The LAKER

Timely information for ASHI® Inspectors in the Great Lakes Chapter

www.greatinspectors.org

WINTER 2012

IN THIS ISSUE

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Having just returned from InspectionWorld, I'm filled with energy and a new optimism for business in 2012. The weather in Phoenix was perfect and the education was outstanding. It's always fun to meet new inspectors and to see old friends from around the US and Canada.

It was really special to see our own Don Nelson presented with the Cox Award in recognition of his service to the GLC. There is no one in ASHI that is more deserving than Don. Chuck Zehner received a plaque for his service on the ASHI Board of Directors. Howard Pegelow will be starting his second year on the Board and Eric Barker was inducted as a Board Member for his first year. Jay Balin, Jack Fehlandt, Eric Barker, Frank Lesh and I represented the chapter at the CoR meeting.

The GLC has a great conference schedule lined up for 2012 and Frank Lesh, GLC Education Chairman, was busy talking to all the IW vendors and picking up ideas for new speakers. We will be in Kalamazoo in April, Chicago in July and Detroit in October.

Frank Lesh organized a strategic planning session for the chapter in November and many good ideas were brought up. We're working on a new chapter website and a new chapter newsletter, both of which should be out soon. The newsletter will come out between issues of the Laker to fill in gaps and keep us up to date with upcoming conferences.

Hopefully 2012 will be a healthy, busy and prosperous year for us all. I'll be looking forward to seeing everyone in Kalamazoo in April.

Bob Peterson

GLC Spring Conference • Kalamazoo MI • April 14 & 15

Our Spring Conference will take place at the Board of Realtors office in Kalamazoo MI. With spring just around the corner, Chad Kyger of CTI Mechanical will speak about high efficiency furnaces and mistakes he sees in the field including distribution, combustion air, venting, etc. Next up, Janis Putelis will present information on ACMV (Adhered Concrete Masonry Veneer) Synthetic Stone and address the problems he's seen with the product. He believes this will be the new EIFS. This is a topic that home inspectors should be on the look out for . Wrapping up Saturday. . . . . Skip Walker will show us how to inspect fireplaces and discuss one of the big concerns around the country; the failure of ion smoke alarms. Skip has been in the forefront of educating people about the life ending failures of these alarms. Click this link for details: http://theworldfiresafetyfoundation.org/creia.html Sunday will begin with the GLC Membership meeting, and back by popular demand-David Bunker, Peer Review Chairman & Frank Lesh, gadabout, will present the Kalamazoo Peer Review house so every-one can see what they missed. ***Details to follow!***

Bits & Pieces

Get Extra Cash from Your Credit Cards

It's a no-brainer to use plastic that gives you points, but not all credit card rewards are created equally. The best deal is often cash back, followed by airline miles. Redeeming points for stuff, like an iPod, will cost more. To keep track of your options, check out www.points.com, a free site that consolidates your rewards so you get the most bang for your buck!

Don't Hold more than $500,000 in one Brokerage Account

The Securities Investor Protection Corp (SIPC) is the organization that helps give investors faith in the financial system. SIPC promises to reimburse investors up to $500k per account holder per account type, including up to $250k in cash in case of fraud or mismanagement of your money by a brokerage. Many brokerages have supplementary insurance beyond SIPC's $500k coverage but these claims aren't connected to the U.S. government in any way and are difficult to confirm. Visit www.sipc.org for more information.

It's FREE

Step away from your wallet! Many of us now have the latest and greatest "smart phones", and at www.getjar.com, every single app, currently around 75,000 and climbing, is no-fee and will work on most phones. Titles include Facebook, Gmail by Google, Google Voice and Saavn Music. Many popular game titles are also available, like a favorite; Angry Birds. You can also get SepiaCamera which turns photos into old-time sepia snapshots.

APPSOLUTELY FREE®

Website Update

By: Eric Barker, Website Committee

I want to bring everyone up to date on the revisions to GLC's website effort. All website data has been transferred to Dominic Maricic who is assisting us. The amount of data was significant and it took him quite a bit of time to put into a database which has now been accomplished.

While at Inspection World we met with Dominic and are now looking at having the new website up and online by the end of February. There is a lot of text from the current site for us to sort through and update. We also need to re-design the "search for an inspector" feature.

The site will have a new look and be much easier to navigate. We have gone through virtually all the ASHI chapter websites across the country and have gleaned the best aspects from them. Our goal is to make GLC's presence on the web an outstanding one and representative of the reputation our chapter has earned.

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Q: What do you call a joke that is based on cobalt, radon and yttrium?

A: CoRnY

JANUARY is National Radon Action Month

Source: EPA

Radon is a cancer-causing radioactive gas. You cannot see, smell or taste radon, but it may be a problem in your home. The Surgeon General has warned that radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States today. If you smoke and your home has high radon levels, you're at high risk for developing lung cancer. Some scientific studies of radon exposure indicate that children may be more sensitive to radon. This may be due to their higher respiration rate and their rapidly dividing cells, which may be more vulnerable to radiation damage.

Radon is a gaseous, highly radioactive, element discovered by English physicist Ernest Rutherford in 1899. The discovery is also credited to German physicist Friedrich Ernst Dorn in 1900. More specifically, Rutherford discovered radon's alpha radiation and Dorn discovered that radium was releasing a gas.

Radon is a colorless chemically-unreactive inert gas. The atomic radius is 1.34 angstroms and it is the heaviest known gas, radon is nine times denser than air. Because it is a single atom gas (unlike oxygen, O_2, which is comprised of two atoms) it easily penetrates many common materials like paper, leather, low density plastic (like plastic bags, etc.) most paints, and building materials like gypsum board, concrete block, mortar, sheathing paper (tarpaper), wood paneling, and most insulations. In a small number of homes, the building materials can give off radon, too. However, building materials rarely cause radon problems by themselves.

Radon comes from the natural decay of uranium that is found in nearly all soils. It typically moves up through the ground to the air above and into your home through cracks and other holes in the foundation. Radon from soil gas is the main cause of radon problems. Your home traps radon inside, where it can build up. Sometimes radon enters the home through well water, for more information visit:

www.epa.gov/radon/rnwater.html

Any home may have a radon problem. This means new and old homes, well-sealed and drafty homes, and homes with or without basements.

TWO COMMON TYPES OF RADON TESTING DEVICES

- **Passive radon testing devices** do not need power to function. These include charcoal canisters, alpha-track detectors, charcoal liquid scintillation devices, and electret ion chamber detectors which are available in hardware, drug, and other stores; they can also be ordered by mail or phone. These devices are exposed to the air in the home for a specified period of time and then sent to a laboratory for analysis. Both short-term and long-term passive devices are generally inexpensive. Some of these devices may have features that offer more resistance to test interference or disturbance than other passive devices. Qualified radon testers may use any of these devices to measure the home's radon level.

- **Active radon testing devices** require power to function. These include continuous radon monitors and continuous working level monitors. They continuously measure and record the amount of radon or its decay products in the air. Many of these devices provide a report of this information which can reveal any unusual or abnormal swings in the radon level during the test period. A qualified tester can explain this report to you. In addition, some of these devices are specifically designed to deter and detect test interference. Some technically advanced active devices offer anti-interference features. Although these tests may cost more, they may ensure a more reliable result.

HIGH LEVELS CAN BE REDUCED

EPA recommends that you take action to reduce your home's indoor radon levels if your radon test result is 4 pCi/L or higher. It is better to correct a radon problem before placing your home on the market because then you have more time to address a radon problem.

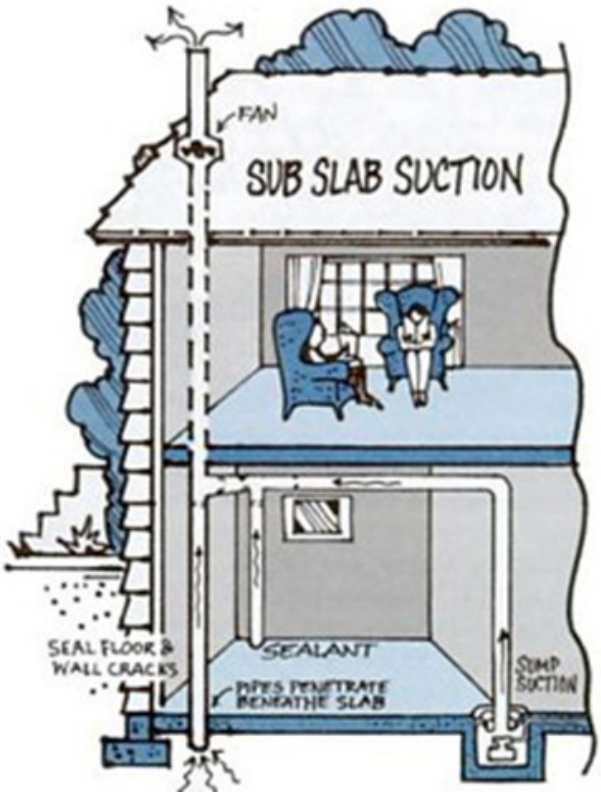
If elevated levels are found during the real estate transaction, the buyer and seller should discuss the timing and costs of the radon reduction. The cost of making repairs to reduce radon levels depends on how your home was built and other factors.

(Continued on Page 4)

Radon (continued)

A variety of methods can be used to reduce radon in homes. Sealing cracks and other openings in the foundation is a basic part of most approaches to radon reduction. EPA **does not** recommend the **use of sealing alone** to limit radon entry. Sealing alone has not been shown to lower radon levels significantly or consistently.

In most cases, a system with a vent pipe(s) and fan(s) is used to reduce radon. These "sub-slab depressurization" systems do not require major changes to your home.



Similar systems can also be installed in homes with crawl space. These systems prevent radon gas from entering the home from below the concrete floor and from outside the foundation. Radon mitigation contractors may use other methods that may also work in your home. The right system depends on the design of your home and other factors.

Techniques for reducing radon are discussed in EPA's "Consumer's Guide to Radon Reduction." As with any other household appliance, there are costs associated with the operation of the radon-reduction system.

While the techniques may vary for different house foundations and building site requirements, the five basic features that builders should include to prevent radon from entering a home are:

Gravel: Use a 4-inch layer of clean, coarse gravel below the "slab," also called the foundation. This layer of gravel allows the soil gases, which includes radon, that occur naturally in the soil to move freely underneath the house. Builders call this the "air flow layer" or "gas permeable layer" because the loose gravel allows the gases to circulate.

NOTE: In some regions of the country, gravel may be too expensive or unnecessary. Alternatives are allowed, such as a perforated pipe or a collection mat. (See Building Radon Out (PDF) (84 pp, 5.5 M, about PDF) pp. 35-40 for more information.)

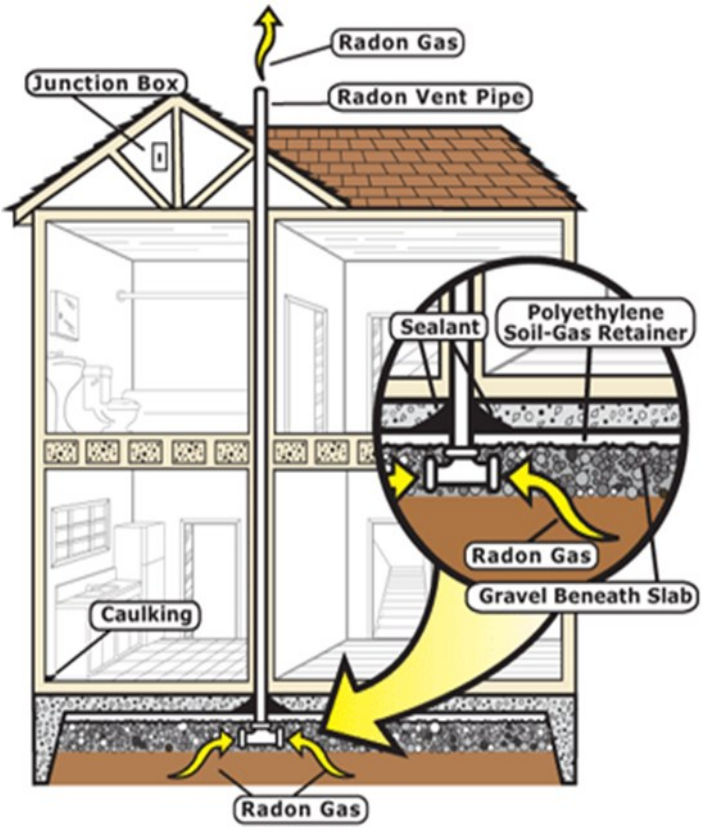
Plastic Sheeting or Vapor Retarder: Place heavy duty plastic sheeting (6 mil. polyethylene) or a vapor retarder on top of the gravel to prevent the soil gases from entering the house. The sheeting also keeps the concrete from clogging the gravel layer when the slab is poured.

A Vent Pipe: Run a 3-inch or 4-inch solid PVC Schedule 40 pipe, like the ones commonly used for plumbing, vertically from the gravel layer (stubbed up when the slab is poured) through the house's conditioned space and roof to safely vent radon and other soil gases outside above the house. (Although serving a different purpose, this vent pipe is similar to the drain waste vent, DWV, installed by the plumber.) This pipe should be labeled "Radon System." Your plumber or a certified radon professional can do this.

Radon (conclusion)

Sealing and Caulking: Seal all openings, cracks, and crevices in the concrete foundation floor (including the slab perimeter crack) and walls with polyurethane caulk to prevent radon and other soil gases from entering the home.

Junction Box: Install an electrical junction box (outlet) in the attic for use with a vent fan, should, after testing for radon, a more robust system may be needed.



The cost to a builder of including radon-resistant features in a new home during construction can vary widely. Many builders routinely include these features in some of their homes. The cost to the builder of including these features is typically less than the cost to mitigate the home after construction. New home buyers may ask the builder about these features, and if not provided, may ask the builder to include them in the new home. If a home is tested **after** buyers move in and an elevated level of radon is discovered, the owners' cost of fixing the problem can be much more.

If you have a radon-related question, you should contact your state radon office. Or visit the EPA's Frequent Questions Website at:

http://iaq.supportportal.com

PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES

Consumers and Homeowners: Testing and Fixing Your Home

Builders: Building New Homes with Radon-reducing Features

Technical Resources for Radon Professionals

Historical Expense Analysis

By: Jack Fehlandt

Now that Jack is ready for retirement he has generously agreed to share his expense strategies for running a Home Inspection business.

NOTE: All numbers are expressed as percentages of Gross Income.

Advertising	4.75%
Auto Mileage	5.60%
Bad Debts	0.31%
Books	0.15%
Clothing, Uniforms	0.42%
Computer/Equip/Support	1.19%
Computer/On-Line Svcs	0.17%
Continuing Education	1.37%
Depreciation	2.03%
Dues	
➢ Home Inspection	0.58%
➢ Chamber of Commerce	0.78%
➢ Realtor Board	0.14%
➢ Other	0.03%
Equipment Repair	
➢ Computer	0.06%
➢ Other Equipment	0.05%
Insurance	
➢ E&O	2.76%
➢ Liability	1.03%
➢ Workmens Comp	0.97%
➢ Other	0.06%
Licenses	0.30%
Miscellaneous	0.15%
Office Supplies	1.96%
Payroll	52.18%
Payroll Taxes	
➢ Federal Unemployment	0.11%
➢ IL Unemployment	0.24%
➢ Social Security/Medicare	3.82%
Postage	0.97%
Printing	
➢ Brochures	0.48%
➢ Reports	0.83%
➢ Stationery, Envelopes	0.83%
➢ Other	1.49%
Professional Services	
➢ Accounting	1.09%
➢ Legal	0.44%
➢ Other	0.05%
Radon	0.72%
Rent	0.73%
Settlements, Refund, Repair (give fee back, pay for repairs, etc.)	1.94%
Subscriptions	0.03%
Taxes	0.05%
Telephone	5.14%
Tools, Tests	0.46%
TOTAL	96.47%

Jack said that he has not ever bothered to track down the other 3.53%.

The Newsletter of the Great Lakes Chapter

of the

American Society of Home Inspectors

The LAKER© is the official publication of the Great Lakes Chapter of the American Society of Home Inspectors, Inc. (ASHI®) and is published solely for the information of its members and candidates. ASHI®-GLC Inc. is a not-for-profit, voluntary professional society.

ASHI® National Headquarters is located at 932 Lee Street, Suite 101, Des Plaines, IL 60016.

Articles for consideration for publication should be mailed to : Carol Batko, 16267 Windemere Circle, Southgate MI 48195. Submitted materials must be of interest to members of the home inspection profession. ASHI®-GLC reserves the right to edit or reject any submitted materials.

Carol Batko, Executive Director

HVAC Checklist

Source: EnergyStar.gov & dli.mn.gov

- **Check thermostat settings** to ensure the cooling and heating system keeps you comfortable when you are home and saves energy while you are away.
- **Inspect, clean, or change air filters** once a month in your central air conditioner, furnace, and/or heat pump. Your contractor can show you how to do this. A dirty filter can increase energy costs and damage your equipment, leading to early failure.
- **Tighten all electrical connections** and measure voltage and current on motors. Faulty electrical connections can cause unsafe operation of your system and reduce the life of major components.
- **Lubricate all moving parts.** Parts that lack lubrication cause friction in motors and increases the amount of electricity you use.
- **Check and inspect the condensate drain** in your central air conditioner, furnace and/or heat pump (when in cooling mode). A plugged drain can cause water damage in the house and affect indoor humidity levels.
- **Check controls of the system** to ensure proper and safe operation. Check the starting cycle of the equipment to assure the system starts, operates, and shuts off properly.

COOLING SPECIFIC

- **Clean evaporator and condenser air conditioning coils.** Dirty coils reduce the system's ability to cool your home and cause the system to run longer, increasing energy costs and reducing the life of the equipment.
- **Check your central air conditioner's refrigerant level** and adjust if necessary. Too much or too little refrigerant will make your system less efficient increasing energy costs and reducing the life of the equipment.
- **Clean and adjust blower components** to provide proper system airflow for greater comfort levels. Airflow problems can reduce your system's efficiency by up to 15 percent.

HEATING SPECIFIC

- **Gas pressure** - Proper pressure is required to control fuel input to the furnace burners. This controls fuel consumption and stops delayed ignition.
- **Burner combustion** - To ensure adequate combustion-air supply, keep all combustion air openings free of obstructions. If furnace is located in a small room, make sure there are louvers or grills in the door or wall to provide combustion-air from adjoining areas.
- **Heat Exchanger for cracks/damage** - Cracks and separations can result in dangerous carbon monoxide leakage.
- **Blower Motor -** Remove lower access panel, when done, the safety switch will automatically shut off the system. Press switch to get blower fan to operate and listen for any squealing or knocking. Check for dirt or build-up on the fan.
- **Flue** - Check for proper draft and signs of rust. Test for carbon monoxide in the flue gas and in the air around the furnace.
- **Humidifier (replace evaporator pad if needed)**

Improperly operating gas (or oil) connections are a fire hazard and can contribute to health problems. A dirty burner or cracked heat exchanger causes improper burner operation. Either can cause the equipment to operate less safely and efficiently.

BOILERS SPECIFIC

- **Burner Controller -** The controller is usually located in front of the burner. On a call for heat the controller starts a sequence of events that ensure safe operation before the burner is allowed to start. The controller continues to monitor burner operation while the boiler is running. If for any reason the controller senses an unsafe operating condition it will shut the burner off. Pushing the manual reset on the controller will often restart the boiler.
- **Gas Pressure Switches on the Fuel Train** - The natural gas fuel train usually has two pressure switches. The low pressure switch locks out the boiler when too little gas is available for operation. The high pressure switch locks out the boiler when the regulator is allowing too high a gas pressure. Both switches have a manual reset.
- **Low Water Cutoff -** The low water cutoff may have a manual reset. When reset indicates a low water condition existed in the boiler.
- **High Pressure/Temperature Switch -** This is a safety backup to the operator control. It has a manual reset which when pressed to start the boiler indicates that the operator control has failed.
- **Safety Valves** – This is the most important safety device. It is designed to relieve internal pressure if a range of failures occur within the system. Something as simple as corrosion or restricted flow within the valve and its related piping can affect its operation.

(Continued on Page 10)

Recall Notifications

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission announces the following recall in voluntary cooperation with the firms below. Consumers should stop using recalled products immediately unless otherwise instructed.

Product: Navien Instantaneous/Tankless Water Heaters

Units: About 13,000

Importer: Navien America Inc., of Irvine, CA

Manufacturer: Kyung Dong Navien Co. Ltd., South Korea

Hazard: An unstable connection can cause the water heater's vent collar to separate or detach if pressure is applied. A detached vent collar poses a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning to the consumer.

Incidents/Injuries: None reported

Description: Navien tankless hot water heaters are white with "T-Creator" and "NAVIEN" on the front. Recalled model numbers are CR-180(A), CR-210(A), CR-240(A), CC-180(A), CC-210(A) and CC-240(A) manufactured in 2008. A label on the side of the water heater lists the model number along with the manufacturing year in YYYY format.

Sold by: Wholesale distributors to in-home installers nationwide from FEB 2008 - MAR 2009 for between $1,500 and $2,100.

Manufactured in: South Korea

Remedy: Consumers should immediately stop using and check the model and manufacture year information on their Navien water heater. Consumers with recalled water heaters should immediately contact Navien to schedule a free repair. Navien will replace all Nylon 66 vent collar with PVC collars. Consumers who continue use of the water heaters while awaiting repair, should have a working carbon monoxide alarm installed outside of sleeping areas in the home.

Customer contact: For additional information, contact Navien at (800) 244-8202 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. PT Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's website at www.navienamerica.com

Note: *Regardless of the type of water heater that is used, every home should have a CO alarm outside all sleeping areas and consumers should ensure that their CO alarms have working batteries.*

Product: Honeywell Surround Select Portable Electric Heaters

Units: About 19,000 **Manufactured in:** China

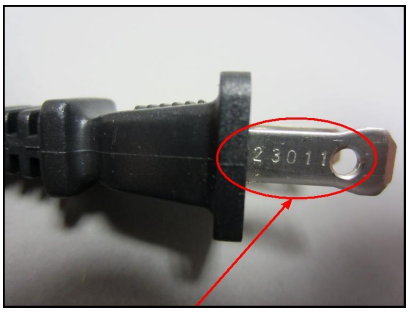
Distributor: Kaz USA Inc., of Southborough, Mass.

Manufacturer: Ningbo Honecho Industry Co., Ltd. of China

Hazard: The heater's internal housing, including the fan, heating element and circuitry, can detach, posing a burn hazard to consumers.

Incidents/Injuries: None reported

Description: This recall includes Honeywell Surround Select Series portable electric heaters with model numbers HZ-420, HZ-430, and HZ-440 and five-digit date codes that have 11 as the last two digits. The heaters are black or white cylinders with a handle on top. The model number is stamped into the plastic on the bottom of the heater. The date code is located on the metal prongs of the heater's electrical plug. "Honeywell" and "Surround Heat" are printed on the front of the heaters. This heater was distributed by Kaz USA under license from Honeywell.



Sold at: Best Buy, Meijer and Walmart stores nationwide from July 2011 through December 2011 for between $50 and $70.

Remedy: Consumers should immediately unplug and stop using the heaters and contact Kaz for a full refund.

Consumer Contact: For additional information, contact Kaz at (800) 370-8137 from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, or visit the firm's website at www.kaz.com/recall

Carbon Monoxide Hazards

Source: Chimney Safety Institute of America

A regular chimney system inspection and maintenance can prevent poisoning incidents. The symptoms of low-level carbon monoxide poisoning are so easily mistaken for those of the common cold, flu or exhaustion, that proper diagnosis can be delayed. Because of this, be sure to see you physician about persistent, flulike symptoms, chronic fatigue or generalized depression. If blood levels of carbon monoxide are found to be high, treatment is important.

Causes of Heating System Problems

Why is poisoning from carbon monoxide on the rise? And why does it stem primarily from home heating systems that – at first glance – seem the same as those that have been used safely for years?

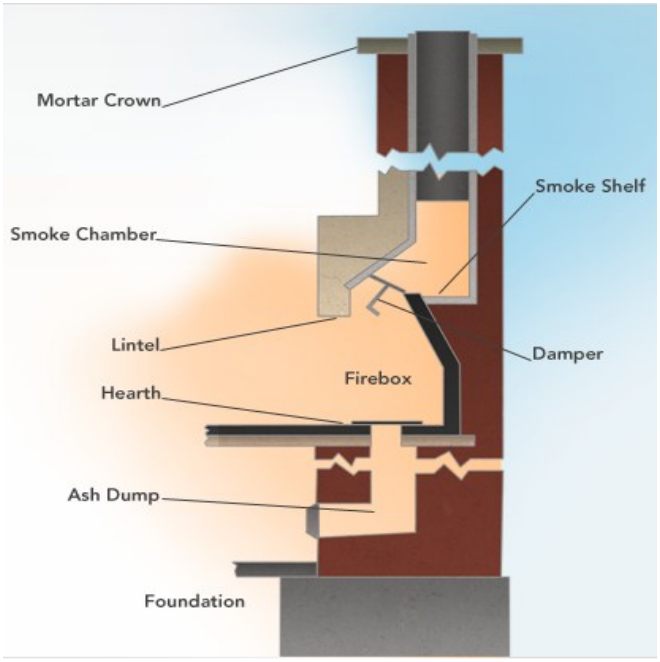
- Today's houses are more air-tight. Homeowners are aware of the cost of heating drafty homes and have taken steps to seal up windows, doors and other areas of air infiltration. Consequently, there is less fresh air coming into a home and not as many pathways for stale or polluted air to leave it. And, when furnaces and boilers are starved of the oxygen needed to burn fuels completely, carbon monoxide is produced.

- Manufacturers have designed new, high-technology heating appliances whose greater efficiency helps us save money, conserve natural resources and decrease environmental pollution. However, the new breed of high-efficiency gas and oil furnaces – when hooked up to existing chimney flues – often does not perform at an optimum level. The differences in performance create conditions that allow toxic gases to more easily enter home living spaces.

- The above conditions point out a number of older, ongoing problems that still require detection and correction in order to prevent toxic gases from filtering into the house. These include damaged or deteriorating flue liners, soot build-up, debris clogging the passageway, and animal or bird nests obstructing chimney flues. Caring for Your Chimneys & Flues When gas and oil burn in vented heating systems – in order to produce household heat – the dangerous fumes that are by-products of combustion range from soot (particulate matter) to nitrogen dioxide (also toxic) to acidic water vapors formed when moisture condenses. None of these pollutants should be allowed to leak from the chimney into your living space. In addition to carrying off toxic gases, chimneys also create the draft (flow of air) that provides the proper air and fuel mixture for efficient operation of the heating appliance – whether a furnace or boiler. Unfortunately, many chimneys in daily use in homes throughout the country either are improperly sized or have conditions that make them unable to perform their intended function.

Chimney Problems to Avoid

Oil and gas furnaces have distinct burning characteristics and produce different combustion by-products. However, the chimneys and connector pipes that serve them share common problems. Both systems are subject to weathering, animal invasions, deterioration and rust-out and the accumulation of nest materials and debris. Both require regular care and maintenance.



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Carbon Monoxide (continued)

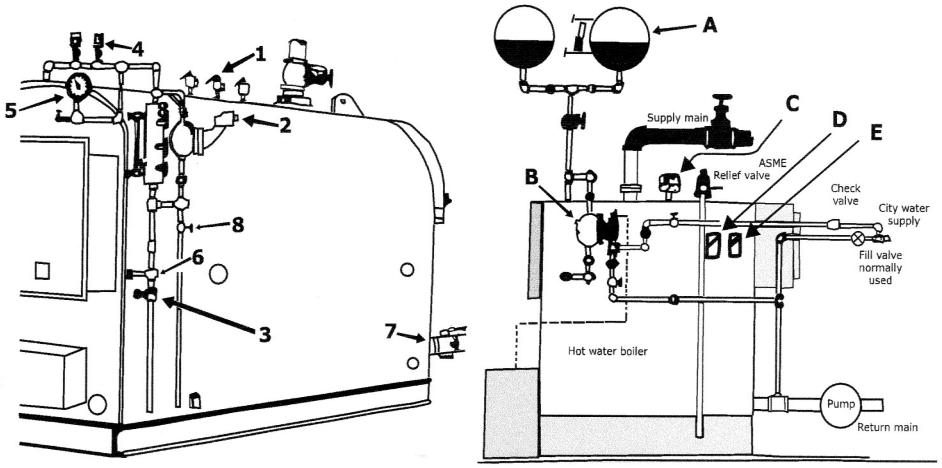
Oil: Oil flues need to be cleaned and inspected annually because deposits of soot may build up on the interior wall of the chimney liner. The amount of soot depends on how well-tuned the furnace is and whether the house provides sufficient air for combustion. Excessive soot causes problems that range from chimney fires … to flue deterioration … to chimney blockages that direct toxic fumes back into the house and cause inefficient furnace operation.

Gas: Natural gas is a clean-burning fuel, but today's high-efficiency gas furnaces pose a special problem. The fumes they produce are cooler and contain high levels of water vapor, which are more likely to cause condensation than older models. Since these vapors also contain chlorides picked up from house-supplied combustion air, the flues are subjected to more corrosive conditions than before Even worse, many gas appliances today use chimneys that once served oil furnaces.

If the liners of these chimneys are made of terra cotta (a fired clay commonly used in chimney construction), bits and pieces of them slowly flake off under corrosive conditions.

The combination of water-laden gas vapors available to mix with old oil soot deposits speeds this process, and debris that can block the chimney builds up at the bottom of the flue. To the extent that problems with either of these heating systems interfere with the flow of toxic gases and particles out of the house, they may also force carbon monoxide, fumes and possibly soot into the living spaces of your home. They may cause a one-time, high-level exposure situation or release smaller amounts more regularly over a longer period. These problems should never be ignored.

HVAC (continued)



Steam boiler

1. Safety valve
2. Low-water cutoff
3. Water column blow-down valve
4. Pressuretrols (one is high-limit safety)
5. Steam pressure-gauge
6. Water column clean-out (cross tee)
7. Bottom blow-off and drain valve
8. Low-water cutoff/blow-off valve

Note: Second low-water-cutoff not shown in diagram

Hot-water boiler

A. Expansion tank
B. Low-water cutoff
C. Combination temperature/pressure gauge or altitude/temperature gauge
D. Operating aquastat
E. High-limit safety aquastat

Boiler Diagrams

- **Firing cycle, power burners** – The burner will start when the aquastat or pressuretrol calls for heat. The breeching damper will open and the draft fan will purge the combustion chamber. The main gas or oil valve will be energized when the pilot or ignition is proved.
- **Classification of boilers –** High-pressure boilers are boilers operating at a steam or other vapor pressure in excess of 15 psig, or a water or other liquid boiler in which the pressure exceeds 160 psig, or has a temperature greater than 250° Fahrenheit. Others are low-pressure boilers.
- **Time Clocks** – Or other energy management devices may restrict boiler operation during weekends, evenings or other times of the day. Check their operating schedule.
- **Outdoor Temperature Limits** – These devices sense outdoor temperatures and prevent boiler operation above certain outdoor temperatures, usually 65 °

GREAT LAKES CHAPTER DIRECTORY

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	Peer Review	David Bunker	847-735-1750	1inspector1@comcast.net
	Photographer	Donald Nelson	847-272-6487	GLCDonN@aol.com
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GLC MEMBERSHIP & CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Carol Batko, 16267 Windermere Cr., Southgate MI 48195

1-888-ASHI-GLC (1-888-274-4452)

Fax: 734-284-4501 (5:00 pm - 8:00 pm EST)

ASHI® NATIONAL

932 Lee Street, Suite 101, Des Plaines IL 60016

Phone: 800-743-2744 Fax: 847-759-1620

Calendar of Events

- January 24, 2012
  GLC Dinner/Seminar • Royal Oak MI
  Subject: Mold & Conditions for Growth
- February 14, 2012
  VALENTINE'S DAY
- April 8, 2012
  EASTER
- April 13-15, 2012 • Kalamazoo, MI
  GLC Spring Conference
- April 20-21, 2012 • Rosemont, IL
  ASHI Board Meeting
- July 13-15, 2012 • Chicagoland, IL
  GLC Summer Conference
- July 28, 2012 • Rosemont, IL
  ASHI Board Meeting
- September 30, 2012
  ASHI CE Credits due to Headquarters
- October 12-14, 2012 • TBD, MI
  GLC Fall Conference
- October 20, 2012
  SWEETEST DAY
- October 20, 2012 • Rosemont, IL
  ASHI Board Meeting
- January 13-16, 2013 • Las Vegas, NV
  ASHI InspectionWorld

April 13-15, 2012
ASHI® Great Lakes Chapter Seminar

The GLC will host a Peer Review Program in Kalamazoo MI on Thursday April 13th, if you would like to participate in the Peer Review please contact David Bunker, Chairman to reserve a space: call 847-735-1750 or email 1inspector1@comcast.net. Education Programs will take place all day Saturday thru noon on Sunday. Details will follow.

ASHI® InspectionWorld 2012

Photographer: Eric Barker

InspectionWorld PHOENIX
January 4-7, 2012 | Arizona Biltmore | Phoenix, Arizona

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