

CAHI MONTHLY NEWS



Presidents Corner

The midpoint of 2019 has come and gone. Seems like the years keep getting shorter and the days keep getting longer. Energy and enthusiasm that once was abundant with the simplest of tasks is becoming more elusive as the years pass. An old industry sage would often warn me of these days to come as the years collected.

Where once the grandest of center hall million plus McMansions stoked excitement I find myself with a certain comfort in the simplicity of a well maintained nicely appointed conservative cape or ranch. No longer driven by the over the top now taking comfort in the tried and true.

There is a reason why capes and ranches were constructed en masse. They are simple, solid and generally within the financial means of and the minimal maintenance of the average family. The post war saw thousands of neighborhoods created. Is it just my observation or is it shared "the closer people and families are, within reason, the happier more vibrant the neighborhood" ?just a thought.

Well again....1/2 way gone....1/2 way there. The days and years as they pass wait for no one. Take some of that time to celebrate life, friendships and the world you live in.

Look forward and plan for less work and more life for the future.

Best

Dan Kristiansen
President

July 2019 Volume 12, Issue 07

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Meeting Dates!

July 26th

CSST with BOB Torbin

What is CSST – It's Components, Markings, Features the five brands, Differences with flexible appliance connectors. CT Codes and Standards.

August

No Meeting

Enjoy the summer!

MONTHLY MEETINGS – Details & Info

CAHI's regular monthly meetings are held at the Best Western located at 201 Washington Ave (RT 5), North Haven. Meetings are free to members. Most meetings are on the fourth Wednesday of the month from 7-9pm. Guests are always welcome! Guests may attend 2 free monthly meetings to experience our presentations, meet our members, and receive a CE attendance certificate.

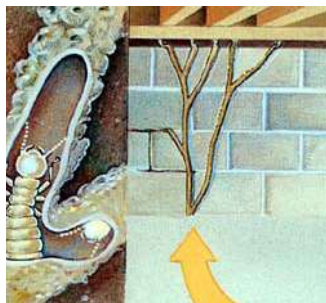
Joining CAHI may be done at anytime of the year through our Membership Page

Inspecting Homes for Termites

<http://www.doityourselftermitecontrol.com/>

Signs of Termite Infestation

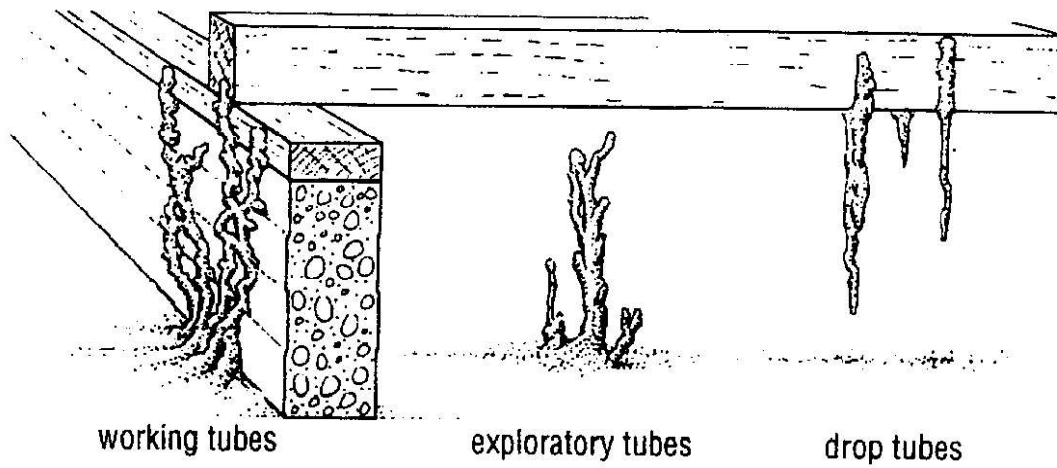
Some of the following is taken from the NPCA Field Guide to Structural Pests, available through the NPCA (National Pest Control Association) Resource Center:
NPCA



The following list indicates common signs of a subterranean termite infestation. It is recommended that you have your house thoroughly inspected by a pest control professional trained to detect the sometimes subtle signs of termites.

- The presence of mud-like material that lines the galleries in an irregular pattern.
- Termites may excavate the wood so that only a very thin layer of wood is left on the surface of the cavity and the outside. Then this layer is broken; they will cover the holes with mud like material, used to make the tubes. This is a mixture of soil, feces, and saliva.
- Swarmers: The appearance of a swarm of what you would call “flying ants”, especially near light sources This indicates a nest may be near. A “swarm” is a group of adult male and female reproductives that leave their nest to establish a new colony. Swarming occurs when a colony reaches a certain size. Swarming is most common in the spring (March, April, May, and June) and occasionally autumn (September and October).
- Most swarmers emerge during the day, most frequently on warm days after rain. Swarmers found outdoors near tree stumps, railroad ties, etc., are not an indication that your house is infested but are present on the outside only. On the other hand, finding swarmers indoors often means that you have a termite infestation within your house. At first glance, swarmers and ants look similar, but can be distinguished by certain physical features. At Differences between ants and termites, there is a picture and list of differences.
- Mud Tunnels: Subterranean termites maintain their headquarters in the ground and build “mud tubes”, pencil-size, that connect the nest (moisture) to the food source (wood).The tunnels may contain broken mud particles with fecal materials. Mud tubes or shelter tubes are proof of termite infestation, but their absence does not necessarily mean that a structure is free of termites. The insects may reach sills and other wood members through cracks or voids in the foundation wall, under the outside stucco, or from earth-filled porches, steps, terraces, or patios. You can break open tubes to determine if termites are still active inside. Termites often rebuild damaged tubes, another indication of continued activity. Old tubes are dry and will crumble easily.

- Subterranean termites construct four types of tubes or tunnels. Working tubes (left) are constructed from nests in the soil to wooden structures; they may travel up concrete or stone foundations. Exploratory and migratory tubes (center) arise from the soil but do not connect to wood structures. Drop tubes (right) extend from wooden structures back to the soil.



- Piles of wings: The shed wings of swarmers indicate termites have entered their next phase of development.
- Live termites: Reproductive kings and queens are 1/2" long, winged and black or brown in color. Workers are sterile and usually hidden within infested wood. They are 1/4" long, wingless and white. However, the absence of finding live termites does not mean that they are not present in the structure.
- Buckling paint or tiny holes on the wood.
- Damaged wood: Wood may appear crushed at structural bearing points. Termite damaged wood resonates with a dull thud (hollow sound) when tapped with a hammer. Pick and probe the surface of an infested piece of wood with a pen knife and you will find tunnels running parallel to the wood's grain.
- Finding termites in a structure does not mean you have an immediate emergency because the rate at which damage occurs is relatively slow.

How to Inspect for Termite Activity

You will need a good flashlight, screwdriver or pocketknife and coveralls. Look at possible trouble spots closely. Often this means crawling in crawl spaces. The presence of swarmers or their shed wings almost always indicates termite activity. A complete termite inspection would mean locating exposed shelter tubes and damaged wood.

Generally speaking, Subterranean termites are found at or near ground level. However, in warmer areas of the country they occasionally occur above the first floor level.

Termite damage may be located by probing wood with a screwdriver, ice pick or knife. Inspection should be concerned with the exterior and interior surfaces of the foundation, particularly construction where wood is on or near the soil.

Start inspection in the basement and use a bright flashlight. Look for mud tubes and the activity of swarmers.

If necessary, get help from a professional pest control operator.

You should inspect in the following areas as well:

- Any wood construction in basement and crawl space (if present).
- All sills, sub floors, joists, support posts, supporting piers, basement window frames, wood under porches.
- Pay close attention to places where concrete: steps, porches, or slabs join the wooden structure.
- All the hollow blocks, cracks in cement or brick construction and expansion joints.
- Any scrap wood on the exterior, old tree stumps, fence posts and exterior frames of basement windows.

Pictures of Home Inspections and Wood Destroying Insects, including termite pictures

Termites, powder post beetles, carpenter ants



Termite shelter tubes from bottom to top corner of basement window frame.



Bottom corner. Note large accumulation of mud at lower corner, at grade elevation.



Top corner. Note shelter tube stalagmite to left of 45° waste elbow.



An inaccessible open area under breezeway slab, termite tunnels on abandoned concrete formwork



At bearing wall, substantial accumulation of termite tunnels vertically along end of floor joists and severely damaged sill plate. Note installation of polybutylene piping.



View of same location from crawl space side, termite tunnels at floor joist end L side, and mounded up at R side joist end.



In basement water heater closet, termite shelter tube stalactites descending from overhead floor joists. Note shelter tube encircling metal water heater flue.



Side view of same location showing stalactites, tubes on flue and vertically on concrete wall.



In crawl space, termite tunnels on block foundation end end joist and hanging from floor joist. Note hanging tunnel at left foreground, measuring 3' below joist, and void through joist near end, at upper right.



Damaged joist under LR floor, split from loading after substantial activity of powder-post beetles.



View of opposite side of split floor joist.



Under LR floor, joist weakened significantly by powder-post beetle activity; screwdriver is easily plunged into soft lumber.



Wood from floor joist, damaged by activity of powder-post beetles. Note disintegrated condition of wood at foreground.



Close-up of beetle boring holes.



Frass from carpenter ant activity at corner of crawl space.



Separate area of frass at adjacent foundation.



Termite shelter tubes in fan pattern along foundation wall. Note tubes developed along small-diameter copper tubing.



Shelter tubes vertically on foundation wall to sill plate and floor joist at left.



Tiling a Three-Season Porch

BY TOM MEEHAN

We install tile in many Cape Cod beach cottages that began life as uninsulated summer places. With this particular cottage, the owners had just completed a winterizing project to make it ready for year-round occupancy. Part of the project had been converting a screened-in porch to a three-season porch. They had replaced the screens with storm windows and now wanted to tile over the old decking to seal the floor against winter drafts.

Although the porch floor was solid, it was uneven and not level—pretty common for these homes. The clients chose a rustic terra-cotta tile to hide the unevenness and give the floor an old-world look. The hexagonal terra-cotta tiles for this floor came presealed at the factory, but they still had a rough hand-made look

and would hide the unevenness of the floor and stand up to sandy feet in the summertime.

The existing porch floor was standard treated $\frac{5}{4}$ bull-nose planking that I covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plywood. Because of the seasonal temperature changes that the floor would be exposed to, I opted to install an uncoupling membrane to make it stress-crack resistant. I chose Schluter System's Ditra-Heat, which provided an uncoupling membrane along with electric in-floor warmth. Insulating fabric on the back of the membrane would provide a thermal break. (For a more detailed look at the membrane installation, please go to jlconline.com.)

Tom Meehan, co-author of Working with Tile, is a second-generation tile installer who lives and works in Harwich, Mass.

The author installs $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plywood to reinforce the existing floor (1), then covers it with a layer of modified thinset. To embed the sheets of uncoupling membrane in the thinset, he applies pressure with a wooden float (2).



Wire for the Ditra-Heat system snaps into the raised studs on the membrane (3). After testing the continuity of the heat mat and setting the sensors, the electrician wires the system to the house panel (4).



Photos by Roe Osborn



A crew member does a dry layout across the floor, adjusting the grout joints for an even layout (5). To set the starting point for the installation, he scribes the tiles that will be installed at the main doorway into the house (6). Before installing the tile, he measures from the wall to keep his installation guide—a long level—parallel with the wall (7).



After spreading unmodified thinset with a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch notched trowel, a crew member installs the tile using the level as a straightedge against the outermost course (8). In the corner, he scribes and cuts the jamb profile at a closet doorway (9). All cuts are made with a wet saw. Switching to a shorter straightedge, he works his way back across the room (10). A short strip of wood aligns the last tiles at the entry door (11). A threshold will be installed later to protect the tile at the entry.



Even though the tile was presealed, the author applies water-based sealant before grouting (12). He fills the joints in the usual way, grouting about 20 square feet at a time (13). When the grout has set, he wipes the floor down twice with a sponge and water, starting with a fresh bucket of clean water each time (14). Because of the rough finish on the terra-cotta tiles, he doesn't try to remove all of the grout haze at this point.



After letting the grout cure for a few days, the author cleans the remaining grout haze from the rough surface of the terra-cotta with a muriatic acid wash, which he uses only in extreme cases such as this. To protect his skin and eyes, the author wears heavy-duty gloves and safety glasses. After dampening the tile with clean water, he wipes a 10:1 water-to-acid solution over the tile, causing the grout areas to foam white as the acid cleans the residue from the tile (15). Working with the acid solution in a small area, he thoroughly soaks the tile with fresh clean water, letting the water puddle on the tile to neutralize any residual acid before he soaks up the solution and wipes off the tile with a clean sponge (16). He later returned and sealed the whole floor.

Inspecting New Siding – Devil’s in the Details

by Tom Feiza, Mr. Fix-It, Inc. (www.htoyh.com)

Siding products have changed dramatically over the past 20 years. In addition to vinyl, many homeowners are choosing fiber cement or a modern wood fiber product. When properly installed, these synthetic siding products are an excellent replacement for cedar wood lap siding. They look like real cedar, and the coatings perform better because the synthetic products transfer less moisture through the siding – but they must be installed properly. Contractors must follow the manufacturer’s instructions.

Why are the new siding products sensitive to moisture intrusion? Because we don’t build homes like we used to. We wrap them in a plastic vapor barrier on the inside to keep water vapor out of the wall assemblies. We insulate wall cavities to slow heat loss. We wrap the outside with water-resistant barriers. While all of this makes new homes warmer, more comfortable, and less expensive to heat, it’s vital to keep almost all water out of the wall assemblies.

Back in the Old Days...

Older homes had simple roof lines. The roof and siding were easy to install, and no one ever heard of a “kick-out” flashing. Large overhangs protected the siding, doors and windows from water. These old homes leaked lots of air and lots of heat. If any water intrusion occurred, the wall soon dried naturally through this air loss and heat loss. In contrast, tightly wrapped new homes trap water, resulting in rot and mold.

Modern Siding-Replacement Issues

That brings us to replacement siding projects and inspecting siding and trim. Here’s an example from my personal experience. I recently worked with a homeowner whose 30-year-old home had a total siding replacement with fiber cement lap siding. Fiber cement is a great product and it performs well if installed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. This homeowner specifically chose a contractor certified by the siding manufacturer (See Figure 1: Home with Cement Siding). The contractor removed the old cedar and placed a new water-resistant barrier over the wall assembly. Workers replaced flashings at windows, doors, and horizontal trim. They also installed kick-out flashings. The new siding looked great until leaks occurred over the front entrance and over the garage door. Now the owner was concerned. He had paid extra to reframe the front entrance because of long-term water leaks.



(Figure 1: Home with Cement Siding)



(Figure 2: Garage Door Issues)

Visual Signs to Note During Your Inspection

From a distance the home looked great but up close these problems were evident:

- Above the garage door jamb, there was evidence of minor water damage and peeling paint below horizontal trim (See Figure 2: Garage Door Issues). Similar water damage was occurring below horizontal trim at the front entrance where the structure was rebuilt. Leaks should not occur in either place.
- In the attic above the garage, the back side of the OSB sheathing (oriented strand board) was visible. Hundreds of nails had missed studs (See Figure 3: Nailing Through OSB). Fiber cement siding must be fastened to studs.
- Some cap flashings were caulked to the siding (See Figure 4: Cap Siding and Caulk). Some were pitched into the wall assembly, and some had inadequate clearance to the siding—a minimum gap of ¼ inch is required.
- Some nails were visible even though this was a blind nailing installation. Nails were overdriven and breaking through the surface of the siding.
- Kick-out flashings were not properly installed (See Figure 5: Kick-Out Flashing).
- There was no starter strip at the starter edge of the siding.
- Cut siding and trim edges were not painted.
- The roof-to-siding clearance was too small.

Because so many installation errors and leaks were apparent, I asked if we could investigate further by removing siding in several areas. (This is what a home inspector should report.) We met with the contractor at the home and reviewed my list of concerns. He agreed to remove siding for further evaluation.

Let the Demolition Begin

During siding removal, we reviewed the installation over the garage door and found improper layering of the cap flashing and the water-resistant barrier (See Figure 6: Defective Layering at Garage). At several windows, metal cap flashings were placed over the water barrier, not tucked under the barrier

(See Figure 7: Improper Layering at Window). By identifying the now visible nail spacing, we also found that the siding was not nailed to studs.

We found some nails overdriven and puncturing the siding. We agreed that kick-out flashings were improperly installed; the clearance to the roof



(Figure 2: Garage Door Issues)



(Figure 3: Nailing Through OSB)



(Figure 4: Cap Siding and Caulk)



(Figure 5: Kick-Out Flashing)

and flashings was too small. Some siding was improperly caulked to the flashing. (See Figure 8: Wall Flashing – Water Flow Fundamentals, and Figure 9: Metal Head / Cap Flashing Edge.)

This Reputable Contractor Took Action

After some difficult and frank discussions with the owner and the contractor, the contractor decided to completely remove the siding and replace it with proper flashing and layering of materials. The original project had cost about \$30,000, so the contractor was making a major commitment to do the job right. This high-quality contractor unfortunately had assigned an inexperienced crew to this particular job.

Advice for home inspectors:

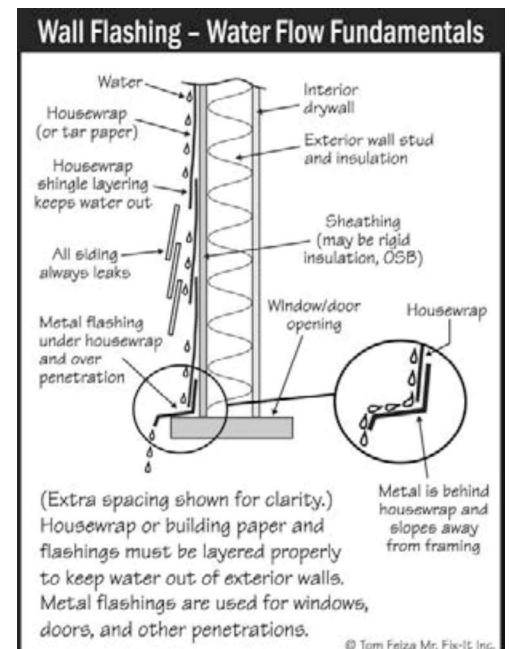
- Study the installation instructions for products used in home construction. Specifically, study the manufacturer's instructions for all siding products, trim, housewrap, flashing, adhered masonry veneer (faux stone) and asphalt shingles. All manufacturers provide highly detailed instructions online. Also, study instructions provided by industry associations. Carry the instructions in your vehicle so you can refer to them during inspections.
- Attend local and national educational seminars on report writing; identification of defects; and siding, roofing, flashing and water intrusion.
- In your home inspection report, always detail any installation errors you notice – for example, caulking a cap flashing to siding.
- When you notice installation errors, watch for signs of damage. You will often see fresh paint over rotted siding, and paint and caulk over window and trim rot. Take pictures, and identify the issues in your report.
- Remember that exterior leaks or installation errors might not always create visible leaks inside a home. They can create hidden leaks inside a wall assembly and eventually cause a catastrophic failure. The interior plastic vapor barrier under the drywall does a great job of trapping moisture inside a wall assembly. The leak or moisture problem is not visible inside the home because it's behind the plastic.
- Don't own a big problem by failing to report visible issues. If you notice installation issues and moisture problems, note that in your report and suggest further evaluation.
- Be ready for a contractor, homeowner or even a manufacturer's representative (the salesperson) to challenge your findings. When that happens, point them to the installation instructions, the improper installation and the visible damage.



(Figure 6: Defective Layering at Garage)



(Figure 7: Improper Layering at Window)

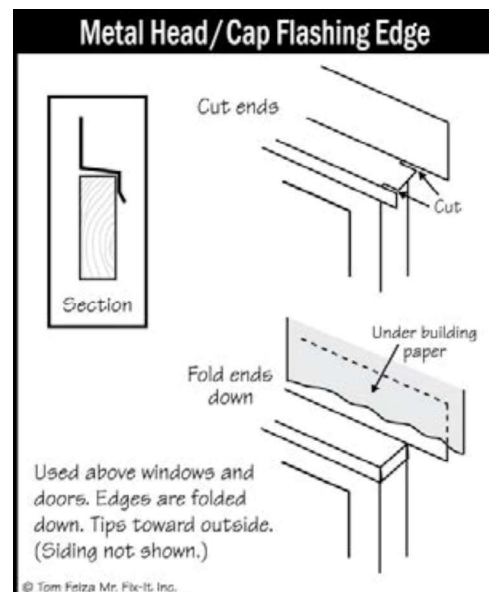


(Figure 8: Wall Flashing – Water Flow Fundamentals)

- Understand that manufacturers' representatives (who are often sales-people) have a difficult conflict of interest when evaluating a contractor who buys their products. Understandably, most representatives just will not admit that there is an issue.

In my consulting work I have seen more and more moisture issues caused by improper installation of materials on homes built since 1990. I rarely see a product failure cause a moisture problem. Some of the water intrusion problems require rebuilding sheathing and studs.

The scope of my investigation on this siding failure goes far beyond the usual responsibility of a home inspector. But every home inspector should identify visible issues and recommend further evaluation.



(Figure 9: Metal Head / Cap Flashing Edge)

About the Author

Tom Feiza has been a professional home inspector since 1992 and has a degree in engineering. Through HowToOperateYourHome.com, he provides high-quality marketing materials that help professional home inspectors boost their business. Copyright © 2017 by Tom Feiza, Mr. Fix-It, Inc. Reproduced with permission. Visit HowToOperateYourHome.com (or htoyh.com) for more information about building science, books, articles, marketing, and illustrations for home inspectors. Or e-mail Tom (Tom@misterfix-it.com) with questions and comments. Or call 262-303-4884.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE



Rescuing an Old Barn

Long past its prime, a wreck is reborn as a restaurant

BY TED CUSHMAN

Rural New England is full of old, broken-down barns. Many of them are destined to be torn down and burned. But every once in a while, one of those decrepit barns gets a second chance at life. This is one of those stories.

Jesper Kruse and the crew of Maine Passive House recently took on an old barn in Oxford, Maine, whose owner wanted to repurpose the aging structure as a restaurant and tasting room for a craft brewery. The budget was tight. But with help from Portland, Maine, architect Leslie Benson, Kruse was able to suggest envelope upgrades that brought the old building into the 21st century. Says Kruse: "It ended up being a project we could be proud of."

"The clients thought the barn would be simpler than it was," says

architect Benson. "We had to tell them it was far more complicated than they imagined. But it's going to be such a cool space in the end that it's worth it."

A NEW FOUNDATION

When the owners first suggested using the old structure, says Kruse, "I took a look underneath it and said, 'Did you know you had a lake down there?'" The existing foundation "was just a few big rocks," says Kruse. Water pooling under the barn had exposed the floor and the bases of the barn posts to moist conditions, causing significant deterioration. As it sat, the area beneath the barn

(text continues on page 43)

RESCUING AN OLD BARN

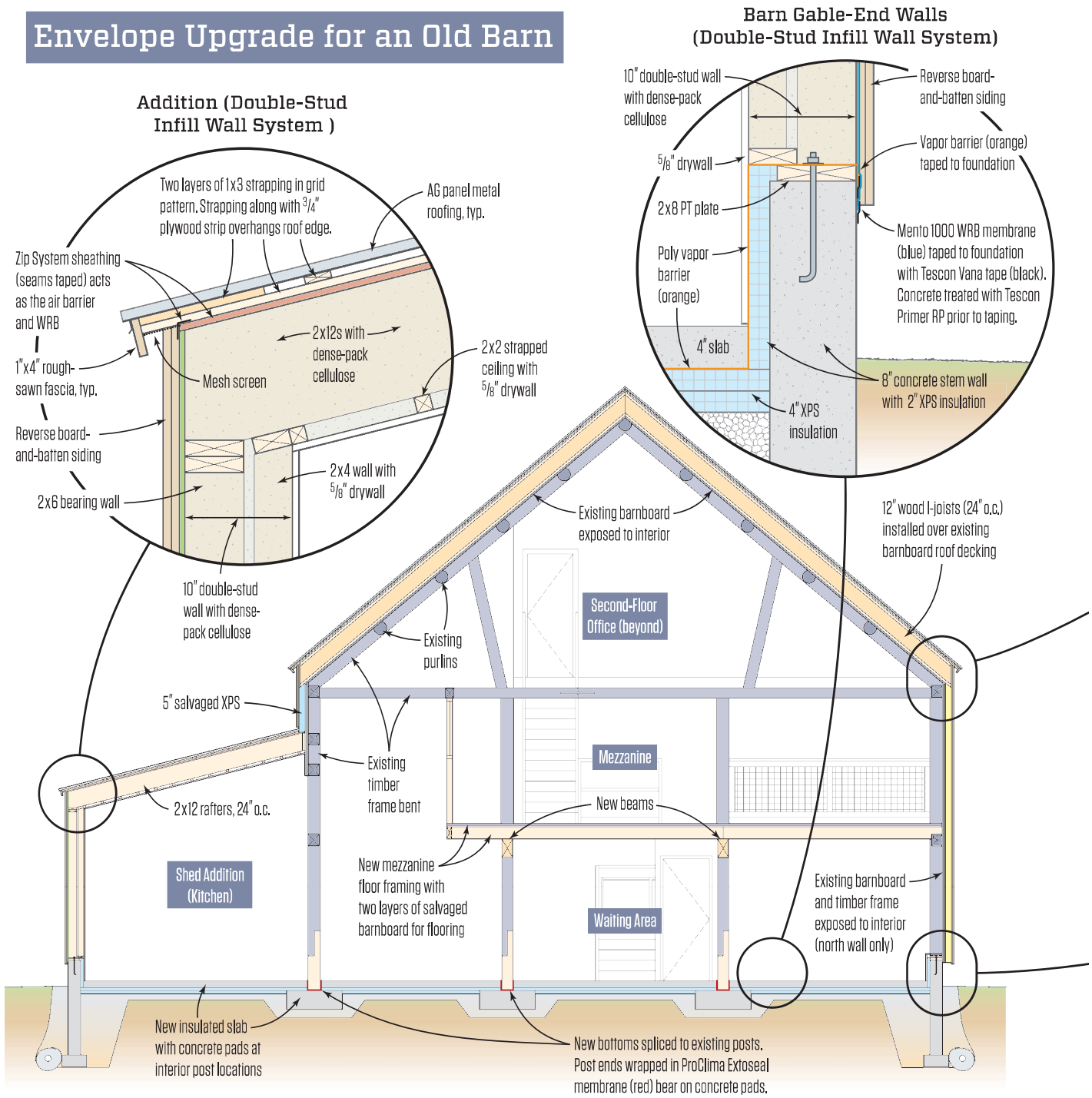


The barn's original frame and board siding had more charm than integrity (1). To expose the foundation, the barn was jacked up and moved back off its location (2, 3). Thick concrete pads were placed to support the interior post ends (4), and a concrete perimeter foundation was placed (5) to elevate and support the walls. Inside the building, posts needed to be spliced for length, as well as to replace the deteriorated post ends with sound material (6).



A shed addition (7) adds to the building's volume with modern insulated construction. Working from the new shed roof, the crew stripped off old metal roofing and built up a wood I-joint roof on top of the existing barnboards (8, 9), starting with a layer of felt paper to prevent the green Pro Clima DA air barrier membrane from telegraphing through the gaps between boards. A cross-hatch of strapping ventilates the new roof buildup from above (10). Wall membranes taped to the roof membrane and to the addition's Zip sheathing (11, 12) create an airtight envelope around the entire volume.

Envelope Upgrade for an Old Barn



In order to accomplish a well-insulated airtight envelope on a tight budget, Maine Passive House relied on a combination of advanced membranes and recycled existing materials. Existing barnboard was left exposed on the roof underside and on one wall. The built-up I-joist roof system above the existing timbers is completely enclosed in vapor management membranes.

(continued from page 39)

couldn't be made dry, so the decision was made to lift the barn up and move it back, excavate for a new insulated slab foundation, and move the barn back into place.

"The whole barn frame got raised up about 16 inches from its original elevation, onto a new concrete stem wall, because there were some headroom issues with the original barn," explains Benson. "Some of the tie beams were so low that they didn't even have code clearance for walking under them, so we had to address that." Post bottoms had to be spliced for two reasons: to replace unsound wood, and to raise the elevation of the lower portion of the barn. The new post ends were wrapped in Pro Clima Extoseal membrane and set on pads; a new 4-inch slab over 8 inches of gravel and 4 inches of XPS insulation locked the post ends in place.

AN ENVELOPE UPGRADE

Then there was the envelope to consider. Kruse's crew added a wood I-joist buildup to the barn roof, a double-stud infill wall system to three of the building's sides, and a rigid foam buildout to the barn's back wall (leaving original barnboard exposed on the interior side of that one foam-clad wall). A shed addition, which would hold a new wood-fired pizza oven, was framed with double studs and a wood I-joist roof. Crucially for building performance, all the building's exterior planes were covered with an airtight, vapor-open membrane skin and vented rainscreen cladding.

The owners had to be talked into the envelope upgrade, Benson and Kruse note. "Originally, it wasn't going to be a double stud wall system," says Benson. "It was just going to be working with what was there. They were trying to not add any insulation to the building at all. It was going to be 2x4 walls infilled around the exterior on three sides. But eventually, the client came around and agreed to the double-stud cavity."

"One of the eaves walls is left with the exposed barnboards to the inside," says Benson. "That already had an inch of rigid foam on the exterior, and then they're adding 4 inches of rigid foam to the exterior there, to get it to be a little more equivalent to the other walls. But the reason the client was so enamored of keeping this old barn is that they just loved the patina of the weathered old wood."

"The cool thing about preserving this one wall with those barn boards is that you get to see all the framing and the bracing, and it's a nice rhythm," says Benson. "It's like a truth window—it's a way to see the bones of how this barn worked before."

Ted Cushman is a senior editor at JLC.

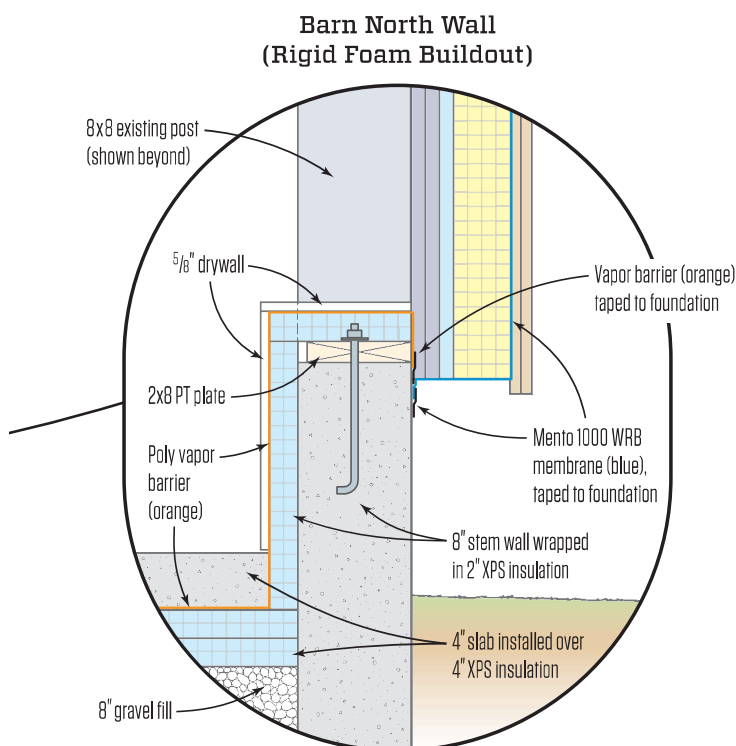
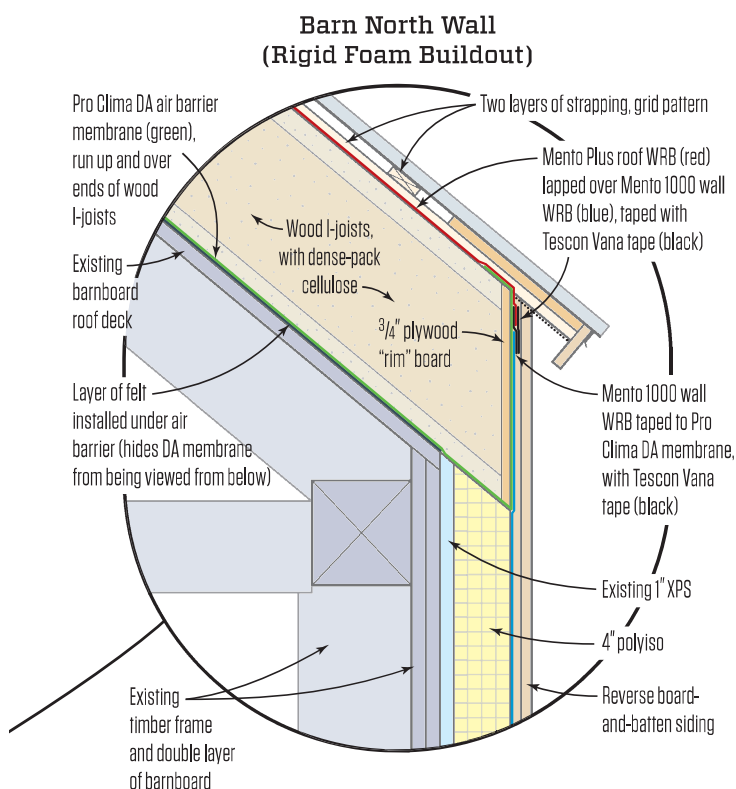


Illustration: Tim Healey



Product Recalls

View all products - Add this website to your reading List

<https://www.cpsc.gov/recalls>

MAY 2, 2019



FIRMAN Power Equipment Recalls Portable Generators Due to Fire Hazard; Sold Exclusively at Costco (Recall Alert)

The generator's carbon canister can leak gas, posing a fire hazard.

Remedy:

Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled generators and return them to the place of purchase for a full refund or take the recalled generator to a FIRMAN service center for a free inspection and repair.

Units:

About 19,000

Consumer Contact:

Website:

<http://www.firmanpowerequipment.com>

Phone: (844) 459-8457

JUNE 11, 2019



Amazon Recalls AmazonBasics Ceramic Space Heaters Due to Fire and Burn Hazard (Recall Alert)

The heater can overheat, posing fire and burn hazards.

Remedy:

Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled heaters. All known purchasers are being contacted directly by the Amazon with full instructions on how to receive a full refund.

Units:

About 377,000 (About 18,000 sold in Canada and 3,765 in Mexico)

Consumer Contact:

Website:

<http://amazonspaceheaterrecall@amazon.com>

E-mail:

MAY 8, 2019



Igloo Recalls Marine Coolers Due to Entrapment and Suffocation Hazards

The cooler's stainless-steel latch can automatically lock when the lid is closed, allowing a person to become locked inside the air tight container, posing entrapment and suffocation hazards.

Remedy:

Consumers should immediately put the coolers out of the reach of children. Contact Igloo instructions on removing and disposing of the old latch and for a free replacement latch.

Units:

About 60,000

Consumer Contact:

Website:

<http://www.igloocoolers.com>

Phone: (866) 509-3503

MAY 21, 2019



ION Audio Recalls Portable Speakers Due to Explosion Hazard

Hydrogen gas can leak from the portable speaker battery when charging and the speaker can burst, posing an explosion hazard.

Remedy:

Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled portable speakers and contact ION Audio for a refund in the form of an ION Audio gift card.

Units:

About 41,000

Consumer Contact:

Website:

<http://www.ionaudio.com>

Phone: (833) 682-0371

**Contact CAHI c/o
James Enowitch
34-3 Shunpike Rd. #236
Cromwell, CT 06416**

Email: info@ctinspectors.com

Web: www.ctinspectors.com

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| | | Pete Petrino | | |
| Director | Kevin Morey 860-488-8148 | Dwight Uffer | | |
| Committee Member | Mike Drouin 860-384-2741 | <p>They have served as our primary leaders and in other capacities since 1992.</p> <p>Please thank them for their service when you have a chance.</p> | | |

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