# North Central Texas Permit Tech Chapter

ICC

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Volume 1, Issue 1

# 2011 Officers

Introducing the 2011 officers:

President-Helen Mapplebeck with Bureau Veritas

Vice President – Holly Blake with Southlake

Treasurer - DiannaBrawner with Southlake

Recorder – Mandy Wilson with Bureau Veritas

The officers are excited about the new year.

Helen Mapplebeck stated that she wanted to increase membership and open the doors for more training. Holly Blake pulled a list of cities from COG and put the word out regarding the Chapter.

Dianna Brawner informed the board of the 2011 budget. Due to the already increased membership, service opportunities will be possible.

Dianna Brawner is also excited about the training

possibili-

ties. With last years success, she is



### Scholarship Award

Congratulations to Jill Gray of Fate.

Jill will be attending the University of Phoenix Online.

Jill is currently working as

a Certified Permit Technician and is one of our Chapter Founders.

At the University, Jill will be majoring in an Associates in Accounting. Another award will be presented for Fall 2011. Stay tuned for deadlines and dates.

hoping to double atten-

We are all looking forward

The website is up and run-

we have an active distribu-

tion list to get the word

www.nctptcicc.org)

(http://

and

Once again, Congratulations Jill.



#### Inside this issue:

Design Through the Ages	2				
Building SafetyAncient Times	2				
Adapting Tools	2				
BPI	3				
ICC Online	3				
America's Cleanest Cities	3				
Crossword Puzzle	4				
Special points of in- terest:					

- May is Building Safety Month
- Training opportunities at ICC
- Crossword Answers at
   www.nctptcicc.org

# Design Through The Ages

The design of a building – whether it was a breathtaking castle, soaring church, or modest cottage – usually began, until quite recently, with a hand-drawn sketch to put the concept on paper. The designer then developed this idea into elaborate, large -scale drawings with precisely notated features and dimensions. The drafting process was slow and systematic and the more sophisticated the structure, the longer it took. Then construction began with erection of the building itself, taking decades or

even centuries. For example, Michelangelo's design for the Vatican Basilica in Rome required almost ten years to develop and the structure,

more than 100 years to complete.

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for titled nobility, were so wellconstructed that they lasted through the centuries. But more importantly for their regal owners, they had to be safe for the intended occupants;

otherwise the designer and builder risked dire consequences.

These amazing structures, often built

# Building Safety Goes Back To Ancient Times

More than 4,000 years ago, the Code of Hammurabi, circa 2200-1800 B.C.E., prescribed the execution of any builder whose faulty construction of a house caused the death of its owner.

Building safety codes since then are far more precise, and the penalties far less drastic. The first building codes in the U.S., established in 1625, addressed fire safety and specified materials for roof coverings. In 1630, Boston outlawed wood chimneys and thatch roof coverings. The first known formal U.S. building code was written in 1788 in Old Salem now Winston-Salem, N.C., entirely in German. Larger American cities began, instituting building codes in the early 1800s. In 1865, New Orleans became the first city to enact a law requiring inspections of public places.

"Never burn bridges. Today's junior jerk, tomorrow's senior partner." Sigourney Weaver

# Adapting Tools and Techniques

Throughout the centuries builders adapted their techniques to their surroundings. For example, New England colonists used poles, stones and string to help them set posts upright and deep into the ground. During the long, frigid winters, frost heaves would forcibly move posts that were not set deeply enough as the ground froze and thawed. Gradually, each town learned to set posts to a depth below the frost line, the point below which the ground remained unfrozen. Accrued experience guided construction efforts so successfully that a number of those original houses are standing today. Much of that expertise became part of the local building code.

In addition to stones and string, tools such as levels, straight edges, hammers, axes and surveyors' transoms have been around for centuries. Although electricity has made many tools more powerful and easier to use, their basic purposes remain the same. But innovation continues. Recent technological advances are enabling architects, engineers, city planners, builders, code officials and others in the construction industry to achieve levels of precision and efficiency our ancestors could not have imagined.

# Nineteenth Building Professional Institute-May 23 -27, 2011

#### Track 09: IBC

1609AP: IBC Means of Egress

2609AP: IBC Understanding Fire Resistance Rated Construction

3609AP: 2009 IBC Overview

4609AP: Combination Inspection of Small Commercial Structures

5309A: IBC Tenant Improvement



#### Track 13: Permit Tech

1613AP: 7 Habits of Highly Effective People

2613 AP: ICS 100 Intro to Incident Command System

3613AP: Basic Inspections4313A: Sustainable Development4315P: Underperforming Buildings

5313A: Fire Sprinkler 101

#### **Track 14: Plan Review**

1314A: Occupancy Class
1314P: Building Heights
2314A: Construction Types
2314P: Fire Resistance
3614AP: Means of Egress in Commercial Structures
4614AP: MEP Plan Review
5314A: Existing Buildings

#### **Webinars**: Webinars are engaging online education presentations that are affordable and convenient. Attend from anywhere you have a computer. Interactive Q & A features of the 3-hour seminars give participants a chance to see instructors and get questions answered on the spot.

Individual registration required to receive CEUs. Registration closes 60 minutes before scheduled start time.

ICC Campus: The online campus

# Online University—ICC

allows easy access to courses and eliminates travel time, lodging and time away from the office; which can save up to 60% over classroom training. Registration is easy and allows access 24/7 for 99 days. Training topics include certification practice exam courses, featuring

- 100 practice questions specific to the exam topic
- Timed practice exams

"An expert is one who knows more and more about less and less." Nicholas M. Butler

- Task list used to develop specific exam
- Study tips and hints

#### http://www.iccsafe.org

# America's Cleanest Cities

No. 1: McAllen, Texas MSA: McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas Air quality rank: 5 Water quality rank: 19 Superfund rank: 1 Pounds of on-site toxic releases (2009): 446 pounds Texas is widely known as a mecca for all things related to fossil fuels, but here's a surprise: It's also home to the cleanest town in the country.

The EPA defines toxic substances as "chemicals or compounds that may present an unreasonable threat to human health and the environmental." In terms of toxicity, the EPA's goal is to "identify and reduce the risks from toxic substances." collecting a plethora of toxicity-related data as it relates to land, water and air.

Article found in Yahoo News.

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#### ACROSS

#### DOWN

3. Every room or space that is an assembly occupancy shall have the occupant load of the room or space \_\_\_\_\_ in a conspicuous place.

5. Motion picture theaters are an example of a Group A-\_\_\_\_\_\_ occupancy?

6. Electrically powered fire pumps are classified as \_\_\_\_\_\_ power loads.

8. An exit shall not be used for any purpose that \_\_\_\_\_

with its function as a means of egress.

12. Outdoor stairways and outdoor approaches to stairways shall be designed so that \_\_\_\_\_ will not accumulate on walking surfaces.

13. Shower compartments and walls above bathtubs with installed shower heads shall be finished with a smooth, nonabsorbent surface to a height not less than \_\_\_\_\_ above the drain inlet.

16. Heating equipment in repair garages shall be installed in accordance with the \_\_\_\_\_ code.

17. In Residential Care/Assisted Living Facilities the occupants are capable of responding to an emergency situation without physical \_\_\_\_\_\_ from staff.

18. The minimum net glazed area shall not be less than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the floor area of the room served.

19. When a tenant space exceeds an occupant load of \_\_\_\_\_ or more, not less than two means of egress shall be provided.
20. Space ina building for living, sleeping, eating or cooking is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Types I and II construction are those types of construction in which the building elements listed in Table 601 are of \_\_\_\_\_\_ materials.

2. A facing attached to a wall for the purpose of providing ornamentation, protection, or insulation, but not counted as adding strength to the wall.

4. Glazing in \_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be considered specific hazardous locations requiring safety glazing materials.

7. Shade cloth structures constructed for nursery or agricultural purposes do not require a permit under the provisions of this code.

9. Yards shall not be less than \_\_\_\_\_ feet in width for one-story and two-story buildings.

10. There shall be a floor or landing on each \_\_\_\_\_ of a door.

11. Carports not open on at least two sides shall be considered a \_\_\_\_\_.

14. The legal occupancy of any structure existing on the date of adoption of this code shall be permitted to \_\_\_\_\_\_ without change.

15. The Board of Appeals shall have no authority to requirements of this code.