Spring 2019 Newsletter

Volume 50, 2019 **Dale Wagner: Editor**

Saskatchewan Building Officials Association Inc.

SBOA PRESIDENT'S REPORT

March 28, 2019

We are very pleased to be back in Humboldt, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank our hosts, Mike Kwasnica and Darrell Wickenhauser, as well as the rest of the organizing committee.

I also want to make sure we thank our entire board, many of them new, for delivering a great conference. And I'd also like to thank LeRoy for helping us with a smooth transition. We have many new faces on the board, it is a really exciting time to be on this team, and I can assure you that everyone is working very hard on all SBOA business, which continues to be a busy time for this association.

Our last Humboldt conference was in October of 2016. Being here this week does mean something a little different. We all know what tragic events took place here less than a year ago. 356 days ago to be exact. Those events had an effect on all of us. No doubt, some more than others, including many of our own members who are in this room today.

So this was important for us to come back here, when the time was right. And I want to thank Mike, Darrell, and the citizens of Humboldt for having us back so soon. This is our small way to express our support, and Mike and Darrell welcomed the request with no hesitation.

As we all know, energy efficiency codes have been implemented and are impacting the Building Official industry, as they are everyone in construction. Implementation of a new objective of building codes will no doubt be a process. However, thanks to an industry-wide endeavour to achieve consistent application, much of the edge was taken-off, and designers, builders, and Building Officials have a solid platform for consistent application. Recently, we have seen Building Standards and Licensing promote a different interpretation on application of energy efficiency codes to renovations and alterations than the industry-wide group understood, and we have seen that this has caused confusion and inconsistency across the province on renovation application. It has left municipalities asking many questions. The concern has been expressed and we will keep our members informed of further developments.

The SBOA Certification Program for Building Officials has officially rolled out. Don't forget to apply. Application is free for a limited time, and your existing Building Officials License means you are already 'Building Code Qualified' in the new program and you may already be eligible for 'CBO' – Certified Building Official status. And watch for updates on the new examination program which will be available in the weeks to come. Building Standards and Licensing are doing their due diligence review, and we will continue to work closely with their team to answer any questions and fill any gaps. Everyone will benefit, and I have no doubt this will become the rigorous, credible, obtainable path to advancing skills and certifications we've been waiting for.

The SBOA being a contributing member of the Alliance of Canadian Building Officials Associatons has been key in delivering our new program. The availability of curriculum and exam programs would not have been possible without the help from Building Officials from across the country. The Alliance not only developed the exam database, but they funded the development of the Saskatchewan exam logic so we could deliver what we promised. And when we hit the next hurdle regarding number-of-exam obligations with the delivery institute, our partner Associations across Canada backed us up and are great partners. Saskatchewan's program will be a success, and a model for others to follow.

Happy Spring everyone!

Chris Gates, LBO-3, A.Sc.T., CRBO
President
Saskatchewan Building Officials Association

Clayton Meier & Chris Gates

Joe Day, City Manager bringing greetings on behalf of the City of Humboldt.

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Clayton Meier – Articles 3.1.5.7. & 3.1.5.15.

Clayton's presentation was based on 3.1.5.7 & 3.1.5.15 of the National Building Code 2015 (NBC 2015). "The 2015 NBC includes new requirements for Factory Assembled Panels (FAP) in Article 3.1.5.7., which restricts the use of FAP containing foamed plastics on buildings more than 18 m high, measured from grade to the underside of the roof, among other things. The presentation included: a comparison between the 2010 and 2015 editions of the Code, the intent and objectives of Article 3.1.5.7. compared to the requirements of Article 3.1.5.15, a review of several large fires of buildings where FAP containing foamed plastics were installed, and a comparison of CAN/ULC-S134 vs other global fire tests such as FM 4880."

Recipients of donation from SBOA (Chris Gates) to Brian Starkell Nipawin Fire Department & Mike Kwasnica Humboldt Fire Department

SBOA
LIST OF NEW MEMBERS

Akinmolu Akinbuwa	Saskatoon, SK
Daryl Andrew	Saskatoon, SK
Pamela Bisson	Saskatoon, SK
Jordan Cross	La Ronge, SK
Devin Dovell	Saskatoon, SK
Steven Gelleta	Saskatoon, SK
Gilbert Hautcour	Regina, SK
Matthew Koroluk	Saskatoon, SK
Viacheslav Kutsiuruba	Saskatoon, SK
Stephen Landry	Swift Current, SK
D. Bradley Mychan	Regina, SK
Doug Schmidt	Saskatoon, SK
Trevor Shier	Saskatoon, SK
Deanna Unser	Regina, SK

Building Code Training for Canadians – Series 1 – 2010

This online course is a key prerequisite in obtaining a Class 1 Building Official License.
"A comprehensive home study of the National Building Code of Canada, one & two unit dwellings."

Please note that applicants will not be able to register over the phone

For information contact Southeast College Weyburn Campus at 306-848-2500 or wbexams@southeastcollege.org
www.southeastcollege.org
P.O. Box 1565
Weyburn, Saskatchewan S4H 0T1

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Peter Simko, Brent Trenga — KingSpan Quadcore

Insulated metal panels (IMP) as a single component system increases the speed of build, minimizes delays and the need for multiple trades.

During the presentation Brent discussed IMPs Factory Assembled Panels (FAP) with combustible foam plastic insulation core in Noncombustible Construction (3.1.5.).

NBCC 2010 Code Reference:
Article 3.1.5.12. (6) – FAPs with thermosetting foam plastic insulation core (FS not more than 500)
Article 3.1.5.12. (7) – FAPs with foam plastic insulation core (thermosetting PIR and/or thermoplastic EPS)
Article 3.1.5.5. – Combustible components for exterior walls
NBCC 2015 Code Reference:
Article 3.1.5.7. (1) – FAPs with foam plastic insulation core (thermosetting PIR and/or thermoplastic EPS)(FS not more than 500)
Article 3.1.5.7. (2) – FAPs with thermosetting foam plastic insulation core
Article 3.1.5.7. (3) – FAPs for walk-in coolers and freezers with foam plastic insulation core
Article 3.1.5.5. & 6. – Combustible cladding/components on/in exterior walls

Kingspan IMP Products Testing and Approvals:
Intertek Warnock Hersey and ULC Listings (Canadian listing):
CAN/ULC S101
CAN/ULC S102
CAN/ULC S124
CAN/ULC S126
CAN/ULC S127
CAN/ULC S134
CAN/ULC S138
CAN/ULC S114 & S135 - Determination of noncombustibility and combustibility parameters

6 in. thick KS-QuadCore Foam Insulated Panels have been recently tested as a thermal barrier to CAN/ULC-S124 (CAN/ULC S101) for 15 minutes with astounding results.
Temperature rise did not exceed 140°C average or 180°C at any one of the thermocouples on the unexposed face after 15 minutes in the test.
Temperature rise less than 10°C on unexposed side.
These panels would conform to Article 3.1.5.15.(3) (NBCC 2015), as an approved thermal barrier. Therefore the 18 m building height limitations described in 3.1.5.7. (2015) would not apply to the Kingspan QuadCore FAP.

6 in. thick KS-QuadCore Foam Insulated Panels have been also tested to CAN/ULC-S101 for 15 minutes to stay in place and passed the test.
Temperature rise did not exceed 140°C average or 180°C at any one of the thermocouples on the unexposed face after 15 minutes in the test.
Temperature rise less than 20°C on unexposed side.
These panels would conform to Article 3.1.5.15.(3) (NBCC 2015), as an approved thermal barrier. Therefore the 18 m building height limitations described in 3.1.5.7. (2015) would not apply to the Kingspan QuadCore FAP.

Brent Trenga, Virginia Shepley and Peter Simko

Code Change Requests filed CCR-1072 & CCR 1326
NBCC 2015 Code Reference: Article 3.1.5.7. & 3.1.5.15.
Subject: In NBCC 2015 3.1.5.7. (1) a) ii) and (2) a) i) building is not more than 18 m high, measured from grade to the underside of the roof
Problem: In NBCC 2010 3.1.5.12. (6) d) & (7) b) building is not more than 18 m high, measured between grade and the floor level of the top storey.
Both CCRs requested change back to NBCC 2010 wording in reference to building height limitation (from grade to floor level of top storey)
Present status:
Code Change Request CCR-1072 – rejected due to fire safety concern regarding fire services capabilities to fight fires on exterior walls more than 18 m above grade. (Despite Kingspan panels tested and listed to CAN/ULC S134)
Code Change Requests CCR 1326 – referred by SC on Fire Protection to further review by task/work group.

Additional items in CCR 1326 worth mentioning:
IMP to be permitted in occupancies A, B & C with condition that panels (thermosetting foamed plastic insulation core only) in addition to steel facings on both sides would be protected from adjacent space in the building by a thermal barrier as defined by 3.1.5.15.
Justification/Explanation:
In the last two decades numerous industrial buildings well over 18 m in height to the underside of roof were clad with IMPs with PIR - polyisocyanurate thermosetting foam plastic insulation and minimum 26 Ga steel facings.
These buildings were single storey or multi storey with the uppermost floor lever never over 18 m from the grade.
IMPs with thermosetting PIR foam plastic insulation core are Factory Mutual Global FM 4880 tested and approved products and as such permitted to be installed in non combustible construction with no restriction in height. Kingspan FM4880 Approval is referenced in Chapter 26 of IBC 2016 (US building code) as a special approval. FM listing with the approval report is available in public domain on FM website.

SBOA and the membership appreciated the informative presentation shared by Peter and Brent.

Sheldon Goertzen, Shenah Cartier and Mario Duret

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Members of the Energy Code & 9.36 Working Group

This presentation was led by Sheldon Goertzen and Mario Duret from City of Saskatoon, who is the co-chair of the 9.36 working group. The Energy Stakeholder group was formed and their objective was to be a supportive provincial advisory group with a goal of accomplishing consistency in the way 9.36 was applied across the province. They also would be involved with Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards (UBAS) regulation changes. This group works together with the following:

- City of Regina Building Department
- City of Saskatoon Building Standards Division
- City of Prince Albert Building Department
- Regina and Region Homebuilders Association
- Saskatoon and Region Homebuilders Association
- Saskatchewan Building Officials Association
- Saskatchewan Association of Architects
- Association of Consulting Engineering Companies - Saskatchewan
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Central Services
- American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers

Energy compliance was enacted January 1, 2019 and is enforced on new buildings and additions. 9.36 and National Energy Code for Buildings (NECB) is not retroactive. SBOA would like to thank Sheldon and Mario for providing valuable information and tools so that we can perform our duties consistently in the province.

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Lynn Balfour – Certification Exams

The next session was an online presentation from Lynn Balfour of the Ontario Building Officials Association (OBOA) about writing exams for Building Officials.

This presentation was a video feed by Lynn showing our membership a sample of the exams that will be available for us to write in place of the old challenge exams. The exams are all multiple-choice with 4 possible answers. The exams are 75 questions with an allowance of 2 hours to write. SBOA would like to thank Lynn for the short demonstration.

Hélène Roche & Dale Wagner

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Hélène Roche — CCMC

Helene Roche, a Professional Engineer and an Evaluation Officer, presented this CCMC presentation about the Code Change Requests Process. She also provided a summary of proposed NBC 2020 CCR, NRC Research Facilities, Support of Regulations and CCMC Code Compliance Evaluations.

The Code Development process request starts with a proposal to the Committee and then follows this path:
Task Approval / Policy Review (CCBFC to Committee)
Proposed Change (Committee)
Public Review (Committee to Public/Stakeholders)
Revision (Committee)
Decision (CCBFC)
Code Publication (NRC)

Code Change Requests can be submitted at **any time**, by anyone.

Code Change Request (CCR) reviewed by the standing committee responsible for that section of the NBC (within 1 year or 2 SC meetings).

If the Standing Committee (SC) agrees to develop a code change, they will determine an approach and request work plan approval from the CCBFC (unless it is a minor task).

Following the development a proposed change they are issued for public review, and all comments received are addressed. The SC can decide to defer or withdraw the change, or accept it and recommend to the CCBFC that it be included in the code.

Footnote:
Minor tasks require minimal effort, have minor cost impacts, and do not involve policy, scope or enforcement issues.

A code change request should mention any existing provisions, if applicable, describe the problem, justify the requested change, propose new/revised wording, and provide supporting documentation including the cost/risk/benefit data, the research and testing results, statistics, case studies, etc, as well discuss enforcement and other implications that relate the change to one of the Codes' objectives.

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Keith Hanson — Appeals Board

In *The Uniform Building and Accessibility Standards Act (UBAS Act)* there is an allowance for local authorities to "administer and enforce" the UBAS Act, regulations, orders and decisions of the Appeal Board.

Buildings are required to be constructed and occupied in accordance with building standards and in Saskatchewan we adopt the National Building Code (NBC) as its building standard.

This provides local authorities a means of review and enforcement of building standards through Building Officials and Building Official orders.

The UBASA also establishes the Appeal Board and gives powers to the Appeal Board. It provides building owners the opportunity to appeal a Building Official's order and provides building owners the opportunity to request an exemption from accessibility standards in specific situations.

In an overview of the Appeal Board, Appeal Board members are appointed to represent different parts of society. These Appeal Board members are not government employees.

Local authorities are required to enforce all decisions of the Appeal Board.

The Appeal Board hears appeals on orders issued by a Building Official on issues related to building standards. The Appeal Board can confirm, revoke, or vary a Building Official's order or it can approve exemptions to accessibility standards in specific situations.

The range of complexity of appeals can be regarding the installation of CO detectors to multi-million dollar projects.

There have been an increasing number of appeals in recent years ranging from 4-5 appeals each year in 2006-2008 to 16-18 appeals each year in 2016-2018.

Bob Baker & Keith Hanson

The Appeal Board's perspective is correct NBC interpretation, practical and reasonable orders, public safety can be maintained and proposed solutions meet the objectives of the UBAS Act and NBC.

In closing the Appeal Board strives for decisions which are practical, effective, and ensure public safety is maintained.

The Appeal Board is intended to help balance the rights of building's owners with the obligations of municipalities for enforcement of the UBAS Act.

The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is intended to encourage timely decisions and to allow for more timely outcomes and collaboration.

SBOA would like to thank Keith Hanson for the informative presentation.

Thursday, March 28, 2019

Andrew Jack – STI Firestop

Specified Technologies Incorporated is an industry leader in developing innovative fire protection systems that help stop the spread of fire, smoke, and hot gases. For over 25 years, the STI team has worked hand in hand with the construction industry to create simple solutions to complex fire stopping problems.

Adequate sealing of Construction Joints involves not just the achievable fire and smoke ratings, but also surviving the movement of the underlying joint. In the presentation Andrew discussed that fire stopping is required in multi-family frame dwellings wherever a rated separation wall or floor is required. Rated separation walls are always required between units. Rated floors are only required in buildings of three stories or more. These are the general rules there are exceptions.

What is fire blocking? Where the walls and ceilings do not require a rating, fire blocking is required. For the most part, the codes require openings around penetrations to be blocked or sealed using non-combustible materials. ASTM E136 is often the test standard referred to in terms of defining what materials meet this requirement. Historically, loose mineral wool fibre has been used for fire blocking.

Andrew also showed us examples of missed fire stopping or improperly fire stopped penetrations.

SBOA would like to thank Andrew for his informative presentation.

Ryan Shepherd & Andrew Jack

Thursday, March 28, 2019

SBOA Business Meeting & Elections

Minutes and reports from the executive, officers and committees were presented and adopted.

I would like to thank CCMC for the following article. This is something new that I have struck a deal with our friends at CCMC and a way of sharing information with Building Officials and other professional members from SBOA. I personally want to thank Dino Zuppa who is the manager of CCMC and Bruno Di Lenardo for their kind offer of helping to keep SBOA informed.

The following article has been sent to me by Bruno Di Lenardo who is a Professional Engineer with CCMC.

CCMC Evaluation of Intumescent Coating 1

CCMC Evaluation of Intumescent Coating over Spray Polyurethane Foam Insulation by Bruno Di Lenardo, P. Eng.

This article essentially summarizes the content of the CCMC Evaluation Report 14036-R for the proprietary 'DC 315 Intumescent Coating', using the terminology of the Objective-based Code, as an 'alternative solution' to the Code-specified 'acceptable solutions' of thermal barriers for protection of foam plastic insulation which cannot remain exposed to the occupancy. An intumescent coating is a paint/coating of a certain thickness that is activated when exposed to heat and swells-up to provide protection against fire.

Intended Use There has been a growing use of spray polyurethane foam (SPUF) insulation in housing, in above-grade walls, basement walls (see Figure 1) and garages (see Figure 2). For above-grade walls, those are usually covered with a 12.7mm (1/2") gypsum board installed as an interior finish and thus also acting as the thermal barrier protection. It is for basements and garages that builders sought a thermal barrier solution that did not involve installing an interior finish, leaving it to the homeowner to eventually decide on a finish for their basement and garage. The proponent of this proprietary DC 315 coating approached CCMC to determine the testing protocols and criteria to be met to show 'equivalency' to the Code-specified thermal barriers which are all panel-type products.

Fig.1. SPUF in Basement Walls and Joist Spaces

Figure 2. SPUF in Garage Ceilings and Walls

Thermal Barrier Performance Assessment – Test Protocol The function of a thermal barrier, for protection for foam plastics, is to prevent the foam plastic contributing to the fire growth of the fire within the occupied space. The thermal barrier should provide this protection for an acceptable period of time. The NRC Fire Lab experts and external fire experts consulted by CCMC recommended the use of the ULC/ISO 9705 standard as a 'performance-based' approach to compare the performance between the Code solutions and the proposed intumescent coating as the alternative solution. This standard involves a corner fire in a fire compartment/room whereby the walls and ceiling are covered with the foam plastic and the thermal barrier being evaluated. The criterion, for evaluating the performance of the thermal barrier, is based on the time-to-flashover. Flashover being when the temperature in the room is so high that everything combustible in the room ignites and flaming extends passed the door at the far end of the fire compartment. There are five (5) criteria and when two (2) are reached, this determines the time-to- flashover. The CCMC Report 14036-R, Appendix A, outlines the criteria and provides further information.

Thermal Barrier - Performance Criteria The CCMC, at NRC, has been charged by the Provinces and Territories to provide a centralized service for the evaluation of innovative construction products as 'alternative solutions' to the NBC/Prov/Terr Codes, as a service for building officials across Canada. We are primarily engaged in determining or developing the test protocol for the innovative product. However, for setting a pass/fail criteria we often need to consult with the Regulators across Canada to determine the 'level of performance' acceptable to the jurisdiction. This consultation occurs when the building code has more than one 'acceptable solution' with differing performance levels.

This was the case in this evaluation whereby the NBC-prescribed thermal barriers exhibited a low time-to- flashover levels. The Provinces and Territories had been consulted to determine if they maintained the principle of the 'minimum' code solution as acceptable or whether they would only accept a higher performance level, such as the 'as built' typical solution of installing 12.7mm (1/2") drywall. The latter was the case for Saskatchewan as is outlined in table B2.1 and B2.2 in the CCMC Report for basements and garages. Table B2.3 outlines the Prov/Terr responses on the level of performance they recommend for their jurisdictions for the coating serving the function as an interior finish.

Based on the responses from the Regulators, two levels of thermal barrier fire performance were set: (i) for those jurisdictions where the 'minimum' performance is to be considered acceptable, there is a minimum 10-minute time-to-flashover which is provided by a coating thickness of 3 mil primer + 20 mil coating; or (ii) for those jurisdictions where the Code-minimum performance is to not considered acceptable, there is a minimum 20 minute time-to-flashover (equivalent to 12.7mm drywall) which is provided by a coating thickness of 3 mil primer + 24 mil coating

Durability In addition to the fire testing, the intumescent coating being essential a paint, it would also have to be durable to be able to perform if a fire should occur in the future. Firstly, typical paint properties had to be met, such as drying time, solid content, lead content, VOCs, etc. which are outlined in the CCMC Report 14036-R, table 4.1.1.. Then the CCMC developed durability requirements related to lifting, loss of adhesive, mold and mildew resistance, after some aging/conditioning of the coating as shown in table 4.1.2. of the said CCMC Report.

Interior Finish As the intumescent coating is also replacing the Code-prescribed interior finishes, the coating with the spray polyurethane

(Continued on next page)

Friday, March 29, 2019

William Hawkins — Building Standards– UBAS Act & Regulation Updates

The Chief Building Official Bill Hawkins provided an information session to attending delegates on Government related topics that are of interest to Saskatchewan Building Officials. Bill touched on the following topics:

- Expansion of TSASK
- Public Safety Agency
- Building Official Licensing Policy
- Certification of Building Officials
- Energy Codes
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- UBAS Act Renewal
- Cannabis and Farm Buildings
- Quality Management (formerly ACM)
- Workshops

TSASK, which will now be providing the following:

- Gas and Electrical licensing moving from the Ministry of Government Relations.
- Gas and Electrical Inspections moving from Sask Power.
- Plumbing inspections (except for Regina, Saskatoon, Lloydminster and the GTH) will move from the Saskatchewan Health Authority.
- All related legislation, regulations and public policy development will be transferred to the Ministry of Government Relations.

Building Standards is remaining part of Government Relations The changes in Building Official Licensing policy:

- Amendments in 2018 to The Building and Accessibility Standards Administration Regulations now provide single date on all new licenses.
    - New licenses are issued for the length of time license fees are paid for.
    - Licenses have been replaced. The later of the "paid to" or "expires on" date was used to for all new licenses.
- Continuing Education
    - 44 hours of mandatory training, offered for free by BSL.
    - 56 hours of discretionary training on codes or related to the practice of being a Building Official.
    - Legislative Training Workshop, which will be offered again before summer.
    - Renewals after July 1, 2019 will require that building officials submit evidence with their license renewal application.
    - Building Standards does not keep records of training provided by others.

Certification of Building Officials:

- Building Standards recently received a package and correspondence from SBOA.

It is being examined for alignment with:

- *The Building and Accessibility Standards Administration Regulations*
- The Building Official License Exam Syllabus
- Building Official license classification
- Building Standards continuing education requirements
- Objective is to find the common ground and limit duplication between Building Standards requirements and the certification program.

Shenah Cartier & William Hawkins

In conclusion of the presentation we were informed about the upcoming workshops for this year.

Barrier-Free

- Saskatoon
    - April 30, 2019
      Prairieland Park
      1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

- Regina
    - May 7, 2019
      Queensbury Convention Centre
      1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

Legislative Framework

- Saskatoon, location to be confirmed
  May 13 & 14, 2019
  8:00 am – 4:30 pm

SBOA would like to thank Bill for his input to our conference and bringing information forward to the membership.

CCMC Evaluation of Intumescent Coating 1

(Continued from previous page)

backing needs to perform as an adequate finish. The CCMC evaluation for an interior finish assessment included resistance to mechanical/impact damage. In which case it performed equal or better that gypsum board. (see Table 4.1.4. of the CCMC 14036-R)

In Closing This article provides some background on the CCMC evaluation process which is in line with the 2006 published course material on the "Introduction to Objective-Based Codes" which explains the process for conducting an 'alternative solution' in applying the objectives and functional statements in the Code. The CCMC essentially conducts evaluations of products for acceptance/approval by building officials across Canada, while local AHJs would be involved in alternative solutions of a specific building on a case-by-case basis (i.e. alternate/modified fire protection system, alternate/modified exit strategy, trade-offs, etc.).

Friday, March 29, 2019

Margaret Ball — Alternative Family Care Homes Overview

The defined term for Alternative Family Care Home (AFCH) means a dwelling unit, used as a single housekeeping unit, where care is provided to the residents,

- that provides sleeping accommodation for not more than 10 occupants, and
- that is in a building where:
  - the occupancy of the building is either residential occupancy or care occupancy, and
  - there is not more than one other dwelling unit

The definition for a person capable of self preservation means capable of recognizing an emergency, responding to an emergency given his or her physical, cognitive and behavioural abilities, and is able to arise and walk, or transfer from a bed or chair to a means of mobility, and leave the building or move to a safe location on his or her own without the assistance of another person. In order to meet the definition of self preservation, patients in care need to meet the following criteria:

Daytime Drills

- consistently demonstrating prompt individual evacuation capability of 3 minutes or less, and

Night Time Drills

- with slow individual evacuation response times of 8 minutes or less
- If **yes** or **no**, then sprinklers are not required for Patients In Care (PIC) from homes with 1 to 5 patients in care.
- **Exempt** from requirement for fire suppression sprinklers.

The UBAS Regulations, subsection 6(1)

- Information needed for development of Fire Safety Plan

Capable of self-preservation in homes with PIC from 6-10?

- If the answer is yes, then fire suppression sprinklers **are not** required.
- If the answer is no, then fire suppression sprinklers **are** required.
- NFPA 13D, "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One-and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes" compliant system permitted.

The UBAS Regulations, Appendix A

- Installation must be complete by March 31, 2019.

The UBAS Regulations, subsection 3(6)

- An occupant-in-care who becomes incapable for a short period would not trigger the requirement for sprinklers.

Some other changes are now required in AFCH's such as:

Heat detectors now need to be installed in the furnace room to manufacturer's instructions.

- The heat detector shall:
  - have multiple station capacity and be interconnectable,
  - activate at 135 degrees Fahrenheit,

Cynthia Starchuk & Margaret Ball

  - be 120 volt direct wired,
  - have a test button,
  - be compatible with the combined smoke/CO alarm devices used, and
  - Furnace room shall be enclosed.
- CF135 or CR135 (ULC listed)
- Installed with SM120X Relay
- Smoke Alarms and CO Alarms
- Combined smoke/CO alarms are required.
- All AFCH with 1-5 PIC shall install combined smoke and carbon monoxide units
  - in all locations required by the NBC for either device and the furnace room,
  - hard-wired,
  - interconnected,
  - They need to meet the installation requirements for the device.

Exit Door Hardware

- Exit doors shall be equipped with
- single action lever-type hardware including the deadbolt mechanism, or
- deadbolts with separate thumb-turn and approved door handles.

SBOA would like to thank Margaret for the interesting presentation on the many changes to AFCHs.

Dale Wagner & Ryan Shepherd

Friday, March 29, 2019

Dale Wagner - Fire Extinguishers 101

Dale designed a presentation years ago to give both Building Officials and Fire Inspectors information on portable fire extinguishers because it has been apparent that many times the design drawings do not provide anything in regards to portable fire extinguishers. It has been apparent that this important component that is required for fire protection has been forgotten about. The only document that explains portable fire extinguishers is NFPA 10 and the presentation touched on the important items to guide the regulators to ensure compliance.

Portable fire extinguishers must be rated appropriately and are dependent on the type of occupancy. NFPA distinguishes buildings as 3 different occupancies and they are low hazard, ordinary hazard and extra hazard. NFPA 10 also has the tables that help us know the location and ratings required that relates to travel distance versus ratings of extinguishers.

SBOA would like to thank Dale for his presentation.

Cynthia Starchuk, Frank Roberto, Travis Medloski, Dustin Masiuk & Jody Holzmiller

Friday, March 29, 2019

SBOA — Building Code Forum

The session was facilitated by Dan Knutson.

Background: The purpose of the SBOA Building Code Forum is to facilitate constructive code review and interpretations amongst the Membership. The goal is to have as much audience participation as possible. Questions can come from the floor, but we will have some questions sent in prior to allow for a good start. The goal is not necessarily a 'presentation' to an audience, but more of an engaged conversation.

SBOA would like to thank those that forwarded questions and those that shared their expertise. This session has proven to be very informative and a presentation that we would like to continue at future conferences.

Don't forget our annual golf tournament will be held on Friday September 6, 2019 at tentatively 10:00 am at the Valley Regional Golf Course just North of Rosthern. Visit their web site at http://www.valleyregionalpark.com/home The fee to enter will be a cost recovery and we will not make any money on this venture nor do we want to lose any money. The cost of the round is $74.00 per person including cart and the meal is $22.00. Therefore the total cost is $96.00. If anyone would like to come for just the supper and not golf, that is fine as well and your cost is $22.00. Provide us with first and last names of the golfers attending and preferably in groups of 4 golfers or I will add you to a team.

SBOA Newsletter is published twice a year for the information of our association members. Its purpose is to inform the members about conference topics and upcoming events. Comments, story ideas and suggestions about contents and format as well as any retirements or deaths, should be directed to:

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SBOA Fall Conference

October 23-25, 2019

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Book rooms early as a block of rooms is only held for a period of time.

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