

Subject November 2021 MIACCA

Newsletter

From MIACCA < mjdsmith@miacca.org >

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Reply-To M.J. D'Smith <mjdsmith@miacca.org>

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Working hard to Protect, Promote & Educate our Profession

NOVEMBER 2021 NEWSLETTER



Edition Highlights

MIACCA President's Report

Statewide Permit Update

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<u>Federated Insurance - Termination Letter</u> <u>Required?</u>



Message from President Phil Forner

November is Carbon Monoxide awareness month. This is the time of the year to remind your customers of the importance of furnace inspections and the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning. Also be aware of the symptoms of carbon monoxide to protect yourself, your employees and customers and get them help if they've been exposed. Mild Symptoms: Headache, nausea, dizziness, difficulty concentrating, vomiting, drowsiness, and poor coordination.

Most people who develop mild carbon monoxide poisoning recover quickly when moved into fresh air. Moderate Symptoms: Impaired judgment, confusion, unconsciousness, seizures, chest pain, shortness of breath, low blood pressure, and coma. Thus, many victims are not able to move themselves and must be rescued. Severe Symptoms: Is often fatal. Rarely, weeks after apparent recovery from severe carbon monoxide poisoning, symptoms such as memory loss, poor coordination, movement disorders, depression, and psychosis (which are referred to as delayed neuropsychiatric symptoms) develop.

MIACCA continues to provide e you with up to date information and resources that we feel are fitting to our industry.



MIACCA's Statewide Permit Update

At the October 20th Construction Code Commission meeting, there was much discussion on the statewide permit. Acting Chair, Scott Weaver is particularly in favor of seeing this happen, along with another member of the commission, Jeffrey Zielke. The commission is concerned on what "Prescribing" actually authorizes them to do. Does it mean they can dictate a form to all jurisdictions/municipalities, or accept the ones they submit to them.

Bureau of Construction Codes Director, Keith Lambert, said they have given the commission the State form they approved and that Director Hawks would like to see this prescribed.

The Attorney General was there to answer questions, but could not determine what Section 10 in the CC Act actually means by prescribe. He needed time to look at the language to determine the meaning. One of the

and many questions on how to implement

A motion was made and approved to table the item until they review the findings from the AG and look at that at the next meeting on January 26, 2022. For your reference, this was the <u>MIACCA proposed form</u>, that we submitted.

Board of Mechanical Rules Board Vacancy

The Board of Mechanical Rules was created by 2016 PA 407.

The board makes recommendations for mechanical code rules, acts with the Department to review and approve the form and the content of the examination and imposes sanctions for licensing violations. See MCL 339.5805.

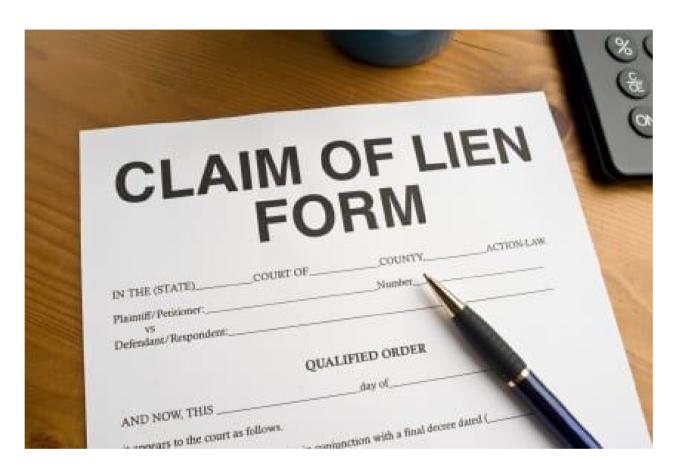
- Refrigeration Service
- Ductwork
- Fire Suppression
- Chief mechanical Inspector of a Government Subdivision
- Chief mechanical Inspector of a Government Subdivision
- Professional Mechanical Engineers
- Limited Service Heating & Refrigeration

Applicants should be knowledgeable with mechanical codes,

rules and laws.

Board meets quarterly at 611 West Ottawa Street, Lansing, MI 48933.

Click here to apply



Lien Law Seminar

January 13, 2021 at 9:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. in Lansing, MI



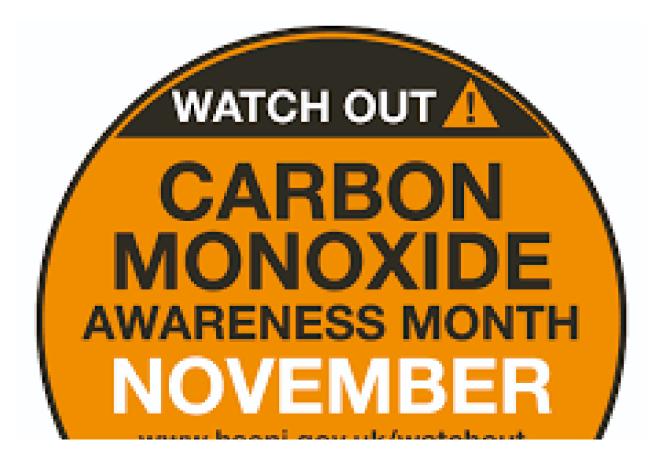


Join Attorney Matthew T. Smith, at Clark Hill Law Firm, who will provide you with this educations seminar on Lien Law.

Members \$50

Non Members \$100

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Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Checklist for HVAC Technicians

Carbon Monoxide (CO) kills nearly 500 people every year, leaves thousands hospitalized and is the leading cause of unintentional poisoning in the United States. Fortunately, many HVAC technicians learn about carbon monoxide detection during their initial technical training and can also seek additional certification on the subject. Following are some of the common techniques HVAC techs use to ensure customers' HVAC units are safe.

Use a CO Monitor

There are various telltale signs that an HVAC technician can look for to determine if the unit is emitting unsafe levels of CO in the home. A thorough inspection would entail not only checking for these signs and repairing the damage, but also using a CO monitor to measure levels. To use a CO monitor, one will need to drill a hole in the HVAC flue and insert the probe of an electric combustion analyzer into the flue. In some cases, holes will need to be drilled in the ducts to measure CO levels there as well.

Equipment to Check

As many technicians learn in HVAC school, the older the furnace, the more likely it is to have CO emission problems. However, this does not mean that only older furnaces should be checked. Even brand new equipment can emit carbon monoxide if it is has not been properly transported and/or installed in a customer's home or office building. There are also instances where the unit is working fine but the duct or venting system is damaged in some way.

An HVAC technician should also consider offering to check not only the HVAC system that he or she is hired to service but also other heating units in the home.

Water boilers, furnaces, water heaters, space heaters, gas ovens and gas dryers, can all cause CO poisoning.

Checking these for leaks and other forms of damage could save lives.

Signs of Trouble

After using a CO monitor to assess if there are unacceptable levels in the home, an HVAC technician will want to check the entire unit suspected of causing

the problem for the following indicators of faulty ventilation:

- Corroded burners, heat exchangers, drafthood and/or flue pipes
- Soot buildup
- Melted wires and/or controls
- Moisture dripping from flues

An HVAC professional should make sure the horizontal vent pipes are angled up slightly as they exit the exterior of the home. It is also important to make sure that any leaky vent pipes are properly patched, as a DIY patch job done by a homeowner who wants to save some may be dangerously ineffective.

Carbon Monoxide Detection Training

During HVAC training at an accredited technical

many topics, including carbon monoxide detection.

After entering the field, if a technician would like to specialize in this area, he or she can obtain a certification in Combustion Performance and Carbon Monoxide Safety. Obtaining certification in this field will not only enable one to better detect CO problems and fix them but could also lead to profitable employment and work opportunities.



2021 Top 5 Carbon Monoxide Detectors

1. Google Nest Protect

: Best overall

2. First Alert OneLink

: Best voice control

3. Alert Plus

: Budget pick

4. Kidde Nighthawk

: Easy installation

5. <u>Kidde Battery-Operated</u>

: Best value





The Future of Refrigerants

On October 28th, Andrew Greaves of NAVAC joined Service Nation 101 to share an overview of tools and refrigerants and the future for the HVAC technician.

This webinar tackles:

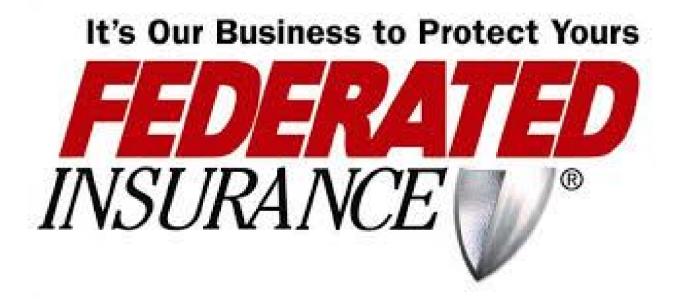
- Refrigerant classifications; the designators and what they mean
- EPA changes and guidelines for the HVAC industry over the next few years
- HFC's and the scheduled phaseouts over the next few years
- How these changes will impact the HVAC technician, including service and installation practices and the tools that support them

Andrew Greaves is the Director of Education & Customer Experience at Navac. He oversees NAVAC's tools and services education curriculum, which is

conducted both online and in-person. As a former Marine, Mr. Greaves is a KY Master Licensed HVAC Mechanic with extensive experience in the HVAC service industry.

Learn what the future holds for refrigerants and the technicians who work on them with Service Nation 101 and NAVAC!

Watch Now!



Termination Letter Required?

Question

We had a new hire who worked in our medical office for less than 6 weeks. The doctors decided she was not able to provide the level of care or service needed. She was not prepared to give information about a patient when entering a room, didn't seem to be able to engage and connect with the patients or staff, or understand our processes very well. Based on these factors we decided she was not a good fit for the office. She started on July 24th and we terminated her employment on August 31. She does not have a contract with our office. She sent a text that said: "I would like to request a formal letter of termination which outlines the infractions I committed, as well as any means of remediation that were offered that lead to my termination for my records." Are we required to provide her any type of letter?

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