the edmonton Specifier

Construction Specifications Canada is an organization representing diverse interests in the construction industry and related professions. It is dedicated to improving the quality and flow of information between these interests, whether in the form of specifications, contract administration or marketing.

January 2021 Edition

Editor: Tracey Stawnichy

In This Edition...

2020 / 2021 Edmonton Chapter Executive

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Advertising Rates

Business Card: April 1 to May 30
Rates cover your ad on our website 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
Business card on-line:
Annual $100 if received by May 1;
$75 if received by August 1;
$50 if received by November 1;
$25 if received by February 1
Add $50 to have a link to your company web site from the CSC Edmonton Chapter web page.

Chapter Sponsor

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact any member of the Executive, attend one of our Chapter Meetings, send your name and address to CSC Edmonton Chapter, PO Box 35093 Mid Town PO. Edmonton, AB T5J 0B7, or go to edmonton.csc-dcc.ca for additional contact information.

GOALS OF CSC

Construction Specifications Canada is a multi-disciplinary non-profit association dedicated to the improvement of communication, contract documentation, and technical information in the Construction Industry. CSC is a national Association with Chapters in most major Canadian Cities.

To this end, CSC pursues the study of systems and procedures that will improve the coordination and dissemination of information relevant to the construction process.
We seek to enhance the quality of the design and management aspects of the construction activity through programs of publication, education, and professional development, believing that by so doing, we can contribute best to the efficiency and effectiveness of the construction industry as a whole.

OBJECTIVES OF CSC

To foster the interest of those who are engaged in or who are affected by the compilation or use any forms of specifications for the construction industry.

To publish literature pertaining to the construction industry.

To engage in activities to improve procedures and techniques related to the construction industry.

Announcements:

Chair's Message

Andrew Brassington, CSC Edmonton | Chapter Chair

Hello Chapter Members,

Welcome to 2021! I hope you all had a fantastic holiday! A new year is upon is, with new hope and optimism. Membership renewal is important – your continued support helps us grow. Review our list of events to see what we have in store for the first half of 2021! Looking to help the Chapter? There are a few spots on committees that could use your help! Please reach out to myself or other Executive members for more details. Stay safe, and we will see you soon!

Membership in CSC

Joseph Trivellin, CTR

In the construction industry's fast-paced environment, the need for and value of Construction Specifications Canada is greater than ever. CSC brings together individuals from all segments of the construction industry. All who have a vested interest in Canada's largest industry are invited to join CSC. When you join CSC, you become part of the only association that brings together professionals from all aspects of the construction industry.

DESIGN TEAM

CSC offers members of the Design Team the opportunity to meet with other members and exchange information. It also affords you the chance to help improve technology and its management, and the means to improve ways in which your ideals are translated into clear, concise, and complete documentation.

BUILDING TEAM

If you are a member of the Building Team, CSC offers you the opportunity to become involved in formulating specifications. Your valuable input into the programs can help generate time and cost savings, as well as improve performance.

SUPPLY TEAM

The multi-disciplinary composition of CSC allows members of the Supply Team to meet with other members of the construction team. CSC programs in data filing and information retrieval are geared to present convenient and concise information on your products for proper evaluation and specification.

THE STUDENT

If you are a student of architecture, engineering, or construction technology, CSC will provide you with a greater exposure to, and a better understanding of, the construction industry, giving you an excellent opportunity if you plan a career in the construction field.

People and Places – Welcome to our new CSC Edmonton Chapter Members!

Fresh Faces (New Members)

None this month.

Yes, We've Moved (Contact / Mailing Address Update)

Ms. Wanda Melnyk-Harms, CCCA
Sr. Arch. Tech. / Contract Administrator
Tel: (780) 476-7393 Fax: N/A
Email: swtharms@shaw.ca

Previous Members Re-Joining / Re-Activated

None this month.

CSC Education:

Mike Ewaskiw, CTR

Principles of Construction Documentation
The PCD course is an introductory course that will enable the student to have a better understanding of construction documentation (specifications, drawings, and schedules), products, bidding procedures, and contracts**. It is also a prerequisite to all the other CSC education courses.**

Specifier 1
Specifier 1 is an intermediate level course that will take the individual beyond the concepts previously introduced in the PCD Course. Although some of the same topics are included, the depth of comprehension and explanation exceed that of the PCD course. The Specifier 1 is a prerequisite for the Certified Specification Practitioner (CSP) designation from CSC. Successful completion of the course may be credited toward the experience component requirements for the Registered Specification Writer (RSW) designation.

Technical Representative
The TR course provides a better understanding of contract documents and bidding procedures, product representation, professionalism, and ethics, and will provide a new depth of understanding and explanation of concepts beyond what was previously introduced in the PCD course. The course is designed for the individual involved in the supply section of the construction industry, such as manufacturer representatives, agents, or distributors of products. The student will have successfully completed the PCD course.

Contact Mike for all your education needs.

Mike Ewaskiw, CTR, Manager
Architectural & Engineering Services
P: 780-237-7844 E: mewaskiw@stonhard.com

EDUCATION COURSES

Upcoming Classes:

- Principals of Construction Documentation (PCD) – TBD
- Specifier – TBD
- Construction Contract Administration (CCA) – TBD
- Technical Representative (TR) – TBD

Upcoming Classes Online:

Principles of Construction Documentation (PCD) – TBD
Technical Representative (TR) – TBD

Upcoming Workshops:

Principles of Construction Documentation (PCD) 5 Day Workshop – January 15, 2021 (5 weeks)
Construction Contract Administration (CCA) 5 Day Workshop – January 15, 2021 (5 weeks) / March 5, 2021 (5 weeks)
Specifier (SP) 7 Day Workshop – February 22, 2021 (7 weeks)
Technical Representative (TR) 5 Day Workshop – February 26, 2021 (5 weeks)

Social Media:

Check us out:

Articles of Interest

'Green' Fly Ash Could Be a Viable Alternative in Development

Sourced from: https://canada.constructconnect.com / Russell Hixson

PROGRESSIVE PLANET – Progressive Planet's Z-1 Zeolite Mine in Cache Creek, BC, is one of the mines it is utilizing for researching alternatives to fly ash cement.

Research from the University of Alberta has put a BC-based company one step closer to developing a green alternative to fly ash used in cement.

Progressive Planet, a mineral exploration company with its flagship Z1 zeolite Quarry in B.C., announced its project with the university to modify the rheology of its zeolite mixture has been successful. Rheology, or slump, refers to the flow of something, a key aspect of properly pouring cement.

Researchers found the mixture, which includes zeolite, recycled glass that has been pulverized and other proprietary ingredients, has been able to achieve a slump better than targeted. Now the team is working to get CSA testing conducted so the product can be ready for commercial use as a supplementary cementing material.

Steve Harpur, CEO of Progressive Planet, said he not only sees an opportunity to fill in a gap as the coal plants that supply fly ash are phased out, but also put a dent in one of the globe's worst sources of pollution.

Large amounts of glass end up in landfills that could easily be used in a cement mix. And the cement making process is less polluting as well.

Harpur explained that traditional fly ash must be heated to over 1,000 degrees several times, requiring a large amount of energy and releasing almost half of the fly ash material as carbon dioxide.

Harpur explained natural pozzolans like zeolite are volcanic in origin and have already been rapidly

heated and cooled. This makes them amorphous in structure rather than crystalline. They only need to be ground into a fine powder to be used in a cement mixture rather than heated.

The material's use in construction is ancient. Harpur explained pozzolanic ash was famously used in the roman concrete that makes up the Parthenon's dome. The structure remains the world's largest and oldest unreinforced concrete dome.

Harpur said he anticipates being able to soon sell a product that could be used to reduce the amount of Portland cement in a mix by 20%.

But first the product must go through several CSA tests that measure compressive strength, alkali-silica reaction, sulphate resistance and freeze-thaw resistance. In addition, one American Society for Testing and Materials test will be completed to analyze air voids.

The company will be targeting the 2021 construction season to have a commercial product that it can offer as a competitive alternative to fly ash to the ready mix and pre-cast concrete industries in B.C. and Alberta.

Harpur explained traditional fly ash is already becoming scarce. Coal plants that produce electricity and fly ash are already starting to get phased out and by 2029 they won't be allowed in some provinces.

Harpur hopes the technology can go even further than just a supplementary material. Progressive Planet is already in the early stages of researching a geopolymer mix without any Portland cement and even developing a way to reverse the cement making process to sequester carbon.

"Concrete is the most consumed building material in the world," said Harpur. "We don't have a perfect solution but it's a better solution. Our corporate values are to continue to find better solutions. That's why we were so excited to be taking a product, glass, that is basically single use and it can be involved in structures for decades."

Timber Takes the Heat: What Every Architect Should Know About Wood Construction and Fire Protection

Sourced from: https://www.archdaily.com / Eduardo Souza

Since immemorial time, humans have constructed their shelter and homes using wood. Gradually these structures grew more complex, but wood has continued to play a fundamental role in architecture and construction. Today, especially due to growing concerns about climate change and carbon emissions, wood has been regaining significance as an important building material for the future, if used consciously and sustainably. Wood's structural performance capabilities make it appropriate for a broad range of applications – from the light-duty repetitive framing common in low and mid-rise structures to the larger and heavier, often hybrid systems, used to build arenas, offices, universities and other buildings where long spans and tall walls are required.

Mass timber is a category of framing often using large panelized solid wood construction including cross-laminated timber (CLT), nail laminated timber (NLT), dowel-laminated timber (DLT), and glued laminated timber (glulam) panels for floor and wall framing. It offers exceptional stability and strength and have made wood a viable alternative to steel and concrete for many applications, including taller structures. As timber construction continues to rise, it is important to understand wood's proven performance when it comes to fire protection. Fire is a danger for all buildings and construction sites – regardless of building material. Fires start in the contents and furnishings we bring into our homes and offices, and occur in concrete, steel, masonry, and wood buildings alike, and all building materials experience negative impacts from prolonged exposure to flames. Steel buckles, concrete spalls, wood burns. What's most important is building to code to ensure safe buildings for occupants

and first responders.

Mass timber enables inherent fire resistance through the insulation of inner layers. When wood is exposed to fire, the exposed surface burns, creating a natural protective charred layer. Char acts as insulation, delaying the onset of heating of the core of wood below. Due to the solid block makeup of mass timber, air and fire are inhibited in their travel. Char forms at a predictable rate (1.5in/hr), which slows combustion, and the spread of fire.

Robust mass timber fire testing in recent years demonstrates the safety of this sustainable, renewable building material. Precisely, because of the structural and fire-resistant characteristics of CLT walls, floors, and solid wood structures, in 2016, the International Code Council established a committee of industry experts to examine and propose appropriate standards for this building system. Developments on this subject can be followed at this link. To assess fire behavior in these building systems, a series of rigorously monitored fire tests were developed that provided valuable data for the alteration of fire codes and regulations for tall wooden buildings. Each of the five simulated materials and situations are designed to replicate real-world conditions in five identical environment scenarios. A three-minute video capturing the highlights of each test is included in this playlist.

Research and analysis show that mass timber not only meets prescribed fire safety and safety codes but can exceed them. In a fire test, a 7”-thick (about 18cm) wall of plaster coated Cross Laminated Wood (CLT) lasted 3 hours and 6 minutes. This result is an hour longer than current fire code requirements.

Fire Safety in Occupied Buildings

Fire departments are called to control fires in non-sprinklered buildings almost three times more often than buildings with adequate fire protection measures in place. Fires in sprinkler-protected buildings were smaller and contained to a single room over 96% of the time. Other important fire safety protection measures include:

- Consulting with Fire Departments
- Constructing Fire Walls
- Using Gypsum Encapsulation
- Installing Automatic Sprinkler Systems
- Implementing Fire Detection Systems
- Developing Comprehensive Evacuation Plans

The increased use of exposed mass timber in multi-family and commercial buildings has created a need for greater understanding of the fire design procedures of these types of structures. Under the 2018 IBC, many mass timber products are permitted, and multiple design routes exist for demonstrating compliance with fire-related provisions of the building code. Mass timber elements can be designed so a sufficient cross-section of wood remains to sustain the design loads for the required duration of fire exposure. This sets mass timber apart as a unique building material – one that is able to achieve structural performance and passive fire-resistance objectives for larger and taller wood buildings than ever before, while offering enhanced aesthetic value and environmental benefits.

For further information, download Think Wood's Fire Performance eBook and review WoodWorks' Fire Design of Mass Timber Members.

Value Learning Over Money. In the Long Run, it Will Pay Off

Sourced from: https://archinect.com / Sean Joyner

In many of my conversations about career with soon to be graduates, recent graduates, early professionals, and even intermediate professionals' salary is probably one of the most frequent topics. Here are some of the questions I hear from professionals looking for their first full time job, for example:

- "How can I negotiate a good salary?"
- "Salary is probably the most important factor in my search, which firms pay the most?"
- "I was excited about this job, but I just found out my friend at another firm is getting paid more than me. Should I change firms?"

What's the problem here? The preoccupation with money is truly bewildering. Early on, it's quite simple: know what the average pay is for your experience level and make sure you aren't being underpaid. If you are at a firm that can pay you more, then kudos to you, but the obsession with money at this point in a career is misplaced. We should all be fairly compensated for our work; this is a given.

Thought experiment: what's the better offer?

Let's do a little thought experiment: You have job offers from two firms.

Firm A offers you $50k; you will be a junior designer working on all phases of various projects, you will have an assigned mentor who will teach you the ins and outs of each phase and who will help facilitate your professional growth within the firm, Firm A also offers ARE support and has an established plan to help you become a licensed architect.

Firm B offers you $60k; you will also be a junior designer, your primary focus will be to transfer drawings you receive from a project architect into Revit, you will build physical models of designs that are given to you, pick up redlines, organize the materials library, every now and then you will be able to accompany a more senior member to the construction site to take meeting notes, there is no talk of licensure or the ARE, but when time permits you will be able to do some design work.

The more you learn the more valuable and indispensable you will be

I'm choosing Firm A without a question. The math is simple. In 8 years you will be exponentially more valuable than your friend who takes the job at Firm B. Learning is undeniably more valuable to architectural professionals early on in comparison to salary. Firm leaders want nothing more than to hire competent and capable staff who they know can handle the nuances of architecture. When you're in an environment where you aren't being exposed to the vastness that the profession has to offer you are diminishing your value with every year that passes.

Let your friend brag about his $60k for now, because you know that you are slowly and surely increasing in value every day you work, learning and cultivating your craft. Learn as much as you can as deeply as you can, and after some years of practice you can be a stickler about salary. Remember, money is only one form of value.

Why Don't Architects Have Unions?

Sourced From: Sourced from: https://www.archpaper.com / Jessica Myers

In late August 2019, the AIA's New York chapter hosted a panel moderated by architecture activist group The Architecture Lobby at the Center for Architecture called Firm Handbook and Best Practices for Office Policies. After all the panelists finished listing their offices' progressive policies, including flexible work hours and codes of conduct, an audience member (in a crowd notably stacked with Lobby members, myself included) asked a question about unions and collective bargaining. The associate director of human resources of Kohn Pedersen Fox Associates responded: "Is this a case of wanting a union because the people suggesting it feel like the employer is the jerk and has to be controlled? Or, are you just saying you want to be able to give feedback and be heard and help influence the culture of the firm? Those are two very different things. If the general industry is really that bad and needs to be regulated by something like a union, then we all have a problem."

This statement is ripe for analysis that could keep us here for days, but let's keep to a few key points. First, what is a union? By our HR professional's estimation, it is a mechanism for controlling jerks in power. More accurately, however, a union is a twofold agreement. The first part of the agreement is between all the workers of a company or sector to elect representatives to negotiate their interests with the managers and owners of that company or sector. This is collective bargaining, to which everyone has the right under U.S. law. The second agreement is between workers and management that the union will be recognized, have a seat at the table, and be able to negotiate the terms of their employment. Within the scaffolding of this structure, a union can look like and achieve whatever it can agree on collectively, which – and hopefully to our HR professional's delight – includes giving feedback and influencing company culture.

Now, does the desire for unionization indicate an industry-wide crisis? Yes, it does, but this crisis is not caused by unionization. Rather, unionization is a tool to address it. But this crisis is not unique to architecture. It is a broader issue about the rising precarity for workers in an economy where there are fewer and fewer paths for stability, where the gig economy is the economy, and workers have little choice but to cling to whatever benefits they are given. So to our HR professional's point, we do all have a problem. A progressive firm owner may point to their policies – as many on the Firm Handbook and Best Practices for Office Policies panel did – and protest "we have health insurance, parental leave, paid overtime, flexible hours, etc.," and all of these policies are crucial, but they are not the same as worker power. Worker power is not a cudgel to be used against management or regulate an industry; it's a tool to ensure stability.

The question of why architectural workers (a term that includes designers as well as the administrative, communications, human resources, and business development workers who make the profession externally legible) haven't unionized is richly complicated. It has as much to do with general labor consciousness under capitalism in the United States as it does with the idiosyncratic structure of the profession itself. It is difficult for workers who consider themselves middle class to imagine that they need a union. It difficult for workers who manage themselves on baroque systems of informal interpersonal relationships ("Our office is a family!") to imagine they need a union. It is most acutely difficult for workers who do not consider themselves workers at all to imagine they need a union (this point explained is with greater clarity in Marisa Cortright's excellent piece in Failed Architecture).

In the United States, the middle class is not a solid status. What we have instead is a gradient between precarity and privilege. However, from The Fountainhead to How I Met Your Mother, popular representations of architects code the profession as comfortably middle (or even upper) class. When I

speak with architectural workers in the Architecture Lobby about unions, one of their top motivations for pursuing unionization is the gap between their material conditions and the myth of middle-class status. We ask each other, on your salary and benefits alone, can you afford a medical crisis? A pregnancy? Student loan payments? A mortgage? Retirement? Yet one of the many hesitations about unionization is the hope that keeping their heads down and eventually being promoted to management will afford them these forms of stability. But in most architecture firms, even those with yearly reviews, the path to promotion is murky and the trained managerial class is flimsy at best. This stagnation leads to instability, with workers leaving to seek opportunity elsewhere and often getting stuck again. Firms then find themselves retraining and retraining staff while steadily losing institutional memory.

I've heard architects compare themselves to doctors and lawyers when considering their material conditions, citing length of training and licensure as similarities. But have architects made themselves as essential to society as doctors and lawyers? I do not ask this to insist architects do not deserve to be paid more. However, the purpose of an architecture union should not be to enshine architects materially among a professionalized working elite. I ask this question to point out that architecture has both enjoyed and been limited by an ambiguous position in society, where its value is guarded by mystique. When we feel pain, we look to doctors. When we find ourselves in legal trouble, we look to lawyers. But what triggers a commonplace social need for architects? Unionization would create an opportunity for architects to collectively clarify the profession's relationship to society by standing in solidarity with all architectural workers and giving a structure for architectural workers to be in solidarity with other organized workforces. As an example, the Service Employees International Union includes healthcare workers who have both created a bargaining structure with their managers as well as a means to advocate for the type of healthcare system they would like to work in. Their advocacy helped to realize the Affordable Care Act. What could a united architectural workforce realize within and beyond the profession?

As a member of the Architecture Lobby, which firmly believes in unionization as a tool to bring greater stability to the architectural labor force and to give a clear societal voice to the profession, I talk to architectural workers to help them understand what they can achieve in their offices and beyond. When we begin to talk to each other without fear or withholding, when we are transparent about our experiences, our salaries, our benefits, and our ambitions, when we come together as workers, the shape of the profession becomes more distinct and easier for those beyond the extremely wealthy to connect to. In this condition, a stable and united workforce has the ability to make our perspective essential to society on issues like climate, infrastructure, alternative practice, speculative development, securitization of public space, and much more.

In his essay "Black Box," Reyner Bahman once quoted the funny anecdote of an architect being "asked for a pencil that could be used to tighten the tourniquet on the limb of a person bleeding to death in the street." The architect responds "Will a 2B do?" It's often used to bemoan the profession's useless fussiness. But the architect had a pencil. The tool was in hand. It's the mindset that's missing.

Intelligent Rearranging: How Sponges Hold the Clue to Lighter, Stronger Structures

Sourced From: https://www.globalconstructionreview.com / GCR Staff

Engineers from Harvard claim to have found a way to design stronger, lighter, and perhaps even taller structures by copying the skeletons of deep-sea sponges.

They say bridges built this way would be 20% stronger than the design of the standard lattice truss bridge first patented in 1820.

The skeleton of Euplectella Aspergillum (Matheus Fernandes/Harvard SEAS)

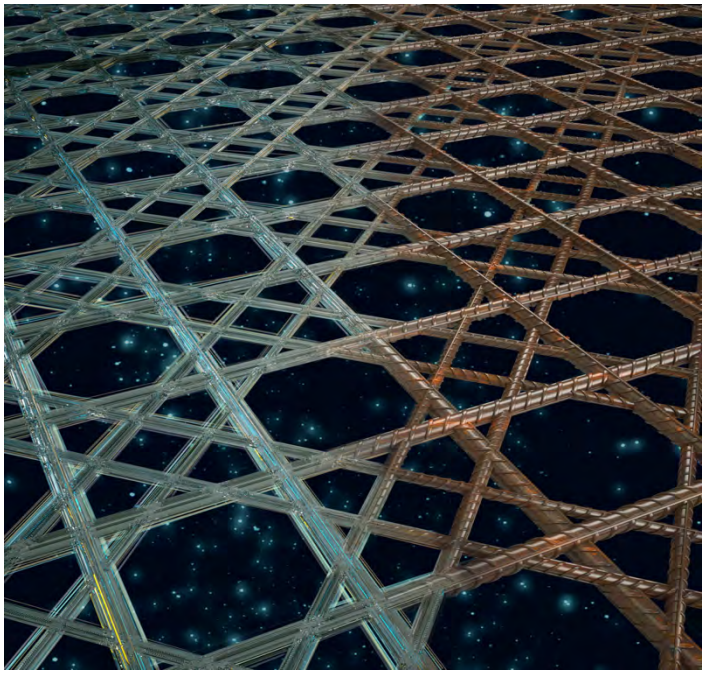
The clue is in the skeleton of the Euplectella aspergillum sponge, which has a diagonally-reinforced square lattice design with a higher strength-to-weight ratio than the square lattice structures we take for granted today.

To support its tubular body, Euplectella has two interlocking sets of parallel diagonal skeletal struts that fuse to an underlying square grid, creating a checkerboard pattern.

Using simulations and experiments, the Harvard team tested the sponge's skeletal architecture against existing lattice geometries and found that the sponge design could withstand heavier loads without buckling.

It achieved 20% extra structural strength without any additional materials.

Photo right: Composite rendering that transitions from a glassy sponge skeleton on the left to a welded rebar-based lattice on the right, highlighting the biologically inspired nature of the research (Peter Allen, Ryan Allen, and James C. Weaver/Harvard SEAS)



Katia Bertoldi Ph.D., a corresponding author of the study, said it would have "huge implications for improved material use in modern infrastructural applications".

In 1820, the American architect and civil engineer Ithiel Town patented the lattice truss bridge, which is still considered a simple, cost-effective way of stabilising square lattice structures.

"It gets the job done, but it's not optimal, leading to wasted or redundant material and a cap on how tall we can build," said Matheus Fernandes, a graduate student involved in the research.

"We found that the sponge's diagonal reinforcement strategy achieves the highest buckling resistance for a given amount of material, which means that we can build stronger and more resilient structures by intelligently rearranging existing material within the structure."

Their paper, "Mechanically robust lattices inspired by deep-sea glass sponges", has been published in the journal, Nature Materials.

The Harvard Office of Technology Development is protecting the project's intellectual property, as it plans to commercialise the research.

Involved in the research was Harvard's Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering and the John A. Paulson School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

ASSOCIATION LINKS

- **Alberta Construction Safety Association (ACSA)** www.acsa-safety.org
- **BuildingSMART Alliance** (North American Chapter of BuildingSMART): www.buildingsmartalliance.com
- **BuildingSMART International (formerly IAI)** www.buildingsmart.com
- **Biomimicry Guild** www.biomimicryguild.com
- **Canadian Green Building Council (CaGBC)** www.cagbc.org
- **CCDC Documents** www.ccdc.org/home.html
- **Construction Specifications Institute (CSI)** www.csinet.org
- **International Construction Information Society (ICIS)** www.icis.org
- **OmniClass** www.omniclass.ca www.omniclass.org
- **Uniformat** www.csinet.org/uniformat
- **Institute for BIM in Canada (IBM)** www.ibc-bim.ca
- **Architecture 2030** www.architecture2030.org
- **Building Information Modeling (BIM) Forum** www.insightinfo.com/bimforum
- **Biomimicry Institute** www.biomimicryinstitute.org
- **Canada BIM Council** www.canbim.com
- **Canadian Green Building Council (CaGBC) – Alberta Chapter:** www.cagbc/chapters/alberta
- **Construction Specifications Canada (CSC)** www.csc-dcc.ca
- **buildingSMART Data Dictionary** bsdd.buildingsmart.org
- **MasterFormat** (https://secure.spex.ca/siteadmin/freedocuments/images/1.pdf)
- **buildingSMART Canada** www.buildingsmartcanada.ca
- **Ace BIM** www.acebim.ca

ASSOCIATION LIAISONS

Alberta Association of Architects (AAA)
http://www.aaa.ab.ca/

Alberta Painting Contractors Association (APCA)
www.apca.ca

Alberta Wall & Ceiling Association (AWCA)
http://awca.ca

Alberta Roofing Contractors Association (ARCA)
http://www.arcaonline.ca
info@arcaonline.ca

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE)
http://www.ashrae.org/ / ashrae@ashrae.org

The Canadian Wood Council (CWC)
http://www.cwc.ca
info@cwc.ca

Portland Cement Association
ConcreteTechnology@cement.org

Interior Designers of Alberta
www.interiordesignalberta.com

Alberta Painting Contractors Association (APCA)
www.apca.ca

Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA)
http://www.apegga.org/ dward@apegga.org

Association of Science and Engineering Technology Professionals of Alberta (ASET)
http://www.aset.ab.ca/
Russ Medvedev, russm@aset.ab.ca

Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA)
http://www.bomaedmonton.org/ / edmonton@boma.ca

Consulting Engineers of Alberta (CEA)
http://www.cea.ca/ info@cea.ca

Edmonton Construction Association
www.edmca/.com
contact@edmca.com

Terrazzo, Tile & Marble Association of Canada (TTMAC)
http://www.ttmac.com/
association@ttmac.com

Bulletin Board

Message from the Executive:

We in the Executive are looking for creative-minded individuals who can take on a position and follow through with ideas…if this is YOU, send a message to information@cscedmonton.ca and we will be quick to get back to you!

Open Positions Include:

Newsletter Editor
Chapter Liaison

You don't need to be a member of the Committee to come and participate in our monthly Chapter meetings but watch out if you do! You may find yourself holding a position…maybe even as Chapter Chair…

****Important Update ****
Alberta Infrastructure launched the new Vendor Performance Management (VPM) Program on January 6, 2020. This program supports quality infrastructure projects delivered on time, on budget, and within scope.

To continue providing awareness, updates and information on the VPM Program, Alberta Infrastructure is hosting a series of information sessions with online participation in partnership with Alberta Construction Association, Consulting Architects of Alberta, Alberta Association of Architects, and Consulting Engineers of Alberta.

The sessions will focus on the following:
- **VPM Program Updates**
- **VPM Program Overview**
- **Frequently Asked Questions**
- **VPM Continuous Improvement**

The sessions will take place in November and December. To register, visit Infrastructure's Vendor Performance management Program website. (https://www.alberta.ca/vendor-performance-management-program.aspx)

For event inquiries, please email infras.vendorperformance@gov.ab.ca.

The Executive

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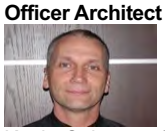
Secretary  Jessica Prosser Business Development / Sales DAAM Galvanizing - Edmonton P: 587-340-7169 jessica@daamgalv.com	**Officer Architect**  Kevin Osborne, CET, CSC Associate / Architectural Technologist ACI Architects Inc. P: 780-486-6400 kosborne@aci-arch.com	**Officer Specifications & Website Development**  David Watson FCSC, CET President NBS (Canada) (formerly Digicon) P: 780-758-4147 David.Watson@theNBS.com	**Officer Professional Development**  Mike Ewaskiw, CTR Architectural & Engineering Services Manager Stonhard / Fibergrate P: 780-237-7844 MEwaskiw@stonhard.com
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