – July 7: Owens Corning said the company is supporting its wind blade fabrication customers in Asia by expanding capacity to produce technical fabrics at its manufacturing facilities in Chanzhou and Doudian, China and Talaja, India. The investment adds about one-third more knitting capacity to the three plants' existing fabrics operations. The expansion was expected to be completed during the third quarter.

2009 – July 15: Owens Corning said it had started manufacturing zero ozone-depleting FOAMULAR® Extruded Polystyrene (XPS) rigid foam insulation. The new blowing agent technology developed by Owens Corning meets the requirements of the Montreal Protocol that calls for the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) 142b by 2010. The company's new plant in Gresham, Ore., is the first facility in the Western U.S. to meet requirements of the protocol. The company also said it converted its Rockford, Ill., insulation plant to the new blowing agent.

2009 – July 30: Owens Corning held a media launch for EnergyComplete™ with Flexible Seal Technology, a whole home insulation and air sealing system. Installed in two parts, the *EnergyComplete* system uses a new foam-based sealant to reduce air leakage, addressing a major source of energy loss, and proven PINK FIBERGLAS™ insulation to deliver exceptional thermal performance. The system was introduced to customers and the industry two months earlier after 18 months of product and field developments.

2009 – October 5: Owens Corning told high-performance reinforcement customers it is back in the S-glass business with breakthrough technology that allows large-scale availability. The company said melting and fiberizing innovations enable production of quantities that can help transform S-glass reinforcements from a niche market to broad-scale use. The new product is available for two key end-use markets – ShieldStrand® S for ballistics and XStrand® S for industrial use. Owens Corning developed S-glass in the

early 1960s for filament-wound rocket motor casings. The trademark, technology and equipment for making the original S-glass fibers were spun off with the company's glass fiber yarns business in 1998.

2009 – October 5: Owens Corning said it expanded its relationship with The Home Depot®, the world's largest home improvement retailer, through a new strategic insulation partnership. Starting in January 2010, Owens Corning PINK Fiberglas™ insulation will be sold in more than 2,200 of The Home Depot's stores across North America.

2009 – October 6: Owens Corning introduced Innovision™ fiberglass windows developed to meet the demands of extreme environments. Innovision windows feature the first fully bonded frame and sash made without mechanical fasteners. A high-impact structural mull adhesive is injected into the frame and sash corners to create a permanent, air- and water-tight joint for long term stability and reliable performance.

2009 – October 15: Owens Corning and Ripple Glass, LLC, announced a strategic alliance to help reduce the amount of glass sent to landfills in the Kansas City area. In what is believed to be America's first self-contained metropolitan recycling system, residents will be able to drop off jars and bottles at one of 60 locations around the city. Ripple will collect, sort and crush the glass, then ship it to the local Owens Corning plant to be melted and spun into fiberglass insulation.

2009 – October 21: Owens Corning ranked 56th in *Newsweek* magazine's first-ever "Green Rankings," which examine and rate America's 500 largest publicly traded companies on environmental footprint, policies and practices. Owens Corning scored 80.66 out of a possible 100 and ranked fourth in the General Industrials sector.

2009 – October 22: The Gresham, Ore. plant received Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) Gold certification for new construction from the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC). The plant, which manufactures FOAMULAR® extruded polystyrene foam insulation, is the only LEED Gold-certified insulation facility in the U.S. and one of

approximately 203 industrial facilities in the U.S. that have been awarded LEED certification. LEED is a green building certification program recognizing superior achievement in design, construction and operation.

2009 – October 30: The 100 shares of Owens Corning stock that eligible employees received in celebration of the company's emergence from Chapter 11 in 2006 – the Bright Future stock award – vested, giving employees control over their shares. The value (trading price) of the shares at the close of trading on the vest date was \$22.11. Award shares were sold on behalf of most participants in Brazil, China, Korea and Mexico. Others could sell or keep their shares as a part of their investments.

2009 – November 3: The Owens Corning Roofing business announced a program that will simplify recycling asphalt shingles for its Preferred Roofing Contractors. The company is the first roofing manufacturer to connect contractors with convenient recycling facilities through a national strategic alliance. Based on a pilot conducted in Indiana, Owens Corning said it will roll out the program nationally, starting in the Midwest. In addition to keeping shingle waste out of landfills, contractors who recycle shingle tear-offs benefit by promoting the sustainable practice to homeowners.

2009 – November 9: Owens Corning and solar services provider SunEdison announced the activation of a 440 kilowatt (kW) photovoltaic (PV) solar system at the Owens Corning facility in Kearny, N.J. Under a long-term solar power services agreement (SPSA), Owens Corning will use a PV solar system at Kearny that is financed, constructed and maintained by SunEdison. The system will produce more than 522,000 kilowatt hours (kWh) of solar energy in the first year of operation alone. Over 20 years, the system will produce more than 9.5 million kWh, enough energy to power 893 average U.S. homes for a year, according to SunEdison projections.

2009 – November 11: Owens Corning announced significant advancements in the

use of recycled content. Owens Corning Fiberglas® insulation products have the highest certified recycled content for fiberglass insulation in North America. With an additional 10 percent recycled content, Owens Corning residential and commercial insulation products in North America now are made with at least half recycled glass content (minimum 50 percent). In addition to keeping glass out of landfills, using recycled content also helps reduce the company's energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as melting recycled glass requires significantly less energy. Additionally, the company's Cultured Stone® and ProStone® brands are the first manufactured stone veneer products to receive third-party validation for recycled content. UL Environment Inc., a subsidiary of Underwriters Laboratories, provided the third-party testing and validation for a minimum 35 percent recycled content.

2009 – December 9: Owens Corning announced the addition of glass fiber knitting equipment at its facility in Rio Claro, northwest of Sao Paulo in Brazil, doubling its capacity for making fiberglass technical fabrics. The addition is the third expansion of capacity since the plant was established three years ago. A portion of the new capacity began production in September; the balance was installed by year end. Demand for fiberglass fabrics is growing in Brazil, driven by wind blade fabricators based in the region.

2009 – December 15: Chairman and CEO Mike Thaman met with U.S. President Barack Obama and four members of the labor and business communities in a roundtable discussion to talk about job creation and energy efficiency. The meeting was held at The Home Depot store in Alexandria, Va. In a statement after the meeting, President Obama called on Congress to establish incentives for Americans to make energy efficiency investments in their homes, helping the U.S. turn the corner on energy efficiency while putting people to work.

2010 – January 19: Owens Corning launched the Duration® Series Shingles Designer Colors Collection, a line of roofing shingles featuring vibrant color combinations that help home and building owners make a colorful statement. The Designer Colors Collection offers seven colors modeled after those found in life and are meant to evoke feelings that match their names – from

Summer Harvest and Pacific Wave to Merlot.

2010 – February: The Hajj Terminal at King Abdul Aziz International Airport, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, received the American Institute of Architects' Twenty-Five Year Award for designs that stand the test of time for a quarter-century. Designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the facility includes 210 fiberglass-fabric tent structures that cover 2.8 million square feet and serve millions of pilgrims journeying to the holy city of Mecca. Owens Corning produced the glass fibers and installed the fabric in 1985.

2010 – February 2: Owens Corning introduced the OptiLiner™ banded liner system designed to provide advanced energy efficiency for metal buildings. Combining thermal insulation with a banded liner that seals roof and wall cavities, the new OptiLiner™ system creates a vapor retarder with condensation control that improves the functionality and energy performance of the building envelope.

2010 – February 10: Owens Corning introduced OptiFlow™ wet-use chopped strand reinforcements that help improve productivity in higher-flow-rate gypsum processes. OptiFlow™ fibers are designed to reduce feeding flow variation up to 50 percent compared with earlier product generations. They help reduce clumps and assist in improving production rates with new technology that helps manage fiber forming, moisture and fuzz.

2010 – February 10: Owens Corning announced that its glass fiber veils for carpet, ceilings and flooring are the first in the glass non-woven industry to be GREENGUARD Indoor Air Quality Certified®. The products were also certified for the more stringent GREENGUARD Children & Schools<sup>SM</sup> product emissions standard. The qualifications joined certifications of a wide variety of Owens Corning products and showcased the company's continued commitment to sustainable industry leadership.

2010 – March 3: Owens Corning announced its support of U.S. President Obama's \$6 billion HOMESTAR program that promotes

the creation of tens of thousands of U.S. jobs and encourages consumers to make energy-saving home improvements, including sealing and insulating.

2010 – March 15: Owens Corning ranked 94th in *Corporate Responsibility* magazine's 11th annual list of "100 Best Corporate Citizens," which is known as the world's top corporate responsibility ranking based on public information. Owens Corning achieved the top 100 from among 1,000 of the world's largest companies.

2010 – April 14: Owens Corning reported a study that showed how the company's boron-free Advantex® E-CR glass fiber outperforms standard E-glass reinforcements in stressed laminates in a corrosive environment. The study combined corrosion and stress testing and examined the composite laminates using SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) and EDX (Energy Dispersive X-ray) spectroscopy. Advantex® glass fibers demonstrated superior corrosion resistance compared to E-glass in composite structures exposed to a solution of 10 percent sulfuric acid.

2010 – April 14: Owens Corning said it is establishing an excellence center for technical fabrics in Zele, Belgium. The facility will have both pilot- and full-scale state-of-the-art production equipment for developing, testing and evaluating new fabric technologies before production and use by customers. In addition to equipment for weaving, stitching and assembling multi-axial fabrics, the center will have a laboratory for testing new fabric technologies in infusion molding and other closed-mold processes.

2010 – April 14: Owens Corning launched a global competition to find new applications for composite materials. The Composite App Challenge offered \$250,000 in development grants and cash to draw entrants in four categories to help resolve some of society's pressing issues – Infrastructure Durability, Fuel Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Protection from Harm.

2010 – April 16: In the 2010 Hanley-Wood Brand Use Study, U.S. builders again ranked Owens Corning number one in insulation, manufactured stone, and roofing ridge vent systems across all four areas of evaluation – most recognized, used

in the past two years, most often used and quality. For the past 16 years, builders have selected Fiberglas™ insulation as the insulation they prefer and use most. For the eleventh year in a row, builders chose Cultured Stone® as the manufactured stone veneer most recognized and most used, and use it more often than the next two brands combined. Owens Corning ridge vent products swept first place in all four areas of evaluation for the last four years.

2010 – April 20: Owens Corning introduced Versetta Stone™ panelized stone veneer, a non-structural, masonry wall cladding that installs with the ease of a siding product. The fastening system enables quick installation with a nail gun or screws, eliminating the need for mortar.

2010 – May 18: Owens Corning launched FliteStrand® S reinforcements, an addition to its high-performance glass family. The launch also marked the company's return to the aerospace market. Owens Corning divested the S-2 glass business 12 years earlier but returned in October 2009 with new direct-melt technology and S-glass products targeted for defense and industrial market applications.

2010 – June 2: Applied NanoStructured Solutions LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation signed a joint development agreement with Owens Corning to support the commercialization of carbon-enhanced reinforcements. The companies plan to combine the carbon infusion technology of ANS with Owens Corning reinforcement expertise to create a family of next-generation composite materials. The companies expect the carbon-enhanced reinforcements to provide mechanical properties with customizable electrical and thermal conductivity.

2010 – June: America's largest distributor of building products, BlueLinx, gave Owens Corning its Partnership of the Year Award for its loyalty and its work to create a strong link between the two companies.

2010 – June: The largest independent insulation contracting organization in the U.S.,

Insulate America, voted Owens Corning its Supplier of the Year for 2009.

2010 – July: Owens Corning broke ground to expand its reinforcement plant in Gous-Khroustalny, Russia. Doubling production capacity will help meet the region's growing demand for glass fiber composites.

2010 – July: The second largest privately held for-profit, U.S. homebuilder, David Weekley Homes, gave Owens Corning an "A" rating for quality and its "Partners of Choice Award."

2010 – September: Owens Corning received a 100 percent score on the 2011 Corporate Equality Index (CEI). The Human Rights Campaign Foundation's ninth annual CEI shows 338 businesses achieved the top rating of 100 percent this year. Owens Corning has earned the highest mark every year since 2004. The average rating for Fortune 500 companies is 85 percent.

2010 – September 9: Owens Corning was added to the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index for its sustainability initiatives. Inclusion means the company ranks in the top 10 percent of the biggest 2,500 companies worldwide based on long-term economic, environmental and social criteria.

2010 – September 13: Owens Corning announced a decision to divest its fiberglass reinforcement plant in Capivari, Brazil. The company determined that divestiture will facilitate long term planning given the uncertainty of negotiations with the Brazilian competition authority. The plant was part of the 2007 acquisition of the Saint-Gobain reinforcements and composite fabrics businesses.

2010 – October: The largest home improvement retailer in the North America, the Home Depot, named Owens Corning its Supplier of the Year for building materials, the company's highest supplier honor.

2010 – October: *Newsweek* magazine named Owens Corning one of the greenest companies in America. The company placed 57th among the 500 largest publicly traded companies in America in the magazine's 2010 Green Ranking.

2010 – October 13: Due to weakness in demand, Owens Corning curtailed production at insulation plants in Eloy, Ariz., and Salt Lake City, Utah. The Salt Lake City plant curtailment was immediate and affected 20 employees. Eloy employed 43 and shut down Dec. 1. Salt Lake City made loosefill insulation while Eloy made batt insulation.

2010 – October 27: Owens Corning said continued strong cash generation allowed the company to repurchase 3.7 million shares of stock in the third quarter of 2010.

2010 – December 20: Owens Corning announced definitive plans to sell its North American masonry products business to Boral Industries. The divestiture takes place in two stages: Owens Corning will sell a 50 percent stake the business to Boral, who will assume operational control on Jan. 1, 2011. The business will be operated jointly until 2014, at which time Owens Corning will sell its remaining 50 percent. All employees in Napa, Calif.; Chester, S.C.; and Toledo, Granville and Wooster, Ohio, who were employed by the masonry products business, became Boral employees at the beginning of 2011.

2011 – January 12: Owens Corning launched its EcoTouch™ PINK™ FIBERGLAS™ Insulation platform with PureFiber™ Technology. The platform's features include:

- Natural materials and a formaldehyde-free formulation
- GREENGUARD Children & Schools<sup>SM</sup> certification and verified to be formaldehyde free, meeting stringent standards for indoor air quality
- A minimum of 30 percent post-consumer recycled content and 50 percent total recycled content – the highest certified percentage in the fiberglass insulation industry

Other green building certifications include the Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGY STAR®, the National Association of Home Builders' National Green Building Standard and the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®).

2011 – February 16: Owens Corning said its

recordable injury rate improved 23 percent in 2010, marking the ninth consecutive year of safety improvement. During that period the company reduced injuries more than 90 percent.

2011 – February 23: Owens Corning said it reached a definitive agreement to sell its glass fiber reinforcement plant in Capivari, Brazil, to Chongqing Polycomp International Corporation. The transaction was expected to close in the second quarter of 2011.

2011 – March: For the second consecutive year, Owens Corning was named to the Corporate Responsibility Magazine list of "100 Best Corporate Citizens™." The company's ranking of 68th moved it up 26 positions from 2010. The list is recognized as the world's leading corporate responsibility ranking based on public information.

2011 – March 9: Owens Corning held an opening ceremony for its new plant at Hangzhou, China. Reinforcement production, which started in December 2010, augments output from an existing facility nearby. The new plant is the company's eighth composite production site in Asia.

2011 – March 14: Owens Corning announced the availability of the first-ever chemical resistance guide for glass fibers to help engineers select the optimum reinforcements for fiberglass-reinforced polymer (FRP) applications in corrosive environments. The guide contains test results, specifications and information about industry standards for glass fiber compositions used in FRP.

2011 – March 22: Owens Corning announced plans to more than double capacity at its glass fiber reinforcement facility in Tlaxcala, Mexico. The additional capacity was expected to be operating in early 2012. The expansion supports increasing global demand for glass reinforcements and is the fourth increase announced by the Composite business in recent months. Increases were also announced in Yuhang, China; Gous-Khroustalny, Russia; and Besana, Italy.

2011 – March 29: During JEC Composites in Paris, the world's largest composites show, Owens Corning demonstrated its commitment to

innovation by launching several new products:

- Non-woven glass fiber veil improving performance of flooded lead-acid batteries in stop-start engines
- SE1550, a single-end Type 30® roving for fabrics and pre-pregs that is compatible with all major thermoset resin systems and weaving processes
- HiLight™ multi-end roving for translucent panel applications
- XStrand® H high-performance reinforcement for long-span pultrusion
- HydroStrand™ high-performance glass fiber for composites in high-temperature fluid applications
- Two new grades of short glass fiber reinforcements for polypropylene (PP) in automotive applications

2011 – April 14: The Owens Corning global headquarters building in Toledo, Ohio, became the third existing building in Ohio to earn gold certification under the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design (LEED®) Existing Building (EB) program. To achieve the award, the building's design and operation met stringent standards as an energy-efficient, environmentally responsible and healthy place to live and work. The building earned silver certification under LEED-EB in 2007.

2011 – May 2: At a conference in Berlin, Owens Corning introduced Ultrapipe™ fabrics, a new family of products can improve the performance of glass-based cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) relining solutions. The proprietary construction of Ultrapipe fabrics allow superior impregnation, enhanced ultraviolet (UV) curing compared to existing CIPP fabrics and higher laminate mechanical performance.

2011 – May 6: Owens Corning made the Fortune 500 list for the 57th consecutive year. The annual list ranks companies based on revenue. Fortune magazine listed Owens Corning at 448 with \$4.9 billion in revenue, compared with 432 in 2010.

2011 – May 16: Owens Corning announced it is producing preformed acoustic inserts for

automotive mufflers at its glass reinforcements plant in Amarillo, Texas. The preforms are part of the company's proprietary Silentex® noise control solutions produced using its patented Advantex® glass. The preformed inserts are easy to use, offer outstanding noise reduction and can withstand the increasing temperatures of low-emission exhaust systems.

2011 – June: For decades, Owens Corning scientists led the research investigating the safety of the glass fibers used in insulation. As a result, 10 years ago glass fibers were removed from one international list of possible carcinogens. Since then, an Owens Corning team worked to achieve the same result on the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) list. Finally, this month, NTP removed a specific glass fiber – the kind Owens Corning uses in its insulation – from its list of possible carcinogens. The impact of the NTP decision is that Owens Corning insulation products no longer have to carry a label warning of potential cancer-causing effects under the Federal Hazard Communications law.

2011 – June 29: Owens Corning released its fifth annual Sustainability Report, outlining the company's environmental footprint reduction performance relative to seven key aspects of resource consumption, waste and air emissions. The company said it met three of its seven goals already and was confident that six of the goals will be achieved by 2012. The seventh goal, involving volatile organic compounds, generated a 14 percent improvement since 2002 and had already begun to benefit from the company's recent conversion to EcoTouch™ insulation. The company also announced new 2020 goals targeting reductions in energy, greenhouse gas, water, toxic air emissions, particulate matter, and waste-to-landfill measures, as well as supplier sustainability and life-cycle assessments.

2011 – July 12: The Indo-American Chamber of Commerce (IACC) honored Owens Corning India as the best U.S. company operating in India for the manufacturing sector. The award was based on the company's human capital management, corporate social responsibility and overall contribution to Indo-U.S. business.

2011 – July 22: *Professional Builder* and *Professional Remodeler* magazines named

Owens Corning EcoTouch™ insulation and Deck Defense® roofing underlayment to its annual 101 Best New Products list.

2011 – August 2: Owens Corning reported the acquisition of FiberTEK Insulation LLC and FiberTEK Insulation West LLC. The acquisitions include manufacturing plants in Lakeland, Fla., and Nephi, Utah, and expand the company's loosefill insulation capacity while strengthening its ability to serve the North American market.

2011 – September 6: Owens Corning announced plans to open a China Composites Center in Shanghai in early 2012. The center will focus on customer activities including prototyping, testing, designing and developing new solutions, particularly in renewable energy, residential and commercial building and vehicle components. The team will be part of a global network including innovation sites in Granville, Ohio; Chambéry, France; Zele, Belgium; Apeldoorn, Netherlands; and Ibaraki, Japan. The facility in Shanghai will help ensure deep understanding of local needs and trends.

2011 – September 9: Owens Corning said it teamed up with vendor DuPont to create a SAFER barrier around auto racetracks. In SAFER (steel and foam energy reduction) barriers, Owens Corning Hydrovac® technology combines with a DuPont Formacel® foam expansion agent to create a foam that absorbs energy during impact. The Hydrovac process is used for making Owens Corning FOAMULAR® extruded polystyrene insulation. In March, the Midwest Roadside Safety Facility at the University of Nebraska completed testing to certify the use of FOAMULAR® insulation with the DuPont expansion agent on all NASCAR and IRL (Indy Racing League) tracks. As racetracks refresh existing barriers or add new ones, they are expected to use FOAMULAR® insulation.

2011 – September 29: The Science and Technology Center in Granville, Ohio, celebrated its 50th anniversary. Employees and retirees reflected on the can-do spirit of innovation that began with the first pioneering

lab on the site.

2011 – October 5: EcoTouch™ insulation became the first fiberglass insulation certified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as a biobased product. The certification is part of a new labeling initiative to identify products with ingredients made from renewable plant materials.

2011 – October 7: Owens Corning received two distinct honors from The Home Depot (THD) during THD's annual supplier meeting: Owens Corning was the only company named Environmental Partner of the Year and Marketing Innovation Partner of the Year.

2011 – December 8: Owens Corning said it again received a perfect score of 100 percent on the 2012 Corporate Equality Index (CEI). The company has achieved a 100 percent CEI rating every year since 2004. The CEI is published by the Human Rights Campaign (HRC) Foundation, a civil rights organization working to achieve lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) equality. The 2012 CEI rated 850 companies on a scale of 0 to 100 percent relative to 40 specific policies and practices. Owens Corning was one of 190 companies to achieve a perfect score.

2012 – January 31: Owens Corning said its roofing business will work in partnership with Solixel to develop and commercialize reliable, high-performance, affordable and sustainable solar roofing solutions. The two companies received a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy for projects to help shape the next generation of solar energy. The grant made it possible to use Solixel's technology to create solar roofing that is beautiful and easy to install. In addition, Owens Corning said it recently acquired technology and intellectual property from a Fortune 500 company that will speed up delivery of an initial solar roofing product.

2012 – February 1: Owens Corning launched a next generation of Duration® shingles. Called TruDefinition® Duration® Series Shingles, the new line features a woven, engineered-fabric strip that reinforces the nailing zone, resulting in a tough, thick fastening area. Other features include a highly visible nailing zone for fast, easy installation, shingles that lay flat on a roof, higher-contrast color blends and two new colors.

2012 – February 7: Owens Corning said it was honored in two categories during the TechColumbus 2011 Innovation Awards ceremony. The company won the Green Innovation Award for the Foamular® blowing agent conversion, and EcoTouch™ insulation won for Outstanding Product in a company with more than 250 employees.

2012 – February 8: Owens Corning announced the first-ever lifetime guarantee program for an insulating and air-sealing system. The EnergyComplete™ System Performance Guarantee assures that Owens Corning's EnergyComplete products will continue to perform, maintaining their sealing durability and thermal performance properties, for the life of the home.

2012 – March 27: Owens Corning launched FoodContact™ glass fiber for reinforced plastic. The new product helps manufacturers of kitchen appliances and food-processing equipment comply with upcoming European regulations for materials that will come into contact with food and drinking water.

2012 – April 23: Owens Corning said it had been recognized by Maplecroft Climate Innovation Indexes as a leader in the innovation of clean-tech solutions and new products, the mitigation of climate change related risks and the management of carbon emissions. The rating of the 360 largest U.S.-based companies ranks Owens Corning 80th among the top 100 companies with a market capitalization of more than \$1 billion.

2012 – May 7: Owens Corning made the *Fortune* 500 list for the 58th consecutive year in 2011. The annual list ranks the largest companies in the U.S. based on revenue. *Fortune* magazine listed Owens Corning at 454 with \$5.3 billion in revenue, compared with 448 in 2011. The company has been in the list every year since *Fortune* started it.

2012 – May 17: Owens Corning said it launched the Architectural Information Center, an online portal for architects and building material specifiers. Available at [OCBuildingSpec.com](http://OCBuildingSpec.com), the Web-based

resource provides commercial building industry professionals with immediate access to product literature and case studies, guide specifications, online American Institute of Architects (AIA) and Continued Education System (CES) training courses and more.

2012 – May 31: Owens Corning said it will donate up to \$1 million in cash and gifts-in-kind to Habitat for Humanity International over three years to support house construction and revitalization projects nationwide. The Owens Corning Foundation donated \$200,000 for 2012 and pledged \$200,000 per year for 2013 and 2014. Owens Corning anticipates gift-in-kind donations of \$400,000 over the same three-year period, providing fiberglass insulation, roofing materials and other products to support Habitat's affordable housing projects.

2012 – July 5: Owens Corning said it acquired joint venture partner Northern Elastomeric Inc. The company and NEI have been part of a joint venture since 1999 making self-adhered roofing and specialty underlayments, flooring materials and tapes used in roofing and gutter applications. It currently makes WeatherLock® waterproofing underlayment for Owens Corning's roofing business.

2012 – June 26: Owens Corning released its sixth annual Sustainability Report, highlighted by year-over-year intensity reductions in all environmental goals set and an impressive list of innovation-driven achievements. Among the key accomplishments highlighted in the report is a reduction in waste-to-landfill intensity by 22 percent in 2011, representing an absolute reduction of more than 37,000 metric tons. Owens Corning also reduced its toxic air emissions intensity by 37 percent last year for an absolute reduction of 236 metric tons.

2012 – August 3: Owens Corning announced the sale of its VersaMat® polyester mat business based in Louisville, Ky., to Indratech Performance Fiber Systems. The company said the sale supports the Composite Solutions Business' strategy of focusing on glass-based composite applications.

2012 – September 4: Owens Corning announced that OptiSpray™ roving solutions are available

globally. Designed for spray-up applications including marine, sanitary, swimming pools and transportation, OptiSpray solutions provide optimum wetting for good surface finish and mechanical strength in the finished product. The family of solutions includes OptiSpray™, OptiSpray™ H and OptiSpray™ F rovings.

2012 – September 6: Owens Corning welcomed customers to its new China Composites Center in Shanghai and said the center would help grow their businesses. The Center is a state-of-the-art research and development site equipped for composite processes such as pultrusion, filament winding, vacuum infusion and thermoplastic molding. It also is set up to host training seminars. The center is a direct response to customer requests for local solutions.

2012 – September 13: Owens Corning scored a "three-peat" with the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. For the third consecutive year, the company earned a place in the index for its sustainability efforts. The DJSI World Index lists the top 10 percent of the world's 2,500 largest companies based on long-term economic, environmental and social criteria.

2012 – September 14: Employees joined company leaders, government officials and customers for the official opening of the new furnace and production line at the plant in Tlaxcala, Mexico. The new furnace at the glass reinforcements plant more than doubles the facility's capacity to support growing demand for assembled rovings in the Americas and throughout the world. The new furnace makes Advantex® glass for the assembled rovings and also for dry-use chopped strands.

2012 – September 20: Owens Corning was ranked 165th on a list of the top 500 technology innovators in the United States, according to *InformationWeek* magazine. Of the manufacturing companies on the list, Owens Corning was ranked ninth. The company's ranking improved from last year when it was included in the 251-500

range. *InformationWeek* does not assign individual rankings for companies in that bracket.

2012 – October 17: Owens Corning issued \$600 million in new bonds maturing in 2022 at an interest rate of 4.20 percent, the lowest-cost bond ever issued in the history of the company. The proceeds will retire up to \$350 million of existing bonds maturing in 2016 and 2019, and repay outstanding borrowings under a revolving credit facility.

2012 – October 30: To celebrate the new furnace at its plant in Gous-Khroustalny, Russia, Owens Corning leaders cut ribbons twice – in the morning with local authorities and in the afternoon with customers. The investment in Gous-Khroustalny is the company's latest step to increase its global capacity to produce composite material and particularly to service the Russian and CIS markets. Now with double production capacity, the plant manufactures corrosion-resistant Advantex® glass locally for roving and wet-use chopped strands (WUCS), as well as other reinforcement products.

2012 – November 1: Owens Corning noted it was beginning its 75th year. The company said it will celebrate the anniversary during the next 12 months as it weaves an OC@75 observance throughout many existing events on the company calendar. The year will culminate on Oct. 31, 2013 – 75 years after officials signed the paperwork to establish Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation.

2012 – November 15: Owens Corning announced receipt of UL-certified ISO-compliant Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for its unfaced and kraft-faced EcoTouch® PINK® FIBERGLAS™ insulation with PureFiber® technology and its unbonded loosefill insulation. An EPD is an internationally recognized, tool that reports the environmental impact of goods or services. An industry first for fiberglass building insulation in North America, the EPDs describe the environmental impact of the products based on an established set of category rules and independently verified life cycle assessment (LCA) data from cradle-to-grave.

2012 – November 15: Owens Corning again achieved 100 percent in the Corporate Equality Index published by the Human Rights Campaign

Foundation. The U.S. civil rights organization works for equality for members of the gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender community. The company has achieved a 100 percent rating every year since 2004.

2012 – November 28: Owens Corning said the furnace built to last 10 years in Kimchon, Korea is now 15 years old and is still going strong. It is one of the longest running furnaces in Owens Corning history. A furnace rebuild is scheduled for next September. By then, the Kimchon furnace will be 16½ years old.

2012 – December 11: Owens Corning Latin America said it launched an integrated insulation system – called PINK Insularis – to reduce home temperatures in emerging markets for people who cannot afford air conditioning. Owens Corning developed the system through a joint project with CEMEX, one of the world's leading cement and concrete manufacturers. The system uses FOAMULAR® insulation panels inside molds that form the concrete walls and roofs and can reduce a home's inside temperature by as much as 44 degrees. The system complies with existing regulations for sustainable housing, and allows for faster construction, less labor and lower interior finishing costs.

2013 – January 11: The Taloja, India, composites plant won second place in the glass category of the 2012 National Energy Conservation Awards. The plant saved 1520 megawatt-hours in electrical energy and 35,784 megawatt-hours in thermal energy.

2013 – January 21: Owens Corning employees improved their safety performance for the 11<sup>th</sup> year in a row in 2012. Compared to 2011, employees achieved 9 percent fewer injuries, a 10 percent reduction in the recordable incidence rate to 0.45, and a 30 percent reduction in the severity of injuries, based on lost and restricted workdays. In addition, 62 percent of the company's facilities completed the year without a recordable injury, the highest level in company history.

2013 – January 22: Owens Corning unveiled high-performance building material offerings

featuring products that combine comfort with energy efficiency and performance:

- EnergyComplete® sealant, an expanding foam for joints and other openings
- Total Protection Roofing System™, a collection of products designed to work together including ventilation, hip and ridge shingles, underlayment, ice and water barriers, and starter shingles
- ResidentialComplete™ wall systems with FOAMULAR® insulation, EcoTouch® insulation and JointSealR® foam joint tape

2013 – February 6: Owens Corning said it will expand its Oakridge® shingle product line with a collection of new Artisan Colors. The warm, rich shades will help meet growing demand for more vibrant roof colors with bold color combinations that add contrast and depth for a dramatic view from the street.

2013 – March 7: Owens Corning announced an agreement with Tanaka Kikinzo Kogyo K.K. and Tanaka Kikinzo International K.K. to purchase Tanaka Kikinzo (Suzhou) Co., Ltd (TKS). TKS is a producer of glass fiber-making bushings and other parts, and it services various glass industries in China. TKS will become a part of Owens Corning GlassMetal Services, a wholly owned business that makes bushings and related parts for the glass fiber industry. TKS has been operating since 2006.

2013 – March 13: Owens Corning received an Innovation Award in the sustainability category at the JEC Europe trade show. The award was for energy-saving façade panels made from composite materials. The panels help builders comply with new insulation requirements for European buildings. Known as the COFAHè solution, the façade panels replace aluminum and other materials with a composite/aluminum profile combination. They use Owens Corning XStrand® H high modulus glass, Unifilo® continuous filament mat and Cem-FIL® AR glass.

2013 – March 14: Owens Corning announced its inclusion in a strategic alliance with BASF and TenCate Advanced Composites to develop thermoplastic composites that will help the automotive industry produce lighter, stronger and more environmentally efficient products. In the alliance:

- BASF contributes knowledge of thermoplastic resins
- TenCate Advanced Composites brings its expertise in manufacturing
- Owens Corning brings the technology to develop fabrics and glass reinforcement solutions

2013 – March 26: Siemens Wind Power in Denmark said it started making a new 55-meter blade using Owens Corning Ultrablade™ fabrics. The blade, which is mainly for moderate wind conditions, will be one of the workhorses in the Siemens portfolio. Siemens engineers are relying on the increased stiffness of Ultrablade fabrics for the longer blade. Each blade consumes 2.4 tons of Ultrablade material, or 7.2 tons of Owens Corning material per turbine.

2013 – April 10: The Composite Solutions Business said it recently opened a new laboratory in Apeldoorn, Netherlands, to energize work in the car battery market. During the previous few years, sales of non-wovens for the car battery market grew by double-digits. With more growth expected, the science and technology team is building the company's expertise in the start-stop battery business. A start-stop battery system shuts down and restarts the engine to reduce idling time. This reduces fuel consumption and emissions.

2013 – May 6: Owens Corning made the FORTUNE 500 list for the 59th consecutive year in 2013. The annual list ranks the largest publicly owned companies in the U.S. based on 2012 revenue. FORTUNE magazine lists Owens Corning at 476 with \$5.2 billion in revenue. Last year the company ranked 454. The company has been on the list every year since it started.

2013 – May 7: Owens Corning said EcoTouch® insulation with PureFiber® technology is now available for metal buildings. The insulation was developed for use by architects, design/build contractors, metal building insulation contractors and building owners. The insulation features a formaldehyde-free formula made of natural materials.

2013 – May 15: Owens Corning and the Constellation company announced a 2.6-megawatt solar generation project that will supply clean energy to the insulation plant in Delmar, N.Y. Scheduled for completion in late 2013, the solar project is designed to supply more than 6 percent of the plant's annual electricity needs. It will also support Owens Corning's 2020 environmental footprint goals for energy use and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

2013 – May 29: EnergyComplete® sealant won Design Journal's 2013 ADEX Platinum Award for Design Excellence. Design Journal's ADEX (Awards for Design Excellence) is one of the largest programs recognizing the design of furniture, fixtures, finishes and building materials marketed to the design trade.

2013 – June 3: Owens Corning said it completed the acquisition of Thermafiber Inc., a leading manufacturer of mineral wool commercial and industrial insulation products. The acquisition, which includes a 145,000-square-foot manufacturing location in Wabash, Ind., provides Owens Corning with a broad insulation portfolio now encompassing fiberglass, foam and mineral wool insulation products. Thermafiber's insulation products support fire block, fire blanket and curtain wall applications.

2013 – June 4: Owens Corning announced a strategic alliance with glass fiber producer Taishan Fiberglass, a subsidiary of the China National Materials Group (Sinoma), and one of the largest cement companies in the world. The two companies will grow the use of alkali-resistant glass products sold under the brands Cem-FIL®, Anti-CRAK® and Slurry-FIL™. Manufacturing for the alliance will be based in China. Owens Corning research and development centers will provide support, as well as develop applications for the reinforcements. Taishan will focus on China, Japan, Korea, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia. Owens Corning will serve markets across the rest of the world.

2013 – June 19: Owens Corning announced a \$130 million investment in North America to expand its glass non-wovens business. The new facility will feature state-of-the-art manufacturing

capability and a research and development center to support growing glass non-woven products activity serving the building materials market..

2013 – June 24: Owens Corning announced a manufacturing supply alliance with Xingtai Jinniu Fiberglass Company. Under the alliance, Jinniu will provide a sure source of customized boron-free glass fiber reinforcements from its current furnace capacity in China. Owens Corning will bring to the alliance its technology for environmentally sustainable manufacturing. Both companies will continue to operate separately.

2013 – June 25: Owens Corning issued its seventh annual Sustainability Report and said it achieved all seven of its original environmental footprint goals and is making progress toward its 2020 targets. Also in the report, the company noted its 11th consecutive year of safety improvement.

2013 – July 22: Owens Corning China said it officially launched EcoTouch® insulation earlier in the month with celebrations at five sites. More than 300 employees attended events in the regional headquarters in Shanghai and four building materials plants in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin and Nanjing. The celebrations recognized employees for their efforts in converting all China lines to EcoTouch technology over the past year.

2013 – August 6: The Xi'an, China, insulation plant lit its new furnace in a recent ceremony that included many customers, suppliers and distributors. About 70 guests joined Building Materials Asia-Pacific leaders, the project team, functional representatives and employees in the ceremony. The new insulation plant is the company's fifth building materials facility in China. It will make EcoTouch™ insulation with PureFiber® technology, which the company recently launched in China.

2013 – August 28: *Builder* and *Professional Remodeler* magazines listed Owens Corning EnergyComplete® Sealant as one of the 101 best new products for the past year.

2013 – September 11: Owens Corning introduced two products at China Composites Expo 2013 in Beijing. The company re-launched Advantex® SE2307 roving for pipes and introduced Ultrablade® triaxial fabrics for wind blades.

2013 – September 12: For the fourth year in a row, Owens Corning was part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. And for the first time, the company led the building materials industry category. The index lists the top 10 percent of the world's 2,500 largest companies based on long-term economic, environmental and social criteria.

2013 – September 19: Owens Corning joined with several other large U.S. companies to call for meaningful energy and climate legislation. The effort was organized by nonprofit group Ceres and its business network, Business for Innovative Climate & Energy Policy.

2013 – September 30: The National Safety Council's said Owens Corning will receive the Council's highest honor in 2014 – the Green Cross for Safety medal. The award goes to an organization that shows a "steadfast commitment to improving safety and health in the workplace and beyond. The medal recipient exhibits safety leadership at all levels of the organization, boasts an outstanding safety record and is committed to improving the quality of life in the communities where its employees work and live."

2013 – October 15: Owens Corning leaders joined with Constellation and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority to dedicate a solar field that supplies about 6 percent of the electricity used by the plant in Delmar, N.Y. Constellation financed and built the system, and will own and maintain it. Owens Corning buys the electricity under a 20-year agreement.

2013 – October 22: Owens Corning announced it will build a glass non-wovens plant in Gastonia, N.C. The plant will be finished in mid-to-late 2015, create 110 new jobs by the end of 2016 and invest more than \$120 million in the N.C. Certified Gastonia Technology Park.

2013 – October 31: Owens Corning sites around the world celebrated the company's 75th anniversary with a week of special activities. OC@75 celebration week began Monday as

company leaders rang the closing bell on the New York Stock Exchange. On Thursday, Oct. 31, the official date of the company's anniversary, a special town hall meeting was held at World Headquarters.

2013 – November: Owens Corning held an official opening for its new fiberglass reinforcement facility in Xi'an, China. The plant extends the company's footprint in western China.

2013 – December 9: For the 10<sup>th</sup> year in a row, Owens Corning received a perfect score on the Corporate Equality Index. The Human Rights Campaign Foundation publishes the annual report on workplace equality for lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgenders. Owens Corning is one of 303 major U.S. businesses that earned top marks in 2013.

2013 – December 19: Owens Corning announced a UL-certified Environmental Product Declaration for its FOAMULAR® extruded polystyrene insulation. An industry-first in North America for XPS rigid foam insulation, the EPD describes the environmental impact of the products based upon an established set of product category rules and independently verified life cycle assessment data from cradle-to-grave.

2014 – January 29: In its Sustainability Yearbook, RobecoSAM awarded Owens Corning the Industry Leader and Gold Class Sustainability Award in the building products sector. The annual yearbook recognizes the most sustainable companies around the world. Owens Corning is the only U.S.-based company to receive the award in the building products category.

2014 – February 12: Owens Corning announced plans to establish a quarterly dividend to its stockholders. The company said the board of directors' decision to declare a dividend expresses its confidence in the company's long-term financial outlook and ability to generate cash. The company will make an initial quarterly payment of 16 cents per common share on April 3, to shareholders of record on March 14. Owens Corning had not paid a dividend since 2000.

2014 – February 17: The Kearny Rebuild and Service Team received the Board of Directors' Cup for 2013. The team rebuilt the Kearny, N.J., roofing plant after it was badly damaged from Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. While the plant was being extensively repaired and upgraded, team members serviced customers without missing an order and safely completed the rebuild on time and on budget.

2014 – March 12: At the JEC Europe trade show in Paris, Owens Corning earned a JEC Innovation Award for its work with Russia's PolyPlastic Group. The companies developed a new grade of polypropylene composite material reinforced with Owens Corning Performax® 249 chopped glass strands. The new material helped deliver key performance features for a Russian maker of washing machine tubs.

2014 – March 13: In a proxy statement and annual meeting notice filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Owens Corning asked stockholders to approve the declassification of the board of directors. If approved, declassification would mean the entire board stands for election annually, beginning in 2017. Currently, the board is divided into three classes. Stockholders elect one class each year and members in that class serve a three-year term.

2014 – March 27: Owens Corning EcoTouch® Fiberglas™ insulation received a 2014 Product & Project of the Year Award from *Environmental Leader*, a leading daily trade publication for energy, environmental and sustainability news. Its annual top products list honors companies making "the biggest difference in the field of energy, environmental and sustainability management."

2014 – April 10: Owens Corning received the highest honor of the National Safety Council, the 2014 Green Cross for Safety medal. NSC presents the award annually to an organization with outstanding safety performance and a commitment to improving the quality of life in the communities where its employees work and live. During the past 12 years, Owens Corning has eliminated nearly 95 percent of recordable injuries, as defined by the U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

2014 – April 17: Stockholders approved all four proposals at the annual meeting, including one declassifying the board of directors.

2014 – June 2: Owens Corning made the Fortune 500 list for the 60th consecutive year. The annual list ranks the largest companies in the U.S. based on revenue. Fortune magazine listed Owens Corning at 475 with \$5.29 billion in revenue in 2013. Owens Corning is at the top of the magazine's "building materials, glass" category and has been on the list every year since *Fortune* magazine started it.

2014 – June 26: The Building Materials Group introduced a new wall system for brick buildings – the CavityComplete™ Wall System for Steel Stud with Masonry Veneer. Commercial buildings with steel stud framing and brick exteriors are one of the most popular building styles, representing about 30 percent of all buildings built.

2014 – July 1: In its eighth annual Sustainability Report, Owens Corning described improvements in five of its six environmental footprint goals: energy use, greenhouse gas, particulate matter, toxic air emissions and water use. The sixth goal, waste to landfill, lost ground; the company exceeded the 2010 baseline by 6 percent in 2013. The most improved area was toxic air emissions – an improvement of 62 percent from the baseline. The company also declared its intent to expand its "handprint" – the positive effects of Owens Corning products and the company's work to drive energy efficiency through the increased use of its products in buildings, cars, wind turbines, etc.

2014 – July 3: Owens Corning was named a 2014 Eco-Leader by Green Builder Media. The firm publishes Green Builder Magazine, the largest circulation magazine in the construction trade.

2014 – July 30: Owens Corning said it will license its S-glass technology exclusively to AGY. Starting Aug. 1, AGY will assume commercial and operating responsibility for all of Owens Corning's S-glass-related business.

2014 – Sept. 11: For the fifth year in a row, Owens Corning was part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. For the second time, the company led the building materials industry category. Owens Corning was evaluated against 22 individual criteria covering economic, environmental and social factors. The company scored higher than the industry average in all 22 of the criteria and was the industry leader in six.

2014 – Oct. 7: The Certified Energy Expert™ program earned a Brand Builder Award from Hanley Wood, a strategic marketing company that serves the residential, commercial design and construction industries. The insulation contractor program won in the category of Best Customer Support Program.

2014 – Oct. 12: Aon Hewitt named Owens Corning to its list of Top Companies for Leaders in North America. The list honors companies that excel at building and growing strong leaders. More than 180 companies were part of the year's study by Aon Hewitt, a global talent, retirement and health solutions business. Owens Corning was ranked 25th in North America.

2014 – Oct. 14: Owens Corning removed the INNOVATIONS FOR LIVING® tagline from its logo. The company said beginning on this day it would use only the company's landmark with the red shield logo.

2014 – Oct. 15: Owens Corning introduced two products to its suite of sheet molding compounds.

- Advantex® ME1975, a new glass fiber multi-end roving, designed for use in SMC Class A applications in automotive and transportation
- Advantex® ME1510, designed to provide optimal wetting performance with glass content as high as 60 percent in epoxy-based SMC applications, resulting in lighter and stronger products that can replace traditional metal in structural applications in the automotive and industrial markets

2014 – Oct. 16: Owens Corning said it was building a new facility in Gastonia, N.C., that will help meet demand for Sustaina® non-woven glass fiber fabric. Sustaina® surfacing and

reinforcing glass non-wovens were introduced to the European market in June 2013. The solution uses a bio-based binder system with high tensile strength performance and does not contain any formaldehyde.

2014 – Nov. 3: Owens Corning streamlined its organization into three reporting business units: Composite Solutions, Insulation, and Roofing and Asphalt. The company said it will no longer have a defined Building Materials Group. All of the functions solely supporting the Building Materials Group structure were eliminated under the new structure.

2014 – Nov. 19: Owens Corning announced results of its cash tender offers to purchase its 9 percent Senior Notes due 2019 and its 6.5 percent Senior Notes due 2016, for an aggregate purchase price of up to \$400 million. The offers were fully subscribed.

2014 – Nov. 21: For the 11th year in a row, Owens Corning earned a perfect score on the Human Rights Campaign Corporate Equality Index and was designated as a Best Place to Work for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender equality. Owens Corning was one of 366 major U.S. businesses that earned top marks for the year.

2015 – Jan. 19: The ProPINK® High Performance Conditioned Attic System was launched as part of an expanded offering of building science-based systems. The system is designed to deliver better air, thermal and moisture performance in unvented attics where the HVAC unit is placed in the attic space.

2015 – Jan. 23: For the second year in a row, Owens Corning was named an industry leader in the building products sector of the RobecoSAM Annual Sustainability Yearbook. The company also earned a gold class rating. RobecoSAM is an investment firm focused on sustainability investing.

2015 – Jan. 29: Asia-Pacific employees from the composites, insulation and roofing businesses joined forces to operate under one roof in Shanghai, China.

2015 – Feb. 4: The Owens Corning Foundation said it will donate \$1.1 million in cash and gifts-in-kind to Habitat for Humanity International over three years. The partnership will support house construction and revitalization projects across the United States. The Owens Corning Foundation has donated \$200,000 for 2015 and pledged \$200,000 per year for 2016 and 2017. Additionally, Owens Corning anticipates gift-in-kind donations of \$500,000 over the three years.

2015 – Feb. 16: The Project Red Fuji Team won the Board of Directors' Cup for 2014. Ten teams were nominated for the cup, the highest award given at Owens Corning. The Project Red Fuji Team faced a challenge in 2014 as Owens Corning was exiting the S-glass business and licensing that technology to AGY. A customer (who asked not to be identified) was in the middle of its commercial ramp-up of a new product. Faced with a potential shortage of S-glass, the customer expressed a desire to continue working with Owens Corning. A division-wide team, supported by corporate accounting, devised an S-glass production campaign at the Mexico City plant that met the customer's needs with favorable commercial conditions for Owens Corning.

2015 – Feb. 27: Owens Corning glass reinforcements helped a customer earn the Golden Trowel award for its flat concrete floor. Zorzin Group, an Owens Corning customer, set a world record for its flat strip of concrete for a distribution center greater than 10,446 square meters. The winning floor used Owens Corning's Cem-FIL® glass reinforcements. The Golden Trowel awards are given annually by Face Construction Technologies of Norfolk, Virginia, for the flattest and most level floor slabs placed in the world.

2015 – March 11: Owens Corning introduced five new products at the JEC Europe 2015 show and conference in Paris, France:

- PulStrand™ 4100 single-end roving for pultrusion.
- Performax® SE4850 roving for polypropylene DLFT (direct long-fiber thermoplastics).
- TeleStrand™ 2000 UV series roving.
- HydroStrand® 258 chopped strands.
- OC Paneluxe™ multi-end roving.

The glass fiber innovations are designed to improve composites performance in automotive, industrial and telecommunication applications.

2015 – April 13: Owens Corning Canada received the 2015 Industry Partner Award from EnerQuality, Canada's leading certifier of energy efficient and Energy Star qualified homes.

2015 – April 17: Owens Corning was voted the top green brand of insulation and roofing products by Green Builder Media readers. The publication reported the news in its annual Readers' Survey, which focuses on understanding product preferences of the green building professionals.

2015 – April 22: Owens Corning said the company's board of directors approved a \$90 million investment in a new mineral wool plant. The plant, which will begin operations in late 2016, will support growth of the North American mineral wool insulation business.

2015 – April 22: Owens Corning reported that in 2014, the company's Roofing and Asphalt Shingle Recycling Program helped keep about 2.4 billion pounds of used shingles out of landfills. The program, which recognizes and promotes independent shingle recycling centers across the U.S., grew 33 percent over 2013. Shingle recycling became available in eight new markets and 12 new locations. More than 65 percent of people living in the U.S. now have access to shingle recycling in their market.

2015 – April 23: Owens Corning established a Center of Excellence for Advanced Modeling and Mimics in Granville, Ohio. The center reflects the company's commitment to working closely with customers and finding new applications for glass fiber composites.

2015 – April 27: Owens Corning Roofing launched a national media campaign to help drive pull-through sales of shingles and roofing components and build awareness and preference for the brand. The campaign included a 30-second commercial that aired

on national network radio stations.

2015 – May 18: Ava Harter joined the company as senior vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary.

2015 – June 8: Owens Corning made the FORTUNE 500 list for the 61st consecutive year. The annual list ranks the largest companies in the U.S. based on 2014 revenue. *Fortune* magazine listed Owens Corning at 498 with \$5.27 billion in revenue. The company has been on the list every year since Fortune started it. Last year the company ranked 475.

2015 – June 22: Owens Corning said the company recently accepted honors from three organizations:

- Computerworld 2015 Best Places to Work in IT
- 2015 CIO 100 Award from CIO magazine
- Top Companies for Leaders in North America from Aon Hewitt, a global talent, retirement and health solutions business

2015 – July 6: During the Pacific Coast Builder Conference in San Diego, California, Bob Raymer, technical director for the California Building Industry Association, publicly acknowledged Owens Corning ProPink® High Performance Conditioned Attic System as a cost-effective way to meet 2016 code requirements.

2015 – July 10: Owens Corning said it will build its new Thermafiber® mineral wool plant in Joplin, Missouri. The company will move into an existing 303,000-square-foot facility and invest nearly \$90 million to purchase and install equipment at the site. The project will create more than 100 jobs. The plant will make mineral wool insulation for commercial, residential and industrial applications.

2015 – July 16: Owens Corning announced strong progress in reducing its environmental footprint and improving the environmental impact and transparency of its products as the company released its ninth annual sustainability report. The company said it operates with 46 percent less absolute greenhouse gas emissions than at its peak in 2007.

2015 – July 17: An Advantex® glass furnace started production in the Xintai Jinniu Fiber Glass

plant in China. The event was a critical milestone for an alliance between Owens Corning and Jizhong Energy Group (JZEG) using Owens Corning technology and Jinniu's manufacturing capacity to produce world-class products made with Advantex® glass. Expanding manufacturing capacity through alliances was said to be a key growth strategy for the Composite Solutions Business. The "asset-light" approach helped Owens Corning grow until market conditions justify investments in its own capacity.

2015 – August 26: Owens Corning relied on building science to develop a line of pipe insulation products for commercial construction and relied on Newark, Ohio, pipe factory employees to learn new skills so they could safely manufacture it. The new Owens Corning ASJ Max FIBERGLAS™ Pipe Insulation is designed for hot and cold, concealed and exposed pipes in commercial and industrial buildings. Manufacturing ASJ Max FIBERGLAS Pipe Insulation was the biggest product change at the Newark pipe factory in 20 years.

2015 – September 3: Owens Corning Brazil was again named a Great Place to Work. The Great Place to Work Institute gave the honor to Owens Corning and 134 other companies out of 1,454 participating businesses. Owens Corning ranked in the top 30.

2015 – September 10: For the sixth year in a row, Owens Corning was part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. And once again, for the third time, the company led the building materials industry category. The Dow Jones Sustainability Indices follow a best-in-class approach, including companies across all industries that outperform their peers in many sustainability metrics.

2015 – October 30: Owens Corning announced more ambitious sustainability goals to reduce greenhouse gas and toxic air emissions, along with new renewable power initiatives that will continue to expand the company's impact through sustainability. The new 2020 sustainability goals are to reduce greenhouse gas intensity by 50 percent and toxic air emissions intensity by 75 percent

from its 2010 baseline.

2015 – October 30: Leaders from Owens Corning and energy provider Constellation joined employees from the corporate office in Toledo, Ohio, to dedicate a new solar parking canopy. The solar parking canopy is designed for 3 million kilowatt-hours per year of electricity, which was the single largest parking lot solar installation in the Midwest region of the United States. Constellation will own and maintain the solar canopy system and sell back all of the electricity to Owens Corning over a 20-year supply agreement.

2015 – November 2: Owens Corning is the number one insulation brand preferred by building professionals, according to three industry surveys:

- 2015 Hanley Wood Builder Brand Study
- 2015 Green Builder Media annual Readers' Choice survey
- Remodeling's 2015 Brand Use Study

The surveys are conducted annually among builders and remodelers. They track brand preferences across categories in the building materials industry. In the insulation category, fiberglass brands compete with cellulose, spray polyurethane foam and rigid foam board.

2015 – November 10: Owens Corning introduced a mobile app that put the power of a thermal vision home energy audit into the hands of homeowners, contractors and remodelers. The free Owens Corning Comfort Tracker™ app works with the FLIR ONE thermal imaging camera to show air and thermal leaks in a home. The app allows contractors and homeowners to turn their iPhone, iPad or Android device into a tool that can help improve a home's energy performance.

2015 – November 17: Owens Corning expanded product transparency across core commercial and residential product offerings. The move helped architects, builders, mechanical engineers and specifiers meet the growing criteria of green building certifications. The company introduced six registered material health certificates through the Cradle to Cradle Certified program and five new environmental product declarations summarizing product life cycle assessments. The transparency reflected Owens Corning's industry-leading commitment to sustainability and

environmental stewardship.

2015 – November 18: The Owens Corning Foundation Inc. made a \$1 million commitment to support the educational mission of the Toledo Museum of Art. The gift, to be paid over a five-year period, will help to underwrite art education programs and the Museum's 2020 Vision that focuses on expanding educational outreach to more culturally diverse audiences.

2015 – November 18: The company continued to boast a perfect score on the Human Rights Campaign Corporate Equality Index. In the 2016 results, Owens Corning earned a 100 percent score for the 12th year in a row. This meant Owens Corning strived for a workplace where all employees felt they could reach their true potential. It was named a Best Place to Work for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender equality.

2015 – November 19: Owens Corning was named a 2016 Green Building Project Partner for Make It Right. As the official insulation partner, Owens Corning contributed cash and insulation to the organization. Founded by actor Brad Pitt in 2007, the nonprofit's goal is building sustainable, affordable homes for communities in need. In 2015, Owens Corning donated \$65,000 in cash and insulation to a Make It Right build at Fort Peck Indian reservation in Montana.

2015 – November 23: Owens Corning ranked 27th in the top 50 best internships in the U.S., according to a survey through Vault.com. For quality of life during the internship, the company ranked 21st. Owens Corning was the leading manufacturing company. To compile the rankings, Vault surveyed more than 5,800 interns at 102 intern programs.

2016 – January 14: Owens Corning earned the 11th spot on the 2016 Best Companies for Leaders list from *Chief Executive* magazine. The annual ranking names 40 top public companies globally in leadership development.

2016 – January 18: Owens Corning signed technology licensing and manufacturing

supply agreements with Shandong Fiberglass Group Co. Ltd. in China. The strategic relationship leverages Owens Corning Advantex® glass fiber reinforcements and chopped strand technology and expertise to produce chopped strand products for the thermoplastics industry using the Shandong Fiberglass manufacturing platform. The companies continue to operate as separate commercial entities.

2016 – January 21: For the third year in a row, Owens Corning was named the industry leader in the building products sector of the RobecoSAM annual Sustainability Yearbook. The company also earned a gold class rating for the third time.

2016 – February 10: The company reported \$550 million of adjusted earnings before interest and taxes, which grew by 46 percent for the best year of earnings growth in the history of the company. All three businesses improved during 2015. Net sales for 2015 were \$5.4 billion.

2016 – February 16: Owens Corning said employees continued to maintain a high level of safety performance in 2015 with 7 percent fewer injuries than 2014.

2016 – February 24: To accelerate the growth of the Roofing Components business, Owens Corning agreed to acquire InterWrap, a leading maker of synthetic roofing underlayment and packaging materials, for \$450 million. InterWrap primarily produces synthetic roofing underlayment, including the Titanium® and RhinoRoof® brands.

2016 – March 4: Owens Corning made the short list of "15 Award-Winning Companies We Want to Work for Now," published by *The Muse*. *The Muse* is an online resource that offers subscribers a behind-the-scenes look at companies, career advice from experts and access to private career coaches.

2016 – March 8: Owens Corning launched a new PipeStrand™ range of products for high- and low-pressure filament winding applications, which compose the largest glass reinforcement market in the world with 655,000 tons of roving sold per year. Applications include power and energy; petrochemicals; marine; and water distribution.

2016 – March 24: Owens Corning made the *Forbes* list of "America's Best Employers" for 2016, ranking 138th among 500 employers across 25 industries.

2016 – April 14: Owens Corning received the Energy Star Partner of the Year award for its energy management during 2015. Energy Star is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency program that helps businesses and customers protect the climate through energy efficiency. Owens Corning is one of 16,000 partners that drive the program's success.

2016 – April 21: Owens Corning completed its acquisition of InterWrap, a leading manufacturer of roofing underlayment and packaging materials.

2016 – May 3: Owens Corning was listed 43rd on *Corporate Responsibility* magazine's annual list of "100 Best Corporate Citizens." In 2015, Owens Corning ranked 68th, and in 2014 was not on the list at all.

2016 – June 6: Owens Corning made the Fortune 500 list for the 62nd consecutive year. The annual list ranks the largest companies in the U.S. based on 2015 revenue. *Fortune* listed Owens Corning at 480 with \$5.35 billion in revenue. Last year the company ranked 498.

2016 – June 7: The new plant in Gastonia, N.C. officially opened with a ribbon-cutting ceremony. The glass non-wovens plant is the single-largest capital investment in the company's 78-year history.

2016 – June 16: Owens Corning was again named one of the best places to work by information and business technology professionals. In *Computerworld's* annual Best Places to Work in IT list, Owens Corning ranked fourth among the top 100 large organizations, up three places from 2015.

2016 – July 6: Two Insulation Business plants recently marked significant milestones. On June 25, the Delmar, N.Y. plant celebrated its 40th anniversary, while on July 1, the Fairburn, Ga. plant observed 45 years.

2016 – July 28: Owens Corning released its 10th annual sustainability report and announced significant progress in reducing its environmental footprint. In addition, the report detailed ways the company is making a positive impact around the world.

2016 – July 29: The 120 insulation contractors who make up Insulate America voted Owens Corning the Insulate America Vendor of the Year.

2016 – August 1: The Insulation Business earned the "Partners of Choice" award from David Weekley Homes, the largest privately held U.S. homebuilder. The award marked the fifth time Owens Corning, along with its contractors and distributors, achieved a top score.

2016 – August 24: Owens Corning announced plans to invest \$110 million to expand capacity at its Composites operations in India. The investment will support the growing India glass fiber market through the installation of a state-of-the-art 80,000-ton glass melter at the company's existing facility in Taloja, India. The new melter is expected to start operations in early 2018.

2016 – September 7: The plant in Kansas City, Kan., was honored by the Kansas Water Environment Association. The plant was one of six companies to earn a new platinum award recognizing water reduction efforts, a good relationship with the state of Kansas and 100 percent compliance on environmental reporting for five or more years.

2016 – September 9: For the seventh straight year, Owens Corning was part of the Dow Jones Sustainability World Index. The company led the building materials industry category for the fourth year in a row.

2016 – November 23: For the second consecutive year, LM Wind Power recognized Owens Corning as its Most Collaborative Supplier. The award recognized supply agility, proactive idea generation, supply chain synergy creation and cost control across the value chain.

2016 – December 5: The Human Rights Campaign Foundation announced its 2017 CEI ratings and Owens Corning earned a perfect score for the 13<sup>th</sup> consecutive year. The CEI is a

national benchmarking survey and report on corporate policies and practices related to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender workplace equality.

2016 – December 7: Owens Corning today said it will donate fiberglass composites, expertise and funding to a restoration program at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The company announced an agreement with the Concrete Preservation Institute to restore the historic Battleship Row mooring quays. The quays are the last structures remaining from the attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

2017 – January 11: Two plants took the company to a new level in sustainable manufacturing by piloting and certifying two Living Products in 2016. The Mt. Vernon plant first certified unbonded loosefill in early 2016. This includes brands such as AttiCat®, ProCat™, and ProPink® L77 insulation. Later in the year, the Santa Clara plant certified EcoTouch® Unfaced insulation. The International Living Future Institute created the Living Product Challenge to highlight products being made more sustainably. Living Products are said to function as elegantly and efficiently as anything found in the natural world.

2017 – January 25: Owens Corning was named one of the world's most sustainable companies for the fourth straight year. RobecoSAM, a sustainability investment specialist, gave Owens Corning the Gold Class distinction in its annual Corporate Sustainability Assessment. Owens Corning scored within 1 percent of the top score globally. In addition, Owens Corning was named an Industry Mover. This distinction is limited to firms that achieve the largest proportional improvement in their performance over the prior year. Owens Corning increased its overall score by 5 points, the biggest leap in its history.

2017 – February 6: Owens Corning received asthma & allergy friendly® certification for its Pure Safety™ high-performance insulation – the building products industry's first product to earn the asthma & allergy friendly® Certification from the Asthma and Allergy

Foundation of America. Pure Safety insulation has up to 65 percent less dust than comparable insulation and is mold and mildew resistant.

2017 – February 8: In 2016, Owens Corning achieved record levels of both adjusted earnings before interest and taxes and free cash flow. The company reported 2016 adjusted EBIT of \$746 million, up from \$550 million in 2015. Operating cash flow and free cash flow improved by more than \$200 million each in 2016. The company delivered record free cash flow of \$570 million.

2017 – February 25: Former Chairman and CEO William W. "Bill" Boeschstein died at the age of 91 in Hobe Sound, Fla. Boeschstein joined the company in 1950 and served as chief executive officer from 1973 to 1990, and chairman from 1981 to 1990. During his tenure, Owens Corning grew annual sales from about \$615 million to about \$3 billion. He was perhaps best known for leading the organization through a hostile takeover attempt that began in 1986.

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