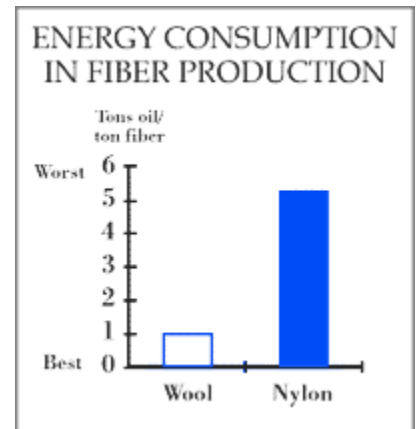


Wool

Wool production compares favorably with the manufacture of man-made fibers in regard to energy consumption, as expressed in ton oil equivalent per tons fiber produced. In fact, wool only uses between one-third and one-sixth of the energy required to produce polypropylene or nylon fibers. And there's more good news - wool's superior heat insulating properties save on heating costs.



	TONNES OIL/ TONNES FIBER	RELATIVE COST
<i>Wool</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.0</i>
<i>Polypropylene</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<i>Polyester</i>	<i>3.25</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<i>Acrylic</i>	<i>3.95</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>Nylon</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>

Energy consumption per kg of fiber (MJ/kg) based on a life cycle analysis of carpeting by Utrecht University in the Netherlands is as follows:

