This newsletter is a monthly publication of the Beehive Chapter of the International Code Council (ICC).

Articles or advertisements appearing herein may be submitted by anyone interested in expressing a viewpoint to the Beehive Chapter membership.

Articles may be submitted to:
Chris Kimball, Editor
chris@kimballeng.com;
(801) 547-8133

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NOVEMBER PROGRAM
Epik Walls
Coordinator: Santaquin City
November 18, 2015
Time: 12:00P.M.
Orem City Council Chambers
56 North State Street
Orem, UT  84057

December’s Meeting:
Annual Business Meeting
Location: Cabela’s
December 9, 2015
Time: 12:00P.M.

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

George Reid
2nd Vice President

It is that time of year again where we start thinking about blankets, tents and the smell of kerosene. To others that would mean camping season, to us it means construction during winter conditions. It is also the time of year when most of us get new public officials/bosses. I hope that the elections have been good for you all. It is truly amazing that we live in a nation that we are able to exercise the right to vote and make a difference. We, in the front lines of local government, get to see firsthand how public input can make a difference.

Speaking of elections, we are approaching the time to elect new Chapter board members and officials. We have several positions available. If you are interested in helping the Beehive Chapter grow and prosper please let your ambitions be known. Those interested can contact any of the current board members and we will help you with your nomination.

As some of you may know I have assumed a new position as the Chief Building Official for the …

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
Town of Vineyard. In my new role I am reminded of the importance of each jurisdiction's involvement in the Beehive Chapter. The chapter is a great resource for us to gather, network and hopefully reach some level of conformity. I strongly encourage everyone’s participation and input; your involvement will help our industry as a whole.

Thank you to all of those who were able to attend our “Fall One Day Training”. Hopefully it provided you with a last minute opportunity for CEU’s.

See you at the monthly meeting,

George Reid
2nd Vice President

P.S. Don’t forget to renew you licenses!

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CONFORMITY CORNER by Kent Partridge, President

How many jurisdictions give times for inspections?

How many jurisdiction charge a re-inspection fee for not ready inspections?

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DESIGN PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS by Chris Kimball, 1st Vice President

During our one-day “Simplified Structural Plan Review” class this past month, I was asked to provide information in this month’s newsletter clarifying when a licensed architect, licensed professional engineer, or licensed structural engineer are required on a project. In future newsletters I will discuss the limitations of “incidental practice” as well as the sealing requirements for both architects and engineers. The following is a summary of what is provided in our state laws and rules enforced by DOPL:

Architects
(Utah Code 58-3a-301)

I know it has been awhile since I have been able to contribute to the newsletter as Pleasant Grove has had a great year. We have some of our larger projects winding down so hopefully there will be some more of those great product reviews you love so much. I stumbled across this site the other day and thought I would share with you.

- Single to 4-family residences that are not more than 2-stories in height.
- A Professional Engineer performing “incidental” architecture not exceeding scope of their knowledge (I will write something on incidental practice in next month’s newsletter).
- Alterations or repairs to existing building less than 3,000 square feet (such as a T.I.) provided no changes to the structure.

Professional Engineers
(Utah Code 58-22-301 & 305)

As Utah does not currently distinguish between engineering disciplines as most states, this includes

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)
DESIGN PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

...all disciplines such as Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Geotechnical, etc. Currently DOPL’s position is that any P.E. having the requisite knowledge and training can perform structural engineering as long as it is not a project that specifically requires a licensed structural engineer (see below). The following types of project are exempt from requiring a Professional Engineer:

- Single to 2-family residences that are not more than 2-stories in height.
- An Architect performing “incidental” engineering not exceeding the scope of their knowledge (I will write something on incidental practice in next month’s newsletter).
- Alterations or repairs to an existing building less than 3,000 square feet provided structural elements are not being revised.
- Communications, utilities, mining, railroads, petroleum or manufacturing provided the engineering work is performed solely in connection with products or systems of the company and is not offered to the public.

**Structural Engineers**
*(Utah Code 58-22-102)*

A structural engineer may stamp anything that requires a Professional Engineering licenses, provided they have the requisite experience and knowledge, and may also perform structural engineering. The following types of work constitute structural engineering and may ONLY be stamped by a licensed Structural Engineer (SE).

- Design of building which present a substantial hazard to human life (i.e. Risk Category III per IBC Table 1604.5):
  - Buildings with primary occupancy of public assembly with an occupant load greater than 300
  - Elementary or Secondary schools with greater than 250 occupants
  - Adult education buildings greater than 500 occupants.
  - Health care facilities with greater than 50 occupants (no surgery or emergency treatment)
  - Jails and detention facilities greater than 3,000 square feet
  - Buildings with an occupancy load greater than 5000 people.

- Design of essential facilities (i.e. Risk Category IV per IBC Table 1604.5):
  - Hospitals with surgery or ER greater than 3000 square feet
  - Fire, Rescue, Police Stations, and emergency vehicle garages with a mean height greater than 24 feet or gross area greater than 3,000 square feet.
  - Designated emergency shelters greater than 24 feet in height or 5,000 square feet
  - Power generating stations or public utilities required in an emergency
  - Structure greater than 24 feet high or 5,000 square feet with highly toxic materials
  - Aviation control towers greater than 35 feet high or 20,000 square feet.

- **Special buildings**
  - Occupied buildings 5 stories or more in height
  - Occupied buildings with an average roof height greater than 60 feet
  - Buildings larger than 200,000 square feet.

*By: Chris Kimball*

1st Vice President
Ken Peterson

Kenneth Peterson is an inspector for the City of Orem. His given name is “Kenneth,” but he prefers to be called “Ken.”

Beginning at the age of 16 he worked in the construction industry providing residential framing. As his experience grew, he worked as a residential superintendent, lead finish carpenter, and foreman. He also started his own home inspection business (A1 Home Inspections, LLC).

Ken has been married to his wife for 13 ½ years and has 3 daughters and 1 son. They have lived in Salt Lake and Utah counties as well as in Pullman, WA.

Ken enjoys woodworking, leatherworking, mountain-biking and landscaping his yard at home. He loves being useful to family, friends, and neighbors. He also volunteers with the local Cub Scout round table committee. Ken is an Eagle Scout. Ken has his Associates degree in Building Construction Management through Utah Valley University.
STUCCO – COLD WEATHER APPLICATION

By: Jim Yeoman
Orem City - Commercial Plans Examiner

Ho Ho Ho… Cold Weather is here…

Stucco is subject to shrinkage and swelling when the temperature changes. The trick to stucco is making sure that it is kept dry and that excess moisture is not permitted to build up inside the stucco. If moisture is allowed to penetrate the stucco, it will damage the surface as the moisture freezes and expands causing cracks in the winter.

Unlike during the hot summer months when after they stucco the building at the end of the day they should be going back and spray the entire system with water to help the curing process.

Plastering when the temperature is at or near freezing causes another set of problems for the contractor or installer. There are precautionary measures that can be taken to protect the project during cold adverse weather conditions. Extra care should be observed if the temperature is not at least 40°F (4.4°C) and rising, or if the temperature drops below 32°F (0°C) after the wall has been plastered. Applications of materials in cold and freezing conditions commonly cause materials to crack, flake, soften or delaminate unless protection is provided in the way of tenting or possibly added heat.

The International Building Code (IBC) for cement plastering requires in Section 2512 that “plaster coats shall be protected from freezing for a period of not less than 24 hours after initial set has occurred. Plaster shall be applied when the ambient temperature is higher than 40°F (4.4°C) unless provisions are made to keep cement plaster work above 40 degrees F (4.4 degrees C) during application and 48 hours thereafter.”

Similarly ACI 24, Guide to Cement Plastering, requires that, “Plaster installed when ambient temperatures are below 40 degrees F (4.4 degrees C) must be maintained in a sheltered and heated environment with continued curing to assure cement hydration.”

Temperature changes will cause movements in the substrates. Cracks that appear narrow in the warmth of the afternoon (when substrates are expanded) may widen significantly during the night as the temperatures fall.

Tenting and enclosures may need to be utilized for the proper application under cold conditions to avoid freezing and if they are pay close attention to enclose the entire application area to properly withstand wind and rain.

The heated enclosed area also needs to have the heat source run long enough before and after the application for proper conditioning and cure times.

When the cooler weather approaches a contractor should plan in advance and budget for enclosing and heating the project if necessary. This will reduce the effect of cold weather on plastering/stucco projects and increase the likelihood of successful project completion in freezing weather.

By: Jim Yeoman
## CALENDAR ITEMS

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