Façade Inspection Safety Program: Deterioration of Historic Construction & Prior Codes - How They Mesh

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Objectives

- To <u>protect</u> the public who live and work in New York City in and around its large population of buildings from falling pieces of façade (+/- 1M bldgs, 14.5K > 6 stories FISP bldgs)
- Inform our audience how to research and understand the current and prior NYC Administrative and Building Code for maintaining SAFE building facades.
- 3. Inform our audience how to recognize different types and ages of buildings and their respective façade characteristics and performance.
- 4. Inform our audience how to identify typical chronic façade failures and deficiencies.
- 5. Inform our audience to free web sites for codes, laws, and regulatory filings with the Department.



FISP Requirements Façade Inspection safety program

Since 1980 NYC Laws, Rules and affidavits are effect that govern the reporting and maintenance of facades for structures over 6 stories.

Local Law 10 of 1980 became 1968 Building Code § 27-129 which was accompanied by Rule 32-03 and TR6

Local Law 11 of 1998 again immediately incorporated in 1968 Building Code.

Currently 2014:

Administrative Code § 28-302

1 RCNY § 101-07: FISP Qualifications

1 RCNY § 103-04: FISP Rule



Administrative Code Provisions Structural Evaluation / General

2014 NYCBC

- § 28–102.1 Applicability General Most restrictive provision shall govern
- § 28–102.4 The lawful use of an existing building or structure may continue unless there is a retroactive change required
- § 28–103.2 Interpretation This code shall be **liberally** interpreted to secure the beneficial purposes thereof.
- § 28–103.8 Matters Not Provided For To be determined by the DOB.
- § 28–301.1 Failure to Maintain Owner's Responsibilities Safe
- § 28–301.2 Intent Minimum Standards

Big Picture Topics

- Building Codes Intent Provide minimum standards
- Safe vs. Unsafe and the condition in-between
- All buildings governed by Administrative Code
 - Buildings shall be maintained Safe.
- Evaluation vs. Repair
- Buildings are governed by the code at the time they were built:
 - How does this help? Assessment and Evaluation
- Code Evolution: Integrated System vs. Disparate Systems
- Structural Specification: Prescriptive vs. Engineering, Materials
- Age vs. Environment vs. Material Science
 - Interior vs. Exterior , Brittle vs. Ductile
- Thresholds



(1/4) NYC Administrative Code § 28–301.1 Maintenance of Buildings: SAFE

ARTICLE 301 GENERAL

§28-301.1 Owner's responsibilities. All buildings and all parts thereof and all other structures shall be maintained in a safe condition. All service equipment, means of egress, materials, devices, and safeguards that are required in a building by the provisions of this code, the 1968 building code or other applicable laws or rules, or that were required by law when the building was erected, altered, or repaired, shall be maintained in good working condition. Whenever persons engaged in building operations have reason to believe in the oqurse of such operations that any building or other structure is dangerous or unsafe, such person shall forthwith report such belief in writing to the department. The owner shall be responsible at all times to maintain the building and its facilities and all other structures regulated by this code in a safe and code-compliant manner and shall comply with the inspection and maintenance requirements of this chapter.



(2/4) Admin Code § 28-302: Report Maintenance of exterior walls > 6 stories.

ARTICLE 302 MAINTENANCE OF EXTERIOR WALLS

§28-302.1 General. A building's exterior walls and appurtenances thereof shall be maintained in a safe condition. All buildings greater than six stories shall comply with the maintenance requirement of this article.

Exception: The requirements imposed by this article shall not apply to any part of an exterior wall that is less than 12 inches (305 mm) from the exterior wall of an adjacent building.

- Conditions report, not a repair scoping document.
- Safe at all times (meets minimum standards)
- Unsafe always with public safety measures
- Safe With a Repair and Maintenance Program -(Always a precursor to repairs)
- 5 year report cycle owners must file
- Qualified licensed design professional



(3/4) 1 RCNY 103.04: report specification high points

- 1 RCNY 103-04 is a LAW and accompanies A/C 28-302. This 7 page document provides
 <u>minimum</u> specifications for the FISP report. There are 10 previous versions of rule. Minimum
 specifications apply to SAFE buildings.
- All facades must be maintained SAFE by owners (§ 103.04 b.1.)
- All facades SAFE to remain so for minimum of 5 years.
- Examinations by owners on a 5 yearly basis. Extreme caution if NRF.
- QEWI must immediately notify DOB of UNSAFE conditions (311 and FISP 3)
- Direct supervision by QEWI and review of previous reports required.
- Close-up inspections required. Probes and physical tests. Standard of Care.
- Previous maintenance repairs, Alt filings and vios must be incorporated.
- Balcony enclosures need permits. Balcony railings included in report (code inc'd)



(4/4) TR 6: affidavit of

6 Owner of Record Information (Not a Representative or Business Manager or Agent)				
Last Name	lame First Name		MI	
Bus. Name	. Name Bus. Address		Bus. Tel.	
City	State Zip	Bus. Fax		
E-Mail		Mobile Phone		
7 Statements and Signatures				
Owner / Owner Representative		Qualified Exterior Wall Inspector (QEWI)		
 (A) I hereby state that I am the owner/owner's representative of the premises referenced in the attached report. Furthermore, I have received and read a copy of the attached report and I am aware of the required repairs and/or maintenance, if any and the recommended time frame for same. (B) I certify that all items noted as SWARMP conditions in the previous cycle's report have been corrected/repaired; or this report must be rated as Unsafe as per Administrative Code section §28-302.1, if applicable. 		Name (please print)		
		Signature	Date	
		I hereby state that the Owner./.Owner has authorized me to submit this report hereby state that all statements are co	t. Furthermore, I	
Name	Signature	to the best of my knowledge. A copy of this report has been given to the owner.		
Relationship to owner	Phone	P.E. / R.A. Seal (apply NYS seal, then sigh and date)		
· Email	Date	/	7	
§28-211.1 False statements in certificates, forms, written statements, applications, reports or certificates of correction. It shall be unlawful for any person to make a material false statement in any certificate, professional certification, form signed statement, application, report or certification of the correction of a violation required under the provi-				

QEWI must inform OWNER of inspection conditions. Means that QEWI and Owner comply with other 3 provisions

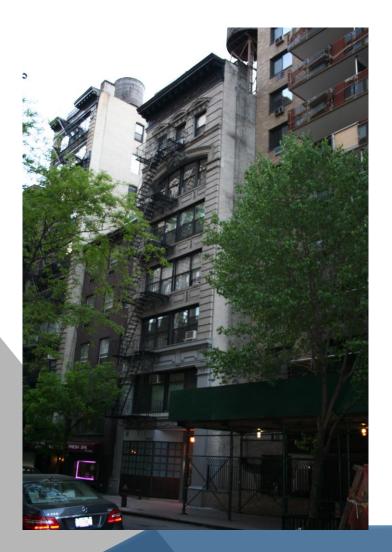
sions of this code or any rule of any agency promulgated there under that such person knew or should have known to be false.



Sample FISP buildings



FISP bearing wall buildings – commercial and residential







+/- 1900's to 1930's. 15 to 30 story +/- steel framed buildings. Solid masonry walls







Post war reinforced concrete flat slab cavity wall buildings





Contemporary high rises with window / curtain walls





Structural Evaluation:

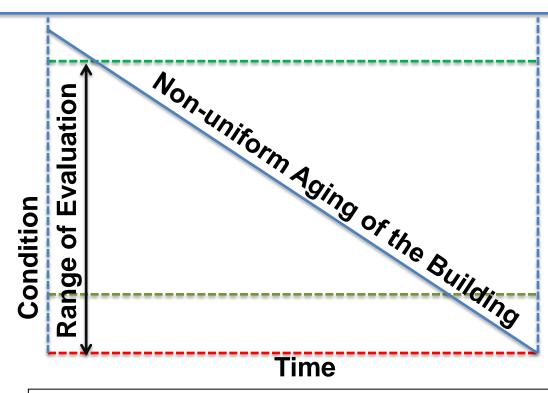
Key Factors - Condition vs. Time



Safe Operating Life of Building

Code Defined Minimums

Unpredictable Behavior and Potential Failure



Upper Bound: Factors of safety

Lower Bound: Minimum requirements

*Provides redundancy and durability with allowance for <u>Aging</u> of materials.



Application of Evaluation Principles

What's an example of a practical application?

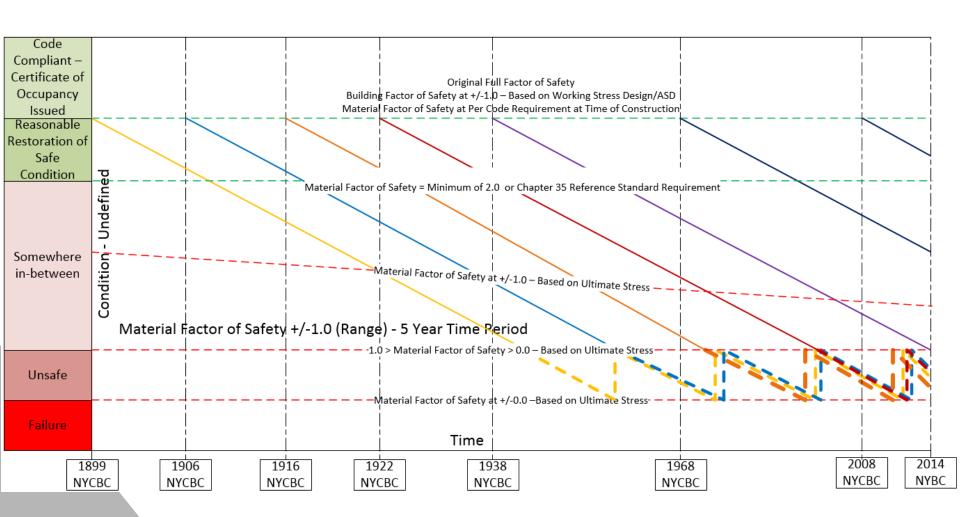
Site Observations

- Façade Evaluation
 - Age → Code
 - Projections
 - Anchorage
 - System Type
 - Material Type and Integrity (brittle vs. ductile)
 - Material Strength
 - Load Requirements
 - Site Observations



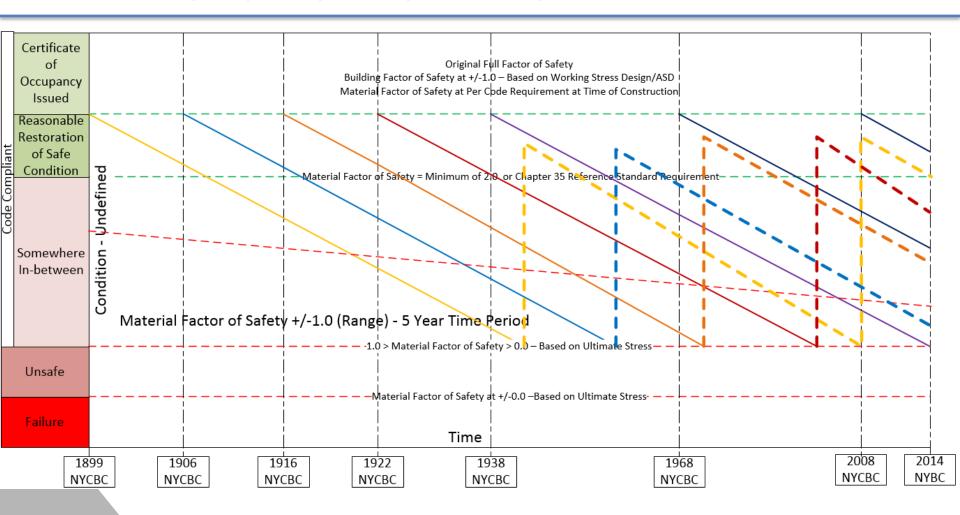


Condition vs. Time: For Consideration



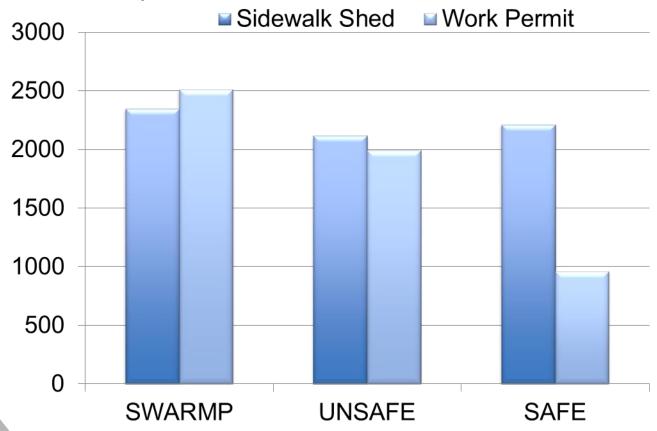


Condition vs. Time: For Consideration





Surprising Numbers Cycle 7 500 NRF's: (owners did not file reports) update 6500 OK, 5000 SW, 900 UN





Example of unsafe condition filed SAFE



Broken and fallen t/c patched with mortar - hazardous





Unsafe. Not SAFE with repair









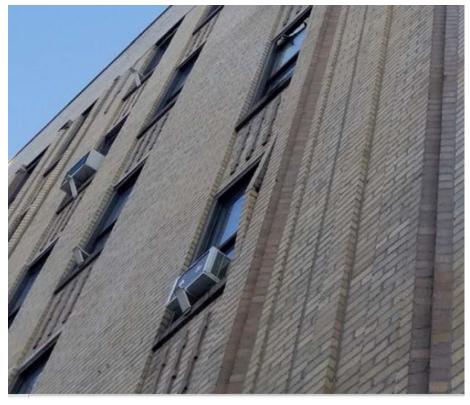
Filed SAFE: T/C sill fell - fatality







Stacked masonry





Filed SAFE: T/C dentil fell





Before T/C repairs demanded by DOB. Filed SAFE by QEWI

> 5 months after Amended filed SAFE by QEWI



After T/C repairs demanded by DOB. Filed SAFE by QEWI again



Filed SAFE: cast iron plate fell

1 month after FISP report filed SAFE by QEWI



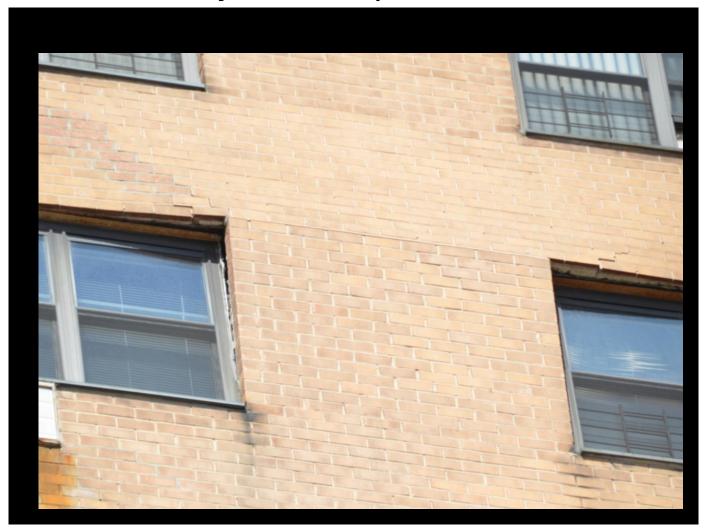






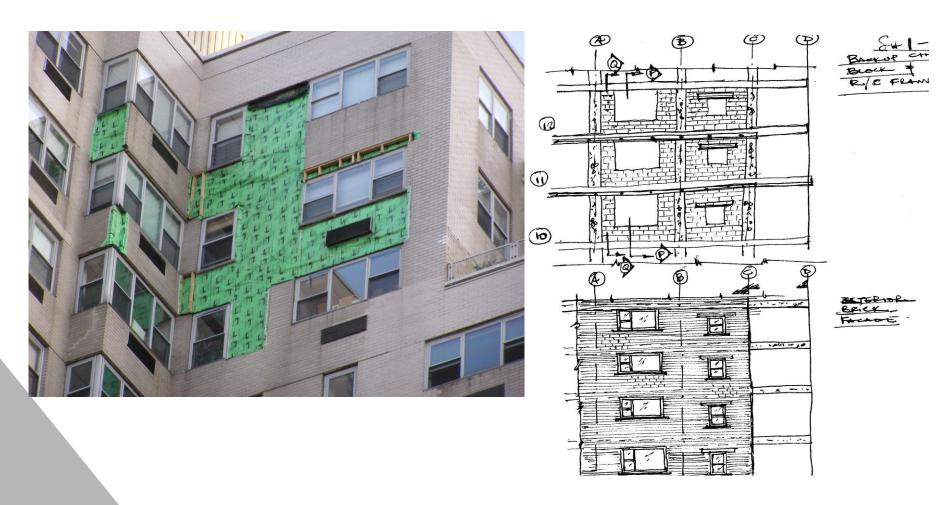


Problem jobs: cavity wall failures





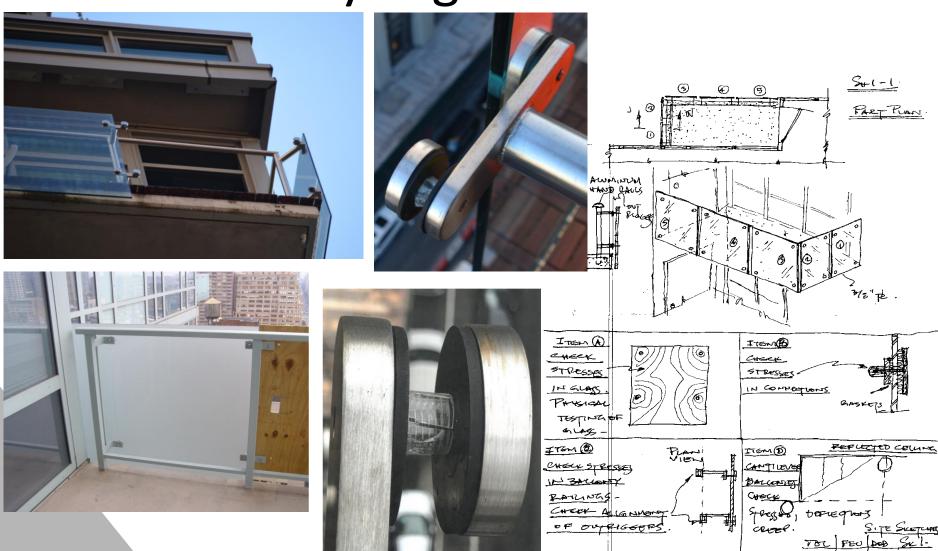
Problem jobs: Post war flat slab bldgs Delamination of exterior brick





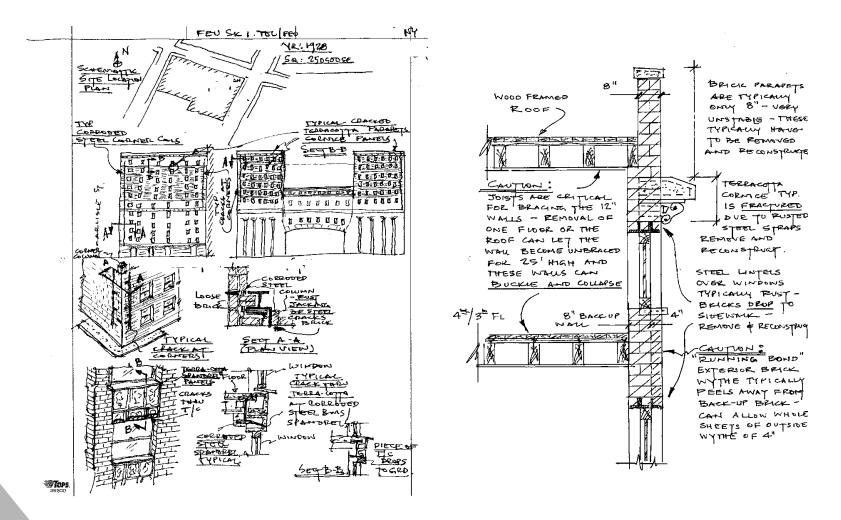
Analyzing the failure PENFORCED GONE: CORNER no connection To back up or spandret every 2'floors. DIMENSION VARIES MAYBE THE STRAP TO THE SPICK TO CON U BACKUP BLO ANTILE BOUTED (?) (PROBABLY NOT) PAE OF EDGE OF EX. Febors DO MOT HUGN ON R.C. BETWEEN SLAD Suas MCHANICAL च्पर BRICK TIES STEEL UNTELS BOUTED HERE . to Eone of R.Couc SPANDERELS MOST TYPICALLY NOT OVERLAPPING WITH Corner coy. FACE BALLE AND east block ALLED PELEIVING ATTOLE BUGBY SAFE. NO ANGLE POR FORDS Q-Q-SEGUM THEN SING live safe

Analyzing the failure





Analyzing the failure

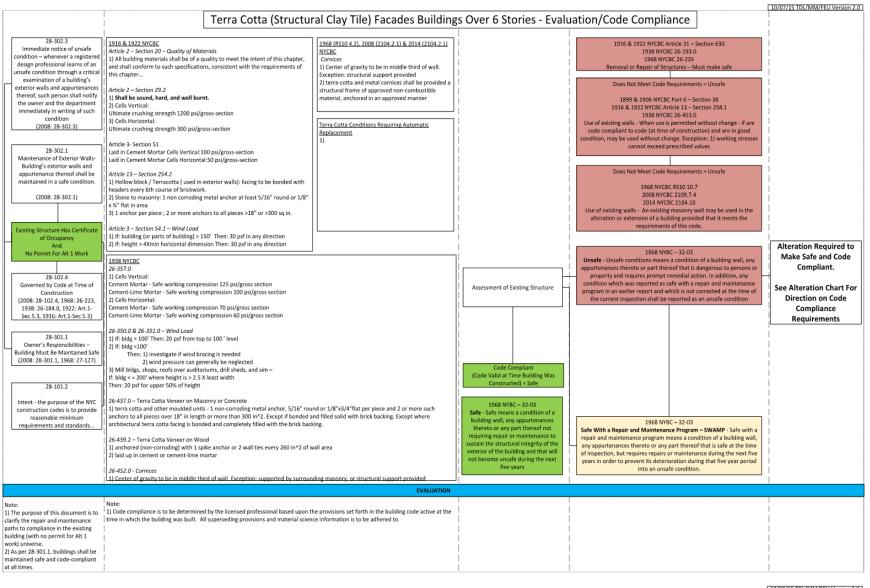






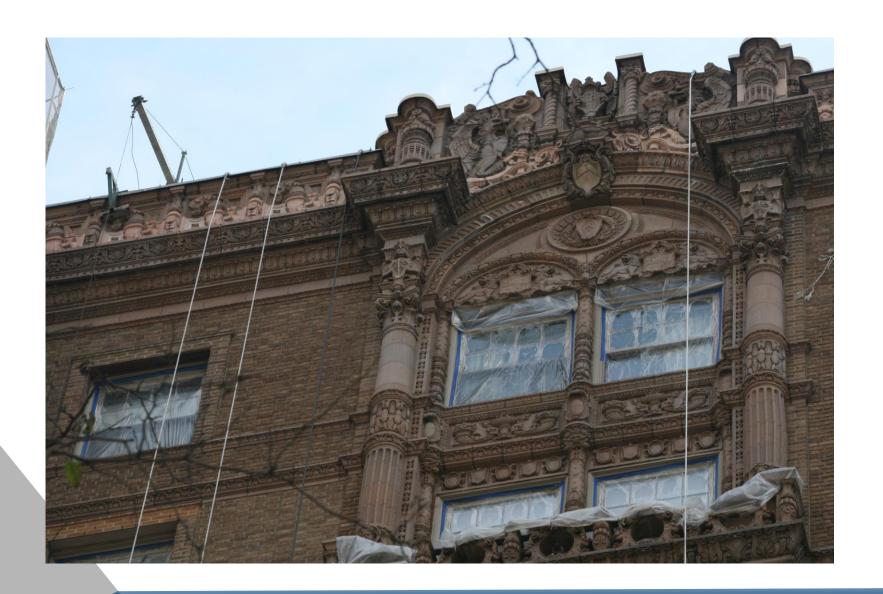






10/08/15 TDL/MM/FEU Version 2.0

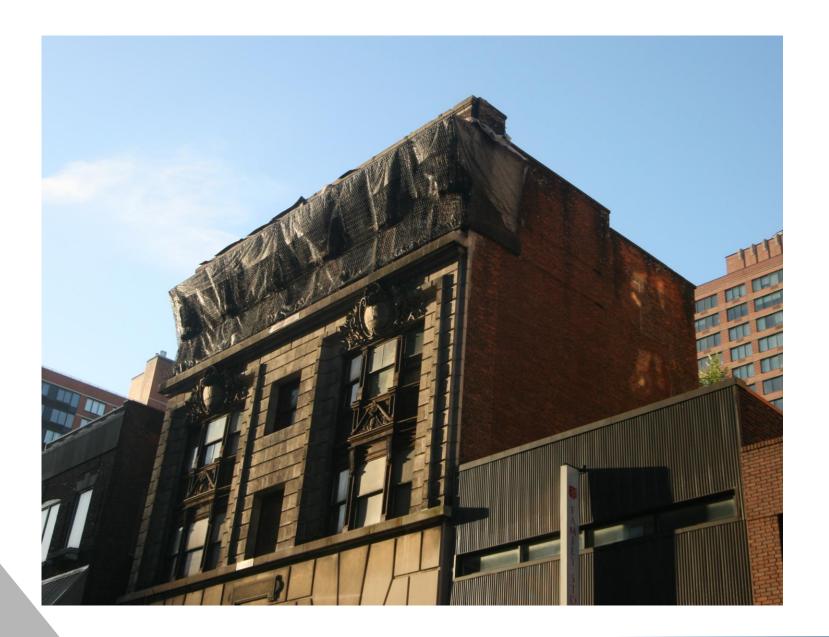


















Support and Feedback

Send your *DOB NOW: Safety* questions to:

dobnowsupport@buildings.nyc.gov

Send any specific façade inquires to:

facades@buildings.nyc.gov

Or call the Façade Unit general phone number at: 212-393-2551

