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ADDRESSING ISSUES AND CONCERNS OF THE
CANADIAN CONCRETE MASONRY PRODUCERS
ASSOCIATION

CCMPA *Updates*

A monthly email will be forwarded to keep members informed of activities and important issues that are occurring. If you have some industry information you wish to share with CCMPA members, please forward it to the CCMPA Office by the 15th of every month.

What is CCMPA doing for you ?

Upcoming Meetings:

CCMPA Members Meeting

Wednesday, April 10th, 2013, 9:30am—CMDC Offices—360 Superior Blvd, Mississauga, ON

CCMPA Mid-Year Meeting

June 5 - 7th, 2013—Four Seasons Vancouver, Vancouver, BC

NCMA Mid-Year Convention

July 31st -August 4th, 2013—Chicago, IL

Annual General Meeting & Golf 2013

Thursday, September 5th, 2013, White Oaks Resort & Peninsula Lakes Golf Course

12th Canadian Masonry Symposium—June 2-5, 2013 , Vancouver BC

The 12th Canadian Masonry Symposium will be held in Vancouver, Canada, June 2-5, 2013. It will provide an opportunity for researchers, practitioners and industry to share the latest knowledge on diverse aspects of masonry, including design, manufacturing, construction and restoration. The symposium will serve as a forum for professionals from a broad range of disciplines, including engineers, architects, contractors, and manufacturers. This conference will provide a unique environment to facilitate synergy between masonry researchers and masonry practitioners from Canada and around the world. The symposium will build on the tradition and success of past Canadian Masonry Symposia, including the last symposium held in Toronto in 2009. www.cms2013.ca

CCMPA's LEED Calculator

A LEED Calculator will be developed by Mark Lucuik, Morrison Hershfield, and forwarded to members upon it's completion.

Newest CCMPA Ad

A new ad has been created and is available on the CCMPA website. This ad features "Four Part Balanced Design". What is Balanced Design? A standard-setting approach to building construction that recognizes four key elements of construction required to ensure fire safety: education (how to escape), detection (smoke alarms), suppression (sprinklers) and containment (non-combustible building materials). Concrete block is the best way to practically construct fire walls and fire separations that contain flames and give people a chance to get out.

Getting the most from our Engineering Expert

Gary Sturgeon B.Eng., MSc., P.Eng.

Building Envelope Requirements, National Energy Code, 2015

Development of the 2015 edition of the National Energy Code for Building (NECB) began even before the publication of the 2011 edition. There is no longer any “rest” between successive development cycles because of the speed of technological change.

Whereas the activities of the Building Envelope Task Group (BETG) of the NECB was a principal focus of monitoring and influencing by CCMPA in the 2011 edition, other Groups examining other pressing issues oftentimes necessarily took precedence in the 2015 cycle. The 2015 development cycle is nearing its end, and the work of BETG (and all other NECB and NBCC Groups) is rapidly coming to a conclusion. During this cycle, the BETG has met (only) 5 times; 4 by teleconference, 1 face-to-face, with 1 remaining teleconference.

The two issues of most importance for the BETG during the 2015 cycle:

1. concluding any increases in performance required of the building envelope; there was some expectation by the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes of a 10 - 15% improvement over the 2015 NECB;
2. examining the prescriptive path for semi-heated buildings (some warehousing and light industrial buildings).

At the recent BETG face-to-face meeting:

Performance Increases

There were no discussions pertaining to performance increases, hence, it is resolved by this committee that there will be no increases in the required, prescribed R-values (alternatively stated, no decreases in U-values) for above- and below-grade envelope systems. However, it is a certainty that performance improvement for the building envelope will be examined in the next cycle of NECB development.

Fenestration + Door-to-Wall Ratios (FDWRs)

There were no discussions pertaining to Fenestration + Door to Wall Ratio (FDWR), hence, permissible FDWR as a function of climate zone remain as-is for the next edition. However, it is a certainty that FDWR will be re-examined in the next cycle of NECB development.

With respect to semi-heated buildings

1. A semi-heated building will be defined as a building with an internal set point temperature of not more than 15 deg. C.
2. Under the prescriptive compliance path of the NECB:
 - a. The proposed approach will be to “shift” the Heating Degree Day (HDD) for semi-heated buildings by calculating its HDD based upon the HDD for the interior set point temperature of the building under design.
 - b. Internal set point temperatures less than 15 deg. C. will not be permitted. Hence, a building with a set point temperature less than 15 deg. must necessarily comply with the higher envelope thermal requirements needed for a building with a 15 deg. set point temperature. As such, the prescriptive path greatly limits the flexibility of the designer, and serves little function to achieving economical designs for a semi-heated building.
 - c. In light of 2b, single wythe masonry walls will fundamentally not comply under the prescriptive path, and regardless of the building element under consideration (wall, roof, slab, fenestration), there will be a strong incentive to use the performance compliance path.
 - d. This approach to semi-heating building envelop design will require the development of HDD-15°C data in the NBCC, supplementary to the existing HDD-18°C data now provided. For many locations in Canada, this proposed approach will shift the “apparent” climate zone used by the designer for the semi-heated building to a lower climate zone. And with this shift, the designer will use the same prescriptive tables for U-value already developed and currently existing under the NECB for heated buildings.
 - e. With this proposal, the reality is that few semi-heated buildings will be designed using the prescriptive path. This is true now of the current NECB requirements, and is true now of the market-place which is increasing demanding the use of the performance path. In this manner, our industry status quo between NECB 2011 and NECB 2015.
3. Under the simple trade-off path of the NECB:
 - a. As currently exists under the NECB-2011, and is proposed for 2015, this path cannot be used for semi-heated buildings, and we have status quo.
4. Under the detailed trade-off path of the NECB:
 - a. The BETG will be recommending to Standing Committee on Energy Efficiency in Buildings that this trade-off path be eliminated for all buildings, both heated and semi-heated.
 - b. It has been reconciled that this path is simply a subset of the full performance path and is redundant.
 - c. There is no loss to the masonry industry under this recommendation.

5. Under the full performance compliance path of the NECB:

- a. Surprisingly, the BETG pre-meeting work concluded that this path should not allow temperature trade-off for semi-heated buildings, that is, a semi-heated building would not be permitted to use reduced R-value building envelope systems as a consequence of an internal set-point temperature less than the “standard” 18°C used for heated buildings.
- b. Considerable debate emerged during the meeting since this trade-off is critical for qualifying use of the single wythe wall in semi-heated buildings.
- c. CCMPA successfully argued that this violated a fundamental development principal mandated for the NECB...the need to recognize equivalency of energy performance for all buildings.
- d. The BETG agreed with CCMPA arguments, and has acknowledged temperature trade-off for semi-heated buildings under the performance compliance path. Whereas this is considered to be a “huge win” for the masonry industry, it simply maintains status quo with the NECB 2011.
- e. Hence, “temperature trade-off “will (continue to) be recognized for semi-heated buildings under the performance compliance path.

The recommendations of the BETG must now be agreed upon at the upcoming SCEEB meeting in April, and pass the scrutiny of public review in the fall of this year before forming part of the 2015 NECB.

CCMPA’s Western Canadian Meeting — Vancouver 2013

The 2013 Western Canadian Meeting will be held in Vancouver BC and will directly follow the 12th Canadian Masonry Symposium in order to give members a good opportunity to attend both meetings. The CCMPA meetings will take place on Thursday, June 6th and Friday, June 7th, 2013 at the Four Seasons Hotel, Vancouver. Members are encouraged to attend this meeting.



For more details about the 2013 meeting in Vancouver, BC, please contact M. de Souza at the CCMPA Office. information@ccmpa.ca

Ontario Masonry Design Awards (OMDA)

Masonry in Ontario has a long history and a bright future. It has a presence in our memories and our hopes, as well as being a tangible part of our everyday lives. Masonry provides the means to create architecture that is innovative, sustainable and secure. Vision, beauty and strength: these are characteristics that radiate from the finest masonry structures. It takes talented minds and hands working in harmony to bring great buildings to life. We believe that such excellence in design and workmanship deserves to be honoured. The Ontario Masonry Design Awards have been created in recognition of the amazing work we do in this industry. Please join us for an evening of celebration.



The second Ontario Masonry Design Awards will be held on Saturday, November 15th, 2014 at the Allstream Centre in Toronto, ON. The new website has been launched. <http://www.ontariomasonrydesignaward.com>

This event is sponsored by Ontario Masonry Contractors Association (OMCA) and Masonry Contractors of Ontario (MCAT). The lead sponsor of the event is CCMPA.

Expocrete

March 18, 2013 – Effective immediately, Expocrete announced that Oldcastle Building Products, a wholly owned subsidiary of CRH plc, has purchased Expocrete Concrete Products Ltd.

Oldcastle Building Products is the leading North American manufacturer of hardscapes, retaining walls, concrete masonry, utility precast, architectural glass, and a variety of other building products. With over 400 locations and ~14,000 employees, Oldcastle Building Products operates across 43 US states and now 6 Canadian provinces. Oldcastle’s philosophy is to operate in a decentralized business model, meaning each company works with great autonomy to service their local markets, while leveraging the group’s resources and best practices.

CRH plc, headquartered in Ireland, has operations in 35 countries, employing approximately 75,000 people at over 3,600 locations. Their operations focus on three closely related core businesses: Primary Materials, Value-Added Building Products and Building Materials Distribution. CRH shares are listed on the Irish and London Stock Exchanges and on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The acquisition of Expocrete’s Western Canadian footprint will add to Oldcastle’s existing network and will enable Oldcastle the ability to serve customers throughout western Canada. Most importantly, it will provide the foundation to drive growth and future investment within this important region of the country.