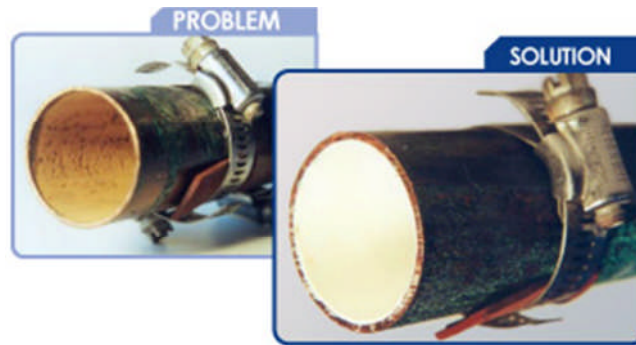




Solutions:

ACE DuraFlo is better than a repipe® without destroying walls.

A proven approach to eliminating pipe corrosion that saves both time and money!



Problem:

Pinhole Leaks, Low Water Flow, Discolored Water, Lead and Copper Contamination

It's proven safe, economical, and non disruptive.

Plumbing systems usually don't fail overnight. A number of things can happen; for example, with corrosion, one large water leak or several small copper pinhole leaks can develop and ultimately lead to the need for major water leaks repair. With scaling, mineral build-up snowballs, and eventually forms a detrimental pipe lining that decreases pipe diameter, reducing water flow to a trickle. Pipe repair done on a piecemeal basis doesn't effectively remove all mineral build-up or reverse corrosion, so homeowners are eventually forced to overhaul entire systems with a complete re-piping.

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ACE DuraFlo stands as a viable alternative to a complete repiping. The ACE DuraFlo ePIPE system is affordable and effective pipe restoration at its best. Don't let a small water leak quickly turn into a major slab leak. ACE DuraFlo has been proven safe, economical and non-disruptive. As an industry leader in and technological innovator of rusty water and copper contamination prevention, ACE DuraFlo carries local, state and national certifications as well as the National Sanitation Foundation's (NSF) 61 approval for drinking water. The ePIPE system is UPC listed and IPC compliant, providing an effective, clean, safe and, most of all, healthy solution for relining leaky and corroded pipes.

Lead/Copper Contaminants



Corrosion causes lead and copper contaminants to leach into your drinking water.

Pinhole Leaks / Failing Copper



These miniscule leaks in your pipes can cause major damage such as mold and water damage to your floor, ceiling or walls.

Discolored Water



Many people attribute brown water to the water source, when in fact the water entering their home is clean. Rust in their pipes is contaminating their water.

Low Water Flow / Encrusted Calvanized.



Poor or lower flow than normal is also a telltale sign that there may be a problem in your piping system

Benefits:

Lead Pipes - Clean Water

ePIPE protected lead pipes provide protection against lead from leaching into your drinking water. Starting in 2013, EU and UK standards for lead found in drinking water will follow World Health Guidelines of 10ug/l (10 PPB). Lead pipes protected with ePIPE linings will reduce lead to safe drinking water standards.

Stops Leaks

the patented process seals pinhole leaks in place, saving water and damages resulting from leaking pipes.

Minimal Digging

ePIPE is installed inside existing pipes, minimal disruption is required. Often, no digging is required to install ePIPE.

Minimal Wall Damage

pipes are restored right inside your walls, in-place. Result, minimal damage or intrusion into your building structure.

Improved Water Flow

corrosion build up inside a pipe can restrict water flow. ePIPE protected pipes are cleaned of corrosion and then lined. Result improved water flow, cleaner water.

Fast

ePIPE can be installed in a matter of hours.

Proven

for over a decade ePIPE has been chosen by 1000's of property owners, in the US, Canada and Europe.

Process:

1. Air Drying of Pipes

Air hoses are connected to the piping system. The isolated system is then dried with preheated, filtered air.

2. Corundum Cleaning

The dried pipes are cleaned using an air and sand mixture that sandblasts the inside surface of the pipes. The cleaning process prepares the internal pipe surface for proper bonding of the epoxy.

2. Epoxy Coating Applied

The Drain Repair Process

Millions of linear feet of cured-in-place materials have been installed worldwide. They have withstood every corrosive environment plus the test of time. Billions of dollars have been saved because excavation was eliminated.

Cured-in-place materials mold to the host pipe. This seamless pipe prevents infiltration and exfiltration, restores structural integrity, eliminates joints that can weaken and allow root intrusion. Cured-in-place pipe actually increases flow capacity because the ACE DuraFlo pipe is much smoother than old clay and

concrete pipe. Above ground there are no piles of excavated dirt, no traffic tie-ups, no subcontractors and most importantly, a happy customer.

Step 1

Mix Epoxy and Prepare Liner

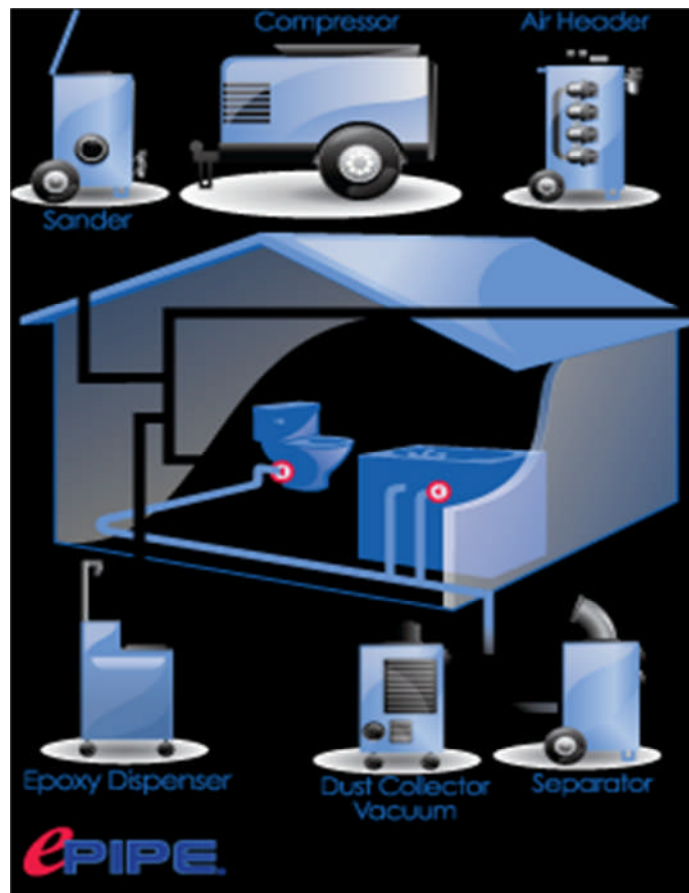
Step 2

Place bladder and liner into place, inflate and allow to dry

Step 3

Remove bladder and reinstate line, if needed

The final stage of the ePIPE process is the application of the epoxy lining to the system. Once the coating is cured the pipes are reassembled, flushed and pressure tested. The finished product provides a “new pipe within a pipe” protecting your water supply from leaching lead and leaks.



Process Diagram

Approvals:

ePIPE products meet international standards for contact with your drinking water

US, Canada and Latin America

ANSI/NSFstd61 - National Sanitation Foundation, listed Standard 61, immediate return to service hot and cold potable water pipes.

EU – EU 89/106EEC and EC1935/2004

ePIPE Complies to the requirements of regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European parliament. ePIPE is verified as suitable for use in hot and cold rated drinking water pipes. Additional per country approvals include Spain, Belgium, Finland, Sweden and Romania.

Plumbing Codes

UPC® - Uniform Plumbing Code, USA and Canada - listed for application to metallic and non metallic pressurized pipes

IPC® - International Plumbing Code, listed domestic water piping

IRC® - International Residential Code compliance, listed domestic water piping ICC -NES - International Code Council, National Evaluation Services- listed domestic water piping, PMG 1009 (Plumbing, Mechanical and Gas Code)

Affiliates: United States of America www.aceduraflo.com
phone: 888-775-02220

Strategic Partners



FAQ:

ePIPE eliminates the burden that's associated with a conventional pipe fix or replacement. It is proven and used in thousands of applications. We have included some of the frequently asked questions about ePIPE.

QUESTION: Who has used ePIPE?

ANSWER: Since the 1990's, ePIPE services have been provided first in North America and then in Europe. Some of the largest plumbing service companies in the world provide ePIPE to their customers. Customers who have taken advantage of this proven patented technology include leading hotel brands such as Hilton, Marriott, Sheraton & Fairmont, the US Army Corps of Engineers, US Government, Governments of Spain and thousands of building owners.

QUESTION: How long will the ePIPE process take?

ANSWER: That depends on the project. On smaller jobs, pipes can be restored in a matter of hours. Prior to starting your project our technicians will work out a schedule with you based on your needs or limitations in the project.

QUESTION: Will I be able to remain in my home and/or operate my business while ePIPE is being installed?

ANSWER: Yes, you will be able to remain in your home. For commercial customers, our focus is to develop a project that will not affect the continued operation of your business.

QUESTION: Is the ePIPE System the most environmentally friendly alternative?

ANSWER: Yes, ePIPE restores your existing pipes, which in turn reduces the cutting of walls, floor and ceiling normally associated with conventional methods. ePIPE, reduces waste and strain on landfills. ePIPE protected pipe minimizes the leeching of harmful metals such as lead from entering your drinking water.

QUESTION: Water loss through pinhole leaks is a waste of this precious resource, if a leak is found, can ePIPE fix it?

ANSWER: Yes, Pinhole leaks can be sealed "in- place" using ePIPE. If a large hole is found we simply replace the affected area of pipe and continue with the process.

QUESTION: What types of pipes can be restored with ePIPE?

ANSWER: Both metallic and non-metallic pipes including copper, lead, steel, black iron, PVC, CPVC and PEX can be restored with ePIPE. Restored systems can include domestic water, A/C, radiant heating, snowmelt, fire sprinkler, medical gas piping, industrial process piping and pool piping systems

QUESTION: What diameters of pipe can be restored with ePIPE?

ANSWER: ePIPE can restore most pressurized piping systems that you will find in your home or business up to 4 inches in diameter (102 mm).

QUESTION: Can ePIPE save me money on my Project?

ANSWER: Every pipe system is unique and therefore each project is quoted based on a variety of factors, including the number of plumbing fixtures, the plumbing layout and design, and the type of pipe material. In most cases, the patented ePIPE, epoxy pipe lining system is very competitive with alternative pipe repair methods. Often, ePIPE reduces cost by limiting intrusion, reducing down time, minimizing demolition and reconstruction, avoiding refinishing and redecorating, eliminating waste/disposal costs, and best of all protecting the pipes from future corrosion.

QUESTION: Is ePIPE safe?

ANSWER: ePIPE products meet international standards for contact with drinking water. In the US and Canada, ePIPE meets ANSI/NSFstd61 - and is listed with National Sanitation Foundation, under Standard 61, immediate return to service hot and cold potable water pipes.

QUESTION: What Plumbing Codes recognize ePIPE?

ANSWER: ePIPE is listed with all major plumbing codes in the US

UPC® - Uniform Plumbing Code, USA and Canada - listed for application to metallic and non metallic pressurized pipes

IPC® - International Plumbing Code, listed domestic water piping

IRC® - International Residential Code compliance, listed domestic water piping ICC-NES - International Code Council, National Evaluation Services - listed domestic water piping, PMG 1009 (Plumbing, Mechanical and Gas Code)

NEWS from CPSC



U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 23, 2010
Release #10-354

Firm's Recall Hotline: (800) 756-6996
CPSC Recall Hotline: (800) 638-2772
CPSC Media Contact: (301) 504-7908

Firm's Media Contact: (770) 751-2211

Siemens Recalls Circuit Breakers Due to Fire Hazard

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with the firm named below, today announced a voluntary recall of the following consumer product. Consumers should stop using recalled products immediately unless otherwise instructed. It is illegal to resell or attempt to resell a recalled consumer product.

Name of Product: Siemens and Murray Circuit Breakers, Load Centers and Meter Combos
Units: About 2.2 million

Importer: Siemens Industry Inc., of Alpharetta, Ga.

Hazard: The recalled circuit breakers have a spring clip that can break during normal use, leading to a loss of force to maintain a proper electrical connection in the panelboard. This can lead to excessive temperature, arcing or thermal damage at the connection point, and damage to the panelboard's electrical insulation and can result in a fire, property damage, or personal injury.

Incidents/Injuries: Siemens has received one report of a circuit breaker spring clip that broke during installation. No injuries have been reported.

Description: This recall involves Siemens and Murray 15 through 50 AMP single and double pole circuit breakers, load centers (circuit breakers that come with an electrical panel), and meter combos (contain a load center and a meter socket). "Siemens" or "Murray," date codes 0610 or 0710 and the catalog number are printed on a label on the side of the circuit breakers. Date codes between June 2010 through August 2010 are stamped on the inside of the metal box of the load centers and meter combos. The catalog number for the load centers and meter combos is printed on a label inside the metal box door and on the packaging.

Product	Date Codes	Catalog Numbers
Circuit Breakers	0610, 0710	Q115, Q120, Q130, Q215, Q230, Q250, MP115, MP115U, MP120, MP130, MP215, MP230, MP230U, MP250
Load Centers	Jun 23 2010 – Aug 25 2010	G2020B1100CP, G3030B1100CP, G4040B1200CUSGP, LC4040B1200P, G3040B1200CP, G3040L1200CP, G4040B1200CP, G3030B1150CP, W3040B1200CP, G1624L1125CP, W4040B1200CP
Meter Combo	Jun 23 2010 – Aug 25 2010	JA2040B1200SP

Sold at: The Home Depot, Lowes, other hardware and building supply stores and numerous electrical distributors nationwide from June 2010 through August 2010 for between \$2.50 to \$235.

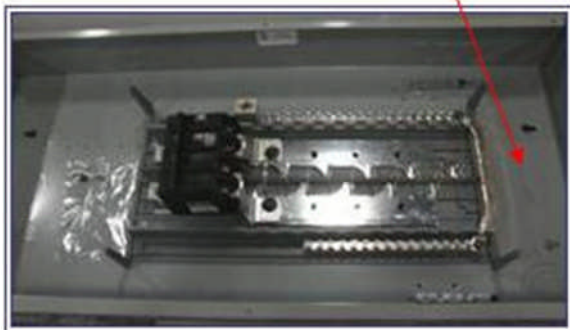
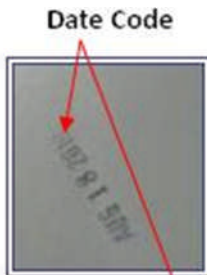
Manufactured in: Mexico

Remedy: Consumers should immediately contact Siemens for a free inspection by an electrician and a free replacement product.

Consumer Contact: For additional information, contact Siemens at (800) 756-6996 between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday or visit the firm's website at www.usa.siemens.com



Circuit Breaker (front view)



CPSC is still interested in receiving incident or injury reports that are either directly related to this product recall or involve a different hazard with the same product. Please tell us about it by visiting <https://www.cpsc.gov/cgibin/incident.aspx>

NEWS from CPSC



Molenaar LLC Recalls Night Lights Due to Fire and Shock Hazard

WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with the firm named below, today announced a voluntary recall of the following consumer product. Consumers should stop using recalled products immediately unless otherwise instructed. It is illegal to resell or attempt to resell a recalled consumer product.

Name of Product: Electroluminescent night lights

Units: About 315,000

Manufacturer: Molenaar LLC of Willmar, Minn.

Hazard: The night lights can become hot to the touch and melt, resulting in risk of possible shock or fire.

Incidents/Injuries: The firm is aware of 4 incidents of the night lights melting, resulting in minor property damage. No injuries have been reported.

Description: Two models of the night lights are being recalled. One model, Model No. 2019, is shaped like a house. The other, Model No. 2017, is square-shaped with a rounded top. The night lights glow green when plugged into an electrical outlet. "71980 U.S.A." is molded into the night light's back panel, just above the brass outlet prongs. The night lights may have the brand names or logos of various companies printed on the front.

Sold at: The recalled night lights were distributed free as promotional products by various companies imprinted with various company names between October 2001 and November 2009.

Manufactured in: U.S.

Remedy: Consumers should immediately stop using the recalled night lights and throw them away.

Consumer Contact: For additional information, contact Molenaar at (877) 719-4442 between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. CT Monday through Friday or visit the firm's website at www.miline.com





Senate defeats plan to strip filing requirement from health law

By Alexander Bolton - 09/14/10 07:22 PM ET

The Senate on Tuesday defeated an effort to strip a controversial tax -reporting provision from the sweeping healthcare law Congress passed earlier this year.

In a 46-52 vote, lawmakers killed an amendment sponsored by Sen. Mike Johanns (R -Neb.) that would have saved businesses and nonprofit groups from having to report an array of small and medium-sized purchases to the IRS.

A handful of Democrats voted for the Johanns proposal, including Sens. Evan Bayh (Ind.), Michael Bennet (Colo.), Blanche Lincoln (Ark.), Ben Nelson (Neb.), Mark Pryor (Ark.), Mark Warner (Va.) and Jim Webb (Va.).

The vote puts the Senate on track to pass small-business assistance legislation this week or early next.

Lawmakers voted 61-37 to cut off debate on the Senate version of the small-business bill. Republicans may require another cloture vote on the underlying legislative vehicle before it can get off the floor.

“I hope Republicans won’t force us to do that,” said a Democratic leadership aide.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups had lobbied furiously in favor of the Johanns amendment. Business groups argue the new requirements impose a heavy cost on small businesses and will harm the economy.

The provision, which is estimated to raise \$17 billion over 10 years to pay for a new prevention and public healthcare fund, requires businesses and other groups to file 1099 tax forms to report purchases from a single supplier that total more than \$600 in a year.

An alternative to Johanns's amendment sponsored by Sen. Bill Nelson (D-Fla.) also fell short of passage. Nelson's proposal would have increased the reporting threshold to \$5,000 and eliminated the requirement for businesses with fewer than 25 employees.

Nelson's amendment failed by a vote of 56-42, four votes short of the 60 needed to cut off debate and move to a final vote.

Republicans expressed concerns over the Nelson alternative because it would have been paid for by repealing a tax break for large oil-and-gas producers.

Senate Republicans said they were not surprised the Johanns amendment did not attract more votes, citing staunch opposition from President Obama.

"The White House does not want to set the precedent of rewriting the healthcare bill," said a GOP aide. "They don't want to admit they made any mistakes in the bill before the election."

Democratic leaders scheduled the vote on the Johanns amendment to secure the support of Sen. George Voinovich (R-Ohio) to advance the small-business bill. Voinovich had demanded consideration of the small-business reporting provision before agreeing to a final vote on the broader bill.

The legislation would provide \$12 billion in tax cuts to small businesses and set up a \$30 billion Small Business Lending Fund. It would allow businesses to write off up to \$500,000 in capital investments and 50 percent of the cost of new equipment. It would also increase to \$10,000 the tax deduction for small-business startups.

After lawmakers voted to end debate on the small-business bill, Senate Small Business Chairwoman Mary Landrieu (D-La.) introduced a proposal Tuesday that would raise the IRS reporting requirement for businesses from \$600 to \$5,000.

She said the controversy over the 1099 reporting requirement should not entangle federal assistance to struggling businesses.

"We have a year and a half to fix 1099," she said. "We have no more time to help small businesses."

Landrieu didn't offer a way to pay for her bill, saying that both parties should sit down and work it out. The 1099 requirement is scheduled to go into effect in 2013.

Vicki Needham contributed to this report.

Our Heros

GI will be first living Medal of Honor winner from Afghan war



WASHINGTON — An Army sergeant who exposed himself to intense enemy fire in an effort to save comrades in Afghanistan will be awarded the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest military decoration, the White House announced Friday.

Army Staff Sgt. Salvatore Giunta, 25, will become the first living recipient of the Medal of Honor from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Six medals of honor have been awarded posthumously from those conflicts.

Giunta will receive the award for his actions in response to an ambush in Afghanistan's dangerous Korengal Valley on Oct. 25, 2007. Two U.S. soldiers were killed in the ambush and several others were wounded.

Giunta of Hiawatha, Iowa, was serving at the time as a team leader in Company B, 2nd Battalion, 503rd Infantry Regiment when his squad was ambushed by insurgents, according to an account provided by the Army. His rank was specialist at the time.

Intense enemy fire from insurgents split Giunta's team from the rest of his squad. Giunta was knocked down when a bullet hit him in his armored chest plate. He immediately charged straight into enemy fire in order to pull a comrade back to cover.

As he attempted to link his team with the rest of the squad, he saw insurgents drag a badly wounded colleague off the battlefield.

Tossing hand grenades, Giunta charged the enemy, killing one insurgent and wounding another. He recovered the colleague and immediately began providing first aid. The soldier later died from his wounds.

It was Giunta's second tour of duty in Afghanistan. He had previously been awarded the Bronze Star.

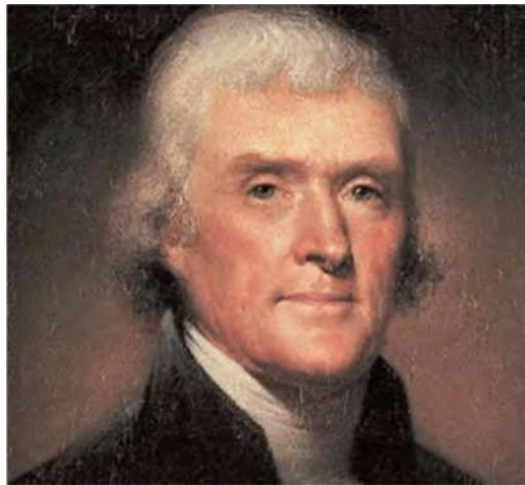
"His courage and leadership while under extreme enemy fire were integral to his platoon's ability to defeat an enemy ambush and recover a fellow American paratrooper from enemy hands," the White House said in a statement.

This is from one of the greatest minds to grace our country:

How did Jefferson know?

John F. Kennedy held a dinner in the white House for a group of the brightest minds in the nation at that time. He made this statement:

"This is perhaps the assembly of the most intelligence ever to gather at one time in the White House with the exception of when Thomas Jefferson dined alone."



When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe, we shall become as corrupt as Europe .

Thomas Jefferson

The democracy will cease to exist when you take away from those who are willing to work and give to those who would not.

Thomas Jefferson

It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes. A principle which if acted on would save one-half the wars of the world.

Thomas Jefferson

I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

My reading of history convinces me that most bad government results from too much government.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

No free man shall ever be debarred the use of arms.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

The strongest reason for the people to retain the right to keep and bear arms is, as a last resort, to protect themselves against tyranny in government.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

To compel a man to subsidize with his taxes the propagation of ideas which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.

[Thomas Jefferson](#)

Thomas Jefferson said in 1802:

'I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation, then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around the banks will deprive the people of all property - until their children wake-up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.'



Trex Decking

By Tim Carter

©1993-2010 Tim Carter

Summary: Dark spots of composite decking, such as Trex decking, might be a mixture of algae and mildew. Cleaning Trex decking with [oxygen bleach](#) can remove most of the spots. Composite deck flooring is not maintenance free.

DEAR TIM: We have Trex [decking](#) that we put down in 2008. The Trex lumber has developed dark spots all over it. It started with a few and has multiplied over the two-year period. What, in your opinion, is causing the spotting? How can it be removed? Is there anything that can be done to prevent the ugly spots? We purchased this material thinking it would be maintenance-free and are very unhappy. Trish A., Bristol, CT

DEAR TRISH: You're not the first consumer to reach out to me with this issue about Trex [composite decking](#). You'll not be the last. What's more, I have personal experience with this decking material as it's on two very large [decks](#) and my front porch at my New Hampshire home. I didn't install it, the previous owner did when the house was built eight years ago.

My own Trex decking has spotting issues, algae growth, and uneven coloration issues. As you might imagine, I've got lots of experience with decks of all types being involved with them for over 36 years. Believe it or not, it's highly unlikely that the decking material itself is causing the entire problem. The issues you're having can happen on just about any decking material. However, your deck and mine might be more prone to issues for a number of reasons.

The dark spots on your deck, based on the photo you sent me, appear to be mold and mildew. This spotting can happen on any deck. Mold and mildew feed on natural materials such as wood fiber, natural sugars, dirt, dust, grease, oils, and food. If you have trees or other vegetation near your deck shading the decking, these might be manufacturing airborne sugars that coat the deck.

Some trees produce more of this than others. Perhaps you've seen this sap coat a freshly cleaned car that's parked under a tree. The spots show up easily on the high-gloss surface of a car paint job, but are tough to detect on a flat finish such as your deck boards. The sugars can float through the air from trees near the deck.

The mold and mildew can also feed directly off of the wood fibers in your Trex decking. The FAQ page at the Trex web site clearly states that "... most of the materials used in making Trex are recycled ...". They go on to state that "... the materials are carefully processed to ensure the highest level of quality and performance." However, it's possible that mold and mildew spores could be already present in the raw recycled wood material that's used to make the decking.

Add to this the possibility that the wood fibers in the decking may not have any preservative added to them at the factory. If this is the case, then the [wood](#) fibers, or concentrated areas of them in the decking could easily support the growth of mold and mildew. I see it happening on my own Trex deck.

A visit to the Trex decking web site reveals they have a comprehensive cleaning guide that may help you. They are quick to point out that a powerful [pressure washer](#), one that delivers a pressure stream

greater than 1,500 pounds per square inch (psi), is to be avoided. What's more, never hold the pressure wand closer than 12 inches from the decking surface. A concentrated stream of high-pressure water can erode the wood fibers that's in the decking.



No deck is maintenance free, not even expensive composite decks

All will have to be periodically cleaned from time to time.

I personally have had the best luck cleaning my Trex deck with **oxygen bleach**. This is a powder that you mix with water. It works to clean any decking material. The oxygen ions in the solution readily clean mold, mildew, algae and any food you may have spilled on the deck. What I like about **oxygen bleach** is that it removes the gray coloration from the small wood fibers in my Trex making it look like new. The sun's UV rays cause the wood fibers in the decking to turn gray.

I apply the **oxygen-bleach** solution and allow it to sit for 15 minutes never allowing it to evaporate. It's best to work early or late in the day when the decking is in the shade. After the wait period, use a stiff scrub brush to clean the decking. Rinse with clear water from a garden hose. You'll be amazed at how clean and new the decking will look.

Some spotting you see may not be mold or mildew. I see that on my own Trex decking. I've studied this very closely with a magnifying glass and believe it to be a manufacturing characteristic. It appears that the dark spots are areas where there is a higher concentration of the recycled colored plastic.

If this is the case, it make sense that over time you'll see uneven coloration as the thin film of plastic wears off those areas nearby that have more wood fibers than plastic.

I've visited a manufacturing plant where composite decking is made and saw how the wood fibers and plastic are kept separate until just before they enter the extruding machine. Although the manufacture makes every effort to mix the ingredients evenly, I can see how it's possible that this doesn't always happen.

Healthy Homes Healthy Homes Initiative

The association between health and housing has been known for hundreds of years. People spend around 90% of their time indoors. Your home is a very important environment where you and your family may spend much of your time. If your home environment is unhealthy or unsafe, it can lead to disease, injury or even death. The quality of housing affects our quality of life. A home can support health and well-being.

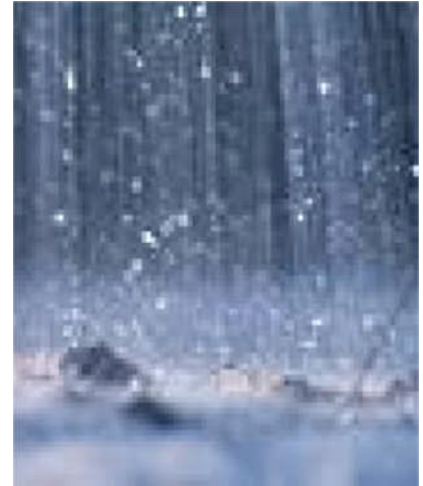
The Connecticut Department of Public Health *Healthy Homes Initiative* is a holistic and comprehensive approach designed to address the connection between housing and health. The goal of the *Healthy Homes Initiative* is to promote health and well-being through safe and healthy home environments. This is accomplished by addressing physical, chemical, and toxic hazards in the home through a variety of programs.



The National Center for Healthy Housing created seven tips for creating a healthy home. They include:

Keep It Dry

Prevent water from entering your home through leaks in roofing systems, rain water from entering the home due to poor drainage, and check your interior plumbing for any leaking. Excess moisture can lead to many health problems. For example, moisture supports [mold](#) growth, supports pests, may trigger [asthma](#) symptoms, and can cause [paint to peel and chip](#).



Keep It Clean

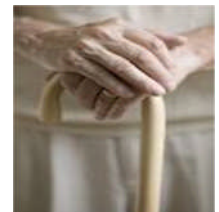


Control the source of dust and contaminants, creating smooth and cleanable surfaces, reducing clutter, and using effective wet-cleaning methods. A clean home reduces [allergens, asthmagens](#), and the build up of [lead](#)-contaminated dust and debris.

Keep It Safe



Store poisons out of the reach of children and properly label containers and items. Secure loose rugs and keep children's play areas free from hard or sharp surfaces. Install smoke and carbon monoxide detectors and keep fire extinguishers on hand. Keeping it safe includes your yard and garden, too!



Keep It Pest Free



All pests look for food, water and shelter. Seal cracks and openings throughout the home; store food in pest-resistant containers. If needed, use sticky-traps and baits in closed

containers, along with the least toxic pesticides such as boric acid powder.

Keep It Well Ventilated



Ventilate bathrooms and kitchens and use whole house [ventilation](#) for supplying fresh air to reduce the concentration of contaminants in the home. Poor ventilation can result in too much moisture in a home. Also, ventilation is necessary for all fuel-burning appliances. Carbon monoxide can build up in a home when an appliance is not vented properly.

Keep It Contaminant Free



There are several contaminants that already may be part of a home, and there are several contaminants that you may be introducing to your home. [Lead paint](#), [radon](#), [asbestos](#), and contaminants in your well water may already be in your home. Reduce lead-related hazards in pre-1978 homes by fixing deteriorated paint, and keeping floors and window areas clean using a wet-cleaning approach. Test your home for radon, a naturally occurring dangerous gas that enters homes through soil,

crawlspaces, and foundation cracks. Install a radon removal system if levels above the EPA action-level are detected. Asbestos should be left alone, and is not considered a health hazard if it is in good condition. If it is in poor condition (flaking, falling off of your boiler or pipes, contact a licensed professional to have it removed from your home.) Your drinking water should be free from contaminants. If you are served by a public water system, ask the water company for a copy of the “Consumer Confidence Report.” If you have a [private well](#), make sure to maintain the well and have your water tested every year to ensure it is safe. You may also be introducing contaminants to your home by storing chemicals and fertilizers improperly, through your cleaning products, or even in the building products you choose. Store chemicals and fertilizers properly and consider alternative natural products.



Consider switching to green cleaning products for household cleaners.

Keep It Well Maintained

Inspect, clean and repair your home routinely. Take care of minor repairs and problems before they become large repairs and problems. [Carbon monoxide poisonings](#), [lead poisoning](#), [falls in the home](#), [asbestos exposure](#), and [well water](#) quality are all related to maintenance of a home.



The New England Don't Spread Lead Campaign

What is the Don't Spread Lead Campaign?

- The Don't Spread Lead Campaign is a regional effort throughout New England that is dedicated to eliminating lead poisoning in children and adults as the result of home improvement projects. This campaign is implemented through local hardware and paint stores. By educating the consumer through customer interaction, we hope that the word will be spread on how to work in a lead-safe manner.

Why have a Don't Spread Lead Campaign?

- The disturbance of lead paint that occurs during home improvement and painting in homes built before 1978, poses a serious threat to the health of adults and children. Many homeowners who are undertaking painting and home improvement projects are unaware that when they disturb painted surfaces, tiny lead particles can be released that are too small even to see. Helping Connecticut citizens understand the simple measures that they can take to avoid lead poisoning during home improvement projects is the main focus of our campaign. The educational messages of the campaign focus on easy steps that can make home projects safer: testing for lead, containing the work area and cleaning up properly.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Phone: (860) 509-7299, Fax: (860) 509-7295
Telephone Device for the Deaf (860) 509-7191
410 Capitol Avenue - MS # 51LED

P.O. Box 340308 Hartford, CT 06134
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LEAD INSPECTION REPORT FORM

This lead inspection report form must be completed and sent to the property owner, local director of health and the commissioner of the Department of Public Health in accordance with Section 19a-111-3(d) of the regulations of Connecticut State Agencies concerning Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control.

PROPERTY INSPECTED

Street Address: Apt.# Floor:

City/Town: Zip Code: Telephone:

If Apartment, Number of Units: Year Property Built:

PROPERTY OWNER

Name:

Street Address: City:

State: Zip Code: Telephone:

INSPECTING ENTITY

A. If Consultant Contractor:

Name:

Street Address:

City: State: Zip Code:

Consultant License Number:

Inspector's Name: Telephone:

Inspector's Certification Number:

B. If Code Enforcement Agency:

Department Name:

Street Address:

Town/City Department: Telephone:

Inspector's Name: Telephone:

Date of Inspector's Initial Training: ____/____/____ Date of Latest Refresher Training:
____/____/____

INSPECTION INFORMATION Date(s) of Inspection: ____/____/____

For each day the inspection was conducted consent was given by an adult occupant of the dwelling unit to enter and inspect all areas

of the dwelling that are under the control of that individual or to which that individual has legitimate access. Yes No

Name of person granting consent: Date:

Name of person granting consent: Date:

Name of person granting consent: Date:

Were Lead-Based Surfaces Identified? (Please check) Yes No

If yes, check appropriate box(es) below and attach "LEAD BASED PAINT DATA PAGES"

Interior Defective Surfaces Exterior Defective Surfaces

Interior Intact Surfaces Exterior Intact Surfaces

Indicate Potential Sources of Lead Identified

Paint (exterior) Soil Water

Paint (interior) Dust Other:

o Was drinking water exposure pathway investigated and the potential for lead poisoning to a child assessed? Yes No

If yes, list sampling locations:

o Was dust exposure pathway investigated and the potential for lead poisoning to child assessed? Yes No

If yes, list area(s) tested:

o Was soil exposure pathway investigated and the potential for lead poisoning to child assessed? Yes No

If soil samples were collected, document soil sampling methodology below:

Is a lead abatement plan required for this property per section 19a-111-4(a) of the Connecticut State Regulations concerning

Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control? (A lead management plan for this property may be required per Section

19a-111-2(e) of the Connecticut State Regulations concerning Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control). Yes No

The federal Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, 42 U.S.C. 4852d, requires sellers and landlords of most residential

housing built before 1978 to disclose all available records and reports concerning lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards,

including the test results contained or referenced in this notice, to purchasers and tenants at the time of sale or lease or upon lease

renewal. This disclosure must occur even if hazard reduction or abatement has been completed. Failure to disclose these test results

is a violation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations

at 24 CFR Part 35 and 40 CFR Part 745 and can result in a fine of up to \$11,000 per violation. To find out more information about

your obligations under federal lead-based paint requirements, call

1-800-424-LEAD.

Inspector's Signature: _____ Dated: _____
_____/_____/_____

Mail To: State of Connecticut - Department of Public Health - Division of Environmental Health

P.O. Box 340308, MS# 51LED Hartford, CT 06134-0308

03/03/03

Action Level List for Private Wells

March, 2004

Groundwater in Connecticut can be affected by chemical contamination from a variety of sources such as leaking underground fuel storage tanks and surface spills. Depending on the volume spilled, local conditions, and chemical nature of the substance, the result can be groundwater contamination. Such contamination may present a health risk to those who use private wells as a source of water for drinking, bathing, washing, or cooking.

If well contamination exceeds the value shown on the "Action Level List" (see below), then the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) is authorized to provide treatment or bottled water to residents. The Action Levels are set by the Department of Public Health (DPH), and include the most common contaminants. If a contaminant is not on the list, CT DEP may ask DPH to evaluate the public health risk of contamination for the specific chemical. The concentrations on the Action Level List are set low enough to avoid any health risks from exposure.

The Action Level List is included in the following table. If you have questions about the Action Level List call the Toxic Hazards Section of the Department of Public Health. If your well is contaminated with a chemical on the Action Level List, you should inform your local health department and CTDEP (860-424-3705). **Connecticut DPH Drinking Water Action Level List**

March, 2004

Chemical	CT Action Level (ug/l)
arsenic	10
barium	2000
benzene	1
cadmium	5
carbon tetrachloride	5
chlordane	0.3
chromium	100
cyanide	200
1,4-dichlorobenzene	75
1,2-dichloroethane	1
dichloromethane	5
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	70
1,2-dichloropropane	5
1,1-dichloroethylene	7
dieldrin	0.03

Naturally Occurring Arsenic In Private Well Water

Because arsenic is naturally present in bedrock, and because groundwater in some areas is contaminated with arsenic, surveys of water wells have been conducted in several New England states, including some areas of Connecticut. Results of a recent study conducted by the US

Geological Survey (USGS), (1) indicate that some Connecticut bedrock drinking water wells can exceed the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) new drinking water standard for arsenic of 0.01 milligrams per liter (mg/l). Though the extent of this contamination is not well known, the number of affected wells is thought to be relatively small.

Arsenic is a metal that has no smell or taste. Only a specific water test can determine the presence and concentration of arsenic in well water. Some useful information on arsenic and arsenic testing is included below. For more information, call your local health department or the Connecticut Department of Public Health's Environmental & Occupational Health Assessment Program (860-509-7742).

HOW DOES ARSENIC GET INTO DRINKING WATER & HOW CAN YOU FIND OUT IF YOUR WELL IS CONTAMINATED?

Depending on local environmental conditions, arsenic can leach from soils or mineral deposits into groundwater. However, the extent to which this occurs in Connecticut bedrock wells is uncertain. Surveys in Eastern Connecticut have found that contamination is not widespread, but also, not predictable. Therefore, the only way to know if your well is contaminated is to test the water.

WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS OF ARSENIC IN DRINKING WATER?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and expert scientific committees have classified arsenic as a human cancer-causing agent. EPA recently lowered the drinking water standard for arsenic because of concerns about possible cancer risks at exposure levels near the old standard. Research indicates that people living in areas where water concentrations are very high are more likely to have bladder, lung, or skin cancer. These toxic effects of arsenic exposure developed after many years of exposure.

HOW MUCH ARSENIC IS SAFE TO DRINK?

The Federal government sets safe drinking water standards for public water. EPA recently lowered the arsenic drinking water standard (i.e., Usually, arsenic contamination is measured in units of milligrams per liter (mg/l), which is equivalent to parts per million (ppm). Otherwise, the units may be micrograms per liter (ug/l), which is equivalent to parts per billion (ppb), and 1000 times lower than ppm.

Naturally Occurring Arsenic

In Private Well Water the Maximum Contaminant Level, or MCL) to 0.01 mg/l. Because this new standard is the maximum considered safe for long-term consumption, the Department of Public Health supports 0.01 mg/l as a health-based guideline for private wells.

WHERE CAN I HAVE MY WELL WATER TESTED FOR ARSENIC?

You can have your water tested at any State-certified water testing lab. A current list of certified labs can be obtained from your local health department, or from the Department of Public Health's web site at http://www.ct.gov/dph/lib/dph/environmental_health/environmental_laboratories/pdf/in_state.pdf

I JUST FOUND OUT I HAVE HIGH ARSENIC LEVELS IN MY WATER: WHAT SHOULD I DO?

If your water has more than 0.01 mg/l arsenic (the EPA public water standard), we recommend you consider bottled or a treatment system to purify tap water for drinking, and cooking. It is safe to wash in arsenic contaminated water because very little arsenic gets into your body through the skin. It is also safe to use the water for other chores (laundry, gardening, etc.) because arsenic does not get into the air.

IS THERE A WAY TO REMOVE ARSENIC FROM WELL WATER?

Arsenic can be removed with a reverse osmosis type of water treatment system, a distiller, or a filter bed of activated alumina. Because it is not necessary to treat all of the water in your house, treatment needs can be met by installing a "point of use" treatment system at a convenient location at the kitchen sink, or the water tap on the refrigerator and icemaker. Information on specific water treatment products is available from the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) web site at <http://www.nsf.org/Certified/DWTU>. Staff from the Private Well Program of the

Department of Public Health (860-509-7296) are also available to answer questions about treatment options.

WHAT ARE SOME OTHER SOURCES OF ARSENIC?

According to results of the Food & Drug Administration's (FDA) total diet study, (2) on the average, the amount of inorganic arsenic in your food is equivalent to drinking one to two liters of water containing 0.005 mg/l of arsenic. Though some types of seafood contain high amounts, the form of arsenic in seafood is not known to be toxic.

IS THERE A MEDICAL TEST THAT WILL TELL ME IF MY BODY HAS TOO MUCH ARSENIC?

Although there are tests for urine and hair, results from these tests are difficult to interpret and, according to the American Medical Association, (3) are unreliable. Therefore, the best way to find out if you are being exposed to excessive amounts of arsenic is to test the well water you drink from.

REFERENCES:

- 1) *Brown, C & Chute S. (2002). Arsenic Concentrations in Bedrock Wells in Colchester, East Hampton, and Woodstock CT. US Geological Survey, Water Investigations Report 02-4135.*
- 2) *National Research Council (1999). Arsenic in Drinking Water. National Academy Press, Washington DC. Pp 46-51.*

UREA FORMALDEHYDE - FOAM INSULATION (UFFI)

Revised April 2009

BACKGROUND:

During the past 20 years the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) has had extensive involvement in assessing risks posed by urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI). This fact sheet was prepared to summarize our current knowledge of the UFFI situation with particular emphasis on a 1986 DPH survey of UFFI houses. UFFI is no longer used to insulate homes in Connecticut. The following list of UFFI facts is a summary of what DPH has discovered during its 20 years of involvement with UFFI:

- ☐ UFFI when first installed had the potential to release significant amounts of formaldehyde into indoor air which resulted in acute adverse health effects such as eye, nose, and throat irritation, headache, and nausea. However, formaldehyde levels in UFFI houses dropped rapidly after installation and health complaints usually subsided with time.
- ☐ The formaldehyde exposure in homes treated with UFFI in the past is not the public health threat it once was and the current concern given specifically to UFFI houses may not be warranted.
- ☐ Formaldehyde is present at low levels in most indoor environments due to its presence in many consumer products, including particleboard, furniture and carpeting.
- ☐ Most UFFI homes in Connecticut have formaldehyde levels substantially lower than when the insulation was first installed and most levels found are well below the level usually associated with acute health effects.
- ☐ Testing the air of UFFI houses, although widely used in the past, is not recommended by DPH today. However, for those who are concerned or who have known formaldehyde sensitivities, air testing is still the only way to be sure that a particular home does not have elevated formaldehyde levels.
- ☐ Of the many ways to sample air for formaldehyde, the most sensitive and most commonly used method is the “chromotropic acid - impinger method”. Newly marketed “passive samplers” may also have the needed sensitivity. If you decide on testing, consult with your private laboratory about the sensitivity of the method it proposes to use.
- ☐ A level of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) is commonly used as a guideline for residential formaldehyde concentrations. Most people will not experience acute health effects below that level.

HISTORY

In the early 1970's urea-formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI) was installed in Connecticut homes as well as elsewhere in North America for the purposes of energy conservation. It is estimated that almost 10,000 homes in Connecticut were insulated with UFFI between 1970 and 1981. By 1977 the Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) began receiving

complaints from homeowners who believed that formaldehyde off-gassing from the insulation was causing adverse health effects. In addition to respiratory irritation effects, concern also arose over the possible carcinogenic effects of formaldehyde. Some individuals also developed formaldehyde sensitivities that caused them to have adverse reactions to very low formaldehyde levels.

As a result of complaints (DPH) tested the air inside UFFI homes and found some homes with elevated formaldehyde levels. DPH also conducted two studies that demonstrated a correlation between health complaints and formaldehyde levels. In 1981, as a result of these findings, the installation of UFFI was banned in Connecticut. Although the installation of UFFI was banned, widespread removal of the insulation was not recommended or undertaken due to the excessive costs and uncertain benefits of the removal procedure.

AIR TESTING

Between 1977 and 1983 DPH sampled over 500 homes for formaldehyde. Complaints continued after the 1981 ban and testing by DPH did not end until 1983. After 1983 private testing companies were encouraged to conduct the tests. Today testing of UFFI houses is occasionally being conducted by private labs, usually for reasons related to house sales, rather than health complaints. There are many ways to sample air for formaldehyde, but the most sensitive method and the one most commonly used by private labs is the “chromotropic acid-impinger” method.

A review of data supplied by the private labs in 1986 indicated that most UFFI houses tested in Connecticut had formaldehyde levels much lower than in the past and below levels where health effects might be expected, about 0.1 ppm.

Despite this fact the DPH and DCP still receive calls from potential home buyers, sellers, and real estate agents concerned over the “stigma” related to UFFI houses.

CONNECTICUT STUDY, 1986

In order to get a better understanding of the current importance of UFFI in homes, DPH undertook a study in the summer of 1986 to characterize the formaldehyde exposures resulting from UFFI five years after it was banned. DPH selected 30 houses that it had tested as “high” houses in the past, along with 10 control houses not insulated with UFFI. The results of this testing indicated that the average formaldehyde levels in these “high” houses has decreased from 0.98 ppm at the time of the complaint to 0.08 ppm in 1986. (A guideline of 0.1 ppm is widely utilized as a non-occupational exposure level for formaldehyde). A strong correlation was found between decreasing formaldehyde levels and age of the insulation.

However, two “problem” UFFI houses with significantly elevated formaldehyde levels were also found. These problem houses were unique in that UFFI was present in both the walls and ceilings.

The 10 control homes not insulated with UFFI had an average formaldehyde level of 0.04 ppm, which was not statistically different from the UFFI houses’ average. These formaldehyde levels in the control homes result from a number of sources including pressed wood products, paneling, carpeting and upholstery.

For more information please call or write to:

**The State of Connecticut Department of Public Health
Environmental Health Section
Environmental and Occupational Health Assessment Program
410 Capitol Avenue, MS# 11CHA
PO Box 340308
Hartford, CT 06134-0308
Telephone #: (860) 509-7740
<http://www.ct.gov/dph>**



**News Release
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
New England Regional Office
September 21, 2010**

Contact Information: David Deegan, (617) 918-1017

Across New England, 180 Communities Take Leadership Role on Energy Issues

(Boston, Mass. – September 21, 2010) – As more New England communities seek cost savings in a tight economy, many are looking to expand energy efficiency in schools and other municipal buildings, saving money and helping the environment. Today EPA New England’s Community Energy Challenge program has announced its 180th member. The program challenges communities to reduce their energy use from municipal buildings by 10% or greater. These 180 communities represent approximately 35% of New England’s population.

Communities across New England are working with EPA, regional utilities, non-profits, and businesses through a variety of programs to find and promote cost effective energy efficiency measures. Through the Community Energy Challenge, cities and towns can take advantage of free EPA ENERGY STAR

tools and resources to assess, or benchmark building energy use in schools, municipal buildings, wastewater and drinking water facilities. Participants also have access to a network of organizations, professionals and funding opportunities that can help them improve energy efficiency and take advantage of renewable energy resources in their community. A 10% savings in energy use can translate into thousands of dollars that municipalities can use for public safety, education and other municipal expenses.

“Making municipal buildings energy efficient can save communities 30% or more on their energy bills each year, said Curt Spalding, regional administrator of EPA’s New England office. “These measures make sense economically and environmentally as these measures reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.”

Participants in the EPA New England’s Community Energy Challenge include 180 communities from all six New England states. They are:

Connecticut: Ashford, Bethany, Bridgeport, Burlington, Canton, Chaplin, Colchester, Cornwall, Coventry, Cromwell, Danbury, Durham, East Haddam, East Hampton, East Haven, East Lyme, Enfield, Fairfield, Farmington, Greenwich, Haddam, Hamden, Hampton, Harwinton, Kent, Killingworth, Lebanon, Manchester, Middlefield, Milford, New Haven, New London, Norfolk, North Haven, Norwalk, Orange, Portland, Redding, Ridgefield, Seymour, Simsbury, South Windsor, Southington, Sprague, Stafford, Stamford, Torrington, West Hartford, West Haven, Weston, Wethersfield, Willimantic, Wilton, Windsor, Woodbury, Woodstock

Maine: Berwick, Denmark, Falmouth, Kennebec Sanitary Sewer District, Kingfield, Kittery, Madison, Mechanics Falls, Stockton Springs

Massachusetts: Acton, Acushnet, Arlington, Billerica, Boston, Boxford, Brockton, Cambridge, Canton, Charles River Pollution Control District, Chelmsford, Cohasset, Dartmouth, Dedham, Easton, Easton Public Schools, Fall River, Greenfield, Groton, Halifax, Hanson, Haverhill, Holyoke, Hull, Ipswich, Lancaster, Lawrence, Leominster, Lowell, Malden, Mansfield, Marlborough, Martha’s Vineyard Schools, Maynard, Medfield, Medford, Melrose, Methuen, Milton, Needham, New Bedford, Newburyport, Newton, Norfolk, Northampton, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Quincy, Randolph, Raynham, Salem, Sandwich, Sharon, Somerville, Southeastern Regional School District, Springfield, Tisbury, Wales, Waltham, Warwick, Westwood, Woburn

New Hampshire: Acworth, Alstead, Alton, Antrim, Barrington, Bedford, Bedford School District, Brookline, Chester, Colebrook, Concord, Dover, Enfield, Fitzwilliam, Gilmanton, Hampton, Hancock, Hanover, Hillsborough, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lee, Lincoln, Manchester, Marlborough, Nashua, New Boston, Peterborough, Plainfield, Raymond, Richmond, Rochester, Rollinsford, Rye, Sanbornton, Shelburne, Somersworth, Tuftonboro

Rhode Island: East Greenwich, North Providence, South Kingston, Warwick

Vermont: Brattleboro, Burlington, Chelsea, Essex Junction, Hartford, Hinesburg, Putney, Richmond,
South Burlington, South Hero

For more information on ENERGY STAR go to: www.ENERGYSTAR.gov

For more information on the EPA Region 1 New England Community Energy Challenge go to:
www.epa.gov/ne/eco/energy/energy-challenge.html

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The Inspector Platinum Group, Ltd.

Executive Director Bernie Caliendo

860-214-8873

Web: www.InspectorPlatinumGroup.com

E-Mail: Info@InspectorPlatinumGroup.com

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