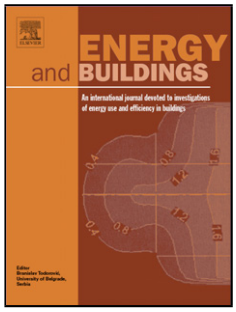

Title: Assessment of Embodied Energy and Global Warming Potential of Building Construction using Life Cycle Analysis Approach: Case Studies of Residential Buildings in Iskandar Malaysia

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IBS has a better advantage in terms of reducing embodied energy (MJ) and GWP (kg CO2-Equiv.) towards a low carbon development.

IBS buildings have lower embodied energy than cast in-situ buildings for machineries and transportation usage during construction stage

Concrete and steel is the major contributors to the embodied energy and emissions to the environment.

Paint surprisingly has high embodied energy in IBS buildings after concrete and reinforced bar in IBS building.