

CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2001

Acceptable dimensions for children’s accessibility

By Richard S. Rogers, Fire & Life Safety/ADA



Section 1101.2 of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) states: “Measurements adjusted for children’s dimensions and anthropometrics are acceptable as complying accessible features in areas specifically designed for children;” although such adjusted measurements are clearly allowed, the OSSC makes no specific reference to an acceptable standard. The submission of a proposed code change during the last code-change cycle sought to alleviate this situation.

The Building Codes Structures Board rejected the proposal on the grounds that such dimensions are only *recommended* by the United States Department of Justice and inclusion in the OSSC would make them *mandatory*. However, the Building Codes Structures Board requested that the Structural Code Committee review the language proposed in the submittal and recommend language for an appendix chapter.

The Structural Code Committee reviewed this matter at the May 17 meeting and recommended postponing the creation of an Appendix Chapter 11 pending final adoption of the newly formatted ADAAG by the United States Department of Justice. In the meantime, building officials have authority to approve installations based on any documented standard developed by recognized experts or organizations. The guidelines offered in the code-change proposal have been placed on the division’s Web site as

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Oregon needs more post-earthquake inspectors

By Patrick Lewis



Oregon is critically short of registered post-earthquake damage assessment inspectors. Only 11 percent of Oregon's 1,272 certified structural inspectors and $\frac{1}{10}$ th of one percent of Oregon's 1,050 certified plans examiners are trained and registered post-earthquake damage assessment inspectors.

Our only safeguard is that Oregon can draw from post-earthquake damage assessment inspectors from our neighboring states and even British Columbia in case of a major disaster or emergency. However, this can create several problems for a building official or emergency manager requesting this kind of assistance:

- The municipality may reimburse post-earthquake-damage-assessment inspectors for their time and expenses, which will be substantially higher if they are traveling from another state or country. If there were enough Oregon post-earthquake-damage-assessment inspectors, many of them could commute to the disaster area daily, eliminating the need for overnight stays and other expenses.
- Time is critical in disaster response and recovery. A slow response from the building department on damage assessment after a disaster can result in citizens entering dangerous structures, stores and factories being unable to resume business, and delays in settling insurance claims and beginning reconstruction. The farther a post-earthquake-damage-assessment inspector has to travel, the slower the municipality's response will be. Bringing inspectors from out of state could easily add two or three days. In a small jurisdiction, immediate demands could overwhelm the building department.
- Based on our experience with the February 28, 2001, Washington earthquake, 60 percent or more of out-of-state inspectors are likely to decline. The

personal sense of urgency is just not as great for out-of-state disasters as it would be within the home state.

It is to every building department's advantage to encourage their inspectors, plans examiners, and engineers to become registered post-earthquake damage assessment inspectors. Currently, out of 6,572 Oregon-certified inspectors and plans examiners, only $\frac{3}{10}$ ^{ths} of one percent are registered and of the 4,138 Oregon-licensed architects and structural engineers, only $\frac{1}{10}$ th of one percent are registered. With so few ATC-20 trained inspectors registered, building departments may have a difficult time finding qualified inspectors to assist them during a significant event, putting their whole community at risk.

The Building Codes Division is urging all qualified professionals to become registered post-earthquake damage assessment inspectors. You need only to *qualify* to be certified as an A-, B-, or one- and two-family level structural inspector or plans examiner, or qualify to become a licensed architect or engineer. An actual certification or license is not required in order to be registered. The division is working with the Oregon Building Officials Association, the Structural Engineers Association of Oregon, and the Engineers Association of Oregon to encourage more people to become trained and registered as post-earthquake-damage- assessment inspectors.

Classes will be available this fall at the Oregon Mechanical Officials Association (OMOA) educational institute, so watch for the flyer.

If you have questions concerning post-earthquake-damage-assessment inspector registration, call Heather Gravelle, (503) 373- 1248, or send e-mail to her at heather.l.gravelle@state.or.us. ■

Got a plumbing code question and don't know who to call? How about Homer Humelbaugh?



Greetings from Homer Humelbaugh, new assistant chief plumbing inspector for the state of Oregon, who replaces Harold DePue. (DePue moved to an inspection position with the City of Happy Valley.)

It is interesting to be involved in the regulatory side of plumbing after spending much of my career in the employee/employer segment of the industry. My first

exposure to plumbing was as a laborer for a plumbing contractor in California. My job was to dig ditches, do remodeling, and load debris into a 1934 Ford panel truck and take it to the dump.

Anyone remember how to unstick the Bendix spring on a '34 Ford?

The deal with the boss was that I got to do the plumbing as the remodel progressed, including design, material selection, and installation. If it passed inspection, great! If it didn't pass inspection, I had to return on Saturday and correct it on my own time. I learned very quickly to do it right and to code.

Not caring for southern California, my wife and I migrated to Oregon where I became involved in a formal apprenticeship program and obtained my license.

My work experience included single-family housing, multi-family housing, office buildings, commercial work, and even a 12-story building. (You learn about yoke venting on 12-story jobs.)

Next, as some of us have a yearning to do, I became an employer. There I learned about bidding wisely, the subcontractor/contractor relationship, and, of course, those regulatory people.

My recent experience has been in the high technology industry where I learned that there is more to piping than ABS, cast iron, and copper tubing. "High tech" is an industry of exotic plastics, chemistry that will work its way through stainless steel (and your new boots), de-ionized water systems, steam used for various process functions, and piping systems that incorporate basic plumbing engineering. It made me realize that our tried-and-true plumbing systems work today as they did when my grandfather installed them in 1908.

If you want to talk plumbing, give me a call and we'll get to know each other. For those plumbing code questions you're having difficulty with, call me, (503) 378-4486 or e-mail me at Homer.N.Humelbaugh@state.or.us. ■

Acceptable dimensions for children . . . continued



a resource for "acceptable children's dimensions" at www.oregonbcd.org under "Technical Advisories."

Among the proposed requirements in the new ADAAG rules will be incorporation of technical requirements for children's environments into the body of the rules. ORS 447.220 dictates the state of Oregon to keep its accessibility standards consistent with federal laws. This requires review of OSSC Chapter 11 to ensure conform-

ance with the new standards when the proposed ADAAG rules are adopted by the DOJ. The new format of the proposed ADAAG standards uses a "building block" approach, which is substantially different than that contained in the current OSSC Chapter 11.

BCD staff anticipates that OSSC Chapter 11 will need to be significantly altered to conform to the new ADAAG rules. ■

Adult foster homes

Roger Severson, OSFM (Retired)



Nearly every person perceives living in a private dwelling as natural and acceptable as eating or sleeping. Elderly people have an equal or even greater desire to reside in an atmosphere such as a single-family dwelling. However, as senior citizens become less capable of performing basic acts of daily life, they must turn to others for assistance, and may seek the services of an adult foster-home. Over the years, there has been an increased need for these homes, due to an increasing senior population. Because of the need to have facilities and staff that are capable of providing personal-care services, provisions were made through ORS 443.705 to establish criteria for licensed adult foster-homes. This state law establishes adult foster-homes as private residences. Reaffirmation of the significance of foster-homes as private dwellings has been made through the Attorney General's opinions and letters of advice, which take into consideration the anti-discrimination provisions of the federal *Fair Housing Act*.

The Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) and One- and Two-Family Dwelling Specialty Code contain sections that are consistent with ORS 443.705. OSSC Section 310.1 and dwelling code Section 103.1 list adult foster-homes

as Group R, Division 3 occupancies. A similar occupancy group, SR occupancies, specifically excludes adult foster-homes as being SR occupancies. Section 312A.1.1 defines SR occupancies as "special residences" where personal care is administered in buildings or portions thereof that are licensed by, or are subject to licensure by or under the authority of, the Department of Human Services. There are two exceptions to this section. Exception 1 reads: "Group SR Occupancies shall not include foster care-homes as defined in ORS Chapter 418 and ORS 443.705."

Several years ago, in a meeting to attempt to reclassify special residences, the attorneys representing the Office of the State Fire Marshal, Building Codes Division, and the Department of Human Services stated that adult foster-homes are private dwellings and cannot be classified as any other occupancy. Regardless of required licensing and that providers are hired to care for residents, federal and state laws, the state building code, and attorneys of the State Attorney General's office agree that adult foster-homes are Group R-3 private dwellings. ■

Egress control devices for alzheimer facilities

Roger Severson,
OSFM (Retired)

For approximately 20 years, there have been approved methods for controlling egress in health care facilities. Group I-1 and I-2 nursing homes have been permitted to control egress at either exterior or interior doors when conforming with operating guidelines of the Office of the State Fire Marshal. Variations of these guidelines, in effect today, were established in the early 1980s. Similar conditions for egress control have been placed into the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC). The current OSSC references provide two basic methods for installing egress control devices.

Section 1003.3.1.10 is a general section for a variety of occupancies, offering satisfactory egress-control requirements by limiting the ease of exiting with a time-delay device. However, when the intent is to provide health and safety to occupants of SR and I occupancies, there must be controls that will not allow patients to wander from these facilities. The two-second irreversible action to release the door is not practical or adequate for the safety and security of residents who have Alzheimers' disease or other forms of dementia.

Continued next page...

Section 312A.3.3.5 provides requirements for egress-control devices specifically intended for the health and safety of occupants. These provisions require fire-alarm systems and automatic-sprinkler systems throughout the facility, and a release of the control device upon activation of the sprinkler system or smoke-detection system, and upon loss of power to the systems, or exit illumination-signs. The system also must

be capable of manual deactivation by a switch in an approved location. It is important to remember that before the approved egress-control devices were developed, a variety of hazardous makeshift devices were found in facilities. The Office of the State Fire Marshal, Building Codes Division, Oregon Building Officials Association, and state licensing agencies collaboratively developed the current provisions for egress control. ■

Consumer Product Safety Commission & Central Sprinkler Company announce recall



The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission and Central Sprinkler Company, an affiliate of Tyco Fire Products LP of Lansdale, PA, have announced a voluntary replacement program. The company will provide free parts and labor to replace 35 million Central fire sprinklers with O-ring seals. The program also includes a limited number of O-ring models sold by Gem Sprinkler Company and Star Sprinkler, Inc., totaling about 167,000 sprinkler heads.

Central initiated this action because it discovered the O-ring sprinklers can degrade over time. The sprinkler heads can corrode, and minerals, salts and other contaminants in water can affect the rubber O-ring seals. These factors could cause the sprinkler heads not to activate in a fire.

Central is substituting fire sprinklers that do not use O-ring seals to protect sprinkler customers.

In a large percentage of sprinkler samples UL has received, crystallized white or dark-colored deposits or corrosion have been observed around sprinklers water-seal assemblies, indicating that water has leaked past the O-ring water seals.

The GB series sprinklers under investigation by UL were introduced in 1988 and are identified by the following prefixes: GB, GB-ALPHA, GB-J, GB-QR, GB-EC, GB-RS, GB-20, GB-20QR, GBR, GB-R1, GB-R2, GBR-LF, GB4, GB4-EC, GB4-FR, GB4-QREC, BB1, BB2, BB3, SD1, SD2, SD3, HIP, ROC, LF, and WS.

All of these models may be affected, regardless of year of manufacture or installation. However, due to design changes, not all sprinklers manufactured with these model designations are equipped with O-ring water seals. Only those with O-ring water seals are being voluntarily recalled.

The replacement program includes “wet” and “dry” sprinklers. “Wet” sprinklers are installed in piping filled with water. “Dry” sprinklers are used in areas that may be exposed to very cold temperatures: attics, carports, cold storage structures, parking garages, warehouses, and unheated portions of buildings.

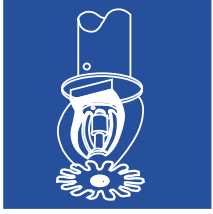
The sprinklers were installed nationwide in a wide variety of buildings, including houses, apartments, hospitals, day-care facilities, schools, dormitories, nursing homes, supermarkets, parking garages, warehouses, and office buildings. The fire sprinklers heads have the words “CENTRAL” or “STAR,” the letters “CSC,” the letter “G” in triangle, or a star-shaped symbol stamped on either the metal sprinkler frame or on the deflector.

For information on how to identify sprinklers subject to this program, call (800) 871-3492 or visit the program’s Web site:

www.SprinklerReplacement.com. Additional information on the voluntary recall can be found on the CPSC Web site: www.cpsc.gov.

Do not contact the installing contractor or the contractor doing NFPA 25 inspections. ■

Dry sprinkler-head inquiry



Recent tests by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) have shown that many dry sprinklers require a higher pressure to operate than is available in some buildings. The majority of dry sprinklers made by many different manufacturers during the past 30 years were equipped with O-rings. Building managers and property owners can verify whether their sprinkler systems use O-ring water seals by contacting the sprinkler manufacturer or installing contractor.

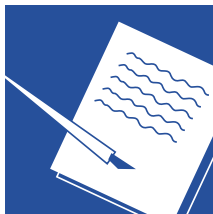
O-rings, in combination with other factors, contributed to a high number of sprinkler failures in UL laboratory tests. According to UL, many external and internal factors can contribute to the failure of dry sprinklers during a fire, including improper installation or maintenance, contaminants in the water supply, microbiological activity, corrosion, exposure to unanticipated environmental conditions, and metallurgical reactions. These factors may operate independently or collectively at a given

installation to cause the water seal assembly to fail at the required pressure level.

In January 1999, UL released laboratory test findings indicating that insufficient water pressure could impede dry-pipe sprinkler operation. The tests were conducted after UL received reports of incidents in which dry sprinklers failed to operate during a fire. Building owners interested in having their sprinklers tested by UL should contact Kerry Bell, UL, 333 Pfingsten R., Northbrook IL 60062.

The results led to a revision of NFPA 25, effective August 9, 1999, that reduces the interval for testing or replacing these sprinklers from 50 years to 10 years. Any building that uses dry sprinklers equipped with O-rings should have had their sprinkler heads tested or replaced within the last year. If not, UL strongly recommends that the sprinkler maintenance company be contacted immediately to have these sprinklers tested. ■

Interpretive ruling signed



After several months' work by division staff and the Structural Engineering Committee, Interpretive Ruling 01-3, Clarifications of the Prescriptive Bracing Requirements for Detached One- and Two-Family Dwellings, has been signed by the administrator.

This complex ruling provides clarifications to the prescriptive bracing requirements of the 2000 edition of the One- and Two-Family Dwelling Specialty Code with Oregon amendments effective April 1, 2001. Interpretive Ruling 97-1 related to prescriptive residential portal frames remains in effect; it serves as a complementary document.

The complete text of the ruling and 14 accompanying sketches are on the division's Web site, www.oregonbcd.com. ■

Oregon Specialty Structural & Mechanical Specialty Code amendments effective October 1

Permanent administrative rules were filed in July adopting interim amendments to the 1998 Oregon Structural Specialty Code and the 1999 Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code, effective October 1. Copies of the rules and code insert pages were distributed to all building officials and provided to ICBO, Building Tech Bookstore, and OBOA. ■



Clackamas Multnomah Washington COUNTIES

A BCD field office, the Tri-County Service Center administers the minor label program and coordinates forms, processes, and application of code for building programs in Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington counties.

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Building Codes Division

Joe Brewer administrator
Web site www.oregonbcd.org



News Splash

A quarterly newsletter for plumbers and plumbing contractors

June-August 2001

Plumbing Code forum slated July 26

The Tri-County Building Industries Service Board has initiated a series of code forums to facilitate the consistent application of code in the tri-county region. The first plumbing code forum, open to all plumbers, plumbing contractors, building officials, and inspection staffs is Thursday, July 26, 4 p.m.–7 p.m., at the Clackamas County Auditorium, 9101 Sunnybrook Boulevard in Clackamas. A panel of industry and building-department code experts will answer questions and set consistent inspection and installation standards. The forum panel is interested in hearing about inconsistent practices and

invites all participants to fax questions or observations before the meeting, (503) 872-6735. Contact Marion Peterson at the Tri-County Service Center, (503) 872-6731, if you plan to attend.

Directions: from southbound I-205: Take exit 14 (Sunnyside Road), turn right on Sunnyside, turn left at first signal onto 93rd Avenue, turn right at the first signal onto Sunnybrook, turn right into the Sunnybrook Service Center. From northbound I-205: Take Exit 13 (82nd/Milwaukie), turn right at the first signal onto Sunnybrook Blvd., turn left into the Sunnybrook Service Center. ●

Settling site-specific disputes

Have you ever failed an inspection and shrugged off disputing the findings because the appeals process is too complicated and lengthy?

Thanks to the Tri-County Building Industry Service Board, tri-county contractors have a new method of settling site-specific disputes. Tri-County's dispute-resolution process allows the contractor to dispute inspection findings to the building official. If the contractor and building official cannot come to an agreement, the contractor can ask for a "second opinion." Then the

building official, through the Tri-County Service Center, arranges a conference call with the contractor and on-call code experts from other jurisdictions and industry. The on-call group discusses the case, and the building official takes the group's second opinion into consideration when rendering a decision in writing for the contractor. Contractors not satisfied with this decision can appeal the decision to a local appeals board or directly to the state code chief through the "587" appeals process. ●

Water heater replacement in one- and two-family dwellings

Tri-County has received several calls asking about specific code requirements for like-for-like water heater replacement in one- and two-family dwellings under the minor plumbing label program. To create consistent statewide code enforcement, the Building Codes Division code chiefs have provided the following guidelines:

Q Can plumbing contractors using minor plumbing labels defer certain code requirements as a responsibility of the property owner for water heater replacements?

A No, Oregon Administrative Rule 918-780-0130(2)(a)(b), sets specific conditions for the minor plumbing installation program, requiring that only registered plumbing contractors make the installations and that contractors follow plumbing installation and product-certification provisions of the One- and Two-Family Dwelling Specialty Code (Dwelling Code).

Explanation and Clarifications

A plumbing contractor using a minor plumbing label in a one- or two-family dwelling must follow all requirements of the code, including Section 117.2. The 2000 Edition of the Dwelling Code, Section 117.2, contains a new administrative provision regarding replacement of water heaters that is also included as an Oregon amendment. Section 117.2 exempts replacement water heaters from complying with all the plumbing, mechanical, or electrical code provisions for new construction, provided the installation complies with the listing requirements of the appliance. There is only one exception: Water heaters installed in garages are required to be installed so the pilots, burners or heating elements, and switches are at least 18 inches above floor level.

Continued . . .



Clackamas
Multnomah
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COUNTIES

News Splash

Plumbing minor labels may only be used in residential structures that fall under the one- and two-family dwelling code. Multi-family and apartments are considered commercial construction, and rowhouses are covered under OSSC and OPSC. Some jurisdictions may offer commercial or other minor labels for use under the provisions of OAR 918-100-0020. (Tri-County is considering offering commercial plumbing minor labels. More information in the next *News Splash*.)

117.2 for like-for-like water heater replacement when the original water heater was installed to code requirements applicable at installation:

Relief valve termination — Existing installation method is acceptable. However, if no piping is present, the termination must be piped to within at least 6-10 inches of the floor at the base of the water heater. Other acceptable termination locations: a drip pan, clothes washer standpipe, floor drain or similar receptor, or the exterior of the building.

Seismic strapping — The existing installation method is acceptable. If no strapping is present, the replacement water heater is exempt from meeting the new code provision for seismic strapping under section 117.2. **Note:** Although not required, seismic strapping is recommended.

Excessive building water pressure — Pressure-reducing valves are not required for a water heater replacement. If the water pressure exceeds 125 psi, the homeowner should be informed that the relief valve might leak. However, it is the property owner's option to install a pressure-reducing valve.

Water pipe sizing — Existing water-pipe sizing is acceptable. Sections 117.2 and 3410.10(3) allow existing sizing to remain.

Raising water heaters in garages — All replacement water heaters installed in garages must meet this provision. The exception to Section 117.2 requires replacement water heaters to meet the requirements of 1307.3 and 3310.1, which require water heaters generating a glow, spark, or flame capable of igniting flammable vapors to have pilots, burners or heating elements, and switches at least 18 inches above floor level.

Water heater drip pan — Water heater pans are not required for replacement water heaters.

Fuel-fired water-heater venting — Existing vent-pipe may remain in use if it meets the listing requirements of the new water heater. It must be free of cracks, gaps, perforations, or other damage or dete-

rioration that would allow the escape of combustion products, including gases, moisture, and creosote.

Combustion air for fuel-burning water heaters — When like-for-like fuel-burning water heaters are replaced, the existing combustion-air conditions need not be changed. Water heaters installed in confined spaces must have sufficient combustion air.

Electrical-wire connections for water heater replacements — Under the provisions of Section 117.2, existing non-grounded two-wire connections to electric water heaters may remain in use as long as the existing branch circuit is sufficient for the electrical rating of the water heater.

Thermal-expansion protection — Thermal-expansion protection is not required for replacement water heaters under the provisions of Section 117.2.

Fuel-gas (natural) piping drip leg (sediment trap) — Existing installation method is acceptable, with or without a sediment trap, unless required by the appliance listing.

Water-supply valve (full-flow type) — The existing cold-water supply valve may remain in use.

Vehicular protection — Addition of vehicular-protection barriers or posts is not required under the code provisions of Section 117.2 for replacement water heaters. ●

For further information or clarification, call one of the following Building Codes Division staff:

- Terry Swisher** (503) 373-7488
Chief plumbing inspector
- Gary Wilson** (503) 373-7509
Chief electrical inspector
- Mike Ewert** (503) 373-7529
Code specialist
- Tom Phillips** (503) 378-4459
Structural chief
- Peggy Collins** (503) 373-1258
State building official

440-2727 (7/01/COM)

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Portland, OR 97232-2901

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Complimentary copy

A quarterly newsletter for mechanical contractors

July-September 2001

Mechanical code forum slated August 9

The Tri-County Building Industry Service Board has initiated a series of code forums to facilitate the consistent application of code in the tri-county region. The first mechanical code forum, open to all mechanical contractors, building officials, and inspection staffs will be Thursday, August 9, from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Multnomah Building Commission Meeting Room, 501 SE Hawthorne Street, at the east end of the Hawthorne Bridge. Parking is available at a lot across the street, and on-street parking the area is not metered.

The purpose of the code forums is to discover and to discuss inconsistent code applications in the region and to come to consensus about consistent installation and inspection standards. For example, a contractor may find that a certain installation is acceptable in several jurisdictions, but that adjustments need to be made other jurisdictions. The code panel is interested in discussing such cases. The forums will be held quarterly on the fourth Thursday of the month at the same location. During the next 12 months, forums are scheduled for November 29, February 28, and May 30.

A panel of industry and building-department code experts will lead the discussion. Members include:

- Guy Sperb, Oregon City building official
- Dave Rock, Portland, senior inspector
- Alan Lajimodiere, Gresham, senior inspector
- Rick Sterling, Washington County plans examiner
- Mark Stenberg, Local 290, industry representative
- Chip Ayers, Albina Wholesale, industry representative
- Mike Ewert, BCD state code chief representative, (non-voting member)
- Marcia Karr, Hunter-Davison, engineer

The panel is interested in hearing about inconsistent practices and invites all participants to fax questions or observations to the Tri-County Service Center before the meeting, at (503) 872-6735 in Portland. Please contact Marion Peterson, (503) 872-6731, if you plan to attend. ♦

Settling site-specific disputes

Have you ever failed an inspection and shrugged off disputing the findings because the appeals process is too complicated and lengthy?

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through the Tri-County Service Center, arranges a conference call with the contractor and on-call code experts from other jurisdictions and industry. The on-call group discusses the case, and the building official takes the group's second opinion into consideration when rendering a decision in writing for the contractor. Contractors who are not satisfied with the findings can appeal the decision to a local appeals board or directly to the state code chief through the "587" appeals process. ♦

Questions and answers

Commercial

Q Recently, an inspector required me to provide permanent access to a piece of equipment installed on a roof. Previously, if the inspector wanted to check the equipment, he provided a ladder. What's the deal?

A IMC Sec. 306.5 says that equipment located on roofs exceeding 16 feet in height shall be provided with a permanent, approved means of access which shall extend from the grade or floor level to the equipment-level service

Continued . . .

A BCD field office, the Tri-County Service Center administers the minor label program and coordinates forms, processes, and application of code for building programs in Clackamas, Multnomah, & Washington counties.

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Clackamas
Multnomah
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COUNTIES

News Connect

Code forums

The forums will be held quarterly on the fourth Thursday of the month.

August 9, 2001

November 29, 2001

February 28, 2002

May 30, 2002

Multnomah Building
Commission Mtg. Rm.
501 SE Hawthorne St.
Portland

Tri-County Service Center
123 NE 3rd Ave., Ste. 440,
Portland, OR 97232-2901

This code requirement, new a year ago, means that the contractor is required to provide a permanent ladder on equipment over 16 feet and a portable ladder on any equipment under 16 feet.

Q I retrofit an appliance located about five feet from a roof edge. The inspector told me I had to install a guardrail. Can she be right?

A Yes. Any equipment or appliance, whether new or retrofit, located within 10 feet of a roof edge requires a guardrail. The citation is IMC 304.8. The guardrail must be a minimum of 42 inches in height. This means that even if you are retrofitting a piece of equipment within 10 feet of the roof edge, you must provide the guardrail.

Reminder from Plan Review: The smoke-detection system in the return-air system with a capacity greater than 2000 cfm is often overlooked on mechanical plans. Neglecting this important element could delay a plan review.

Residential

Q Would an inspector approve the installation of a 35-foot-long clothes-dryer exhaust duct in a single-family dwelling if the diameter of the duct was increased from 4 inches to 5 inches?

A No. The alternative of installing 5-inch diameter dryer-exhaust ducting was deleted on April 1, 1996; Sec. 1801.3 (OTFDSC). The use of 5-inch diameter dryer-exhaust duct does not comply with manufacturer's installation instructions for clothes dryers; Sec. 1307.1 (OTFDSC).

There are two exceptions to Section 1801.3 (OTFDSC.) Listed clothes-dryer booster fans or clothes dryers listed for use with extra-long exhaust duct lengths are permitted with 4-inch-diameter ducting, where the equivalent length of the dryer exhaust system exceeds 25 feet.

Q A homeowner installed a listed commercial cooking range in a single-family dwelling. Site-built heat shields were added to the sides and rear of the range to protect adjacent combustibles, as permitted by Table 1306.2 (OTFDSC). If minimum clearances to combustibles are maintained, is the installation of a commercial range permitted in a single-family dwelling or duplex?

A No. Section 2201.2 requires that gas ranges and dryers installed in single-family dwellings or duplexes comply with ANSI Z21.1. This ANSI standard is listed on Page 374 (OTFDSC) as "Household Cooking Gas Appliances." Sections 922.2 and 922.3 of the IMC also prohibit commercial cooking equipment in individual dwelling units and areas where domestic cooking operations occur.

Possible hazards from commercial ranges include the lack of non-child-resistant control knobs, higher surface temperatures on oven doors, heat capable of melting electrical wiring and bursting light bulbs in exhaust hoods, and lack of six-inch clearance from sides and rear to combustibles. ♦

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Legislative summary – 2001 Session

I. ADMINISTRATIVE (STATE AND MUNICIPAL)



House Bill 2153-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 411

Expands the duties of cities and counties that adopt specialty codes or building requirements. Requires municipalities to create a compliance program intended to verify that persons engaged in activities

regulated by the state building code have the appropriate license. Requires municipalities adopting plumbing and electrical inspection programs to take investigation and enforcement action on behalf of state boards. Creates, under the Department of Consumer and Business Services, a uniform process and schedule of fines for persons who violate the state building code or do not have the appropriate license. Creates a fine for all program areas of no more than \$5,000 per violation. Appropriates collected fines to DCBS to pay for enforcement and administration.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 2660-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 673

Modifies local specialty code fee adjustment process. Defines fee adopted by ordinance or regulation for administration and enforcement of specialty code or codes for which municipality has assumed responsibility as “reasonable” if the fee: 1) closely approximates the amount of fee in similar nearby municipality, 2) is calculated using the same method as other municipalities charge for the same service, or 3) is of the same type charged by other municipalities for the same level of service. The typical process includes a local meeting prior to the adoption of the fee change. The municipality notifies the Building Codes Division 30 days prior to adoption of the rule to update BCD’s file. BCD then sends a notice out to interested parties regarding the proposed fee increase. BCD only reviews the fees if they are appealed. If the fee is appealed, the division evaluates whether the fee is “reasonable and necessary.” The division looks to see if the increase is properly documented, costs are identified and equally applied, whether the process was followed and whether the increase is necessary to cover expenses.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 3613-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 573

Requires all new municipal building inspection programs to be full service and provide administration and enforcement of all aspects of state building code. Requires new municipalities to submit an assumption plan describing their ability to provide service and hold regular office hours. Jurisdictions will have to plan operations for a minimum of two years and provide this information during the notification process. A municipality that ceases to provide an inspection program must wait two years before resuming another inspection program. When reapplying, a municipality must become a full service program. Allows affected parties to appeal to a municipality assuming a building

inspection program. Currently, there is no public process for reviewing a municipality’s request to assume a building code inspection program. This bill provides an appeals process under which a municipality, an association of 10 or more persons, or 10 persons, may request a public hearing to review the municipality’s plan to administer a new building inspection program. Allows the Department of Consumer and Business Services to assume administration of a building inspection program under specific circumstances. Specifies when a municipality may resume administration and enforcement of an abandoned program. The bill assists the Building Codes Division and municipalities in making long-term decisions with its operational budget by tying the assumption process to a minimum of a two-year period corresponding to biennium budgeting.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

II. ELECTRICAL

House Bill 2152-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 728

Combines restricted energy electrician’s licenses and endorsements into “Class B restricted energy electrician’s license.” Renames “limited journeyman limited energy electrician” license as “Class A limited energy technician” license. Provides for transition to new licensing for existing license holders. Establishes criteria for obtaining Class A and Class B license. Exempts employees or vendors of the Oregon State Lottery Commission from licensure when working on lottery equipment at retail locations if work is on systems of 115 volts or less. Simplifies the issuance of restricted energy electricians’ licenses. Reasons for the bill include the fact that there is confusion surrounding the issuance, verification and scope of the 11 types of indorsement for performing power limited energy installations. Problems also exist in providing 11 continuing education programs for all the categories of the Restricted Energy Technician license holders. Confusion will be reduced with the fewer types of license created by this bill. A comprehensive and more applicable education program will benefit new license holders.

Effective date: October 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 3611-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 709

Exempts, from electrical license and permit requirements, “highly technical” industrial installations or assembly of electrical equipment by duly authorized agents of the factory, vendor, or owner. Individuals trained by the factory or vendor may reassemble at a job site the equipment that is wired and assembled at the factory and then disassembled for shipping purposes or of existing equipment that is relocated. The exemption does not apply to installations into hazardous locations, entries into fire rated or plenum rated assemblies or the connection of industrial electrical equipment to a power source.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

Continued . . .

Senate Bill 932-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 392

Establishes and defines a limited renewable energy contractor license. Establishes and defines a limited renewable energy technician license and limits licensee to specified types of electrical installations not exceeding 25 kilowatts alternating current (AC). The bill defines a limited renewable energy contractor as a person who employs at least one full-time renewable energy technician, but does not engage in electrical work other than that permitted by a limited renewable energy technician. The technician must complete a two-year apprenticeship program and pass an examination approved by the Electrical and Elevator Board. The bill allows alternative licensing of persons without apprenticeship training if they have at least 4,000 hours experience and have completed at least 40 hours of electrical code training and pass an examination. The provisions allowing alternative licensing expires January 1, 2003. At least thirteen other states have licensing similar to this bill.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

III. STRUCTURAL

House Bill 2012-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 406

Expands master builder certification pilot program to a statewide program administered by the Department of Consumer and Business Services. Authorizes local building departments to waive government performance of work performed by certified master builders participating in a local program. The process is voluntary for local building departments. If a local building department elects to participate in the certified master builder program, a building department shall: 1) notify the Building Codes Division; 2) apply the program only to those areas, reviews or inspections under the building department's jurisdiction; 3) at the building officials option, grant waivers only to certified master builders in good standing; and 4) monitor/evaluate at least 10% of the work performed by the certified master builder.

Effective date: June 18, 2001

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 2912-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 702

Authorizes DCBS to establish criteria for granting alternate methods of construction to meet fire code requirements for one and two family dwellings, such as fire accessory and water flow that may include automatic fire sprinkler systems. Allows municipalities the option to apply the uniform standards to individual lots of record existing before the effective date of the measure. Requires municipalities to apply the standards to lots created after the effective date of the measure. The automatic fire sprinkler alternative is intended to apply in situations where street width, water pressure, or other factors would otherwise prohibit a residential structure to be built.

Effective date: July 2, 2001

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 3007-Passed the House and Senate

Establishes legislative intent to reduce mercury entering the environment. Requires a manufacturer of thermostats containing mercury to make available a program to collect mercury-thermostats as universal waste and provide incentives and

information to ensure mercury from thermostats does not enter the solid waste stream. Holds a manufacturer harmless for improper consumer disposition of mercury if manufacturer complies with Act. Requires a manufacturer of mercury-thermostats to report to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality on February 1st of each year on the number of mercury thermostats and pounds of mercury collected in the previous year. Defines thermostat as a device commonly used sense and electrically communicates with heating, cooling, or ventilation equipment. Requires DCBS to prohibit installation of mercury thermostats in commercial or residential buildings by January 1, 2006. Requires DCBS to establish a uniform notification process for disposal and delivery of mercury thermostats by persons installing heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems by January 1, 2003.

Effective date: January 1, 2002, upon
signature of the Governor

Rules required: Yes

Senate Bill 530-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 384

Although current code allows deferred submittals and phased permits, not all jurisdictions have allowed this to occur in their jurisdiction. SB 530 requires plan review and permit processes for commercial structures allow construction in phases. Requires entity doing the plan review to tell the applicant of the detailed plans necessary for each phase and provide an estimate of the time needed to approve the initial and phased plan review. Allows applicant to receive permits when the plan review or part thereof is approved.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: Yes

IV. PLUMBING

House Bill 3373-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 629

Authorizes installation, maintenance, and repair of medical gas systems without a plumbing license. Requires Plumbing Board to issue a specialty registration and certificates for installation, maintenance, and repair of medical gas systems. Fee charged by bill is set at \$50. The law sunsets July 1, 2006. Medical gas systems consist largely of nitrous oxide systems for dental offices. Changes in statute from 1999 (HB3384) allowed only journeyman plumbers with medical gas certificates to install medical gas systems. The changes have inadvertently prevented some businesses from continuing to install medical gas systems. This bill allows time for existing business to become properly licensed.

Effective date: June 26, 2001

Rules required: Yes

House Bill 3788-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 683

Establishes state policy and measures to reduce the use of nonrenewable energy resources in the construction and renovation of state agency facilities. Creates a new certification issued by the State Plumbing Board for persons installing solar heating and cooling systems on or after July 1, 2002. Allows persons with new solar certification to install solar heating and cooling systems but prohibits them from making the connection to a potable water system without having a journeyman plumber license. This bill specifically places solar heating and cooling

systems under the definition of plumbing in statute and references these systems as a part of the plumbing codes regulated by the plumbing board.

Effective date: June 28, 2001

Rules required: No

V. MISCELLANEOUS

House Bill 2936-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 362

Exempts, from engineer and architect registration requirements, licensed construction contractors whose business includes the services of registered engineers or architects. Requires the construction contractor to disclose in writing that the contractor is not a registered engineer or architect and identify the registered engineer or architect that will perform the engineering or architecture. Allows contractors licensed with the Construction Contractors Board to provide services on projects using registered architects and engineers.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2245-2001 Oregon Laws Chapter 162

Changes permit fee basis for boiler permits from area of the vessel's heating surface to the horsepower (for boilers) and volume (for other pressure vessels). Reduces boiler size classifications for fee assessment from six to five. The fee structure does not change fees, just the method used to compute fees. Until 1999, boiler manufacturers were required to provide the area of the heating surface as an identifying feature of their product. Since 1999, the code no longer requires that information and manufacturers no longer provide it. Without the manufacturers' designation of the area of the heating surface, an owner would be required to spend additional money to have the heating surface measured to determine the fee. Thus, the heating surface is no longer a practical basis for establishing a permit fee. The horsepower of a boiler unit is a commonly used descriptive term, and is simple to determine. Pressure vessel manufacturers provide the volume or capacity of the pressure vessel. However, they do not provide the surface area, which is currently the statutory basis for fee calculation. The volume of a pressure vessel is easily available.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2899-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 678

Requires eight hours of continuing education every year for renewal of boiler certificates held by pressure vessel installers, building service mechanics, boilermakers, and pressure piping mechanics. Requires that continuing education be approved by the Board of Boiler Rules. Authorizes Board of Boiler Rules to adopt fees necessary for administration of the continuing education requirements.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 3620-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 512

Replaces the requirement that one member of the eleven-person Board of Boiler Rules be a manufacturer, owner, or user of a nuclear vessel, with the requirement that one member be an owner or employee of a business that installs and repairs

boilers. Allows a member whose qualifications no longer meet statute to continue to serve through the end of the member's current term. Currently, there is one nuclear vessel active in the state that is used for research at Reed College. Nuclear vessels will continue to be inspected. The intent of the phrase "...or employee of a business..." to serve on the board would be a management level position.

Effective date: January 1, 2002, upon
signature of the Governor

Rules required: No

Senate Bill 13-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 366

Requires state and local agencies to hold annual drills instructing employees on earthquake emergency procedures. Requires private companies that employ 250 or more full-time positions to drill employees on emergency procedures. Specifies that the drill must include familiarization with building exit routes and training on the "duck, cover, and hold" method during an earthquake. Requires the Office of Emergency Management to adopt rules governing required earthquake emergency drills. According to FEMA, the vast majority of earthquake-related casualties result from collapsing walls, flying glass, or falling objects. Proponents of the bill contend that proper training resulting in the use of the "duck, cover, and hold" method in response to earthquakes would minimize casualties.

Effective date: June 14, 2001

Rules required: No

Senate Bill 14-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 797

Subject to the provision of funding by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), requires the State Board of Education and State Board of Higher Education to conduct seismic surveys of certain building. Requires the surveys to be completed by January 1, 2007. Exempts certain buildings from surveys. Requires DOGAMI to determine which buildings are in most need of additional analysis. Requires State Board of Higher Education, local school boards, community college boards, or education services district board to identify high-risk buildings and to conduct additional surveys and rehabilitate each building by January 1, 2032, subject to available funding pursuant to a grant of bonding authority approved by the people at the first general election held throughout the state on or after January 1, 2002. Requires boards to use standards set forth in Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) handbook or a stricter standard. Requires the board to present a progress report to the Seventy-second and Seventy-third Legislative Assemblies.

Effective date: Effective upon passage

Rules required: No

Senate Bill 15-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 798

Subject to the availability of funding through the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), this bill would implement seismic safety surveys of particular structures. In this instance, hospital buildings, that contain an acute inpatient care facility and fire stations that pose a threat to occupant safety or operations readiness in the event of an earthquake would be identified. DOGAMI would lead the survey inventory work and conduct subsequent FEMA-154 surveys of remaining subject buildings. Current law has no authority to require seis-

mic safety surveys and upgrades of existing buildings. There are current laws that allow a municipality to voluntarily establish local seismic rehabilitation programs.

Effective date: Effective upon passage

Rules required: No

VI. CONTRACTORS CONSTRUCTION BOARD / LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS BOARD

House Bill 2185-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 157

Requires licensed construction contractors to obtain new surety bond if the Construction Contractors Board orders payment on a claim. Construction contractors must maintain surety bonds in order to remain licensed with the CCB. The bond is liable for payment on claims created by final orders issued by the Board, and payment is made from the bond if the contractor fails to pay the final order. If the payment is made out of the bond, the bond is no longer liable for the full amount of surety required by the statute. HB 2185 clarifies that, in order to remain actively licensed, a contractor must have a new bond. According to the CCB, current law allows a surety to re-issue a \$10,000 bond, for example, but be liable for only \$7,000 if it had previously paid a \$3,000 claim.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2186-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 196

Requires businesses newly licensed by the Construction Contractors Board to employ an individual who has passed construction contractor licensing examination, unless the business is exempt. Authorizes inactive status for licensed construction contractors. Exempts appraisers from licensure as inspectors, and inspectors from licensure as appraisers. Eliminates exemption from Oregon examination for contractors registered or licensed in another state. Renames license category of consultant to inspector. Changes the requirements from a one year to two years lapse in a license, before a new examination may be taken. Expands the definition of exempt inspectors to include building officials engaged in plan review, inspections, and other related activities under ORS 455.715. The CCB reports that Oregon's contractor examination covers business practices and laws unique to Oregon, most of which would not be addressed by qualifying examinations given in other states.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2188-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 160

Subjects Construction Contractors Board to standard provisions applicable to occupational licensing boards. Eliminates Construction Contractors Training Board. Authorizes CCB to appoint advisory committees. The Training Board is a committee advisory to the CCB, created by the legislature when continuing education was first required of construction contractors. CCB will now appoint an advisory committee to replace the Training Board, or to appoint any other advisory committee it deems appropriate.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2189-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 197

Streamlines Construction Contractors Board claims process. Eliminates claims based on environmental quality sewage-system statutes. Allows owners of small commercial structures the option of pursuing claim in court while maintaining action against contractor's bond. Clarifies timeliness of claims. According to the CCB, the environmental quality claim authority to be repealed by HB 2189 dates from a time when sewage-system contractors had the choice of being registered with the CCB or the DEQ. That provision was eliminated in 1991 and sewage disposal services are now licensed by the DEQ.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2191-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 48

Changes the term "fountain" to "ornamental water feature" in the list of landscaping features that a licensed landscape contractor is authorized to plan and construct. Defines "ornamental water feature" to include; ponds, waterfalls, man-made streams, and other outdoor decorative water-related construction that are not currently within the statutory definition of landscape contracting. "Fountain" is the only decorative water-related feature currently within the scope of landscape contracting.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2192-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 181

Authorizes licensed landscape contractor, who is irrigation-certified by the State Landscape Contractors Board, to install backflow prevention devices for ornamental water features. Backflow prevention devices are required by the plumbing code to prevent the reverse flow of contaminated water into safe drinking ("potable") water systems, such as home plumbing. Currently, irrigation-certified landscape contractors are authorized to install backflow prevention devices only for irrigation systems.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No

House Bill 2759-2001 Oregon Laws, Chapter 428

Establishes program of professional credentials for construction specialties, including lead-based paint contractors, licensed by the Construction Contractors Board. Allows CCB to establish standards, monitor continuing education requirements, if any, and include credential information within the licensing records it maintains for public notification. Requires that the standards that must be met to maintain credentials be disclosed. Lead-based paint contractors are required to be licensed with the CCB, and certified by the Health Division for lead-based paint activities under ORS 431.920. The CCB reports that every remodeling contractor who works in homes built before 1978 would benefit from this education and estimates 2,000 to 5,000 licensees will want the credential.

Effective date: January 1, 2002

Rules required: No ■

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 Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in June 2001:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Bend	Mitchell N. Carpenter	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$500
Bend	Mark J. Plummer, President, Jointly and Severally, Mark Plummer the Plumber, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000
Bend	David Severson, President, Severson Plumbing & Mechanical, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installation/ no plumbing business certificate of registration	\$1,000
Bend	Stewart Linton	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Gresham	Guy R. Wolcott Wolcott Plumbing Contractors, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$500
Kennewick, WA	Bruce Ratchford, President, Apollo Sheet Metal Inc.	Allowed an unlicensed individual to make a plumbing installation	\$1,000
North Bend	Ron McNeil R.J. Industries	No plumbing journeyman's certificate of competency	\$500
Pendleton	Thomas D. Burton	No plumbing business certificate of registration/no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$2,000
Portland	Claude Davis Flournoy C & S Plumbing	No plumbing business certificate of registration/ no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency (2 violations)/no plumbing permit	\$1,500
Portland	Rick Perkins	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$500
Salem	Michael T. Wolfe, Vice-President American Pump Inc.	No plumbing business certificate of registration	\$500
Tillamook	Kenneth L. Burckard	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency (2 violations)	\$1,000
West Linn	Robert Klein Wy East Tile	No plumbing business certificate of registration/no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000

The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in June 2001:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Beaverton	Colleen K. Knighton, President Beaverton Plumbing, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$250
Bend	David Severson, President Severson Plumbing & Mechanical, Inc.	Violated a final order	\$1,000
Bend	Mark J. Plummer, President Jointly and Severally, Mark Plummer the Plumber, Inc.	No mechanical permit	\$250
Cottage Grove	Michael Lee Grable Sr.	No certification tag	\$250
Grants Pass	Gary R. Yaeger Yaeger's Plumbing & Spa's	No plumbing permit	\$250
Grants Pass	George E. Heimos George Heimos Plumbing	No plumbing permit	\$250
Gresham	Guy R. Wolcott Wolcott Plumbing Contractors, Inc.	Violated a final order	\$250
Lewisville, TX	Karl F. Hielscher, President Metl-Span, Ltd.	No insignia of compliance	\$250
Lincoln City	Bob Wright Wright and Associates	No building permit	\$250
Milwaukie	Jeffrey Irving Parker Blackhawk LLC	No building permit (5 violations)	\$1,250
Oregon City	Mike Patterson, Mike Patterson Plumbing, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$250
Pendleton	Mark Ball	Failure to make corrections/ no manufactured dwelling installer license	\$750
Pendleton	Rhonda J. Lebsock, President Pendleton Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc	No mechanical permit	\$0
Portland	Claude Davis Flournoy C & S Plumbing	No plumbing permit	\$250
Portland	Rick Perkins	No plumbing permit	\$250
Salem	Michael T. Wolfe, Vice-President American Pump Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$500
Salem	Jeffrey David Jordan Fast Water Heater Company, c/o Corporation Service Company	No plumbing permit (4 violations)	\$1,000
Scappoose	Richard Daniel Otis Built Well Construction	No building permit	\$250
Sweet Home	Michael R. Cruise Cruise Enterprises Co., Inc.	No mechanical permit	\$250
Vernonia	Robert Brown	No building permit	\$250
West Linn	Robert Klein Wy East Tile	No plumbing permit	\$250

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Electrical Safety Laws in July 2001:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Beaverton	Kari N. Jensen West Side Electric Company, Inc.	No electrical permit (3 violations)	\$2,000
Beaverton	Jerry Koch C3 Communications, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Bend	Steven David Mayes	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Bremerton, WA	Mark Stephen Goodell	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Clackamas	Alvin J. Reu, President Bell Heating, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Compton, CA	Ivan Tamura Yamage Technology, Inc.	Selling uncertified electrical product	\$500
Corvallis	Kip S. Schoning Synergistic Investments	No electrical permit/permitted unlicensed individual to make electrical installation/unsafe installation	\$3,000
Crooked River	Jonathan W. Poot Trinity Electric Ranch	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Days Creek	Charles H. Wheeler	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Fairfield, OH	Jeffery P. Searle	No supervising or journeyman's license	\$1,000
Grants Pass	Allen W. Primer Al's Apex Doors, Overhead Door Co.	No electrical permit	\$250
Hermiston	Jasen Edward McClintock	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Hillsboro	Harry J. Kim AMCO Sign	License revocation	\$5,000
Hillsboro	Harry Kim AMCO Sign	No electrical permit (2 violations)/no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Medford	Hal W. Moore Hal Moore Const.	No electrical contractor license/ no electrical permit/no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Myrtle Creek	Jerry MacDonald	No electrical permit/ permitted unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$2,000
Newberg	Alan Stark	Voluntary surrender of electrical license	\$250
North Bend	Ron McNeil R.J. Industries	No electrical permit/ no supervising or journeyman license	\$750
Portland	Brian Ostling B & O Electric	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$0
Portland	Muzak, LLC	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation/ no electrical permit	\$2,000
Portland	Vickie Pritchett, Northwest C&M Construction Co.	No electrical permit	\$0

Portland	Teresa Middleton	No electrical permit	\$250
Portland	Dave Snodgrass, President Dennis' Seven Dees Landscaping, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Portland	Dennis Good	Directing, making or controlling an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license	\$1,000
Portland	James A. Ferris Red's Electric Co., Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Portland	Dion Scott Thompson	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Portland	James Dopp, Vice-President Sound Security, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$2,000
Powers	Gordon Hayes	No electrical permit (2 violations)	\$500
Redmond	Paul J. French Greenfield Enterprises, Inc.	No electrical contractor license/no electrical permit	\$750
Redmond	John C. Fitzpatrick	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Springfield	Bill McElhinny	No inspection prior to cover	\$250
The Dalles	Richard Murray	No electrical permit	\$250
Tigard	Robert Bishop	Directing, making or controlling an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Barbara C. Edwards Farwest Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000

The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in July 2001:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Eugene	David L. Love, President Quality Water, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$250
Eugene	Roy Nelson	No building permit	\$250
Hillsboro	Dave Dusek Highridge Corporation	No plumbing permit	\$250
North Bend	Ron McNeil R.J. Industries	No plumbing permit	\$250
Portland	Air Pro, Inc.	No mechanical permit	\$250
Portland	Teresa Middleton	No building or plumbing permit (2 violations)	\$500
Portland	Edward H. Leek PDX Services, Inc.	No building permit	\$250
Redmond	Jeffery A. Solesbee	No building permit	\$250
Tualatin	David N. Smith David Smith Plumbing, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$250
Valley Forge, PA	Lon R. Greenberg, President Jointly and Severally, Amerigas Propane, Inc.	No mechanical permit	\$250
Vernonia	Ralph Roberts	No electrical or mechanical permit (2 violations)	\$500
Weston	Marvin and Brenda Ford	No building permit	\$250

Board meeting dates

Sun	Mon
1	2
8	9

ELECTRICAL & ELEVATOR BOARD _____

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

- September 27
- October 25

BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD _____

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

- September 5
- October 3

MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS ADVISORY BOARD _____

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

- September 13*
- October 18**

- * Special meeting
- ** Third Thursday
- *** Second Tuesday

STATE PLUMBING BOARD _____

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

- October 19 (canceled)

BOARD OF BOILER RULES _____

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the first Tuesday of each quarter:

- September 11 ***

TRI-COUNTY BUILDING INDUSTRY SERVICE BOARD _____

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the second Wednesday of each month:

- September 12
- October 10

MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE SALEM BCD CONFERENCE ROOM AT 1535 EDGEWATER ST. NW, EXCEPT THE TRI-COUNTY BOARD, WHICH MEETS IN PORTLAND, AT 123 NE 3RD AVE.



Subscription and address corrections

Address correction — Send to:
 BUILDING CODES DIVISION
 PO BOX 14470
 SALEM, OR 97309-0404

New subscription — Enclosed is my check payable to DCBS for \$25 for the calendar year 2001 (Jan.-Dec.) subscription.

Send to:
 DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER & BUSINESS SERVICES
 FISCAL SECTION
 350 WINTER ST. NE
 SALEM, OR 97301-3878

Name: _____

Title/Company: _____

Address: _____

City/State/ZIP: _____

Phone: (_____) _____

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY 1087/70050

Fire Marshal's roundtable

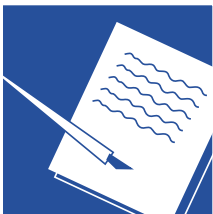
Sun	Mon
1	2
8	9

The Office of State Fire Marshal and the Oregon Fire Marshals Association are pleased to announce the annual Fire Marshal's Roundtable **October 18 and 19**, at Cascade Hall, Oregon State Fairgrounds in Salem.

The Fire Marshal's Roundtable is an opportunity for fire-prevention personnel, building personnel, and plans examiners to come together to exchange ideas, discuss new technology, and solve common problems. It's an open-forum event during which topics are generated by participants.

The registration deadline is October 12. For information call John Caul, (503) 373-1540, ext. 269, or Paul Nees, (503) 373-1540, ext. 251, at the Office of the State Fire Marshal. ■

Board appointment



Steve Tucker has been appointed to the Building Codes Structures Board to fill the prefabricated structures builder position vacated by Richard Rogers, who has come to work for the Building Codes Division.

Tucker, a Silverton resident, has two degrees in architecture. He works for Blazer Industries in Aumsville and brings about 10 years' experience in this industry to the board. ■

440-2666 (9/01/COM)



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Address Service Requested

CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

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