

# CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

JULY/AUGUST 2001

## Changing building codes

By Joe Brewer



“In practice, building codes across the state can be inconsistent and confusing for customers. Oregon needs to provide for consistent code interpretation statewide.”

“Codes are changed too frequently. This can be costly, inefficient, and hard to keep up with.”

“The lack of coordination/facilitation between industry, jurisdictions, and government (including BCD, fire marshal, DEQ, DLCS, etc.) creates confusion and delays for customers.”

These are some of the comments BCD heard frequently during our stakeholder meetings around the state in 1999. These issues are still with us. As many of you are aware, we are facing some important decisions in the months and years ahead and about the type of building codes that Oregon needs to ensure safe structures while maintaining a positive business climate. The decisions we make will affect every Oregonian directly or indirectly .

By way of background, for many years, three major organizations have been creating building codes in different areas of the country.

*Please see “Changing building codes,” Page 18*

Changing building codes .....	1
Earthquake recording instruments .....	2
From Tri-County .....	3
Water heater replacement in one- and two-family dwellings .....	4
Public playground equipment .....	6
OSSC errata .....	7
Medical gas system installation requires expertise .....	8
Local 290 offers medical gas inspector certification training .....	9
Medical gas-system installation Q & A ....	10
Compliance report .....	12
Board meeting dates .....	19
Manufactured dwelling placement permit fee decreases .....	20

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# Earthquake recording instruments

By Ravi Mahajan



Appendix Chapter 16, Division II, of the 1998 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC) provides regulations concerning earthquake recording instruments for buildings. The requirements are driven not only by model code, but also by ORS 455.448(2)(6). The OSSC requirements are different than the UBC requirements in some areas. This article highlights the OSSC requirements and identifies the differences between the OSSC and UBC. Following are the OSSC requirements:

1. A minimum of three earthquake recording instruments (accelerographs) are required by the OSSC only in *new* buildings (vs. also being required in existing buildings, in UBC) when they are:
  - located in Seismic Zones 3 and 4 (west of the ridge of Cascades and a portion of Klamath County) and
  - more than six stories in height with an aggregate floor area greater than 60,000 square feet *or* over ten stories in height regardless of the area.
2. The building official is required to notify DOGAMI (Department of Geology and Mineral Industries) of the address and location of the buildings where accelerographs are installed for data collection by DOGAMI.
3. The instruments are to be located in the lowest floor level (vs. basement in UBC), mid-portion and near the top (vs. at the top, in UBC) of the building.
4. Responsibility for the purchase, service, and maintenance of the equipment rests with the applicant/building owner (vs. jurisdictional authority for existing buildings, in UBC).

5. Data recorded by the instruments and access to instruments must be made available to the local building official and DOGAMI by the building owner.

Exception to the installation of accelerographs in buildings is an option only when:

- the local building official agrees to it (suggest: in consultation with DOGAMI) and
- the applicant deposits an amount adequate for purchasing three accelerographs with DOGAMI in lieu of installing them in the buildings.

This exception is an Oregon amendment that was provided in the 1996 OSSC effective October 1, 1996. The intent of this exception is to allow funds deposited with DOGAMI to be used to purchase and install accelerographs in areas of Oregon not covered by the present interconnected network of accelerographs.

USGS is planning to install 25 accelerographs throughout Oregon, three of which will be purchased from the fund provided by DOGAMI under the above exception. These new and existing accelerographs will be interconnected to the USGS central data collection center in Seattle, Washington. DOGAMI and USGS work closely together in collecting and analyzing the seismic data generated by the accelerographs.

The data is useful in mapping earthquake risk zones, evaluating the potential impacts of earthquakes on buildings, and in developing appropriate construction standards for the future. ■

# From Tri-County

By Joan Stevens-Schwenger



## Settling site-specific disputes

How many contractors have failed an inspection and shrugged off disputing the findings because the appeals process was too complicated and lengthy?

Thanks to the Tri-County Building Industry Service Board, tri-county contractors now have a new method of settling site-specific disputes. The Tri-County Board dispute-resolution process allows the contractor to dispute inspection findings to the building official of the work-site jurisdiction. If the contractor and building official cannot come to an agreement, the contractor can ask for a “second opinion.” At this stage, the building official, through the Tri-County Service Center, arranges a conference call with the contractor and code experts from other jurisdictions and industry representatives who are available “on call.” After discussing the installation with the contractor, the “on-call” group discusses the case and renders a second opinion. Contractors who are not satisfied with the findings of the “on-call” group can appeal the decision to a local appeals board or directly to the state code chief through the SB 587 (ORS 455.475) appeals process.

Jim Chapman, representing homebuilders on the Tri-County Board, says that a “second opinion” will help bring about a more consistent application of code in the region. “It’s important to know that building officials are not making decisions in a vacuum,” said Chapman. “You want to know that the decision is made based on the prevailing practices in the region, not in just one jurisdiction.”

Contractors can request this dispute resolution process by contacting the jurisdiction building official, or the Tri-County Service Center at (503) 872-6731.

## Facilitating the consistent application of code

One of contractors’ most frequent complaints is that their work is evaluated differently from

inspection to inspection. “Inspection results vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and even among inspectors within a single jurisdiction,” said Jim Ferris, president of Red’s Electric. “It would be ideal if results were more predictable.”

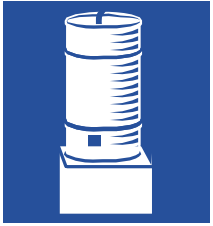
In an effort to bring about predictable and consistent standards in regional code application, the Code Consistency Committee of the Tri-County Building Industry Service Board is establishing a series of code forums throughout the region to bring industry and building departments together to discuss and agree on prevailing code applications. There are five on-going code forum groups: electrical, plumbing, mechanical, building, and one- and two-family dwelling.

The committee is assigning a panel of industry and building department representatives to each code forum. The panel moderates discussion and provides answers about regional code application. All tri-county building departments have agreed to use the results of the forums as the regional standard for inspections and plan review. The Tri-County Service Center of the Building Codes Division, which carries out the initiatives of the board, will begin scheduling code forums in mid-July. The center will notify contractors and building departments in newsletters and post forum results in newsletters and on BCD’s Web site.

“We believe that the code forums will provide an opportunity to discuss and finalize code application issues regionally,” said committee chairman Ron Murray of Plumbers and Pipefitters Local 290. “The forums blend the expertise of industry with that of the building departments so that all sides are represented and heard.”

For more information, call service center manager Joan Stevens-Schwenger, (503) 872-6731, in Portland. ■

# Water heater replacement in one- and two-family dwellings



The Tri-County office has received a number of calls asking about the 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.

## Question

*Can a plumbing contractor using a minor plumbing label defer certain code requirements as a responsibility of the property owner for a water heater replacement?*

## Answer

*No, OAR 918-780-0130(2)(a)(b), sets specific conditions for the minor plumbing installation program, requiring that only a registered plumbing contractor may make the installation and that the contractor must follow the plumbing installation and product certification provisions of the One- and Two-Family Dwelling Specialty Code (Dwelling Code).*

**Explanation and clarification:** 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. Section 117.2 of the 2000 edition of the Dwelling Code, 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.

The following items are specifically addressed to further clarify the intent of Section 117.2 for like-for-like water heater replacement when the existing water heater was installed to code requirements applicable at the time of original installation:

1. Relief valve termination. Existing installation method is acceptable. However, if no piping is present, the termination shall be at least piped to within 6 to 10 inches of the floor at the base of the water heater. Other acceptable termination locations include a drip pan, clothes washer standpipe, floor drain or similar receptor, or the exterior of the building.
2. Seismic strapping. The existing installation method is acceptable. If no strapping is currently provided, the replacement water heater is exempt under Section 117.2 from meeting the new code provision for seismic strapping.  
**Note:** Although not required, when practical, seismic strapping is recommended.
3. 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 aware that the relief valve might leak. However, it is the property owner's option to install a pressure-reducing valve.
4. Water pipe sizing. Existing water-pipe sizing is acceptable. Both Section 117.2 and Section 3410.10(3) allow existing sizing to remain.

5. Raising water heaters in garages. All replacement water heaters installed in garages must meet this provision. The exception to Section 117.2 states that replacement water heaters must meet the requirements in Section 1307.3 and 3310.1, which require water heaters that are installed in garages and that generate 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.
6. Water-heater drip pan. Water-heater pans are not required for replacement water heaters.
7. Fuel-fired water heater venting. Existing vent-pipe (sizing and type) may remain in use if it meets the listing requirements of the new water heater and shall be free of cracks, gaps, perforations, or other damage or deterioration that would allow the escape of combustion products, including gases, moisture, and creosote.
8. Combustion air for fuel-burning water heaters. When like-for-like fuel-burning water heaters are replaced, the existing combustion-air conditions may remain the same provided the code requirements applicable at the time of original installation have remained the same. Water heaters installed in confined spaces shall be provided with sufficient combustion air.
9. 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 where the existing branch circuit is sufficient for the electrical rating of the water heater.
10. Thermal expansion protection. Thermal expansion protection is not required for replacement water heaters under the provisions of Section 117.2.
11. Fuel-gas (natural)-piping drip leg (Sediment Trap). Existing installation method is acceptable with or without a sediment trap, unless a sediment trap is required by the appliance listing.
12. Water-supply valve (full-flow type). The existing cold water supply valve may remain in use.
13. 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, contact 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*

# Public playground equipment

By Dwight West



*Are permits required for the following?*

- Structures exceeding 120 square feet
- Structures over 10 feet in height.
- Platforms over 30 inches in height.
- Walkways that are over 30 inches in height.

*Now, what if a day-care center were to install a playground, which had the following?*

- A structure with a total size over 120 square feet
- A platform with a slide pole over 10 feet in height.
- A walking bridge over 30 inches above the ground.

There are few local jurisdictions in Oregon that require permits for playground equipment or that regulate the construction of playgrounds, because playgrounds generally don't meet the definitions of structures regulated by Oregon Administrative Rules. However, elevated wooden forts constructed on-site that exceed the above exemptions *do* fall into the category of regulated structures under the Oregon Structural Specialty Code and require a permit and inspection.

Many local jurisdictions are unaware that there are guidelines and standards for the construction and installation of playground equipment. Although these standards are as part of the state building code, they are useful guidelines for schools and other users of playground equipment, to provide safety and protection from liability.

In 1981, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) issued its first set of guidelines for making public playgrounds safer. In 1986 the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) created a task group to develop a standard for playground surfacing, which is the cause of most severe injuries in playground falls. In 1988, the ASTM approved

a new committee (F15.29) to develop a set of safety standards for public playgrounds and play areas.

Working together, the CPSC and the ASTM have developed a comprehensive package of standards for manufacturers, installers, and owners. The CPSC revised its guidelines, which were published in 1991. ASTM has now published technical information on public-use playground equipment safety. The latest standard (F1487-98) contains the measurements and testing procedures for public playground equipment, use zones, and maintenance requirements. Designs should be reviewed for adequate strength of the foundation and structural members to carry potential loads and appropriate guardrails.

Information regarding CPSC and their standards may be found at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov) or by calling (800) 638-2772.

Most playground injuries are preventable. Compliance with national playground safety standards can reduce the risk of serious injury and death. A safe playground has proper design, developmentally appropriate equipment, and proper maintenance.

Several states have passed legislation that mandates, either through local or state levels, that playgrounds are properly constructed and maintained. The state of Oregon does not have specific regulations or guidelines for the installation or maintenance of playground equipment. This means that it's up to the operator, the entity which owns or operates the playground equipment, to ensure that it is installed to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

The manufacturers of playground equipment build their products to the CPSC and ASTM standards; however, if public playground equipment is installed by those who don't

*Please see " . . . playground equipment" Page 8*

# OSSC errata



Recent review of the October 1, 2001, OSSC Chapter 13 amendments revealed several items that were misprints, errors, or omissions and need to be corrected. They are:

1. Page 1-140.14, Table 13-A, footnote 10. The last sentence has a misprint after the (except for ... spaces). It is followed by 'an a 0.50 perm ...'. It should read and a 0.50 perm ... .
2. Pages 1-140.16 and 1-140.17, Tables 13-D and 13-E. In both tables, the top most right hand "Minimum Assembly" statement includes a reference to footnote 4 that should not be there. Review of the original proposal indicated the footnote reference was lined out (i.e., 4) and hard to read. The addition in the proposal was to add a comma and "aluminum frame" to the end of that statement. **Remove the footnote 4 reference in the "Minimum Assembly" columns of Table 13-D and 13-E.**
3. Page 140.17, Table 13-E. Two more items need correction.

- Top left-hand component column in the "Windows up to 33% glazing fraction" box has the Shading Coefficient followed by footnote 2 reference. **Change this footnote reference to footnote 3.**

- The top-center "Maximum Code Value" column has incorrect footnote references on the values specified for Shading Coefficient. Footnote 1 is printed and it should be footnote 2. **Change the footnote references from 1 to 2 (i.e., Windows up to 25% - SC Max code value = 0.57 + 2, Windows up to 33% - SC Max code value = 0.43 + 2, and Skylights and Smoke vents \* SC Max code value = 0.57 + 2).**
- 4. Page 1-140.25, Table 13-S. Footnote 4 addresses "U-values listed for argon shall consist of sealed, gas-filled, insulated units for argon, ... mixtures". The footnote failed to include a statement concerning conversion factor for Krypton gas-filled units as was provided in footnote 5 of Table 13-R dealing with same matter. **Please add: "The following conversion factor shall apply to Krypton gas-filled units: " between the first and last lines of Table 13-S footnote 4.** ■

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# Medical gas system installation requires expertise

By Terry Swisher



Journeyman plumbers are often involved in the installation of mechanical systems besides what is considered traditional plumbing. Hydronics, fuel gases, fire sprinklers, cooling, and specialty piping for manufacturing facilities are good examples. Because of this diversity of work, plumbers are often required to have additional skills or specialized knowledge and training. This is particularly true for medical gas systems.

1999 Oregon legislation expanded the definition of plumbing to include medical gas systems. Under this new law, plumbing includes pipes, fixtures, and other apparatus for medical gas, anesthetic waste gas, and vacuum systems. Because a plumbing license is required to install plumbing and “plumbing” is defined in this statute, this new definition will require a licensed journeyman plumber to install medical gas systems in Oregon. Administrative rules for medical gas become effective October 1, 2001

Because of the potential for disaster, any plumber wishing to install or repair a medical

gas system must understand these systems and their components. Current plumbing codes do not cover the scope or standards necessary to properly install medical gas systems. Unfortunately, many plumbing-apprenticeship programs do not include medical gas systems as a subject.

Medical gas systems include piping and mechanical devices that go beyond medical gases. These systems include vacuum- and anesthetic-waste-gas recovery (scavenging) or disposal systems along with medical air, nitrous oxide, oxygen, nitrogen, helium, carbon dioxide, and various gas mixtures.

Additional training is necessary to ensure that all Oregon journeyman plumbers and plumbing inspectors are qualified to install and inspect these new plumbing systems. Medical gas installer and inspector certifications are acquired through training and examination by third-party certification programs and are not provided by the Building Codes Division. ■

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## “ . . . playground equipment” *continued*

know of the CPSC and the ASTM standards, and they don’t follow the manufacturer’s installation instructions, the safety of our children is at risk.

The National Playground Safety Institute is the only organization that offers a Certified Playground Safety Inspector course. This course is the most comprehensive training program on playground hazard identification and risk management methods offered. The course consists of 10 hours of training from nationally known playground safety experts. The course provides in-depth instruction in all facets of playground safety and risk manage-

ment. Following the course and completion of a 100-question multiple-choice examination, the National Recreation and Park Association certifies participants.

All certified individuals are entered in a national certified playground safety inspector (CPSI) database. Certification is valid for three years and is renewable. There are 15 people in the state of Oregon who are certified playground safety inspectors.

For more information, contact the National Recreation and Park Association, 22377 Belmont Ridge Road, Ashburn, VA 20148, or call (703) 858-0784. ■

# Local 290 offers medical gas inspector certification training

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Local 290 Training Center will offer medical gas inspector certification training in July for \$25 per person. Classes will be three days long and will be offered at various locations around the state.

Inspectors interested in signing up for medical-gas certification classes may do so by registering with the Local 290 Training Center at 20220 SW Teton, Tualatin, OR 97062-8810. Phone: (503) 691-1997. Each attendee will need a copy of the current NFPA 99-C. If you need to purchase a copy from Local 290 when you register for training, copies are \$25 each.

Payment may be made in advance or on the first day of class. Checks should be made payable to Local 290 Training Center. Please see the following schedule of classes. ■

DATE	CLASS	LOCATION	ADDRESS	TIME
July 2, 3, 5 M - W - Th <i>No class July 4</i>	Med. gas inspector certification	Local 290 Training Center, Eugene	582 Shelly St. Springfield, OR	8 A.M. - 5 P.M.
July 9, 10, 11 M - Tu - W	Med. gas inspector certification	Local 290 Training Center, Tualatin	20220 SW Teton, Tualatin, OR	8 A.M. - 5 P.M.
July 12, 13 Th - F (only if needed)	Med. gas inspector certification renewal	Local 290 Training Center, Tualatin	20220 SW Teton, Tualatin, OR	8 A.M. - 5 P.M.
July 16, 17, 18 M - Tu - W	Med. gas inspector certification	Local 290 Training Center, Redmond	2161 SW First, Redmond, OR	8 A.M. - 5 P.M.
July 23, 24, 25 M - Tu - W	Med. gas inspector certification	Local 290 Training Center, Medford	724 Antelope Rd. White City, OR	8 A.M. - 5 P.M.

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# Medical gas-system installation Q & A

By Terry Swisher



## *What is the need?*

Perhaps nowhere else is the need for competency in plumbing as critical as in the installation of medical gas piping. The medical gas system in a hospital, doctor's or dentist's office may carry medical (breathing) air, nitrous oxide for anesthesia, or pure oxygen. Patients' lives depend on the proper operation of medical gas systems. Mistakes made in the installation and maintenance of medical gas piping systems have resulted in the deaths of patients in the United States and around the world.

At the urging of the plumbing industry, the 1999 Oregon Legislature updated the state plumbing law to include regulation of medical gas systems as plumbing. The new law prohibits non-certified people from installing medical gas piping (HB 3384). The Building Codes Division and the State Plumbing Board were required to update the Oregon Administrative Rules to reflect these changes.

## *What do the rule revisions do?*

The rule revision sets up the administrative procedures for the division to recognize third-party certification to journeyman plumbers for the installation of medical gas piping. A registered apprentice plumber may engage in the installation of medical gas piping if he or she has a registration certificate and is directly supervised at all times by an endorsed journeyman. The new law prohibits a contractor from hiring a person to install medical gas piping unless he or she has this installation credential.

Under the rule revisions, an applicant for a medical gas installer certification must pay the required fee and pass a written test and a practical examination. The division recognizes approved training courses as meeting the provisions of the ASSE 6010 and 6020 standards. The division does not examine or

issue medical gas certifications. The certifications may only be acquired through examination by a recognized third-party provider.

## *Do I need a plumbing permit and a plan review for medical gas systems?*

Yes, medical gas systems are required to be inspected by the local jurisdiction and a plumbing permit for inspection is required. The NFPA 99C – 1999 standard does not include provisions for sizing or designing a medical gas system because qualified engineer does this. The plans must be reviewed for the engineer's stamp and to determine that required valves, equipment, and alarm devices are part of the design. Small additions or minor installations will not require a plan review. Permit fees are set by the local inspecting jurisdiction and are to be based upon the cost of making inspections. Plan reviewers are required to be certified as plumbing inspectors and must have valid medical gas inspector certification.

## **Facts about medical gas piping installer and inspector endorsements**

The Building Codes Division administers the regulations for journeyman plumbers. Anyone who works in the medical gas piping trade must be endorsed, and he or she must maintain an active State of Oregon journeyman plumber certificate of competency and a third-party certification to install medical gas piping. Apprentice plumbers must be registered with the Apprenticeship Division of the Bureau of Labor and Industries and must work under the supervision of an appropriately licensed journeyman plumber to work on medical gas installations.

Medical gas piping systems are piping systems that convey or involve oxygen, nitrous oxide, nitrogen, medical compressed air, and medical vacuum systems.

*How do I become endorsed to install or inspect medical gas piping?*

Only journeyman plumbers or plumbing inspectors holding an active State of Oregon certification may apply for the approved third-party endorsement. The Building Codes Division does not issue the medical gas installer and inspector certifications. Approved third-party certification providers have been recognized as meeting the ASSE 6010 and 6020 Standards. Applicants applying for medical gas endorsement must complete 32 hours of training from a course approved by the division along with an application and applicable fees.

*Is a separate examination necessary for other Oregon jurisdictions?*

No. A medical gas installer endorsement by a recognized third-party provider along with the active journeyman plumber certification by the division grants the holder the right to work throughout the state without additional proof of competency or an additional licensing fee.

*Must my training have taken place in the State of Oregon?*

No, as long as your training and issued certification meets the requirements of a division-recognized third-party certifier and you are an Oregon-licensed journeyman plumber. Your certifications must be active and in good standing.

*Does military or technical experience count toward medical gas endorsement?*

No. You must complete at least 32 hours of approved training from a division-approved third-party training program and have the active certification.

*I want to work immediately. Can I get a temporary endorsement for medical gas piping installer?*

No. You must complete at least 32 hours of approved training from a division-approved third-party training program and have the active certification before you may install medical gas systems anywhere in the state.

*Once I am endorsed, do I have to renew my endorsement? What if it expires?*

Your endorsement must be renewed every time the applicable NFPA 99C standard is revised. This occurs every three years. Renewal is performed through a correspondence examination of the standard changes and applicable renewal fee. Failure to renew within required time will require complete re-testing, including the brazing testing.

*Under what circumstances can the Building Codes Division revoke my endorsement?*

The State Plumbing Board could revoke your journeyman plumber license for the following reasons:

- The endorsement or license was obtained through error or fraud.
- The holder is judged to be incompetent.
- The holder violates any of the provisions of Oregon statutes or administrative rules.

*Will my endorsement allow me to advertise and do small jobs?*

No. State law defines such work as contracting, which requires a different registration. Registration with the Construction Contractors Board and the Building Codes Division as a plumbing business will allow you to advertise to perform medical gas installations and purchase the necessary plumbing permits. ■

# 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 electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Electrical Safety Laws in February, 2001:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Medford	Michael Nohrenberg Superior Contracting, Inc.	No electrical permit (2 violations)	\$500
Grants Pass	Alpha Tel-Com, Inc.	Unsafe installation	\$500
Elmsford, NY	Esta Rapaport Best Salon Equipment Inc.	Selling uncertified electrical product (5 violations)	\$2,500
Portland	Arthur M. Blank Home Depot, U.S.A., Inc. C/O C T Corporation System	Selling uncertified electrical product (2 violations)	\$1,000
Beaverton	John A. Durkin Northwest Fire Suppression, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$500
Portland	Hwa B. Yoon	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Beaverton	Richard C. Olney, President, Advanced Cabling Solutions, Inc.	No electrical permit (16 violations)	\$4,000
Portland	Russell A. Brenner, President Rawhide Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$250
Dallas	Jerry L. Bower, JC Northwest, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$250
Portland	Mack Roberts, President, Pacific Industrial Electric, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$500
Vancouver, WA	Anatoliy Bogoslavets, Accord Electric	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Forest Grove	Craig N. Previtera, Custom Dreams	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$1,250
Portland	Steven Randall Jordan	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$1,250
Redmond	Brian J. Smith, Central Oregon Heating & Cooling, Inc.	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit	\$1,250
Kansas City, MO	Bradley Botteron, Wachter Electric Company	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit	\$2,000
Myrtle Point	Wayne W. Morris	Directing, making or controlling the making of an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license; no supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000

Bend .....	Bruce M. Hughes, ..... Argo Electrics	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical permit .....	\$750
Springfield .....	Richard Schoolcraft, ..... Comfort Flow Heating Co.	No electrical permit .....	\$500
Portland .....	Eric Wheaton, ..... Alternative Enterprises	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$500

## The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in February 2001:

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Canby .....	Michael B. McKee, ..... McKee Plumbing	No plumbing permit .....	\$500
Gresham .....	Bradley T. Peterson .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$500
Vancouver, WA .....	Cory S. Callaghan .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$500
Bend .....	Robert Vance Armstrong, ..... Vance Armstrong Construction	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Gresham .....	Thomas T. Peterson, ..... Peterson Sheet Metal & Plumbing Co.	Allowed an unlicensed individual to make plumbing installation, no permit .....	\$1,000
Portland .....	Randall Wayne Robbins ..... and Craig Linton Hague, Individuals, Jointly and Severally	No plumbing business certificate of registration .....	\$500

## The Board of Boiler Rules found the following violations of the Oregon Boiler Safety Laws in March 2001:

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Rialto, CA .....	Joseph G. Little, President, ..... Southwest Material Handling, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license .....	\$500
Eugene .....	Scott Sixel, Agent, ..... Sixel Plumbing and Mechanical, Inc.	No installation permit (6 violations) .....	\$3,000
Lake Oswego .....	Michael J. Losby .....	No boiler/pressure vessel individual certification .....	\$500
McMinnville .....	Robert S. Marshall, ..... Heating Refrigeration & Air business	No boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (5 violations) .....	\$3,000
Bellevue, WA .....	Fred Magnussen, President, ..... Western Cascade Equipment Company	Installation did not meet minimum safety standards .....	\$500
Bend .....	David W. Nelson, ..... Oregon Equipment Service Corp.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no installation permit .....	\$1,000
Lake Oswego .....	Wm Terry Campbell, ..... TC Refrigeration, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no installation permit .....	\$1,000

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

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Pendleton	Albert J. Gosiak, Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Wilsonville	Douglas Jankovic, Jankovic Construction	No permit (2 violations)	\$500
Wilsonville	Mike Overfield, Overfield Property Management Co.	No permit	\$250
Eugene	Ken Reimann, Commercial Air, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Forest Grove	Craig N. Previterra, Custom Dreams	No permit	\$250
Brush Prairie, WA	David W. Kackman, D & D Plumbing, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Hillsboro	Dan Deranleau, Sunset Landscape and Irrigation	No permit	\$250
The Dalles	Terry Nelson, Nelson Roofing Enterprises, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Portland	Aaron Simmons, Elite Contractors, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Oregon City	Mark L. Gohman, Gohman Mechanical, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Milwaukie	Greg Schroeder, Greg Schroeder Enterprises, Inc.	No permit	\$250
Gresham	Gary Richard Lyman, Lyman Plumbing & Heating	No permit	\$250
Portland	Alec C. Bloem, CXT Incorporated C/O C T Corporation System	No insignia of compliance (5 violations)	\$2,500
Sterling Heights, MI	Craig Richert SRC, Inc.	No insignia of compliance	\$250
Pendleton	Michael T. Johnston, Wheeler Plumbing and Heating Co., Inc.	Failed to obtain building sewer test	\$250
Tillamook	Kenneth L. Burckard	No permit	\$250

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

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Vancouver, WA	Donald Lavalley, LaValley Corporation	No electrical permit	\$0
Hermiston	Ford Bonney, Hale's	Installed or altered elevator without prior plan approval	\$250
Hillsboro	Harry J. Kim, AMCO Sign	No electrical contractor license, (2 violations), electrical permit (3 violations), no supervising or journeyman license, selling uncertified electrical product	\$4,750

Hillsboro .....	Harry J. Kim, ..... AMCO Sign	No electrical contractor license (4 violations), no electrical permit (8 violations) selling uncertified electrical product (7 violations), unsafe installation .....	\$8,500
Thorofare, NJ .....	Checkpoint .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit .....	\$2,000
Hillsboro .....	Greg Dehaven, ..... Diversified Landscape Contractors	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit .....	\$750
Beaverton .....	Kevin William Reynolds .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Portland .....	William D. Warmack, ..... High Desert Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Dundee .....	Ralph Hyre Conrad, ..... Portland Service Station Supply, Inc.	Selling uncertified electrical product .....	\$1,000
Salem .....	Herbert J. Zarkin, President, ..... Homebase, Inc. C/O National Registered Agents, Inc.	Selling uncertified electrical product .....	\$5,000
Salem .....	Michael Thomas Wolfe .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$500
Bend .....	Lester Houk .....	No supervising or ..... journeyman license	\$1,000
Winston .....	Darryl Tostenson .....	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license .....	\$2,000
Lebanon .....	Allen R. Whitmore, ..... Jimco Electrical Contracting, Inc.	No electrical permit (2 violations) .....	\$500
Salem .....	Michael T. Wolfe, Vice President, ..... American Pump, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$250
Portland .....	Brian N. Christopher, ..... Christenson Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Eugene .....	Allan Wooster, President, ..... Diversified Electronics, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Redmond .....	Brian J. Smith, ..... Central Oregon Heating & Cooling, Inc.	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$500

## The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in April 2001:

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Gresham .....	Gary Richard Lyman, ..... Lyman Plumbing & Heating	No plumbing business .....	\$500
West Linn .....	Robert Klein, ..... Wy East Tile	No plumbing business .....	\$1,000
Tillamook .....	Kenneth L. Burckard .....	certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	
		No plumbing journeyman .....	\$1,000
		certificate of competency (2 violations)	
Klamath Falls .....	Monty D. Shearer .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000

Sisters .....	Daniel R. Wieden .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Shelton, WA .....	Jorge Tavera .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Bend .....	James Robert Harp, ..... Laurel Creek Custom Homes, AKA Laurel Creek Homes	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Wilsonville .....	Douglas Jankovic, ..... Jankovic Construction	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Portland .....	Aaron Simmons, ..... Elite Contractors, Inc.	No plumbing business certificate of registration .....	\$500
Auburn, WA .....	Stacy Ann Johnson, Corporate Officer, ..... Auburn Mechanical, Inc.	No plumbing business certificate of registration .....	\$1,000
Klamath Falls .....	Ron Hukill, ..... Hukill's Ready Rooter & Repair, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations .....	\$500
Tigard .....	Michael David Kay, ..... Pam's Property Management Services	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 April 2001:

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Fall Creek .....	Hans C. Oftedal, ..... Green Hans Earthscaping, Inc.	No permit .....	\$250

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

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Redmond .....	Raymond Gowdy, President, ..... Gowdy Bros. Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Oregon City .....	Mark C. Perry, ..... Maple Leaf Services	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation .....	\$1,000
Portland .....	Bryan Lee Cox .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Sweet Home .....	Charles A. McCoy .....	No supervising or journeyman license, unsafe installation .....	\$2,000
Beaverton .....	Don Capponi, President, ..... Allen/Falk Inc.	No electrical permit (2 violations) .....	\$2,000
Clackamas .....	Alvin J. Reu, ..... Bell Heating, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Vernonia .....	Ralph Roberts .....	No electrical permit .....	\$250

Beaverton .....	Duane Eric Reamer .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license .....	\$3,000
Clackamas .....	Philip J. Koehler, Registered Agent, Koehler Concepts LLC .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit .....	\$2,000
Eugene .....	Donald S. Brown, Century Lighting, Inc. ....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit .....	\$2,000
Hillsboro .....	Harry J. Kim, AMCO Sign .....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor's license, no electrical permit .....	\$2,250
Bend .....	Robert L. Reynolds, President, Bob Reynolds, Inc. ....	No Electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Oregon City .....	Warren Taylor Kitchen, an Individual, Jointly and Severally, American Dreamworks Const., Inc., an Oregon Corporation, and Warren Taylor Kitchen, an Individual, Jointly and Severally .....	No electrical contractor license .....	\$500

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

CITY .....	NAME .....	VIOLATION .....	PENALTY .....
Vernonia .....	Ralph Roberts .....	No permit .....	\$250
Oregon City .....	Warren Taylor Kitchen, an Individual, Jointly and Severally, American Dreamworks Const., Inc., an Oregon Corporation, and Warren Taylor Kitchen, an Individual, Jointly and Severally .....	No permit .....	\$250

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 .....
Lincoln City .....	Bob Wright, Wright and Associates .....	No permit .....	\$250
Salem .....	Jeffrey David Jordan, Fast Water Heater Company C/O Corporation Service Company .....	No permit (4 violations) .....	\$1,000
Oregon City .....	Mike Patterson, Mike Patterson Plumbing, Inc. ....	No permit .....	\$250
Pendleton .....	Rhonda J. Lebsock, President, Pendleton Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc. ....	No permit .....	\$0
West Linn .....	Robert Klein, Wy East Tile .....	No permit .....	\$250
Beaverton .....	Colleen K. Knighton, President, Beaverton Plumbing, Inc. ....	No permit .....	\$250
Salem .....	Michael T. Wolfe, Vice President, American Pump, Inc. ....	No permit .....	\$500

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Portland .....	Rick Perkins .....	No permit .....	\$250
Sweet Home .....	Michael R. Cruise, .....	No permit .....	\$250
	Cruise Enterprises Co., Inc.		
Portland .....	Claude Davis Flournoy, .....	No permit .....	\$250
	C & S Plumbing		
Bend .....	Mark J. Plummer, President, .....	No permit .....	\$250
	Jointly and Severally,		
	Mark Plummer the Plumber, Inc.		
Lewisville, TX .....	Karl F. Hielscher, President, .....	No insignia of compliance .....	\$250
	Metl-Span, Ltd.		
Milwaukie .....	Jeffrey Irving Parker, .....	No permit (5 violations) .....	\$1,250
	Blackhawk LLC		
Scappoose .....	Richard Daniel Otis, .....	No permit .....	\$250
	Built Well Construction		

**Correction:** The May/June 2001 issue of Codelink contained incorrect information on three electrical law violations; “dba Best Electric” should not have been shown with Pacific Industrial Electric, Inc., Golden West Advertising, Inc., and UL Electric, Inc. ■

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## Changing building codes, *continued*

Some time ago, those organizations combined to form the International Code Council (ICC). The goal of this group was to produce an integrated model building code for our country: the International Building Code (IBC). This was a monumental decision and intended to create consistency across the nation.

Subsequently, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), which is not part of the ICC, also decided to create its own set of building codes including the NFPA 5000. NFPA’s goal was to integrate a family of codes that included the National Electrical Code (NEC), the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC), and the fire code to create an integrated set of model codes that could be used nationwide.

While the goals of both of these groups are the same, their approaches are very different. This situation is creating turmoil at the national level. Oregon, along with many other states, decided to review all options before making a final decision. We think it is essential to make the best, most well-informed decision as to the future of Oregon’s building codes.

Our plan is to stay with our current structural code, relying on interpretive rulings to clarify existing code questions and to address state-wide alternative methods of construction. We will postpone further Oregon amendments except to address fire-and-life safety concerns and emergency mandates. We’ll take the time to review thoroughly the IBC and the NFPA 5000 and then make an informed decision as to which new code is best for Oregon.

I believe it is essential to review all options before making a decision that will force Oregon through a difficult change regardless which code is selected. In making our decision about which codes to adopt, we’ll be looking at regional consistency, integration of the different specialties, costs to adopt and carry out the code, levels of training and support available from the code groups, and above all, which code works best to promote the safety of Oregonians.

I look forward to receiving the summary reports from the Code Review Committee and making an appropriate, inclusive, and informed decision. ■

# 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:

- July 26
- August 23

## BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD \_\_\_\_\_

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

- July 11 \*
- August 1

## MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS ADVISORY BOARD \_\_\_\_\_

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

- July 12

\* Second Wednesday  
 \*\* Second Tuesday

## STATE PLUMBING BOARD \_\_\_\_\_

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

- August 17

## 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

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 3<sup>RD</sup> AVE.



## Subscription and address corrections

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

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# Manufactured dwelling placement permit fee decreases



This is a reminder that effective July 1, 2001, the Manufactured Dwelling State Code Development and Training and Monitoring fee will revert to \$30 from \$40 because the legislature did not ratify the increase.

As we shared with you in our June 12 letter, the Manufactured Structures and Parks Advisory Board approved a temporary rule to increase certain fees in the Manufactured Dwelling Program on July 20, 2000. Among those was the State Code Development and Training and Monitoring fee, which increased from \$30 to \$40, effective October 1, 2000. The temporary rule was adopted as a permanent rule effective February 1, 2001.

Fee increases adopted by administrative rule require ratification by the legislature during the session following the implementation of the fee increase. If not ratified, the increase is nullified, and the fee reverts to its prior amount.

All other fees increased at the time of this temporary rule will remain the same. As a reminder, you will need to change your permit forms to reflect the fee change.

For additional information or clarification, please contact Larry Iverson, (503) 378-2306, or Etta Foote, Statewide Services manager, (503) 373-1983.

440-2666 (7/01/COM)



**Building Codes Division**  
1535 Edgewater St. NW  
PO Box 14470  
Salem, OR 97309-0404

Address Service Requested

# CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

*CodeLink* is a bi-monthly publication of the Building Codes Division, Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services.

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