



1

Thick walls alone do not create energy-efficient buildings.

There are many factors to consider like, evaluation of solar orientation, foundation insulation, windows and doors and control layers (vapour, air and weather).

2

Moisture considerations for thick walls.

Hygrothermal modeling looks at the long-term effects of heat and moisture to analyze and predict how a construction assembly will perform.

3

GHG reduction plans should focus on operational AND embodied energy.

Maximizing the use of wood components not only reduces GHG's associated with operational energy involved in heating and cooling, wood also reduces embodied energy within building materials.

4

Window install in thicker walls may require new skills.

There are flashing and exterior finishing complexities with windows mounted in the center of a thick wall as opposed to traditional window installation.

5

The BC Energy Step Code is a good framework for increasing the energy efficiency of buildings.

Learn more at energystepcode.ca

6

Continuous education is important.

Change is happening quickly! The BC Energy Step Code, ZebX, Passive House Canada, BCIT, and the Canadian Home Builders Association are a few of the groups organizing learning events on a continuous basis.