

Cellulose or Fiberglass Attic Insulation
has the most cost effective performance. Blown-in cellulose or fiberglass and fiberglass batts are similar in cost and performance. Recycled cellulose insulation may be available. For R-19 performance, the insulation will be 5 to 6 inches thick (R30 is 8.5 to 10 inches). Install in attics of new and existing homes. Typically also the best choice for framed ceilings in new homes, but can be costly to install as a retrofit in existing framed ceilings. Installed cost is about $\$ 0.80$ to $\$ 1.00$ per sq. foot. Do-it-yourselfers can cut the cost in half.

| For Hawaii Model Energy Code (MEC) compliance, use R-19 under any roof color. Less insulation may be allowed if a light colored roof is installed. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R-19 | R-30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { R-19 + } \\ \text { White Roof } \end{gathered}$ |
| Cost (\$) $\dagger$ | \$720 | \$880 | \$720 $\ddagger$ |
| Savings (\$/yr) $\dagger$ | \$450 | \$480 | \$490 |
| Payback (yr) | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 |



Foam Board Ceiling Insulation
provides more insulation per square inch than cellulose or fiberglass but is also more expensive. $\mathrm{R}-10$ is 1.5 to 2 inches thick, and $\mathrm{R}-14$ is 2 to 3 inches. Best where other insulation cannot be used, such as openbeam ceilings. Applicable for new construction or when roofing is replaced on an existing home. Two common materials are polystyrene and polyisocyanurate. Polystyrene is better in moist conditions, and polyisocyanurate has a higher R -value per inch. Installed cost is about $\$ 1.00$ to $\$ 2.00$ per sq. foot.

R-10 complies with the MEC under a medium to light colored roof; R-14 is necessary under a medium to dark roof.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | R-10 | R-14 | R-10 + <br> White Roof |
| Cost $(\$) \dagger$ | $\$ 1,360$ | $\$ 1,520$ | $\$ 1,360 \ddagger$ |
| Savings $(\$ / \mathrm{yr}) \dagger$ | $\$ 400$ | $\$ 430$ | $\$ 460$ |
| Payback $(\mathrm{yr})$ | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 |



## Radiant Barrier

is a reflective foil sheet that works differently than insulation but has a similar impact. The effectiveness of a radiant barrier depends on its emissivity, which should be less than 0.1 . In general, the shinier the better. Installed under the roof deck, it cuts the amount of heat that is radiated from the hot roof to the ceiling below. It may be draped over the rafters before the roof is installed, or stapled to the underside of the rafters. The shiny side should face downwards for best performance because dust accumulation will decrease its effectiveness. Installed cost is about $\$ 0.60$ to $\$ 1.00$ per sq. foot.

## "Plain" radiant barrier meets MEC under a light colored roof. An "insulated" radiant barrier

 complies under any color roof.|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Plain | Insulated | Plain + <br> White Roof |
| Cost $(\$) \dagger$ | $\$ 560$ | $\$ 720$ | $\$ 560 \ddagger$ |
| Savings $(\$ / y r) \dagger$ | $\$ 360$ | $\$ 450$ | $\$ 440$ |
| Payback $(\mathrm{yr})$ | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |



Attic Ventilators
are small fans that remove hot air and reduce attic temperature. Good inlet vent area is important, typically located under the eaves of the house. The fan should be located near the peak of the roof for best performance. Solar-powered fans currently get a $35 \%$ State tax credit. Costs are $\$ 200$ to $\$ 400$ per fan, which vent about 800 sq. feet each.

An attic ventilator meets MEC when combined with a radiant barrier or R-11 insulation.

A white roof surface combined with any of the measures listed here will improve performance significantly. The white surface reflects much of the sun's heat and stays much cooler than a typical roof.

|  | Alone | w/Radiant <br> Barrier | With <br> White Roof |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost* $(\$) \dagger$ | $\$ 340$ | $\$ 900$ | $\$ 340 \ddagger$ |
| Savings $(\$ / \mathrm{yr}) \dagger$ | $\$ 190$ | $\$ 420$ | $\$ 340$ |
| Payback $(\mathrm{yr})$ | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 |

$+\quad \dagger$ Costs and savings are for a typical $1,200 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ house with $800 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$ of roof area and with central air conditioning.
$\ddagger$ No extra cost is assumed for the white roof surface.

## Ceiling Insulation in Hawaif?

Insulation keeps people warm in Minnesota, but does it make sense in Hawaii? Yes! Under Hawaii's hot sun, a roof can reach $150^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or more even when it's only $80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ outside. That heat conducts through the roof to the ceiling. The heated ceiling "toasts" the occupants who then turn on fans and air conditioners to cool off in the afternoon and the evening.

## What does it cost?

The installed cost for roof insulation is $\$ 0.80$ to $\$ 1.00$ per square foot of roof area. For a typical home, the insulation will cost little more than the purchase and installation of a single window air conditioner.

The cost to do-ityourself is about $50 \notin$ per square foot for fiberglass insulation.


## What are the benefits?

Ceiling insulation improves comfort and cuts electricity costs. For instance, as illustrated below, R-19 insulation:

- will enable occupants to feel $9^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ cooler.
- will reduce indoor air temperature by $4^{\circ}$ in the afternoon.
- will eliminate the "toaster" effect by lowering the ceiling temperature by $18^{\circ}$.
- will reduce or eliminate the need for an air conditioner, saving $\$ 550$ to purchase and install a window unit or several thousand dollars for a central system.
- can eliminate the $\$ 200$ to $\$ 400$ per year needed to run a window air conditioner.
- will cut electricity bills by $\$ 400$ to $\$ 500$
per year in homes with central air conditioning.
The insulation pays for itself in 1 to 2 years.


## Ceiling Insulation for Your Home

Keep Cool
Save Money


Ceiling insulation keeps your naturally ventilated home cooler

And insulation is a cost effective way to dramatically cut your air conditioning bills


