



MABCD CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY NEWSLETTER

Issue 30– November 2023

<https://www.sedgwickcounty.org/mabcd/mabcd-newsletter/>

Chris Nordick - Editor

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Administration-

REMINDER

Trades Certification Renewals – “Walk-in Thursdays,” 9:00 am – 4:30 pm
Staff will take walk-ins around scheduled appointments on a ‘first come first served’ basis.

Walk-in Thursdays are for Trade Certification Renewals only.

Inside this issue

Administration	1
Plans Examiners	2
Wichita Fire Department	3
MABCD Advisory Boards	5
Directors Desk	6

Special points of interest

- Trade Certificate Renewal.
- Plan Review enforcement of Title 16.
- WFD—Temp Heating / Carbon Monoxide.
- Advisory Board calendar.

Plans Examiners Office-

ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE 16

The Plan Review Section of the Metropolitan Area Building and Construction Department is responsible for enforcing the below requirements in Title 16 – Sewers, Sewage Disposal and Drains of the City of Wichita Ordinance.

The requirements are:

1. TO BE LAID IN STRAIGHT AND DIRECT LINE. In laying sewer pipes, the drain layer shall lay them in as straight and direct a line as possible from the opening in the main or city sewer to the end of the building drain. Plumbing drains shall be stubbed out of the building closest to the city main sewer.

CHANGES IN DIRECTION. All changes in direction shall be made with a wye or a one-eighth bend or by other methods approved by the superintendent of central inspection. If the connection with the wye in the city sewer is to be made with a bend shall be a one-eighth bend only. The building sewer shall commence two feet outside the foundation and any aggregate change of direction in excess of one hundred and thirty-five degrees shall require a cleanout be installed and extended to finish grade. This clean out is in addition to the required cleanout for each one hundred feet or portion thereof.

BUILDING SEWERS RUNNING PARRALLEL TO BUILDING FOUNDATION OR BASEMENT WALL. No building sewer running parallel to a building foundation or basement wall shall be laid closer than two feet from the building foundation or basement wall, unless otherwise authorized by the superintendent of central inspection. **(Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.080)**

2. No drains from roofs, paved areas, yards, courts or courtyards shall be permitted to connect to any city storm water system with pipe less than four inches in diameter and without prior approval of storm water management and shall be sized in accordance with the plumbing code. (Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.130)

3. Each building on the same parcel of land shall have its own separate private sewer or drain connection to the city sewer unless otherwise authorized in this title or by the superintendent of sewer maintenance . All buildings located on a corner shall each have a separate sewer connection to the city sewer. A mobile home connection to a building sewer serving a building will not be allowed. (Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.170)

4. No building sewer, drain or private sewer shall be less than four inches in diameter. Larger sizes shall be used when the expected volume of sewage will require larger sizes. The size shall be determined by the superintendent of central inspection, in accordance with Table 7-5 of the Uniform Plumbing Code, but in no case shall the diameter of the building sewer be less than that of the soil pipe stubbed out from the building. (Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.180)

5. Every private or public wash rack or floor or slab used for cleaning machinery or machine parts shall be adequately protected against storm or surface water by being elevated above the surrounding grade and be covered by a roof. Such facilities shall discharged through a mud and oil interceptor and connect to the sanitary sewer. Each interceptor shall be suitable trapped and vented according to the regulations and details in the office of the administrative authority.

Floor drains for automobile garages, public or private, automobile racks, stables or bar wash racks, urinal receptacles in stables, drains in laundries or dry cleaning establishments or any drains where gasoline, oil or any volatile substance may enter the sanitary sewer they shall discharge into a mud and oil interceptor, suitable trapped and vented according to the regulations and details in the office of the administrative authority. **(Title 16, Chapter 16.40, Sec. 16.04.210)**

6. No drains from roofs, paved areas, courts, or courtyards shall be permitted to connect to the city sanitary sewer, but the same may be connected to any available city storm water sewer under the direction of the storm water management. (Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.230)

7. It is unlawful for any open sump pit or floor drain to be connected to or discharge into the city sanitary sewer system; that such an open sump pump pit or floor drain shall not be considered to be unlawful under the provisions of this section if it receives only such flow as is permitted to be regularly discharged into the city sanitary sewer system under the provisions of this chapter and it receives no flow from foundation drainage systems or any other ground or surface water runoff. (Title 16, Chapter 16.04, Sec. 16.04.300)

Wichita Fire Department-

Temporary Heating and Carbon Monoxide Safety During Construction – Part 1

2018 IFC SECTION 3303

TEMPORARY HEATING EQUIPMENT

3303.1 Listed. Temporary heating devices shall be listed and labeled. The installation, maintenance and use of temporary heating devices shall be in accordance with the listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

3303.2 Oil-fired heaters. Oil-fired heaters shall comply with Section 603.

3303.3 LP-gas heaters. Fuel supplies for liquefied-petroleum gas-fired heaters shall comply with Chapter 61 and the International Fuel Gas Code.

3303.4 Refueling. Refueling operations for liquid-fueled equipment or appliances shall be conducted in accordance with Section 5705. The equipment or appliance shall be allowed to cool prior to refueling.

3303.5 Installation. Clearance to combustibles from temporary heating devices shall be maintained in accordance with the labeled equipment. When in operation, temporary heating devices shall be fixed in place and protected from damage, dislodgement or overturning in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3303.6 Supervision. The use of temporary heating devices shall be supervised and maintained only by competent personnel.

Carbon Monoxide Dangers: Ensuring Construction Site Safety

Every year in the United States, hundreds of construction workers tragically lose their lives while on the job. A leading cause of these fatalities is the inhalation of harmful chemicals, with carbon monoxide poisoning being the primary culprit. What makes carbon monoxide so dangerous is its stealthy nature – it's an odorless, tasteless, and colorless gas that can kill within minutes. The good news is that these deaths can be prevented.

The story you're about to hear is based on a real-life incident that occurred on a construction site. It serves as a harrowing reminder of the deadly consequences of carbon monoxide poisoning, but also as a powerful lesson in how employers can provide safer work environments and life-saving protective equipment.

In one case, two workers were renovating the basement of a two-story home. As one worker used a gasoline-powered wet saw to cut a hole in the concrete wall for a window, another worker marked lines for the next window to be cut. The newly cut window holes were sealed, preventing fresh air from entering the basement. Unbeknownst to the workers, the saw's exhaust, which contained carbon monoxide, was filling the air around them.

After three hours of using the saw intermittently, the worker marking the new window began to experience a headache. She tried to go upstairs for fresh air but collapsed before reaching the top. Her co-worker attempted to help her but quickly became dizzy and collapsed as well. By the time other co-workers discovered them, it was too late. Both workers had succumbed to carbon monoxide poisoning.

This tragedy could have been avoided by implementing several safety measures. First, the workers should not have used a gasoline-powered concrete saw in an enclosed space without proper ventilation. Hydraulic or pneumatic concrete saws, which do not produce carbon monoxide, would have been safer alternatives. Additionally, the presence of a carbon monoxide detector or alarm could have alerted the workers to the invisible danger in the air.

Continue on next page

Wichita Fire Department-

Temporary Heating and Carbon Monoxide Safety During Construction – Part 2

Here are five essential tips to help you reduce the risk of injury when using these powerful tools.

1. **Ensure Proper Ventilation:** One of the main hazards of using gas-powered equipment is the production of carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that can be lethal in high concentrations. To reduce the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning, always operate gas-powered generators and equipment outdoors, away from doors, windows, and vents to prevent exhaust fumes from entering enclosed spaces. Provide adequate ventilation in work areas and consider using carbon monoxide detectors to monitor air quality.
2. **Follow Manufacturer's Instructions:** Always read and follow the manufacturer's instructions for the safe operation and maintenance of your gas-powered equipment. This includes proper setup, fueling, and storage procedures. Failure to follow these guidelines can result in equipment malfunction or accidents, potentially leading to serious injuries.
3. **Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Depending on the specific equipment you're using, appropriate PPE may include safety goggles, gloves, earplugs or earmuffs, and steel-toed boots. Wearing the right PPE can significantly reduce the risk of injury from flying debris, noise exposure, and other hazards associated with gas-powered equipment.
4. **Perform Regular Inspections and Maintenance:** Regularly inspect your gas-powered equipment for signs of wear, damage, or malfunction. Check hoses, connections, and seals for leaks or other issues. Keep the equipment clean and well-maintained to ensure optimal performance and minimize the risk of accidents. If you identify any problems, address them immediately and do not use the equipment until it has been repaired or replaced.
5. **Provide Training and Encourage Safe Work Practices:** Educate yourself and your team on the safe operation and handling of gas-powered equipment. This includes proper lifting techniques, awareness of potential hazards, and the importance of communication and teamwork. Encourage a safety-first culture on the job site and empower workers to report unsafe conditions or practices without fear of retribution.

Remember, taking these precautions on the job could mean the difference between life and death. If you're an employer or worker in the construction industry, educate yourself and your team about the dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning and the necessary safety measures to prevent it.

By being proactive and putting safety first, we can help ensure that construction workers return home to their families at the end of each day, free from the deadly threat of carbon monoxide poisoning



MABCD Advisory Boards - Calendar

- [Board of Building Code Standards and Appeals \(BCSA\)](#)
- [Board of Electrical Appeals \(BEA\)](#)
- [Board of Appeals of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Warm Air Heating, and Boiler](#)
- [Board of Appeals of Plumbers and Gas Fitters](#)

November 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2 <i>MABCD Mechanical Board Meeting</i>	3	4
5	6 <i>MABCD BCSA Board Meeting</i>	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14 <i>MABCD Electrical Board Meeting</i>	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 <i>MABCD Plumbing Board Meeting</i>	30		

Directors Desk -



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