

# CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

SUMMER 2004

## Administrator's message

Mark Long, administrator



Oregon is poised for continued growth and development. Governor Ted Kulongoski is focusing efforts on streamlining government to make it easier to do business while creating a marketing campaign to draw business of all sorts to the state to create jobs and to diversify the economy.

Local building departments and the State Building Codes Division have a large role to play in the economic growth of our state. Working with our stakeholders, our role is to facilitate safe building construction through thoughtful, consistent regulation and enforcement that support a positive business climate.

How will we help the state's economic development agenda? Our goals include further streamlining our regulations to reduce unnecessary red tape; achieving the consistent application of code to give contractors, architects, and local building departments a greater measure of predictability when building, designing, and inspecting structures; establishing reasonable safeguards for the safety and welfare of building users; and strengthening our enforcement efforts.

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## Administrator's message, *continued*

Trained contractors and inspectors are key to achieving our goals. Individuals with proper training can move a project forward faster and more effectively by using their experience to ensure safe, high-quality work without unnecessary delays.

Appropriate enforcement efforts are also integral to our overall services to the consumer. The division is strengthening its enforcement program in an effort to promote good economic development and public safety. We are focusing on the following:

- Concentrating the state's enforcement actions on licensing and working with local jurisdictions so they can emphasize enforcement of permits.
- Implementing the joint authority of Construction Contractors Board and the Building Codes Division to more effectively sanction contractors who are found to be in violation.

- Implementing pilot programs across the state to test enforcement models.
- Broadening use of a "ticket-book" concept to streamline enforcement.

The division is currently revamping its enforcement program. We are focusing on life and safety matters and on dealing effectively with individuals who are not properly trained. Untrained workers who don't know our construction standards waste time and money.

This issue of *Code Link* has several articles describing how the division is approaching enforcement efforts and working with stakeholders and local jurisdictions to implement them. I encourage you to share your thoughts with us. ■

**CODE** **LINK**  
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## Address change

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## 2005 plumbing code change



The Oregon Plumbing Code Change Committee met in June and July to complete the review process for the 72 code-change proposals submitted for the 2005 Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code.

The committee recommended that the 2003 Edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) be used as the model plumbing code for Oregon. The following recommended changes are highlights of the process:

- 1) Change code language to clarify when self-closing lavatory faucets are required and when they are not required.
- 2) Remove all references to mechanical code provisions to eliminate conflicts with the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code.
- 3) Allow new flammable vapor-ignition-resistant-fuel-fired water heaters to be installed at garage floor level.
- 4) Adopt model code medical gas and vacuum systems standards in Chapter 13.
- 5) Adopt model code provisions for storm water drainage in Chapter 11.
- 6) Update plumbing product standards listed in Table 14-1.
- 7) Retain certain Oregon amendments that have proven successful over the years, such as: a) Allowing a domestic dishwasher drain to connect to the kitchen sink waste through a hose loop. b) Allowing lawn-sprinkler connection with a double check-valve backflow preventer. c) Permitting three-inch drainage piping to be at one-eighth-inch per foot slope. d) Allowing two fixture units on horizontal drain piping. e) Permitting water heater relief valves to terminate on concrete garage floors. f) Allowing the use of corrugated polyethylene (CPE) for exterior storm drainage piping. g) Allowing floor drains without individual vents when connected to a vented line.
- 8) Creation of a new Oregon amendment to clarify when a cleanout is required in a drainage system.
- 9) New code provisions to address elevator pit drains and proper installation methods.
- 10) Deletion of Appendix H, for grease interceptor sizing.
- 11) New code provisions for fire stopping installation.

The committee has done an excellent job under the leadership of Ken Carlson, chairman. The code change is on schedule and is expected to become effective April 1, 2005. If you have questions about this article or need further information about the plumbing-code change process, please contact Terry Swisher, (503) 373-7488, or send e-mail to [terry.l.swisher@state.or.us](mailto:terry.l.swisher@state.or.us). ■

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## Lane County takes over Electrical Inspection Program



Effective July 1, 2004, Lane County takes over the electrical inspection program from the State of Oregon. With this change, Lane

County provides local electrical inspections while retaining the electrical inspectors currently assigned to that program. ■

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# Permits-Protect initiative creates radio campaign



State and local governments, industry, and trade groups have found common ground when it comes to laws regarding permits — they all agree that permits protect the safety and value of homes.

A partnership is teaming up to blitz the radio airwaves this summer with the adventures of Joe Saturday. Joe tells the saga of a weekend warrior who needs help. The lighthearted ad makes the point that permits are required for most home remodeling projects and suggests that using licensed contractors is not only the wisest choice to make, but also the legal one. The ad refers listeners to the [www.permitsprotect.info](http://www.permitsprotect.info) Web site for more information.

Together, the partners have raised nearly \$10,000 to advertise on radio this summer. Each is also reaching out to its constituents and customers with a similar message about using permits and licensed contractors.

“The purpose of the campaign is not only awareness,” notes BCD manager Joan Stevens-Schwenger, “but also creating a customer demand for permits and licensed contractors. It’s really a compliance program turned on its head. And it seems to be working.”

The partnership presenting the Joe Saturday ads consists of the Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors, the Plumbing and Mechanical Contractors Association, the Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 290, the Remodelers Council of the Home Builders Association, the National Association of Electrical Contractors, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Independent Electrical Contractors, the cities of Portland and Gresham, Washington and Clackamas counties, the Tri-County building officials, the Construction Contractors Board, the Oregon Real Estate Agency and the Building Codes Division. ■

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## BCD amends boiler continuing-education requirements, effective July 1



Oregon Administrative Rule 918-225-0691 and 918-225-0920 have been amended. OAR 918-225-0691 defines the boiler, pressure vessel and piping installation and alteration or repair certification requirements, and 918-225-0920 defines the program-approval procedure. They have been amended to provide the boiler program greater flexibility in approving continuing-education classes and to allow continuing-education providers the ability to schedule classes appropriately, ensuring that certification holders maintain their licenses.

While this rulemaking does not eliminate the requirement for eight hours of continuing education, it does allow licensees greater flexibility in selecting and attending continuing-education programs offered throughout the calendar year. In addition, it standardizes the continuing-education requirements for all non-exempt licensees.

Members of the boiler industry brought the issue to the division, and it was discussed at the March 2 Board of Boiler Rules regular meeting. The division alerted the board that there were approximately 1,600 licensed individuals who had yet to complete the necessary continuing-education requirements. The deadline to submit proof of the required training was June 30.

Continuing-education providers attending the board meeting supported the proposed draft rules. The board supported temporary administrative rules, which became effective March 8. A public hearing on permanent rule adoption was held on May 18 with permanent rules filed on June 21, becoming effective on July 1.

For more information, please visit our Web site at [www.oregonbcd.org](http://www.oregonbcd.org). Click on “Code Programs” then “Boiler Program.” ■

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# New ticket books testing in pilot programs; training under way

By Laurie Skillman



In response to a law passed during the 2003 legislative session, the division developed administrative rules that became effective July 1, 2004, requiring all jurisdictions to use standard, statewide-approved citation forms and filing procedures when issuing citations for violations of BCD laws and rules. The division developed a uniform citation or “ticket book” for licensing violations that will simplify and streamline processes and procedures for local jurisdictions, state inspectors, and state enforcement staff who issue citations.

The ticket books are similar to the Oregon Uniform Citations used by police officers, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other governmental enforcement agencies. The tickets, issued only for license violations, are half the size of an 8 1/2-by-11-inch sheet of paper and are easier to work with than earlier versions of BCD citations. They replace the cumbersome, three-page “Notice of Proposed Assessment of Civil Penalty and First Order of Corrective Action.”

The division printed a limited number of these ticket books and is testing the form and processes through three pilot programs. One pilot is a public/private partnership with the Building Codes Division, National Electrical Contractor’s Association, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 280, and the Independent Electrical Contractors of Oregon. The National Electrical Contractor’s Association has filled a construction industry investigator position. The individual chosen for this position, a former state trooper, is currently issuing citations for licensing violations

in Marion, Linn, Lane, and Benton counties and works closely with the Enforcement and Licensing Section. Another purpose of this pilot program is to determine the effectiveness of using field investigators.

The second pilot is an in-house program. The division is using the new citation form with a limited number of state investigators and inspectors. The third pilot program will be launched in August in Washington County. Washington County is assisting Building Codes Division by developing training materials for the new citations. The division and the county will test the training materials and the county inspectors will begin using the ticket books after they receive training.

To date, the use of the ticket books has been successful. After reviewing the results of the three pilot programs and formalizing the training procedures, the division and Washington County will train staff in local jurisdictions and the rest of the division’s inspectors. We anticipate providing training for local jurisdictions this fall. Local jurisdictions may begin using the ticket books upon completion of the training program.

In conjunction with training local jurisdictions to use the new ticket book, the Enforcement Section will provide training on submitting complaint forms (the “Preliminary Compliance Report”) and the standard three-page form for multiple licensing and permit violations. Training will also be provided for local jurisdictions for permit violations, including “double fees” and “investigative fees.” ■

# Building Codes Division statewide interpretation



**Program:** Electrical Program  
**Subject:** Electrical Licensing  
**Source:** Department of Corrections  
**Reference:** ORS 479.620, 479.630, OAR 918-309-0100

**Date issued:** April 1, 2004

**Prepared by:** John Powell, chief electrical inspector

## *Question*

Can we use licensed inmates to work within the scope of their individual electrical licenses in our correctional facilities?

## *Analysis*

The use of inmate labor to perform electrical maintenance and repair was not contemplated when the licensing and permitting laws of Oregon were established. Oregon Revised Statute provides rights and responsibilities of those licensed as electricians. Due to inmates not being considered “employees” as defined by workers’ compensation laws, confusion has existed as to whether they could be used as electricians.

## *Determination*

The Electrical and Elevator Board and Chief Electrical Inspector grant limited use of inmate labor to provide maintenance and repair to correctional facilities. This interpretation allows inmates to work within the scope of their electrical license under the supervision, direction, and control of the Department of Corrections Supervising Electrician, provided the electrical work is limited to work allowed under the Master Permit Program in Oregon Administrative Rule Section 918-309-0100. This interpretation does not alter existing rules concerning supervising electrician rights and responsibilities.

**Program:** Electrical Program  
**Subject:** Grounding Electrodes  
**Source:** ABC Electric  
**Reference:** 2002 Oregon Electrical Specialty Code

**Date issued:** April 1, 2004

**Prepared by:** John Powell, chief electrical inspector

## *Question*

My company performs service changes and upgrades in older homes. Generally, the grounding electrode conductor is attached to an existing underground water line. Is it required to use the underground water line as the grounding electrode even though we are not certain of the integrity of the water line as an electrode?

## *Analysis*

250.50 of the 2002 NEC provides the following: If available on the premises at each building or structure served, each item in 250.52(A)(1) through (A)(6) shall be bonded together to form the grounding electrode system. Where none of these electrodes are available, one or more of the electrodes specified in 250.52(A)(4) through (A)(7) shall be installed and used. 250.52(A)(1) provides a metal underground water pipe in direct contact with the earth for 10 feet or more and electrically continuous (or made electrically continuous by bonding around insulating joints or insulating pipe) can be used as a grounding electrode.

## *Determination*

The 2002 NEC is a guide for installations in new construction. In existing construction, the NEC provides guidance and code requirements for those elements that can be verified.

Unless the metal underground water line is exposed for a minimum of 10 feet and verified as a grounding electrode, it shall **not** be used as the grounding electrode and other electrodes allowed under 250.52 shall be used. The exposed interior metal water pipe shall be bonded as required by 250.104(A). If the metal underground water line is verified to be suitable as a grounding electrode, an additional electrode shall be required according to 250.53(D)(2).

**Program:** Electrical Program

**Subject:** Electrical Product

**Source:** Tri-County Temp Control

**Reference:** Oregon Revised Statute

**Date issued:** February 1, 2004

**Prepared by:** John Powell, chief electrical inspector

### *Question*

OAR 918-282-0040(c) allows limited maintenance specialty contractors HVAC/R (LHR) to make electrical modifications. Does this mean a licensed LHR contractor can add a switch or receptacle for an air cleaner or condensate pump to a 125-volt-rated HVAC appliance?

### *Analysis*

The specific language of OAR 918-282-0040(c) states a limited maintenance specialty contractor HVAC/R (LHR), “shall only make electrical modifications or install electrical products where the modification, the size or the type of the product installed is approved by the manufacturer for the equipment involved.”

### *Determination*

This interpretation applies to HVAC appliances rated 125-volts or less and does not allow the LHR contractor to install a new branch circuit or modify, replace, either the branch circuit or overcurrent protective device located in the panelboard.

A properly licensed LHR contractor may install a 125-volt, 15- or 20-amp-rated receptacle or disconnect switch to an existing 125-volt, 15- or 20-amp-rated HVAC appliance branch circuit. The receptacle or switch shall be installed for the purpose of the HVAC appliance and used for an electronic cleaner, humidifier, condensate pump, etc. The receptacle or switch shall be installed on or adjacent to the associated HVAC appliance and shall be installed only for the purpose of the HVAC appliance.

Additionally, the total connected load, including the HVAC appliance, shall not exceed 80 percent of the rating of the branch circuit. ■

# Tri-County code forum question & answers

TRI-COUNTY  
SERVICE CENTER



Clackamas  
Multnomah  
Washington  
COUNTIES

Please note the new format for this section of *Code Link*. In the past, we have inserted copies of the most recent newsletters, *News Flash*, *News Splash*, *News Connect*, *News Site* and *News Line*. We hope that you find this new format more convenient.

The following questions and answers resulted from code forums held in the tri-county area this spring. The purpose of the code forums

is to discuss regional code applications and reach consensus on consistent inspection and installation standards for the tri-county region. Tri-County building officials have agreed to use the code panel's determinations for inspection standards. The Electric and Elevator Board has verified the Tri-County electrical-code determinations as applicable statewide. ■



## News Splash, April-June 2004

### Plumbing code forum, April 15

**Q** The contractor is required to install a four-inch sewer on a three-bath house that has a sewage ejector for the basement bath. Typically, three-inch sewer lines can handle up to 3-6 F.U. traps (water closets). The addition of the fourth toilet would require the installation of a four-inch sewer. Drains serving an ejector have to be sized according to the discharge rate of the pump. There are two tables in the plumbing code that deal with FU's and GPM for pump discharges. The first table has a much lower FU value because it specifies intermittent flows. The second table is for continuous flows and carries a higher FU value. I think the inspector is looking at the wrong table. So, the question is: When sizing drainage piping that serves a sewage ejector for a single bathroom, is the discharge considered continuous (section 703.2) or intermittent (Table 7-4)? These code sections are out of the OSPSC.

**A** This house would require a four-inch sewer line and the discharge is considered continuous in this instance. A four-inch sewer line is required whenever there is a sewage ejector.

**Q** Do plumbing piping penetrations of exterior concrete building walls or foundation walls have to be caulked or sealed watertight?

**A** Yes, with some exceptions for drainage pipes in foundations. Refer to OSPSC Sections 313.8 and 313.10.4. The installer should refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for approved caulking materials. There should also be a foundation drain. Refer to the January 3, 2003, state plumbing code interpretation.

**Q** When installing the groundwork for a restaurant, and the GPM-discharge rating of a food-preparation sink is unknown because the figures are not supplied by the manufacturer, supplier, or engineer, how is the required size of the indirect waste receptor determined?

**A** Please reference the footnotes to Table 7-3. Generally, indirect waste receptors are based on the total drainage capacity of the fixtures that drain therein.

**Q** When two fixtures drain into an indirect waste receptor, is the size of the receptor and its trap calculated by converting the GPM discharge for each fixture into fixture units and adding the fixture units, or is it calculated by adding the GPM discharge of both fixtures and then converting the total into fixture units?

**A** Refer to Table 7-4. You calculate the drainage capacity of the fixtures and convert to fixture units.

**Q** Is a cleanout required to be installed in a 1½ inch trap arm serving a lavatory that has a total horizontal change in direction of 135 degrees when the trap arm is located above the first floor of the building?

**A** Yes. Refer to Section 1002.3.

**Q** Is a cleanout required to be installed on the foot vent portion of an island sink venting arrangement when the foot vent is located above the first floor of the building?

**A** Yes.

**Q** What is meant by the term “fullway valve”?

**A** Full flow.

**Q** Can an oversized globe valve be used if the total cross-sectional area of the waterway is equal to or greater than the cross-sectional area of the pipe?

**A** No.

**Q** How many seismic straps do we need on a water heater if the tank is on the floor? I’ve been told one and two on a 50-gallon tank.

**A** Refer to Interpretive ruling 93-94. One strap is required for water heaters less than 12 inches above the floor.

**Q** Who can repair R.P. backflow devices and what license and training is required?

**A** Refer to ORS 693.020. A licensed journeyman plumber is required to install, replace, or repair a backflow device.

**Q** Is metal plumber’s tape acceptable for seismic strapping?

**A** Yes, refer to the Oregon Structural Specialty Code, Volume 2, Chapter 16, Section 1632.

**Q** Can a minor label be used when converting from a conventional water heater to an instantaneous water heater?

**A** Yes, a minor label may be used as long as 20 feet or less of accessible piping is involved. Code requirements still apply. Refer to manufacturer’s installation instructions for proper installation. Contractors must also obtain a mechanical permit for converting the fuel source and an on site inspection is required for the mechanical portion of the installation.

**Q** Is a mechanical permit required as well as a plumbing minor label on other types of water heater conversions?

**A** Yes. Any type of conversion requires both a plumbing minor label and a mechanical permit.

**Q** When will the new plumbing code be adopted?

**A** April 1, 2005.

**Q** Which plumbing code changes will also apply to the new Oregon Residential Specialty Code?

**A** Most of them. The Plumbing Code Change Committee is keeping a list to present to the Residential Specialty Code Committee. ■

### Previous issues available on Web site

Previous issues of **News Connect** (mechanical), **News Flash** (electrical), **News Site** (home-building), **News Splash** (plumbing), and **News Line** (commercial building) are available on the BCD Web site. Go to [www.oregonbcd.org](http://www.oregonbcd.org), then click on “Publications.”



## News Flash, April-June 2004

### Electrical code forum update and Q & A, April 28

State Electrical Code Chief John Powell reported on new administrative rules:

**918-261-0036 – Exemption for Transformers:** Exempts from certification transformers over 600 volts that are built to or conform with IEEE C57.12.00 standards or standards used by a public utility as defined in ORS 757.005.

**918-261-0037 – Exemption for Traffic Management Systems:** Exempts from certification traffic management systems approved by ODOT and maintained on ODOT's qualified-products list.

**918-261-0038 – Exemption for Manufactured Construction Services:** Exempts from licensing the placement of manufactured construction services of 100 amperes, 240 volts single-phase or less. This exemption only applies to manufactured services used during construction.

**918-261-0039 – Exemption for Products Located on the Load Side of a Listed Class 2 Transformer:** Exempts from product certification for installation Class 2 products, other than wiring, located on the load side of a listed Class 2 transformer.

**918-309-000 – Electrical Permits:** Adds telecommunication providers to the list of those who may purchase electrical permits. It was noted that corrections are still required, even if the permit has expired.

**918-309-0210 – Use of Minor Installation Labels:** Adds to the list of those who may purchase minor installation labels:

- A limited renewable energy contractor
- A limited pump installation specialty contractor
- A limited energy contractor
- A registered telecommunications service provider

Minor labels shall not be used for underground installations; installations that require a cover inspection; installations involving GFCI or AFCI devices other than 15 or 20 amp, 125-

volt receptacles and circuit breaker; and installations that are covered by Chapter 5 or Article 680 (swimming pools, fountains, or similar installations).

**918-309-0220 Scope of Electrical Work Allowed with Minor Installation Label:** Under Section 1 Subsection (c), it was noted that pulling a meter is not considered a reconnect. Under Section 1 Subsection (e) it was noted that contractors are no longer required to send a letter to the jurisdiction regarding GFCI devices allowed under the minor label scope of work. John reported that GFCI devices should be installed where needed, such as kitchens and bathrooms when doing replacements in older homes built prior to the GFCI requirement.

**Re: Changing a plug or switch:**

Specialty Code does not require new wiring when changing a plug or switch. GFCI is required on a two-wire system replacement but not on a three-wire system. A minor label may be used.

Section 2 Subsection (f): Replacement of defective ballast. Replacement includes "like for like," not T5 for T12, etc.

Section 3 Subsection (a): Expands scope of work allowed for installation, repair, and replacement in new or existing construction of one- and two-family dwellings to include HVAC; telephone; garage door; vacuum systems; door bells; burglar and fire alarm and security systems; and audio/stereo systems not exceeding 100 volt-amperes, in Class 2 or 3 installations.

Section 5: Adds repair and maintenance of renewable electrical energy systems.

Section 6: Adds repair, replacement, and maintenance of installed pump or irrigation systems of the same horsepower and voltage as set forth in ORS 479-630(13).

Powell reported that Pacific Power and Light will no longer energize a panel that does not have a hard cover installed.

**Q On a residential remodel that included a complete rewiring of the previously ungrounded circuits, when the permit was pulled and the work by the home-owner, an inspector required elevating the duplex outlets in the garage to 18 inches or more, even though there are no gas appliances in the garage. The natural-gas-fired furnace and water heater are in an unfinished basement room. There was no inspector call on the location of the two GFCI outlets in the basement room. Is the 1 & 2-family fuel/gas ruling applicable to garages only?**

**A** 1) Code does not require the receptacle to be over 18 inches high in a one- and two-family dwelling garage, but the panel recommends installation at 18 inches or higher.

2) There is no code requirement to have GFCI outlets installed over 18 inches in a one- and two-family dwelling basement.

Please review the NEC articles and the Administrative Rules regarding protection of non-metallic cable above the panels and issue an interpretation.

OAR 918-305-0165(3) provides that non-metallic sheathed cable within 8 feet of the floor that enters either the top or bottom of a panelboard shall be protected from physical damage by conduit or certified raceway, plywood, or one-half inch drywall. If conduit is used for physical protection, derating of the cable shall not apply unless the conduit exceeds 24 inches.

**Q A large single-family residence has 25 feet of built-in bookcases from floor to ceiling. Does that require an outlet 6 feet from the door in every 12 feet. Does the receptacle spacing required by Article 210.52 apply to walls with such built-ins or to similar locations?**

**A** Yes, the intent of Article 210.52(A)(2) of the 2002 NEC and E3801.1.1/210.52(A)(2) of the One and Two Family Dwelling Code is quite clear. No point along a wall space is to be greater than 6 feet from a receptacle. The intent is to reduce the use of extension cords. In the case of a bookshelf covering 25 feet,

either receptacles installed in the case or floor receptacles installed within 18 inches of the case will meet the requirement.

**Q When changing out a panel with a main breaker and 25 branch circuits, would a contractor have to permit the 25 branch circuits?**

**A** No, unless branch circuits are extended or altered. Please see OAR 918-309-0040 (6), 918-309-0060.

**Q A 200-amp service will be changed out in a house in which the circuit breakers are in the meter main. Is a “branch-circuit” permit required for each branch circuit that goes into the old panel and is spliced?**

**A** Yes, because the circuits were extended or altered. Please see OAR 918-309-0040(6) and OAR 918-309-0060.

**Q Can you clarify the definition of tub space dimension in 404.4 and 406.8?**

**A** The footprint of the tub space is used for determination. Due to the many types of tubs and tub spaces, the AHJ will determine tub space. Communication between the installer and the inspector will help reduce code conflicts.

**Q Can gypsum-board screws be used to mount devices?**

**A** No. Such screws are designed for gypsum board, not electrical devices.

**Q Under the minor label rules, we’re allowed to make changes to a meter if the work does not require a disconnect. What is the definition of a disconnect? I recently failed a minor label because the meter required resealing. Are disconnect and resealing essentially the same thing?**

**A** A disconnect is a device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors or a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply. The answer to the question is no, disconnect and resealing are not the same thing.

*Continued on Page 12*

**Q Minor labels: Under (1)(a), contractors are allowed the extension of two branch circuits and the connection of an appliance. Does that mean the connection of an appliance to each of the repaired circuits?**

**A** Yes, two appliances can be connected.

**Q Is it permissible to extend a two-wire (no ground) 110-volt circuit to install a GFCI- protected exterior weatherproof outlet?**

**A** Yes. Refer to NEC 2002 Article 250.130(c).

**Q When counting up the total degree of bends in a conduit run that can be installed before a pull/junction device is required, should you take into account the flex and the 90-degree flex connector at the end of the run that goes to the motor? (hot tub circuit). Common sense dictates that the flex and connector will be removed if new wiring has to be installed.**

**A** Yes. Refer to NEC 2002 Article 358.26.

**Q There is electrical work being done using a minor label on a remodel that will be covered with wallboard. Is this permitted under the present code? The electrical contractor says it is done all the time.**

**A** No, if it's an electrical system installed after April 1, 2004, except for One- and Two-Family Dwelling limited energy systems. If the walls are opened up, an inspection should occur. If the walls are not opened up, "fishing" the cable in the wall is still allowed.

**Q Is it OK to use flexible metal conduit for a whip for an air conditioner compressor in a wet location?**

**A** Yes, if using wet insulation wire.

**Q Clarification of "Agricultural Exempt" status is needed. My understanding is that all buildings permitted under "Agricultural Exempt," status comply with Article 547. Does this law apply even if no livestock are in the building — only tack rooms, storage rooms, and the like?**

**A** Yes; there are no exceptions. Generally, structures are wired according to the use and occupancy. If a structure is designated as an agricultural building or an agricultural building exemption has been granted, Article 547 applies. Article 547 grants the local jurisdiction authority to allow wiring methods from Chapter 3 to be used, depending upon the use of specific areas of the structure. See Articles 547.3, 547.5.

**Q There are some jurisdictions with a large number of expired permits. What is the allowable length of time in which to call for a final inspection when the job is complete?**

**A** Three days, according to OAR 918-271-0010(1). Please see ORS 479.560 and 479.570, also. It is the responsibility of the electrical contractor who pulled the permits to call the jurisdiction for inspection. Good communication between the general contractor and electrical contractor is advised prior to requesting an inspection.

**Q We are using EMT and MC cable on a new commercial construction job. The electrician has constructed an extension of a 12-2 MC circuit into a 1/2 inch EMT system by doing the following: stripping the sheath of the MC cable, leaving a long length of the inside wires; putting a two screw-type MC connector on; threading a 1/2 inch rigid coupling onto the MC connector and an EMT connector into the coupling; and slipping a length of EMT over the length of wires and runners to the next outlet box.**

**Is this an approved installation? Does it matter if it's exposed or inside a wall? Does the length of the EMT extension, such as six inches, three feet, or 20 feet, matter?**

**A** No, this is not an approved installation. ■



## Mechanical code forum, April 22

### Updates:

3M Commercial kitchen duct fire protection Duct Wrap 15A System –3M Commercial kitchen duct fire protection Duct Wrap 15A System is now approved, but with very specific installation requirements.

### **Q Concerning Statewide Interpretation No. 304.9 - Guards for Retrofit Roof Top Units:**

- **Whose responsibility is it to verify that the original installation was permitted and installed to code?**
- **Is a contractor who has been asked to replace, repair, or lift the equipment for re-roofing, who has purchased a permit to do the work, required to:**
  - a) **prove there was a permit for the original installation?**
  - b) **bring the other parts of the mechanical system up to current code regarding duct insulation, smoke alarms, fire dampers, etc.**

**A** The code panel agreed that it is not the contractor's responsibility to verify that the original installation was permitted and inspected to code, nor is it appropriate for the local jurisdiction to hold the current contractor hostage so the jurisdiction can get the building "up-dated." The contractor is responsible for the new work for which he or she purchased the permit. If, upon inspection of the new work the local jurisdiction finds that other existing work is a hazard or there is a question of legality, the local jurisdiction shall notify and deal with the building owner to correct the issues in question.

**Q** **The installation instruction for one of our 80 percent furnaces cautions against providing combustion air from areas such as laundry rooms. The manufacturer states that installation of a furnace adjacent to laundry equipment can lead to premature corrosion from chemicals in laundry detergents. Would it be acceptable to draw combustion air from an open basement or**

**garage, which by definition is not a confined space, even though laundry equipment is also located in that space?**

**A** The unit must be installed according to manufacturer's specifications, but the code panel is in agreement that as long as it is not in a confined space and the area can provide adequate combustion air, the installation described above would not be an issue. The panel believes the intent of the manufacturers' caution statement is to address a small room specifically designated as a laundry room.

**Q** **I had a mechanical contractor submit a design with a relief vent opening into the attic space through the non-rated ceiling with a "pressure damper." This relief vent was installed to relieve positive pressure associated with the running of the economizer. Can conditioned air be exhausted directly into the attic or must it be discharged directly outside and what code section would or would not allow this?**

**A** This question deals with an economizer that creates a positive pressure within the occupied conditioned space. The relief vent is designed to relieve excess pressure directly into the attic. OSSC 1317.3.1 identifies the need for providing pressure relief, but does not specify a method or give us direction on how this shall be accomplished and the mechanical code is silent on this issue. The panel found no reason why this couldn't work, therefore, positive pressure in the conditioned space may be exhausted directly into the attic through a relief vent.

**Q** **Insulation on ductwork in a residence: When running flex duct (i.e., Y's, boots, T's, or short pieces of hard pipe) Does the insulation have to be foil back or have any kind of vapor barrier?**

**A** The *Dwelling Specialty Code (ODSC)* does not require duct insulation to be foil back or to have any kind of vapor barrier when

*Continued on Page 14*

installed in unconditioned spaces. Proof that the duct insulation meets the R-8 requirement may be required. *OSSC*, Section 1308.1.1 requires a vapor barrier to be installed on supply and return ducts in spaces which are vented to the outside. Additionally the *OSSC*, Division III (Other buildings), Section 1317.7 requires duct-work conveying both heated and cooled air that is outside the insulated building envelope to have a vapor barrier having a perm rating not exceeding .05 perm. The requirements found in the *OSSC* cover all work not regulated by the *ODSC*.

**Q** When bidding a retrofit job to insulate existing ductwork, can raw insulation be used?

**A** Yes. Fiberglass blankets are commonly used for this purpose.

**Q** When a water heater is changed out from electric to gas, is a mechanical permit required? If so, is a mechanical permit pulled separately, as the plumbing is usually done under a minor label?

**A** Yes, a separate mechanical permit is required in addition to the plumbing minor label.

**Q** A commercial air compressor permitted under the boiler and pressure vessel law has a “condensate” line. Who regu-

**lates the point of disposal? If it’s the mechanical inspector, would you allow it to go to the exterior to a planting area?**

**A** There is nothing in the mechanical code that specifically regulates this type of condensate. The boiler code doesn’t regulate this part of the pressure vessel either. The condensate from an air compressor is different than the condensate from a mechanical unit. For example, it does not automatically drain, as a condensing unit would. Larger compressors are manually drained on a weekly basis and the amount of condensation is relevantly small compared to the amount dispensed by a mechanical unit. Also, the water is usually fairly dirty (rusty) due to corrosion in the pressure vessel. Typically, these tanks, which are associated with the air compressor, are blown-off weekly to an area designated by the owner of the building as an area not affected by staining from rusty water. This would be an area such as indirectly into a floor drain or to an outside rain drain or area drain. It would not be appropriate to blow off the condensate from a pressure vessel to a sidewalk or driveway or any area where the water might splash onto someone or cause rust damage. There is no physical danger from this type of condensate, so disposing of it in a flower bed or landscaped area is fine. ■

**TRI-COUNTY  
SERVICE CENTER**



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Multnomah  
Washington  
COUNTIES**

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## News Site, April-June 2004

### Code Forum, April 8

**Q** May spray foam or rigid insulation be used to fill the entire void in a vaulted ceiling application without the required air space? This question concerns the air space above the insulation in sloped ceilings (vaulted ceilings). The current *Oregon Structural Specialty Code*, Section 1505 and the 2000 edition of the *Oregon Dwelling Specialty Code*, Section 806.1 allowed the building official to decide on this issue. (The current *Oregon Dwelling Specialty Code*, Section R806.1, has deleted the verbiage that allowed the building official to decide on this issue.)

**A** Ventilation and a minimum 1-inch air space are required for all enclosed rafter spaces (vaulted ceiling areas). Talk to your local building official about using alternate methods in special circumstances.

**Q** Are roof nailing inspections required?

**A** The code does not specifically require roof-nailing inspections in Section R109. Inspections for designed or engineered roof systems may be required to have an inspection under Section R109.1.5.

**Q** Are attic accesses located in the garage required to have latching devices?

**A** No.

**Q** Section R105.2 states that certain items are exempt from building permits. Item #19 addresses framed-covered accessory buildings not more than 500 square feet in area, one story high, or closer than three feet to the property line, where the structure is composed of rigid framework to support tensioned membrane that provides a weather barrier. Does this allow only fabric-type covering material?

**A** Yes. At this time, Section R105.2(19) is only intended to exempt structures with a fabric-type tensioned membrane coverings. There has been much debate on this issue about whether or not to allow sheet metal-covered structures to fall under this exemption, too. Currently only fabric-covered structures are exempt from permit under Section R105.2(19). Metal-covered structures could however fall under Section R105.2(1) if they are 200 square feet or less. The newly formed code review committee for the new Low-Rise Residential Board, is currently looking at code changes to the 2005 edition of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code, slated for adoption April 1, 2005. This review includes a submittal that would modify Section R105.2(19) to include metal covered structures to the current exemption. This review process has just started, so it's too early to say whether this modification will be approved. ■

# Park trailer siting permit and set-up requirements

By Monte Taylor, RV inspector



Over the years, there have been many questions concerning the requirements for installing a park trailer more than 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> feet wide. Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 918-525-0370 (2) requires a permit for this type of installation, and the permit can be obtained from local jurisdictions.

While a manufactured-dwelling installer license is not required to install a park model, the installer is required to be licensed by the Construction Contractors Board and to comply with all applicable provisions of Oregon Revised Statute Chapters 316, 656, 657, and 701. These statutes focus on taxes, employee provisions, and the licensing and contracts under CCB statutes. OAR 918-530-0005 through 918-530-0340 contain all applicable requirements for park trailer and cabana installations in Oregon, including site preparation; foundation and anchoring systems; skirting, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical connections; fuel supply; access, rodent-proofing; and re-

quirements for accessory buildings, cabanas and ramadas.

Those who make plumbing or electrical installations in a park model are required to have plumbing or electrical licenses according to ORS 479.620, 693.030 and 447.060. BCD licenses these individuals. Definitions of the licenses required for electrical and plumbing are found in these statutes.

In addition to the permit and set-up requirements for park trailers more than 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> feet wide, park trailer dealers and distributors are required to provide each potential buyer of a new park trailer with a disclosure statement from BCD. The park trailer disclosure statement is on BCD's Web site, [www.oregonbcd.org](http://www.oregonbcd.org). Click on "Code Programs," then "Recreational Vehicle and Parks Program," then "Business Requirements."

For additional information, please contact Monte Taylor, (503) 373-7542. ■

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## Penalty Matrix for violations of specialty codes

### Penalty Order Definitions

**Consent Order** — A legal document that acknowledges a violation occurred and compliance has been achieved, assesses penalty, and may stay a portion of the penalty for a prescribed period of time unless an egregious act was committed then no portion of the penalty will be stayed.

**Final Order** — A legal document that acknowledges a violation occurred and gives the status of compliance, assesses penalty, and, if the violator is a contractor, may warn of license revocation or suspension for future violations.

**Stipulated Order** — A legal document that acknowledges a violation occurred and compliance has been achieved, assesses penalty, mandates a written plan to ensure future compliance, and, if the violator is a contractor, warns of license revocation or suspension for future violations.

**Order of Corrective Action** — A legal document issued that acknowledges a violation occurred, orders the violator to make corrective action within the terms of the order, and places the violator on notice that additional penalties may be assessed if the conditions of the order are not satisfied.

## Building Codes Division Penalty Matrix for Violations of Specialty Codes

This penalty matrix applies to the following trade specialty codes: amusement ride; boiler; electrical; elevator; manufactured dwellings/installer; one- and two-family dwellings; plumbing; recreational vehicle; structural; and mechanical.

Violator category	Penalty	Compliance achieved	Compliance not achieved
First violation	\$1,000	Issue a <b>Consent Order</b> . A portion of the civil penalty may be stayed.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Does not have an adverse final order from the board or department within 36 months prior to the current violation.		If the violator is a homeowner, issue a <b>Final Order</b> .	
Second violation	\$2,000	Issue a <b>Consent Order</b> that assesses of the penalty amount and stays half of the penalty amount.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Third violation	\$3,000	Issue a <b>Stipulated Order</b> that assesses three quarters of the penalty amount and stays a quarter of the penalty amount.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Fourth violation	\$4,000	Issue a <b>Stipulated Order</b> that assesses the full penalty.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Fifth violation	\$5,000	Issue a <b>Stipulated Order</b> that assesses the full penalty.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.

### Egregious act

An egregious act is defined in OAR 918-001-0036. For example, a contractor or person commits an egregious act when he or she directly employs or contracts with an unlicensed contractor or person who performs work that requires a license. A licensed person or contractor who has committed an egregious act may have his or her license, registration, or certificate suspended or revoked.

Violator category	Penalty	Compliance achieved	Compliance not achieved
First violation	\$1,000	Issue a <b>Consent Order</b> , full amount of the penalty will be imposed. If violator is a homeowner, issue <b>Final Order</b> , penalty waived.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Second violation	\$3,000	Issue <b>Stipulated Order</b> , full amount of penalty will be imposed.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.
Third violation or a subsequent violation	\$5,000	Issue a <b>Stipulated Order</b> , full amount of the penalty will be imposed.	Issue a Final Order that assesses the full penalty.

Note: An unpermitted or unlicensed installation does not automatically constitute an unsafe installation.

## Penalty Matrix for Violations of Specialty Codes

Trade specialty code	Compliance achieved	Compliance not achieved
<b>Failure to comply with the first Order</b>		
All contractors, business owners, and other persons performing work	Issue one of the following: • <b>Consent Order</b> (if first or second violation.) • <b>Stipulated Order</b> (if third, fourth, or fifth violation).	Subject to civil penalty of \$1,000 per day for up to five days for continuing continuing violation, in addition to civil penalty for the violation(s).
Homeowners (all codes) (One- and two-family dwellings)	Issue one of the following: • <b>Consent Order</b> (if first or second violation.) • <b>Stipulated Order</b> (if third, fourth, or fifth violation).	Subject to civil penalty of \$1,000 per day for up to one day or \$1,000 for continuing violation, in addition to civil penalty for the violation(s).

# Compliance report

The Board of Boiler Rules found the following violations of the Oregon Boiler Safety Laws in March 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Kennewick, WA.....	Bruce Ratchford, ..... Apollo Sheet Metal, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel installation permit.....	\$3,000
Payette, ID.....	Dennis Stephen Seward .....	No boiler/pressure vessel individual certification .....	\$1,000
Payette, ID.....	Dennis Stephen Seward .....	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit.....	\$2,000
Portland.....	Ronald E. Dennis..... R.D. Plumbing, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit.....	\$2,000
Spokane, WA.....	Mark Mackin .....	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (4 violations).....	\$5,000

The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in March 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Kennewick, WA .....	Bruce Ratchford..... Apollo Sheet Metal, Inc.	Violated a final order .....	\$2,000

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Electrical Safety Laws in April 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Beaverton.....	Ashley Wallis .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Boise, ID.....	John O'Keeffe .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
Boise, ID.....	Bill Berry .....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Carlton.....	Dan R. Aleshire .....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Coquille.....	Kenneth D. Hooton .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation .....	\$3,000

Eugene.....	Clark R. Binns .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Eugene.....	Clark R. Binns .....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
	Binns Electric Company		
Grants Pass.....	Franklin E. Price.....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
	Del-J, Inc.		
Grants Pass.....	Henry Merl Cummings.....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
	Cummings Communications		
Grants Pass.....	David Rush .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Klamath Falls.....	RC Wendt .....	No electrical permit .....	\$250
	Jeld-Wen, Inc.		
Klamath Falls.....	Stephen King .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
	Back Yard Dreams		
Lafayette.....	Paul Ridgway .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, permitted unlicensed individual to make electrical installation.....	\$3,000
	Cascade Water Systems Corp.		
Lake Oswego .....	Darrell D. Martin.....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained .....	\$1,000
Lincoln City.....	John R. Robben.....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$6,000
	Robben, Inc.		
Medford .....	Craig Allen .....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$3,000
	Schumacher, C.A.S., Inc.		
Myrtle Creek.....	Steven D. Markham .....	Directing, making or controlling an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
Portland .....	David Snodgrass .....	No electrical permit .....	\$2,000
	Dennis' Seven Dees Landscaping, Inc.		
Portland .....	William G. Bachofner.....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
	Bachofner Electric, Inc.		
Portland .....	William G Bachofner .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Roseburg.....	Linda Denney.....	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
	Max, LLC		
Salem .....	Andrew Torres .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Salem .....	Virgil Lee .....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$6,000
	Lee Electric		
Seaside .....	Nancy I. Dean .....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$3,000
	Coastal Repair & Maintenance LLC		

Sisters .....	Thomas B. White .....	Directing, making or controlling an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license, no supervising or journeyman license .....	\$2,000
Spokane, WA.....	Miles Don Breneman.....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation .....	\$1,000
Spokane, WA.....	Andrew R. Dahlman..... Aztech Electric, Inc.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, failure to call for inspection .....	\$2,000
Spokane, WA.....	Kerry Warren .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Springfield .....	Jess M. Brandt-Drury.....	No electrical contractor license, no supervising or journeyman license .....	\$2,000
Warrenton.....	Roderick Gramson.....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Weiser, ID .....	Laverne E. Rathbun Jr. ....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Weiser, ID .....	LaVerne E. Rathbun Jr. .... Hell's Canyon Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit .....	\$1,000
Wilsonville .....	Charles B. Rupp .....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$3,000

The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in April 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Battle Ground, WA .....	Ronald Dean Veach..... All County Plumbing, LLC	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations .....	\$1,000
Battle Ground, WA .....	Jay-Joseph F. Dizmang .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Gold Hill.....	Walter N. Love .....	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$2,000
Haines .....	Richard J. Cress .....	No plumbing business certificate of registration .....	\$1,000
Haines .....	Richard J. Cress .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Milwaukie.....	Pablo Contreras-Basurto .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency .....	\$1,000
Oregon City .....	Ross Church .....	No plumbing permit .....	\$1,000

Portland	Gary Ruchaber Northwest Constructors, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$1,000
Redmond	Adam Good	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Redmond	David J. Law Juniper Enterprises, Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installation, no plumbing business certificate of registration	\$2,000
Rexburg, ID	Gerrold T. Rice Jr. Gerrold T. Rice Jr. Construction	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency, no plumbing permit	\$3,000
Roseburg	Roger Wayne Helland	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$6,000
Roseburg	Drew D. Dorsey D & J Mobile Home Services, L.L.C.	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Sisters	Thomas B. White	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Springfield	Rick Moorhead Auto-Chlor System of Oregon, Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, no plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing permit	\$3,000
Washougal, WA	Anthony McGee McGee Plumbing Co.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations (2 violations)	\$4,000

The Board of Boiler Rules found the following violations of the Oregon Boiler Safety Laws in June 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Bend	Ronald S. Radabaugh Radabaugh Corporation	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (2 violations)	\$3,000
North Bend	Frank Searfus Industrial Steel & Supply Co., Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (2 violations)	\$3,000
Portland	Wescold, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel business license (2 violations), no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (14 violations)	\$36,000
Troutdale	Bart Dahlstrom Pacific Sales & Service Inc.	Employed individual without proper certification to make installation	\$1,000
Yakima, WA	Gary Robert McInnis Sage Mechanical	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$2,000

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Electrical Safety Laws in June 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Bandon	Dale A. Pennie Pennie Electric Company	Permits are non-transferable	\$1,000
Beaverton	Dan Richards Homecove Merchants Inc.	No electrical contractor license	\$2,000
Beaverton	Jon Alan Rosevear	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Beaverton	Cynthia L. Clayton Dataline of the Northwest, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Bend	Curt Swanson Delta Electric Service, LLC	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained, no electrical permit	\$2,000
Coquille	Marca Electric, Inc.	Revocation of electrical contractor license	
Coquille	Gerald W. Marca	Revocation of supervising electrician license	
Florence	Everett May 101 Systems	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit	\$3,000
Irvine, CA	Anthony Tripp Norstan Communications	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit	\$2,000
Lake Oswego	Thomas J. Widden The Wibble Company	No electrical contractor license	\$1,000
Nampa, ID	Jack Young Treasure Valley Pump	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, permitted unlicensed individual to make an electrical installation	\$3,000
Oak Grove	Philip M. Beecher P.B Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$2,000
Oak Grove	Philip M. Beecher	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained	\$1,000
Pendleton	Tom Logan	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$2,000
Portland	Vyacheslav Zagaryuk Z Comfort Construction Inc.	No electrical permit	\$2,000
Portland	David B. Dikty	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained	\$1,000
Reedsport	Kevin M. Ladd Ladd Electric Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000

Reedsport.....	Kevin M. Ladd .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained.....	\$1,000
Riddle .....	Chester Erwin Hackett..... Day or Night Electric	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure that permit was obtained, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
Silverton .....	Michael Watson .....	Failure to call for inspection.....	\$1,000
Sisters .....	William J. Spezza..... Ponderosa Heating/Cooling	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit (2 violations).....	\$4,000
Springfield .....	Richard Schoolcraft..... Comfort Flow Heating Co.	No electrical permit .....	\$2,000
Vancouver, WA .....	Dean R. Bjur .....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation.....	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA .....	Vladimir Volovic .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA .....	Dean R. Bjur .....	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation .....	\$1,000
Weiser, ID .....	Clinton J. Post .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000
Woodland, WA.....	Samuel Higdon .....	No supervising or journeyman license .....	\$1,000

The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in June 2004:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Aloha .....	Anthony C. Shirley .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Aloha .....	Bill Gibbs .....	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations.....	\$1,000
Aloha .....	Selby Plumbing		
Aloha .....	James Hufton.....	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations.....	\$2,000
Aloha .....	Action Builders, Inc.		
Aloha .....	Adrian Alvarez .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Astoria .....	Larry Hemeon .....	No plumbing business certificate of registration .....	\$1,000
Astoria .....	Town-N-Country Floors and More, Inc.		
Beaverton .....	Jon Alan Rosevear.....	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
Caldwell, ID .....	Donovan McGraw .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
Culver .....	Larry A. Penrod .....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000

Eugene	Richard D. Slocum RS Plumbing Contractor, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$1,000
Kuna, ID	Casey Lattimer	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Myrtle Creek	Daniel J. Goff Dan San Enterprises Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, no plumbing permit	\$2,000
Nampa, ID	Stan Beus Shilo Plumbing and Mechanical, L.L.C.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations (3 violations), no plumbing business certificate of registration	\$4,000
Nampa, ID	Lance Chlarson	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Ontario	Kenneth Rule E. R. Plumbing, L.L.C.	No plumbing permit	\$1,000
Oregon City	Carl T. Coffman Coffman Company	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, installations, no plumbing permit	\$2,000
Portland	Ronald E. Harter Harter Plumbing, Inc.	No plumbing permit	\$2,000
Portland	Ilya Zagaryuk Uka Construction	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Salem	Ed Wright	No plumbing permit	\$1,000
Silverton	Michael Watson	Failure to call for inspection	\$1,000
Yachats	Mark Doyle Western Environmental Construction Corp.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$1,000

The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in June, 2004.

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Albany	Gregory Dee Gardner Greg's Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc.	No permit	\$1,000
Astoria	Charles A. Taggart C.A Taggart Construction	Proceeded with structural work without required inspection and approval	\$1,000
Baker City	Jon Kipling Carter K Carter Construction & Woodworking	No permit	\$1,000
Corvallis	John C. Maine Maine's Custom Construction, Inc.	No permit	\$1,000
Crooked River Ranch	James R. Whitaker	No permit	\$1,000
Hillsboro	Thomas S. Woollett Mechanical Services International, LLC	No permit	\$1,000
Klamath Falls	Dwain F. Weaver	No permit	\$1,000
Madras	Frank Medina	No permit	\$1,000

Madras .....	Rodney and Sandra Smith.....	No permit.....	\$1,000
Medford .....	David M. Cantua .....	No permit.....	\$1,000
	Cantua's Landscape Mgmt.		
Medford .....	Craig Allen Schumache.....	No permit.....	\$1,000
	C.A.S., Inc.		
Pendleton .....	Tom Logan.....	No permit.....	\$1,000
Portland .....	James R. Johnson, Jr.....	No permit, violated	
	Johnson, Inc.	a final order.....	\$2,000
Portland .....	Gary Ruchaber .....	No permit	
	Northwest Constructors, Inc.	(2 violations) .....	\$2,000
Portland .....	Pat Powell .....	No permit.....	\$1,000
	PKP Enterprises, Inc.		
Roseburg.....	Don & Carla Shirley.....	No permit.....	\$250
	Don Shirley's Finish Carpentry		
Roseburg.....	Linda Denney.....	No permit.....	\$1,000
	Max, L.L.C		
Roseburg.....	Drew D. Dorsey .....	No Permit	
	D & J Mobile Home Services, L.L.C.	(2 violations) .....	\$500
Salem .....	Tony G. Kamstra .....	No permit .....	\$1,000
Salem .....	Ronald D. Redding.....	No permit	
	Ron Redding Construction, Inc.	(2 violations) .....	\$500
Salem .....	Robert Barton .....	No permit	
		(2 violations) .....	\$500
Sandy .....	Joseph A. Brewer .....	No permit	
	Columbia Contracting Services, Inc.	(2 violations) .....	\$2,000
Silverton .....	Michael Watson.....	Failure to obtain required	
		inspection, no final	
		mechanical inspection.....	\$500
Tualatin.....	Herbert Milton .....	No permit.....	\$1,000

# Executive appointments, confirmed; vacancies listed



## **Building Codes Structures Board (ORS 455.132)**

### **Lawrence Hite, Salem**

Disabilities Commission representative  
Reappointment to four-year term  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/08

### **Michael McBride, Milwaukie**

Owner/manager of commercial office building  
Unexpired four-year term  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/08

## **Electrical and Elevator Board (ORS 455.138 & 144)**

### **Sherry Asher, Prineville**

Electrical-equipment manufacturing  
Reappointment to four-year term  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/08

### **Michael Casley, Portland**

Journeyman elevator installer  
Unexpired four-year term  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/08

### **Thomas Faires, Portland**

Elevator manufacturing  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/06

### **Thomas Lindberg, Portland**

Public member  
Reappointment to four-year term  
Confirmed 06/24/04  
Term 07/01/04-06/30/08

### **Expired term: (*individual still serving*)**

Journeyman electrician

**Vacant:** Fire and casualty underwriter

## **Manufactured Structures and Parks Advisory Board (ORS 445.280)**

**Vacant:** Consumer organization

**Vacant:** Manufactured-dwelling installer

### **Expired term: (*individual still serving*)**

Structural engineer

## **Oregon State Plumbing Board (ORS 693.115)**

### **Jacob Polvi, Bend**

Public member

Unexpired four-year term

Confirmed 06/24/04

Term 02/01/04-01/31/08

## **Residential Structures Board (ORS 455.144)**

### **Darryl Bishop, Tillamook**

Residential building trade subcontractor

Reappointment to four-year term

Confirmed 06/24/04

Term 07/02/04-07/01/08

### **Scott Caufield, Canby**

Building official

Reappointment to four-year term

Confirmed 06/24/04

Term 07/02/04-07/01/08 ■

# BCD board meeting dates

	Sun	Mon
1		2
8		9

## ELECTRICAL & ELEVATOR BOARD

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

- August 26
- September 23
- October 28
- December 16

## BOARD OF BOILER RULES

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

- September 14
- December 7

## BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD

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

- September 1
- December 1

## MECHANICAL BOARD

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

- November 3 *(Board appointments have not been confirmed for the Mechanical Board.)*

## MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

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

- October 14 *(Tentative scheduling; to be confirmed.)*

## RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BOARD

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

- August 18
- October 6

## STATE PLUMBING BOARD

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

- August 20
- December 17
- October 15

MEETINGS ARE HELD IN THE SALEM BCD CONFERENCE ROOM AT 1535 EDGEWATER ST. NW.

Meetings may be canceled or rescheduled. Call BCD to check, (503) 378-4133.

# Tri-County code forum dates

	Sun	Mon
1		2
8		9

## ELECTRICAL

Meets 4-7 p.m. on the second Thursday of every quarter:

- September 9
- December 9

## MECHANICAL

Meets 4-7 p.m. on the fourth Thursday or Tuesdays of every quarter:

- September 23
- December 14

## PLUMBING

Meets 4-7 p.m. on the third Thursday of every quarter:

- September 16
- November 18

## RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL

Meets 4-7 p.m. on the third Wednesday of every quarter:

- September 15
- December 15

## COMMERCIAL STRUCTURAL

Meets 4-7 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of every quarter:

- September 22
- December 1

### CODE FORUM LOCATIONS

PLUMBING, Sunnybrook Clackamas County Auditorium, 9101 S.E. Sunnybrook Blvd.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL, 501 S.E. Hawthorn, Portland

# New law requires licensees to wear their licenses on the job



Effective July 1, individuals holding elevator, electrical, boiler/pressure vessel, or plumbing licenses will be required to wear their licenses visibly to demonstrate proof of licensure. Licensees are not required to wear their licenses if doing so would create an unsafe condition.

Earlier this year, BCD formed a rulemaking advisory committee with representatives from industry and local government and members from the Plumbing, Electrical and Elevator, Boiler, and Building Codes Structures boards. The committee forwarded draft administrative rules to the division administrator recommending to proceed to a public hearing, which was held March 18. The hearing officer recommended adopting the rules as approved by the committee.

The rulemaking defined the type of visible identification that a licensee must wear on the job. Licensees under this rule are defined as individuals holding elevator, electrical, boiler/pressure vessel, and plumbing licenses. This law was a mandate of 2003 Senate Bill 906.

For more information, please visit our Web site at [www.oregonbcd.org](http://www.oregonbcd.org). Click on "Licensing," then on "Visible Licensing Requirements." ■

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## CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

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