

# Building Materials: Case Studies of Economics at the FEW Nexus

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SCHOOL OF  
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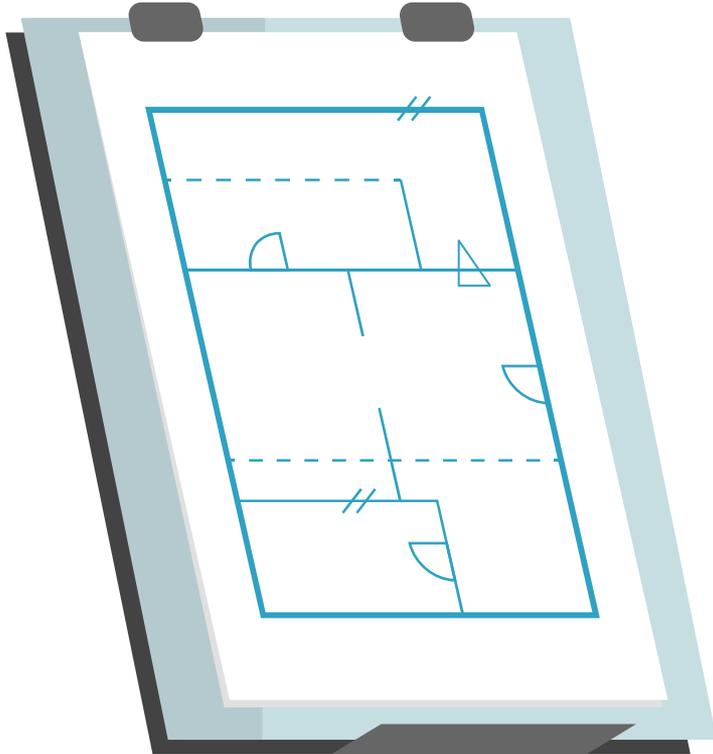
University of Maryland  
**Global STEWARDS**

*Future changemakers at the food-energy-water nexus*



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# Presentation Outline



## **Background & Introduction**

Problem explanation &  
insulation basics



## **Current Industry Trends**

Market size, saved costs



## **Case Study: Textile Waste**

Textile waste for insulation



## **Case Study: Wood Waste**

Wood chips in insulation  
products



# What is the most effective way to save energy?

01



Turn off  
the lights

02



Shut off  
appliances

03



Recycle

04



Use public  
transportation

05



Insulate  
the home

***Energy efficiency methods are more effective than energy curtailment efforts***

# Heat Loss in Homes: The Most Effective Way to Waste Energy

**35%**  
**Walls**

Gaps in walls or large cavities can let heat seep out

**15%**  
**Floors**

Unfinished basements with poor insulation or open seals allow leakage



**25%**  
**Roof & Attic**

Heat can escape from the top of poorly insulated attics

**25%**  
**Windows & Doors**

Poor fittings from old caulking and weather strips let heat escape

**\$2,000**

Average US family spends per year on home utility bills

# Proper Insulation: The Most Effective Way to Save Energy

**20%**

Of a home's energy bill  
can be saved by good  
roofing materials



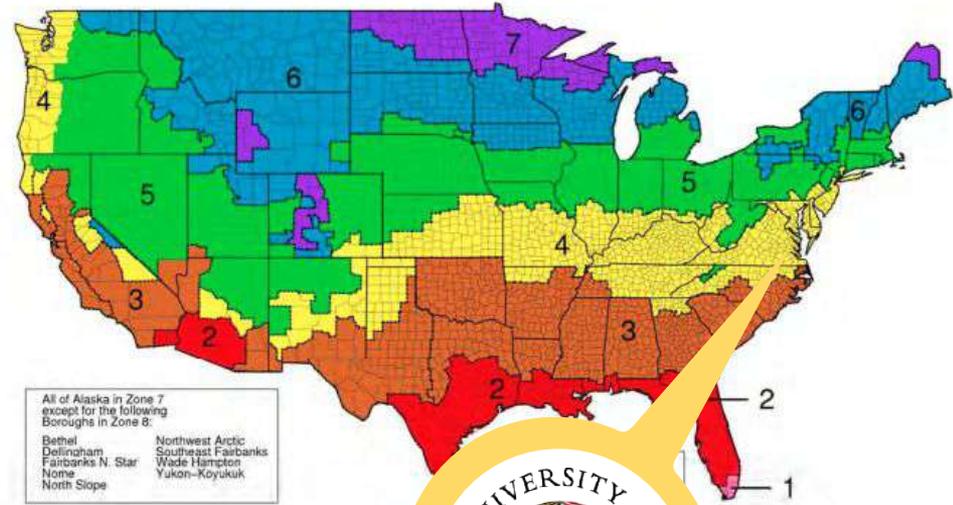
**40%**

Of a home's heating/cooling  
cost can be reduced by  
proper insulation



# Insulation Basics

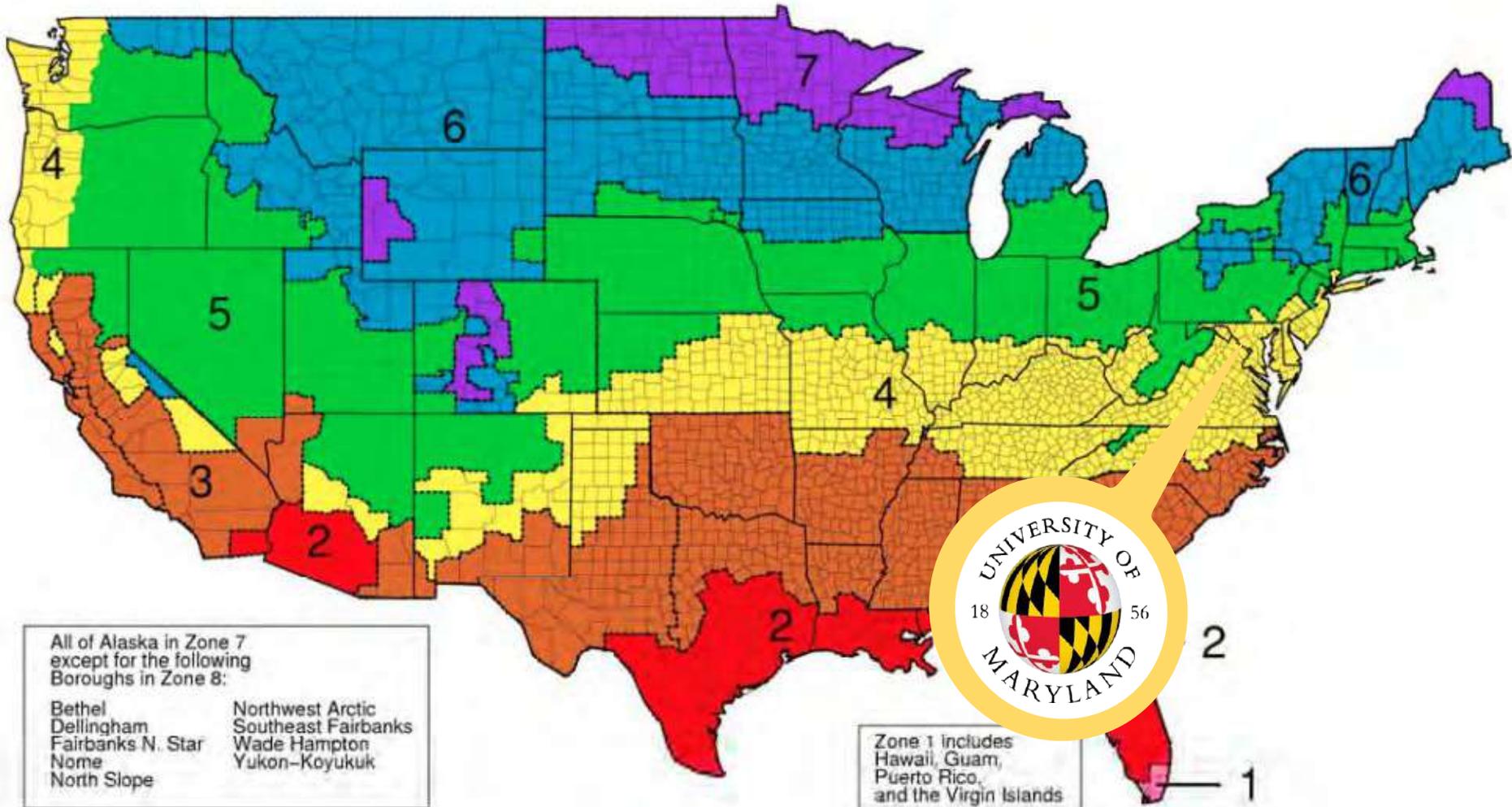
- Goal: Maximize thermal performance
  - Cool during summer
  - Warm during winter
- Type of insulation depends on energy used
  - Local climate
  - Size/shape of house
  - Family living habits
  - Fuel/heating system
- R-value system
  - Rated for thermal resistance
  - High R value = greater insulating effectiveness



## UMD Zone 4

Attic	Wall	Floor
R38 to R60	R13 to R21	R25 to R30

(Energy Star, 2008)



All of Alaska in Zone 7  
except for the following  
Boroughs in Zone 8:

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Bethel            | Northwest Arctic    |
| Dellingham        | Southeast Fairbanks |
| Fairbanks N. Star | Wade Hampton        |
| Nome              | Yukon-Koyukuk       |
| North Slope       |                     |

Zone 1 includes  
Hawaii, Guam,  
Puerto Rico,  
and the Virgin Islands



# Insulation Examples

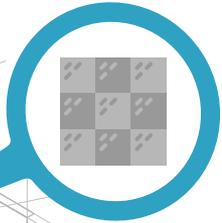
## Fiberglass

Most common type made from skin/lung irritant materials.



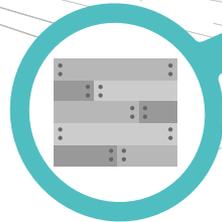
## Plastic Foams

Polystyrene/polyurethane foams that can be sprayed in walls.



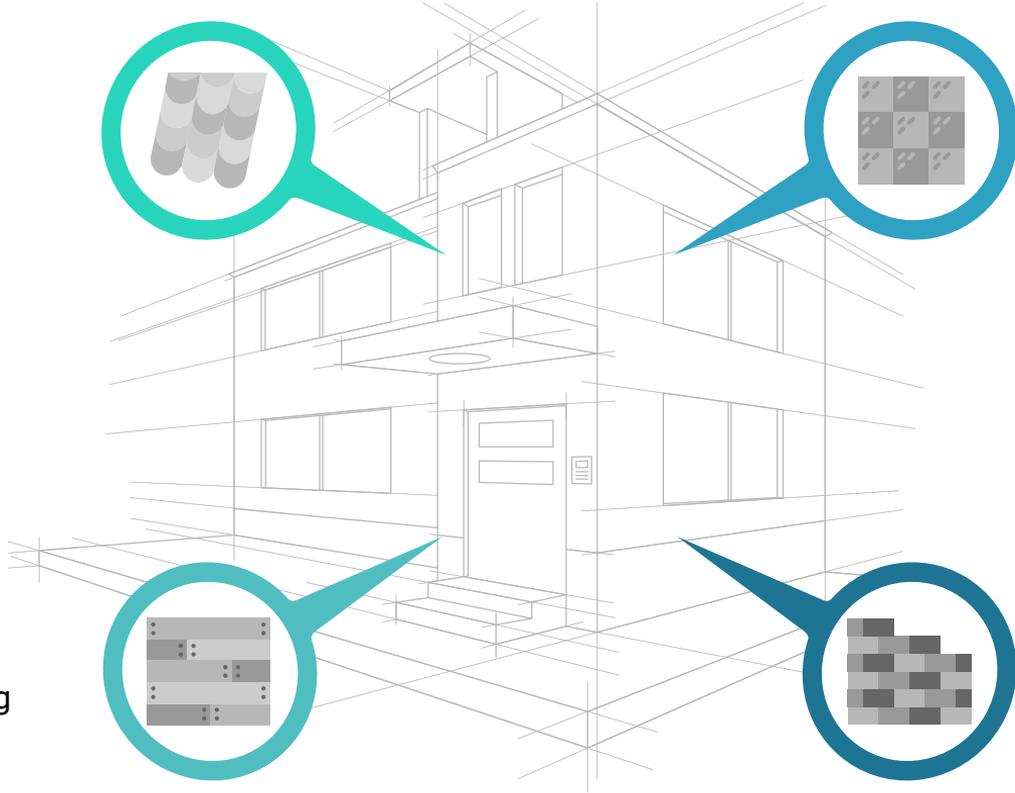
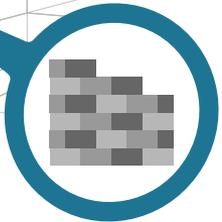
## Mineral Wool

Synthetic rock (minerals) or slag (molten metal) fire-resistant materials.



## Loose Fill

Mixed insulation type, that requires special equipment when blown into place.



# Environmental Impacts

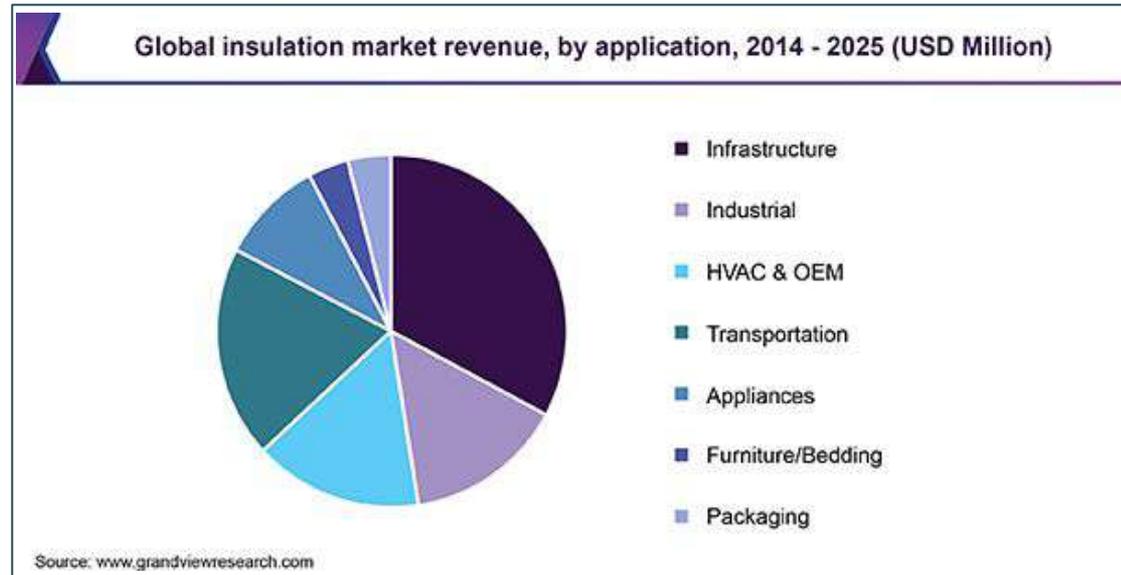
- Reducing energy consumption of buildings is critical in limiting the carbon footprint of buildings
- Expanded polystyrene and polyurethane are produced from petrochemical products
  - Polystyrene can be recycled into expanded polystyrene
  - Materials cannot be recycled
- Fiberglass requires the mining of sand
  - 6-8% boron oxide
  - 20% recycled glass per EPA guidelines
- Pollution from resource extraction
  - Air and water pollution
  - Land erosion from mining



(National Park Service; Image: LA Times)

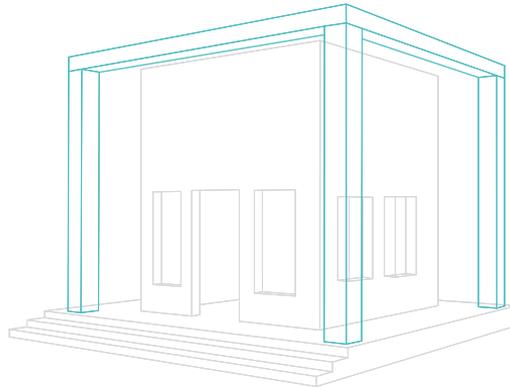
# Current Industry Trends

- Worldwide, buildings use **30-40%** of total energy produced
- The most commonly used insulation materials are expanded polystyrene and fiberglass
- Global insulation market valued at approximately \$58 billion
  - Forecasted to grow to approximately **\$77 billion** in 2025



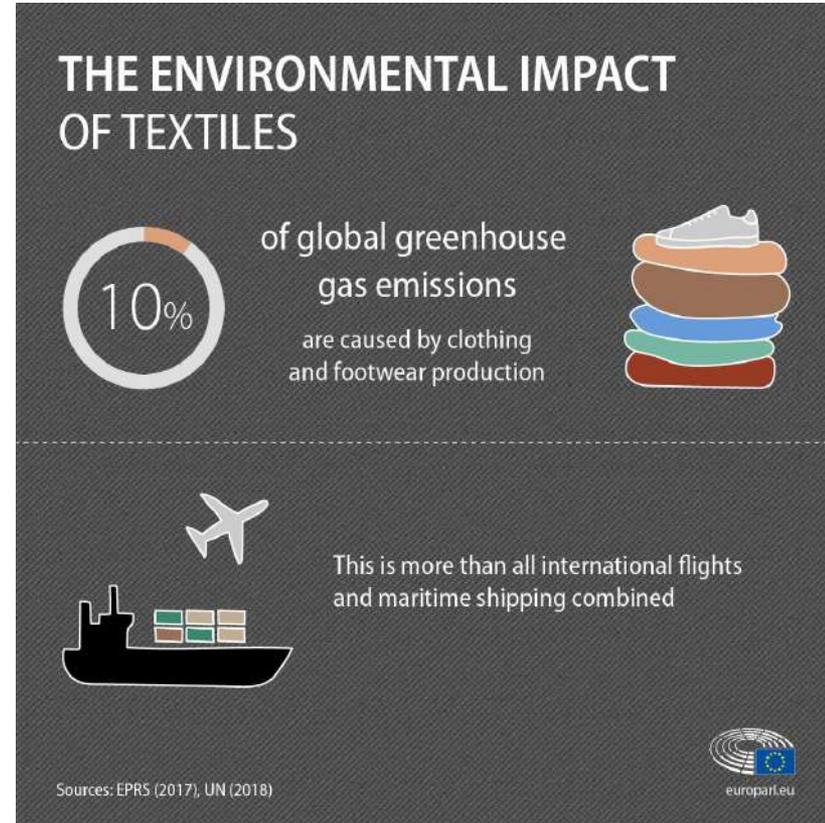
# Economic Benefits

- Estimated that sealing air leaks and improving home insulation would save **15%** on heating and cooling costs in the average US household
  - Low-income households tend to have poor insulation
- Investments in energy efficiency can boost the local economy and create jobs
  - **2.2 million** Americans employed in energy efficiency industry

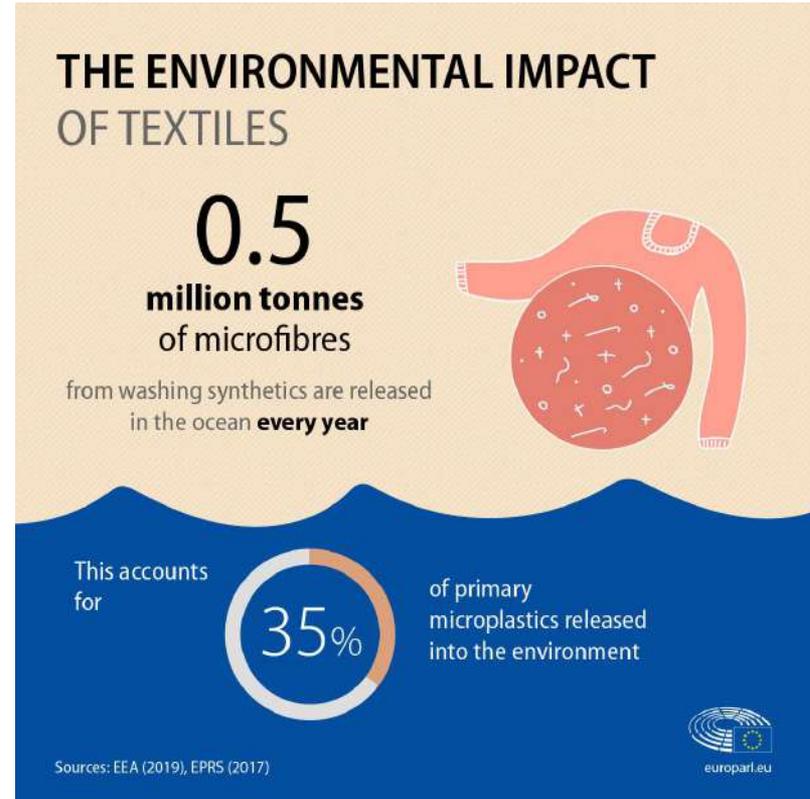
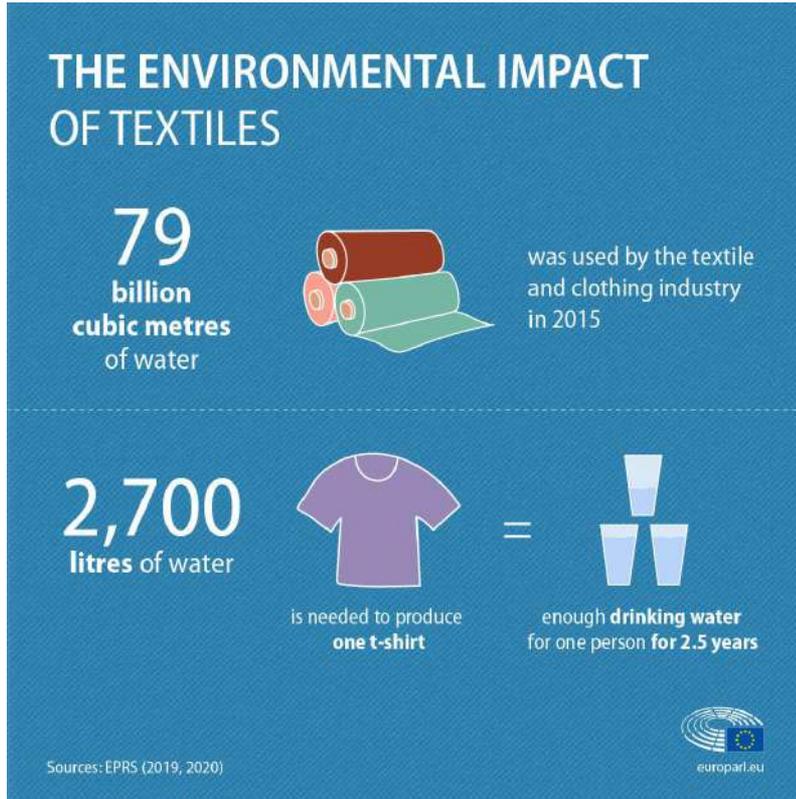


# Case Study: Textile Waste

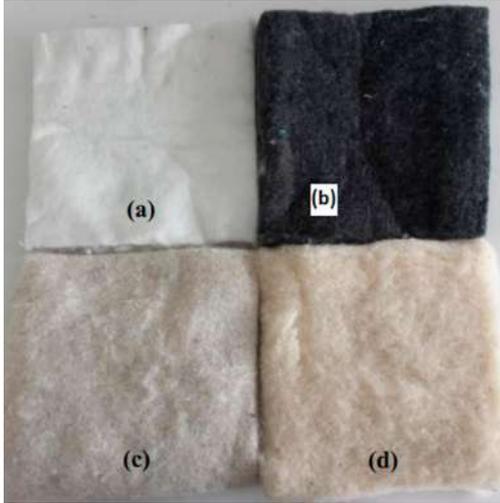
- **\$1.3 trillion** market value
- **100 billion** garments produced annually
- Textiles are often used for a short period of time, then typically sent to landfills or incinerators
  - 12.4 million tons in US
  - 26.0 million tons in China
  - 1.0 million tons in UK
- Total greenhouse gas emissions from production: **1.2 billion tons**, annually
- Every year, **\$500 billion** is lost
  - Underutilization
  - Lack of recycling



# Case Study: Textile Waste



# Textile-Based Insulation



a) Acrylic spinning b) acrylic knitting c) wool raw d) wool carpet  
*Image from Gounni et al. (2019)*

- Similar thermal conductivity ratings compared to expanded polystyrene, extruded polystyrene, and mineral wool
- Demonstrated environmental, sustainable and economic advantages
- Other research has found that cotton and textile ash waste can be used to make bricks and wall/ceiling panels that have good insulation properties

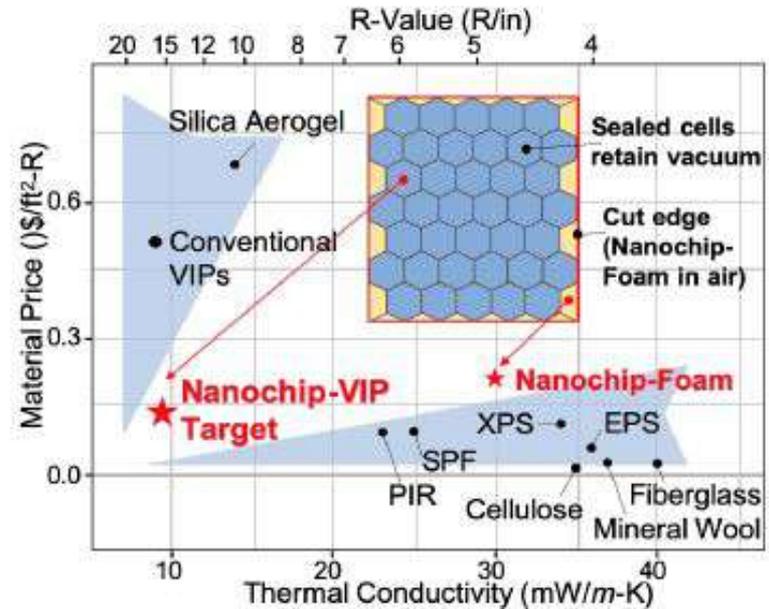
# Denim Insulation

- Widely available
- Easy for homeowners to install without contractor
- More expensive than other types of insulation for equivalent R-value
- Use can assist with obtaining LEED certification
  - Green building certification system
- Better acoustic insulation compared to fiberglass

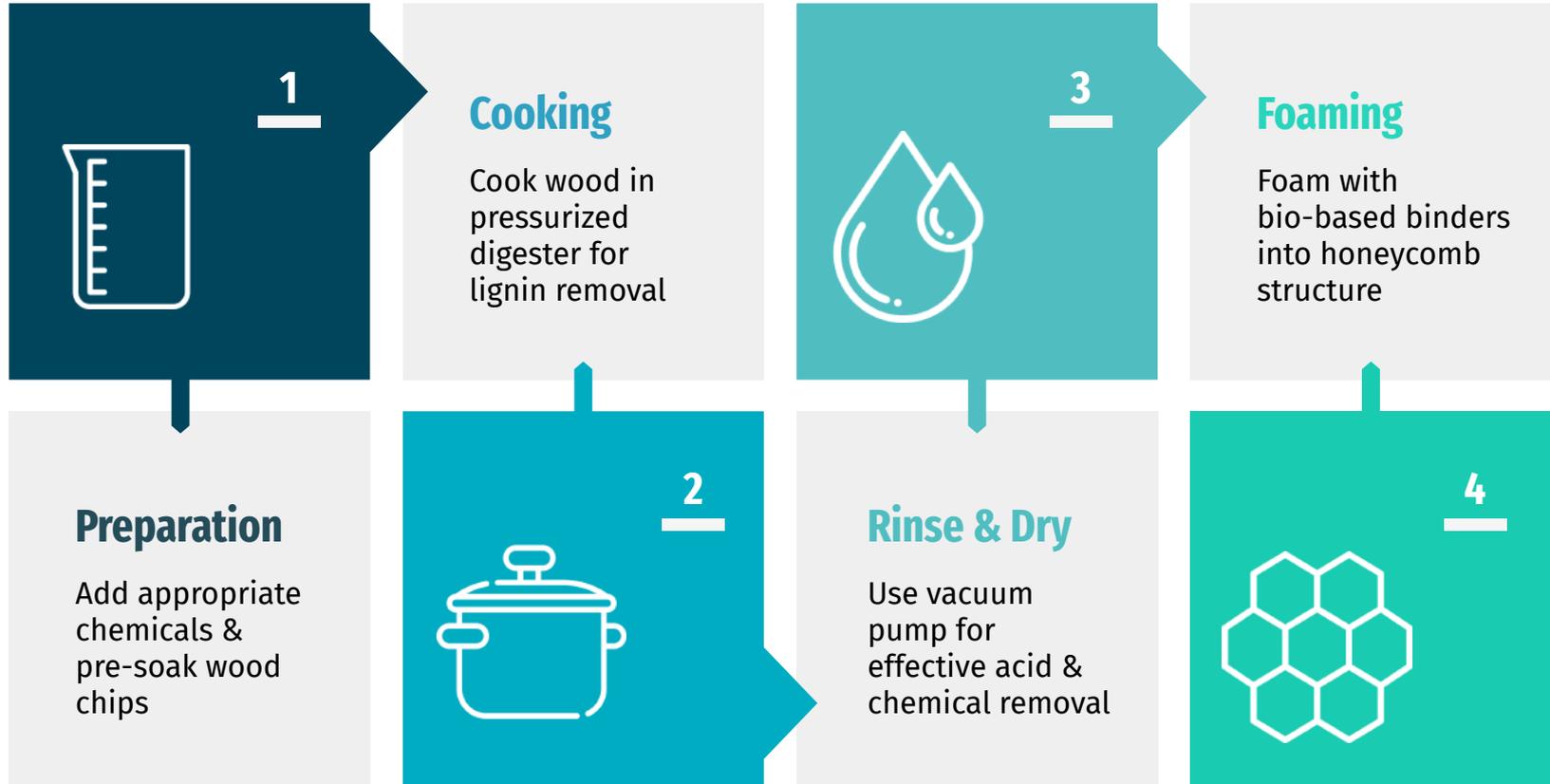


# Case Study: Wood Waste

- Create high-performance, **sustainable** insulation products
  - Wood is a waste product
  - Delignified wood has lower thermal conductivity
- Vacuum Insulation Panels (VIP) use vacuums for creation
  - Absence of air = no thermal conductivity
  - Excellent thermal efficiency
- VIP global market **\$8.8 billion** (USD) value
- Use honeycomb grid structure for creating insulation panels
  - Structural reinforcement from shape
  - **Highly insulative** nature from materials



# Wood Waste Delignification Process



# Preliminary Cost Analysis of VIP Insulation (Density ~ 100 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)

Materials	Price (\$/ton)	Dosage (kg)	Cost (\$/ ft <sup>2</sup> in)
Base 1	330	0.95	0.224
Base 2	330	0.95	0.224
Wood Chips	50	0.95	0.111
Binders	3,000	0.95	0.035
Envelope	1,600	0.022/ft <sup>2</sup>	0.044
<b>Total Material Cost</b>			<b>0.538</b>

# Insulation Comparison

01

## Traditional Insulation

Cost: \$10-12 / ft<sup>2</sup> in

Advantage: Easy to use

Disadvantage: Degrades, toxic



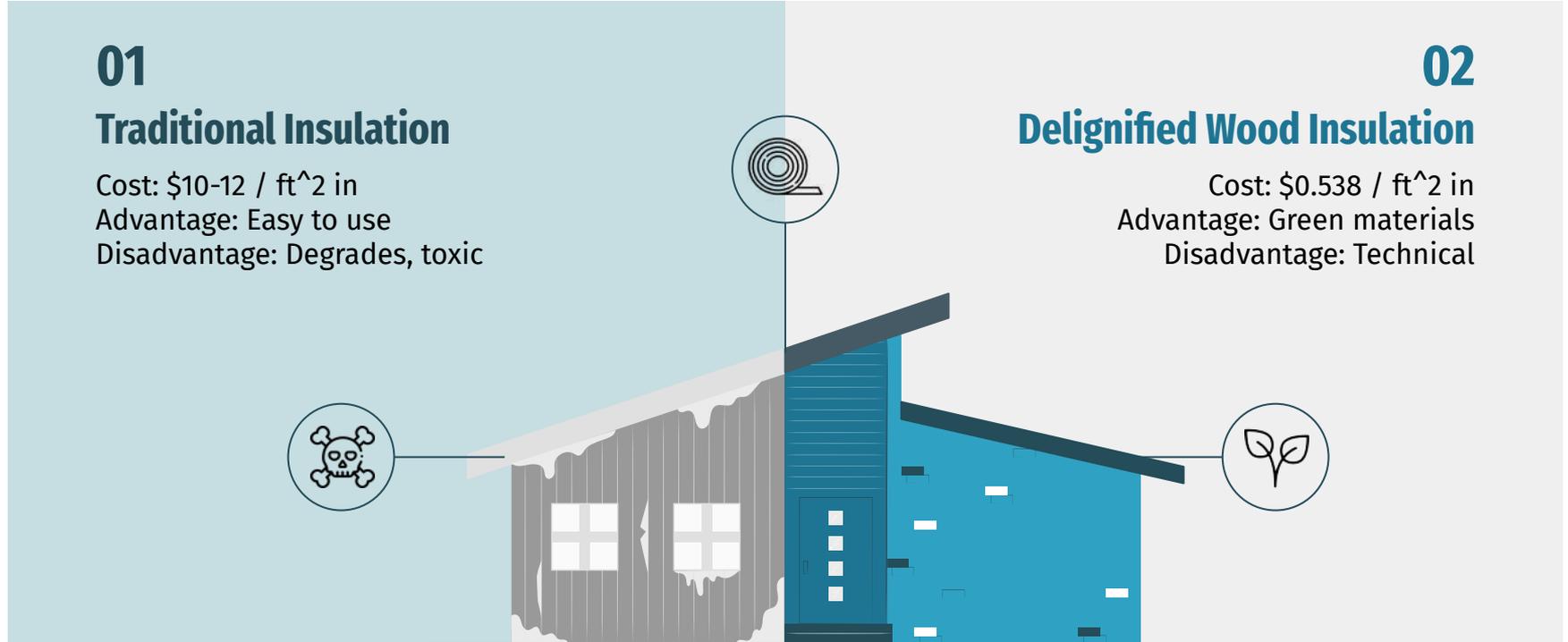
02

## Delignified Wood Insulation

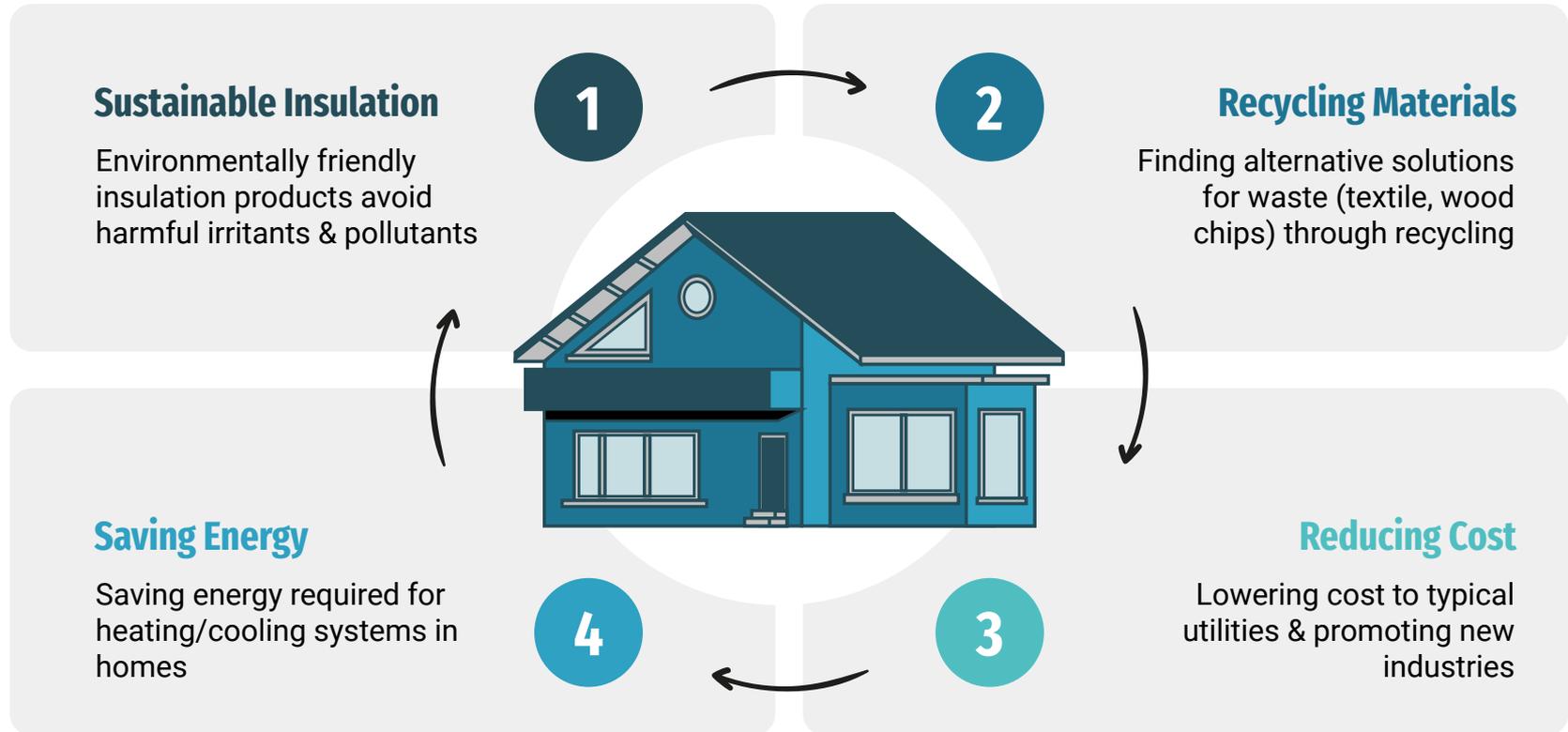
Cost: \$0.538 / ft<sup>2</sup> in

Advantage: Green materials

Disadvantage: Technical



# Building Materials: Economics & the FEW Nexus





# Thank You!

Are there any questions?



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