

# PNWER Summit

Calgary, Alberta  
Canada

Alberta Municipal Affairs

Paul Chang, Provincial Building Administrator  
July 26, 2022



# Building and Energy Codes Moving Forward

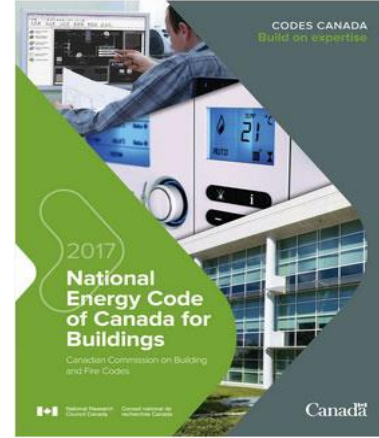
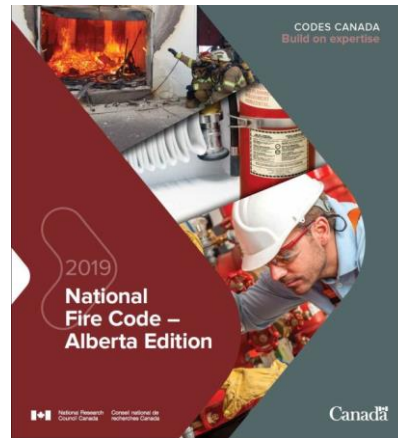
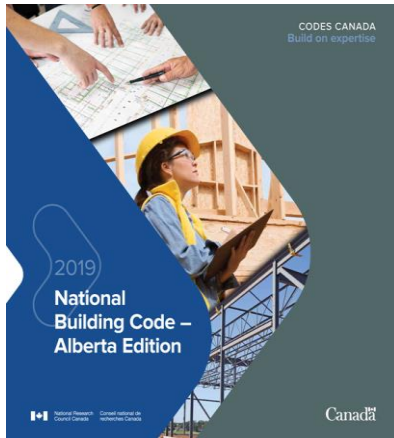
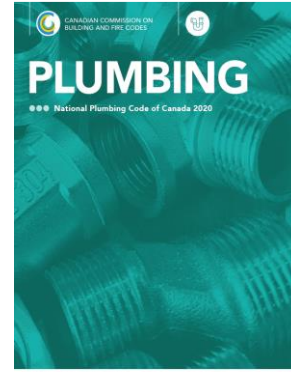
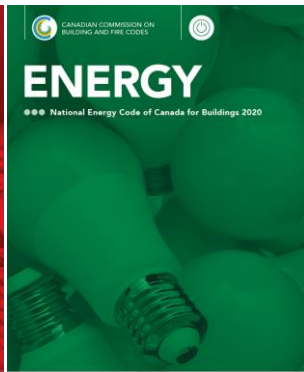
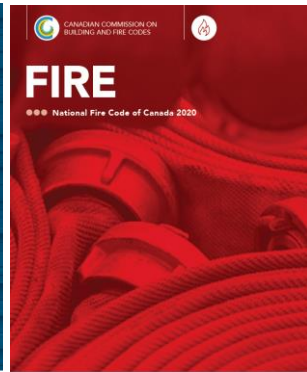
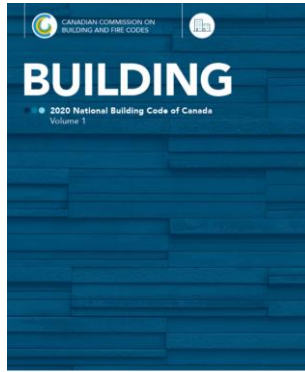
# Changes to the National Model Code Development Process

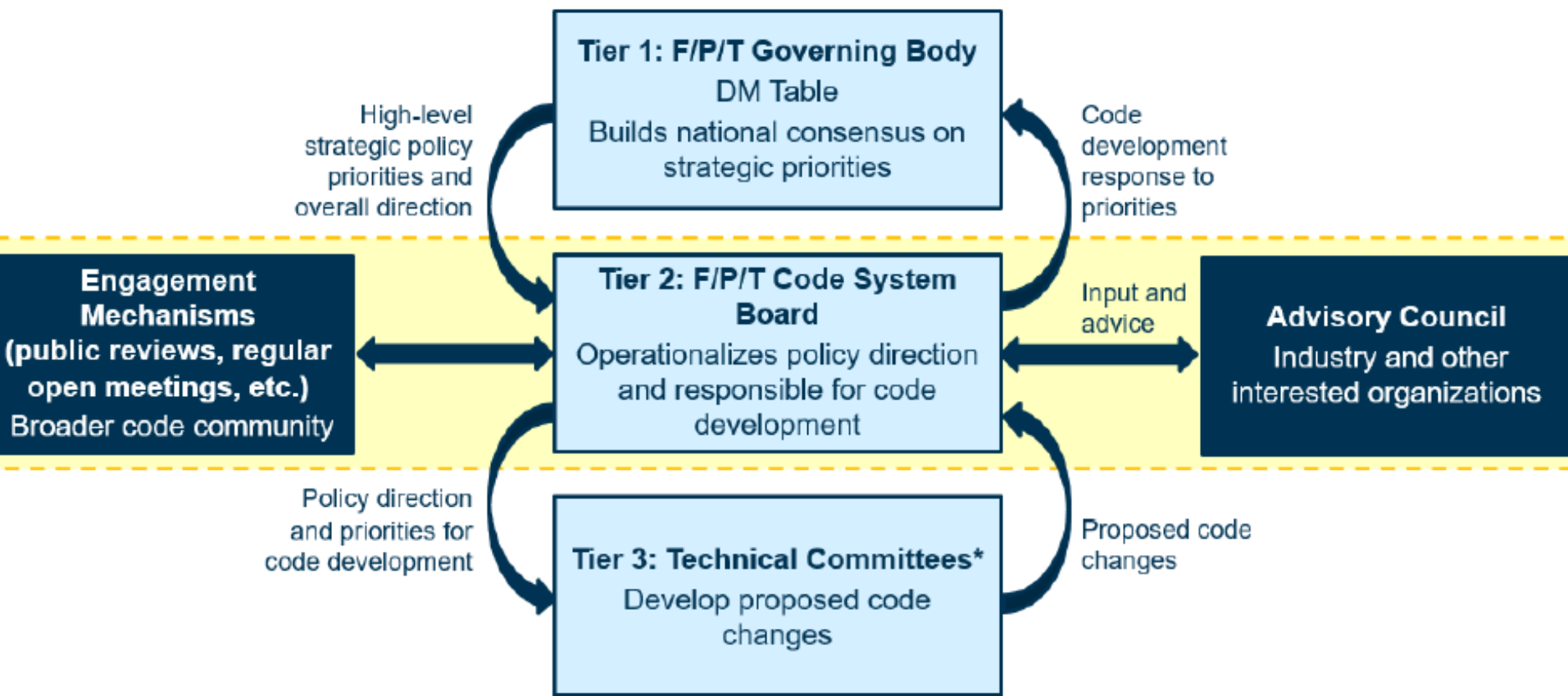
## Federal/Provincial /Territorial Partners

- Direct input and priorities provided by P/T's
- P/T Variations may be processed as a provision into the National System.
- Exceptions for Legitimate Objectives - After January 1, 2025 by P/T's

# Reconciliation Agreement on Construction Codes

- Move towards Harmonization to minimize variations
  - Identify P/T Variations
- Free Codes-already implemented National/Provincial
- Reduce Trade Barriers across Canada
- Timely Code adoption 18-24 months from publication  
Alberta already at 12 months from publication for all construction codes.
- Revised code development structure for Model National Construction Codes





\* Existing standing committees for the 2020-2025 cycle

# Building and Energy Codes

- Minimum standards for the Construction and Energy Efficiency of the Built Environment.
- Takes into account the following objectives; health, safety, accessibility, fire and structural protection of buildings, environment(energy usage).
- Code changes take into account a number of factors for justification of a Code requirement; this includes meeting one or more objectives listed in the Code.

# Energy Efficiency

- Current: National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings 2017
- Current: Energy Efficiency Section 9.36 of the National Building Code-2019 Alberta Edition (Housing and smaller buildings)
- Moving Forward: National Energy Code of Canada 2020
- Moving Forward: Energy Efficiency Section 9.36 of the National Building Code-2022 Alberta Edition



# Energy Efficiency in Buildings



System Capacity Development:  
Builders, Owners, Inspectors, Professionals,  
Energy Advisors, Energy Auditors

# • Partnerships

## **Alberta Municipal Affairs' Provincial Building Administrator and Alberta Safety Codes Council-Building Sub-Council**

(The Safety Codes Council may provide recommendations to the Minister)

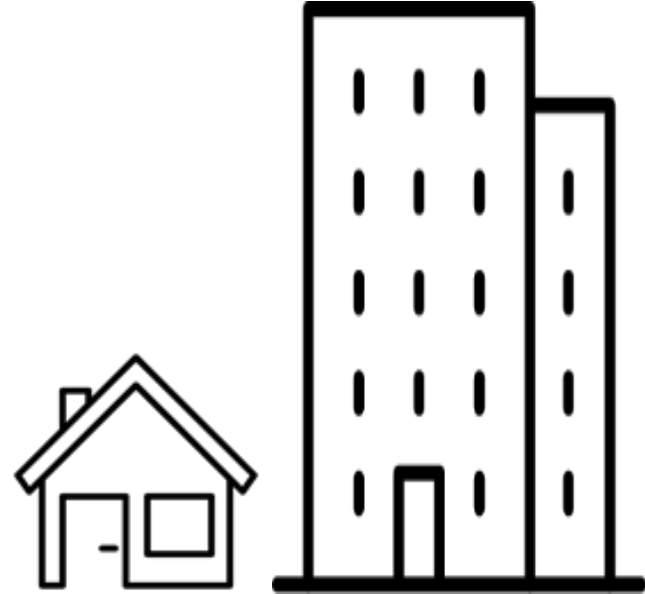
Building Sub-Council members stakeholder sector representation include:

- Professional Engineers
- Architects
- Mechanical Contractors
- Energy Efficiency
- Urban Municipalities
- Major Municipalities North
- Major Municipalities South
- Rural Municipalities
- Building Officials
- Building Owners
- Builders and Developers
- Consumer Protection
- Fire Officials
- Public at Large
- HVAC
- Large Industrial Development
- Labour
- General Contractors

# Durability in Buildings

Based on CSA-S478 being proposed at the National level.

- Medium life- Minimum Design Service Life 10 or 25 years  
Range of design service life 10-25, 25-50 or 25-99 years
- Long life-Minimum Design Service Life 50 Years  
Range of design service life 50-99 years



# Importance Category of Buildings NBC(AE)

**Table 4.1.2.1.**  
**Importance Categories for Buildings**  
 Forming Part of Sentence 4.1.2.1.(3)

Use and <i>Occupancy</i>	Importance Category
<p><i>Buildings</i> that represent a low direct or indirect hazard to human life in the event of failure, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low human-<i>occupancy buildings</i>, where it can be shown that collapse is not likely to cause injury or other serious consequences</li> <li>• minor storage <i>buildings</i></li> </ul>	Low <sup>(1)</sup>
All <i>buildings</i> except those listed in Importance Categories Low, High and Post-disaster	Normal
<p><i>Buildings</i> that are likely to be used as post-disaster shelters, including <i>buildings</i> whose primary use is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as an elementary, middle or secondary school</li> <li>• as a community centre</li> </ul> <p>Manufacturing and storage facilities containing toxic, explosive or other hazardous substances in sufficient quantities to be dangerous to the public if released<sup>(1)</sup></p>	High
<p><i>Post-disaster buildings</i> are <i>buildings</i> that are essential to the provision of services in the event of a disaster, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hospitals, emergency treatment facilities and blood banks</li> <li>• telephone exchanges</li> <li>• power generating stations and electrical substations</li> <li>• control centres for air, land and marine transportation</li> <li>• public water treatment and storage facilities, and pumping stations</li> <li>• sewage treatment facilities and <i>buildings</i> having critical national defence functions</li> <li>• <i>buildings</i> of the following types, unless exempted from this designation by the <i>authority having jurisdiction</i>:<sup>(2)</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emergency response facilities</li> <li>• fire, rescue and police stations, and housing for vehicles, aircraft or boats used for such purposes</li> <li>• communications facilities, including radio and television stations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Post-disaster

# Questions?

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