CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

JULY/AUGUST 1998

Fee increases take effect

Effective July 1, fee increases took effect in the recreational vehicle, manufactured dwelling, electrical, and elevator programs.

In 1996, the division adopted prudent-person reserve policies for all code programs. The Manufactured Structures and Parks Advisory Board approved six months of operational expenditures as a sufficient reserve for the recreational vehicle and manufactured home programs. The Electrical and Elevator Board, on the other hand, approved 12 months of operational expenditures for the elevator program and six months for the electrical program.

In 1996, recreational vehicle insignia fees and elevator plan review and permit fees were reduced to bring cash reserves down to those levels, knowing fees would have to be restored within two years to maintain current program levels. Under the prudent-person reserve policy, when cash reserves exceed the levels established by the various boards, fees are reviewed for reduction. When reserves are projected to fall below these levels, fee increases are considered.

The division recently reviewed cash reserves in these programs and determined that a projected deficit situation would occur in the second year of the 1997-99 biennium if recreational vehicle and elevator fee restorations were not made. An analysis indicated that to maintain cash reserves equal to three to six months of expenditures through the end of the 1999-2001 biennium required

Please see "Fee increase," Page 5

Elevator apprenticeship program

ORS 479.630(6) requires that any person working on elevator equipment possess a limited elevator journeyman license. To qualify for this license, an individual must successfully complete an elevator apprenticeship program approved by the Electrical and Elevator Board. Approved elevator apprenticeship programs are identified in OAR 918-282-0290.

The term “elevator” as used in this article refers to all types of vertical and horizontal conveyances within the scope of the elevator industry.

In 1983, the Electrical and Elevator Boards approved the National Elevator Industry Educational Program (NEIEP) as the elevator apprenticeship program for Oregon. It is the only program approved to date.

To enhance public safety and because of changing technology, the Electrical and Elevator Board developed new criteria to evaluate elevator apprenticeship programs. A board-appointed advisory committee evaluated the tasks required to install, repair, and maintain passenger and freight elevators, escalators, moving walks, dumbwaiters, residential elevators and lifts, commercial accessibility lifts, and other specialized equipment. The committee discovered that, with the exception of basic electrical courses and specific elevator company training, colleges, universities, and trade schools do not teach courses relating specifically to the elevator industry. Electrical apprenticeship training programs probably do not include elevator control circuitry as part of the curriculum. Therefore, training opportunities are limited.

Individuals working on various types of industry-related equipment are part of a highly specialized trade. Elevator control systems range from conventional relay logic to highly sophisticated computerized control systems. Even hydraulic control valves have evolved into highly complex devices that require a high degree of expertise to repair and adjust. Mechanical and electrical components on all types of elevator systems interact continuously to provide safe equipment operation.

Although the limited elevator journeyman license is considered to be primarily an electrical license, the committee believed that it is not always possible to separate the electrical and mechanical components of many of the devices used on elevator equipment. It was concluded that related mechanical training is necessary to qualify for this license. It became apparent that due to the specialized nature of the elevator industry, safety for workers and the general public could not be ensured without properly trained and licensed individuals.

At its March 26 meeting, the Electrical and Elevator Board voted to adopt criteria developed by the committee to review and approve elevator apprenticeship programs. The chart outlines the subject matter and number of classroom hours required in each.

Questions about this program may be directed to the Elevator Safety Program at (503) 373-1298. ■

Minimum criteria for evaluation of elevator apprenticeship programs — ORS 479.630(6)

Subject	Minimum class hours	Nominal annual job hours under direction of a journeyman*
General elevator safety: Introduction topics, terminology, construction safety, maintenance safety, personnel responsibilities	8	
Print reading: Installation drawings, detail drawings	12	
Material handling/hoisting: Hoisting equipment, related tools, fundamentals of rigging and hoisting	8	
Pit equipment, equipment installation	6	
Guide rails: Basic rail information, guide rail installation	8	
Machine room equipment: Machine installations, overhead equipment, accessories installation	8	
Car and counterweight assembly: Car frame assembly, cwt. frame assembly, hoist ropes	8	2000
Basic electricity: Circuit calculations, OHM's Law, electrical theory, switches, resistors, series AC & DC circuits, parallel AC & DC circuits, magnetic theory and application, motors and generators, transformers, test equipment, electrical safety, basic electronic theory	60	2000
Construction wiring: Raceways and wiring methods, traveling cables	20	
Doors and door operators: Hoistway door installation, car door installation, door operator installation, freight elevator doors, dumbwaiter doors, hoistway entrance frames	16	
Hydraulic systems: Hydraulic theory, control valve operation, installing piping and cylinders	20	
Escalators: Basic assembly, truss and track alignment, newels and handrails, balustrades, walks and ramps	16	2000
Electrical circuit tracing: Power control circuits, logic control circuits, constant pressure operation, single automatic push button, collective control systems, selective/collective control, multi-car group systems, circuit diagnosis, utilization of test equipment	54	1000
Solid state electronics: Solid state devices, logic circuits, basic theory and application	36	1000
Total hours	**280**	**8000**

NOTE: Those applying for approval of an elevator apprenticeship program will need to ensure competent instructors for classroom instruction.

*ORS 479.630(6) currently requires a minimum of three years to complete an approved apprenticeship program. The hours given in this column reflect the approximate on-the-job training received during pursuit of the NEIEP curriculum.

CPSC files suit against Central Sprinkler

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) filed an administrative complaint against Central Sprinkler Corporation and its subsidiary Central Sprinkler Company, alleging that Central's Omega-series fire sprinklers present a substantial product hazard. The complaint seeks a nationwide recall of the approximately 10 million Omega fire sprinklers that Central has manufactured since 1982.

In its complaint, the CPSC staff alleges that these sprinklers are defective and are likely to fail in a fire, exposing the public to injury or death. Omega fire sprinklers reportedly failed to operate in six fires, one of which caused more than $3 million in property damage.

CPSC filed the complaint after discussions with the company and its representatives failed to result in a voluntary recall and replacement plan acceptable to CPSC. This is only the second time in 10 years that the CPSC staff has filed such a suit.

In seeking a recall of the Omega sprinklers, the CPSC calls for extensive public notice of the hazard and remedy. Only Central's Omega-series fire sprinklers are involved, including, but not limited to, models referred to or marked as follows: C1 (or C-1), C1A (or C-1A), C-1A PRO (or C1-A PRO), C1-A PRO QR, C-1A PRO ID, EC-20, EC-20A, EC-20 AID, R-1, R-1A, R-1M, Flow Control (FC; Flow Control-FC), M, Protector-M or M Protector (Upright, Pendent, Sidewall, Sidewall EC), HEC-12, HEC-12 RES, HEC-12 EC, HEC-12 EC PRO, HEC-12 ID, HEC-12 PRO, HEC-12 PRO QR, HEC-20, HEC-20ID, Prohibitor QR, and AC. The sprinklers are installed in homes, schools, hospitals, dormitories, nursing homes, offices, and other buildings.

Consumers may be able to determine whether their homes or other buildings are equipped with Omega fire sprinklers. On most models, consumers will be able to see one to three flat, round metal disks stacked above one another with a small space between each disk. Consumers should not attempt to unscrew the sprinkler or shut down their sprinkler system to determine if they have Omegas. CPSC strongly encourages consumers to contact their architect, builder, sprinkler contractor, plumber, homeowners' association, or property manager.

While CPSC pursues an acceptable recall and replacement plan, consumers with Omega fire sprinklers should have at least one fully operational smoke detector on every floor of their home, especially near bedrooms. CPSC also recommends that consumers have an escape plan and practice it. As always, consumers should diligently practice fire safety to reduce the possibility that a fire will occur.

CPSC urges anyone aware of any Omega sprinklers failing to activate when tested or in a fire, or anyone who has questions about this announcement, to call CPSC's hotline, 800-638-2772. ■

From *The Gated Wye*

OFMA fall education seminar

The Oregon Fire Marshals Association fall education seminar will be November 4-6, 1998, at Salishan Lodge in Lincoln City.

Registration deadline is October 15. Contact Shannon Thorson, (503) 434-7305, for additional seminar information. ■

Streamlining the building regulatory process – update

The National Conference of States on Building Codes and Standards (NCSBCS) continues to work on a national project to streamline the nation's building regulatory process. As reported in the November/December 1997 issue of *CodeLink*, BCD's administrator, Joe Brewer, is participating in this project along with representatives from 54 other national public and private sector organizations and federal agencies. The five-year initiative is called "Streamline the Nation's Building Regulatory Process." This group is developing a package of model reforms that will enhance public safety, economic development, and environmental quality while reducing regulatory processing time.

A February news release by NCSBCS announced that the national campaign to reduce regulatory overlap and duplication in the siting, design, and construction of buildings in the United States had placed the first model streamlined regulatory processes, rules, regulations, and procedures on a website. Assembled and developed from existing case studies of successful streamlining initiatives, model processes and their implementation plans can be reviewed and downloaded off the "Streamlining" portion of the NCSBCS website at **www.ncsbcs.org**. A complete listing of all 55 national participants and a brief overview of the advantages of adopting streamlined processes are also available at this site.

The project's main goal is to provide a package of model reforms to be adopted by appropriate levels of government. The reforms will reduce the regulatory processing time — from zoning approval to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy — by 60 percent. The first year of the project was spent organizing participating groups and developing and field testing the model generation process. More than 100 case studies from 38 states were submitted to the project for consideration.

In Oregon, an advisory committee has been established to assist in the selection of the models to be presented in a fall workshop sponsored by NCSBCS. One-day workshops are tentatively planned in three locations around the state. Further information will appear in this publication. ■

Fee increase, *continued*

partial fee restorations. The recreational label fees were returned to $25, and elevator plan review and permit fees were restored to 75 percent of previous levels effective July 1. The remaining fee reductions taken July 1, 1996, will remain in effect for the present.

The boards also approved increases to manufactured dwelling inspection, code development, and training monitoring fees, and electrical permit fees effective July 1, as these programs were projected to fall below the six-month prudent-person cash reserve levels. A 20 percent increase in the per floor manufactured dwelling inspection fee, and a 50 percent increase in the state code development and training monitoring fee were implemented. A 25 percent across-the-board electrical permit fee was implemented.

The fee restorations and increases were implemented by temporary rules and will be replaced with permanent rules. ■

Program certifies contractors to install L-P siding

Louisiana Pacific Corporation (L-P) has announced a Certified SmartSystem Installer Program to certify that siding contractors are qualified to install L-P siding. L-P enlisted the help of the scientists, engineers, and business practice experts of the NAHB Research Center to develop the program.

After the problems with its oriented strand board siding, L-P improved the product and conducted research with homeowners, realtors, installers, and home builders around the country to determine what more could be done to ensure the performance of their product. One of the recommendations was a training program to ensure that consistent installation practices were followed. L-P decided that working directly with builders through the Research Center would be an important step in designing a certification program that worked.

Market research was conducted in key cities to determine which installation practices needed improvement. An assessment of L-P's research and testing results was made to ensure that the improved product would perform as L-P had indicated. From this information, the Research Center made recommendations to improve the installation instructions.

An installation and quality control training manual was prepared to instruct siding craftsmen and to implement a quality assurance system that could be monitored in the field. The Research Center and L-P also developed an inspection method for houses sided with the product.

The Certified SmartSystem Installer Program includes both classroom and field training. Once a siding contractor's craftsman has completed both parts of the program, the contractor can apply for certification, for which there is a fee.

A follow-up process involves biannual audits and inspections of an installer's work and periodic inspections of houses sided by a certified siding contractor to confirm the quality of work and effectiveness of the installer program. ■

From *Nation's Building News*

Master builder pilot program

An advisory committee has drafted administrative rules to implement Senate Bill 1027. This 1997 legislation authorized rule writing to establish the experience and competence criteria for an individual to qualify as a master builder for one- and two-family dwellings and to identify certain inspection or plan review requirements that may be waived for work performed by a master builder.

Pilot programs will be established in the City of Salem and Marion County effective October 1. An interim report is to be presented to the 1999 Legislature. The program sunsets December 31, 2001, unless extended by further legislative action. ■

Staff advisory issued

The following advisory interpretation was recently issued by the Technical Advisory Group:

Program: Structural
Subject: Fire Rating of Projections
Source: 1996 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC)
Reference: Sections 207, 310.2.2 and 705
Date of issue: May 20, 1998
Prepared by: Douglas M. Alexander, Code Specialist, Technical Advisory Group

Questions

1. Does OSSC Section 705, Projections, apply to all construction types allowed by the Code?

2. Do the third and fourth paragraphs of Section 705 allow exterior decks in buildings of Type V, one-hour construction to be of non-rated combustible construction, where unprotected openings are permitted?

Determination

The answer to question one is yes. Each construction type is listed in paragraphs two and three of Section 705, describing the required fire-resistive rating of the projections.

The answer to question two is the antithesis of paragraph four. This would likely explain that combustible projections located where openings are permitted or where protection of openings is not required may be of combustible non-rated construction. If the balcony is a projection, not part of the floor area of the building, and is located where windows do not need protection and/or do not project into areas where openings are not prohibited, then the balcony may be of non-rated combustible construction.

Analysis

Question one is self-explanatory and needs little comment as the construction types are identified in paragraphs two and three, which includes subcategories of those types. Because Section 705 is a specific requirement, exclusion of the subcategories would be specifically stated.

Question two is more complex. OSSC Section 310.2.2, Special Provisions for Group R Occupancies, calls for one-hour construction throughout when exceeding a minimum specified floor area. Because the cantilevered deck or exterior balcony penetrates the one-hour exterior wall assembly, some building officials assume that the framing of the projections must also be one-hour. However, Section 705, paragraph four, indicates such projections have to be one-hour only when they project into areas where openings are prohibited or where windows are required to be fire-rated. This provision applies only to projecting balconies. Because this code provision is model code language, staff consulted the International Conference of Building Officials (ICBO) Opinion Center for additional information. ICBO's staff opinion is that Section 310.2.2 is a general requirement; Section 705 is a specific requirement. Under Section 101.3 Scope, the specific requirement rules. Therefore, projections extending beyond the exterior wall line are not part of the structural framing elements or extension of the floor system. However, when such balconies are covered with a roof or deck floor assembly above, as described in Section 207 Floor Area, the deck is considered part of the floor area and requires protection equal to the building structure and type of construction. ■

Interpretive ruling approved

The following interpretive ruling was approved by the Plumbing Board and the administrator in April.

Interpretive Ruling No. 98-1

Elevator Sump Pump Installation Requirements

Question

What is the proper method of installation for elevator sump pumps meeting the requirements of the 1996 Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code?

Asked by: Brad Roast, Building Official, City of Beaverton

Background

The Oregon Elevator Specialty Code (OESC) changed effective January 1, 1998, and now references the Oregon State Plumbing Specialty Code (OSPSC) for elevator sump pump installation standards. Although the OSPSC addresses pumped drainage systems, it does not specifically have a section or reference for elevator sump pumps. A request for an interpretive ruling was made by Brad Roast, the Building Official of the City of Beaverton, requesting clarification of which Plumbing Code provisions apply to these installations.

DISCUSSION: Authority. ORS 455.060 authorizes the Division to issue binding interpretive rulings on the building codes and on acceptability of materials, design or method of construction. Advice received from the Attorney General in OP #5208, October 1, 1981.

The elevator code requires elevator pits to be dry. Where an accumulation of water occurs, a permanent means shall be provided to remove it. This can be accomplished by installation of a gravity drain to daylight, indirect waste or a sump pump.

In hydraulic elevator pits there is negligible potential for oil leakage, due to oil leakage collection and maintenance requirements of the elevator code. Therefore, oil/water separators are not required.

Chapter 8 of the OSPSC is applicable to elevator sump pump installations. Dual pumps are not required. When practical, elevator pits shall be drained by gravity. Sump pump discharge pipes shall connect through indirect waste connections to the building drain or sanitary sewer. Indirect waste receptors for elevator sump pump connections shall be protected from trap seal loss by an approved automatic means meeting OSPSC Section 1007.0. Sizing of elevator sumps and pump discharge piping shall be based upon the anticipated gallon per minute (GPM) flow of the pump installed and the manufacturer's installation standards.

Findings

The 1996 OSPSC addresses pumped drainage systems with respect to two types of systems: sewage ejectors and storm/ground water applications. Elevator sumps are intended to remove water from the pit and shall be installed under the provisions of Chapter 8 of the OSPSC. Elevator sump pump systems are expected to operate infrequently and should be controlled by an automatic switch. The OESC does not allow elevator sump pumps to be directly connected to the plumbing drainage system. Discharge piping must be routed outside of the elevator hoistway and exit the pit as soon as structurally feasible. The discharge piping shall not be located in elevator machine rooms or machinery spaces. Gravity drains may be used where adequate grade is available.

Although hydraulic elevators may contain oil piping systems, the likelihood of oil leakage is negligible and oil/water separators are not required under the provisions of the OSPSC.

Conclusion

The State Plumbing Board accepts the above findings for elevator drains and sump pumps designed and installed within the applicable provisions of this ruling and the Oregon State Plumbing Specialty Code and recommends adoption of this ruling. ■

New listing service covers storage tank systems

For years, factory-fabricated aboveground liquid storage tanks were shipped to job sites where dispensers, flame arrestors, vents, and other accessories were added. Installers verified that the proper components were selected for compliance with fire and environmental codes.

During the past five years, manufacturers have introduced complete aboveground storage tank (AST) systems with related accessories, such as dispensers, siphon valves, overfill protection systems, and emergency venting devices, installed on the tank at the factory. Manufacturers have requested that Underwriters Laboratories (UL) investigate factory-fabricated AST systems to streamline the field-approval process.

UL has established a new product category and continues outlining requirements for Subject 2244, Aboveground Flammable Liquid Tank Systems.

Subject 2244 identifies four AST installations: aviation-fuel storage, motor-vehicle fuel dispensing, motor-oil storage, and generator-based tank systems. AST systems include a primary tank with integral secondary containment provided by a double-wall tank or an integral tank and dike. Required and optional components are assembled prior to shipping. However, some components may require limited field assembly, as detailed in the installation instructions provided with each AST system.

To assist code authorities in facilitating the field evaluation process, UL has developed a Code C compliance Verification List for UL-listed AST systems. It documents how the tank complies with U. S. model codes. The list is included with UL-listed AST systems, and will be provided in the guide card information for aboveground flammable liquid tanks in the 1998 edition of UL's *Gas and Oil Directory*.

It identifies model code requirements for AST installations, including supports, venting, piping and fittings, tank construction and openings, electrical installations, spill-control dispensers, and other accessories.

The UL-listing marks on a tank system will identify the primary tank construction. For example, UL 42 and Subject 2244 indicate a protected-tank system. Markings on UL-evaluated ASTs will include the AST system type, such as motor-vehicle fuel dispensing, etc.

For more information regarding UL requirements for aboveground flammable liquid tanks systems, contact UL engineer Shari Duzac, (408) 985-2400. ■

From *The Gated Wye*

Controlling EIFS quality

NAHB, Dryvit Corporation, Sto Corp., Maryland Casualty Company, and the NAHB National Research Center are working together to address the water-intrusion problems in homes with exterior insulation and finish systems (EIFS). The effort focuses on training contractors in remediation techniques for existing barrier-EIFS problems and developing quality control measures for new installations of EIFS.

The industry is developing a seminar and manual for remodelers who want to learn state-of-the-art barrier-EIFS repair methods. The seminar is likely to be offered through local home builders associations in cooperation with their remodelers' councils.

The cooperating organizations are funding a project to develop job site quality controls to ensure that proper EIFS installation procedures are followed in new construction. A quality manual will define product requirements, installation practices, craftsman qualifications, and job site controls. Responsibilities for critical tasks such as integrating flashing and sealant installation in the EIFS contractors' and builders' operations will be defined. Customized quality control manuals will be developed for each participating manufacturer. ■

From *Nation's Building News*

Stakeholder feedback causes change

Since the summer of 1996, BCD management and technical staff have conducted 25 meetings with contractors, homeowners, and city and county officials in areas around the state where we administer some or all of the building inspection program. The following changes have been made as a result of information obtained from our customers:

- An improved telephone system has been installed in the Salem office so customers can reach the receptionist directly instead of through voice mail.
- The Salem office now has a toll-free number (1-800-442-7257).
- A plans examiner is available in the Pendleton field office to review commercial plans for Umatilla and Wallowa Counties.
- Permit requirement brochures have been developed and widely distributed.
- Additional structural, mechanical, plumbing, and electrical inspectors are available when regular staff are on leave or to assist with heavy workloads.
- Three inspectors have been cross-trained in one- and two-family dwelling electrical and plumbing programs to provide better response to inspection requests.

The division continues to solicit input from customers on how we can provide better service. Suggestions should be directed to Bob Brown at (503) 378-3755. ■

OSU center provides training

The Western Regional Lead Training Center at Oregon State University (WRLTC-OSU) provides comprehensive training for lead abatement supervisors, contractors, inspectors, risk assessors, and workers. Refresher courses and lead awareness classes are also available.

WRLTC-OSU works closely with EPA Region X and its respective state agencies to develop high-quality lead training programs that promote public health and safety and contribute to the expanding pool of qualified professionals in the abatement field.

WRLTC-OSU courses provide state-of-the-art training to meet the needs of practitioners who must understand and satisfy the regulatory requirements of the EPA, HUD, OSHA, and other federal or state agencies. These requirements include the *HUD Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing*, the EPA and HUD Real Estate Notification and Disclosure Rule and Oregon's Lead Law (ORS 431.920). The HUD rule is one of the newest established by the Residential Lead-Based Paint Reduction Act of 1992, known as Title X.

WRLTC-OSU serves EPA Region X (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska). Open enrollment classes are regularly scheduled in Portland, Seattle, and other cities as demand warrants. In addition to open enrollment courses, WRLTC-OSU provides on-site workshops for organizations with 15 or more individuals. For course information and registration, contact Ann Kimerling, (541) 737-6839, fax (541) 737-3099. ■

Board appointments

Richard Dodge of Smurfit Newsprint Company was appointed to the Electrical and Elevator Board effective July 1 to occupy the industrial plant position. He replaces Donald Bass whose term had expired. Dodge has more than 14 years in the engineering field (five in the pulp and paper industry). In addition to his employment with Smurfit, Dodge has considerable experience with James River Corporation and Portland General Electric. His term ends June 30, 2002.

Ken Carlson of the City of Portland was appointed to the Plumbing Board to complete Art Atchison's unexpired term. His term began June 21 and ends June 30, 1999. Carlson has worked for the City of Portland since 1984 as a plumbing inspector. He has a total of 27 years' experience in the plumbing trade.

Reappointed to the Board of Boiler Rules were **Michael Gibson** and **Rodger Vignery,** whose terms will end July 27, 2002. Reappointed to the Building Codes Structures Board were **James Andrews**, **Jim Griffith**, **Sandra Hart**, and **Merilyn Reeves**. All terms expire June 30, 2002. Reappointed to the Electrical and Elevator Board were **Robert Kelly**, **Tim McAchran**, and **Eugene Morgan.** Their terms expire June 30, 2002. ■

Portable fire extinguisher reliability

Fire codes and nationally-recognized standards have created provisions for the operational reliability of fire extinguishers to provide users a reasonable degree of safety and operation through inspections, maintenance, and service.

The *1997 Uniform Fire Code (UFC)* Standard 10-1 defines inspection as "A 'quick check' that an extinguisher is available and will operate." Inspection is intended to give reasonable assurance that the extinguisher is fully charged and operable. Ensuring that it is in its designated place, with no obvious physical damage or condition that might prevent its operation, accomplishes this. Maintenance is defined as "a thorough examination of the extinguisher." Maintenance should ensure that an extinguisher will operate effectively and safely. It includes a thorough examination and any necessary repair or replacement. It will normally reveal if hydrostatic testing is required. Servicing may include maintenance, recharging, and hydrostatic testing.

A debate over the frequency for maintenance of portable fire extinguishers has been going on for many years. UFC Standard 10-1 Section 4-3.1 states that "extinguishers shall be inspected when initially placed in service and thereafter at approximately 30-day intervals. Extinguishers shall be inspected at more frequent intervals when circumstances require." Section 4-4.1 states "extinguishers shall be subjected to maintenance not more than one year apart or when specifically indicated by an inspection. Maintenance procedures shall be performed in accordance with 4-4.2." Paraphrasing, 4-4.2 requires a thorough examination of mechanical parts, extinguishing agent, and expelling means. The exception to this section is where theories begin to differ. The exception reads: "During annual maintenance, it is not necessary to internally examine nonrechargeable extinguishers, carbon dioxide extinguishers, or stored pressure extinguishers except for those types specified in 4-4.1.1. However, such extinguishers shall be thoroughly examined externally in accordance with the applicable items of 4-4.2(a). The commonly used multipurpose dry chemical extinguishers such as the 2A:10B:C extinguishers are generally stored pressurized."

At any time during an inspection or a thorough examination, conditions may be found that require the extinguisher to be serviced. If service is not required, most extinguishers only require an external examination every three years (with the new code change). An internal examination is required every six years and hydrostatic testing every 12 years.

With the change in the *1998 Oregon Uniform Fire Code,* the external examination would only be required every three years. Many local jurisdictions are allowing facilities or agencies to conduct their own external examinations up to six years. These practices are dependent on the qualifications of the person performing the examination and vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Washington, California, and the National Fire Protection Association are studying these concepts. Oregon is hoping to provide consistency by compromising between the one-year and six-year examinations. ■

From *The Gated Wye*

Notice

The 1997 Uniform Building Code with Oregon amendments will be effective October 1, 1998. Printed Oregon amendments should be ready August 1. ■

Compliance report

The Building Codes Division is responsible for the enforcement of Manufactured Dwellings and Structures, Plumbing, Structural/Mechanical, Electrical and Boiler/Pressure Vessel Specialty Codes to protect the health and safety of the people of Oregon.

The Director found the following violations of the Manufactured Structures & Parks statutes and administrative rules in April 1998:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	CIVIL PENALTY ASSESSED
Sheridan	Gary R. Morris G & M Mobile Home Service	No manufactured dwelling siting permit/ No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$750

The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in April 1998:

Portland	Silviu Bumb	No journeyman's certification	$500
Portland	Robert Doan II dba R & S Quality Home Maintenance	No plumbing business registration/ No journeyman's certification	$1000
Portland	Thorben Larsen	No journeyman's certification	$500
Roseburg	Nelson L. Hughes, Sr. dba Need it Done Nelson	No plumbing business registration	$500
Salem	Larry Fend	No journeyman's certification	$500
Salem	Ferrando Plumbing	Employed unlicensed individual to make plumbing installations (two violations)	$2000
Salem	Edward L. Mager dba Ed Mager Construction	No plumbing business registration	$500
Sandy	Darian Corry	No plumbing business registration	$500
Silverton	BC Plumbing, Inc.	No plumbing permit	$500
Vancouver, WA	Tommy Eugene Eoff	No journeyman's certification (two violations)	$1000
Vancouver, WA	Scott Owens	No journeyman's certification (two violations)	$1000

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in April 1998:

Bend	East Cascade Security Systems Co.	No electrical permit	$250
Bend	George Lansford	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Central Point	Roger Neal Clements	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Coquille	Marca Electric Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make electrical installations (eight violations)/No electrical permit	$3250
Coquille	Gerald Marca	Did not ensure licensed individuals made electrical installations	$2000
Hermiston	Sergio Ferrer	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Hillsboro	Allied Mechanical Contractors Ltd.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make electrical installations (two violations)/ No electrical contractor's license	$750
Lebanon	Edward Joseph Steiner	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
McMinnville	DeWayne R. Lundmark Lundmark Const. & Remodeling Co.	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Medford	Sonitrol of Southern Oregon Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make electrical installations (two violations)	$1000

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	CIVIL PENALTY ASSESSED
North Bend	Matthew Hakki	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Portland	Betts Telecom Inc.	No electrical contractor's license/No electrical permit	$500
Portland	Robert V. Doan II R & S Quality Home Maintenance	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Portland	Ni-Lah-Sha Village Inc.	Permitted unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation (second violation)	$500
Roseburg	American Display Inc. dba Global Sign Company	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make electrical installations (two violations)/No electrical permit	$1250
Salem	Charles P. James	Permitted an unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation	$500
Salem	Rise Inc./dba Mid-Cities Electric	No electrical permit	$250
Salem	Jason Weichmann	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Shady Cove	Dillon Lee Christensen	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Sweet Home	Michael R. Cruise	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license	$250
Talent	Yasem Altunel	No electrical supervising or journeyman's license (three violations)	$1250
Redding, CA	Kenneth Doelker	Permitted an unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation	$500
Highland Park, TX	Brink's Home Security Inc.	Allowed an unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation	$250
Richland, WA	Total Energy Management & H.V.A.C. Services Inc.	No electrical permit	$250

The Director found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in April 1998:

Grants Pass	Melburn L. Atkins aka Mel Atkins	No plumbing permits (two violations)	$500
Hermiston	Brian Arriola dba B & R Contractors	No foundation inspection/ No framing inspection	$750
Hermiston	Ray Arriola	No foundation inspections (two violations)	$500
Hillsboro	Allied Mechanical	No mechanical permit/No electrical permit	$500
Milwaukie	James A. Grear dba All-Ways Electric	No electrical permit	$250
Roseburg	Ken Atkinson dba Ken's Heating & Cooling Service	No electrical permit	$250
Salem	C & R Builders Inc.	No building permit (second violation)	$500
Salem	Sunnyside Enterprises Inc. dba 3-H Construction Inc.	No building permit	$250
Salem	XL Electric Inc.	No electrical permit	$250
Springfield	Andy's Pest Control Inc.	No building permit	$250
Highland Park, TX	Brink's Home Security Inc.	No electrical permit	$250
Houston, TX	Protect Controls Inc.	Sold prefabricated structure without prior plan approval/ No final electrical inspection/No insignia of compliance	$750
Vancouver, WA	Polen Country Inc.	No mechanical inspection	$250

The Director found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in May 1998:

Cornelius	Perry L. Calhoun/Cal's Construction	No electrical permit	$250
Drain	Dale M. Stidham/DMS Technicians	No electrical permit	$250
Eugene	Garibay Heating Inc.	No mechanical permit	$250
Forest Grove	Jerry Mazgay/Doctor Hammer	No electrical, plumbing or building permits	$750
Hood River	Randy Thompson/Willamette Valley Remodelers	No mechanical permits (four violations)	$1000

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	CIVIL PENALTY ASSESSED
Klamath Falls	Gary Rose/Gary D. Rose Construction	No building permit	$250
McMinnville	DeWayne R. Lundmark Lundmark Const. & Remodeling Co.	No electrical permit	$250
Milton-Freewater	Dick Russell	No electrical permit	$250
Oregon City	Leo G. Kramer/Gas Heating Specialties	No mechanical permit (fourth violation)	$1000
Portland	Robert V. Doan II R & S Quality Home Maintenance	No plumbing or electrical permits	$500
Portland	Thorben Larsen	No plumbing permit	$250
Portland	Legacy Construction Co.	No building permit (eighth violation)	$1000
Prineville	Sara S. Dix/Grizzly Mountain Plumbing	No plumbing permit	$250
Salem	Melvin E. Bitikofer/Mel's Stoves	No mechanical permit	$250
Salem	Patrick C. McMillan Pat McMillan Construction	No electrical permits (two violations)/ No plumbing permit	$750
Springfield	M. Scott Stovall	No plumbing or electrical permits	$500
Redding, CA	Kenneth Doelker	No electrical permit	No civil penalty
Boise, ID	Robert N. Lauritsen/Intertherm of Idaho	No mechanical permit	No civil penalty
Port Orchard, WA	Alaska Marine Refrigeration Inc.	Sold prefabricated structure without insignia of compliance	$250

The Director found the following violations of the Manufactured Structures & Parks statutes and administrative rules in May 1998:

Florence	Florentine Manufactured Housing Inc.	Failed to make corrections to storage of manufactured dwelling	$250

The Director found the following violations of the Manufactured Structures & Parks statutes and administrative rules in June 1998:

Bend	Keith Johnson Johnson Mobile Home Service	Failed to make corrections to installation of manufactured dwelling	$250
Donald	Pro-Homes Inc.	Employed four unlicensed individuals to install manufactured dwelling	$2000
Gervais	Josue Carrillo Ubiedo	No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$500
Molalla	Timothy Allan Langdon	No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$500
Salem	Tim Shea Hildreth	No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$500
Silverton	David M. Robles	No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$500
Kennewick, WA	Enrique Guzman	Employed four unlicensed individuals to install manufactured dwelling	$2000
Pasco, WA	William D. Scott	No manufactured dwelling installer's license	$500

The Director found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in June 1998:

Aloha	Ronald E. Dimmitt	No electrical permit	$250
Astoria	Town-N-Country Floors and More Inc.	No mechanical permit	$250
Bend	Mountain View Heating Inc.	No electrical permit	$250
Central Point	Brian Worthington	No mechanical permit	$250
Hermiston	Fred Carlson, Jr. Electrical Contractors Inc.	No electrical permit	$250

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	CIVIL PENALTY ASSESSED
Junction City	J.F. "Frank" Sorensen J.F. "Frank" Sorensen Construction	No plumbing permit	$250
Keizer	Robert A. Evenson/R & R Construction	No plumbing permit	$250
Lakeview	Larry's Plumbing Inc.	No plumbing permit	$250
Salem	John L. Hamstreet/Pangaea Construction	No electrical permit	$250
Salem	PTL Association Inc.	No plumbing permit	$250
Salem	Scott Stephens	No electrical or plumbing permits	$500
Salem	Craig Welter	No electrical permit	$250
The Dalles	Toni Maupin/Maupin Stoves-N-Stuff	No mechanical permit	$250

The Board of Boiler Rules found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in June 1998:

Coos Bay	Chambers Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	No installation permit	$500
Eugene	Robinson Plumbing, Inc.	No installation permit/No boiler/ pressure vessel business license	$1000
Klamath Falls	Dan H. Kinsman dba Kinsman Construction	No installation permit (four violations)/ No boiler/pressure vessel business license	$2500
McMinnville	A-1 Eagle Plumbing, Inc.	No installation permit/No boiler/ pressure vessel business license	$1000
McMinnville	Dennis Prewitt	No boiler/pressure vessel certification	$500
Portland	Copco Refrigeration, Inc.	No installation permit (two violations)	$1000
Portland	Hydro-Temp Mechanical, Inc.	No installation permit	$500
Portland	Anctil Sheet Metal Co, Inc. dba Anctil Heating & Cooling Service	No installation permit/No boiler/ pressure vessel business license	$1000
Portland	Hart Mechanical, Inc.	No installation permit (three violations)	$1500
Portland	L & M Appliance Service Company, Inc.	No installation permit/No boiler/ pressure vessel business license	$1000
Portland	Precision Refrigeration, Inc.	No installation permit (two violations)	$1000
Waldport	Bob Robinson dba South Lincoln Auto Body	No operating permit/prevented inspection	$1000
Pasco, WA	Mechanical Constructors of Hanford, Inc.	No installation permit (two violations)/ No boiler/pressure vessel business license	$1500
Seattle, WA	University Mechanical Cont. Inc. dba Granston Industrial Contractors	No installation permit/No boiler/ pressure vessel business license	$1500

Correction

The alleged violation of employing an unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation against Interstate Electric Inc., Keizer, was withdrawn by the board in the December 1997, board meeting. ■

Alert!

It has come to the division's attention that there was a misprint in Table 11-A of the 1996 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC). Please see the corrected table below. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. The 1998 OSSC, which is expected to be available August 1, contains the correct table. Questions should be directed to Nanci Johnston at (503) 378-5838.

Table 11-A — Wheelchair spaces required in assembly areas

Capacity of seating	Number of required wheelchair spaces[1]
4 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
50 to 300	4
301 to 500	6
over 500	6 plus 1 for each ~~200~~ 100 over 500

[1]Companion seating shall be installed in the same number as the number of wheelchair spaces provided.

Carport construction caution

A carport manufacturer has written BCD alleging installation defects of a competitor's products. The writer expressed concern that carports are being constructed with overspanned and undersized structural members. He cites these problems as occurring in both wood- and metal-framed structures. He believes that structures are being built that don't have adequate fasteners, ties, and welds. Other areas of concern include the connections of posts to the base and structure, welding of structural steel members to make a composite column, and the quality of the lumber used.

The designer's specifications should define the type of welds and fasteners required, and the type of wood to be used.

Carports are susceptible to wind and snow storms which can cause significant property damage. It's important to verify that structural members are adequate size to support the imposed roof snow loads, dead loads, and wind loads. We encourage a closer look to make sure Oregon codes are being met and the public is protected. ■

Notice

Notices have been mailed advising that August 1 is the first deadline for proposed code changes to the 1998 Oregon Structural Specialty Code and the 1998 International Mechanical Code.

The OSSC will be effective Oct. 1, 1998, and the International Mechanical Code has a proposed effective date of Oct. 1, 1999.

Questions should be referred to Louann Goffin at (503) 373-7438. ■

CPSC recalls

Soldering gun recalled. In cooperation with the U. S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), American Presto Corporation, is recalling about 720 soldering guns sold under the Wisdom brand name. The plastic handle can melt during use, exposing consumers to electrocution, shock, and burn hazards.

CPSC has received one report of a soldering gun's handle melting. No injuries have been reported.

The soldering gun is pistol-shaped and made of red plastic with a metal barrel. The item is labeled "SOLDERING GUN 110V 60 HZ 35 W." A black power cord is attached to the bottom of the soldering gun. The gun was packaged in a plastic shell, with a hand tag labeled in part "SOLDERING IRON...PISTOL TYPE...MANUFACTURED IN CHINA FOR WISDOM TOOLS."

Consumers should stop using these soldering guns immediately and return them to American Presto for a refund. For information about how to return the soldering guns, call American Presto collect at (909) 390-5288.

Detail sanders recalled. Ryobi America Corporation is recalling about 1.2 million detail sanders for repair or replacement in cooperation with CPSC.

If the sander is left plugged in and the on/off switch is not fully in the "off" position, pressure from the switch's rubber dust boot can force the switch into the "on" position. As the sander runs unattended, it can generate heat that can result in a fire.

Ryobi has received three reports of these sanders possibly causing fires. One of these fires resulted in substantial property damage.

Consumers should always unplug the sander from its power source when not using it.

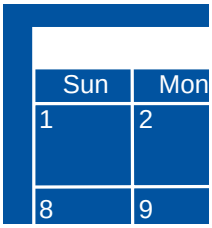
The recall includes:

- Ryobi DS1000, last four digits of serial number: 9318 through 9718
- Craftsman 315.11600, date code: A4001 through A9717
- Craftsman 315.11639, date code: A4001 through A9717

Consumers who own one should call Ryobi, (800) 867-9624. ■

From *The Gated Wye*

Stakeholder meetings scheduled



The following meetings are scheduled to allow our customers to discuss concerns or to ask questions about the building codes programs administered by the state. There are no meetings scheduled for August.

Grant County

School District Building
401 North Canyon City Blvd.
Canyon City, OR 97820
July 14, 7 p.m.

Jefferson/Crook Counties

Old County Library
85 SE "D" St.
Madras, OR 97741
July 15, 7 p.m.

Board meeting dates

MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE SALEM BCD CONFERENCE ROOM AT 1535 EDGEWATER ST. NW, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ELECTRICAL & ELEVATOR BOARD

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the 4th Thursday of each month:

- July 23
- August 27

BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD

Meets at 9:00 a.m. on the 1st Wednesday of each month:

- July 8 ***(cancelled)***
- August 5

MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each quarter:

- July 9

STATE PLUMBING BOARD

Meets at 9:00 a.m. on the 3rd Friday of every other month:

- August 21

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

Meets in Portland at 9:30 a.m. on the 1st Tuesday of each quarter:

- September 1

CODE LINK
STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

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❑ New subscription — Enclosed is my check payable to DCBS for $25 for the calendar year 1998 (Jan. – Dec.) subscription.
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Certification rule clarification

There has been some confusion regarding the experience requirement for A-level Plans Examiner in OAR 918-098-0080(1)(e)(A): *"1,600 hours experience reviewing plans for compliance with fire and life safety requirements..."* Based on advice from the Attorney General's Office, the division may recognize only experience legally gained from out of state or as an Oregon certified Fire and Life Safety Plans Examiner, a Fire Prevention Officer II, or equivalent. For in-house training experience to be counted, the certification applicant must have been registered in an approved in-training program as outlined in the certification rules.

Questions regarding application requirements should be directed to BCD's certification specialist at (503) 373-1248. ■

CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

CodeLink is the bimonthly publication of the Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services Building Codes Division.

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