News of Interest for and from the Connecticut Association of Home Inspectors, Inc.

CAHI MONTHLY NEWS

July 2018 Volume 11, Issue 7

Presidents Corner

It is with great pleasure we announce the recipients of the 2018 Scholarships.

Elizabeth Halbert and Thomas "T.J." Schlotter will both receive $1000 to be used as needed for tuition, room, books or other services provided by their chosen institutions.

Elizabeth is heading for Rochester Institute Of Technology in the fall and T.J. will be attending St. Joseph's in Philadelphia.

We wish them both the best as they prepare for their careers.

This month marks the halfway point in our licensing period. As 2019 approaches, licensing renewal will be upon us so please make sure you will have your required continuing education credits.

C.A.H.I. registers every continuing education credit you earn though us with PSI Partners as required by the CT Department of Consumer Protection. By getting your required education credits from C.A.H.I. your license renewal is quick and audit free.

We will be sponsoring another CT Law Seminar in January in case you missed this years seminar. Please plan accordingly.

As we head into the summer, keep in mind we have our regular monthly meeting on July 25th and no meeting in August.

Enjoy the summer, work hard and remember to spend time with family.

Bill

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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Meeting Dates!

July 25th

Visit the CAHI website for meeting presenter Info.

August
No Meeting

Obituary for past CAHI President

Pelliccio, Joseph R.

Joseph R. Pelliccio 72, of Northford beloved husband of 50 years to Diana LaFrance Pelliccio passed away on June 14, 2018 in Yale New Haven Hospital. Loving father of Christopher (Jodi) Pelliccio of North Haven and Jeffrey Pelliccio of New York. Grandfather of Dylan Grace Pelliccio. Brother of Ann Pelliccio of West Haven, Marian Torniero of East Haven and Louise (Robert) Abate of New Haven. Joseph was born in New Haven on September 20, 1945 son of the late Prisco and Louise Amato Pelliccio. Joe is also survived by his dog Jake and the late Max. Prior to his retirement Joe was the owner of American Heritage Building Company and Urban Home Inspection Service and at the time of his death Joe was the Supervisor of Quinnipiac Polling Institute of Hamden. He also served his country faithfully in the Army during the Vietnam War.

His funeral procession will leave the PORTO FUNERAL HOME 234 Foxon Rd. (Rte. 80) East Haven TUESDAY morning at 8:30. A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated in Our Lady of Pompeii Church at 9:00. Interment with Military Honors will follow in All Saints Cemetery. Friends may call MONDAY from 4p.m. to 8p.m. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be made to P.O. Box 15829 Arlington,VA. 22215. Sign Joe's guest book online at www.portofuneralhomes.net

HomeAdvisor

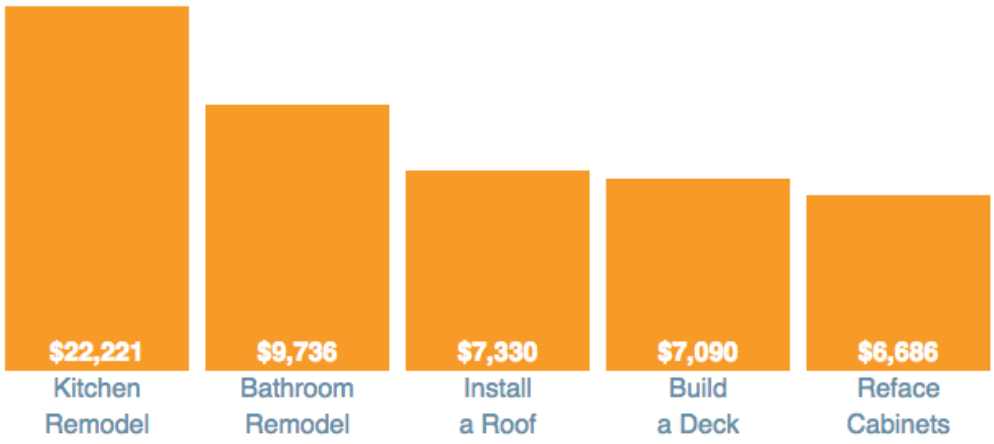
THE TRUE COST OF HOME IMPROVEMENT

National Averages for 57 Common Projects

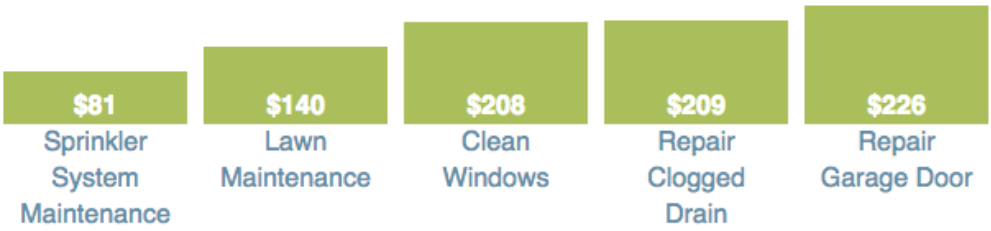
Not understanding costs can make pricing out a home improvement difficult for many homeowners. Use the national average costs of these 57 popular home projects to build your budget and start your project out right.

Let's take a look at the most and least expensive projects on the list

MOST EXPENSIVE



LEAST EXPENSIVE



Costs based on national averages.
Click here to see average costs in your area.

ADDITIONS AND REMODELING

Install a Faucet	$243
Refinish Cabinets	$2,645
Install Flooring	$2,879
Install Countertops	$2,905
Install a Bathtub	$3,028
Install a Shower	$3,314
Install Cabinets	$4,898
Reface Cabinets	$6,686
Bathroom Remodel	$9,736
Kitchen Remodel	$22,221

LAWN AND GARDEN

Sprinkler System Maintenance	$81
Mow & Maintain Lawn	$140
Sprinkler Repair	$235
Remove Leaves	$329
Trim or Remove Trees & Shrubs	$744
Install Sod	$1,815

LANDSCAPING

Seal or Waterproof Deck	$824
Repair Deck	$1,586
Install Sprinkler System	$2,422
Install Patio or Pathway	$3,237
Install Landscaping	$3,262
Build a Deck	$7,090

HVAC

Repair a Furnace	$285
Repair an AC Unit	$337
Clean Ducts & Vents	$354
Repair a Boiler	$366
Install a Furnace	$4,227
Install an AC Unit	$5,357

ROOFING

Hire a Roof Inspector	$207
Install Holiday Lighting	$393
Clean a Roof	$410
Repair a Roof	$773
Install a Roof	$7,330

DOORS AND WINDOWS

Clean Windows	$208
Repair a Door	$220
Repair a Garage Door	$226
Install Weather Stripping	$253
Replace Window Glass	$259
Install a Screen	$279
Install a Door	$921
Install a Garage Door	$1,071
Install Windows	$5,052

PAINTING

Interior Painting	$1,746
Exterior Painting	$2,776

PLUMBING

Repair Clogged Drain	$209
Install a Faucet	$243
Hire a Plumber	$304
Repair Water Heater	$545
Install New Plumbing Pipes	$1,040
Install Water Heater	$1,043
Install a Sump Pump	$1,143
Install a Septic Tank	$5,421

ELECTRICAL

Install Ceiling Fan	$244
Hire an Electrician	$314
Install Lighting Fixture	$461
Install Electrical Wiring	$1,284
Install a Generator	$3,718

To go to the online Home Advisor article with interactive links click HERE

8 Nabbed in Cybercrime Ring Targeting Real Estate

June 29, 2018

Authorities in the United States and Africa have arrested eight people for alleged involvement in an international online fraud scheme that targeted Crye-Leike, a real estate company based in Memphis, Tenn., as well as other entities. The suspects, along with four others who are still at large, are accused of attacking computer servers and using bogus email messages to steal millions of dollars from individuals and companies involved in property transactions in the U.S., according to the Justice Department.

Five of the suspects—who are citizens of Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, and the U.S.—were arrested stateside. The other three were taken into custody overseas and are awaiting extradition to the U.S. In addition to its efforts to disrupt real estate deals, the ring, which has been in operation at least since 2012, also was involved in credit card and gold buying scams, law enforcement officials say. The suspects allegedly stole a total of approximately $15 million, the officials said.

The type of scam the suspects are alleged to have carried out against the real estate industry—known as a business email compromise—is a continuing challenge for brokerages of all sizes. Typically, cybercriminals penetrate an email account belonging to someone involved in a real estate transaction, then monitor correspondence to scrape together logistical and financial details related to the deal. Then, often just before the targeted transaction is scheduled to be finalized, the scammer poses as a closing agent or other trusted party and instructs the buyer by email to send funds intended as a down payment—or even to cover the entire purchase price of a property—to a fraudulent account.

To combat the threat, the National Association of REALTORS® advises real estate professionals to make sure clients know that they will not receive instructions to transmit funds by email and that any such directions should be treated as suspect.

Crye-Leike, which has offices across the Southeast, played a key role in helping the FBI track the suspects. The firm contacted the FBI because its agents and customers were receiving suspicious emails, then helped authorities in their investigation, dubbed Operation Keyboard Warrior, according to a statement Crye-Leike provided to REALTOR® Magazine.

Crye-Leike stressed that information on its systems is secure. “We are very pleased that the FBI was able to identify suspects and take action. … Crye-Leike immediately took all the necessary steps to block attacks, and Crye-Leike has not discovered or been made aware of any smuggling or theft of data from its servers,” the statement said. The company declined to comment further.

The FBI said it would continue its efforts to combat the kinds of cyberattacks that have been directed at the real estate industry. “This should stand as a warning that our work is not over, and we will continue to work together with our law enforcement partners to put an end to these fraud schemes,” FBI Executive Assistant Director David T. Resch said in a statement.

—Sam Silverstein, REALTOR® Magazine

Avoiding Wet Roofs, Part 2

Accepted practice and new methods for unvented roofs

BY PETER YOST

Photos courtesy Building Science Corporation

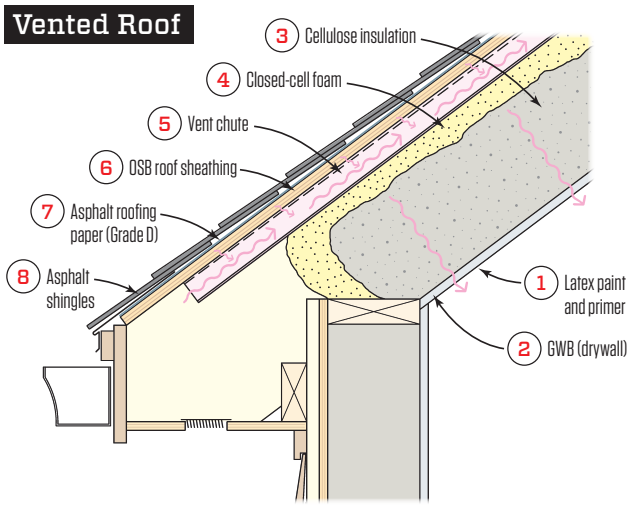
This is the second article in a two-part series on the performance of attics and roofs. In Part 1, we introduced the options available to builders and remodelers and explained some of the building science that comes into play. In this second article, we dive into the code issues and introduce some exciting new research in this field.

ATTIC AND ROOF VENTING IN THE CODE

Nearly everyone in the building industry knows the 1:300 or the 1:150 vent ratio the code includes (see IRC 2015 Section R806 Roof Ventilation; R806.2 Minimum vent area): "The minimum net free ventilating area shall be 1/150 of the area of the vented space."

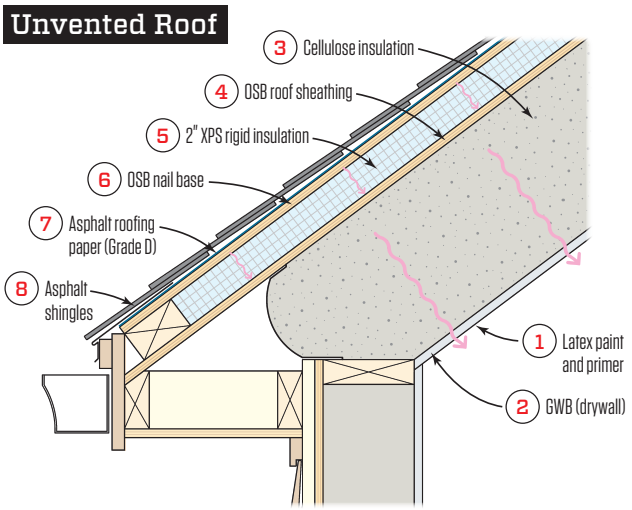
Just where did this ratio come from? We turn to Bill Rose, whom I am dubbing *the* building-science historian, to answer that question. In his book, *Moisture in Buildings*, Rose states: "A single data point in a single piece of research predated the introduction of attic ventilation as a strictly (i.e., numerically) regulated practice. That data point did not make a convincing case for attic ventilation as a broadly applied practice."

While everyone knows about this ventilation requirement, no one really knows if it translates into significant or even adequate moisture management, or under what conditions this level of attic



1	Latex paint and primer	5 perms	Class III retarder
2	GWB (drywall)	40 perms	Vapor open
3	Cellulose insulation	75 perms	Vapor open
4	Closed-cell spray foam	1 perm	Class II retarder
5	Vent chute	300 perms	Vapor open
6	OSB roof sheathing	2 perms	Class III retarder
7	Asphalt roofing paper	30 perms	Vapor open
8	Asphalt roofing shingles	.65 perm	Class II retarder

Excellent drying. The least vapor-permeable components in this assembly are the asphalt roofing shingles (Class II; little to no drying) and the closed-cell spray foam (Class II). Moisture-sensitive OSB structural sheathing is between them. However, the vent chute, even without stack-effect-driven air movement, has a vapor permeance of 300 perms (just diffusion). This assembly has excellent drying potential for the OSB to the exterior. And for all of the components to the interior of the closed-cell spray foam, there is excellent drying potential to the interior.



1	Latex paint and primer	5 perms	Class III retarder
2	GWB (drywall)	40 perms	Vapor open
3	Cellulose insulation	75 perms	Vapor open
4	OSB roof sheathing	2 perms	Class III retarder
5	2" XPS rigid insulation	.5 perm	Class II retarder
6	OSB nail base	2 perms	Class III retarder
7	Asphalt roofing paper	30 perms	Vapor open
8	Asphalt roofing shingles	.65 perm	Class II retarder

Limited drying. The least vapor-permeable components of this assembly are the asphalt roofing shingles (Class II) and the XPS rigid insulation (Class II). If the nail-base sheathing between them should ever get wet, it will not dry to the exterior at all and will have limited drying to the interior. The structural sheathing will have little to no drying potential to the exterior but good drying potential to the interior. With an interior Class III vapor retarder and only 2 inches of rigid insulation on the exterior, this assembly, as drawn, would be limited to warmer climate zones.

ventilation has meaning. Translation? There is nothing magical about the code's venting ratios.

Provide as much free vent area as you can, and increase the effectiveness of the venting by locating half of it as low as you can and the other half as high as you can in your attics and roofs. Remember that any vapor profile that includes convective drying (airflow provided by venting) is a best practice for high-performance roof assemblies.

UNVENTED ATTICS AND ROOFS

Unvented assemblies are relatively new to the building code and a lot more complicated. Section R806.5 of the 2015 IRC, titled "Unvented attic and unvented enclosed rafter assemblies," states that the attic or roof assembly can be unvented if five conditions are met.

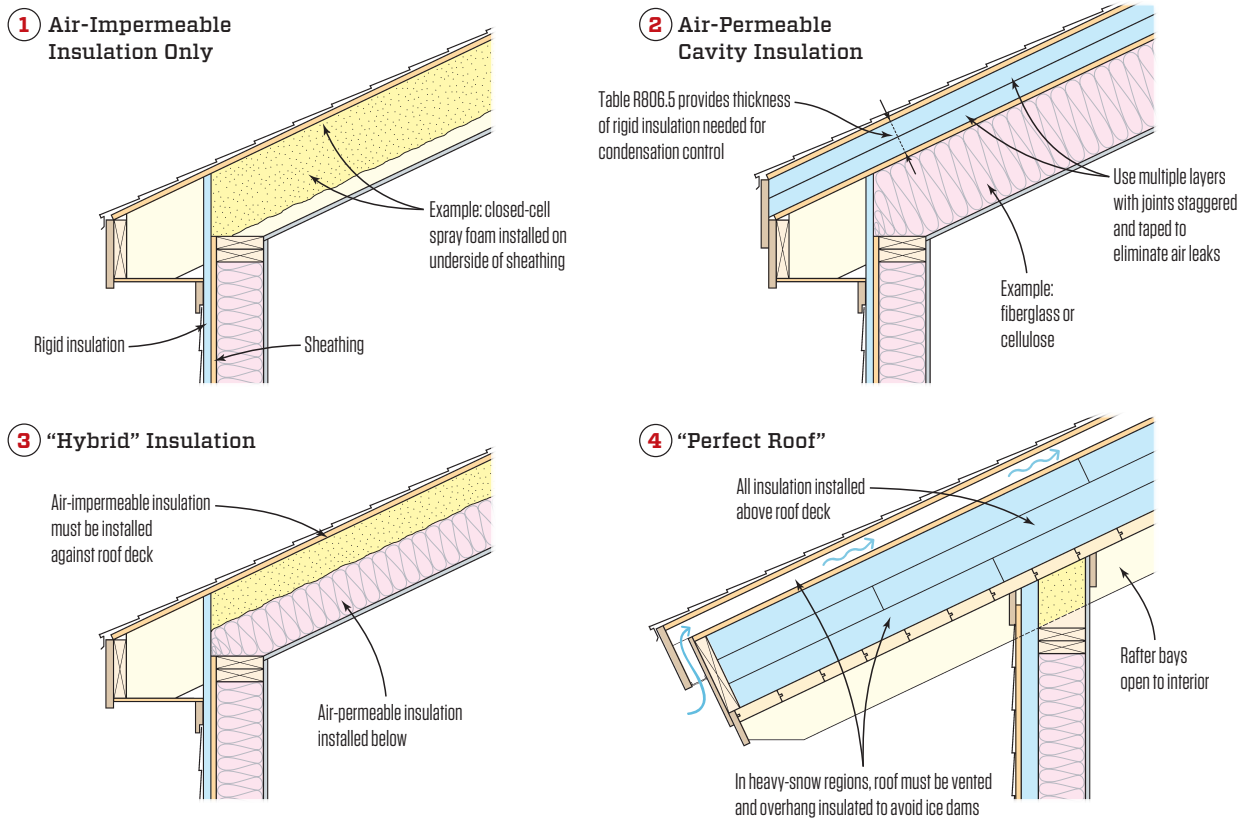
The first four conditions are relatively straightforward:

1. The attic or roof assembly is completely within the building thermal envelope.
2. There is no Class I vapor retarder at the ceiling plane.
3. If present, wood shakes and shingles must be separated from the roof sheathing by a minimum 1/4-inch (6.4mm) vented air space.
4. In Climate Zones 5 to 8, air-impermeable insulation must be (or have) a Class II vapor retarder on the underside of the insulation or assembly.

Here is my interpretation of these first four conditions:

1. You must have a continuous air-control layer as part of any unvented attic or roof assembly.
2. Because many unvented roof assemblies have topside elements (such as roof underlayments and cladding) that are Class I

Illustration: Tim Healey/Steven Baczek



Insulation options for unvented roofs. When you're using only air-impermeable insulation (option 1, top left), it must be installed directly below the roof deck. When you're using only air-permeable insulation in the framing cavity (option 2, top right), you must install the right amount of rigid insulation above the roof deck. Wood roofing will still need a minimum vent space beneath it. When you're using a mix of air-permeable and air-impermeable insulations in the framing cavity (option 3, above left), the air-impermeable material must be installed directly below the roof deck. All the insulation can be installed over the roof deck with the framing cavities left open (option 4, above right). In snow regions, the roofing will still need to be vented.

Illustration: Tim Healey

vapor retarders, you don't want an interior Class I vapor retarder that virtually eliminates drying to the interior.

3. Roof claddings made out of wood require special attention to drying.
4. Cold climates mean unvented roof assemblies need a bit greater control of warm, moist air moving into the unvented assembly during the winter.

The fifth condition is all about the insulation in the space and assembly. It's complicated because it deals with the type of insulation (air-impermeable or air-permeable), the location of the insulation (exterior or interior to the roof sheathing), and balance (by R-value) of the types of insulation for assemblies with *both* air-impermeable and air-permeable insulation.

Here is my summary of this fifth condition (R806.5.5):

1. If you are using only an air-impermeable insulation (for example, closed-cell spray foam), it must be installed on the underside of the roof sheathing and in direct contact with the sheathing (no chance for air-control-layer discontinuity).
2. If you use air-permeable cavity insulation (batts, blow-in or sprayed cellulose or fiberglass), you must install enough rigid insulation on top of the roof sheathing to provide condensation control (Table R806.5 sets up the R-value ratios by climate that define how thick this rigid insulation needs to be).
3. If you choose a "hybrid" insulation system, the air-impermeable insulation must be against the roof sheathing, and the R-value ratio of air-impermeable to air-permeable insulations must follow Table R806.5 for condensation control.
4. You can do a "Perfect Roof" with rigid foam only above the sheathing and with open framing cavities. (The term "Perfect

Roof" was coined by Joe Lstiburek, who has also worked out important details for this assembly in snow regions. See the Building Science Corp. (BSC) article "Joseph Haydn Does the Perfect Wall" for more information.) If you put all your R-value topside of the roof sheathing, that topside insulation can give you enough condensation control (per 2015 IRC Table 806.5) to leave the roof assembly empty and completely open to drying to the interior.

Yes, the building code is getting more complex, but the code is integrating the immutable building-science relationships between energy, moisture, wetting, and drying. If the code is asking more of the building in terms of energy and moisture management, that means it has to ask more of the building professionals designing, spec'ing, and constructing these assemblies.

THE COOLEST THING JOE HAS DONE

Joe Lstiburek has done a ton of cool things over the years (like teaching me—and a whole tribe of others—more about buildings than anyone else in the industry). But developing and researching "vapor diffusion ports" for unvented roof assemblies is just about the coolest thing he has done, in my opinion.

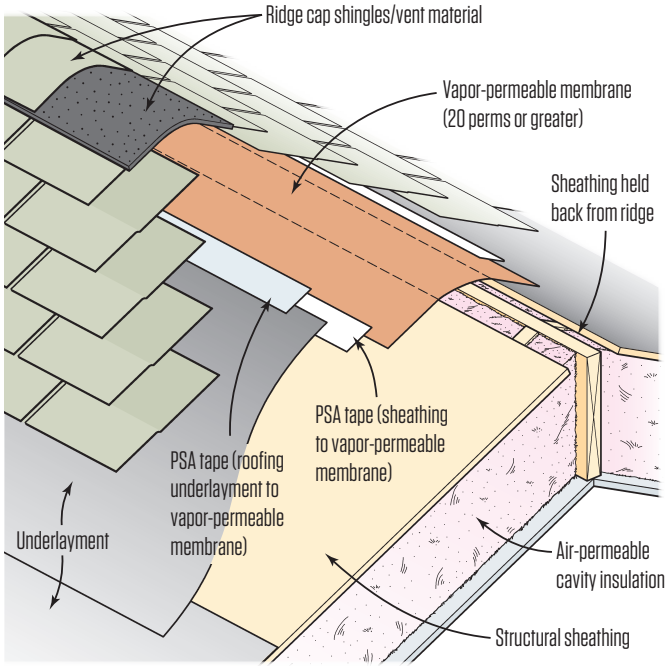
Based on SIP roof failures with moisture concentrating at the ridge (see BSC's "Complex Three Dimensional Airflow Networks"), Lstiburek came up with a way to vent moisture in unvented roof assemblies when the roof assemblies are packed with air-permeable insulation: using vapor-diffusion ports at the ridge of sloped roofs.

With the support of a host of other parties (including Building America, Dörken, DuPont, NAIMA, NuWool, K. Hovnanian, and David Weekley Homes), Lstiburek and BSC have done the field research to fully develop vapor diffusion ports for unvented roofs. This work is now reflected in the 2018 model codes, at least for climate zones 1 to 3. Per section R806.5.5.2, you can use air-permeable insulations in unvented roof assemblies in these climates so long as:

1. You include vapor diffusion ports located within the highest 12 inches of the sloped roof.
2. The ports comprise an area equal to or greater than 1:600 of the ceiling area.
3. The vapor-permeable membrane over the ports has a vapor permeance equal to or greater than 20 perms.
4. The vapor diffusion port is part of a continuous air barrier in the unvented roof assembly.
5. The vapor diffusion port still protects the roof from blowing rain and snow.

This all gets trickier in cold climates, so BSC has been conducting field research to determine just how the details of a vapor diffusion port will need to change for cold

Vapor Diffusion Port



Vapor diffusion port. In climate zones 1 to 3, installing vapor diffusion ports allows you to use air-permeable insulation only in an unvented roof (illustration, top). The ports **(1)** must be installed to maintain the air barrier on the lid of the building and to keep out blowing rain and snow. Vapor diffusion ports are located at the top of the roof and designed to relieve water vapor. They can be retrofit on an existing roof by converting an existing ridge vent, but you will need to cover it with a vapor-open air barrier and block off any soffit vents or other vents lower on the roof.

Illustration: Tim Healey / Building Science Corp.

Test hut. To learn how vapor diffusion ports might work in cold climates, Building Science Corp. is conducting ongoing research in this test hut. The framing bays in the roof **(2)** have been separated by isolation bays that have been tightly sealed with spray foam. In each unsealed bay, the research team has installed different combinations of air-permeable cavity insulation, vapor-open and vapor-closed ceiling vapor retarders, air barriers, and diffusion ports to evaluate the complex set of variables acting on unvented roofs **(3)**.

climates. Some of the strategies and considerations the BSC team is working on for cold climates include greater vapor permeance of the diffusion membrane; greater square area of the ports; the impact of different air-permeable cavity insulations; the impact of higher interior wintertime relative humidities. The photos at left show the BSC test hut where BSC is currently conducting much of this research.

When I asked Joe Lstiburek and Kohta Ueno of BSC when cold-climate vapor diffusion ports would be ready for building-code primetime, they both said it needs at least another year or two of data before any IRC code change proposals, but changes to the IBC may come earlier.

A word of caution regarding building science and the codes: There are limits to any prescriptive measure. Prescribing a building-science solution is incredibly difficult because the best answer to almost every building-science question is: "It depends" (another building-science truism popularized by Joe Lstiburek). In a roof assembly, there are too many variables in play that affect energy, moisture, durability, and IAQ (indoor air quality). A prescriptive code cannot capture them all. Compliance with code is not enough. You still have to use a strong understanding of building science and use your own judgment as you balance wetting and drying, complexity, and cost—all of which are specific to your climate, your trade partners, and your sites.

ATTIC AND ROOF RULES TO BUILD BY

Despite the difficulty of prescribing a one-size-fits-all fix for wet roofs, we can boil this down to a few guidelines:

1. Vent attics and roofs until you can't.
2. Simple roofs are more forgiving than complex ones; avoid gratuitous complexity.
3. Select materials for your roof assemblies from manufacturers that provide comprehensive hygrothermal performance data, *and*
4. Choose manufacturers willing to work with you on how their materials perform in combination with all the other components of the assembly.
5. Worry about your continuous control layers in this order: water, air, vapor, thermal.
6. Having said that: The air control layer seems to get short shrift because air leaks are sneakier than water leaks. Make your roofs airtight.
7. Do not vent to manage air leakage; this is a losing proposition.
8. Manage energy and moisture with equal intensity. It's not just a good idea; it's the law.

Peter Yost is vice president of building performance for BuildingGreen, in Brattleboro, Vt.

Picture Perfect Marketing with Pinterest

While social media sites like Twitter and Instagram are professionals vying for the attention of potential client untapped—and it's ripe with marketing opportunity.

May 31, 2018
by Nicole Slaughter-Graham

As the Great Recession took hold in 2008, Debe Maxwell, CRS, broker and leader of the Maxwell House Group at RE/MAX Executive in Charlotte, N.C., made it a point to vary her skillset. She wanted to make sure she stayed on top of marketing trends and was using all possible means of exposure. At the time, her use of social media was borne out of necessity rather than general interest. What she found, though, was that her willingness to learn paid off.

She started blogging on real estate platform Active Rain where Maxwell and a group of colleagues committed themselves to becoming experts in social media. From Facebook to Twitter and LinkedIn, she and her group took turns teaching one another how to use each platform. So, when the dust of the Great Recession settled, Maxwell was well-positioned to maximize the use of social media to gain clients and enhance her customer service experience. But out of all the platforms, it was Pinterest that called to her the most.

Today, Maxwell's Pinterest account has more than 2,000 followers and boasts approximately 25,000 monthly views. Learn how she tailored her page to be her master marketing and customer service tool, and glean tips on how you can do the same.

How Pinterest is Set Up

Though most social media platforms are equipped to share photos and videos, Pinterest was one of the first to capitalize on visuals alone when it debuted in 2010. Ripe with colorful, enticing photos, the "pinboard"-style platform acts as a gateway to drive traffic to a desired location. Users are able to create different pinboards to categorize posts, and each pin directs other users directly to a desired site, such as a blog, landing page, or, in Maxwell's case, a listing.
For Maxwell, categorizing boards is key to reaching a wider audience. Her categories include craftsman style homes, events and activities in Charlotte, popular neighborhoods, and market reports. "Not everyone is looking for a luxury home, so I categorize my boards to reflect different types of homes," she says.

Catering to Human Nature's Visual Needs

The homebuying process is all about the visuals, and Maxwell uses her Pinterest page to show off the very best of what a home has to offer. "The eye buys," Maxwell says. "People love photos and videos." Visuals, she says, are what draws a client in when it comes to buying a home, so Pinterest is a natural fit for real estate. Using professional photographers and videographers—and sometimes even a drone operator—Maxwell commissions top-notch images of her listings, and then she posts them straight to Pinterest.

Maxwell also uses the site to share videos of homes for sale, interior design trends, and landscaping ideas, as well as market reports so buyers and sellers can gather more information. “The platform is easy for me to use,” she says, “and it’s easy for my clients to navigate. They have access to everything in one place.”

Opportunities for Customer Service

Maxwell uses a number of her pins to drive traffic to her listings, but because she uses the platform for customer service as well, many of her boards are designed with a buyer in mind. If Maxwell is working with a relocation client, she directs them to her “Things to Do in Charlotte” pinboard, which is clearly labeled and includes several pins that lead users to popular restaurants, attractions, and city events.

Another lesser-known feature of Pinterest is the ability to create secret boards, which are visible only to the creator and users the creator invites. In real estate, creating a secret board for a client has the power to add a unique, personal touch to the buying or selling experience.

Maxwell works with many people who are building custom homes. For these clients, she creates special, secret boards chock-full of ideas for design, fixtures, surface materials, and other items. These secret boards are customized to fit her client’s style and needs. “It takes half a second to create a secret board and post some nice plumbing fixtures or door knobs that I think the client might like,” she says. This tiny effort on the agent’s part makes a big impression.

The Best Ways to Build a Following

Maxwell has put in the time to build a Pinterest following, but the platform is underutilized by real estate professionals, she says. There’s still plenty of room to capitalize on its potential.

“It is important to make it easy for clients to navigate your page,” Maxwell advises. “Make sure to use multiple boards and categorize them clearly.” She also says that posting consistently is important. The platform is set up so that users see recent posts first.

Try bringing attention to a Pinterest profile by posting about it on other social media sites. “I like to add a little update on Facebook when I’ve added something to my Pinterest page,” Maxwell explains. Another way to ensure your page finds its way to the forefront of your client’s mind, says Maxwell, is to use it in a listing presentation. “The visuals work well during a presentation,” she says. “Tell your client exactly how to find your Pinterest boards and why they’ll be useful during the process.”

Most importantly, Maxwell says, users should have fun with the platform. “It’s a really easy platform to use, and it’s designed to be fun,” she says. “The more fun you have with it, the more you want to share what you’ve created—and the more people will respond.”

Nicole Slaughter-Graham
Nicole Slaughter-Graham is a freelance journalist and writer based in St. Petersburg, Fla.

United States
CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

Werner Recalls Aluminum Ladders Due to Fall Hazard

Name of product:
Multi-Purpose Telescoping Aluminum Ladders

Hazard:
The ladders can break while in use, posing a fall hazard to the user.

Remedy: Refund

Recall date: June 20, 2018

Units: About 78,000

Consumer Contact:
Werner toll-free at 888-523-3370 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, email at customercare@wernerladder.com or online at www.wernerco.com and click on "News, Events & Recalls" located at the top of the page.

Recall Details

Description:

This recall involves five models of aluminum telescoping ladders that can be used in five different positions (twin step ladder, stairway step ladder, extension ladder, wall ladder and as two scaffold bases). The date code is stamped on the inside of the outer leg of the ladder, beneath the bottom step. The model number is printed on a label located on the side of the ladder rail. The recalled ladders have a load capacity of 375 lbs.

Model Number	Date Codes	Ladder Size
MT-IAA-13A	121744XX or 011844XX	13 feet
MT-IAA-17A		17 feet
MT-IAA-22A		22 feet
MT-IAA-26		26 feet
MT-IAA-26A		26 feet

Remedy:
Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled ladders and return the ladder to the store of purchase to receive a full refund.

Incidents/Injuries:
The firm has received one report of a ladder breaking while in use, resulting in one injury to the left side and elbow of the consumer.

Sold At:
Home Depot and Lowe's stores nationwide from April 2018 through May 2018 for between $180 and $275.

Importer(s):
Werner Co, of Greenville, Pa.

Manufactured In:
China

Recall number:
18-179

Report an Incident Involving this Product

This recall was conducted, voluntarily by the company, under CPSC's Fast Track Recall process. Fast Track recalls are initiated by firms, who commit to work with CPSC to quickly announce the recall and remedy to protect consumers.
The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission is charged with protecting the public from unreasonable risks of injury or death associated with the use of thousands of types of consumer products under the agency's jurisdiction. Deaths, injuries, and property damage from consumer product incidents cost the nation more than $1 trillion annually. CPSC is committed to protecting consumers and families from products that pose a fire, electrical, chemical or mechanical hazard. CPSC's work to help ensure the safety of consumer products - such as toys, cribs, power tools, cigarette lighters and household chemicals -– contributed to a decline in the rate of deaths and injuries associated with consumer products over the past 40 years.

Federal law bars any person from selling products subject to a publicly-announced voluntary recall by a manufacturer or a mandatory recall ordered by the Commission.

To report a dangerous product or a product-related injury go online to www.SaferProducts.gov or call CPSC's Hotline at 800-638-2772 or teletypewriter at 301-595-7054 for the hearing impaired. Consumers can obtain news release and recall information at www.cpsc.gov, on Twitter @USCPSC or by subscribing to CPSC's free e-mail newsletters.

Working When it's HOT!!

DPH Reminds Workers to Take Necessary Precautions During July Summer Heat Event

With temperatures anticipated to peak well into the 90s during the next several days, Connecticut Department of Public Health Commissioner Dr. Raul Pino is reminding individuals working outside or in non-air conditioned spaces to be cautious during periods of intense heat during the day. Each year, over 50% of all heat-related emergency department visits occur in the month of July.

"Outdoor workers need to take precautions to prevent heat-related illnesses, with very warm temperatures expected the rest of this week." said Commissioner Pino. "The combination of a high heat index and poor air quality create a serious risk to workers outdoors and also indoors when air conditioning is not available."

Workers should stay hydrated, take frequent breaks in cooler air-conditioned/shaded areas, and limit the time spent in direct sun. In addition, employers are urged to move more physical tasks to the morning or evening, when the sun is less intense, temperatures are cooler, and air quality is better. If a worker experiences heat stress, call for medical assistance immediately.

Although anyone can be affected by heat-stress, some workers are at a particularly high risk, such as:

- Older workers (over 65 years of age) who may not compensate for heat stress efficiently and are less likely to sense and respond to changes in temperature
- Workers performing frequent high-exertion tasks (lifting, digging, walking) who may become dehydrated quickly and experience more intense heat stress
- Workers who have underlying health conditions, especially heart disease, obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes, or who take certain medications that put them at risk

According to Commissioner Pino, if a worker feels ill working in the heat, they should notify a coworker and take immediate steps to:

Stay Cool

Keep your body temperature cool to avoid heat-related illness.

- Stay in air-conditioned buildings as much as possible. If you must work outdoors, try to limit your outdoor activity to the mornings and evenings.
- Avoid working in direct sunlight and wear lightweight, light-colored, and moisture-wicking clothing.
- Check on all workers, especially those workers most at risk often!

Stay Hydrated

Because your body loses fluids through sweat, you can become dehydrated during times of extreme heat.

- Drink more water than usual; do not wait until you are thirsty to drink more liquids.
- Avoid drinking alcoholic beverages.
- Drink about four cups of water every hour while working outside.
- Remind other workers to drink enough water.

For more information about steps that employers and workers can take to reduce the risk of heat-related illness, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health's Occupational Health Unit at (860) 509-7740 or email us at dph.occhealth@ct.gov.

Contact CAHI c/o

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Articles published in CAHI Monthly are the sole opinion of the author. CAHI does not endorse or state a position for or against the content of said articles.

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Director	Open	They have served as our primary leaders and in other capacities since 1992. Please thank them for their service when you have a chance.		

The Licensing Board meetings are held at 9:30 am
Dept of Consumer Protection
165 Capitol Avenue. Hartford

The public is always welcome.

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