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

CAHI MONTHLY NEWS

May 2020 Volume 13, Issue 05

Presidents Corner

The battle continues.

I hope this letter finds you and your loved ones staying safe through this difficult time that we are all currently facing.

Always the optimist, I am confident we will all come out of this experience stronger than before and more grateful for the smaller things in life we often overlooked. It is my hope that each of you has taken the time to reconnect with friends and family either by phone, Zoom, etc.

In spite of the current times CAHI, as an organization, has had the fortune of not only having great members but also is in a position to continue to make a difference in the world we live through charitable donations. As president I am pleased to announce, on behalf of your great board of directors, two charitable donations in the amount of $500 each to "St. Jude Children's Research Hospital" and to "Shriners Hospitals for Children". Each and every year, the board, as part of our periodic deliberations, try to identify and contribute to worthy causes in the world around us. As directors we are always open to suggestions from the membership regarding your ideas for CAHI's charitable giving initiative.

On another note details regarding the CAHI educational scholarship for the 2020-21 school year will be posted in the June newsletter.

Once again I ask each and every one of you for your thoughts and comments regarding the organization and industry in general so that I may be able to review any concerns with your board members so that we can move together as one and get through this difficult time.

My direct email is: dkristians@aol.com.

Best

Dan Kristiansen
President

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!

Meetings have been canceled until further notice due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

BENCHMARK
PAYMENT NETWORKS

Dear Home Inspector,

We hope you and your family are safe and healthy during this difficult time. Due to the COVID-19 virus, many small businesses are preparing for a downturn in business by finding ways to reduce their expenses.

Benchmark would like to extend its Zero Cost Credit Card Processing program to the home inspection community. This program eliminates 100% of your credit card processing fees. If you are already using our platform, we thank you for your business and are here to support you 24/7. If you are not using our platform, we understand change might be difficult in a time like this, however, this is a relatively easy way to save your business money and prepare for the future.

By clicking the link below, you can see just how much money you can save with our program.

http://homeinspectionpay.com

We have a 100% integration into ISN, HomeGuage, Spectora and Horizon. We hope we can help your business in any way possible. Stay safe!!!

Please feel free to reach out to myself or Dave Jensen (djensen@gobpn.com or 631.902.4720) to learn more about the details.

Best,

Steven Cron
Executive Vice President

Thought this was an interesting article from Sears. Sears knows more than just appliances. Are they trying to kill our business?

How to Inspect Your Roof:

What to Look For (and When to Call a Roofing Expert)

Here's how to inspect your roof to help to prevent leaks and save energy—and how to know when it's time for a new roof.

Roof damage leaves you open to exposure—literally. You might face costly repairs if leaks cause water damage and mold. Maintaining your roof and checking for problems help you avoid trouble.

You can safely check a few things yourself from the ground. Other problems are best checked by the experts. Here's what you can spot on your own, what you should have someone else look at, and how to determine what's a job for the professionals.

What to look for during your DIY roof inspection

Check for these problems from the ground, using binoculars.

Lifting or missing shingles: Poor insulation may have led to ice damming and shingles dropping, or it could mean your roof is coming to the end of its life. Time to call a professional.

Damaged drip edge: This metal flashing hangs under the roof eaves to protect the fascia. If it's damaged or missing, rainwater can get in. Fixing it can be a DIY project, but it's not a bad idea to have a professional come out to diagnose the problem and go over possible solutions.

Flashing issues: Check all the roof valleys and near the chimney — anywhere your roof meets a vertical surface. Look for anything out of the ordinary, including missing, damaged or bent flashing. Fixing it requires being on the roof, so bring in a professional.

Missing or exposed fasteners: If nails or fasteners are compromised, shingles or underlayment could be loose, which means your roof might be ripe for water damage.

Piles of granules: Asphalt shingles shed gently over time. But if granules are piling up in gutters or on the ground below, it's time to call a professional.

Rotted wood: From the attic or top floor, look at the underside of the roof for any leaks, rotted wood, exposed areas or loose fasteners. Call in a Sears expert if you discover any of these issues.

When to call in the pros

A qualified roofing professional should do the following checks. Sears has diagnosticians and technicians who can help with these areas.

Damaged sheathing: Usually made of oriented strand board (OSB) or plywood, sheathing is what your shingles are attached to; it helps keep the roof elements stable. You can check sheathing from the attic, but a professional can diagnose other areas like the wood decking under the shingles.

Damaged underlayment: Underlayment is usually a felt or synthetic material over the sheathing and under the shingles. If it's damaged, water can easily seep in.

Improperly laid starter strip: Along the edge of the roof, this starter row of shingles is actually two rows and needs to be installed correctly. Have an expert check it to avoid problems later.

Shingle nailing pattern: Depending on type and brand, every shingle has a nailing pattern for optimal outcomes. If shingles are nailed on willy-nilly, they won't adhere correctly and will perform poorly.

Call a Sears professional today to make sure your roof is ready for anything that might come its way.

Q In a current remodeling project, the clients need to replace their gas boiler. Does it make sense to upgrade to a condensing boiler?

A Foster Lyons, an engineer and building-science consultant, responds: Because condensing boilers are 10% to 12% more efficient than equivalent non-condensing models, you'd think this question would be easy to answer—just figure out fuel costs and the cost of the equipment and run the numbers, right? But it's not quite that simple, because of the differences between the two types of boilers.

With a traditional (non-condensing) boiler, the exhaust gases are very hot, typically around 400°F. Those hot exhaust gases are immediately sent up a chimney and take a lot of thermal energy with them, which limits the energy efficiency of traditional boilers.

A condensing boiler, on the other hand, has components in the flue system that transfer some of that thermal energy from the hot exhaust to the water that is being heated. In the process of transferring that energy, the exhaust gases cool enough to cause condensation of the water vapor from those gases, hence the name "condensing boiler."

The exhaust from a condensing boiler is typically around 100°F—much cooler than the exhaust from a traditional boiler. In short, compared with traditional boilers, condensing boilers take a greater percentage of the energy inherent in the fuel and transfer that energy to the water being used for heat.

However, this increase in appliance efficiency adds a variety of complications. First, the controls for condensing boilers are more complex. Water returning to the boiler (after heating the house) is used to pull the thermal energy out of the hot gases in a heat exchanger. The temperature of that return water can't be too high; otherwise, the exchange of heat doesn't happen properly. Maintaining an optimum return temperature requires more controls than on a traditional boiler.

Second, the liquid condensate that is generated in the exhaust heat exchanger needs to be drained off somewhere, which usually requires a reservoir and a pump of some sort **(1)**. Third, the condensate liquid has a pH in the range of 3 to 5 (not as acidic as lemon juice, but more acidic than milk and about the same as tomato juice). That means the exhaust heat exchanger—and anything else the condensate liquid may touch—needs to be chemically resistant to acid. Stainless steel or aluminum-silicon alloys are the materials of choice. Also, because of this high acidity, the exhaust cannot exit through the same masonry chimney that is being used for the existing boiler without an acid-resistant liner.

Fourth, because the exhaust from a condensing boiler is relatively cool, it's not particularly buoyant. It doesn't go up a chimney very easily, like the 400°F exhaust from a traditional boiler does. So the exhaust needs to be pushed out with an exhaust fan. These added components boost the cost of condensing boilers compared with that of non-condensing boilers with the same output.

In addition to the fuel-efficiency benefit, the exhaust flue for a condensing boiler doesn't need to be masonry or metal. It can be made from ABS, PVC, or CPVC pipe with a high-temperature rating **(2)**. Because these less expensive materials can be used, gases from a boiler are commonly exhausted through a sidewall or rim joist rather than through a chimney, which can make a condensing boiler a good option for new construction. In your replacement scenario, the clients need to weigh the potential long-term fuel savings against the immediate added cost of upgrading to a condensing boiler.

Condensate from a condensing boiler drains into a reservoir and is then pumped safely to the outdoors **(1)**. With relatively low exhaust temps, the flue can be a plastic pipe with a high-temperature rating (gray) **(2)**. This jurisdiction requires rated pipe for just the first 5 feet from the boiler.

Photos by Roe Osborn

Q Can screws be used instead of nails for attaching wall sheathing to framing?

A Nick Robertson, product application specialist for Huber Engineered Woods, responds: There is a common misconception in the building industry that screws always outperform nails when attaching wood to wood. It's true that screws have a highly effective withdrawal resistance, which makes them excellent fasteners for tasks such as avoiding squeaks in flooring assemblies, resisting uplift forces that occur in roofs, and holding deck ledgers tight to a building. However, there are certain applications where nails are superior for fastening.

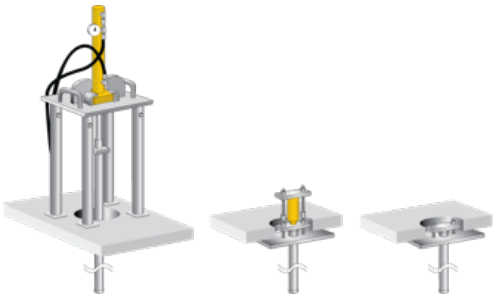
By design, nails are less brittle than screws, which leads to an increase in shear strength for nails. In other words, if two pieces of wood (or wood and metal) are fastened together and those materials are forced in opposite directions, the forces acting on the fastener are likely to cause the shank of a screw to break. A nail subject to the same forces is much more likely to bend without breaking, which in turn keeps the two pieces of wood joined together.

Let's take this simple concept and apply it to a braced wall application. Braced walls are areas of framed wall that contain no door or window openings (although some engineered braced-wall designs do allow for openings). These walls must have let-in bracing, diagonal board sheathing, or some sort of code-approved sheet material to stiffen the structure against racking. In a typical braced wall, the framing is primarily secured by a structural sheathing panel, such as OSB or plywood. The most important force at play for this wall is a shear force from the wall moving back and forth laterally due to wind or seismic activity.

The sheathing panels brace the framing to stop the wall from toppling over, and increasing the number of fasteners increases the wall's shear resistance. Now imagine if some of those edge fasteners start to fail. For every fastener that fails, the shear resistance of the entire wall decreases; in the worst-case scenario, the entire wall might end up failing, ultimately causing failure of the entire structure.

Because of this concept, many building-standards groups specify that only nails and staples are to be used for wood structural panel attachments in wall applications: ANSI National Design Specification, NDS Chapter 12: Dowel-Type Fasteners; AWC Special Design Provisions for Wind and Seismic, Chapter 4: Lateral Force-Resisting Systems; and the 2018 International Building Code, Section 2304.10: Connectors and fasteners.

Slab Foundation Repair in Connecticut



If you have a home in Connecticut, it is likely that your foundation and slab may settle or sink. The soil in this area is expansive meaning that it shrinks when dry and expands when wet. Constant shifting of the soil underneath your foundation creates voids and may cause your home's slabs and foundation to sink into them. The professionals at Residential ResQ have the products and experience to place your foundation and slab back to their original levels.

What are Signs Your Slab Foundation Needs Repair?

There are many signs indicating whether your slab foundation needs repair. We recommend checking for the following signs around your home to detect potential foundation problems:

- Sticking windows and doors
- Cracking in the floors, walls or ceilings
- Bowing walls
- Leaning chimneys
- Sloping floors
- Cracking or uneven stairs and stoops

If you see any of the above signs of foundation failure, contact us for a free inspection.

What are the Benefits of Using Slab Piers for Foundation Repair?

The primary benefit in using slab piers for foundation repair is that the slender steel push piers use the weight of the slab and surrounding structure. This enables them to withstand the force of the pier pipe which is driven into the soil down to the load bearing soil layer. Slab piers are installed utilizing portable equipment for slab leveling. Using them saves both time and money along with solving slab on grade issues.

How are ECP Slab Piers Installed?

Slab piers are used whenever a slab is four or more inches thick and has sunk into the ground because soil conditions have made it too weak to support the slab. The slab piers used by Residential ResQ are manufactured by Earth Contact Products (ECP), the industry leader in manufacturing foundation repair and basement waterproofing products.

The ECP slab piers are end-bearing and do not rely on skin friction to provide support. They are installed inside the structure through an eight inch, core-drilled access hole and spaced no more than five feet apart into a grid pattern. Once the piers are put into place, the slab load is distributed uniformly across the piers through a hydraulic ECP manifold lift system.

If you need professional slab repair, contact us today. We offer the best solutions for all of your slab repair needs!

BY TED CUSHMAN

Controlling Ventilation With Pollution Sensors

Codes governing ventilation typically focus on system sizing, not operation. Required ventilation exhaust capacity is based on the square footage of the house, the number of bedrooms, and the number of occupants. The presence or absence of pollutants doesn't figure in, and control of the ventilation is left up to the occupants.

But ventilation-system manufacturers are starting to evolve a more sophisticated approach: They're introducing fan systems that can be controlled with pollution sensors in the house. That way, ventilation can turn on when it's needed, and turn off when there's no practical reason to exchange air.

An example of this was on display in the Panasonic booth at the International Builders' Show in January. With Panasonic's Cosmos control system, fans in bedrooms, baths, and kitchens can be managed to respond to signals from a Foobot air-pollution sensor. The Foobot indoor-air-quality sensors measure pollutants in the home: volatile organic compounds (VOCs), carbon dioxide, humidity, and particulate matter (PM2.5, the small particles that are capable of passing through the lungs into the bloodstream). When a sensor detects elevated levels of pollutants, the system's control center signals the nearest fan to turn on and exhaust the room air.

Each of these triggering pollutants offers a different cause for concern.

VOCs are a complicated topic. They're chemicals given off by a variety of sources, including cleaning products, furniture, and carpets. They can react with each other to form new gases or tiny particles, or react with particles to change the particle composition. According to the American Lung Association, "Breathing VOCs can irritate the eyes, nose and throat, can cause difficulty breathing and nausea, and can damage the central nervous system as well as other organs. Some VOCs can cause cancer. Not all VOCs have all these health effects, though many have several."

PM2.5 is a serious health hazard in the outdoor environment. It's linked to heart and lung disease, and it's a good idea to control it in the indoor environment. According to the EPA, "numerous studies link particle levels to increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits—and even to death from heart or lung diseases."

Cooking can be a source of PM2.5, but the outdoor air is the major source in most homes. Tighter hom have less PM2.5, and having a filtered fresh-air supply a good way to lower PM2.5 concentrations indoors.

Carbon dioxide is usually thought of not as a pc lutant per se, but as an indicator gas that reflects a freshness. People breathe out carbon dioxide, so eleva ed levels in a home generally reflect high occupanc or "stuffy" air. Only at very high levels (which you a unlikely to see in a home) does CO_2 directly cause healt issues for humans. But it makes a handy surrogate f controlling air freshness.

Elevated humidity is a problem because it suppor mold growth. On the other hand, air that's too dry ca cause discomfort. The ideal relative humidity for healt and comfort is about 40% to 50%, but in winter, the h midity may have to be held at a lower level to preve condensation on windows.

> Cosmos hub: "The geeks call it 'computing at the edge.'" —*Russell Pope*

Panasonic's Cosmos system is capable of sensing ar responding to all these pollutants. Humidity control influenced by the moisture content of indrawn air ar is a complicated topic of its own. In any case, Panason research and development manager Russell Pope sa the Cosmos strategy emphasizes PM2.5 and VOCs.

The system consists of several components. Plac in living rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, several Fo bot pollution sensors in the house monitor air quali continuously. The sensors communicate via Wi-Fi the Cosmos control center, or "hub." The hub looks li a Wi-Fi router, but it's more than that, Pope explain It's a small computer. "The geeks call it 'computing the edge,'" says Pope.

"It's actually doing some local control. We have t ability to program various scenes," says Pope. "So for i stance, with the phone app, we can program in ASHRAE 62.2 continuous exhaust. You select drop-down menus the size of your home, the square footage, the number

The Foobot pollution sensor (at far left) communicates through the Cosmos control center (at left).

drooms, the occupants—and then you can select which version of HRAE 62.2 your code requires. And that will automatically turn e fans on and off to meet code and ASHRAE 62.2."

For more advanced control, however, the control center turns to e cloud, communicating via Wi-Fi through the home's internet uter and modem. "It will operate locally if the internet goes down, d that is very important for minimum ventilation and code com-ance," says Pope. "But if you need the advanced features of con-lling products on and off based on indoor-air-quality readings, en the internet is required, because that information does go from e sensor to the cloud to be interpreted."

(Wi-Fi is not the only way the control center can talk. It's also flu-t in other "Internet of Things" languages: Zigbee and Z-wave, two reless protocols that are widely used in smart-house applications.)

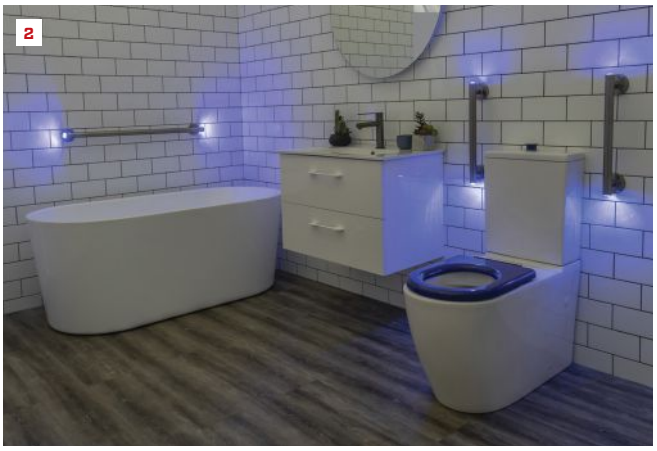
The other essential component is the fans. "The fans that it is signed to work primarily with are the WhisperGreen Select, the hisperFresh in-line fan, and the range-hood models. The instal-ion of the fans really isn't any different, with the exception of e WhisperGreen Select fan," says Pope. "There are three options wiring that fan. You have to make sure that there's continuous wer going to the fan itself, so you just have to make sure that the hisperGreen Select is wired with the installation method 3 in our leo. It's the same way the fan would be wired if you had a hu-dity sensor or a motion sensor module placed in those fans. The nge hood and the WhisperFresh are cord connected, so they're pically not switched."

The WhisperFresh fan is typically used for supplying indrawn fresh air. But it can be used as a transfer fan, says Pope. At the Build-ers' Show, Panasonic demonstrated that option. "We had it set up with the indoor-air-quality sensor in the bedroom. At night when you're sleeping, the levels increase—CO_2 and VOCs are the ones that really increase in the bedroom at night. So we have a scene that you can create and use the WhisperFresh fan as a transfer fan. The way that we demonstrated that at the Builders' Show was we had a fresh-air inlet that doubled as a recessed LED light set up in a living-room space to pick up air from the living room, bring it through the MERV-13 filter in the WhisperFresh, and then supply that fresh air to the bedroom. So you're utilizing fresh air that's already in the house; you're just transferring it from one space to another to save energy."

Going forward, Panasonic won't be the only player in this game: Broan-NuTone is also working on its own version of sensor-con-trolled ventilation, set to hit the market in the fourth quarter of this year. Details are still scanty, but Broan marketing manager Dave Jones says the system will involve four components: a wall plug, a wall switch, a pollution sensor, and a smartphone app that runs the system through the cloud. The smart plugs and switches can be wired to bath fans, kitchen fans, or ERVs and will respond to signals from the cloud, allowing the system to adjust appropriately to buildup of humidity, CO_2, or other pollutants, says Jones.

Ted Cushman is a senior editor at JLC.

BY SYMONE GARVETT



1. American-Made Quartz
To mark its 20th anniversary, U.S.-based Cambria released 20 new quartz stone surface designs, featuring a range of whites, grays, and blacks. According to the manufacturer, the designs are "fabricator friendly," with random veining resulting in a higher yield as well as making the slabs ideal for larger applications. Slabs are available in Cambria Matte and high-gloss finishes, 19 different edge profile treatments, and 2- and 3-centimeter thicknesses. Contact a local distributor for pricing. cambriausa.com

2. LED Grab Bars
LED Grab Bars from Evekare, an Australia-based manufacturer of daily living aids, not only provide support as needed but also help users safely navigate bathrooms in the dark. The bars' integrated LED lights are sound-activated and are powered by two AA batteries that will last up to 6,000 cycles, with each cycle lasting from 20 to 30 seconds. Made from grade 304 stainless steel, the bars can support up to 550 pounds. The bars are available in 12-, 16-, 18-, 24-, and 36-inch lengths and in five finishes. Pricing ranges from $70 to $150. evekare.com

3. Flexible Window Screen
Designed to spring easily into nearly any window simply by being flexed, the spring steel frame on Sierra Pacific Windows' FlexScreen is made from phosphate-enhanced spring steel and coated with an exterior grade, high-performance PVC that provides scratch and weather resistance. According to the manufacturer, the custom product fits any rectangular window up to 55 inches wide by 82 inches high and offers fast, easy installation or removal. Contact a local distributor for pricing. sierrapacificwindows.com

4. Self-Cleaning Exterior Coating
Emerald Rain Refresh Exterior Acrylic Latex from Sherwin-Williams is an ultra-durable exterior coating that is formulated to have dirt wash away upon contact with rain or water for a clean, fresh look with minimal maintenance, according to the manufacturer. The new coating offers UV and weather protection and can be tinted in VinylSafe paint colors. Contact a local distributor for pricing. sherwin-williams.com

5. Water Barrier System
Georgia-Pacific's DensDefy Accessories line provides a new liquid flashing and transition membrane for the manufacturer's DensElement gypsum-board barrier system. DensDefy Liquid Flashing can be used to seal seams, rough openings, and penetrations in wall assemblies, while the DensDefy Transition Membrane is designed to seal the transition between OSB and gypsum assemblies, as well as wide gaps and other difficult transitions. Liquid flashing comes in 20-ounce sausage rolls; membrane comes in 75-foot rolls in 6-, 9-, and 12-inch widths. Contact a local distributor for pricing. densdefy.com

6. Pre-engineered Glass Alcove
The new Marvin Skycove is a glass alcove structure with an integrated bench that adds 16 to 20 square feet to a home. It arrives fully constructed and may be integrated into an existing home design using standard finishing techniques. The alcove is built on a steel structure designed to hold a heavier load than the average outdoor deck and includes bottom insulation, a fiberglass exterior structure, and a choice of dual- or triple-pane glass. Contact a local distributor for pricing. marvin.com

7. Wall-Mount Garage Opener
By attaching directly to a garage door's spring tube, Genie's new Wall Mount Pro Series (model 6170) garage door opener eliminates the traditional rail and powerhead design. The opener's compact design fits in tight spaces between the track and wall and offers homeowners complete open ceiling space for storage. Once installed, the unit provides quiet opening and smart garage control through Aladdin Connect integration, according to the manufacturer. Pricing starts at $500, not including installation. geniecompany.com

8. Floor-Warming Thermostat
Emerson's new line of smart thermostats is designed for use with floor warming systems. The standard Warm Tiles ES ColorTouch and the wireless, Wi-Fi-enabled Warm Tiles ESW ColorTouch both feature a 3 1/2-inch backlit touchscreen through which users can monitor and control the system. Users can access data on their system's power consumption for the previous 24 hours, seven days, or 12 months, and calculate the cost of electricity. Pricing for the ES model starts at about $195, and pricing for the ESW model starts at $235. emerson.com

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9. Large-Format Showerheads
A new lineup of large-format showerheads from California Faucets offers sleek, streamlined design and a wide spray experience. Styles include Arched Rain, Convex Rain, Ultra-Thin Rectangular Rain (shown), and Ultra-Thin Rectangular Rain and Waterfall. Each showerhead is handcrafted from solid brass and is offered in 28 finishes, including nontarnish and ultra-durable Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) finishes. Pricing starts around $1,400. californiafaucets.com

10. Extruded Beadboard
Manufactured with expanded cellular PVC, a new beadboard from Kleer Lumber is extruded as one piece and sealed on all four sides, eliminating any open cells that may be prone to dirt intrusion. The boards feature a center bead and a reversible tongue-and-groove profile with a shiplap nailing flange. Available in two widths, 4 inches and 6 inches, each 16-foot-long board can be painted or be left the original standard brilliant white. Contact a local distributor for pricing. kleerlumber.com

11. Waterproof Interlocking Wall Panels
Norwegian manufacturer Fibo Group has launched a new series of its waterproof interlocking wall panel system. Panels consist of a plywood core faced with a decorative high-pressure laminate; the long sides have a proprietary tongue-and-groove construction for locking the panels together. According to the manufacturer, the Fibo system does not require a water vapor barrier or waterproof membrane behind the panels and can withstand both direct water exposure and large temperature fluctuations. Each panel measures 23.62 by 15.74 inches and may be directly mounted onto wood or steel studs, over existing walls, or over ceramic tiles. Contact a local distributor for pricing. fibosystemusa.com

12. Floating Wood Stair
The Terrace floating stairway, Viewrail's newest stair system, uses a rigid steel stringer system concealed inside a series of stacked wood boxes to create a modern, "waterfall"-style stair with no visible fasteners or means of support. Tempered-glass railing panels, which appear to "slice" through the wood steps, flank both sides of the stair. The wood components are available in 15 species, either unfinished or in the customer's choice of wood stains and colors. Pricing ranges from $11,000 to $19,000 for the complete system. viewrail.com

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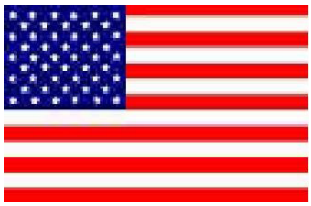

CAHI Executive Board		CAHI Presidents	CT Home Inspection Licensing Board	
President	Dan Kristiansen 203-257-0912	William Kievit	William Stanley, Chairman (Cheshire)	Inspector
Vice President	Woody Dawson 203-710-1795	Stanley Bajerski	Richard Kobylenski (Coventry)	Inspector
Treasurer	Scott Monforte 203-877-4774	Bernie Caliendo	Lawrence Willette (Tolland)	Inspector
Secretary	James Enowitch 860-989-0068 (Acting Secretary)	Robert Dattilo	Bruce Schaefer (Woodbridge)	Inspector
Director	Al Dingfelder 203-376-8452	Woody Dawson	***Vacant***	Inspector
Director	Kevin Morey 860-488-8148	Michael DeLugan	***Vacant***	Public Member
Director	Stan Bajerski 203-257-1694	David Hetzel	***Vacant***	Public Member
Director	Mike Drouin 860-384-2741	Richard Kobylenski	***Vacant***	Public Member
		Scott Monforte		
		Joseph Pelliccio		
		Pete Petrino		
		Dwight Uffer		
		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.

Published by: Larry Ruddy
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