



codewords

First roofing licensed building practitioners



From top: Richard (Richie) Powell – supervisor with Project Roofing Ltd; Colin Fagg – director of Hamilton Plumbing Co Ltd; Paul Moffatt – consultant with Contour Roofing Ltd

The first three licensed building practitioners (LBPs) for roofing have now been officially registered – congratulations to Colin Fagg (Hamilton Plumbing Co Ltd), Paul Moffatt (consultant, Nelson) and Richard Powell (Project Roofing Ltd, Hamilton).

Richard (Richie) Powell is a supervisor with Project Roofing Ltd, where he has worked since 1991. He holds National Certificates in Metal Roof and Wall Cladding and Membrane Roofing, and is also closely involved in skills training. Richie is the 'star' of a new DVD from the Roofing Association, which demonstrates the best way to install metal and translucent roofing materials.

Colin Fagg is the director of Hamilton Plumbing Co Ltd and has been a registered plumber for over 40 years. Acquiring roofing skills was part of Colin's training during his plumbing and gasfitting apprenticeship. In 1976 he established his own plumbing business and roofing was an integral part of the services offered to clients.

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Twenty years later Colin purchased Hamilton Plumbing Co Ltd which has a roofing division.

Paul Moffatt joined ER Freeman Ltd, Nelson in 1981. In 1993 Paul set up Rainbow Roofing, specialising in restoration and repairs. This business was later absorbed by Contour Roofing Ltd and Paul now works as a consultant. He is an Industry Training Organisation assessor and an LBP roofing assessor for the Department of Building and Housing.

Paul says he welcomes licensing in the roofing industry, which will give roofers the more formal status enjoyed by electricians and plumbers, and provide some control over 'cowboys' in the industry. He sees many problems on roofs that good practice would prevent.

All three roofing candidates say people need to be prepared for the time involved in the application process, given the requirement for referees, photographs and certified copies of various documents.

To remain licensed, LBPs will need to demonstrate they are keeping up with the changing industry and maintaining their skills.

The new roofing LBPs will be promoted to industry and the general public on the Department's Register of Licensed Building Practitioners, at www.dbh.govt.nz/lbp-register

The Department of Building and Housing publishes a wide range of information on the Licensed Building Practitioner Scheme, which can be viewed at www.dbh.govt.nz/pub-licensing-index

To subscribe to *Licensing Update*, our electronic newsletter on occupational licensing in New Zealand, visit www.dbh.govt.nz/subscribe

Heat pump water heaters

The purpose of this article is to inform people considering purchasing and installing heat pump water heaters about how they work and to clarify whether or not building consents are required.

Heat pump water heaters are more energy efficient than traditional electric water heaters and as a result are becoming more popular. Installers of heat pump water heaters are sometimes unsure when a building consent is required because they do not get consistent answers from building consent authorities.

WHAT ARE HEAT PUMPS?

Heat pumps transfer heat from one space to another using a compressor and refrigeration circuit. For heat pump water heaters this is the transfer of heat from the environment into the water.

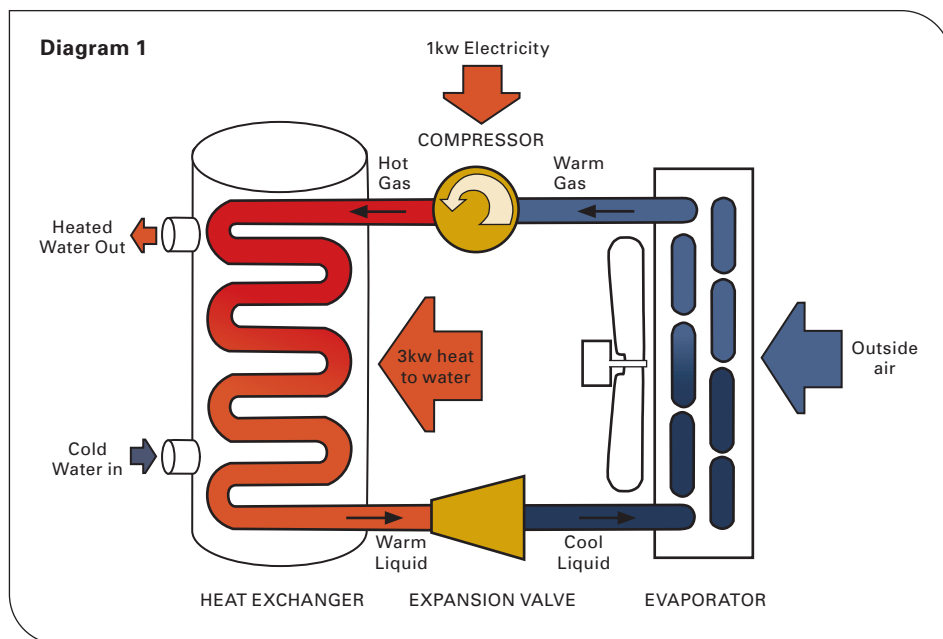
They operate in reverse to the refrigeration cycle that cools the food in a refrigerator.

Diagram 1 shows how a heat pump water heater works. Typically, 3 kilowatts (kW) of heat from the outside is transferred to the water for every 1 kW of electricity supplied to the compressor.

A heat pump water heater is specifically manufactured for heating water.

There are two types:

- **integral heat pump water heater**, where the heat pump is integrated with the storage cylinder
- **separate heat pump water heater** or **split heat pump water heater**, where the heat pump is separate from the storage cylinder and joined by flow and return water pipes or refrigerant pipes.



IS A BUILDING CONSENT REQUIRED TO INSTALL HEAT PUMP WATER HEATERS?

Building consent required

A building consent is required for the installation of a new, or additional, heat pump water heater because installing hot water systems is building work under the Building Act 2004, and is not exempt from needing a building consent.

Some examples when a building consent is required:

- a new house contains a heat pump water heater
- adding an additional heat pump water heater system when there is an existing hot water system in the house
- adding an ensuite to an existing house, including a new and separate heat pump water heater system for the ensuite.

Building consent not required

A building consent is not required, as long as the work is carried out, or supervised, by a registered craftsman plumber, when:

- adding a separate (split) heat pump water heater to an existing storage water heater
- replacing an existing storage water heater with a comparable replacement heat pump water heater in the same position.

The Building Act 2004 Schedule 1 exempts this kind of building work from needing a building consent, but the installation of heat pump water heaters must comply with the Building Code.

Comparable replacement of storage water heaters means:

- replacing an open vented water heater with an open vented water heater
- replacing a valve vented water heater with a valve vented water heater

- replacing an open vented water heater, which has a solid fuel heater or supplementary heat exchanger attached to the water heater, with an open vented water heater.

It does not mean:

- replacing an open vented water heater with a valve vented water heater
- replacing an open vented water heater, which has a solid fuel heater or supplementary heat exchanger attached to the water heater, with a valve vented water heater
- replacing a valve vented water heater, which has a solid fuel heater or supplementary heat exchanger attached to the water heater, with a valve vented water heater.

If possible, it is preferable to run refrigeration pipes and water pipes under the floor (for suspended floors), or through the eaves, to avoid penetrating the wall or cladding.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE	
These Building Code clauses are relevant to the installation of heat pump water heaters in housing, whether or not a building consent is required.	
B1 (Structure)	Seismic restraint (G12/AS1 contains information on storage water heaters). Heat pump water heaters need to be secured against earthquake.
B2 (Durability)	5 year durability required for heat pump water heaters and 15 year durability required for storage water heaters, both subject to normal maintenance.
E2 (External Moisture)	Penetrations through the external envelope must be weathertight.
G9 (Electricity)	Electrical installation must be safe (this is covered by an electrical certificate issued by the electrician).
G12 (Water Supplies)	All provisions to prevent contamination of drinkable water.

House proves a winner

Building an award winning sustainable home is one thing but living in it is the litmus test of success.

Future Homes owner and Master Builder, Alan Baddeley, has done both.

The winner of the 'Department of Building and Housing Sustainable Homes under \$500,000' category of the 2008 Registered Master Builders House of the Year competition lived in the 4 bedroom award winning house in Taupo's Acacia Bay for four months before it was sold.

'It was cool in the summer months and, as winter came on, it attained its ambient temperature of between 18 and 23 degrees, within minutes of turning on the heating.'

Current owner Sue Pearce agrees.

'This is such a comfortable house to live in. I'm a painter and I particularly appreciate the clever use of skylights to flood the house with light. They're double glazed so they let in the warmth when the sun is out but keep the cold air out when its not.'

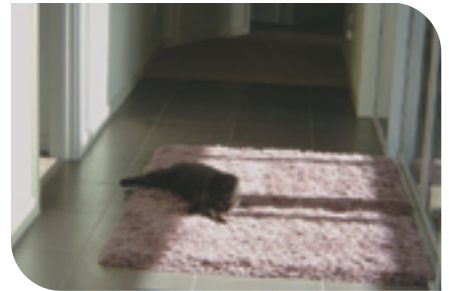
Alan says that keeping the envelope of a house well insulated, making clever use of materials and passive heating sources, like the skylights, minimises energy consumption and leads to a much healthier home.

Which, according to the Department of Building and Housing's Deputy Chief Executive for Building Quality, Dave Kelly, is exactly why the Department is sponsoring the under \$500,000 House of the Year category again this year.

'We want kiwis to have good information and examples of how they can build and renovate their homes in a way that's good for them economically and environmentally and Alan Baddeley's home provides that,' he said.

Alan, who is currently building his next show home in conjunction with the Taupo District Council, says the Department's sponsorship of this particular category of the House of the Year competition is particularly important.

'It shows that the Department, as an authoritative sector leader is committed to reducing the running costs of a home by modelling practical solutions and that's great,' he said.



The Baddeleys' cat Max moved back into the winning house at the first sign of winter

2009 competition

A range of wonderful homes have been entered in the 2009 Registered Master Builders House of the Year competition.

Regional winners will be announced at functions around the country from June to August.

National winners in each category, including the winner of the Department of Building and Housing Sustainable Homes under \$500,000 category, will be announced at a gala dinner in Auckland on November 14 2009.

External membranes and Building Code compliance

This article discusses how to establish compliance with Clause E2 External Moisture of the Building Code (the Code), particularly in relation to external membranes for roofs and decks.

The article was developed in response to variations in building consent authority (BCA) approaches to this issue.

Clause E2 External Moisture has a Verification Method (test or calculation methods that prescribes one way to comply with the Code) and two Acceptable Solutions (step-by-step instructions that show one way to comply with the Code). The relevant Acceptable Solution for membrane roofs and decks is E2/AS1.

Designs that comply with the verification method or acceptable solution must be accepted by a BCA as complying with the Building Code. BCAs do not have the power to set new or different standards from those in the Building Code and Compliance Documents.

E2/AS1 – EXTERNAL MOISTURE

E2/AS1 is the Acceptable Solution that covers external membranes for certain buildings. It has a clearly defined and relatively narrow scope that does not apply to all building designs. This means it can't always be used to demonstrate compliance with clause E2 of the Code for every building project.

E2/AS1 also has limitations as to the types of membrane roofs and decks that are covered.

These tables are summaries only, and designers or applicants should always refer to the full text of E2/AS1 and NZS 3604: 1999.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF TYPES OF BUILDING COVERED BY E2/AS1

Included	Excluded
<p>E2/AS1 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> materials, products, and processes contained in E2/AS1 for buildings within the scope of clause 1.1.2 of New Zealand Standard NZS 3604: 1999 Timber Framed Buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> up to three storeys of timber framing, with a maximum height from ground to eaves of 10 metres with a floor plan area limited only by seismic and structural control joints. <p>Additionally, some of the specific inclusions covered in clause 1.1.2 of NZS 3604: 1999 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> buildings should be founded on good ground (see section 1.3, definitions, of NZS 3604: 1999) buildings that fall within the building wind zones as described in NZS 3604: 1999 and are low, medium, high or very high floor and roof live loadings applicable to domestic, residential, institutional, and educational buildings fall within the scope of NZS 3604: 1999 (provided that the floor loading shall not exceed 1.5 kPa for the uppermost floor of three storey buildings). <p>Note: The plan floor area can be unlimited for one or two storey buildings where all storeys are of timber frame.</p>	<p>E2/AS1 does not cover buildings over three storeys, (with a maximum height from ground to eaves of 10 metres).</p> <p>E2/AS1 also specifically excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outbuildings (such as garages and other unlined structures) buildings with drained cavities and spread of flame requirements as specified in clause C3.3 of the Code buildings with drained cavities and acoustic requirements as specified within clause G6 of the Code. <p>Buildings not founded on good ground, as defined in section 1.3 of NZS 3604: 1999 are not covered.</p> <p>NZS 3604: 1999 also specifically excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> buildings above very high wind zones (specific engineering design is required here).

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF MEMBRANE ROOFS AND DECKS COVERED BY E2/AS1

Included	Excluded
<p>Membranes composed of butyl or EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) installed over plywood substrates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> roofs with a minimum fall of 1.5 degrees (1:40) decks with a minimum fall of 1 degree (1:60) decks with a maximum area of 40 square metres internal gutters with a minimum fall of 1 in 100 (see also the exclusion opposite) decks with removable raised surfaces to give level access. 	<p>All membranes other than butyl and EPDM fall outside E2/AS1.</p> <p>Other building elements not covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> decks with steps within the same level of the deck area (except into gutters) decks with integral roof gardens decks with a downpipe directly discharging to the deck internal gutters with a minimum fall of 1 in 100, with seams in the gutters closer than 1 metre to an outlet the application of directly-applied wearing or decorative surfaces to membranes (eg, tiled surfaces) deck substrates other than plywood (17 mm minimum thickness). <p>Note: for roof and deck areas over 40 m², roof vents will be required. Roof vents are not covered by the Acceptable Solution.</p>

Continued on page 6

SPECIFIC DESIGN AND ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS

Building consent applications for designs that are not covered by this scope cannot rely on E2/AS1 to demonstrate compliance with the Code. Such designs are referred to as 'alternative solution proposals'.

The building consent applicant or designer needs to demonstrate how their proposal complies with the Code, before the BCA can approve it as an alternative solution.

SOUND DECISION-MAKING ON EXTERNAL MEMBRANES

Every building consent application should be assessed on its own merits by the BCA for compliance with the Building Code.

In general terms, a given building consent application might seek to demonstrate compliance with clause E2 by:

- fully adhering to the requirements of E2/AS1
- partially or substantially complying with E2/AS1, but also proposing an alternative solution for one or more components of the design. Additional supporting information to help establish compliance will be needed for any such alternative solution component
- not referring to E2/AS1 at all, but using a specific design and alternative solutions to demonstrate compliance. Supporting information must be provided to help establish compliance.

Designers should ensure the proposed means of compliance is clear and well detailed in their application, to help the BCA make an efficient and informed compliance decision.

RELEVANT BUILDING ACT 2004 REQUIREMENTS

Some of the key requirements in the Act include:

- **Section 17** – which requires building work to comply with the Building Code
- **Section 18** – which specifies that building work does not have to achieve performance criteria additional to or more restrictive than the Building Code
- **Section 19** – which specifies a number of ways that compliance with the Building Code can be established. Some examples mentioned include:
 - complying with a Compliance Document published by the Department
 - complying with a determination issued by the Department.

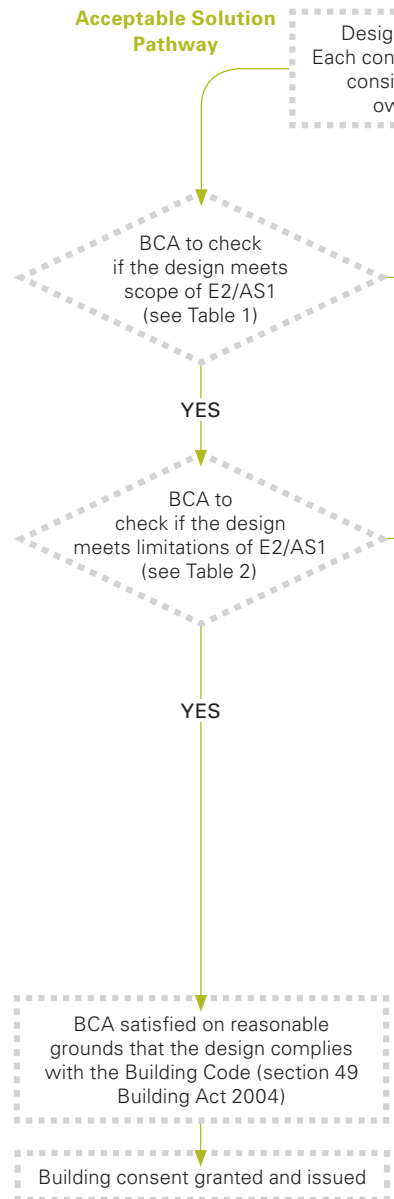
The decision-making process then used by BCA staff to check any given building consent application is likely to depend on which compliance pathway the applicant or designer is proposing. The flow chart opposite outlines some key decisions that should be considered when assessing external membranes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON EXTERNAL MEMBRANES

Other useful information on external membranes includes:

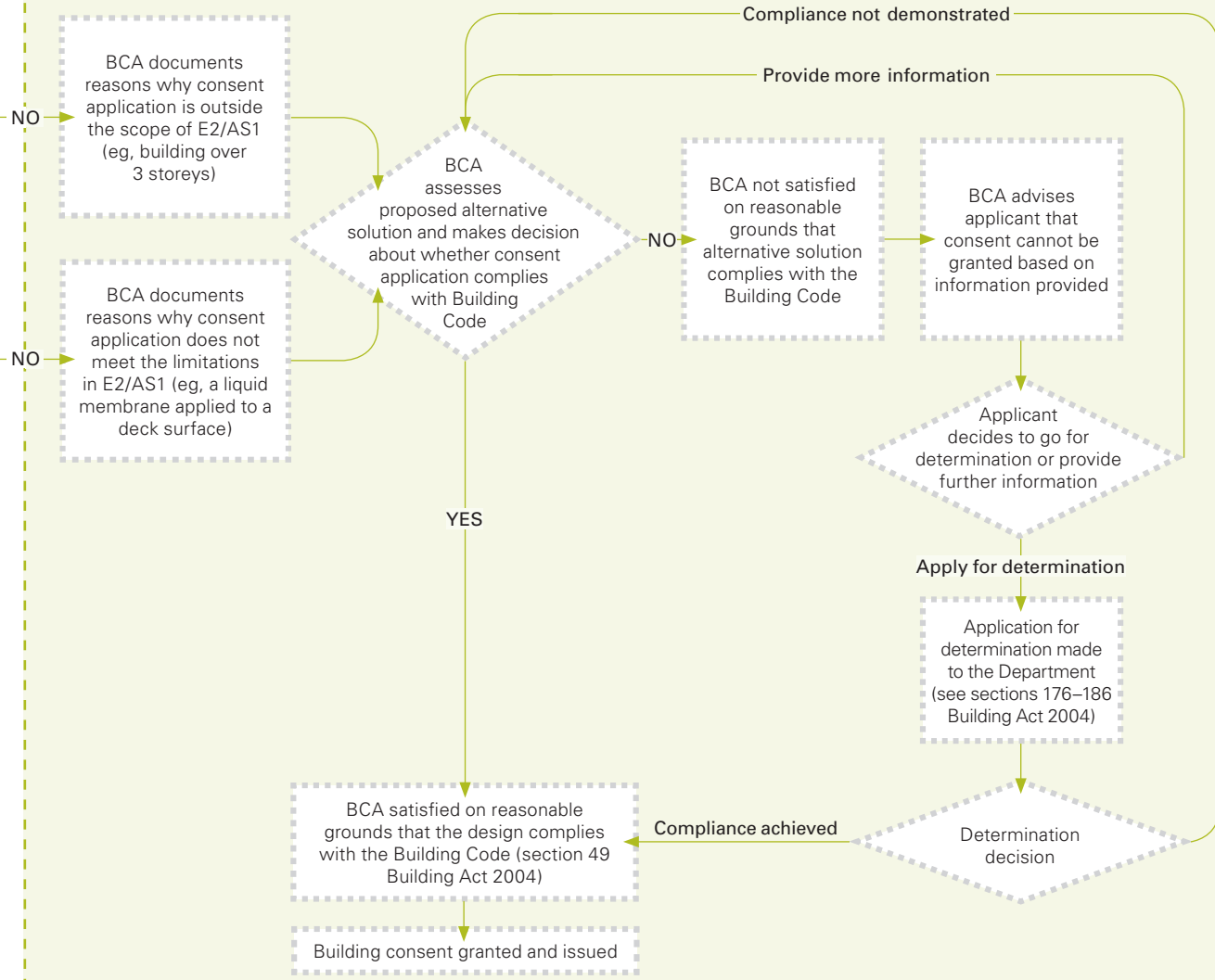
- BRANZ's *Weathertight Solutions Vol. 6: Membrane roofs*. This resource can be purchased from the BRANZ website at www.branz.co.nz
- The Membrane Group New Zealand Incorporated's *Code of Practice (for Torch-on Membrane Systems for Roofs and Decks)*, available from their website at www.membrane.org.nz

Solution Pathways



Alternative Solution Pathway

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Determinations issued

DETERMINATION 2009/14:

Whether buildings in close proximity to a dam are appurtenant structures, and which regulatory body has jurisdiction in respect of a building consent to re-roof the buildings

The matter for determination was the division of responsibilities between the regional authority and the territorial authority, in respect of appurtenant structures to a dam, and which entity had jurisdiction in relation to buildings associated with a dam. The parties were the two building consent authorities (the regional authority and the territorial authority) and the dam owner. The regional authority applied for the determination.

Background and submissions

The building work consisted of re-roofing a powerhouse/office building and a workshop building ('the buildings') that are both located on the foundations of the dam. The powerhouse/office building contained generators, a control room, and associated offices. The workshop was used to service plant and equipment associated with the dam's function. The dam was considered a 'large dam' under the Building Act 2004 (the Act).

The regional authority was accredited and registered as a building consent authority and had assumed responsibility for all dams, including their appurtenant structures, within its area of jurisdiction. The owner informed the regional authority that it intended to re-roof the buildings.

The territorial authority submitted that, as the buildings in question were constructed on the dam foundation and were part of the dam complex, they were appurtenant structures. The territorial authority also considered that the powerhouse/office building was an appurtenant structure because it contained, and provided protection to, equipment that was 'integral' to the proper functioning of the dam.

The regional authority submitted that its role should be restricted to those aspects 'which might influence structural stability of the dam and/or appurtenant structures'.

The owner was of the opinion that the powerhouse/office building was not an appurtenant structure, as it could be completely removed without affecting the ability of the dam to contain water.

Discussion

An appurtenant structure is defined in section 7 of the Act as one that is 'integral to the proper functioning of a dam', but the determination found that definition open to interpretation.

A guidance document has been issued by the Department¹ on dam safety which also defines appurtenant structures. The definition begins with the definition used in the Act, and goes on to list a series of facilities that 'might' be included in the definition.

The determination found that the meaning of appurtenant structures, which has been expanded in the guidance document in relation to dam safety, was not relevant in this instance.

The workshop was not the type of building included as an appurtenant structure in the guidance document, nor was it associated with the proper functioning of the dam. The determination considered the workshop was not an appurtenant structure.

The powerhouse/office building was of the type listed in the guidance document as being appurtenant and containing equipment to ensure the proper functioning of the dam. However, while it contained this equipment, the building itself was not essential to the dam's functioning. If the external envelope of the building was removed, the dam itself would still continue to function. The determination considered the powerhouse/office building was not an appurtenant structure.

The determination also considered the buildings with respect to the Dam Safety Scheme and the annual dam safety compliance certificate. The determination noted that section 14(5) of the Act emphasised the need for liaison between regional and territorial authorities, and suggested a practical approach to the question of ongoing responsibility for the systems and equipment in the buildings.

The decision

It was determined that, as the buildings in question were not appurtenant structures to the dam, they fell within the jurisdiction of the territorial authority.

¹ *Dam Safety Scheme: Guidance for regional authorities and owners of large dams*, Department of Building and Housing, September 2008.

DETERMINATION 2009/21:

Whether a proposal to convert a garage to a sleep-out complied with the Building Code to the extent required by the Building Act 2004

This determination arose from a dispute between the building consent authority (BCA) and the owners of a house about whether proposed alterations to an existing garage to create a sleep-out would comply with the Building Code to the extent required by the Building Act 2004 (the Act). A designer applied for the determination on the owner's behalf.

Background

The architect applied to the BCA for a building consent for the proposed alterations. The BCA considered that the proposed work was a change of use and was therefore required to comply 'as nearly as reasonably practicable with the Building Code in all respects'. The BCA also said the 'existing building complied fully as a garage before the alteration and it should comply fully as a habitable building after the alteration'. The BCA said the proposed work did not achieve this.

Discussion

The determination found that, based on the provisions of the Building (Specified Systems, Change the Use and Earthquake-prone Buildings) Regulations 2005, a change from a garage to a sleep-out was not a change of use. The existing building use was classified as SH, and would remain SH after the proposed work had been completed.

As there was no change of use, section 112 of the Act applied in respect of the proposed work. Previous determinations found that upgrading is required only in respect of the provisions specified in 112(1)(a), namely means of escape from fire, and provision for access and facilities for people with disabilities. Therefore, smoke detectors were required in order to satisfy the requirements for means of escape from fire. In this instance the provision of access and facilities for people with disabilities did not apply.

The determination found that apart from the requirements of section 112, new elements forming part of the alteration work were required to comply with the provisions of the Building Code to the extent required by the Act, and therefore the building needed to comply with the provisions of the Building Code to at least the same extent as before the alteration.

The determination compared the requirements of section 112 with the work detailed in the building consent application, and found that the owners intended to not only meet all the requirements of section 112, but to exceed the requirements in some respects.

The BCA submitted that there was a conflict between the regulations and the Act. The determination said that enforcement is an option open to a BCA where a building is considered unsafe or insanitary. The determination found that in this instance the building would not fall into this category. However, if at a later date, the BCA considered that the building was dangerous or insanitary it could take appropriate action at that time.

The determination concluded that the information that was submitted to the BCA in the application for building consent showed compliance with the Building Code to the extent required by the Act under section 112(1), because the building will comply, as nearly as is reasonably practicable, with the provisions of the Building Code that relate to means of escape from fire, and will continue to comply with the remaining provisions of the Building Code to the same extent as before the alteration.

Decision

In accordance with section 188 of the Act, it was determined that the proposed building work complied with the Building Code to the extent required by the Act.

**These are summaries only.
The full determinations
(along with all other
determinations issued)
can be viewed on our website:
 [www.dbh.govt.nz/
determinations](http://www.dbh.govt.nz/determinations)**

Standards New Zealand

update

(The information in this update is reproduced courtesy of Standards New Zealand – www.standards.co.nz)

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Building – including plumbing, gas and building services

AS/NZS 3690: 2009 Installation of ABS pipe systems
Primarily addresses the installation, testing and commissioning of ABS pipes and fittings for water plumbing, drainage, stormwater drainage, and industrial and irrigation applications and is not intended to replace industry-specific installation codes or regulations. Site specific characteristics may require provisions additional to the requirements in this Standard.

STANDARDS IN DEVELOPMENT

Building – including plumbing, gas and building services

Timber framed buildings Committee: P3604
Project Manager: Mani Taare
Estimated Publication Date: Late 2010, early 2011
Comments: The project is in the draft development stage. The organisational structure for the project is a Leadership Group, P3604 Technical committee and there are five workgroups covering Loadings, Durability, Bracing, Roof framing and Design appearance and clarity. Plan to have revised draft ready for public comment by November 2009.

Revision of NZS 3122: 1995 and NZS 3123: 1974 Committee: P3122-3123
Project Manager: Mani Taare
Estimated Publication Date: August 2009
Comments: A project for the revision of NZS 3122: 1995 Specification for portland and blended cements (General and special purpose) and revision of NZS 3123: 1974 Specification for portland pozzolan cement (type PP cement).

Code of Practice for concrete structures for the storage of liquid Committee: P3106 Phase 2
Project Manager: Sonia van Ree
Estimated Publication Date: June 2009
Installing insulation – Amendment 1
Committee: P4246 A1
Project Manager: Vicki Allison
Estimated Publication Date: October 2009
Comments: The draft amendment is expected to be released for public consultation in June.

Thermal insulation – Housing and small buildings Committee: P4218
Project Manager: Sonia van Ree
Estimated Publication Date: June 2009
Revision of NZS3404 Steel structures – Phases 1, 2 and 3
Committee: P3404
Project Manager: Jono East
Estimated Publication Date: July 2009 (NZS 3404 part 1 only)
Comments: The committee are confirming final changes to 3404.1 draft resulting from public comment review.

STANDARDS IN DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

Building – including plumbing, gas and building services (continued)

WS-013 Review of domestic wastewater systems	Committee: WS-013 Project Manager: Jono East Estimated Publication Date: September/October 2009 Comments: The committee is revising AS/ NZS 1547 draft in light of comments received during the ballot stage.
Fire protection	
Fire sprinkler systems for residential occupancies	Committee: P4515 Revision Project Manager: Erin Alderton Estimated publication date: November/ December 2009 Comments: The Standard has been revised to provide clarification as to what is and is not a sleeping occupancy. It has also been updated to align with NZS 4541 where appropriate. The published formal interpretations relating to the Standard have been considered as part of the revision. Public comment on the draft commenced in June.
Fire sprinkler systems for houses	Committee: P4517 Revision Project Manager: Erin Alderton Estimated Publication Date: January/ February 2010 Comments: The Standard is being revised to emphasise its application to domestic occupancies only and to address design and installation issues identified since publication. Any fire formal interpretations relating to NZS 4517 since it was last amended in 2003 will be applied during this project. Public comment will commence in July.
Automatic fire sprinkler systems correction amendment	Committee: P4541 Project Manager: Vicki Allison Estimated Publication Date: June 2009 Comments: The project is on target for publication in June.
Fire-resistant doorsets and smoke doors adoption	Committee: P4520 Project Manager: Jono East Estimated Publication Date: 2010 Comments: P4520 committee has been constituted with the purpose of adopting AS 1905.1: 2005 and AS 6905: 2007 as a new New Zealand Standard (NZS 4520: 20XX). The committee are currently reviewing the initial draft document.
Interconnected smoke alarms for single household units	Committee: P4514 Project Manager: Vicki Allison Estimated Publication Date: July 2009 Comments: Public consultation for the revised NZS 4514 closed at the end of May and the Standard is expected to be published in July.
Land development and subdivision engineering amendment	Committee: P4404 Project Manager: Bruce Taylor Estimated Publication Date: April 2010 Comments: Work on amending NZS 4404: 2004 – Land Development and Subdivision Engineering began in April 2009. Public consultation on an amended draft is scheduled for September 2009.

Learning curve

BRANZ SEMINAR – WET AREAS

BRANZ studies have identified wet areas within buildings, such as bathrooms, as a potential problem area if the spaces are not detailed and constructed to contain the water, and/or the materials selected are not durable in a damp environment. Excessive levels of moisture, mould and coldness were also identified as significant problems.

The aim of this seminar is to enhance the sustainability of the built environment by discussing the design and construction principles for wet areas to ensure that our houses are durable, healthy, comfortable and safe to live in.

Topics include:

- defining what is a wet area
- describing Building Code and performance requirements
- outlining common causes of problems
- describing good design principles for wet area spaces
- detailing the waterproofing systems to prevent moisture transmission and overflow to adjacent spaces
- selecting finishes and fittings that will remain durable in a moist environment.

This seminar is for designers including specialist kitchen and bathroom designers, builders, building officials, tilers, water-proofing applicators and plumbers.

Date	Location
Mon 3 August	Invercargill
Tue 4 August	Queenstown
Wed 5 August	Dunedin
Thur 6 August	Timaru
Fri 7 August	Christchurch
Mon 10 August	Whangarei
Tue 11 August	Manukau
Wed 12 August	Albany
Thur 13 August	Ellerslie
Fri 14 August	New Plymouth
Mon 24 August	Hamilton
Tue 25 August	Tauranga
Wed 26 August	Rotorua
Thur 27 August	Gisborne
Fri 28 August	Napier
Mon 31 August	Palmerston North
Tue 1 September	Kapiti
Wed 2 September	Wellington
Thur 3 September	Masterton
Fri 4 September	Trentham
Mon 7 September	Greymouth
Tue 8 September	Nelson

For more information, go to www.branz.co.nz

Legality of Department of Building and Housing interpretations

Only the courts can issue binding interpretations of the Building Act 1991 and Building Act 2004 and Regulations. Indications and guidelines issued by the Department of Building and Housing, either in *Codewords* or other communications, are provided with the intention of helping people to understand the legislation. They are, however, offered on a 'no-liability' basis and, in any particular case, those concerned should consult their own legal advisors.

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Reader survey

We're reviewing our regular monthly publication, *Codewords*. Your feedback will help us make *Codewords* more interesting, useful and relevant to you. The survey will take only a few moments.

Complete this questionnaire, tear it out, fold into 3 to create a FREEPOST envelope, seal, and post. If you prefer, you can do the survey online at www.dbh.govt.nz/codewords-survey

<p>1. Do you currently read <i>Codewords</i>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> in print <input type="radio"/> online <input type="radio"/> don't read it</p>	<p>6. I like the design and presentation of <i>Codewords</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/> no opinion <input type="radio"/> comment:</p>
<p>2. What is your main profession?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> building official <input type="radio"/> architect <input type="radio"/> designer <input type="radio"/> builder or construction worker <input type="radio"/> other (please state):</p>	<p>7. The quantity of photos and diagrams in <i>Codewords</i> is</p> <p><input type="radio"/> not enough <input type="radio"/> about right <input type="radio"/> too much <input type="radio"/> no opinion</p>
<p>3. I usually read <i>Codewords</i> articles about: (pick as many as apply to you)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> news and events in the building and construction sector <input type="radio"/> licensed building practitioners <input type="radio"/> technical guidance on issues relating to Building Code compliance <input type="radio"/> summaries of recent Determinations <input type="radio"/> building consent authorities <input type="radio"/> Standards New Zealand update <input type="radio"/> courses <input type="radio"/> none of these</p>	<p>8. I would be happy to only receive <i>Codewords</i> electronically*</p> <p><input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no</p>
<p>4. I am also interested in information on: (pick as many as apply to you)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> statistics and trends in building and construction <input type="radio"/> environmentally sustainable buildings <input type="radio"/> editorial comment from industry leaders <input type="radio"/> new technologies and techniques <input type="radio"/> major changes to relevant legislation <input type="radio"/> other (please state):</p> <p><input type="radio"/> none of these</p>	<p>9. Further comments on <i>Codewords</i>:</p>
<p>5. I find the articles are:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> not technical enough <input type="radio"/> about right <input type="radio"/> much too technical <input type="radio"/> no opinion</p>	<p>10. I am happy for you to contact me for more information</p> <p><input type="radio"/> yes, about <i>Codewords</i> <input type="radio"/> yes, about other building and construction matters <input type="radio"/> no, do not contact me</p> <p>Email address:</p> <p>Phone number:</p>

*If you already receive a print copy, please phone 0800 242 243 or email info@dbh.govt.nz to switch to an electronic version.



FREEPOST 113435



Codewords Survey
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