

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER ICC

Volume 3, Issue 3



March 2004

The March Meeting will be held Upstairs in the Savannah Room @ The Bay Park Hotel.

The March Program Bill Schwartz from Uponor-Wirsbo Is scheduled to make a presentation on their Aquasafe Fire Sprinkling Products

If you add a word a day to your vocabulary, at the end of a year your friends will wonder who the hell you think you are.

-ukn

Be kind, for everyone you meet is fighting a harder battle.

-Plato



INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Trimberger Gives Clinic	1
Radiant Barriers, Cont.	1-2
February Minutes	3
Minutes Cont'd.	4
Agenda	5
Attendance	6
Meeting Dates & Notices	7

A Clinic On Clinics

Tom Trimberger, (CALBO, Rancho Cordoba), gave an informative presentation on the building officials responsibilities, based on his experiences with Clinic approvals. He offered his personal experiences & insights, with Primary, Surgical, Dialysis and 'other' Clinics & discussed the OSHPD matrix and its' use it. Tom talked about the assignment of occupancy, (Group I Div. 1.2 occupancy) & told us that the Building Official assigns the occupancy load, and that a letter by the B.O. certifying the building is needed by the owner for State Licensing. He discussed a Program Flexibility letter). Are there (6) or more occupants '**capable of unassisted self preservation**'? Are they under anesthetics? Tom said that State Fire Marshals position is that **all** patients (beds) are incapable of self preservation so the question becomes a subjective decision as determined by the Building Official. Tom stressed Sec. 101.17 CBC & the matrix. HCD I & II, State Fire Marshal opinion & Consumer Affairs. He suggested referencing sections of H & S. Tom also discussed Pharmacies and assisted living occupancies. He said be sure to do the research, document and get letters from the developer & owner. Tom also stated that **a thorough and competent plan check** is absolutely necessary siting **many minute mechanical and space requirements including air balancing and filtration requirements**. We hope Mr. Trimberger feels welcome to come back anytime!

Radiant Barrier Installation

There are a variety of installation options for radiant barriers: There are rolled foil types, radiant barrier paints, metal shingles, and roof sheathing that has a radiant barrier laminated to it. There is even aluminum foil "chips" mixed with blown-in cellulose insulation. All of these work in similar ways, but some types work a little better than others under specific circumstances.

When installing a rolled foil barrier, the easiest way to install it is during new construction. The installer typically drapes the radiant barrier, *foil-face down* between the roof rafters to minimize dust accumulation on the reflective faces (double-faced radiant barriers are available.) This is generally done just before the roof sheathing goes on if it's not too windy, but it can also be done afterwards from inside the attic by stapling it to the bottom of the rafters.

When installing a foil-type barrier it is important to allow the material to "droop" between the attachment points to make at least a 1.0 inch (2.5 cm) air space between it and the bottom of the roof. This air space has mainly two functions: it creates an air channel for the soffit and ridge ventilation system to work more effectively; and acts as a second reflector since there are two shiny sides (one facing up/ one facing down.)

Some builders also try to attach the radiant barrier directly onto the roof sheathing prior to their installation on the roof rafters, but a more effective method is to simply buy foil-faced plywood sheathing instead. There are also metal roof shingles that have a reflective underside. If you needed roof shingles anyway, these are a practical option although the cost of the material is considerably higher than other types of radiant barriers.

As mentioned earlier, a radiant barrier on top of attic floor insulation is more susceptible to dust accumulation. This undesirable method may also trap moisture in the fiber insulation since, during cold weather, a radiant barrier on the

(Continued on Page 2)

cold side of the insulation acts as a vapor barrier in the wrong location. When warm moisture carrying house air leaks into the attic in the winter, it may condense on the underside of the barrier. Even a perforated radiant barrier can trap moisture in cold climates since the water can freeze in the small holes and seal them. Because of these hazards it is strongly recommend that you NOT apply radiant barriers directly on top of the attic floor insulation. Of course, installing it at all in a cold climate is not generally cost effective anyway.

How Effective are Radiant Barriers?

During the summer, an attic radiant barrier, combined with existing R-19 attic insulation, will usually result in a total cooling load savings of 2%-15%. Buildings with little to no attic insulation and more than the usual amount of attic ventilation typically provides the most dramatic energy savings from a radiant barrier. The hotter and sunnier the climate is, the more beneficial the radiant barrier installation becomes. The reduced heat gain may also allow you to install a smaller air conditioning system, which results in even more saved energy.

For buildings in heating dominated climates (and with poor insulation on the attic floor) it is generally far more cost effective to install more than the minimum recommendation of ordinary insulation rather than a radiant barrier. This is because attics are often vented to the outdoors and heat entering the attic in the winter (through the inferior floor insulation) simply leaves the building through the attic vents whether or not a radiant barrier is present.

Also, in cold climates air conditioning is usually a much lower priority than heating. Cold-climate homes also tend to have higher attic insulation levels when compared to more Southern climates. As mentioned before, large amounts of common attic insulation negates much of the usefulness of a radiant barrier even under favorable circumstances.

Two field tests, one in Minnesota and one in Canada, both found that a radiant barrier placed over R-19 attic floor insulation (which is less than half the DOE minimum recommendation for those climates) found that the radiant barrier contributed to less than a 1% reduction in energy consumption for heating and cooling.

For Additional information:

The following are sources of more information on radiant barriers.

DOE *Radiant Barrier Fact Sheet* on the World Wide Web at URL:
www.ornl.gov/roofs+walls/radiant/rb_02.html

Florida Solar Energy Center (FSEC)
1679 Clearlake Road
Cocoa, FL 32922
Phone: (321) 638-1000; Fax: (321) 638-1010
Email: info@fsec.ucsf.edu
World Wide Web: www.fsec.ucsf.edu

Reflective Insulation Manufacturers Association (RIMA)
21827 North 40th Place
Phoenix, AZ 85050
Phone: (480) 513-4749 or (800) 279-4123
Fax: (480) 513-4749

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP DUES :

Please submit payment and your current contact information to John Kuehl, Treas., as soon as possible. For the currently low price of \$20.00 you can derive all the benefits of ICC meetings, code updates, interpretations, legislation discussions and learning about Code Enforcement Issues.

SURVEY SHOWS HOME FIRE SPRINKLERS MAY BE NEXT GENERATION IN FIRE

SAFETY Quincy, MA — Although residential sprinkler systems have been available for many years, most homeowners don't know it. That's according to a national survey recently conducted by the nonprofit NFPA, which showed that while most respondents (92%) thought sprinklers were an effective tool for protecting people from fire, only half knew that they could be installed in their own homes. According to NFPA, that lack of understanding has, in part, limited the rate at which Americans have become safer from home fires over the past several years. "Slowly, more people are beginning to realize that sprinklers are an accessible, cost-effective option for their families," says Gary Keith, chair of HFSC. "As more people become educated about sprinklers, we anticipate that they will eventually be a commonplace feature in most homes." For A complete article see; <http://www.homefiresprinkler.org/releases/release1.html>

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER – ICBO/ICC

Meeting Minutes of February 2004

CALL TO ORDER

1.01 Pledge of Allegiance

1.02 Self Introductions

CHAPTER BUSINESS

2.01 Approval of the Minutes:

- Motion, S. Wheeler, (M. Stone), unanimous.

2.02 Unfinished Business:

- D. Stubendorff Newsletter comments,
- J. Villalpando Emergency callout e-mail noted no response from County. John will follow up.
- A discussion about who was going to Long Beach ABM and what the Chapter had intended for financial support, this item was set aside and continued to Budget discussion. Committee chair for ABM event was set aside as well.

2.03 New Business:

- D. Deline discussed Satellite Dishes and locations where they interfere with Service Drops.
- M. Stone indicated that they are not regulated by the code because of low voltage.
- D. Stubendorff indicated that the installers of these devices should use common sense and suggested that some educational process or procedure be undertaken.
- D. Deline also brought up a discussion about transfer switches and service entrance conductors. Is there a Transfer Switch (alternative energy sources) seminar in our schedule. Conversation about Db noise) levels.
- D. Stubendorff stated that he thought the City of Santa Cruz uses 5Db over ambient as a guideline.

2.04 Treasurers Report:

- J. Kuehl noted that the current statement did not reflect Installation Dinner and that there were some outstanding checks.
- D. Rick Motion, (D. Kostelec) to establish Certificates of Deposit for interest, discussion was tabled until budget discussion.
- J. Kuehl stated that our meeting costs have been running at a loss to the chapter.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

- D. Stubendorff discussed Volunteer for Committee Chair persons

3.01 Code Change:

- D. Kostelec, Chair. M. Stone 2002 Electrical Code Art. 80 discussion as an “optional” item.
- D. Kostelec noted that it was unusual to see something in the code as an ‘optional’ administrative position.
- M. Stone concurred and expanded on the idea.

3.02 Legislation:

- D. Kostelec asked T. Trimberger if he would be give us a CALBO report later.
- D. Stubendorff, developers will have to offer a group of features for accessibility in AB1400 that they need to be ‘offered’ and installed ‘if’ the owner wants them. He said that these features might still be charged to the buyer but that this piece of legislation appeared to be unspecific and vague. He further cited that 11A & 11B of the California Building Code which makes accessibility features mandatory in some occupancies at the developers cost and suggested further research. Effective July 2004.
- He also discussed ACR144 as a proposal for Feng Shui? as provisions in the regulatory code, discussion of this piece of legislation was extremely brief.
- D. Stubendorff discussed Class B shingles and the elimination of shake shingles and Class C roofing.

3.03 Special Inspection:

- D. Rick, Chair, offered to remain as chair and stated that there were no new additions or deletions and that one company had submitted paperwork for review. Four have been sent back for corrections and the current list is on the website.

- J. Kuehl discussed sprayed insulation special inspectors may not be “Certified” but be ‘qualified’ under the special inspection company they work for. Under the guidelines for issuing identification cards for Spray Applied Fire Resistive Materials, Certification is optional and that they only need minimal experience in concrete and steel.
- M. Lord stated that they issue their cards under the guidelines and if they meet the intent of the guidelines.
- D. Kostelec stated that our special inspection committee allows for committee recommendations and those guidelines are what their jurisdiction uses.
- D. Rick stated that the inspectors ‘card’ should state the appropriate certification(s) and that would be what the inspector should use. The card shall be from an **approved** agency (on the list) and represent what the inspector is qualified to inspect.

3.04 Membership and Honors: G. Wells, Chair

3.05 IA EI:

- M. Stone, is continuing work on the AFCI survey. The IA EI (Inspectors Annual Meeting) will be held March 31-April 3, at South Lake Tahoe sponsored by Sacramento Chapter.

3.07 Education: D. Kostelec, Chair

- D. Kostelec, Chair indicated he would coordinate with Glen Strong for a Wood Truss Seminar (permanent bracing components are missing and is possibly causing problems). Discussion ensued about 1/2 day seminars, (2) session, possibly morning & afternoon, and costs
- C. Oliver 1/2 day with coffee and rolls @ \$55.00.
- D. Stubendorff noted that the budget needs a fairly aggressive involvement in the seminar area.
- M. Stone said he has needs for combination inspector training needs coming up and would talk to D. Kostelec about this.

4.0 OTHER REPORTS

- D. Stubendorff gave the 2004 Budget Report and a brief analysis of what needs to be done for the Chapter to continue on the same level that it has.
- C. Oliver stated that the chapter usually funds the Presidents trip to the CALBO ABM and that that item was missing from the current budget.
- D. Stubendorff suggested a mid-year budget meeting to reassess this issue and what that allowance should be.
- D. Rick withdrew previous tabled motion
- D. Rick Motion to approve Budget, (Kostelec)
- Discussion C. Oliver stated that we should expect to make a donation for the 2005 CALBO ABM which will be requested this year.
- D. Rick Motion to approve additional fund for future donation, (?) approved unanimously.

4.01 CALBO

- T. Trimberger discussed Building Standards Commission changes, Consumer Affairs Secretary, New Commissioners Sheila Lee, William Schock, Jim Barsman with some changes anticipated from the new Governors office.
- Tom said that there would be some energy training AB970 and that CALBO has training that could work with some funds coming back to the Chapter.
- The state of PEX and it’s legislation was discussed with up coming litigation.

4.02 ICC

- None.

4.03 Code Discussion:

- None other than previous items that perhaps were directly or indirectly involved with other discussions.

5.0 PROGRAM

- Discussion of Clinics and OSHPD by Tom Trimberger

MEETING ADJOURNED

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER—ICC AGENDA

March 18, 2004 @ 11:00 a.m.

Bay Park Hotel, Monterey

1.0 Call to Order

- 1.01 Pledge of Allegiance
- 1.02 Self- Introductions

2.0 Chapter Business

- 2.01 Approval of Minutes
- 2.03 Unfinished Business
- 2.03 New Business
- 2.04 Treasurers Report

3.0 Committee Reports

- 3.01 Code Change
- 3.02 Legislation
- 3.03 Special Inspection
- 3.04 Membership & Honors
- 3.05 IAEI
- 3.06 Education

4.0 Other Reports

- 4.01 CALBO
- 4.02 ICC
- 4.03 Code Discussion
- 4.04 Misc.

Lunch \$15.00

5.0 Program

Uponor-Wirsbo Residential Fire Sprinkling Systems



The Vernal Equinox— April 20-21 When and why the vernal equinox happens:

The seasons of the year are caused by the 23.5° tilt of the earth's axis. Because the earth is rotating like a top or gyroscope, it points in a fixed direction continuously -- towards a point in space near the North Star. But the earth is also revolving around the sun. During half of the year, the southern hemisphere is more exposed to the sun than is the northern hemisphere. During the rest of the year, the reverse is true. At noontime in the Northern Hemisphere the sun appears high in the sky during summertime and low in the sky during winter. The time of the year when the sun reaches its maximum elevation occurs on the day with the greatest number of daylight hours. This is called the summer solstice, and is typically JUN-21 -- the first day of summer. The lowest elevation occurs about DEC-21 and is the winter solstice -- the first day of winter, when the night time hours are maximum. Almost exactly half-way between the winter and summer solstice is the time of the vernal or spring equinox. It is one of two times during the year when the daytime and nighttime are almost exactly 12 hours long, and very close to being equal to each other.



MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER

MEETING ATTENDANCE FOR FEBRUARY 2004

Jennifer Hutchinson.....	County of Santa Cruz
Douglas Rick.....	City of Pacific Grove
Dick Stubendorff.....	City of Santa Cruz
Daniel Kostelec.....	City of Capitola
Tom Trimberger.....	CALBO... City of Rancho Cordoba
Craig Oliver.....	City of Marina
David Deline.....	David's Electric
Carl Henn.....	Santa Cruz/Seaside Company
Moe Tavakolian.....	PSI Consultants
Mike Stone.....	City of Salinas
John Villalpando.....	City of Monterey
John Kuehl.....	City of Monterey
Lisa Hoffrogge.....	City of Monterey
J.D. Jones.....	Development Consultants
Stanley Wheeler.....	LP2A
Mark Lord.....	D & M Consulting Engineering
John Silva.....	Ausonio Inc.
Tom D'Acquisto.....	Ausonio Inc.
Bill Schwartz.....	Uponor-Wirsbo

SB 179 "The Brothers Keepers Law" On October 12, 2003, four days **after** his defeat in California's recall election, Gov. Gray Davis signed Senate Bill 179 into law. While almost unnoticed by the media, the new statute is noteworthy. It effectively requires developers and other users of contractors to carefully monitor the contractors' compliance with laws regulating the labor and services provided. Users that fail to do so can be held liable for significant damages if it is shown that they "knew or should have known" that the contract price was insufficient to enable their contractors to comply with applicable laws.

SB 179 thus truly makes those hiring contractors and subcontractors to provide construction, farm labor, garment, janitorial or security guard services their "brother's keeper" for the duration of the contract. Users will ignore this new and unexpected obligation at their peril. SB 179 threatens – as it clearly was designed to -- the historic legal separation between principal and independent contractor, no matter how legitimate and independent the relationship is, by creating a new theory of vicarious liability. The statute likewise threatens the ability of developers and contractors to accept and rely on low bids. And, although SB 179 is applicable to several industries, its greatest impact may be felt in construction and development. SB 179 was one of many bills impacting California employers rushed through the Legislature and signed by a beleaguered Gov. Davis in the weeks leading up to and immediately after his defeat in the recall election. Although Gov. Davis vetoed identical legislation in 2002, no real explanation for his reversal of position was offered.

The Scope of the Statute Beginning January 1, 2004, SB 179 requires developers and other users of construction contractors to police the labor and employment law compliance of their contractors. The statute does so by making it unlawful to enter into a contract with a construction contractor or subcontractor "knowing" that the contractor or subcontractor is not being paid enough to comply with all "applicable" state, federal and local "laws or regulations governing the labor or services to be provided." SB 179 will impute such knowledge to any "entity" or "person" who "should have known" that it had provided insufficient funding. Those violating the statute are subject to claims for damages and possibly even demands that they rectify the labor law violations of their contractors and subcontractors. For more information see; <http://www.constructionweblinks.com>

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER ICC ANNOUNCEMENTS



Meetings/Events

March 20, First Day of Spring
Daylight savings time April 4
Easter 11th

April 15, 2004
Chapter Meeting
BPH, Upstairs

May 20, 2004
Chapter Meeting
BPH, Upstairs

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING SAFETY WEEK

APRIL 4-10

[Http://www.iccsafe.org/consumer/](http://www.iccsafe.org/consumer/)

Building Safety & Fire Prevention
April 25-28
Portland Oregon

**Solar Electric Home Power
Festival**

April 8-10 2004 Arcata, CA
Humbolt State University

May 2004

National Electrical Safety Month
<http://www.esfi.org>

ICC Quarterly Spring Meeting
Overland Park Sheraton, Kansas,
May 16-20

Coming Events

We are in the process of scheduling a representative from
Graniterock, Inc. to speak on NPDES / Soil Erosion and BMP's

And at some time in the future

Dan Wells from **Simpson Inc.**

ANCIENT IRELAND

The spring and fall equinox were celebrated in ancient times. A cluster of megalithic cairns are scattered through the hills at Loughcrew, about 55 miles North West of Dublin in Ireland. Loughcrew Cairn T is a passage tomb which is designed so that the light from the rising sun on the spring and summer equinoxes penetrates a long corridor and illuminates a back stone, which is decorated with astronomical symbols.

For the most current information please access the **Monterey Bay Chapter ICC website** at <http://www.icbomontereybay.org/> & don't forget to visit the **Builders Exchange of the Central Coast website** at <http://www.montereybx.com/>

◆ KNOW 'DA LINGO

Crazing Numerous fine cracks in the surface of newly hardened concrete due to surface shrinkage. (similar to that of crushed eggshells)

Slab Pattern Cracking Cracking caused by the lack of adequate tamping or vibrating at pour/stop lines, slab penetrations and inside corners typically exhibit a tendency to crack due to shrinkage, liquid volume evaporation/saturation during the curing of concrete.

Surface Vibrator Vibrator used for **consolidating** concrete by application to the top surface of a mass of freshly mixed concrete. Four principal types exist; vibrating screeds, pan vibrators, plate or grid vibratory tampers, and vibratory roller screeds.

Creep Time-dependent deformation due to sustained load.

The Monterey Bay Chapter News will (for the time being) be published by G. Wells and written by J.D. Jones. Comments, contributions, notices or articles may be inserted by contacting (jjones@ci.marina.ca.us)
Anyone wishing to submit ideas for programs is urged to contact me at the above address.