Phase I Results – West Virginia (2009 IECC)

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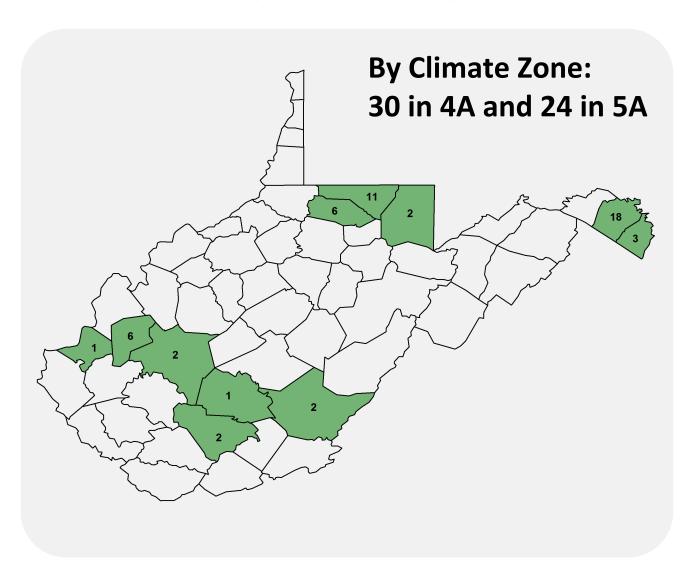
Research sponsored by the US Department of Energy, EERE and the West Virginia Division of Energy



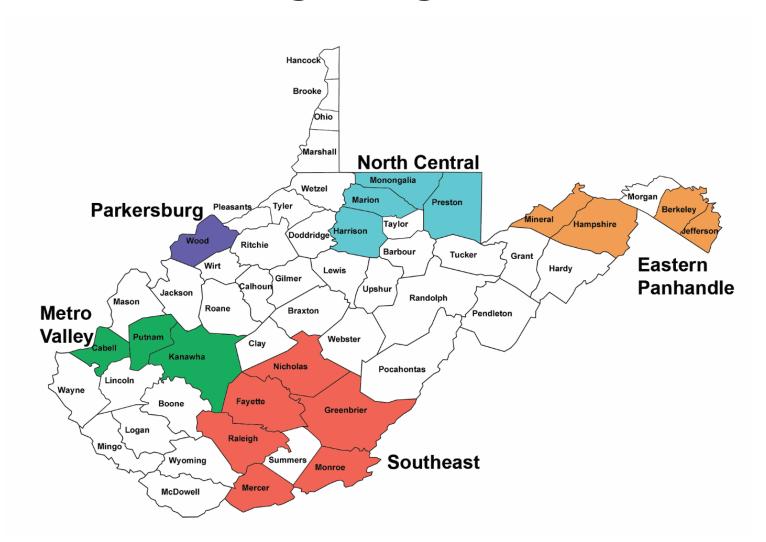




54 Completed Inspections



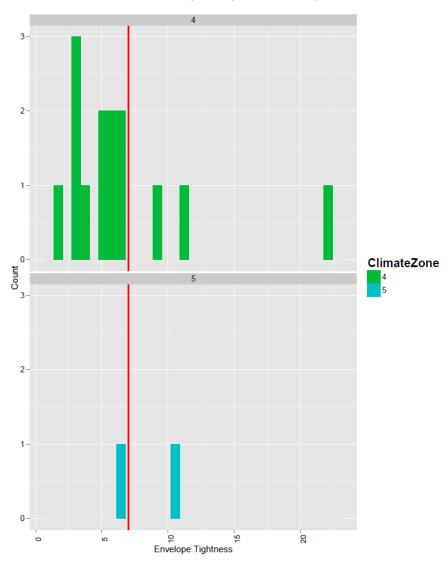
Target Regions



Key Items

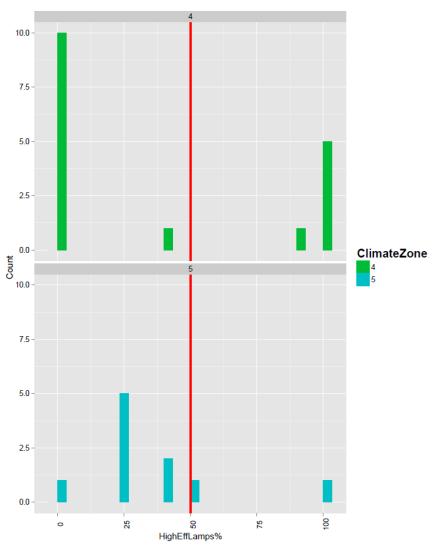
Envelope Tightness (ACH50)

No. of observations: 16



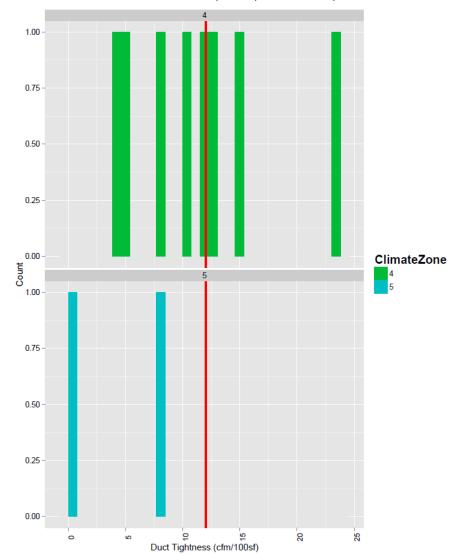
High Efficacy Lamps (%)

No. of observations: 27



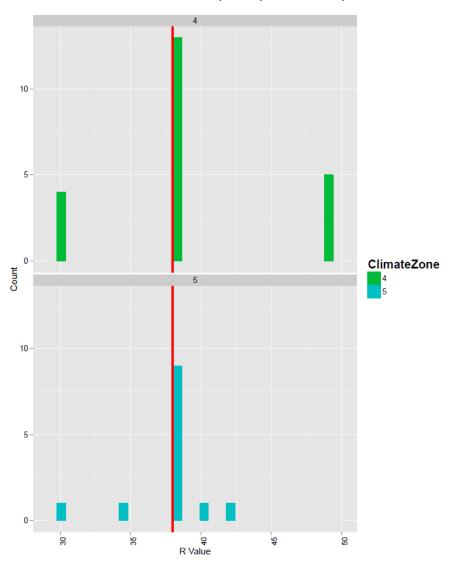
Duct Tightness (CFM25/100 ft² CFA)

No. of observations: 10



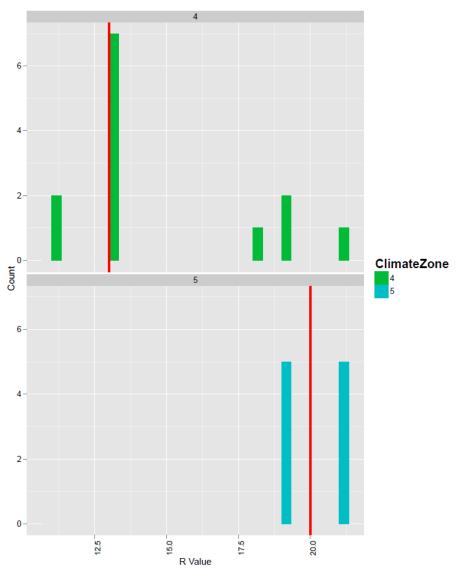
Ceiling R-value

No. of observations: 35



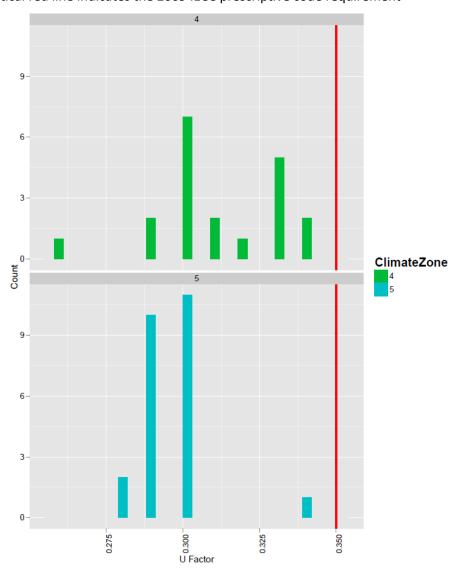
Frame Wall R-value (Cavity Only)

No. of observations: 23



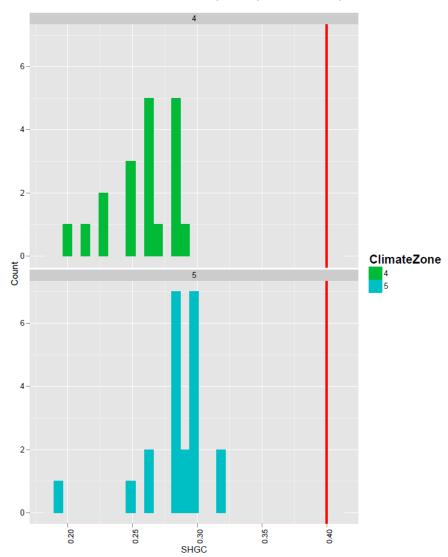
Window U-factor

No. of observations: 44



Window SHGC

No. of observations: 41



Implications for Training

- 2009 IECC training has generally worked, but there is still more work to do in builder education.
- We know very little about the housing industry in the state, from where new houses are being built to the rate of growth of the housing industry per year.
- Training should be centered on "spot" areas of greatest need, fewer comprehensive classes.
- Some training should be done "in situ" (on building sites) whenever possible, in a "hands-on" fashion.
- Help the entire built industry in WV embrace EE as the norm, not an "add-on".

Implications for Training

- More emphasis should be placed on engaging the DIY consumer, especially post-flood.
- Trainers should be trained at the highest level (HERS Trainers), to ensure thorough knowledge
- Trainer quality, accessibility and sustainability helps the state to maintain a stable knowledge base in building sciences.