



# CODE WORKS!

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Fall 2013

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Some communities have received letters from the Insurance Service Office (ISO) stating that the community ISO rating is being lowered because the residential sprinkler code was not adopted. The letters go on to imply that property and casualty insurance rates may be affected negatively. The bureau has reviewed this issue with the Michigan Department of Insurance and Financial Services and they have stated on record that it is not likely that the ISO rating will have a negative impact on insurance rates. Instead of paraphrasing their letter, I have attached a copy on page two of this newsletter for all to read the analysis.

## MECHANICAL DIVISION VENTILATION DAMPER REQUIREMENTS OF THE MICHIGAN UNIFORM ENERGY CODE

By Jonathon Paradine, Assistant Chief  
Mechanical Division

The Mechanical Division receives numerous calls regarding mechanical ventilation damper requirements in one- and two-family dwellings in accordance with the Michigan Uniform Energy Code (MUEC). Section 403.5 states "outdoor air intakes and exhausts shall have automatic or gravity dampers that close when the ventilation system is not operating."

Some of the confusion comes from not knowing the difference between combustion air and ventilation air. The MUEC defines ventilation air as "that portion of supply air that comes from outside (outdoors) plus any recirculated air that has been treated to maintain the desired quality of air within a designated space." The Michigan Mechanical Code and The International Fuel Gas Code both define combustion air as "air necessary for complete combustion of fuel, including theoretical air and excess air."

With that being said, the damper requirement would apply to ventilation air only, not combustion air. The 2009 Michigan Residential Code states the opening shall directly communicate with the outdoors or through a vertical or horizontal duct to the outdoors, or spaces that freely communicate with the outdoors. Inadequate combustion air is a code violation and has the potential to cause health and safety issues related to carbon monoxide and venting of products of combustion.

Contact the Mechanical Division at (517) 241-9325 or [bccmech@michigan.gov](mailto:bccmech@michigan.gov) with questions.

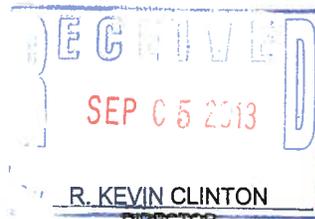


STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

LANSING

RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR



August 29, 2013

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Executive Director  
Mich. Assoc. of Counties  
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Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to our attention that a number of your municipalities and their building departments have received communication from the Insurance Services Office (ISO) relative to their participation in the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) survey. I write this letter to clarify any misunderstanding your municipalities and building departments have with regard to the use of the BCEGS by Michigan insurers.

First, the BCEGS rating process is voluntary for the municipality and the use of the BCEGS to set rates is not mandatory in Michigan. Every insurance company sets its own rates, and it is the decision of each individual insurance company whether or not to use the BCEGS in setting rates. Late in 2011, this office conducted a survey of some of Michigan's top property and casualty insurance writers on their use of the BCEGS. Due to the complicated rating methodology and the work required to gather appropriate documentation, the BCEGS is not utilized by many insurers in the state. In fact, none of the insurers we surveyed used the BCEGS for residential properties.

Second, ISO designed its program as a credit-only program and the recommended credits from ISO do not apply to the entire property premium. These credits are only applied to new buildings and the "extended perils" portion of the premium. In fact, any discount associated with the usage of the BCEGS is very negligible (1 to 3%).

ISO has indicated to municipalities and building departments that the regression in the BCEGS Classification is because the State of Michigan did not adopt the Residential Sprinkler Code implying that due to the regression insurance premiums will increase. However, no information has been provided with real certainty one way or the other how insurance rates were affected by the BCEGS Classification. Given that the BCEGS is not utilized by many insurers in Michigan, one cannot equate a drop in an ISO rating to an insurance premium increase.

Sincerely,

R. Kevin Clinton  
Director

cc: Mr. Irvin Poke, Director, Bureau of Construction Codes  
Mr. Lee Schwarz, Home Builders Assoc. of Michigan ✓

# PLAN REVIEW DIVISION

## GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

By George Herrity, Assistant Chief

Plan Review Division

Understanding soils and subsurface conditions are an important piece in the design process for the construction of foundation systems. The Michigan Building Code (MBC) provides excellent guidance/requirements to avoid pitfalls encountered when bringing a construction project out of the ground. An unexpected change order at the start of a project due to the discovery of unacceptable soils that need removal and/or require foundation design modifications can have a significant impact on the project.

Chapters 16, 17, and 18 of the MBC govern the structural design of buildings, the testing and inspections of materials, and geotechnical considerations. Section 1603.1.6 states that “design load-bearing values of soils shall be shown on the construction documents.” This information will come from the soils report that is required in Section 1803.6. This report, which is based on the soils investigation, will recommend foundation types and other critical information necessary for the design of foundation systems.

Section 1704.7 calls for the testing and inspection of soil conditions, fill placement, and load-bearing requirements. A statement of special inspections required by Section 1704.1.1 and the geotechnical report required by Section 1803.6 shall both be submitted to the building official at the time of permit application. The building official, with these two documents and the construction documents required by Section 107, will be able to review and determine compliance with the provisions of the MBC.

Contact the Plan Review Division at [bccplanreviewcodemail@michigan.gov](mailto:bccplanreviewcodemail@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-9328 with any questions.

# ELEVATOR DIVISION

## RESPONSIBILITY FOR ELEVATOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

By Cal Rogler, Chief

Elevator Division

The Elevator Safety Division submits the following information to clarify the requirements regarding the responsibility for elevator operation and maintenance. The Elevator Safety Board General Rules, R 408.7007, states:

R 408.7007 Responsibility for elevator operation and maintenance.

Rule 7. (1) Responsibility for the operation and maintenance of elevators shall be as follows:

- (a) The person, firm, or corporation installing, repairing, relocating, or altering an elevator shall be responsible for its operation and maintenance until the certificate of operation is issued, except as provided for in R 408.7012 and shall be responsible for all tests of new, repaired, relocated, and altered equipment until the certificate of operation is issued.
  - (b) The holder of a certificate of operation or duly appointed agent shall be responsible for the safe operation and proper maintenance of the elevator. The holder of the certificate of operation shall be responsible for all periodic inspections and tests, securing the renewal of the certificate of operation, and the compliance with correction orders.
  - (c) The licensed contractor holding a temporary certificate of operation shall be responsible for the safe operation and maintenance of the elevator during the period that the temporary certificate is in force.
- (2) Safety tests shall be performed by personnel approved by the department.

Many elevator contractors are not aware of the requirements in Rule 7(1). However, if the elevator contractor has obtained a permit for the elevator then as the person, firm, or corporation installing, repairing, relocating, or altering an elevator they are responsible for its operation and maintenance until the certificate of operation is issued.

The elevator contractor is also responsible for all tests of new, repaired, relocated, and altered equipment until the certificate of operation is issued. This is another reason for the elevator contractor to address any outstanding open permits and get them closed as soon as the work is completed. Once a permit has received an approved final inspection, the certificate of operation is issued. Upon issuance of the certificate of operation the responsibility for operation and maintenance then may fall under Rule 7(2) with the holder of a certificate of operation or duly appointed agent.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this article please contact the Elevator Safety Division at (517) 241-9337 or [elevsafety@michigan.gov](mailto:elevsafety@michigan.gov).

# BUILDING DIVISION

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## MANUFACTURED HOME COMMUNITIES-WHO HAS JURISDICTION?

By **Tracie Pack, Analyst**  
**Building Division**

There appears to be some confusion regarding the authority of local and/or county jurisdictions within manufactured home communities (MHCs) regarding construction code enforcement and MHC inspections as well as providing proper notification of utility shutoffs.

First, to offer clarification in relation to construction code authority, [Manufactured Housing General Rules \(Rules\)](#), R 125.1602(6), states:

Permits shall be obtained for the construction of footings and accessories and the installation of homes from the enforcing agency charged with the administration and enforcement of the codes pursuant to the Stille-DeRossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act, 1972 PA 230, MCL 125.1501 to 125.1531.

Therefore, local and county units of government having code enforcement authority for “site-built” homes also have authority for manufactured homes. This applies to homes located on private property as well as those within MHCs. The Bureau of Construction Code’s (BCC) [Technical Bulletin, Publication No. 2](#) provides further clarification on required permitting. In addition, it describes who can obtain those permits based on the work being performed and where it is performed – manufactured home community versus private property.

In regards to MHC inspections, [Executive Order 2006-16](#), effective October 1, 2006, transferred specific responsibilities for MHCs from the Department of Environmental Quality to the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (now Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA)). Some of those responsibilities included establishing standards and conducting annual inspections of these communities on the following items: (1) drainage, (2) garbage and rubbish storage and disposal, (3) insect and rodent control, and (4) general operation, maintenance, and safety. DEQ retained responsibilities of the same nature regarding water supply systems and sewage collection and disposal systems.

Additionally, [The Mobile Home Commission Act](#), 1987 PA 96 (Act), MCL 125.2317(2) states:

Except for purposes of issuing a license or renewing a license pursuant to this act, a local government may not make an inspection unless it has reason to believe that this act, the code, or rules promulgated pursuant to this act were violated.

Therefore, as LARA/BCC has MHC licensing authority, we annually conduct a physical community inspection in order to insure safety for the residents and determine compliance with the Part 7 Community Safety section of the Rules. However, MCL 125.2317(2) allows a local government to perform inspections when it believes a violation of the Act or Rules has taken place. Since LARA/BCC is the licensing agency, we prefer the local government notify us of any inspections conducted along with their findings which allows us to assist with any appropriate follow-up or resolution. Correspondingly, we are informing local and county governments as well as other state agencies of situations that arise where authorities cross-over or where LARA/BCC has no responsibility on a specific matter.

Lastly, for those municipalities that provide utility service to MHC’s, the Act, MCL 125.2329, states:

A utility company shall notify the department 10 days before shutoff of service for nonpayment, including sewer, water, gas, or electric service, when the service is being supplied to the licensed owner or operator of a mobile home park or seasonal mobile home park for the use and benefit of the park’s tenants.

Over the past couple of years, due to the economic climate, we have received numerous complaints from MHC residents notifying us water was shutoff to their community for non-payment. In most cases, our office never received a shutoff notice from the municipality that was providing water service. Not supplying proper water service to MHC residents can pose health and safety risks which is a licensing violation under the Rules, R 125.1718. Therefore, by providing BCC with a 10-day notification prior to shutoff of service, our office may be able to assist in a remedy for the situation.

Questions may be addressed to the Building Division at [bccbldg2@michigan.gov](mailto:bccbldg2@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-9317.

# BOILER DIVISION

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## TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES OFTEN OVERLOOKED

By **William Vallance, Chief  
Boiler Division**

The following article is part of the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors Classic Series of Technical Articles and was published in the Summer 1993 National Board BULLETIN.

The most neglected safety device on fired pressure vessels is the Temperature and Pressure (T&P) relief valve on water heaters.

Water heaters are everywhere: in residences, churches, hotels, banks, schools, garages, etc. These water heaters are usually located out of sight, and therefore out of mind. Unfortunately, they won't attract any attention unless there is a lack of hot water.

These water heaters provide many years of trouble-free operation and because of this, cause complacency on the part of the owner/maintainer.

Because of this complacency, catastrophic failures have resulted in extensive property damage, injuries and death. Countless other undocumented failures have resulted in near misses, which could have also resulted in property damage and human suffering.

In the event of a control failure which may cause a runaway firing condition, the only safety device which will prevent a catastrophic failure of the hot water vessel is the T&P relief valve.

In view of this, it is imperative that the T&P relief valve be inspected and tested regularly.

Since the T&P relief valve is constructed to relieve on either pressure or temperature, manually testing the valve with the test lever only tests the mechanical freedom of movement of the valve and ensures the waterways are clear.

Manufacturers recommend that valves that have been in service more than three years be removed and visually inspected for accumulations of corrosion deposits.

The thermal probe should be inspected for corrosion and scale accumulations which will insulate the valve and probe from the hot water, and also for any illegal alterations, repairs or tampering. Leaking T&P relief valves must be replaced.

The valve should also be inspected for proper installation. The valve probe must be immersed in tank water and be located in the top six inches of the tank in order for it to accurately sense tank water temperature. Improper installation could render the valve ineffective because it cannot sense actual tank water temperature.

Valve piping must also be inspected to ensure the outlet of the valve has not been reduced, and is pitched down for free draining with no shut-off valves or other obstructions in the valve drain pipe.

Check the valve nameplate, ensure the pressure relief setting does not exceed the maximum allowable working pressure of the tank, and be sure that the A.G.A. rating is in excess of the Btu input of the heater.

Also, the nameplate should be checked for the ASME "HV" symbol and the National Board "NB" mark to ensure the valves have been capacity certified by the National Board and are in compliance with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

Don't become a statistic; conduct regular routine inspections and correct all of the deficiencies discovered.

Editor's note: Some ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code requirements may have changed since this article was originally published because of advances in material technology and/or actual experience. The reader is cautioned to refer to the latest edition and addenda of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code for current requirements.

Questions may be directed to the Boiler Division at [bccblr@michigan.gov](mailto:bccblr@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-9334.

# ELECTRICAL DIVISION

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## 2011 ELECTRICAL CODE UPDATE CLASSES

**By Dan O'Donnell, Chief  
Electrical Division**

As reported in the Summer 2013 issue of CodeWorks!, the 2011 Michigan Electrical Code became effective July 1, 2013. Except for contractor licenses, an approved code update course will be required for all licenses issued by the Electrical Division for 2015. There are nearly 100 approved 2011 code update courses currently listed on the Electrical Division website at [www.michigan.gov/bcc](http://www.michigan.gov/bcc). The Electrical Division encourages all licensees to complete their code update early to avoid a delay in processing their 2015 license renewal.

Licensees may contact the Electrical Division at [bcelec@michigan.gov](mailto:bcelec@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-9320 with any questions.

## ARTICLE 700-EMERGENCY SYSTEMS

**By Dan O'Donnell, Chief  
Electrical Division**

Chapter 7 in the 2011 edition of the National Electrical Code (NEC)/NFPA 70 is titled Special Conditions. Article 700 covers emergency systems which consist of circuits and equipment intended to supply electricity to required facilities when the normal electrical supply is interrupted. Emergency systems are defined in article 700.2 as those systems legally required and classed as emergency by municipal, state, federal, or other codes, or by a governmental agency having jurisdiction. These systems are intended to automatically supply power and/or lighting to designated areas and equipment if the normal power supply fails. Emergency systems are essential to help ensure the safety of human life.

Determining which equipment and systems meet the criteria to be classified as emergency systems is sometimes difficult. Architects and engineers will often make the determination based on best practices as well as referencing other codes and standards including but not limited to the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code. Plans and specifications will typically include specified equipment and circuits that are to be included as part of an emergency system. The informational note listed under the definitions in Article 700.2 gives some guidance as to the code making panel's original intent. Informational notes listed in the code are not enforceable; however, they do provide the user with important information. Communications, ventilation, fire alarm, and similar systems that may be required for safe exiting or even lockdown situations in a building could certainly be considered essential to life safety. Tragic events in public places such as shopping malls, movie theatres, and school buildings around the country demonstrate how important electric power, communications, and other similar systems are to life safety.

Emergency systems are not designed to provide convenience for the building occupants but are there to help insure the safety of the occupants in the event the normal electrical supply is interrupted. Careful consideration needs to be given when evaluating electrical, communication, and other systems before designating them as emergency systems. Code officials as well as designers need to be mindful of the scope of Article 700 in making these determinations.

Questions may be directed to the Electrical Division at [bcelec@michigan.gov](mailto:bcelec@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-9320.

# OFFICE OF LAND SURVEY AND REMONUMENTATION

## EXISTING EASEMENTS AND THEIR EFFECT ON FINAL PLATS

By Chris Beland, P.S., Director

Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation

The failure to properly identify easements and the extent of their encumbrances on final plats is a reoccurring reason for our office to reject final plats submitted for review and approval. The Land Division Act (LDA), 1967 PA 288, MCL 560.101, et seq., requires that all record easements be shown on final plats. Blanket or floating easements seem to cause the most trouble and take the most time to resolve.

It is common for parcels of land to be burdened by easements that are not fixed in location or otherwise defined by a specific width and course. Previous landowners may not have foreseen the possible ramifications of agreeing to blanket or floating easements that grant certain rights and/or uses over and across an entire parcel and not just a limited width and course. Even if use of the land is limited to a specific area, the entire parcel is still encumbered by the original easement agreement until the original easement is released or reduced. To have an existing easement released or reduced is a timely process and may take six months or more for a grantee to review their records and process a request to release or reduce an easement.

All easements and the impact they may have on the ability to effectively develop land should be ascertained early in the land acquisition or development process. The most effective way to identify easements is through the completion of a title search. However, most title searches typically only cover marketable title and this may not be a long enough time period for the platting process. The entire property history must be researched and all easements encumbering the land identified and properly addressed. Pursuant to the LDA, lots within a platted subdivision must have a buildable area that is free and clear of any easements and encumbrances, and MCL 560.190 specifically prohibits locating permanent structures within a public utility easement.

It is important for landowners to be aware of any easements and/or rights-of-way associated with their property and understand their effect on the land. Landowners with questions about easement documents or descriptions should speak with the easement grantee, an attorney, and/or a professional surveyor for assistance in properly identifying the intended purpose, any limitations, and location and size of the encumbrances granted in an easement.

Please contact the Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation at [bccolr@michigan.gov](mailto:bccolr@michigan.gov) or (517) 241-6321 if additional information is desired.

### MICHIGAN CODES & RULES CURRENTLY IN EFFECT

Boiler Rules	07/30/2010
Building/Residential Codes (Part 4)	03/09/2011
Building Officials, Plan Reviewers, and Inspectors	04/24/2013
Electrical Code (Part 8)	07/01/2013
Elevator Safety - General	06/21/2010
Manufactured Housing General Rules	09/02/2008
Mechanical Code	09/27/2013
Plumbing Code (Part 7)	08/20/2010
Rehabilitation Code	03/09/2011
State Boundary Commission	07/01/2013
Subdivisions of Land	06/16/2008
Survey and Remonumentation General Rules	06/21/2013
Uniform Energy Code	03/09/2011

FOR CODE/RULE UPDATES - Visit [BCC's website](#) to monitor updates on code review processes.

# PLUMBING DIVISION

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## PLUMBING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER FLUSHABLE FLUX

By Joe Madziar, Chief  
Plumbing Division

This article reviews the plumbing code requirements for the use of water flushable flux when soldering joints for copper pipe or tubing. ASTM B 813 is the standard listed in the code for water flushable flux, under the heading “Standard Specification for Liquid and Paste Fluxes for Soldering of Copper and Copper Alloy Tube.”

The Michigan Plumbing Code references soldered joints for copper pipe in Section 605.14 and in Section 605.15 for copper tubing. Solder joint requirements for joining both types of pipe are separately referenced but are the same procedure. Sections 605.14.3 and 605.15.4, headed “Soldered joints,” states that the flux used for joining copper must conform to ASTM B 813.

Below is a partial list of general requirements for flux that conforms with ASTM B 813:

- The flux shall be suitable for use with the solder being used.
- The flux shall allow the solder to adequately wet and spread on the surfaces being soldered.
- The flux residue shall be water flushable after soldering.
- The flux residue shall not be corrosive after soldering.
- The flux shall not release toxic fumes during the soldering operation or toxic substances into the water in the completed system.
- The flux shall adhere to the copper and copper alloys under anticipated temperature, joint geometry, joint position, job site, and weather conditions.
- The flux shall not contain more than 0.2% lead in accordance with the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Flux that conforms to ASTM B 813 is the only approved flux listed in the Michigan Plumbing Code and the Michigan Residential Code. All of the above criteria must be met in order for the flux to meet the standard. ASTM B 813 flux is also listed in the required material list for the journey plumber exam.

If you have any questions concerning the use of flux conforming with ASTM B 813 please contact the Plumbing Division at (517) 241-9330 or [bccplbg@michigan.gov](mailto:bccplbg@michigan.gov).



Providing for Michigan's Safety in the Built Environment



## BCC Contact Information

### TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

Administration (517) 241-9302  
 Office of Administrative Services (517) 335-2972  
 Office of Management Services (517) 241-9313  
 Boiler Division (517) 241-9334  
 Building Division (517) 241-9317  
     Act 54 Registration (517) 241-9317  
 Electrical Division (517) 241-9320  
 Elevator Safety Division (517) 241-9337  
 Mechanical Division (517) 241-9325  
 Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation (517) 241-6321  
 Plan Review Division (517) 241-9328  
 Plumbing Division (517) 241-9330

### FACSIMILE NUMBERS:

Administration & Office of Administrative Services (517) 241-9570  
 Office of Management Svcs, & Plumbing Division (517) 373-8547  
 Building, Electrical, Mechanical, Plan Review (517) 241-9308  
 Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation, Elevator Safety & Boiler Divisions (517) 241-6301

### MAILING ADDRESSES:

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 P.O. Box 30255 (First Class Mail **with** currency)  
 Lansing, MI 48909

### COURIER OTHER THAN US POSTAL SERVICE:

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 Office of Management Services - [bccpermits@michigan.gov](mailto:bccpermits@michigan.gov)  
 Boiler Division - [bccblr@michigan.gov](mailto:bccblr@michigan.gov)  
 Building Division - [bccbldg2@michigan.gov](mailto:bccbldg2@michigan.gov)  
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 Plumbing Division - [bccplbg@michigan.gov](mailto:bccplbg@michigan.gov)



## 2013 Board and Commission Meetings

<u>MEETING</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Barrier Free Design Board			
Board of Boiler Rules	Dec 10	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Construction Code Commission			
Electrical Administrative Board	Nov 7	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Elevator Safety Board	Nov 1	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Manufactured Housing Commission	Dec 18	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Board of Mechanical Rules	Nov 27	9:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Boundary Commission	Dec 11	1:30 pm	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Plumbing Board	Dec 3	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3

Dates and times are subject to change. Visit the [BCC website](http://www.michigan.gov/bcc) for updates.

### ATTENTION READERS!

If you know of an organization or individual that would benefit from the information posted in BCC's newsletter, please direct them to our website at [www.michigan.gov/bcc](http://www.michigan.gov/bcc). Under the "Publications, Bulletins & Advisories" heading, click on the Code Works! link for more information on how to subscribe and receive an electronic notification of when each quarterly newsletter is posted.

## 2013 License Examination Dates

### BCC ONLINE SERVICES

[Manufactured Home Affidavit of Affixture  
Online Lookup](#)  
[Online License Search](#)  
[Disciplinary Action Report](#)  
[Easy Access to Permit & License Verification](#)  
[Statewide Search for Subdivision Plats](#)  
[Statewide Search for Remonumentation Data](#)  
[Building System Approval Reports](#)  
[Online Code Training Series](#)  
[BCC Field Inspection Survey](#)

### Follow LARA On:



### BCC QUICK LINKS

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[Online License Renewals](#)  
[Codes & Standards Order Form](#)  
[Statewide Jurisdiction List](#)  
[Local School Construction Enforcement List](#)

### CIVIL SERVICE WEBSITE

[State Job Postings](#)

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<u>EXAMINATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>DEADLINE</u>
Boiler Installer and Repairer	Dec 4 & 5	Okemos	Nov 8
Fire Alarm Spec. Tech./Sign Spec.	Nov 12	Okemos	Oct 15
Electrical - Journeyman	Nov 21	Lansing	Oct 25
Electrical - Master	Nov 21	Lansing	Oct 24
Electrical - Contractor	Nov 12	Okemos	Oct 15
Elevator Contractor/Journeyman Certificate of Competency	Nov 1	Okemos	Oct 4
Mechanical Contractor	Dec 10	Lansing	Nov 8
Plumbing - Contractor	Dec 18	East Lansing	
Plumbing - Master and Journey	Dec 4	East Lansing	

Dates and times are subject to change. Visit the [BCC website](#) for updates.

LARA is an equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids, services and other reasonable accommodations are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.