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## Meeting Dates

- Feb 28** *Wood destroying Insects* - John O'Brien, MasterShield
- Mar 22** *Building Science Workshop @ Gateway* Community College, North Haven
- Mar 28** *Chimneys* - Jim Jaffe, CT Chimney & Vent
- Apr 25** *Air Conditioning*
- Holiday Inn**  
201 Washington Ave  
North Haven  
(203) 239-6700

## Backflow Prevention

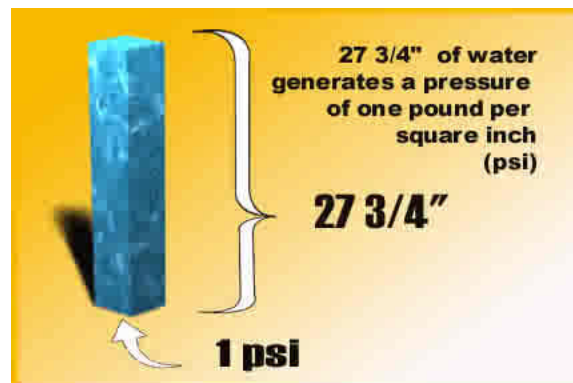
Article submitted by Bernie Caliendo

### Backflow

The term *backflow* means any unwanted flow of used or non-potable water or substance from any domestic, industrial or institutional piping system into the pure, potable water distribution system. The direction of flow under these conditions is in the reverse direction from that intended by the system and normally assumed by the owner of the system. Backflow may be caused by numerous specific conditions; but, basically the reverse pressure gradient may be due to either a loss of pressure in the supply main called backsiphonage, or by the flow from a customer's pressurized system through an unprotected cross-connection, which is called backpressure. Thus the term backflow covers both a backsiphonage condition and a backpressure condition. A reversal of flow in a distribution main--or in the customer's system--can be created by any change of system pressure wherein the pressure at the supply point becomes lower than the pressure at the point of use. When this happens in an unprotected situation the water at the point of use will be siphoned back into the system; thus, potentially polluting or contaminating the remainder of the customer's system. It is also possible that the contaminated or polluted water could continue to backflow into the public distribution system. The point at which it is possible for a non-potable substance to come in contact with the potable drinking water system is called a cross-connection. To prevent backflow from occurring at the point of a cross-connection a backflow prevention assembly must be installed. However, it is important the backflow prevention assembly match the particular hydraulic conditions at that location and is suitable to protect against the degree of hazard present. The particular type of backflow prevention appropriate for specific needs will be discussed later. First, it is necessary to understand some basic hydraulics which govern the principles of backflow and cross-connection control.

### Pressure

Pure water at sea level weighs 62.4 pounds per cubic foot. Thus, if the base of a cubic foot is divided into 144 one-inch squares, the weight of the column of water one foot high covering a square inch area would be 0.433 pounds. Or 0.433 pounds per square inch of pressure exists at the base of this cubic foot of water. Since, pressure is measured in pounds per square inch, the area covered at the base of a water column is not relative to the pressure.



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## President's Corner

Bernie Caliendo

**T**op priority this month is to read the entire newsletter. There is a ton of information about an all day seminar (8 CE credits) that is free to our members, including lunch, to be held on March 22<sup>nd</sup> at Gateway Community College at the North Haven campus; a discounted radon course (16 CE credits) March 1-3 held at Three Rivers Community College in Norwich, presented by Spruce Environmental with an opportunity to become nationally certified; changes to the way our "Members Forum" operates on our web site; legislative and licensing board updates; great articles; and just plain good information.

Don't get left out, keep informed!

Our law seminar held on January 13<sup>th</sup> was a great success with close to 120 inspectors present for another great presentation by Attorney Kent Mawhinney. The information Kent gave was top notch and in great detail about how to establish, maintain and secure your business in the state of Connecticut. As was stated by Kent, he offers our members a free consultation when contacting him. Another benefit for our members. Be sure to check out our list of upcoming meeting presentations too.

Please take note that our e-mail address will change as of February 20, 2007 to [info@ctinspect.com](mailto:info@ctinspect.com)

As always feel free to call me with any questions.

Bernie

### February Keynote Speaker

This month's meeting topic is **Wood Destroying Insects.**

Our meeting will feature John O'Brien from MasterShield Pest Management Services. John has been in pest control since 1992. He holds a Supervisory License in termite, general pest and rodent control. He will be talking about the biology, areas of concern and signs of infestation for Termites, Carpenter Ants, Powder Post Beetles and Carpenter Bees.

2 hours of Continuing Education Credits

## Intrepid Fallen Heroes Fund

Just to let you all know, on the week of January 29, 2007 Brooke Army Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas opened the Intrepid Fallen Heroes facility. This state-of-the-art advanced training skills facility will provide rehabilitation to military personnel who have been catastrophically disabled in operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and other combat areas. You may remember on March 22, 2006, CAHI took up a collection from our members at the meeting and matched what was donated. In one night, we were able to send \$1700 to this worthy cause which was funded and constructed with private donations only!

Be proud of your efforts, however small.

**Be proud to be an American!**

## Great News! "Members Forum" Changes

Some dramatic changes have been made to get our message board used by more registered members.

First: The message board is now called "Members Forum".

Second: You still have to be registered to use members only sections of our web site, and still log in when you want to access these sections.

HOWEVER from now on, when you use the forum to post a topic or reply to one, it will be anonymous (no names of who wrote topics or replies).

Feel free to ask any question, post any topic and/or response! This forum is a membership privilege and should be used as a discussion and information tool.

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As a rule of thumb, it is said that a column of water one foot high creates a pressure of approximately 1/2 pound per square inch, or psi. Another term used for measuring pressure aside from psi is inches of mercury, or "Hg. This is because mercury manometers are often used to measure pressure differentials. However, mercury weighs 13.5 times the weight of water. Therefore, one "Hg is approximately 1/2 psi.



### Backsiphonage

Technically, if one siphons a fluid out of a container or a pipeline, one causes that fluid to flow up over the rim of the container or top of the pipe and then down into a lower elevation through a piece of tubing or, in this case a piece of pipe that is part of the distribution system. In the vernacular, the unwanted fluid is "sucked" into the potable water line. It is important to understand that it is not necessary for the system main to be under a true vacuum (i.e., zero psia) for backsiphonage to occur. All that is required is a negative difference in pressure and a piece of tubing or pipe that is completely full of fluid. One of the causes of backsiphonage is a situation that arises when a temporary shutdown of a water main--or an in-plant pipe--becomes necessary for repairs. If the repair is at some point other than that of the highest point in the system, then there will be a potential for a reverse flow if one of the lower points of service is opened while the main valve is closed. Under this condition the water in the internal piping system will drain to the open valve or point of water use, siphoning anything it may be in contact with at the time.

### Backpressure

Due to the length of a main distribution pipe, the several pipe fittings and the normal elevation of the service above the distribution main, the pressure gradient within a service decreases as the point of discharge becomes

further and further from the main. Consequently, in many processing plants or high-rise buildings there is need to use a booster pump; or, in many instances, a recirculating pump. The use of an in-plant pump can easily increase the in-plant pressure above that of the supply main. Thus, if there is any pathway whereby this pressurized industrial water may enter the potable distribution system, there will be a hazard as the result of this backpressure.

### Types of Cross-Connection

A *cross-connection* is any actual or potential connection or structural arrangement between a public or private potable water system and any other source or system through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the potable system any used water, industrial fluids, gas, or substance other than the intended potable water with which the potable system is supplied. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or change-over arrangements or other "temporary" arrangements through which backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections. General progress in the elimination of cross-connections has been very slow. It required over a score of years for various water, health and fire insurance representatives to understand that no direct connection should be made between the potable water supply system and polluted auxiliary water supplies. It was not until the Chicago amoebic dysentery outbreak of 1933 that a general move toward correction of plumbing hazards was given impetus. And, since that time the recognition of a backflow prevention program and its value has been very slow, until about 1970.



There are two basic types of cross-connections: a direct cross-connection and an indirect cross-connection. The difference between these two types of cross-connections

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is very simple. A direct cross-connection is subject to backpressure (as shown above); an indirect cross-connection is not subject to backpressure. An example of a direct cross-connection would be the make-up water line feeding a recirculating system. An over-the-rim inlet used to fill an open receiving vessel would be an example of an indirect cross-connection. Backpressure could not be introduced into the supply line with this type of connection.

### Degree of Hazard

The type of backflow prevention used to prevent backflow from occurring at the point of a cross-connection depends on the type of substance which may flow into the potable water supply. A pollutant is considered to be any substance which would affect the color or odor of the water, but would not pose a health hazard. This is also considered a non-health hazard. A substance is considered a health hazard if it causes illness or death if ingested. This health hazard is called a contaminant. Sewage and radioactive materials are considered Lethal Hazards. This is because of the epidemic possibilities associated with sewage and the tremendous dangers associated with radioactive material.

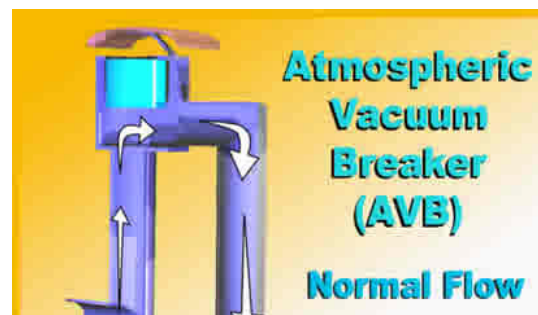
### Types of Backflow Preventions

There are five distinct types of piping or mechanical assemblies which are considered to be backflow prevention assemblies; but, it must be stressed that these are not all equally acceptable as protection against all types of hazards. The degree of hazard must be assessed along with the type of cross-connection present to determine which type of backflow prevention assembly is most suitable to the situation.



### Air Gap

An air gap is a physical separation of the supply pipe by at least two pipe diameters (never less than one inch) vertically above the overflow rim of the receiving vessel. In this case line pressure is lost. Therefore, a booster pump is usually needed downstream, unless the flow of the water by gravity is sufficient for the water use. With an air gap there is no direct connection between the supply main and the equipment. An air gap may be used to protect against a contaminant or a pollutant, and will protect against both backsiphonage and backpressure. An air gap is the only acceptable means of protecting against lethal hazards.



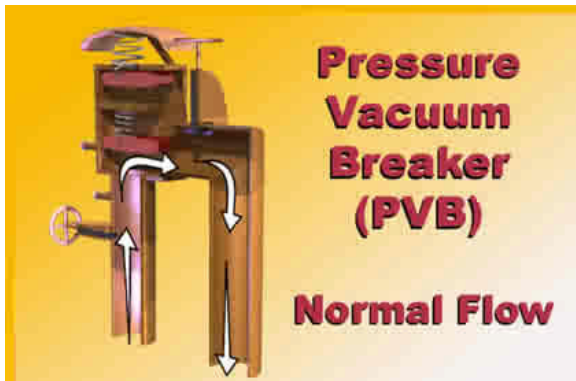
### Atmospheric (non-pressure) Type Vacuum Breaker {AVB}

The AVB is always placed downstream from all shut-off valves. Its air inlet valve closes when the water flows in the normal direction. But, as water ceases to flow the air inlet valve opens, thus interrupting the possible backsiphonage effect. If piping or a hose is attached to this assembly and run to a point of higher elevation, the backpressure will keep the air inlet valve closed because of the pressure created by the elevation of water. Hence, it would not provide the intended protection. Therefore, this type of assembly must always be installed at least six (6) inches above all downstream piping and outlets. Additionally, this assembly may not have shut-off valves or obstructions downstream. A shut-off valve would keep the assembly under pressure and allow the air inlet valve (or float check) to seal against the air inlet port, thus causing the assembly to act as an elbow, not a backflow prevention. The AVB may not be under continuous pressure for this same reason. An AVB must not be used for more than twelve (12) out of any twenty-four (24) hour period. It may be used to protect against either a pollutant or a contaminant, but

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may only be used to protect against a backsiphonage condition.



**Pressure Vacuum Breaker {PVB}**

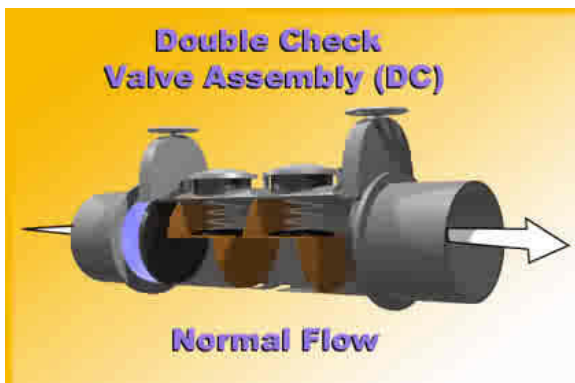
The PVB includes a check valve which is designed to close with the aid of a spring when flow stops. It also has an air inlet valve which is designed to open when the internal pressure is one psi above atmospheric pressure so that no non-potable liquid may be siphoned back into the potable water system. Being spring loaded it does not rely upon gravity as does the atmospheric vacuum breaker. This assembly includes resilient seated shut-off valves and testcocks. The PVB must be installed at least twelve (12) inches above all downstream piping and outlets. The PVB may be used to protect against a pollutant or contaminant, however, it may only be used to protect against backsiphonage. It is not acceptable protection against backpressure.

Additionally, there are resilient seated testcocks for testing of the assembly. The DC may be used to protect against a pollutant only. However, this assembly is suitable for protection against either backsiphonage or backpressure.



**Reduced Pressure Principle Assembly {RP}**

This assembly consists of two internally loaded independently operating check valves and a mechanically independent, hydraulically dependent relief valve located between the check valves. This relief valve is designed to maintain a zone of reduced pressure between the two check valves at all times. The RP also contains tightly closing, resilient seated shut-off valves upstream and downstream of the check valves along with resilient seated testcocks. This assembly is used for the protection of the potable water supply from either pollutants or contaminants and may be used to protect against either backsiphonage or backpressure.



**Double Check Valve Assembly {DC}**

The Double Check Valve Assembly consists of two internally loaded, independently operating check valves together with tightly closing resilient seated shut-off valves upstream and downstream of the check valves.



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**Double Check Detector Assembly {DCDA}**

The DCDA is composed of a line-sized double check valve assembly with a specific bypass meter and meter-sized double check valve assembly. The meter registers accurately for very low flow rates to detect any unauthorized use of water. This assembly is used when the protection of a double check valve assembly is required, yet where the added requirement of detecting any leakage or unauthorized use of water exists. Normally these assemblies are reserved for use on fire sprinkler lines.

**Reduced Pressure Principle Detector Assembly {RPDA}**

The RPDA is very similar to the double check detector assembly except that the RPDA is designed for situations requiring the protection of a reduced pressure principle assembly and detection of unauthorized use of water or leaks. As with the DCDA, the bypass meter must register accurately at low flows. This assembly is normally used on fire lines which may contain contaminants, such as anti-freeze additives or foamite.

	Backsiphonage Only		Backsiphonage or Backpressure	
	Continuous Use		Non-Continuous Use	
Health Hazard	Air Gap	Air Gap	Air Gap	Air Gap
Non-Health Hazard	RP	RP	RP	RP
	PVB/SVB	PVB/SVB	AVB	
	Air Gap	Air Gap	Air Gap	
	RP	RP	RP	
	DC	DC	DC	
	PVB/SVB	PVB/SVB	AVB	

The chart above shows which type of assembly is acceptable for use under certain hydraulic conditions and degrees of hazard.

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Backflow Prevention Devices by brand:

Febco

<http://www.sprinklerwarehouse.com/Custom/tscatlist.asp?PID=226>

Conbraco

<http://www.sprinklerwarehouse.com/Custom/tscatlist.asp?PID=222>

Watts

<http://www.sprinklerwarehouse.com/Custom/tscatlist.asp?PID=231>

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## Licensing Board UPDATE

As of this writing, there has been no decision on where to go with the proposed new regulation on inspecting and testing well water systems. We will let you know when we do. Other Board business: J. Andre Fournier, a Licensing Board Public Member has submitted his resignation effective immediately, January 16, 2007.

We enjoyed working with Andre, and his participation and input was greatly appreciated.

Andre - THANKS!

## Tid Bits

- As of January 4, 2007 the Department of Consumer Protection has listed **421 CT Licensed Home Inspectors** and **170 CT Home Inspector Interns**.
- Anyone holding a **MA Home Inspection License** should keep track of **new requirements** that are proposed and have already had a comments and hearing period and may become law sooner than later. Go to the MA licensure web site and look up 266CMR. There are about 10 section changes.

- **Maytag Recalls Dishwashers Due to Fire Hazard**

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with the firm named below, today announced a voluntary recall of the following consumer product. Consumers should stop using recalled products immediately unless otherwise instructed.

**Name of product:** Maytag(r) and Jenn-Air(r) brand dishwashers

**Units:** About 2.3 million

**Manufacturer:** Maytag Corp., of Newton, Iowa

**Hazard:** Liquid rinse-aid can leak from its dispenser and come into contact with the dishwasher's internal wiring which can short-circuit and ignite, posing a fire hazard.

**Incidents/Injuries:** Maytag has received 135 reports of dishwasher fires, resulting in product and/or property damage. Four injuries have been reported, including three reports of smoke inhalation and one serious hand laceration when operating a fire extinguisher to put out a fire in the dishwasher.

**Description:** The recall involves Maytag(r) and Jenn-Air(r) under counter or portable plastic tub dishwashers. The dishwashers have black, white, almond, bisque and stainless steel front panels. The model and serial numbers are printed on a label located on the dishwasher's plastic frame on top of or to the left of the door opening. Consumers should contact Maytag to determine if their dishwasher is included in this recall.

**Sold at:** Department and appliance stores and by homebuilders nationwide from July 1997 through June 2001 for between \$370 and \$800.

**Manufactured in:** United States

**Remedy:** Consumers should immediately stop using these dishwashers, disconnect the electric supply by shutting off the fuse or circuit breaker controlling it and inform all users of the dishwasher about the risk of fire. Contact Maytag for either a free in-home repair, or a \$75 cash back reimbursement following the purchase of a new Maytag(r), Jenn-Air(r), Whirlpool(r) or KitchenAid(r) dishwasher. Consumers should not return the dishwasher to the retailer where it was purchased, as retailers are not prepared to take units back.

**Consumer Contact:** For more information, contact Maytag Corporation at (800) 675-0535 anytime, or visit the firm's Web site at [www.repair.maytag.com](http://www.repair.maytag.com)

To see this recall on CPSC's web site, including pictures of the recalled products, please go to: <http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/prerel/prhtml07/07094.html>

## Legislative News

In legislative news, the Governor has again proposed eliminating property taxes on passenger vehicles (again this does not include combination or commercially registered vehicles). This time it will be a 5-year phase-in. However, it also phases out the property tax CREDIT for home owners just when the credit was being raised this year from \$350 to \$500. Lose this credit and pay property tax on your pickup truck doesn't seem like a property tax break to me.

The law prohibiting the use of handheld cell phones by drivers, which carries a \$100.00 fine, has a proposal to increase the fine to \$250.00. The fine for running through a red light or stop sign is \$124.00. Go figure. There is also an amendment to the state statute granting the Commissioner of Consumer Protection more powers and options to those performing work or services without a valid license where a license is required (Raised Bill #6983).

Here's the best proposal. In the state's insatiable appetite to collect and spend more of the peoples' money. The Governor is proposing to raise the state income tax rate by a quarter of a percent. That will help the citizens of Connecticut just after the years of screw-up with deregulating electric companies which had providers raising rates 30 to over 40% in the past 12 months. What about the cost of gasoline and heating fuels? Didn't the state take in a bundle on the gross receipts tax on gasoline from oil companies when the price per gallon skyrocketed to \$4.00 last year? Didn't the Comptroller recently announce the surplus was over \$500,000,000? Another record year in revenues from the casinos. Where the hell is all this money?

What about the mismanagement of building the student dorms at UCONN? Some of the same people still have their jobs. The state IS NOT run like a business! Who is watching out for the taxed-to-death middle class and small businesses? Towns and cities are sailing on the same ship as state government. How can our children ever consider living and raising a family in Connecticut?

Financial responsibility, accountability, spending restraint and efficiency does not exist in the State of Connecticut's governmental vocabulary and actions. Contact the Governor, your state Senator and state Representative. If you don't get involved, don't complain. If you hear of any proposals effecting our profession, please contact us.

New State slogan: **"What's in your wallet?"**

# Conveyance Tax

**Let the "Sunset" come to fruition!**

If you own a home or property in Connecticut, you may not know about this supplemental conveyance tax that was enacted in 2003 and was to sunset. However, the "sunset" portion of the bill has been repealed by the legislature 2 times.

It is scheduled to "Sunset" on June 30<sup>th</sup> of this year. It will, if you get involved! Spread this message around to friends, family and clients, and especially contact your legislator. The legislature cut aid to towns and cities and created this extra conveyance tax for towns and cities to balance their budgets on the backs of property owners. (Like property owners don't pay enough in property taxes already.) This tax is taken at closing and is collected whether you are moving in town or away. Please read the News Alert on page 9 for more information. CAHI has been working with a coalition, that includes real estate agents, builders, property owners, mortgage bankers, property investors, since the beginning to make sure this tax "Sunsets" as promised by the legislature.

# news Alert

## for home sellers

**A little-known, hidden tax on the sale of your home will cost you thousands of dollars at closing – but there is something you can do!**

The Real Estate Conveyance Tax, nearly invisible to home owners until they meet with a Realtor® to sell their home, taxes the sale price on real estate, payable to the municipality and to the state of Connecticut. On an average home selling at \$300,000, the invisible tax costs about \$3,000 – a check that must be cut at closing!

**You've earned the equity in your home; you should be able to keep it.**

The hidden municipal tax on real estate sales was first imposed in the 1960's at a rate of 0.11%, with additional state taxes added in 1983. In 2003, the legislature made temporary increases to make up for cuts in state aid to cities and towns, doubling the rate in most towns; tripling it in 18 distressed communities.

**These higher taxes were to end in June of 2004**, but the General Assembly voted twice to postpone the deadline. **Those significant portions of the tax are now to end on June 30, 2007.** With the state enjoying a budget surplus, it is time for the hidden, regressive tax increases to end.

## You Can Help!

**Contact your local legislators:** The biggest reason legislators cite for keeping the tax increases is that they don't hear complaints from home sellers. You can make a difference by letting them hear from you!

**Write a letter or email, make a phone call:** Go to [www.theinvisibletax.com](http://www.theinvisibletax.com) and click on Find Your Legislators for the names and contact info for your local state senator and state representative, or ask your Realtor® for assistance.

**Send a letter or email, or make a phone call** and tell your state representative and your state senator:

- I've earned the equity in my home and I want to keep it.
- I've paid property taxes: I shouldn't have to pay again to sell my house
- Let the tax increases end on June 30, 2007 as planned.

**Make a Difference Today!**

[www.theinvisibletax.com](http://www.theinvisibletax.com)



## Bottled Water

By Dale Abbott

Bottled water is the # 1 consumed product being purchased in many stores. Why? In 1970 America bolted from their tap water source to soda, coffee and other beverages. Now, a single pint of water costs \$1.25. Do the math! (8 pints to a gallon = \$10.00 a gallon for tap water!) We all are fools to buy dead, flat water in a plastic bottle. Thirty six years ago the chemical chlorine arrived at 80% of America's homes. What did we do? Here is what happened. Most stopped drinking nature's first soft drink - water, and switched to alternative beverages. America went from an alkaline to an acid state. Along came Tagamint, Tums, Zantex plus a lot more antacids. We began the acid route. Cancer lives in an acid state but can not live in an alkaline state. Parents protected their kids from drinking tap water and got them juice boxes or soda. I know of no school teachers that drink tap water. They have water coolers in their teacher's rooms. The children see this and wonder why the teachers aren't drinking from the tap. Children now have to buy bottled water in schools. What a disgrace to charge kids for a bottle of water. Wait, there is more. Asthma exploded between 1970-1980 and the AMA is dumb founded for a reason. The reason could be as simple as this! Children are dehydrated and need good water. Simply do a beverage survey of 100 kids and ask them about water and how much a day they consume? You will be surprised. I have studied this problem for 25 years and will take on the best that the AMA has to offer. Simply put, the body cannot function correctly when you substitute soda or coffee that contains caffeine which

triggers the urination process. What goes in must come out. What is the first thing a hospital hooks you up to on admission? An IV - \$450.00 installed. It takes 20 days manually to re-hydrate yourself. At the hospital, they get it done in hours. Has anyone ever asked you how much water a day you consume? Not likely. When you went to work, your pets got a bowl of water and food, but not your children. They are growing at a rapid rate and their brains are not fully networked until 8-11 years old. We do not come into this life with a manual on what we should drink. We seem to know very quickly though, not to give our precious pets sodas, coffee, and a whole lot of other liquids that the human animal consumes. You need sun, food, air, and yes - water to live. 87% of all bottled water is just tap water. Brita knows this and is owned by - (guess who?) - Clorox. In 1970 America switched from all glass bottles, paper straws and waxed paper to chlorinated water and plastics. Finally, I have to ask this question! If the water in your home is not good enough for your family to drink, then why are you showering in it? Chlorine is put into swimming pools and your water supply to kill bacteria and organic matter. We are all made of living organic matter and have bacteria in our stomachs and on our bodies. We shower, bath, swim and drink water containing chlorine that is designed to kill what we are made of.

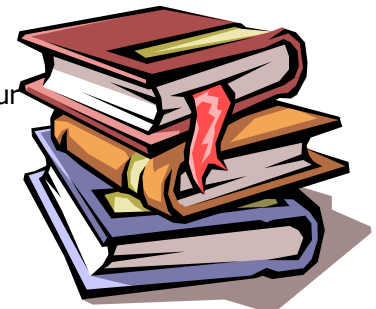
Mr. Dale Abbott  
President Of A-Water Solutions  
138 Highland Ave West Haven, CT  
203-937-1466 [www.filters2000.com](http://www.filters2000.com)

## The Library

Our Library is available to all members in good standing. We are looking for anyone who would like to donate books, tapes, CDs and DVDs, or any other educational material related to the home inspection profession. Please feel free to contact Director Tom Hauswirth at: [beaconinspections@sbcglobal.net](mailto:beaconinspections@sbcglobal.net) or call Tom at (860) 526-3355. The library contents can be viewed on our web site under the "Members Area" section. You must log in. If you are not registered, you can register on our home page at the bottom of the page. After registration approval, you can log in to access the Members Forum, Library, Photos and Special e-mails.

### The Library Loan Policy is as follows:

- Free loaning - another membership benefit.
- Contact Tom with your request, including title of material.
- Request must be made by the 20<sup>th</sup> of the month and will be made available at our next monthly meeting.
- Returns must be made by the borrower at the next monthly meeting unless a request for an extension is made to Tom.
- You are responsible for any loss or damage.



**Education NEVER stops  
and  
refreshing your knowledge keeps you sharp!**



## Coming Soon!

### **NEW CAHI E-Mail Address**

***Effective February 20, 2007***

CAHI will be replacing ctinspect@yahoo.com with our new e-mail address:

**[info@ctinspect.com](mailto:info@ctinspect.com)**

All communication with the Association should be made to this new address after the 20<sup>th</sup>. Anyone with spam blockers, please allow this address to go through so you can be informed. This change will allow us to retrieve and dispatch e-mails more efficiently.

## **Residential Radon Measurement Course & Exam**

Three Rivers Community College in Norwich will be granting "CAHI members only" a \$25 discount off the \$299 course fee for the Residential Radon Measurement Course being held from March 1<sup>st</sup> to March 3<sup>rd</sup>.

The application MUST state you are a member of CAHI. The college will review the application and confirm your membership using our web site membership list for you to receive this discount. On the following page is the application for this course.

The course description can be found on their web site, [www.trcc.commnet.edu/cont\\_ed](http://www.trcc.commnet.edu/cont_ed) On their home page, on the top right side, click on schedules. The course description can be found on page 11 and directions to the college on page 28.

After the college receives your application and payment, they will contact the course provider "Spruce Environmental" who will then contact you to register to take the EXAM on Saturday, March 3<sup>rd</sup>. The fee for the exam is \$95 (no discount applies). Upon passing the exam, you will be listed on the CT Department of Public Health web site as a radon testing provider which will also allow you to do radon tests in CT public schools. This course has 16 hours of CEU's for CT home inspectors.

This course is also approved for 16 CEU's from NEHA-NRPP and NRSP if you are presently certified by them. If not, upon passing the exam, you can obtain your certification from these national associations. (NEHA-NRPP fee is \$150 for your first 2 years, after that renewal requirements are \$130 - 2 years and 16 CE credits.)

The application with payment can be made by fax or US Mail. If you have any questions feel free to call me at (860) 285-0332 - Bernie C.

# Noncredit Registration Form



**PLEASE CLIP AND RETURN TO:**  
 Department of Continuing Education and Community Services  
 Three Rivers Community College  
 574 New London Turnpike • Norwich, CT 06360-6598  
 860-885-2608 • Fax: 860-886-5063

Noncredit registration deadline is two days prior to the start of class. Payment must accompany your registration. Completion of any program does not guarantee employment.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN/STATE ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE # \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

SOCIAL SECURITY # \_\_\_\_\_ *(required by the college)*

Gender  Male  Female      U.S. Citizen?  Yes  No

Ethnic Race  White  Black  Asian  Hispanic

American Indian  Other  Decline to State

**Member of the CT Association of Home Inspectors, Inc.**

CRN#	TITLE	COST
10984	Residential Radon Measurement	\$274.00

**This form to be used by CAHI memnbers ONLY.**

**TOTAL \$274.00**

Check, made payable to TRCC       Visa       MasterCard

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Charged      Credit Card #      Exp. Date

\_\_\_\_\_ Zip code of credit card holder *(required by credit card company)*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**OFFICE USE ONLY**      Entered by \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID @ \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## CAHI-Sponsored Special Seminar "Building Science Workshop"

**Presented by:** Joseph Lstiburek, Ph.D., P.Eng.  
Building Science Corporation

**Date:** Thursday, March 22, 2007

**Time:** 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Doors open at 7:30)  
**Lunch included - 12:00 to 1:00**

**Location:** Gateway Community College Auditorium  
North Haven Campus  
88 Bassett Road  
North Haven, CT

8 hours Continuing Education Credit received. This is a \$350.00 course if taken at BSC headquarters in Westford, MA.

**Members of CAHI:** If you are a CAHI member in good standing, this seminar is **FREE**.

**Non-Members:** The cost is \$125.00 and includes lunch.

**Optional Handout \$25.00 – Not included with Seminar.** This handout is optional for the seminar from BSC and is a \$45 value. Anyone who would like to receive this handout, **must** order it in advance. **Handouts will NOT be sold at the seminar.**

**Register:** Use the **Application on page 14**, enclose payment (if applicable) and mail to CAHI, 18 Garden Place, Derby, CT 06418

**OR**

**CAHI's Web Site** - [www.ctinspect.com](http://www.ctinspect.com) Click on "Special Events" and click on the appropriate section: "Members Only"- fill out the registration form or "Non-Member"- click on "Add to Cart", fill out the form and pay by credit card (this is a secure page).

**All registrations and orders must be received by March 15, 2007**

### **\*\*\* Extra Special Deal \*\*\***

Join CAHI prior to registering for this seminar and your membership will be paid up until June 2008 (over 2 free months). Enjoy all the benefits of membership, including coming to this seminar for FREE! This offer expires on March 12, 2007. Membership year is June 1<sup>st</sup> to May 31<sup>st</sup>. Dues are only \$195.00 per year for licensed inspectors and \$145.00 per year for interns. Membership application and payment option is on our web site under "About CAHI".

# APPLICATION

Must be received by March 15, 2007

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax # ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Seminar & lunch \$125.00    Optional Handout \$25.00    Total Enclosed: \$\_\_\_\_\_ .00

Payment method    ( ) Check    ( ) Credit Card [Visa, MC, Disc] only

Name on credit card \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Exp Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_    Signature \_\_\_\_\_

No refund after March 15, 2007 10:00 a.m.

Detach and mail with payment to: CAHI 18 Garden Place, Derby, CT 06419

## CAHI Executive Board

<b>President</b>	<b>Bernie Caliendo</b> , Windsor (860) 285-0332
<b>Vice-President</b>	<b>Tom Hauswirth</b> , Deep River (860) 526-3355
<b>Secretary</b>	<b>Barry Small</b> , West Hartford (860) 233-6948
<b>Treasurer</b>	<b>Pete Petrino</b> , Derby (203) 732-8810
<b>Director</b>	<b>Ken Mita, Sr.</b> , Wallingford (203) 269-0341
<b>Director</b>	<b>Woody Dawson</b> , Cheshire (203) 272-7400
<b>Director</b>	<b>Dwight Uffer</b> , Hebron (800) 924-0932
<b>Director</b>	<b>Scott Monforte</b> , Milford (203) 877-4774
<b>Director</b>	<b>Peter Sampiere, Jr.</b> , Seymour (203) 732-0599

## Contact CAHI

18 Garden Place  
Derby, CT 06418

E-mail: [info@ctinspect.com](mailto:info@ctinspect.com)  
Web: [www.ctinspect.com](http://www.ctinspect.com)

## Artemis

Publications  
[Artemis13@bigfoot.com](mailto:Artemis13@bigfoot.com)

## CT Home Inspection Licensing Board

<b>Bernie Caliendo</b> , Chairman	CAHI
<b>Rich Kobylenski</b> ,	CAHI
<b>Dana Fox</b> ,	CAHI
<b>Bruce Schaefer</b> ,	ASHI
<b>William Stanley</b> ,	ASHI
<b>Susan A. Connors</b> ,	Public Member
<b>Eric Curtis</b> ,	Public Member
_____	Public Member

The Licensing Board meetings are held at 9:30 am,  
Department of Consumer Protection, Room 117, 165  
Capitol Avenue, Hartford.

*The public is always welcome.*

E-mail Bernie Caliendo for the latest meeting schedule  
at [bsurehomeinspect@juno.com](mailto:bsurehomeinspect@juno.com)