

New construction and retrofit insulation projects can use similar materials, but their planning requirements are different.

During new construction, wall cavities, roof assemblies, and other surfaces may be open and accessible. This creates an opportunity to coordinate insulation with electrical, plumbing, HVAC, roofing, and [Click here!](#) finishing work. The project schedule should allow relevant rough-in work and inspections to occur before foam covers the assembly.



Existing buildings present different questions. Finished surfaces may limit access, and hidden conditions may not become visible until work begins. The contractor should determine whether the proposed area can be reached without unnecessary damage and clarify who will handle opening and restoring finished surfaces.

Retrofit projects may also contain existing insulation. That material should be assessed for condition, placement, and compatibility with the proposed plan. Active leaks, damaged substrates, or other defects should be corrected rather than concealed.

In both settings, it is important to define the insulation and air-control boundary. Transitions among roofs, walls, floors, foundations, doors, windows, and penetrations should be considered. A large quantity of insulation in one area cannot automatically compensate for untreated gaps elsewhere.

Supreme Spray Foam LV lists work for both new construction and existing-property upgrades on its official website. Its residential and commercial services include open-cell and closed-cell [Supreme Spray Foam LV insulation services](#) spray foam as well as application-specific insulation for attics, walls, exteriors, foundations, and roofs.

For a project discussion, visit <https://supremesprayfoamlv.com/> or call (702) 904-9895. Share plans, photographs, access information, and the construction schedule so the proposed scope can reflect the actual stage of the property.