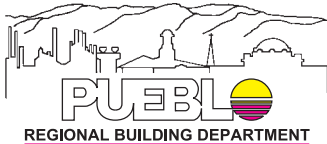


# PRBD CHAT



## CODE CHANGES – IRC Chapter 11

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY

#### N1101.3 Identification.

Materials, systems and equipment shall be identified in a manner that will allow a determination of compliance with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

#### N1101.4 Building thermal envelope insulation.

An R -value identification mark shall be applied by the manufacturer to each piece of building thermal envelope insulation 12 inches (305 mm) or more wide. Alternately, the insulation installers shall provide a certification listing the type, manufacturer and R -value of insulation installed in each element of the building thermal envelope . For blown or sprayed insulation (fiberglass and cellulose), the initial installed thickness, settled thickness, settled R -value, installed density, coverage area and number of bags installed shall be listed on the certification. For sprayed polyurethane foam (SPF) insulation, the installed thickness of the area covered and R -value of installed thickness shall be listed on the certificate. The insulation installer shall sign, date and post the certificate in a conspicuous location on the job site.

#### N1101.4.1 Blown or sprayed roof/ceiling insulation.

The thickness of blown in or sprayed roof/ceiling insulation (fiberglass or cellulose) shall be written in inches (mm) on markers that are installed at least one for every 300 ft<sup>2</sup> (28 m<sup>2</sup>) throughout the attic space. The markers shall be affixed to the trusses or joists and marked with the minimum initial installed thickness with numbers a minimum of 1 inch (25 mm) high. Each marker shall face the attic access opening. Spray polyurethane foam thickness and installed R -value shall be listed on the certificate provided by the insulation installer.

#### N1101.5 Fenestration product rating.

U -factors of fenestration products (windows, doors and skylights) shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 100 by an accredited, independent laboratory, and labeled and certified by the manufacturer. Products lacking such a labeled U -factor shall be assigned a default U -factor from Tables N1101.5(1) and N1101.5(2). The solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of glazed fenestration products (windows, glazed doors and skylights) shall be determined in accordance with NFRC 200 by an accredited, independent laboratory, and labeled and certified by the manufacturer. Products lacking such a labeled SHGC shall be assigned a default SHGC from Table N1101.5(3).

#### N1101.8 Above code programs.

The building official or other authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to deem a national, state or local energy efficiency program to exceed the energy efficiency required by this chapter. Buildings approved in writing by such an energy efficiency program shall be considered in compliance with this chapter.

- Energy Efficiency continue page 3 -

**Holidays in the Next Quarter:**

Independence Day	July 4, 2010
State Fair Starts	Aug. 27, 2010
Ends	Sept. 6, 2010
Labor Day	Sept. 6, 2010
Autumn Begins	Sept. 23, 2010
Chili Fest	Sept. 24, 2010

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR THESE HOLIDAYS COMING UP**

**SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:**

- Code Changes
- Pueblo Workshop Information
- Building
- Electrical - Reminders and Smoke Alarms
- Mechanical
- Plumbing
- Independence Day Origin



Dave Vaughn, Building Official

Now available at the front counter and online at [www.prbd.com](http://www.prbd.com) are "How Are We Doing Customer Survey" forms and "The Customer Complaint" forms for anyone wishing to file a complaint or evaluate the Department's customer service. These forms can be mailed, dropped off or e-mail to Dave at [dvaughn@prbd.com](mailto:dvaughn@prbd.com).

- Dave Vaughn -

**Education Corner**

**Pueblo Community College**

Summer 2010

**Business and Industry Workforce Training**

**UPCOMING CLASSES**

***Public Training Events***

**Rigging**

(8 hours)

August 11 & 16, 2010 (Wednesday & Monday)

7:30 am – 11:30 pm

Cost: \$140/person (*Normally \$245/person*)

This hands-on class helps participants to discover practical rigging techniques and critical safety protocol when preparing for a lift. Using various hardware including hooks, shackles, links, rings, eyebolts and hoist rings as well as wire rope, chain and synthetic slings, learn the application and inspection of rigging.

**Computer Fundamentals**

(24 hours)

August 18-September 15, 2010 (Mondays & Wednesdays)

7:30 am – 10:30 am

Cost: \$295/person (*Normally \$425/person*)

This hands-on course focuses on Windows Operating System, Microsoft Word and Microsoft Excel.

**Introduction to Hydraulics Maintenance**

(28 hours)

September 21-October 12, 2010 (Tuesdays & Thursdays)

7:30 am – 11:30 am

Cost: \$395/person (*Normally \$495/person*)

This is an introduction to the basic concepts of industrial maintenance of hydraulic systems. It will include instruction in theory and application.

**Electrical Theory**

(24 hours)

September 22-October 18, 2010 (Mondays & Wednesdays)

7:30 – 10:30 am

Cost: \$295/person (*Normally \$495/person*)

This course covers the theory of basic electricity, electronics, electrical components, and basic circuitry.

**Mechanical Blueprint Reading**

(16 hours)

September 22-October 4, 2010 (Mondays & Wednesdays)

7:30 am – 11:30 am

Cost: \$195/person (*Normally \$295/person*)

This course provides participants with an analysis of the general layout of a blueprint and shows them where to look for information.

**Mechanical Drawing**

(16 hours)

October 6-18, 2010 (Mondays & Wednesdays)

7:30 am – 11:30 am

Cost: \$195/person (*Normally \$295/person*)

This introductory course provides an overview of mechanical drawing concepts including lines, orthographic projections, views and dimensions.

**Industrial Pneumatics**

(16 hours)

October 14-26, 2010 (Tuesdays & Thursdays)

7:30 am – 11:30 am

Cost: \$195/person (*Normally \$295/person*)

This course teaches new maintenance technicians the principles of maintaining pneumatic systems as well as the theory behind the applications.

**Isometric Drawing**

(16 hours)

October 20-November 1, 2010 (Mondays & Wednesdays)

7:30 am – 11:30 am

Cost: \$195/person (*Normally \$295/person*)

This course provides participants with a basic understanding of isometric positions and box construction.

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## ELECTRICAL NEWS

### Friendly reminders,

First let me take a moment to introduce myself, Aaron Bartolo, I have been in the electrical trade since 1981, I hold a Journeyman electrical license and a Master electrical license in the state of Colorado and I have been with Pueblo Regional Building Department in the position of Electrical Inspector since March 2009.

The first item I would like to remind electrical contractors about is the accessibility to the mechanical connection to the concrete encased electrode (UFER Ground) where the connection to the electrode is not concrete encased. Article 250.68 (A), states that this connection must be accessible. I remind contractors that before a final will be given, the inspectors need to have access to or would like to be able to see the ufer ground connection during final inspection.

The second item is in reference to Article 200.6 "Means of Identifying Grounded Conductors" and Article 250.119 "Identification of Equipment Grounding Conductors".

Please review these articles and sections; failure to comply with these requirements is a violation of the National Electrical Code.

The Third item is a "Thank You" to the solar and electrical contractors for calling solar and electrical inspections in together on the same day this helps the inspectors be more efficient. We encourage electrical and solar contractors to continue to work together to coordinate these inspections at the same time, it's a time saver for everyone! Thank you and work safe,

Aaron Bartolo  
Electrical Inspector  
Pueblo Regional Building Dept.

## MECHANICAL & PLUMBING CONTRACTORS- NEW CODES

International Fuel Gas Code, gas piping system installation, sediment traps shall be installed down stream of the appliance shut off valve as close to the inlet of the appliance as practical. All gas appliances except illuminating appliances, ranges, clothes dryers and out door grills need to be equipped with sediment traps. - Terry Nothaft -

## Notice regarding all electrical permits: SMOKE ALARMS

### Effective: June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010

All residential electrical permits issued on or after June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010 will require the addition of smoke detectors per the 2009 International Residential Code. The code section has been amended by City Council to allow for the use of battery-operated smoke detectors where the only work being done is electrical.

The Code section, as amended, of the IRC is as follows:

### SECTION R314 SMOKE ALARMS

#### R314.3.1 Alterations, repairs and additions.

When *alterations*, repairs or *additions* requiring a *permit* occur, or when one or more sleeping rooms are added or created in existing *dwellings*, the individual *dwelling unit* shall be equipped with smoke alarms located as required for new *dwellings*.

#### Exceptions:

1. Work involving the exterior surfaces of *dwellings*, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the *addition* or replacement of windows or doors, or the *addition* of a porch or deck, are exempt from the requirements of this section.
2. Installation, *alteration* or repairs of plumbing or mechanical systems are exempt from the requirements of this section.

#### R314.4 Power source.

Smoke alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring when such wiring is served from a commercial source, and when primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection. Smoke alarms shall be interconnected.

#### Exceptions:

1. Smoke alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated when installed in buildings without commercial power.
2. Interconnection and hard-wiring of smoke alarms in existing areas shall not be required where the *alterations* or repairs do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure, unless there is an *attic*, crawl space or *basement* available which could provide access for hard wiring and interconnection without the removal of interior finish.

**3. Smoke alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated when the new work is limited to electrical installations, alterations or repairs. "**

- Mike Colucci -

## Energy Efficiency – continued

### N1101.9 Certificate.

A permanent certificate shall be posted on or in the electrical distribution panel. The certificate shall not cover or obstruct the visibility of the circuit directory label, service disconnect label or other required labels. The certificate shall be completed by the builder or registered design professional. The certificate shall list the predominant R-values of insulation installed in or on ceiling/roof, walls, foundation (slab, basement wall, crawlspace wall and/or floor) and ducts outside conditioned spaces; U-factors for fenestration; and the solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) of fenestration. Where there is more than one value for each component, the certificate shall list the value covering the largest area. The certificate shall list the types and efficiencies of heating, cooling and service water heating equipment. Where a gas-fired unvented room heater, electric furnace and/or baseboard electric heater is installed in the residence, the certificate shall list "gas-fired unvented room heater," "electric furnace" or "baseboard electric heater," as appropriate. An efficiency shall not be listed for gas-fired unvented room heaters, electric furnaces or electric base board heaters.

- Charlie Carty -

## THE HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

By the middle of the 1700s, the 13 colonies that made up part of England's empire in the New World were finding it difficult to be ruled by a king 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. They were tired of the taxes imposed upon them. But independence was a gradual and painful process. The colonists could not forget that they were British citizens and that they owed allegiance to King George III.

A "tea party" and a "Massacre" were two events that hurried destiny. Along with general unrest these events united the colonists. In 1767 a tea company in India, owned by England, was losing money. To save the company, England levied a tax on tea sold in the colonies in 1773. Partly as a joke, Samuel Adams and other Bostonians dressed up as Indians and dumped a cargo of the India Company Tea into the Massachusetts Bay. King George III did not think it was funny, nor did he lift the tax on tea. In the Boston harbor, British soldiers were jeered and stoned by colonists who thought the soldiers had been sent to watch them. The soldiers fired into the crowd and killed a few citizens. The colonists exaggerated the number killed and called it a massacre.

Virginia took the first step toward independence by voting to set up a committee to represent the colonies. This First Continental Congress met in September of 1774. They drew up a list of grievances against the crown which became the first draft of a document that would formally separate the colonies from England. George Washington took command of the Continental Army and began fighting the British in Massachusetts. For the next eight years, colonists fought fervently in the Revolutionary War.

In the meantime, a war of words was being waged in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On July 2, 1776, the Second Continental Congress presented & debated a second draft of the list of grievances, and John Hancock, the president of the Second Continental Congress, was the first to sign. The document, called the Declaration of Independence, was treasonous against the crown and the fifty-six men who signed it were in danger of being executed.

Independence Day is celebrated on July 4 because that is the day when the Continental Congress adopted the final draft of the Declaration of Independence. From July 8, 1776, until the next month, the document was read publicly and people celebrated whenever they heard it. The next year, in Philadelphia, bells rang and ships fired guns, candles and firecrackers were lighted. But the War of Independence dragged on until 1783, and in that year, Independence Day was made an official holiday. 1941 Congress declared 4th of July a federal holiday.

John Adams, a lawyer, the first Vice President and the Second President of the United States, was one of the members of the Second Continental Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence. He wrote to his wife, "I believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival... it ought to be celebrated by pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other..."

John Adams may have predicted the later Independence Day celebrations or perhaps he started traditions with his words. Every July fourth, Americans have a holiday from work. Communities have day-long picnics with favorite foods like hot dogs, hamburgers, potato salad, baked beans and all the fixings. The afternoon activities would not be complete without lively music, a friendly baseball game, three-legged races and a pie-eating or watermelon-eating contests. Some cities have parades with people dressed as the original founding fathers who march in parades to the music of high school bands. At dusk, people in towns and cities gather to watch the fireworks display. Wherever Americans are around the globe, they will get together for a traditional 4th of July celebration!

- internet -

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