

Seattle, WA

↓ 31%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Crawl

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,556
Typical New House	\$1,010
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$706

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$305
Monthly Cost Savings	\$25

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.27 per therm. Electricity: 7.6¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Boise, ID

↓ 39%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,158
Typical New House	\$1,430
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$907

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$523
Monthly Cost Savings	\$44

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



24 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.09 per therm. Electricity: 7.0¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Portland, OR

↓ 28%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Crawl

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,634
Typical New House	\$1,075
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$787

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$288
Monthly Cost Savings	\$24

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



10 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.35 per therm. Electricity: 8.5¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Denver, CO

↓ 38%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,876
Typical New House	\$1,264
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$841

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$423
Monthly Cost Savings	\$35

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



22 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$0.95 per therm. Electricity: 10.2¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Sacramento, CA

↓ 30%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,575
Typical New House	\$1,128
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$859

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$268
Monthly Cost Savings	\$22

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



10 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.24 per therm. Electricity: 14.4¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Los Angeles, CA

↓ 29%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$945
Typical New House	\$683
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$535

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$147
Monthly Cost Savings	\$12

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



6 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.24 per therm. Electricity: 14.4¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Las Vegas, NV

↓ 24%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,997
Typical New House	\$1,507
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,212

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$295
Monthly Cost Savings	\$25

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.29 per therm. Electricity: 11.9¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Phoenix, AZ

↓ 21%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,517
Typical New House	\$1,200
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$976

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$225
Monthly Cost Savings	\$19

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



7 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.70 per therm. Electricity: 10.3¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Fargo, ND

↓ 37%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,563
Typical New House	\$2,306
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,475

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$831
Monthly Cost Savings	\$69

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



40 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.00 per therm. Electricity: 7.5¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Minneapolis, MN

↓ 40%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,374
Typical New House	\$2,208
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,386

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$822
Monthly Cost Savings	\$69

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



37 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.10 per therm. Electricity: 9.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Omaha, NE

↓ 31%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,423
Typical New House	\$1,612
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,143

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$470
Monthly Cost Savings	\$39

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



21 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.08 per therm. Electricity: 7.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Chicago, IL

↓ 38%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,927
Typical New House	\$1,938
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,261

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$677
Monthly Cost Savings	\$56

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



29 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.17 per therm. Electricity: 11.1¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Indianapolis, IN

↓ 28%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,616
Typical New House	\$1,742
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,295

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$447
Monthly Cost Savings	\$37

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



20 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.10 per therm. Electricity: 8.9¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

St. Louis, MO

↓ 29%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,415
Typical New House	\$1,629
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,190

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$439
Monthly Cost Savings	\$37

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



17 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.30 per therm. Electricity: 8.0¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Nashville, TN

↓ 27%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,152
Typical New House	\$1,452
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,085

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$367
Monthly Cost Savings	\$31

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



13 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.39 per therm. Electricity: 8.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Charlotte, NC

↓ 29%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,114
Typical New House	\$1,439
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,043

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$396
Monthly Cost Savings	\$33

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.62 per therm. Electricity: 9.7¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Charleston, SC

↓ 27%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,749
Typical New House	\$1,245
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$936

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$309
Monthly Cost Savings	\$26

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



9 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.67 per therm. Electricity: 10.0¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Atlanta, GA

↓ 26%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$2,665
Typical New House	\$1,816
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,380

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$436
Monthly Cost Savings	\$36

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.79 per therm. Electricity: 10.1¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Orlando, FL

↓ 34%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,387
Typical New House	\$1,139
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$802

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$337
Monthly Cost Savings	\$28

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$2.06 per therm. Electricity: 11.7¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Miami, FL

↓ **16%**

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$935
Typical New House	\$882
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$739

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$144
Monthly Cost Savings	\$12

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



7 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$2.06 per therm. Electricity: 11.7¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Jacksonville, FL

↓ 25%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,633
Typical New House	\$1,208
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$932

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$276
Monthly Cost Savings	\$23

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



8 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$2.06 per therm. Electricity: 11.7¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Dallas, TX

↓ 25%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,929
Typical New House	\$1,433
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,129

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$304
Monthly Cost Savings	\$25

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



12 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.34 per therm. Electricity: 12.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Austin, TX

↓ 25%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,594
Typical New House	\$1,244
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,001

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$243
Monthly Cost Savings	\$20

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



10 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.34 per therm. Electricity: 12.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Houston, TX

↓ 26%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,565
Typical New House	\$1,201
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$947

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$254
Monthly Cost Savings	\$21

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



10 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.34 per therm. Electricity: 12.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Oklahoma City, OK ↓ 26%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,896
Typical New House	\$1,312
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$999

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$313
Monthly Cost Savings	\$26

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



14 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.19 per therm. Electricity: 9.3¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

New Orleans, LA

↓ 23%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

1 Story | Foundation: Slab

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$1,416
Typical New House	\$1,059
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$847

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$212
Monthly Cost Savings	\$18

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



7 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.50 per therm. Electricity: 10.4¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Pittsburgh, PA

↓ 30%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,186
Typical New House	\$2,100
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,503

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$597
Monthly Cost Savings	\$50

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



18 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.58 per therm. Electricity: 11.4¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Syracuse, NY

↓ 31%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$4,018
Typical New House	\$2,652
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,918

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$734
Monthly Cost Savings	\$61

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



23 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.62 per therm. Electricity: 18.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Washington, DC

↓ 37%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,166
Typical New House	\$2,132
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,398

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$734
Monthly Cost Savings	\$61

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



23 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.60 per therm. Electricity: 12.7¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Philadelphia, PA

↓ 38%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,296
Typical New House	\$2,204
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,427

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$776
Monthly Cost Savings	\$65

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



25 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.58 per therm. Electricity: 11.4¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

New York, NY

↓ 37%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$3,700
Typical New House	\$2,523
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,707

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$816
Monthly Cost Savings	\$68

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



25 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.62 per therm. Electricity: 18.8¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.

Portland, ME

↓ 39%

3,100 sq. ft. Floor Area (above grade)

2 Stories | Foundation: Basement

Gas Heat & Central Air

Annual Heating & Cooling Costs

Typical Existing House	\$4,503
Typical New House	\$2,932
EnergyComplete™ System House	\$1,850

EnergyComplete™ System Savings

Annual Cost Savings	\$1,081
Monthly Cost Savings	\$90

Reduction in CO₂
Emissions* equivalent to
not driving your car for



32 weeks

Based on the following average utility prices:

Gas: \$1.70 per therm. Electricity: 16.0¢ per KWH



energyCOMPLETE™
with Flexible Seal Technology
Whole Home Insulation and Air Sealing System

- 1 General conditions for the energy simulation followed the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code, Section 405.
- 2 Simulations performed with REM/Design v. 12.61.
- 3 The air infiltration levels are 7 ACH50 for the typical new house and 3.5 ACH50 for the EnergyComplete™ house. These estimates are based off of industry averages for homes that are built without advanced air sealing systems. In locations where codes require advanced air sealing practices, results would be different.
- 4 The insulation level for the EnergyComplete™ house is in accordance with the EnergyComplete™ R-value chart (Pub. No. 10010914), which closely matches the recommendations by the Department of Energy and is approximately 40% above the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.
- 5 The wall cavity insulation is batts for the typical house and blown-in for the EnergyComplete™ house. Blown-in attic insulation is assumed in all cases.
- 6 Heating & cooling system is natural gas heat and central air with efficiencies to federal standards (78% AFUE, 13 SEER) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 7 Windows are at 15% of the wall area and meeting the applicable state energy code efficiency requirements for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 8 Whole-house mechanical ventilation is used per ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2007 with energy recovery (70% efficiency) for the typical and EnergyComplete™ house.
- 9 Utility prices are the applicable 2008 state averages delivered to residential consumers according to the Energy Information Administration.
- 10 The average residential energy use for space heating and cooling is 39%. Reference: U.S. Department of Energy, Buildings Energy Data Book, 2008.
- 11 Estimate of carbon dioxide emissions for utility generation is based on the applicable state-specific rates taken from U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Average Carbon Dioxide Emissions Resulting from Gasoline and Diesel Fuel, EPA420-F-05-001, 2005. These are compared to the carbon dioxide emissions created in one week of driving (<http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html#vehicles>).
- 12 The space heating and cooling cost for a typical existing house is based on derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey for a house constructed in 1973, which is the median year of construction for the US housing stock.
- 13 Results will vary with occupant behavior.