



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE BOARD OF BUILDING REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

CODEWORD

William F. Weld
Governor

Kentaro Tsutsumi
Chairman

September 1992

Thomas Rogers
Administrator

CHARLES DINEZIO RETIRES

It is our unhappy duty to announce that Charles Dinezio, Chief of Inspections for the Department of Public Safety (the Department) and Administrator of the Board of Building Regulations and Standards (the Board) retired on June 30, 1992. His retirement was one of uncertainty up until the end. Charles hated to leave the organization he had cherished for many years, but finally decided it was time to go.

Charles was appointed to the position of Chief of Inspections/Administrator in 1983. From this time until the last day of June, he was deeply involved with all aspects of building code development and enforcement. Charles often brought his eloquent speaking manner to meetings throughout the state, whether it be to a gathering of the Southeast Building Official's Association or to the Fire Chiefs Association of Massachusetts, Charles always was willing to offer his views. At times, some would not necessarily agree with what he had to say, but all would agree that he always said it well.

Charles' career in government has spanned many decades. He gained much of his construction knowledge through hands on experience, and first put it to public use for the City of Boston as a Chief Rehabilitation Officer at the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA). In this position, Charles helped revive a city of beauty. Boston, was showing the ravages of time and many thought that certain sections of the city were lost and should be forgotten. Charles, however, saw through the dust and dirt and realized that the key to successful real estate is location, location, location. Charlestown and other surrounding areas of the city benefitted from this wisdom.

His days in the city always seemed to be his happiest, as he often reminisced of his work there. One of his great loves was to turn something in decay into something of beauty. In fact, he did just that with his own city address.

Perhaps, Charles' most significant contribution to the Commonwealth was the inception of the first uniform state building code. Prior to the first edition of the state code, nearly every city and town throughout the Commonwealth had its own set of building regulations. Some regulations were standardized, others were not. The result was that it was almost impossible to erect a legal, code complying building within the state. Not only was this condition frustrating for the design and building professions, it was also very costly. Through many hours of research and coordination, Charles and his staff were able to assemble a document, based on the Building Officials and Code Administrators National Code (BOCA), for publication at the start of 1975.

CHARLES RETIRES - CONTINUED

Since then, the state code has seen many revisions, and is now in its fifth edition; and since then there has been only **one** building code in the state of Massachusetts.

The adoption of the state code was surely a great achievement in Charles' career. But, there was also the development of the requirements for the existing buildings section of the code, which earned him Engineering News Record's "Construction Man of the Year". Charles realized that, as time progresses, and land become a scarce commodity, many more individuals will look towards renovating existing structures as opposed to developing new tracts. However, there were not any true guidelines to govern such renovations. It would be quite difficult to comply with the provisions of the code for new construction when performing a renovation. Therefore, Article 22 *Repair, Alteration, Addition and Change of Use of Existing Structures* (now Article 32) emerged.

Charles also managed dedicate time to some of the national building organizations. He served as president of the National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards as well as the National Academy of Code Administration.

Obviously, Charles has been blessed with a long and satisfying career, and will have many pleasant memories to ponder. But, if we know Charles, he will not sit around too long remembering. Rather, he will put his knowledge and experience to good use in some other venture. We wish him well.

AND PAULINE, TOO!

Well, the early retirement option surely was a great benefit to those who were able to take advantage of it. For those of us left behind, however, it leaves a void. This void was created by the retirement of Pauline Stanton, Deputy Administrator to the Board of Building Regulations and Standards.

Pauline is that essential person in the office that causes the wheels to turn. Pauline is the individual that all offices crave, but only few have. She always made sure that all was functioning and would continue to function, sometimes without receiving the credit she deserved. But, in fact, almost all the praise bestowed upon Charles can also be awarded to Pauline, because she was by his side through it all. Pauline was one of the dedicated staff members who labored over the adoption of the state code and the creation of the Board. Pauline and Charles began their work together in the city of Boston and were together ever since. In his own words, "I couldn't have done it without you, Pauline".

Pauline brought a level of detail to her work that was unmatched. She gained this style through her experience in the legal field prior to her work in the public sector. And she maintained her high standards throughout her career.

Pauline, too, has much to remember, but she may have more time than Charles to reminisce. When she left, she was contemplating a trip to Greece.

MORE STILL

It's not over yet. We also lost two of our Distinct State Building Inspectors to early retirement. Arthur Ritacco and Dominic DiBaro also decided it was an offer they could not refuse. Both Arthur and Dom enjoyed a long and distinguished career in state government, and now look forward to relaxing with their families.

We wish each of these individuals much success and happiness in all future endeavors.

NEW DISTRICTS

As a result of Arthur and Dom's retirement, Peter Goodale, acting manager of the building inspection group, has developed revised districts for our remaining state inspectors. Look for the new plan in the next issue of **CODEWORD**.

WELCOME TO:

THE NEW COMMISSIONER

Thankfully, not all announcements in this issue are about retirements. We are pleased to welcome new members to the Department of Public Safety and to the Board of Building Regulations and Standards.

First, Mr. Larry Giordano is the new Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. Mr. Giordano began his career in public service as a fire fighter for the United States Air Force. Following his military duty, he joined the police force in the town of Methuen, and served for fourteen years. He also served as a state representative from the town of Methuen for a six year period.

Larry remains very active in the affairs of his community, particularly as a member of the town's new school committee. He is a hands-on manager who loves to get involved with all aspects of the job. He brings vast and varied knowledge to the department as well as great enthusiasm, and he looks forward to the challenge of directing the department to a bright future.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR

Also, the Board of Building Regulations and Standards is pleased to announce that Mr. Thomas Rogers has been hired as the new Administrator to the Board. Mr. Rogers brings extensive knowledge of building construction and building regulation to the Board, drawn from his years as assistant building commissioner in the city of Boston and as manager at the Boston Water and Sewer Commission. Tom has also achieved great success in entrepreneurial ventures, ranging from general contracting and roofing to energy conservation services for commercial and residential facilities. Tom is affiliated with both the Massachusetts Building Commissioners and Inspectors Association and the Building Officials and Code Administrators International. Tom, too, looks forward to his new challenge.

THE NEW FIRE MARSHAL

Finally, Mr. F. James Kauffman is the state's new Fire Marshal. Mr. Kauffman comes to the department after a distinguished career at the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). During his twenty-one years at NFPA, Jim helped develop behavioral techniques for avoiding human error in fighting fires, in public safety matters and in emergency medical situations. Jim also became the organization's expert in panic behavior and crisis management. Jim is considered a leader in loss prevention and risk management and has worked closely with national codes and standards organizations, as well as public service figures.

We welcome each of these new members aboard, and we look forward to working with each of them.

ETHICS COMMISSION ADVISORY

Can a building official also be a contractor in the same Community? The State Ethics Commission has advised that a Building Official cannot perform work in the community in which he serves as Building Official if the work in question requires the issuance of a building permit, or other municipal approval(s). However, a Building Official may perform work on (and deal with other town officials in connection with) his own residence. Arrangements involving inspections by a "third party" (or neighboring) building official do not relieve the Building Official of his obligation to comply with the Conflict of Interest Statute. The statute is equally applicable if the Building Official performs work on property not owned by the official even if no fee is involved. The statute is not applicable to a Building Official performing work on, or constructing his own home, or on property owned by the Building Official, providing said property is owned personally (ie: in his own name, not by a corporation or trust, etc.).

Ordinary repairs, as defined in the State Building Code (780 CMR 200.0), however may be performed on properties not owned by the Official, as such repairs do not require the issuance of a building permit (780 CMR 113.1, Exception #1), unless it is foreseeable that an issue may arise which would require intervention by the Building Official in his official capacity, whether or not the work is considered "ordinary repairs".

The above is equally valid for both full time and part time officials. If you have any questions or concerns regarding the Conflict of Interest Statute please contact the State Ethics Commission, Room 619, McCormack State Office Building, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108, Tel: (617) 727-0060.

RECENT STATE BUILDING CODE APPEALS BOARD DECISIONS

Section 126.7.11 (Contents of Decisions) of the code states: "Any decision shall not be considered by any person or agency as precedent for future decisions."

Appeal Docket #90-036

The Appellant testified that he was the coordinator for an institutional facility that was under construction in a major city. The facility was designed to house individuals who were awaiting trial within the county criminal courts. The facility had been the subject of a previous appeal before the state at which the occupancy load for the building had been set at 453 persons. The Appellant explained that he was not part of the original process and did not learn of the Board's actions until after the decision had been rendered.

Although the Appellant understood the Board's intent, he was now faced with two problems. First, was that the occupancy of the existing facility (from which all inmates were to be transferred) was greater than this figure and these people did not have anywhere else to go. In addition, the Appellant had applied to the Federal Court to gain approval to double bunk the prisoners in many of the single rooms, thus, aggravating the limit on occupancy even farther. In order to resolve the issue, the Appellant requested that the figure be adjusted to 653 prisoners. The state inspector in charge of the project felt that the request was beyond his authority since it would conflict with the determination of the original Board of Appeal. Therefore, he was appealing to the Board to revise the original occupancy figure.

In his defense, the Appellant presented testimony through a fire safety consultant. The consultant explained that the facility was designed for a horizontal movement fire fighting technique. This method involves moving only those persons who are affected by a situation horizontally (as opposed to through stairwells) until emergency personnel arrive and assume control over the evacuation of the building. This method is recognized by NFPA and has been successfully employed in penal facilities and high rise structures in other parts of the country. Specifically, this method would transfer individuals from an affected area to an outdoor recreation facility, and then into an adjacent housing unit. Individuals would not be lead into exit stairways unless absolutely necessary. Since each housing unit is separated by two hour fire rated construction and the building is fully equipped with a fire separation system, it was argued that the occupants should be well protected.

Further, the consultant presented calculations to the Board which illustrated that the required means of egress stairways (should they need to be utilized) were well oversized and could easily accommodate the additional occupant load.

The state building inspector testified that he agreed with the Appellant's egress capacity calculations, and that the horizontal movement plan was well thought and organized. However, the inspector reiterated that it was beyond his authority to overturn a decision rendered by a State Board of Appeals. Thus, he was obliged to issue the notice of violation.

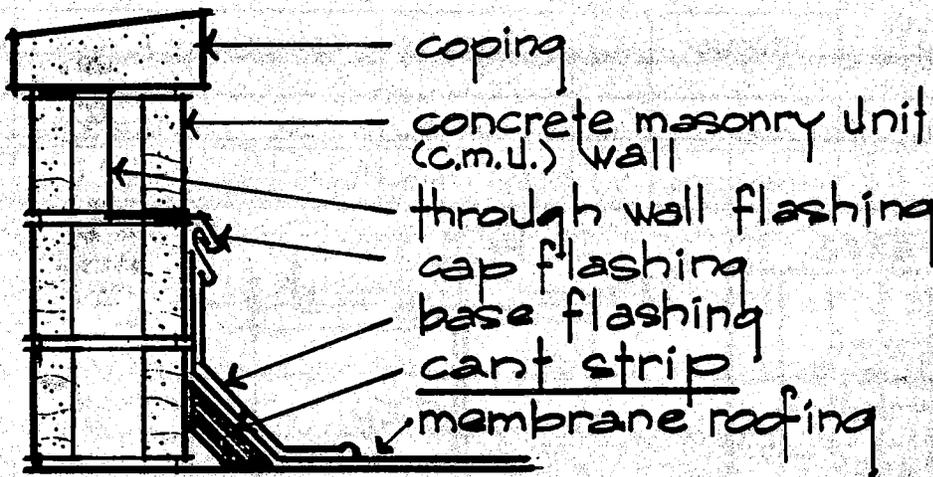
Following testimony and review of the evidence, the Board found that the occupancy for the structure was determined solely on the basis of a decision rendered in 1989 by a previous Appeals Board. Evidence presented at that hearing, it appears, was incomplete. The previous Board did not hear any testimony relating to egress capacity or fire evacuation plans. Thus, that Board's determination may have been flawed. The information illustrated at this hearing, the Board continued, greatly clarified the functioning of the facility. With this evidence, the Board found that the building is well equipped to handle the additional occupant load, and that the evacuation plan is well established to assist in the event of an emergency. Thus, the Board unanimously voted to increase the occupancy of the building to the requested 653 inmates.

TERMS OF THE TRADE

This issue's Term of the Trade is cant strip. According to the Construction Glossary, by J. Stewart Stein, AIA, FCSI, it is:

- 1.) [A] continuous strip of triangular cross section fitted into the angle formed by a structural deck and a wall or other vertical surface. The 45° slope of the exposed surface of the cant strip provides a gradual transition for base flashing and roofing membrane from a horizontal roof surface to a vertical surface.
- 2.) [An] impregnated insulation material of wood, impregnated wood, or lightweight concrete (mortar) placed in the right-angle juncture between the (flat) roofing surface and the vertical surface of the adjacent parapet, wall, or roof curb in order to provide a gradual transition from horizontal to vertical application of roofing and base flashing felts. The slope of a cant is usually at 45°.

The cant strip is typical of flat roof construction. In creating an angle at the intersection of a vertical and horizontal plane, one lessens the chance of water penetration. In years past the built-up roof system (a roof that consisted of rigid insulation with a bituminous topping, usually ballasted) employed the cant strip. Today, most flat roofs are topped with a rubber membrane. This membrane seems to prevent water penetration more effectively than the bituminous material, in that it is a more cohesive substance.



detail of cant strip

SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

The license of Mr. Ralph D'Amelio (Construction Supervisor License Number 050688) was suspended for a period of one year beginning August 20, 1991 and ending August 20, 1992, suspension is over.

Also, as a result of a Hearing on February 21, 1992, the License Review Committee for the Board of Building Regulations and Standards unanimously voted to revoke the license of Mr. Raymond M. Romano (Construction Supervisor License Number 054836). The revocation became effective August 25, 1992.

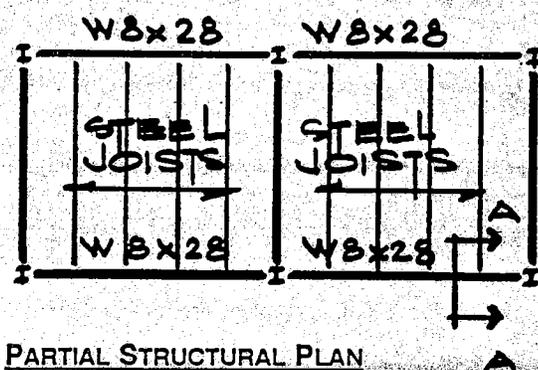
CODEWORD

This issue's CODEWORD is **W shape**. The term refers to a wide flange steel shape ie: a column or beam. For purposes of this article, we will refer to the shape used as a beam. In reviewing a set of structural drawings, an inspector may see reference to a W 8 x 28 or a W 10 x 45. These marks designate a piece of steel of a certain size and weight designed to carry a specific load. On a structural drawing, the beam is shown as a single, heavy line (See Figure A). In section, the beam resembles the letter I (See Figure B), and is sometimes referred to as an I beam. However, the correct terminology is a wide flange steel beam.

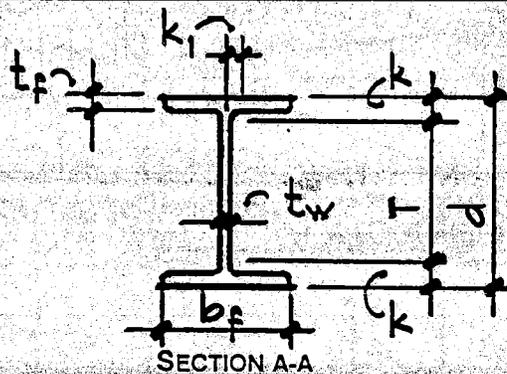
Each beam is specifically sized by a registered structural engineer to suit certain design criteria. Selection of the beam is made from the Manual of Steel Construction - Allowable Stress Design, published by the American Institute of Steel Construction. This document is often referred to as the "Steel Manual", and is a vital reference material to all structural engineers.

In referencing the "Steel Manual", we see a series of numerical values that may be indiscernible without explanation. A portion of the table relating to a W 8 x 28 is illustrated below (Only that portion of the table relating to W Shape Dimensions is shown. The manual also presents a table relating to W Shape Properties.) The following is an explanation of the meaning of each numeral.

Designation	Area A	Depth d		Web			Flange				Distance		
				Thickness		Width b_f	Thickness		T	k	k_1		
				t_w	$t_w/2$		t_f	t_f					
In. ²	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.					
W 8 x 28	8.25	8.06	8	0.285	5/16	3/16	6.535	6 1/2	0.465	7/16	6 1/8	15/16	9/16



PARTIAL STRUCTURAL PLAN



SECTION A-A

FIGURE A

FIGURE B

Symbols

- | | | | |
|------------|---|-------|--|
| d | depth of section, rounded to the nearest 1/8" | T | clear distance on web fillets (radius) rounded down to the nearest 1/8" |
| b_f | width of flange, rounded to the nearest 1/8" | k | distance from the outside of the flange to the toe of the fillet on the web rounded to the nearest 1/16" |
| t_f, t_w | flange and web thicknesses, rounded to the nearest 1/16" | k_1 | distance from the center of the web to the toe of the fillet on the flange rounded up to the nearest 1/16" |
| $t_w/2$ | one half the fractional value of the web thickness, rounded up to the nearest 1/16" | | |

CODEWORD - CONTINUE FROM PAGE

The list of symbols on the previous page illustrate the meaning of each portion of the steel section. The only missing information is the meaning of the W 8 x 28 designation itself. The W indicates the wide flange shape. The number eight (8) is the approximate depth of the shape in inches and the number twenty-eight (28) indicates the weight of the beam in pounds per lineal foot. For example, a W 8 x 28 beam, twenty feet in length is a beam that is about eight (8) inches in depth (in height) and its weight is equal to five hundred and sixty (560) pounds (28 lbs./lineal feet x 20 feet = 560 lbs.).

The only exception to this rule is with respect to the W 14 series shapes. If we were to randomly reference one of these shapes in the steel manual chances are the number fourteen (14) would not correspond to the depth of the steel. A W 14 x 233, for instance, measures 16.04" in depth. Why this is so, is a question for greater minds.

SECTION REFERENCES

Part I of Appendix A of the building code lists all reference standards that are mentioned in the base text. The numbers that appear next to the title of the standard refer to sections of the Fifth Edition of the State Building, not to sections of the standard itself.

For example, pages A-14 and A-15 list the pertinent BOCA reference standards. The last listing in this group reads:

NMC-87 National Mechanical Code 200.3, 401.4.2, 401.4.3, 600.4, etc.

If we turn to one these sections, we should find that reference is made to this standard. Checking Section 401.4.2, we find the text reads: "Nonmetallic ducts as permitted by the BOCA National Mechanical Code listed in Appendix A." Correctly, the BOCA Mechanical Code is cited.

The idea behind this method was to allow a reader to easily determine were in the code a reference standard is cited. The language of the opening paragraph for the appendix states: "The following is a listing of the standards referenced in this code, the effective date of the standard, the promulgating agency of the standard and the section(s) of this code [emphasis added] that refer to the standard. This wording attempted to explain the function of the section reference. However, from the number of phone calls we receive regarding this issue, the language is not quite clear. We hope that this article helps clarify the issue.

NEW CODE AMENDMENTS

Just a reminder to those who may be unaware. A new package of amendments has been issued which effect the Fifth Edition of the State Building Code. These changes reflect the voted actions of the Board on proposals presented at the November, 1990, May, 1991, and November 1991 Public Hearings. Many of the changes are editorial, correcting errors that where made in transcribing from the Fourth Edition of the code. The most significant revision in the set is found in Section 113.8 entitled Independent structural engineering review. This section is new to the code and stems from a proposal presented by the Boston Association of Structural Engineers. Independent review requires additional engineering services be performed on certain types of structures. Items one (1) through four (4) under Section 113.8 list these structures. As a result of this change to the code, additional code sections needed to be created. Therefore, Section 131.0 entitled Structural Peer Review Advisory Board, and Appendix I entitled Independent Structural Engineering Peer Review were added to the code in order to set criteria for the review process. Please refer to the cited sections of the code for further details.

WORKERS COMPENSATION - UPDATE

The March 1992 issue of CODEWORD contained an article entitled, Regarding Workers' Compensation Insurance. The article made reference to Massachusetts General Law c 152 § 25C. This section of law (on the books since 1987) states that any state or local licensing agency shall withhold the issuance of or renewal of a license or permit to operate a business or to construct buildings in the Commonwealth unless the applicant provides acceptable evidence that he has properly complied with the workers compensation insurance requirements.

Also, the article suggests that a building official should require a permit applicant to sign an affidavit indicating compliance with this law. The affidavit was to be produced by the Office of Industrial Accidents. Finally, this document has become available. A copy is attached to the back of this document for your convenience. Please make the number of copies necessary to supply your office from this sheet.

It may be wise to review the March article and read the law in order to become more familiar with the process. Please remember that there is a hot line established by the Office of Industrial Accidents where a building official can quickly verify whether or not an individual or company is adequately insured and whether or not his policy is current. The number to call is (617) 727-4900, extensions 401 through 405.

UPDATE ON CERTIFICATION

As reported in the March 1992 issue of CODEWORD, Senate Bill #1431 relating to the "grandfathering" of all currently employed, qualified individuals into their positions as building officials was heard before the Committee on Local Affairs on March 24, 1992. Members of the staff of the Board of Building Regulations and Standards (BBRS) as well as representatives from all three building official associations attended the hearing. All testimony was favorable, and the Committee also gave the bill a favorable review.

The bill worked its way through both branches of the Legislature (Senate and House), receiving only a minor amendment during the third House reading. The amendment was with respect to order of text, not content. Finally, on August 14, 1992 at 4:30 pm, the governor signed the bill into law. The legislation is now known as Chapter 168 of the Acts of 1992. Since the legislation does not contain an effective date in its language, it will become effective ninety (90) days after its signing, which is November 12, 1992.

The language of the law reads, in part: "Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law, rule or regulation, ordinance or by-law to the contrary, all full or part-time inspectors of buildings, building commissioners, and local inspectors duly appointed and in office on the effective date of this act and meeting the minimum requirements of section three of chapter one hundred and forty-three [emphasis added] of the General laws for his position shall be deemed qualified and certified in the position held on said date . . .". The law continues to state that ". . . satisfactory evidence of such appointment [shall be] furnished to the board [BBRS] by a city or town clerk".

The highlighted section above indicates that it is imperative that each city and town provide acceptable evidence to the Board illustrating that its building official is in office on the effective date of legislation, November 12, 1992, and is (and was) qualified to hold such position. Currently, the Board requires that each city and town provide a list of its employed building officials as part of its annual proceedings. As of the end of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1992), the Board has received information in this regard from most every community. However, the Board will need to provide "satisfactory evidence" that this list remains true on the effective date of the law. Therefore, in the weeks ahead, the Board will forward a letter to each city and town requesting that proper verification be supplied.

CERTIFICATION - CONTINUED

It is the responsibility of each building official to ensure that this evidence is presented to the Board. The cut-off date for receiving this information is November 30, 1992. So, please make a note of this very important date, and please submit the documentation in a timely manner.

We will provide further reminders in future issues of CODEWORD, but remember, the responsibility is your own.

MORE ON CERTIFICATION

As many are probably aware, the certification of building officials in the Commonwealth has been an ambition of the BBRs for many years. The road was long, but the results are finally here. The members of the Certification Committee that assisted in this task are to be commended for their work. This body was comprised of a cross section of building officials throughout the state. Its charge was to develop the standards by which inspectors were to be judged as properly certified and to make recommendations to the Board as to the daily operation of the certification process.

As part of its recommendations, the committee called for the formation of a new Standing Certification Committee. This committee would oversee the initial process of certification, maintain records of certified inspectors, hear complaints and appeals pertaining to certification and review and approve courses of study for follow-up educational requirements.

The make-up of the new nine-member committee is as follows:

- One (1) member of the Board of Building Regulations and Standards or his designee,
- Six (6) members who are building officials:
 - One (1) member from each of the three (3) Municipal Building Official's Associations, and
 - Three (3) members at large to be appointed by the Board,
- One (1) member from academia who is an educator of construction at the college level (ie: architectural, civil, structural) to be appointed by the Board,
- One (1) member from the Massachusetts Municipal Association.

The Board has sent letters to each of the three building official's associations and the Mass. Municipal Association, requesting their assistance in establishing the committee. However, the Board needs to petition the building official's community in order to fill the remaining "at large" positions shown highlighted above.

Anyone who is employed as a building official, whether affiliated with one of the associations or not, may submit his/her name to the Board for consideration no later than October 30, 1992 @:

The Board of Building Regulations and Standards
One Ashburton Place, Room 1301
McCormack State Office Building
Boston, MA 02108
Attention: Professor Kentaro Tsutsumi, Chairman

APPLYING THE CODE TO SMALL STRUCTURES

This article first appeared in the March, 1989 issue of CODEWORD, but it is time to run it again.

The State Building Code regulations encompass an abundance of different types of buildings and structures. High rise buildings, backyard tool sheds, stadiums, tents, shopping malls, swimming pools, theaters, grain elevators and service stations are just some examples of the diverse kinds of structures which are subject to the building code. It is fairly obvious that, while there may be some similarities between those widely varying structures, there are many ways in which portions of the code are inapplicable or inappropriate for some of these structures. Just to cite a few examples:

- How would you provide exit doors from a swimming pool?
- Are two means of egress really necessary from a tool shed?
- How do you insulate a tent to satisfy the energy code?

While these examples may seem particularly ridiculous, there are situations which can puzzle the most experienced code official. In some cases, the building code makes explicit provision for unique situations encountered with special structures through the insertion of special use and occupancy provisions, which are contained in Article 6 of our State Building Code. In other situations, the code may reference standards of accepted engineering practice, which are applied in addition to code requirements. However, when dealing with small structures such as sheds, playhouses, gazebos or decks, there is another approach which should be used. The building code, under Section 311, contains a classification called Use Group U, Utility and Miscellaneous Uses, intended to encompass accessory buildings and structures such as those described above. Section 311 gives the building official discretionary power to apply those portions of the building code which are commensurate with the "fire and life hazard incidental" to the use of such structures. This discretionary power, wisely applied by the building official, allows the application of only those code requirements necessary for safe construction and use of a structure, and avoids costly, and unnecessary requirements such as footings and secondary means of egress for tool sheds.

BACKFILLING OF FOUNDATION WALLS

This article, too, first appeared in the March, 1989 issue of CODEWORD. Since it is an issue close to the heart of all building officials, we thought we should run it again.

The foundation season brings the need for caution and proper procedures with respect to the backfilling of foundation walls. Table 3402-1 lists the maximum height of unbalanced fill permitted for unreinforced masonry and concrete foundation walls. This Table is based on the assumption that the wall will carry the lateral soil pressure in bending in the vertical direction; generally the shortest and strongest span. In order for this assumption to be valid, the wall must be supported at the top and bottom prior to placement of the backfill.

The top of the wall should be supported by temporary bracing, or the first floor framing should be in place prior to backfilling to provide lateral support at the top of the wall. Lateral support at the bottom may be provided by keying the wall to the footing, dowels connecting the footing and the wall, the placement of the basement slab or temporary bracing. Lack of such bracing is often the cause of dangerous foundation wall failure. It is, therefore, critically important that during the foundation season the building official emphasize to foundation contractors the importance of adequate bracing prior to backfilling.



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

600 WASHINGTON STREET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02111

James J. Campbell
Commissioner

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE AFFIDAVIT

I, _____

(licensee/permittee)

with a principal place of business/residence at:

(City/State/Zip)

do hereby certify, under the pains and penalties of perjury, that:

I am an employer providing the following workers' compensation coverage for my employees working on this job.

_____ Insurance Company

_____ Policy Number

I am a sole proprietor and have no one working for me.

I am a sole proprietor, general contractor or homeowner (circle one) and have hired the contractors listed below to have the following workers' compensation insurance policies:

_____ Name of Contractor

_____ Insurance Company/Policy Number

_____ Name of Contractor

_____ Insurance Company/Policy Number

_____ Name of Contractor

_____ Insurance Company/Policy Number

I am a homeowner performing all the work myself.

NOTE: Please be aware that while homeowners who employ persons to do maintenance, construction or repair work on a dwelling of not more than three units in which the homeowner also resides or on the grounds appurtenant thereto are not generally considered to be employers under the Workers' Compensation Act (GL. C. 152, sect. 1(5)), application by a homeowner for a license or permit may evidence the legal status of an employer under the Workers' Compensation Act.

I understand that a copy of this statement will be forwarded to the Department of Industrial Accidents' Office of Insurance for coverage verification and that failure to secure coverage as required under Section 25A of MGL 152 can lead to the imposition of criminal penalties consisting of a fine of up to \$1500.00 and/or imprisonment of up to one year and civil penalties in the form of a Stop Work Order and a fine of \$100.00 a day against me.

signed this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

_____ Licensee/Permittee

_____ Licensor/Permitter

CORRECTION

Recently each building official received a copy of the *Approved Manufacturers & Third Party Inspection Agencies* with respect to the Commonwealth's manufactured building program. The expiration date for the list is April 30, 1993. Two corrections must be made to this list.

First, Chelsea Homes was inadvertently omitted from the list. Please be aware that Chelsea Homes, Inc. P.O. Box 599 Malboro, NY, 12542 is an approved agency (Mfg. No. 119, TPLA 03, Unit Code B).

Also, Excel Home's Liverpool, PA plant is the only manufacturing facility currently listed and approved for Excel.

DO I NEED A PERMIT FOR THAT?

We have received many inquiries as to whether or not a building permit is necessary to install vinyl siding (or other resilient sidings) and to install fiberglass based roof shingles. The answer to both is of these questions is, yes. Each of these products are controlled under the building code in terms of attachment (nailing schedules, etc.). Also, the code dictates number of layers allowed for roof shingles. However, a construction supervisor's license (CSL) is not necessarily needed to perform this work. Remember, the basis for requiring a CSL is related to structural work. For example, if one were to encounter rotted roof sheathing and rafters when performing an otherwise simple roofing job, a license is required. The reason is that one needs to understand building code provisions relating to rafter size and spacing, sheathing thickness and nailing requirements, etc, in order to properly repair the rotted sections.

Managing Editor: Rob Anderson
Contributing Staff: Brian Gore, Peter Goodale

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