THE STUDY ON INSULATION'S POSITIVE IMPACT ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND EMISSION REDUCTIONS (UNITED STATES & CANADA)



THE VOICE OF THE INSULATION INDUSTRY THE

Never Available Before Monumental Impressive Humongous Tremendous **Tremendous Magnificent** Imposing **Ultra Conservative Substantial Considerable** 8 **Industry Specific Formidable Massive Opportunity**

Purpose:

The survey is sponsored by NIA's Foundation for Education, Training, and Industry Advancement and the National Insulation Association

For the first time in the history of the industry to determine the value and role mechanical insulation systems have in assisting the United States and Canada's industries achieve and maintain their respective decarbonization goals.

Those questions have been asked for years but the industry has never had adequate visibility to core information from which to calculate the answers.

The answers have always been considered unknown and unknowable, until now.

Objective

The study objective was to answer two questions from the perspective of the mechanical insulation industry:

- 1. How much energy is saved, and GHG emissions reduced, over time by the use of mechanical insulation systems in the higher operating service temperatures in the commercial/building and industrial market segments?
- 2. Conversely, how much is at risk or lost due to under-insulated areas in the higher temperature market segments?

Generally, mechanical insulation manufacturers produce products in two forms. One being in a "ready to use" form and one requiring additional modification or fabrication before it is installed.

For purposes of this study "ready to use" refers to sectional pipe insulation and board products that can be taken from the manufacturers packaging and installed. 3E Plus[®] calculations were made in 50° increments for each of the service temperature ranges for insulation thicknesses $1^{\circ}-3^{\circ}$ in $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ increments from which an average was determined for each size.

Table: Materials Included in Study	Material Group	Material Type	Location	Protective Covering
included in etady	Fibrous (Mineral Fiber)	Fiberglass	Indoors	ASJ Type Jacket
	(Mineral Fiber)		Outdoors	Aluminum
			Outdoors	Aluminum
	Granular	Expanded Perlite	Outdoors	Aluminum

The exclusion of elastomeric and materials that are not "ready to use" such as aerogel, cellular glass, polyisocyanurate (polyiso), ceramic fiber, removable/reusable insulation covers, and other products makes the results of this study "extremely conservative."

Inclusion of those products which would have been the preferred approach. We simply were not able to develop a feasible methodology—there was no other reason.

The findings are extremely conservative

The study would not have been possible without the support of:

- Johns Manville, a Berkshire Hathaway Company
- Knauf Insulation, Inc.
- Owens Corning
- Rockwool Technical Insulation

 Only 2"–12" Iron Pipe Sizes (IPS) and 1"– 3" pipe and board single layer thicknesses were used in the study.

The limited IPSs and thickness highlights the extremely conservative findings

 Did not include operating temperatures below 150°F which excludes a significant portion of the commercial market and portions of the industrial market.

Highlights again how extremely conservative the findings are

 The study covers a time span of 11 years; 2017–2021 (the past), 2022 (present) and 2023–2027 (the future)

Cumulative Results: "Intact" Mechanical Insulation Systems <u>Without</u> Inclusion of "Under-Insulated" Areas

The cumulative study results are focused on the savings determined based upon the "ready to use" insulation qualities for the base year (2022), and the savings for the past 5 years, and the next 5 years on a cumulative basis without any "under insulated" areas.

Cumulative for purposes of the study means successive inclusion from year to year. In summary, what exists in one year will exist in the next year, and every year thereafter, unless an event happens which changes the basis of the information.

For purposes of the report "under insulated mechanical insulation systems" is defined to

- **include:** Items left uninsulated that could have been insulated (unions, flanges, valves, etc.)
 - Items that are not code compliant
 - Items that are code compliant but do not follow the most current model energy or building codes
 - Items that are not specification compliant
 - Insulation removed for maintenance and/or other purposes and not replaced
 - Insulation removal for maintenance and/or other purposes exposing the remaining insulation system to potential damage
 - Improper and/or untimely maintenance
 - Improper insulation system replacement
 - Installation quality issues
 - Items that are damaged by/as a result of:
 - Other crafts working on site
 - Weather-related events (wind, hail, flooding, etc.)
 - Moisture intrusion or intrusion of other contaminants (product, oil, grease, etc.)
 - Mechanical equipment (forklifts, scaffolding, ladders, etc.)
 - Maintenance and/or other facility personnel
 - Environmental elements (corrosive or contaminant environment)
 - Being used as a walking surface or work platform (pipe rack, for example)
 - System penetration performed for inspection purposes (destructive testing) and not properly/promptly repa
 - Washdown or similar occurrence
 - Fire or similar events

Cumulative Results of Mechanical Insulation Systems <u>with</u> the inclusion of "Under Insulated" Areas

- A significant portion of study savings are due to "at risk areas" that are "under insulated." While the specific portion of those areas can only be determined on a facility by facility, or project by project, basis, the study examines the impact at various levels.
- While this study results were based on upon four "ready to use" materials from two primary groups it does NOT mean those groups of materials are the only ones impacted by under-insulated areas.
- The industrial segment represents a larger percentage of under-insulated areas versus the commercial segment. Many of the insulated piping systems in the commercial segment are located in wall cavities or above ceilings and, accordingly, are not exposed to weather, potential mechanical abuse, or personnel damage on a regular basic.

Cumulative Findings Without the Inclusion of Under-Insulated Areas						
	Study Resul	lts – Savings				
Past 5 Years	Base Year	Next 5 Years	Total 11-Year Window			
2017–2021	2022	2023–2027	2017–2027			
	Savings	s – Kbtu	-			
35,013,651,544,356	9,673,266,495,847	62,335,972,385,680	85,940,850,362,833			
35.0 Trillion	9.7 Trillion	62.3 Trillion	85.9 Trillion			
	Dollar (\$)	Savings	-			
\$91,035,494,015	\$25,150,492,889	\$162,073,528,203	\$278,259,515,107			
\$91.0 Billion	\$25.2 Billion	\$162.1 Billion	\$ 278.3 Billion			
	CO ₂ Savi	ngs – Ibs.				
5,441,121,449,993	1,503,225,613,455	9,687,010,108,735	16,631,357,172,182			
5.4 Trillion	1.5 Trillion	9.7 Trillion	16.6 Trillion			
	CO ₂ Savings	– Metric Tons				
2,468,748,389	682,044,289	4,395,195,149	7,545,987,828			
2.5 Billion	682.0 Million	4.4 Billion	7.5 Billion			

Cumulative Findings Without the Inclusion of Under-Insulated Areas Study Results – Savings								
Past 5 Years	Past 5 Years Base Year Next 5 Years Total 11-Year Win							
2017–2021	2022	2023–2027	2017–2027					
	Dollar (\$) Savings							
\$91.0 Billion	\$25.2 Billion	\$162.1 Billion	\$ 278.3 Billion					
	CO ₂ Savi	ings – Ibs.						
5.4 Trillion	1.5 Trillion	9.7 Trillion	16.6 Trillion					
CO ₂ Savings – Metric Tons								
2.5 Billion	682.0 Million	4.4 Billion	7.5 Billion					

How do these results compare to other carbon reduction initiatives or GHG reduction equivalents?

		Savings						
Equivalencies	Past 5 Years 2017–2021	Base Year 2022	Next 5 Years 2023–2027	Total 11-Year Window 2017–2027				
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from:								
Gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for 1 year	549.4 Million	151.8 Million	978.1Million	1.7 Billion				
CO ₂ Emissions from:								
Homes' energy use for 1 year	311.1 Million	86 Million	553.9 Million	951 Million				
Barrels of oil consumed	5.7 Billion	1.6 Billion	10.2 Billion	17.4 Billion				
Coal-fired power plants in 1 year	661	183.0	1,176	2,020				
Natural gas-fired power plants in 1 year	6,204	1,714	11,044	18,962				
GHG Emissions Avoided by:								
Wind turbines running for 1 year	686,474	189,653	1,222,153	2.1 Million				
Incandescent lamps switched to LEDs	93.6 Billion	25.9 Billion	166.6 Billion	286.0 Billion				
Carbons Sequestered by:								
Acres of U.S. forests in 1 year	2.9 Billion	813.3 Million	5.2 Billion	9.0 Billion				

The Findings			Summary of Cumulative Findings vs. Potential Loss Due to Under-Insulated Areas — COMMERCIAL MARKET SEGMENT						
Commercial Market Segment		Study Results – Savings							
Potential Loss: 2 –	10%			Past 5 Years		Base Year	Next 5 Years	Total 11-Year Window	
CO ₂ Lost: 45 – 211	Million	Motric Tone		2017–2021		2022	2023–2027	2017–2027	
	-				1	Dollar (\$)			
(Avg. 127 Millio	on Metri	ic Tons)		\$91.0 Billion		\$25.2 Billion	\$162.1 Billion	\$ 278.3 Billion	
						CO ₂ Savings	 Metric Tons 		
				2.5 Billion		682.0 Million	4.4 Billion	7.5 Billion	
	Potential Loss %	% Total Potential Savings				Dollar (\$) Sa	avings Loss		
	2.0%	0.60%	\$	546,212,964	\$	150,902,957	\$ 972,441,169	\$ 1,669,557,091	
	4.0%	1.10%	\$	1,001,390,434	\$	276,655,422	\$ 1,782,808,810	\$ 3,060,854,666	
	6.0%	1.70%	\$	1,547,603,398	\$	427,558,379	\$ 2,755,249,979	\$ 4,730,411,757	
	8.0%	2.20%	\$	2,002,780,868	\$	553,310,844	\$ 3,565,617,620	\$ 6,121,709,332	
	10.0%	2.80%	\$	2,548,993,832	\$	704,213,801	\$ 4,538,058,790	\$ 7,791,266,423	
		Average	\$	1,529,396,299	\$	422,528,281	\$ 2,722,835,274	\$ 4,674,759,854	
		Average		\$ 1.5 Billion		\$ 422.5 Million	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	
	Potential Loss %	% Total Potential Savings	CO ₂ Savings – Metric Tons Loss						
	2.0%	0.60%		14,812,490		4,092,266	26,371,171	45,275,927	
	4.0%	1.10%		27,156,232		7,502,487	48,347,147	83,005,866	
	6.0%	1.70%		41,968,723		11,594,753	74,718,318	128,281,793	
	8.0%	2.20%		54,312,465		15,004,974	96,694,293	166,011,732	
	10.0%	2.80%		69,124,955		19,097,240	123,065,464	211,287,659	
		Average		41,474,973		11,458,344	73,839,279	126,772,596	
		Average		41.5 Million		11. 5 Million	73.8 Million	126.8 Milion	

The Findings				Summary of Cumulative Findings vs. Potential Loss Due to Under-Insulated Areas — INDUSTRIAL MARKET SEGMENT							
Industrial Mar	ket Sea	ment									
	—				1	Study Resu	lts – S	-	1		
Potential Loss: 5 – 3	0%			Past 5 Years		Base Year		Next 5 Years	Tot	al 11-Year Window	
CO2 Lost: 181 – 1,0	79 Milli	on Metric		2017–2021		2022		2023–2027		2017–2027	
					1	Dollar (\$)) Sav	-	1	•	
Tons (Avg. 625 Mil	lion Met	tric Tons) 🛛 🗕		\$91.0 Billion		\$25.2 Billion		\$162.1 Billion		\$ 278.3 Billion	
		•			1	CO ₂ Savings	– Me		-		
				2.5 Billion		682.0 Million		4.4 Billion		7.5 Billion	
	Potential	% Total				Dollar (\$) Sa	avinc	us Loss			
	Loss %	Potential Savings	;				-	-			
	5.0%	2.40%		\$ 2,184,851,856	\$	603,611,829		3,889,764,677	\$	6,678,228,363	
	10.0%	4.70%		\$ 4,278,668,219	\$	1,182,073,166	-	7,617,455,826	\$	13,078,197,210	
	15.0%	7.10%		\$ 6,463,520,075	\$	1,785,684,995		11,507,220,502	\$	19,756,425,573	
	20.0%	9.40%		\$ 8,557,336,437	\$	2,364,146,332		15,234,911,651	\$	26,156,394,420	
	25.0%	11.80%		\$ 10,742,188,294	\$	2,967,758,161		19,124,676,328		32,834,622,783	
	30.0%	14.30%		\$ 13,018,075,644	\$	3,596,520,483	\$	23,176,514,533	\$	39,791,110,660	
		A		\$ 7,540,773,421	\$	2,083,299,161	\$	13,425,090,586	\$	23,049,163,168	
		Average		\$ 7.5 Billion		\$ 2.1 Billion		\$13.4 Billion		\$ 23.0 Billion	
	Potential	% Total				CO Sovingo I	lotvia				
	Loss %	Potential Savings	;	CO ₂ Savings – Metric Tons Loss							
	5.0%	2.40%		59,249,961		16,369,063		105,484,684		181,103,708	
	10.0%	4.70%		116,031,174		32,056,082		206,574,172		354,661,428	
	15.0%	7.10%		175,281,136		48,425,145		312,058,856		535,765,136	
	20.0%	9.40%		232,062,349		64,112,163		413,148,344		709,322,856	
	25.0%	11.80%		291,312,310		80,481,226		518,633,028		890,426,564	
	30.0%	14.30%		353,031,020		97,532,333		628,512,906		1,079,076,259	
		Average		204,494,658		56,496,002		364,068,665		625,059,325	
		Average		204.5 Million		56.5 Million		364.1 Million		625.1 Million	

The Findings				Summary of Cumulative Findings vs. Potential Loss Due to Under-Insulated Areas — INDUSTRIAL MARKET SEGMENT							
Industrial Mar	ket Sea	ment									
	—				1	Study Resu	lts – S		1		
Potential Loss: 5 – 3	0%			Past 5 Years		Base Year		Next 5 Years	Tot	al 11-Year Window	
CO2 Lost: 181 – 1,0	79 Milli	on Metric		2017–2021		2022		2023–2027		2017–2027	
					1	Dollar (\$)) Sav	-	1	•	
Tons (Avg. 625 Mil	lion Met	tric Tons) 🛛 🗕		\$91.0 Billion		\$25.2 Billion		\$162.1 Billion		\$ 278.3 Billion	
		•			1	CO ₂ Savings	– Me		-		
				2.5 Billion		682.0 Million		4.4 Billion		7.5 Billion	
	Potential	% Total				Dollar (\$) Sa	avinc	us Loss			
	Loss %	Potential Savings	;				-	-			
	5.0%	2.40%		\$ 2,184,851,856	\$	603,611,829		3,889,764,677	\$	6,678,228,363	
	10.0%	4.70%		\$ 4,278,668,219	\$	1,182,073,166	-	7,617,455,826	\$	13,078,197,210	
	15.0%	7.10%		\$ 6,463,520,075	\$	1,785,684,995		11,507,220,502	\$	19,756,425,573	
	20.0%	9.40%		\$ 8,557,336,437	\$	2,364,146,332		15,234,911,651	\$	26,156,394,420	
	25.0%	11.80%		\$ 10,742,188,294	\$	2,967,758,161		19,124,676,328		32,834,622,783	
	30.0%	14.30%		\$ 13,018,075,644	\$	3,596,520,483	\$	23,176,514,533	\$	39,791,110,660	
		A		\$ 7,540,773,421	\$	2,083,299,161	\$	13,425,090,586	\$	23,049,163,168	
		Average		\$ 7.5 Billion		\$ 2.1 Billion		\$13.4 Billion		\$ 23.0 Billion	
	Potential	% Total				CO Sovingo I	lotvia				
	Loss %	Potential Savings	;	CO ₂ Savings – Metric Tons Loss							
	5.0%	2.40%		59,249,961		16,369,063		105,484,684		181,103,708	
	10.0%	4.70%		116,031,174		32,056,082		206,574,172		354,661,428	
	15.0%	7.10%		175,281,136		48,425,145		312,058,856		535,765,136	
	20.0%	9.40%		232,062,349		64,112,163		413,148,344		709,322,856	
	25.0%	11.80%		291,312,310		80,481,226		518,633,028		890,426,564	
	30.0%	14.30%		353,031,020		97,532,333		628,512,906		1,079,076,259	
		Average		204,494,658		56,496,002		364,068,665		625,059,325	
		Average		204.5 Million		56.5 Million		364.1 Million		625.1 Million	

The Findi	ngs	Summary of Cumulative Findings vs. Potential Loss Due to Under-Insulated Areas – Both Market Segments									
	ket Segment	Study Results – Savings									
	Potential Loss	Past 5 Years	Base Year	Next 5 Years	Total 11-Year Window						
751 Million Me	etric Tons or 10%	2017–2021	2022	2023–2027	2017–2027						
\$27+	⊦ Billion		Dollar (\$) Savings								
		\$91,035,494,015	\$25,150,492,889	\$162,073,528,203	\$278,259,515,107						
	Average Potential Loss										
	Commercial Market Segment	\$ (1,529,396,299)		\$ (2,722,835,274)							
	Percent of Total Savings	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%						
	Industrial Market Segment	\$ (7,541,773,421)	\$ (2,083,299,161)	\$ (13,425,090,586)	\$ (23,049,163,168)						
	Percent of Total Savings	-8.3%	-8.3%	-8.3%	-8.3%						
	Combined Total	\$ (9,071,169,720)	\$ (2,505,827,442)	\$ (16,147,925,860)	\$ (27,723,923,022)						
	Percent of Total Savings	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%						
		CO ₂ Savings – Metric Tons									
		2,468,748,389	682,044,289	4,395,195,149	7,545,987,828						
	Average Potential Loss										
	Commercial Market Segment	(41,474,973)	(11,458,344)	(73,839,279)	(126,772,596)						
	Percent of Total Savings	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%	-1.7%						
	Industrial Market Segment	(204,494,658)	(56,496,002)	(364,068,665)	(625,059,325)						
	Percent of Total Savings	-8.3%	-8.3%	-8.3%	-8.3%						
	Combined Total	(245,969,631)	(67,954,346)	(437,907,944)	(751,831,921)						
	Percent of Total Savings	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%						

The Findings

How do these results compare to other carbon reduction initiatives or greenhouse gas reduction equivalents

	Potential Average Lost – Under-Insulated Areas							
Equivalencies	Past 5 Years 2017–2021	Base Year 2022	Next 5 Years 2023–2027	Total 11-Year Window 2017–2027				
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from:								
Gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for 1 year	54.7 Million	15.1 Million	97.4 Million	167.3 Million				
CO ₂ Emissions from: Homes' energy use for 1 year	31.0 Million	8.6 Million	55.2 Million	94.8 Million				
Barrels of oil consumed	568.9 Million	157.2 Million	1.00 Billion	1.7 Billion				
Coal-fired power plants in 1 year	65	18	117	201				
Natural gas-fired power plants in 1 year	618	171	1,100	1,889				
GHG Emissions Avoided by:								
Wind turbines running for 1 year	68,396	18,896	121,767	209,059				
Incandescent lamps switched to LEDs	9.3 Billion	2.6 Billion	16.6 Billiom	28.5 Billion				
Carbons Sequestered by:								
Acres of U.S. forests in 1 year	293.3 Million	81.0 Million	522.2 Million	896.6 Million				

Conservatively, the study indicates a potential "average loss" of under-insulated areas in a combination of the market segments of 751 million metric tons of carbon over the 11-year span of the study. That equates to over 827,000,000 carbon offsets (1 ton = 1 carbon offset).

- This simply should not be overlooked by companies, industries or governing agencies. The opportunity— the technology is real, proven, and verifiable.
- Never before has the mechanical insulation industry been in a position to collectively quantify its decarbonization potential.
- The decarbonization value of mechanical insulation dwarfs many of the GHG projects in the headlines. It
 needs to be re-examined and viewed differently by companies, regulatory bodies, carbon exchange firms
 and others.
- Mechanical insulation presents a massive and immediately-available GHG reduction opportunity.

Study Results: Savings from Mechanical Insulation

Total 11-Year Window (2017–2027)	Averaged Year					
Dollar (\$) Savings					
\$ 278.3 Billion	\$25.3 Billion					
Energy Savings in Kbtu						
85.9 Trillion	7.81 Trillion					
CO ₂ Sav	vings in lbs.					
16.6 Trillion	1.51 Trillion					
CO ₂ Savings	in Metric Tons					
7.5 Billion 682 Million						
Cumulative Findings (Without the Additional Savings from Under-Insulated Areas)						

What Could Be Saved Over 11 Years?

(8

DOLLARS SAVED: \$278.3 Billion

The amount of savings is more money than the entire GDP of the country of Portugal, which in 2021 was \$254 billion!



Which is equivalent to Ighting New York City for 6,266 years!

What Could Be Saved Over 11 Years?

Which is equal to a person **1.7 billion years**!

Insulation's carbon reduction is actually equal to the amount of carbon sequestered by 9.0 billion acres of forest, but the U.S. is only 2.43 billion acres. You need to plant a forest

3.7 times larger than America www.

- Decarbonization vs Sustainability
- Embodied Carbon or Energy
- Energy Efficiency and Carbon Reduction
 Audits or Appraisals

Other Industry Reports

- American Chemistry Council, "Contributions of Insulation to the U.S. Economy in 2022," August 2023 Industry employment and resulting economic impact on the economy
- Insulation Industry Trade Associations Coalition, "Insulation Industry Opportunity Study," August 2022

Estimated the state- and national-level energy and emissions impacts and the economic benefits that could accrue over or from the installation of code-compliant insulation in the residential, commercial, and industrial building sectors. (20-year window)

Conclusion and Next Steps

- The study provides industry information that has never been available before.
- The study's ultimate purpose is to educate facility owners, engineering firms, government agencies, code officials and others as to the value of looking at mechanical insulation as a critical energy-saving and carbonreduction technology, and not something taken for granted.
- For the first time, this study offers a view of the industry holistically rather than focusing singularly on individual parts. Each uninsulated or damaged area plays its own important role, but agencies and companies need to see the full potential impact of major change to view mechanical insulation systems as a solution.

Conclusion and Next Steps

While each business, company, agency, may have unique circumstances, structures, and procedures to consider, there are a few common "next steps" that should be considered when determining how, and to what level, mechanical insulation can help achieve their decarbonization goals.

The report contains a detailed listing of those next steps that should be considered.

What Are Your Next Steps? How Can You Help?

How you can help varies on whether you are manufacturer, contractor, or distributor/fabricator, but the there are a few common "next steps" that should be considered:

- Study the report and share it within your company and customers
- Commit to investigating and developing, with facility owners and engineering firms, a better understanding of the benefits of mechanical insulation <u>and</u> the consequences of having out-of-date specifications, improper installation, and insufficient / improper maintenance. Inspections are important to verify they have what they expect.
- Put together webinars or similar events with your customers and regional or local associations.

The Study on Insulation's Positive Impact on Energy Efficiency and Emission Reductions What Are Your Next Steps? How Can You Help?

- Develop and implement specific mechanical insulation energy efficiency and emission reduction appraisals/audits with inspectors and appraisers certified in those fields.
- Commit to continuing education for your company related to all aspects of mechanical insulation systems for the operating systems and environments specific to your company.
- Hold internal company and department meetings to educate all parties on the value of mechanical insulation to your company, the environment, the local community and the consequences of damaged insulation.

What Are Your Next Steps? How Can You Help?

- Energy efficiency: dollars saved and return on investment (ROI)
- Emissions saved, internal and external relations, carbon credits
- Employee safety
- Process control
- Mitigating corrosion under insulation (CUI)
- Doing it right the first time and maintaining it is a lot less expensive than unplanned events. Maintenance is less costly than unexpected capital investment.

"Tell the whole story"

The Study on Insulation's Positive Impact on Energy Efficiency and Emission Reductions What Are Your Next Steps? How Can You Help?

The Bottom Line: The industry needs your and your company's help. NOW!

The decarbonization impact and other benefits of mechanical insulation are not limited by time.

Use the report as an educational and marketing/sales tool. Talk about it. Share it. The more often it shared, talked about, and used, the better odds of impacting real change.

If the knowledge of past successes, barriers and challenges, installation and or maintenance programs are not talked about now, mechanical insulation will continue to be sidelined, taken for granted, and the future will not change.

Summary

Mechanical insulation will help businesses, states, and providences obtain their regulatory or voluntary carbon reduction goals now, tomorrow, and for years to come ONLY if it is recognized as a primary contributing technology and a solution.

The challenge for the business, finance, and policymakers is identifying how best to use the time and resources available now to make the changes needed to advance their progress towards goals.

Summary

The study confirms the contribution from mechanical insulation industry to decarbonization efforts. It is available now and it impacts every state, county, providence, city, labor group, and all directly or indirectly-related businesses for this and future generations.

If only we convince others to think about mechanical insulation systems as a solution.

This is potentially the industry's greatest challenge. Hopefully, this study and report can be the nucleus of change.

We need your help—today, tomorrow, and the next day... and next day!!!

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Questions? Comments?

NIA National Insulation Association*

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THE STUDY ON INSULATION'S POSITIVE IMPACT ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND EMISSION REDUCTIONS (UNITED STATES & CANADA)

Thank You !!!!

NIA National Insulation Association[®]

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