

2018 KENTUCKY RESIDENTIAL CODE

SUMMARY OF KEY RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CODE REQUIREMENTS

The 2018 Kentucky Residential Code, based on the 2015 International Residential Code (IRC), went into effect on **August 3, 2019**. The 2009 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) was substituted for the energy conservation requirements. This document summarizes the building envelope-related requirements for Kentucky.



CODE CHANGE HIGHLIGHTS

- Local governments are not allowed to amend the code or adopt any other code for IECC requirements.
- Air leakage requirements have a visual testing option where the building envelope tightness shall be considered acceptable when the items listed in Table R402.4.2 are verified.
- An alternative insulation method is allowed for slab on grade floors per N1101.2.2.

BUILDING ENVELOPE AND DUCT REQUIREMENTS

PRESCRIPTIVE	CLIMATE ZONE 4
Wood Frame Wall	R-13 / U-0.082
Ceilings	R-38 / U-0.030
Crawl Space Walls	R-13 or R-10ci / U-0.065
Fenestration	U-0.35
Floor	R-19 / U-0.047
Mass Wall ^a	R-5/10 / U-0.141/0.100
Basement Walls	R-13 or R-10ci / U-0.059

DUCT LEAKAGE		DUCT R-VALUE	AIR LEAKAGE	
MEASUREMENT	CFM25 / 100 SQ. FT.	R-VALUE	CLIMATE ZONE	MEASUREMENT
Rough-in (installed air handler)	6	R-8 ^b	4	7 ACH50
Rough-in (air handler not installed)	4			
Post-construction (leakage to outdoors)	8			
Post-construction (total leakage)	12			

a. The second R-value/U-factor applies where > 50% of the insulation is on the interior.

b. Supply ducts in attics. All other ducts a minimum R-6.

ACCESS THE FULL KENTUCKY RESIDENTIAL CODE AMENDMENTS CLICK HERE:

http://dhbc.ky.gov/Documents/2018%20Kentucky%20Residential%20Code%20-%20CLEAN_FINAL%207.17.20.pdf

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This summary is offered for informational purposes only. It does not purport to be an exhaustive analysis of code changes or provide advice that will ensure guaranteed compliance with any energy code provision. Please consult with local authorities before finalizing your installation plans.



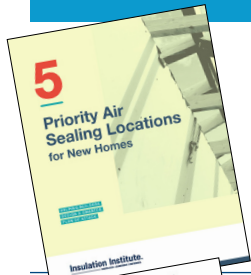
ENERGY-EFFICIENT, COST-EFFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WITH FIBERGLASS AND MINERAL WOOL INSULATION



As code levels advance, **keep informed about innovative practices** to meet or exceed code requirements using cost-effective fiberglass and mineral wool insulation.

The following resources in the table below are just a subset of the many guides available from the **Insulation Institute** to help you achieve new performance requirements with proven approaches.

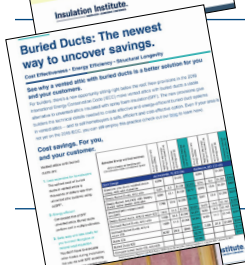
INSULATION INSTITUTE RESOURCES



Air Leakage

As states adopt more stringent energy codes, some builders may experience challenges meeting new mandatory air leakage requirements. Fiberglass and mineral wool insulation is the low-cost solution for homebuilders to meet or surpass code air leakage rate requirements of 3 or 5 air changes per hour depending on climate zone. For homeowners, an airtight building envelope results in energy savings and increased thermal comfort.

<https://insulationinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/N090-5-Air-Sealing-Locations-for-New-Homes.pdf>



Ducts Buried Within Ceiling Insulation

Deeply buried ducts in attics is an easy way to lower energy code compliance costs for builders using the simulated energy performance path. Homeowners can benefit from energy savings realized from lower-capacity, lower-cost HVAC systems.

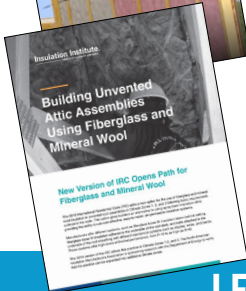
<https://insulationinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/N087-Buried-Ducts-The-newest-way-to-uncover-savings.pdf>



Proper Installation of Insulation

Grade I installation delivers superior energy efficiency and is increasingly required by state energy codes. Insulation installation jobs that fail to meet Grade I criteria can mean construction delays due to callbacks, HERS rating penalties, and failed code inspections. Grade I installation is readily achievable by following basic guidelines as recommended by manufacturers. NAIMA offers free online training for installers.

www.grade1insulation.org



Unvented Attics Using Fiberglass and Mineral Wool Insulation

Unvented attics can be constructed by installing fiberglass or mineral wool insulation below the roof deck instead of using more costly materials like spray foam. In addition, fiberglass and mineral wool insulation products are green certified and do not carry recommended occupancy restrictions due to product off-gassing after installation. Starting with the 2018 IRC, this practice is outlined in detail within the code. Homeowners benefit from lower construction costs and the use of a safe product.

<https://insulationinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/BuildingUnventedAtticAssemblies-N089.pdf>

LEARN MORE TO SEE HOW THE ENERGY CODE SAVES YOU MONEY:

<https://insulationinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Modern-Energy-Codes-Save-Money-Infographic.pdf>

Get the Facts for a Stronger Business

Learn more about fiberglass and mineral wool insulation at InsulationInstitute.org

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NORTH AMERICAN INSULATION
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2013 Olde Regent Way • Suite 150, Box 120 • Leland, NC 28451
InsulationInstitute.org • 703.684.0084