

CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

WINTER 2005/2006

If you write it, you must cite it: Another step in improving consistency, customer service, and compliance

By Mark Long, administrator



In several *Code Link* articles, we have been discussing ways to improve consistency, customer service, and compliance in the building codes system. Over the last year, the division set out to improve these areas through our work with the various state boards that adopt codes and set standards. Last July, we adopted statewide processes for code interpretations and alternate material rulings for use in all city and county building departments. Consistent methods to adopt our codes are in the works, and beginning January 1, 2006, a new rule called “write it, cite it,” becomes effective. It requires inspectors to cite the code when issuing correction notices. By reinforcing consistent application of code throughout Oregon, these efforts are designed to provide a predictable business environment for the construction and design communities and safer buildings for Oregonians.

The new requirements to provide the applicable code reference will improve customer service and provide predictability by taking the guesswork out of corrections for both the construction industry and local government. Providing the code citation also will help the contractor or design professional understand the root of the code problem in question.

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BCD wins federal funds to expand online permit program



The Building Codes Division will receive \$250,000 to make it easier for contractors to obtain construction permits, following approval of federal funding to expand the state's e-permitting portal. U.S. Senators Ron Wyden and Gordon Smith announced that the funding was approved Nov. 16 as part of a federal appropriations bill. Governor Ted Kulongoski had asked the Oregon senators to seek the funding in a February letter.

DCBS launched the e-permitting portal as a pilot project earlier this year. The portal is a one-stop Web site that allows electrical, plumbing, and mechanical contractors to apply and pay for routine permits from six city and county building departments in the Portland tri-county area through a single Web site. The e-permitting portal, BuildingPermits.Oregon.gov, is coordinated by the Building Codes Division of DCBS.

Glenn Grossman, service manager at West Side Electric in Portland, an electrical contractor, said using e-permitting saves hours of his time every week, and a lot of frustration. "The number one thing is it's all centralized, you're not shuffling papers all day," he said. "In the old way of doing things, there was all this faxing, keeping track of all the faxes,

no verification that permit applications had been received. It was just a massive amount of time wasted. This is a real bonus for us contractors. I'm no typist, but I can fill out half a dozen permits in literally a matter of minutes, and that used to take hours," he said. The e-permitting system accepts credit-card payment for the permits and gives the contractor a receipt, which further simplifies the paperwork for contractors, Grossman added.

Plans for the use of the federal appropriation include expanding the portal to the entire tri-county area, then to jurisdictions statewide. The pilot project gave contractors online access to permits from the cities of Beaverton, Hillsboro, Milwaukie, and Portland, and Clackamas and Washington counties. Contractors have used the site to purchase 1,902 permits amounting to \$190,000 since May.

The e-permitting portal is an example of how various levels of government can work together to improve processes and help businesses do their work. While other individual cities and counties around the nation are experimenting with e-permitting, Oregon will be first to put such a plan into action statewide. ■

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The new requirements also include additional accountability for state-certified inspectors, building officials, and plans examiners. These new measures include standards that require code professionals to follow all adopted state codes, interpretations, and rules. Failing to adhere to state code requirements, or failing to provide contractors with the applicable code citation could lead to disciplinary action.

To assist local governments with the new requirements, the state developed a standard-

ized reference list of code citations. The list will be posted on the state's Web site and will be sent to all building officials.

As we begin to implement these new initiatives on the state and local levels, it is our hope that business and government can continue to work together to improve the consistency and timeliness of building permit and inspection services. ■

Online services expand in 2005



BCD expanded its presence in the digital age in December 2004 by offering customers the convenience of ordering and paying for minor labels online. The venture was a major success; now nearly half of all minor label transactions take place online. But that was only the beginning. Within the last nine months, licensing, permitting, and e-mail web notifications have joined the roster of BCD online services.

In spring, 2005, the division began the conversion of licensing and business registration transactions to an online system called “[My License](#).” The plan was to migrate all license functions to the new online system in 2005. By the end of December, the division will reach its goal of offering all licenses and contractors the ability to apply and pay for licenses and license renewals online. Currently, over 42 percent of all renewals are transacted online.

[BuildingPermits.Oregon.gov](#) is another new online service provided by the division and six participating jurisdictions in the tri-county area. From this Web site contractors can apply and pay for multiple permits in multiple jurisdictions on one convenient site. Sales through the site have been brisk since the site was launched in late May. The innovative project recently received federal funding (see “BCD wins federal funds” Page 2).

Customers and stakeholders who want to keep current about BCD developments can now sign up to be notified of the latest changes on the division’s [Web site](#). Customers can choose from a wide menu of topics. Each time the Web page for that topic is updated, a message is sent to those who registered for the updates. Over 1,500 customers are now using the easy, convenient, and free service. ■

For more information, read the following article.

E-mail notification service

Building Codes Division’s parent agency, the Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services (DCBS) is offering a free e-mail subscription service that allows you to be notified when new information is available on its Web sites. When you subscribe, you’ll receive an automatic e-mail whenever the information or Web page of interest to you is updated.

You can ask to be notified of changes as they are posted to the Web site in specific program areas, including boiler, electrical, elevator, manufactured dwelling, mechanical, plumbing, recreational vehicle, residential, and structural. You can also sign up to be notified when new issues of BCD’s newsletters, including *Code Link* and *Manufactured Housing Update*, are available.

If you are interested in receiving information from BCD or other DCBS divisions, subscribe

on the log-in page. Go to [dcbs.oregon.gov](#), and click on “subscribe.” You’ll be asked to enter your e-mail address. When you submit your e-mail address, you’ll see the full list of topics or items available from all DCBS divisions and offices, including BCD.

Select the topics on which you want to be kept informed, then click “Save.” You’ll receive a “Welcome New User” e-mail immediately, then receive e-mail notification of updates as they are posted in the topics you selected. If you want to change your selections, or if your e-mail address changes, go to the log-in page and click “Access your user profile.”

The service is free. Your e-mail address will be used only to deliver the information you request or to give you access to your subscription profile. ■

When do I need a boiler permit and how do I get one?



This seems like a simple subject, but it can be quite complicated for the first-time installer. This article is intended to clarify the process and explain where you can get the right information if you run into a situation where you are not sure. No one wants to be put into a situation where the job gets held up because the right permits have not been obtained or inspections have not taken place.

The first thing to understand is what kinds of boiler and pressure-vessel permits exist and how each one is administered. In other types of building construction, building and other specialty permits are issued to qualified applicants, and then you do the work. After the work is completed to a certain stage, you call the inspecting jurisdiction and request an inspection. This process is continued until you have an approved final inspection or certificate of occupancy for the structure. This means that all inspections have been completed and the structure is approved to be put into use. This concludes the permit and inspection process for the project and begins again with the next job. On the other hand, boiler and pressure-vessel permits may be active for the life of the installation and require ongoing inspections and permitting. Another major difference is that the only inspecting and permits-issuing jurisdiction for boilers and pressure vessels is the Oregon Building Codes Division (BCD). Special insurance inspectors, authorized by BCD and working with specific permits, are the only *non-BCD* inspectors allowed.

There are several types of boiler and pressure-vessel permits. Following is a general list of the types of permits that could apply to a boiler or pressure vessel:

1. **Installation permit** — This permit is required for the installation of a boiler or pressure vessel. All non-exempt boilers and pressure vessels are required to have installation permits. One or more inspections are made during the installation of the boiler or pressure vessel before it is allowed

to operate or be put into service. A one-time hourly inspection fee is also required; it costs \$69.96 per hour. When a boiler or pressure vessel is manufactured in Oregon for installation in Oregon, a “shop inspection” is made and charged, based upon the hourly rate. This ensures the product is manufactured to code standards, but no permit is issued for manufacturing. When the product is installed, an installation permit is then required.

2. **Operating permit** — This permit is basically a license to operate the boiler or pressure vessel and means that the unit was inspected when installed and receives periodic inspections to ensure it is in a safe operational condition. Operating permits are renewed at set periods based upon the inspection frequency required for the type of installation. For example, a high-pressure steam boiler is required to be inspected twice a year and is required to have its operating permit renewed annually. However, a 20-cubic-foot air tank, operating at 150 psig, will be inspected every five years and renew its operating permit every five years. Operating permits are not transferable from one owner to another. Therefore, if a building that contains a boiler or pressure vessel is sold, the new owner must acquire a new operating permit when the property ownership is transferred.
3. **Special insured boiler or pressure-vessel permit** — When a pressure vessel or boiler is insured, the insurance special boiler inspector is authorized to make the inspections under a special permit issued by BCD.
4. **Alteration and repair permit** — As with an installation permit, a permit is required when a boiler or pressure vessel is altered or repaired. Most boilers and pressure vessels are registered when manufactured to code standards. When a repair or alteration of the device is made, a new inspection is required to ensure that the boiler

or pressure vessel is still in compliance with the code. This could be as simple as replacement of a pressure or temperature relief valve or as complicated as a major welded component alteration. When completed and approved by the inspector, the registration records of the boiler or pressure vessel are updated to reflect the repair or alteration made. This record allows future review of the service record of any given registered boiler or pressure vessel and demonstrates real-life effectiveness of code requirements and appropriate service life for the product. The end result is a safer and more reliable boiler or pressure vessel. A boiler or pressure vessel properly maintained will last many years and provide dependable service.

5. **Emergency permits** — In the event of an emergency repair, installation, replacement, or shutdown because of a risk to health, life or property, a permit is not required in advance of beginning the work. An emergency permit application and fee may be submitted within five days after commencing work. It is recommended that one contact the division as soon as possible if an emergency repair, installation, replacement, or shutdown is necessary.
6. **Special permit** — When there are a number of pressure vessels available for inspection at the same location a special permit may be issued. This permit fee is

based upon the time required to make the inspections including mileage and expenses. An additional fee is required if reinspection is necessary because of non-compliance with the code provisions.

Permits for installation, alteration, or repair of boilers, pressure vessels, or pressure-piping systems are prepaid. Boiler contractors purchase the application forms before performing work. To activate the permit, the contractor completes the application and submits it to BCD for approval. Permits are not issued until the division has given approval. Permits, other than in cases of proven emergency, must be issued and approved prior to commencing with an installation, alteration or repair. The issued permit will identify the assigned inspector's name and contact information. Prior to beginning the work, the contractor must notify the boiler inspector for approval of the proposed work to be performed.

The permit applications are sent to the BCD Salem office, by mail or fax. Approval notification of the permit is provided upon request of the applicant. After the permit is approved the permit or approved permit number with contractor's signature must be posted at the job site. Boiler permits are not transferable from one contractor to another. Unused permits may be returned for a refund. Reinspection is charged at the hourly rate of \$69.96 per hour. ■

The following are applicable boiler permit fees:

Installation permits — All.....	\$17.49 each
Inspections for installation permits are billed on an hourly basis.....	\$69.96 per hr.
Hourly charge before 8 a.m. and after 5 p.m., weekends and holidays.....	\$104.94 per hr.
Operating permits — Based upon horsepower or volume for pressure vessels :	
Boilers	
15 horsepower or less	\$75.79 each
15 to 100 horsepower	\$99.11 each
100 to 500 horsepower.....	\$116.60 each
Greater than 500 horsepower.....	\$128.26 each
Cast iron	\$75.79 each
Pressure vessels	
0 to 20 cubic feet in volume.....	\$64.13 each
Greater than 20 cubic feet in volume.....	\$87.45 each
Special permits — Multiple pressure vessels at one location	\$29.15 per vessel
Shop inspections — Manufacturing and fabricated components.....	\$69.96 per hour

Backflow protection for carbonated beverage dispensers

By Terry Swisher



Effective April 1, 2005, the potable water supplied to soft-drink carbonators is no longer required to be protected by a reduced pressure-principle backflow-prevention assembly. This is a substantial change in the plumbing code and greatly reduces the cost and maintenance of the installation.

When plumbers think about potable water and backflow protection, the first thing that they consider is the level of hazard. What are we trying to keep out of the water and how dangerous is it? If the contaminant is poisonous or may cause disease, it is a high hazard and requires the highest level of protection. This would include an unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the faucet outlet (water piping) and flood-level rim of the fixture (drainage piping), better known as an airgap. An airgap affords the highest level of protection because of the physical separation between water and drain. Of course, for the lowest level of hazard, such as contact with approved piping or water-system distribution components, no protection is required. This seems fairly simple, until all of the interfaces in a plumbing system between the water supply and drain pipes are considered. Then it can become quite difficult to distinguish between a high- and low-hazard connection.

For toilets and urinals it is pretty simple: it's a high hazard and requires an air gap or atmospheric vacuum breaker with no valve downstream. However, it is more difficult to determine the proper backflow protection when you are connecting a water supply to an appliance. You need to know if the appliance has internal-backflow protection and at what level. A domestic dishwasher is a good example, because it has both a water supply connection and a drain connection. Also, dishwashing detergents are both caustic and poisonous. Therefore, dishwasher connections are high-hazard. For this reason, dishwash-

ers need a high-hazard means of protection. That is why dishwashers are protected by an airgap fitting. The airgap filler device is installed on the side of the appliance, far above the overflow level. Plumbers know this because they can see it when installing the dishwasher in a cabinet. So no further backflow protection is installed for the dishwasher water connection. However, many times the backflow protection, if any, for an appliance cannot be seen. When this happens, the plumber needs to look for the listing of the appliance or the manufacturer's installation manual to find out what backflow protection the appliance provides. An approved, listed appliance, such as an ice maker, clothes washer or dishwasher, has built-in backflow protection and needs no additional backflow device; the plumber or plumbing inspector needs to look only for the listing and labeling of the product.

The same is also true for carbonated-beverage dispensers. Today, all carbonated-beverage dispensers are required to be tested and listed to the NSF 18 standard. This standard requires that an internal backflow device be installed in the water supply piping to the carbonator. The standard also requires that the internal piping be non-reactive with carbon dioxide. This is very important, because carbonated water is corrosive and will react with some piping materials, such as copper. The NSF standard is listed in Table 14-1 of the plumbing code as an approved standard for manual food and beverage dispensing equipment. When plumbers make the potable water connection to carbonators, they should look to see that carbonated beverage dispensers have the NSF label on them. This means that they have been listed to the standard and contain the appropriate backflow protection. The protection is a vented dual-check valve that will leak and cause the carbonator to fail. This will ensure repair is made in a timely manner before carbonated water backs

up into the drinking water. Carbonated water is not a high-hazard contaminate in drinking water. However, if it is exposed to copper piping, it can cause corrosion and produce a very high level of copper in the water. High concentrations of copper in water may cause an upset stomach, if consumed. If the carbonated-beverage dispenser is labeled, no additional backflow device is required by the plumbing code. If it is not properly labeled, a listed ASSE 1022, vented dual-check backflow preventer for beverage-dispensing equipment should be provided at the water connection to the appliance *and any piping downstream should be nonmetallic or stainless steel*. Although code allows other backflow devices to be used, this device has been recognized by the National Soft Drink Association, the

NSF 18 standard and the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) for this specific application.

In the Uniform Plumbing Code the language in section 603.4.13 was changed in 1999. The code change was submitted by the National Soft Drink Association (NSDA). The NSDA noted that all listed carbonated-beverage dispensers must now have an internal backflow preventer. However, Oregon did not adopt the model code changes for carbonator water supply connections until this year. If you have questions or need further information regarding the plumbing code contact Terry Swisher, (503) 373-7488, or send e-mail to terry.l.swisher@state.or.us. ■

Row house plan reviews and inspections



The scope of work allowed by rules regulating residential plans examiner and inspector certifications changed with the adoption of new rules that became effective October 1, 2005. Since then there has been some confusion concerning who can provide plan reviews and inspections of row houses regulated under the 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC).

A quick rule of thumb: Persons holding one- and two-family dwelling certifications can provide services for structures regulated by the ORSC, except apartments and structurally dependent row houses.

The new Oregon Administrative Rules 918-098-1015 (5) (a) (A) and (b) state that persons who are certified as one- and two-family dwelling structural inspectors and one- and two-family plans examiners can provide

services for all structures regulated by the Oregon Residential Specialty Code. However, the Oregon amendments to the ORSC include certain provisions of the 2004 ORSC for selected multifamily dwellings, such as apartment buildings and certain types of row houses.

Row houses designed as “structurally dependent structures” fit into the category covered by the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC). This means that the design of structurally dependent row houses, like that of apartments, is outside the scope of the ORSC. Since the rules limit the one- and two-family plans examiner or inspector to structures regulated by ORSC, row houses designed as structurally dependent must be reviewed or inspected by an A- or B-level plans examiner or inspector. ■

BCD files permanent rules



This has been a banner year for BCD rule-writing activity. Working with stakeholders and the public, BCD completed several major rule-writing activities, including an overhaul of the certification systems for inspectors and plans examiners during the last quarter.

[Adopting rules prohibiting the installation of mercury thermostats](#)

Effective date: January 1, 2006

Purpose: This rule implements one of the provisions in House Bill 3007, which was approved by the 2001 Legislature. This rule making represents the last of two requirements aimed at reducing the amount of mercury entering the environment. ORS 455.355(1)(a) requires the division to adopt rules prohibiting the installation of mercury thermostats in commercial and residential buildings unless the installation is for safety controls on industrial equipment.

Effect: The rule prohibits the installation of mercury thermostats by licensed contractors.

The prohibition against installing mercury thermostats has the potential to increase costs slightly because non-mercury thermostats cost 30-120 percent more than mercury thermostats at local home-improvement stores.

Nonetheless, thermostat equipment costs are a small fraction of the overall cost of contracting heating, venting, and cooling (HVAC) work.

Citation: Adopts OAR 918-440-0510 prohibiting installation of mercury thermostats.

Contact: If you have questions or need further information, please contact Mike Ewert, residential/mechanical code specialist, (503) 373-7529, Mike.D.Ewert@state.or.us.

[Special interim code amendments to the Oregon Structural Specialty Code \(temporary rules\)](#)

Effective date: November 9, 2005, through May 8, 2006

Purpose: This temporary rule enables the division to adopt special interim code amendments to the 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (2004 OSSC).

Effect: This rule allows the Building Codes Division, with the approval of the Building Codes Structures Board, the flexibility to remedy inconsistencies in the 2004 Specialty Code that are creating confusion and uncertainty leading to disputes and costly delays for the building community. This rule is effective November 9, 2005 through May 8, 2006.

Citation: Temporary adoption of OAR 918-008-0029.

History: The 2004 OSSC, based on the 2003 International Building Code, was adopted on October 1, 2004, as the base model code to replace the 1998 OSSC, based on the 1997 Uniform Building Code. The transition from one adopted base model code to another caused unanticipated and unforeseen inconsistencies in commercial construction regulation.

Contact: If you have questions or need further information, please contact Richard Rogers, building structures chief, (503) 378-4472, Richard.Rogers@state.or.us.

[Amends building official, inspector and plans examiner certification requirements](#)

Effective date: October 1, 2005 (see "Certification hiring guide for local government," Page 14.

Purpose: These rules implement a new certification system for building officials, plans examiners, and certain inspectors.

Effect: These rules apply to new applicants but do not change the status of any individual currently certified as a building official, plans examiner, or inspector. These rules provide a special exemption for individuals currently enrolled in approved training or education programs before the new rules were implemented. New provisions require building officials to verify the work experience of inspector or plans examiner applicants.

Citation: Amends OAR Chapter 918, Division 20, Division 98, Division 281, and Division 695.

Contact: If you have questions or need further information, please contact Joanie Stevens-Schwenger, enforcement and licensing interim manager, (503) 373-1288, schwenjm@cbs.state.or.us or; or Richard Rogers, structural program chief, (503) 378-4472, Richard.Rogers@state.or.us.

[Amending the 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code](#)

Effective date: October 1, 2005

Purpose: This permanent rule amends Chapter 11, Chapter 13, and Chapter 29 of the 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code. Chapter 11 has been amended to remove conflicts with federal standards. Chapter 13 has been amended to adjust lighting standards for projects that are of unique type or scope. Chapter 29 has been amended to alleviate the unforeseen and unintended consequences of adopting plumbing-fixture count provisions.

Effect: This rule amends Chapter 11 to correct discrepancies between the code and the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act and the Federal Fair Housing Act. Chapter

13 has been amended because the lighting standards were significantly more stringent for certain high-end sales projects in Oregon than other states.

This rule also returns plumbing-fixture counts to the numbers required in the previously adopted code, the 1998 OSSC, which was based on the 1997 Uniform Building Code. Chapter 29 of the 2004 OSSC, based on the on the 2003 International Building Code, significantly increased the plumbing fixture requirements, creating unnecessary and expensive installations in new construction.

Citation: Amends OAR 918-460-0015.

Contact: If you have questions or need more information, please contact Shane Sumption, commercial structures program manager, (503) 378-4635, Shane.R.Sumption@state.or.us.

[Amending construction requirements in the 2004 OSSC for winery facilities](#)

Effective date: October 1, 2005

Purpose: This rule amends the 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (2004 OSSC) provisions that regulate the construction of wineries. The 2004 OSSC is based on the 2003 International Building Code.

Effect: This rulemaking reduces costly and unnecessary requirements in the 2004 OSSC relating to the construction and remodeling of wineries without reducing health and safety to the occupants and to the public.

Citation: Amends OAR 918-460-0015

Contact: If you have questions or need further information, please contact Shane Sumption, commercial structures program manager, (503) 378-4635, Shane.R.Sumption@state.or.us. ■

Interpretations, alternate-method rulings, and site-specific interpretations



BCD issues code interpretations, alternate-method rulings and site-specific interpretations to provide greater consistency and predictability in code applications to the state's design, construction, and inspection communities. Statewide code interpretations and alternate-method rulings are binding and must be followed by all local jurisdictions.

Electrical

Subject: GFCI requirements

Source: Electrical contractor

Edition: 2005 National Electrical Code

Section: 210.63

Date: September 1, 2005

Question

If an existing HVAC unit is replaced with a "like kind" unit, does Section 210.63, requiring a receptacle to be installed, apply? Also, what if this unit is one of several that are on a roof of an existing building?

Analysis

The requirement for a receptacle to be located within 25 feet of HVAC equipment has been in the Mechanical Code for several decades. Unfortunately, this requirement of the mechanical code was not consistently enforced. In 1987 the National Electrical Code (NEC) required a receptacle for rooftop HVAC units to be located on the same level and within 75 feet. In 1993, the receptacle requirement was changed reducing the distance for rooftop mounted units to 25 feet. In 2002, the receptacle requirement was changed to the current language requiring a receptacle within 25 feet for all HVAC equipment whether roof mounted or not.

Currently, Section 210.63 requires that a 15- or 20-amp receptacle be installed within 25 feet of HVAC equipment. Section 210.8 requires that this receptacle be GFCI protected. Additionally, Section 406.8 requires the use of a weatherproof cover.

Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 918-305-0000 allows existing installations that met code at the time of installation not be brought up to current standards unless use or occupancy changes occur that facilitate new wiring methods. Though the requirement for the receptacle has been in code for several decades, determining whether an existing installation was inspected and approved several decades ago is problematic at best for all parties involved.

Determination

Section 210.63 shall not apply to replacement HVAC units under the following conditions:

1. The installation consists of existing units being replaced with units of the same approximate voltage and amperage.
2. The existing conductors and overcurrent devices are properly sized and meet the installation requirements of the new unit(s).
3. The replacement installation does not result in any additional wiring requirements.
4. On an existing roof, where not more than 50% of the units are being replaced and there is an existing roof receptacle within 75 feet.

Contact: John Powell
Chief electrical inspector
(503) 373-7509
john.w.powell@state.or.us.

Subject: Required lighting outlets

Section: 210.70(A)(3)

Edition: 2005 Oregon Electrical Specialty Code

Date: November 1, 2005

Question

Does Section 210.70(A)(3), requiring a lighting outlet in storage or equipment spaces, apply to a clothes closet if the clothes closet contains an electric water heater, pre-set timer for a water heater, and/or a transformer for a doorbell chime?

Answer

No, Section 210.70(A)(3) does not apply to a clothes closet containing an electric water heater, pre-set timer and/or transformer for door chimes.

Analysis

Section 210.70(A)(3) requires attics, under-floor spaces, utility rooms, and basements to have at least one lighting outlet if the space is used for storage or contains equipment requiring servicing. This code section does not include a clothes closet as storage space.



Comments: Section 210.70(A)(3) has been in the code for several editions. This Section, however, raises questions about whether a clothes closet is considered storage and if so, what is the minimum volt amps per square foot of lighting required? The 2005 National Electrical Code Handbook provides guidance to the intent in the explanation following 210.70(A)(3).

“Installation of lighting outlets in attics, under floor spaces or crawl areas, utility rooms, and basements is required when these spaces are used for storage (e.g., holiday decorations or luggage.”

“If such spaces contain equipment that requires servicing (e.g., air-handling units, cooling and heating equipment, water pumps, or sump pumps), 210.70(C) requires that a lighting outlet be installed in these spaces.”

The code fully intends that equipment requiring periodic servicing, such as furnaces, sump pumps, circulating pumps, fans, blowers, etc., installed in a storage area have a lighting outlet. Table 220.12 requires that storage areas need lighting calculated at a minimum of ¼ volt-amp per square foot. Water heaters, timers, door chime transformers generally do not require periodic service.

Contact: John Powell
Chief electrical inspector
(503) 373-7509
john.w.powell@state.or.us.

Mechanical

Program: Oregon Residential Specialty Code
Subject: Elevation of condensate pumps in a garage
Section: G2408.2
Edition: 2005 Edition of the Oregon Residential Specialty Code
Date: September 26, 2005

Question

If a hermetically sealed, submersible condensate pump is used to dispense condensate

from a furnace or air-conditioning appliance, can it be placed directly on the garage floor or does it have to be raised 18 inches?

Analysis

The Oregon Residential Specialty Code (ORSC), Section G2408.2 states in part; “Heating and/or cooling equipment and water heaters covered by this code, located in a garage and which generate a glow, spark or flame capable of igniting flammable vapors shall be installed with sources of ignition at least 18 inches above the floor level.”

A condensate pump used as an apparatus to a furnace or air-conditioning appliance is considered part of the heating and/or cooling equipment.

Conclusion

A submersible condensate pump will not generate a glow, spark or flame sufficient enough to ignite flammable vapors and is therefore not required to be elevated 18 inches above a garage floor.

Plumbing

Site-Specific Code Interpretation
Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center
721 NW 9th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97209

Subject: City of Portland request for site specific use of non-flush urinals

Section: 301.0

Edition: 2005 Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code

Date: November 1, 2005

Question

The Portland Bureau of Development Services utilizes the Jean Vollum Natural Capital Center for its Office of Sustainable Development. As such, the city believes the center falls under the provisions of Interpretive Ruling No. 04-02, which allows use of

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non-flush urinals in city, county and federal facilities. Therefore, the city is requesting site specific approval to allow the non-flush urinals in the public restrooms at the center.

Answer

The division agrees that this facility meets the intent of the ruling and is permitted to install the non-flush urinals.

Contact: Terry Swisher
Chief plumbing inspector
(503) 373-7488
terry.l.swisher@state.or.us

Subject: Water pipe sizing for wells and pressure reducing valves

Section: P2910.6 and Table P2910.2

Edition: 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code

Date: November 22, 2005

Question

When sizing water supply systems per section P2910.6 and Table P2910.2, is the pressure tank or pressure reducing valve considered the source of supply?

Answer

Yes, the developed length of the water supply piping would be measured beginning at the outlet of the well pressure tank, or at the outlet of the pressure reducing valve if used.

Note: See 2005 OPSC Interpretation Section 610.8 & Table 6-5

Contact: Terry Swisher
Chief plumbing inspector
(503) 373-7488
terry.l.swisher@state.or.us

Subject: Limitation of Hot Water in Bathtubs

Section: P2715.2, 420.0

Edition: 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code

Date: November 15, 2005

Question

1. Do I have to have a separate temperature-balancing valve for a bathtub?
2. Can I use the water heater thermostat to control the water temperature for a bathtub?

Answer

1. No, the code section does not specify a temperature balancing valve is required.
2. Yes, the code section does not prohibit this as a method of limiting the hot water temperature at the bathtub.

Note: See 2005 OPSC Interpretation of Section 420.0

Contact: Terry Swisher
Chief plumbing inspector
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Residential

Subject: Additions and alterations of existing buildings and firewall requirements in non-sprinklered buildings.

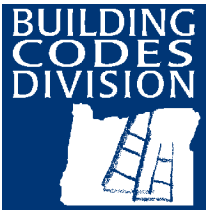
Section: AN103.2 and AN10103.3.2.

Edition: 2005 Oregon Residential Specialty Code

Date: October 24, 2005

Question

1. Can the provisions in Appendix Chapter "N" of the 2005 ORSC be applied to additions and alterations of existing buildings that were constructed prior to ORSC coming into effect on April 1, 2005?



2. In a non-sprinklered building, is a 2-hour rated fire wall required when the building does not contain more than 8 dwelling units and the building area does not exceed 12,000 square feet?

Answer

1. Yes. The intent of Appendix Chapter “N” was never to limit its application to structures that were built under its provisions only. A majority of Appendix Chapter “N” regulations are based on the 1998 OSSC or similar codes that were in place before the ORSC came into existence. So in most likelihood an existing structure having additions or alterations made to them would have been built to requirements that were similar to those of Appendix Chapter “N.” In order for Appendix Chapter “N” provisions to be applicable to the additions and or alterations to existing buildings that were constructed prior to ORSC coming into effect on April 1, 2005, a code analysis would be required to establish that the existing building complies with Appendix Chapter “N” provisions.
2. No. In Section AN103.3.2, the first sentence (*Non-sprinklered buildings shall be provided with a minimum of one fire wall of not less than 2-hour fire-resistive construction*) is misleading. This sentence needs to be read together with the next sentence to grasp the intent of this section which is to limit the fire area to not exceed 12,000 square feet or eight dwelling units. So, if a non-sprinklered building contains more than eight dwelling units or is more than 12,000 square feet in total area, a fire wall of 2-hour fire-resistive rating would be required to limit the fire area to 12,000 square feet and to limit the number of dwelling units to eight.

Structural

Subject: Establishing Allowable Area
Section: No. 503 – Area of Building
Edition: 2004 Oregon Structural Specialty Code with Oregon amendments
Date: October 19, 2005

Question

For the purposes of determining allowable area in section 503, may the “footprint” of the building be established by using the inside face of the exterior walls?

Answer

Yes. As noted on page 5-2 of the 2003 International Building Code Commentary; “A building area is the ‘footprint’ of the building; that is, the area measured within the perimeter formed by the inside surface of the exterior walls, which excludes spaces that are inside this perimeter and open to the outside atmosphere at the top, such as open shafts and courts.”

Accordingly, this provision is “permissive” in that designers may choose either the interior or exterior surface of the exterior walls in making this determination.

Editorial note: *This interpretation is specific to determinations made in conjunction with section 503 of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code. It is not intended to address the means for establishing the building area for purposes beyond the purview of the OSSC.*

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Guide to certification requirements under new rules

Oregon's new certification rules greatly alter the state's 30-year-old certification system. The rules add the Oregon Inspector Certification and change requirements for those who want to work in a new certification category. The division and the Oregon Building Officials Association collaborated throughout the rule writing process.

Oregon inspector certification — The new rules created the Oregon Inspector Certification. To qualify

for the certification, an applicant must pass a division-administered exam to demonstrate mastery of Oregon laws relating to state building codes, which include architectural-barrier laws governing accessibility to buildings by disabled persons.

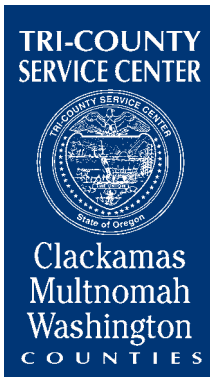
Employment requirements for certified individuals — The following chart outlines the requirements to work as a building official, or electrical or plumbing inspector.

Certification categories	Certification, and change requirements for those who want to work in a new certification category.		
Building official	Oregon building official certification obtained prior to 12-31-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Inspector Certification (OIC) and • Successfully pass International Code Council (ICC) building official/legal management exam within six months of hire
Plumbing inspector, residential	Oregon residential plumbing inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon residential plumbing inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Plumbing inspector	Oregon plumbing inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon plumbing inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Limited plumbing inspector, building sewers	Oregon limited plumbing inspector certification — building sewers inspector issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon limited plumbing inspector — building sewers inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Residential electrical inspector	Oregon residential electrical inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon residential electrical inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Electrical inspector	Oregon electrical specialty code inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon electrical specialty code inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Manufactured structure construction inspector	Oregon manufactured structure construction inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon manufactured structure construction inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Manufactured structure installation inspector	Oregon manufactured structure installation inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon manufactured structure installation inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Park and camp inspector	Oregon park and camp inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon park and camp inspector certification issued after 10-1-05
Recreational vehicle inspector	Oregon recreational vehicle inspector certification issued prior to 10-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • Oregon recreational vehicle inspector certification issued after 10-1-05

Employment requirements for certified individuals — structural and mechanical inspectors and plans examiners:

Certification categories	Certifications necessary to work as a plans examiner or inspector:			
Residential mechanical inspector	Oregon residential mechanical inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC residential mechanical inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
A-level mechanical inspector	Oregon A-level mechanical inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC commercial mechanical inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
B-level mechanical inspector	Oregon B-level mechanical inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC commercial mechanical inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
Fire and life safety plans examiner	Oregon fire and life safety plans examiner certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC fire plans examiner certificate and • ICC commercial building plans examiner certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
A-level structural plans examiner	Oregon A-level structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC • ICC commercial building plans examiner certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
B-level structural plans examiner	Oregon B-level structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC • ICC commercial building plans examiner certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
Residential structural plans examiner	Oregon residential structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC • ICC residential building plans examiner certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules.
A-level structural inspector	Oregon A-level structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC commercial building inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
B-level structural inspector	Oregon B-level structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC commercial building inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules
Residential building inspector	Oregon residential building inspector structural inspector certification issued prior to 7-1-05	or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIC and • ICC residential building inspector certification 	Those enrolled in an approved training program prior to 7-1-05 may apply under former rules

Tri-county code forum Q&A



Tri-county code forums give Portland metro-area contractors, architects, engineers, inspectors and building officials the opportunity to discuss and to agree on code clarifications. In the interest of code consistency and construction predictability, tri-county building officials have agreed to use the code forum determinations for inspection standards.

Anyone working in a jurisdiction outside of the tri-county region should contact the local building official for inspection standards. You can find more information about tri-county code forums on the division's Web site, <http://www.bcd.oregon.gov/programs/tricounty/codeforums.html>.

They're FREE!

To receive the tri-county newsletters by mail, call the Tri-County Service Center, (503) 872-6731, to order your subscription.



Winter 2005



Winter 2005



Winter 2005



Winter 2005

Compliance report

The Board of Boiler Rules found the following violations of the Oregon Boiler Safety Laws in September 2005:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Coos Bay	Jack A. Hollen Coquille Sheet Metal, Inc.	Employed individual without proper certification to make installation, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$2,000
Coos Bay	John S. Chambers Chambers Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	Employed individual without proper certification to make installation, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$2,000
Coos Bay	John S. Chambers Chambers Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel installation permit (2 violations)	\$2,000
Coos Bay	Jack A. Hollen	No boiler/pressure vessel individual certification	\$1,000
Portland	Timothy D. Hodgson Larry and Chucks Heating, Inc.	Employed individual without proper certification to make installation, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$2,000
Portland	Kevin R. Kelly First Call Heating & Cooling	No boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Dong Kie Hong D.K. Hyundai Covers, Parts & Equipment	No boiler/pressure vessel business license, no boiler/pressure vessel individual certification, no boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$3,000
Wilsonville	Mark Daskalos Kinetic Systems, Inc.	No boiler/pressure vessel installation permit	\$1,000
Winston	Clarence Maxwell	No boiler/pressure vessel individual certification	\$1,000

The Plumbing Board found the following violations of the Oregon Plumbing Specialty Codes in October 2005:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Albany	Robert W. Johns B. Kasey's Appliance Service	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$2,000
Battle Ground, WA	Kyle Wilson	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000
Battle Ground, WA	Mark Silliman	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency	\$1,000

Eagle Point	Jack Clement..... J & L Plumbing, LLC	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations (2 violations)	\$2,000
Forest Grove.....	John Allen Rigsby	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
Greensboro, NC	John Pelehach..... Kay Chemical Company	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, (2 violations), no plumbing business certificate of registration, (2 violations), no plumbing permit, (2 violations)	\$4,000
Medford	Rory P. White	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency, (2 violations).....	\$2,000
Oregon City	Edward E. Fish Jr. Sign of the Fish Enterprises	No plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
St. Paul, OR.....	Erica Lewis..... Pro Landscapes of Oregon, Inc.	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations	\$3,000
St. Paul, MN	Frank Hoehna	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$1,000
St. Paul, MN	Ani Seumalo	Allowing unlicensed individuals to make plumbing installations, no plumbing business certificate of registration, no plumbing permit	\$2,000
St. Paul, MN	Kevin Barnett.....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000
St. Paul, MN	Doug Britton.....	No plumbing journeyman certificate of competency.....	\$2,000

The director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in October 2005:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Eugene	Vincent S. Fittipaldi	Failure to obtain a mechanical permit	\$1,000
	United Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc.		
Forest Grove.....	John Allen Rigsby	No permit (2 violations)	\$2,000
Klamath Falls.....	Monte R. McGinnis	No permit.....	\$1,000
	Monte's Onsite Co.		
Klamath Falls.....	Monte R. McGinnis	Violated a final order.....	\$5,000
	Monte's Onsite Co.		

LaPine	Frank Jadry	No permit	\$1,000
Lincoln City	Paul D. Golbuff..... Goldy's	No permit	\$1,000
Pendleton	Ronald Harral..... Ron's Stove & Spa Services	No permit (3 violations)	\$2,000
Prineville	Stewart R. Harlan	No permit	\$1,000
Rhododendron	Justin Johnson..... Mountain Air Heating/Cooling & Plumbing	No permit	\$1,000
St. Paul	Erica Lewis..... Pro Landscapes of Oregon, Inc.	Violated a final order	\$1,250

The Electrical and Elevator Board found the following violations of the Oregon Electrical Safety Laws in November 2005:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Bend	William D. Ehrens	No electrical contractor license, worked outside the scope of the journeyman license by working without a general supervising electrician	\$6,000
Bend	Larry Murphy	No electrical contractor license.....	\$1,000
Boise, ID	Stephen Berry	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Boise, ID	Mathew J. Dilley.....	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Boise, ID	Flora M. Bellomy	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation (2 violations), no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$3,000
Canada.....	David Ly	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation (2 violations), no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$4,000
Canby	Michael Bryan McKee	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license, unsafe installation.....	\$14,000
Corvallis.....	James B. Cates Jr.	No electrical contractor license (5 violations)	\$15,000
Corvallis.....	James B. Cates Jr.	No supervising or journeyman license (2 violations)	\$2,000
Corvallis.....	Bruce A. McCann	No electrical contractor license.....	\$1,000

Corvallis.....	James B. Cates Sr.	No supervising or journeyman license (2 violations)	\$2,000
Cove	Wade Johnson..... J & J Wade Johnson Electric, Inc.	No electrical permit	\$1,000
Cove	Wade A. Johnson	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained.....	\$3,000
Eagle Point	Tom Zakowski	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Eugene	Vincent S. Fittipaldi	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit	\$3,000
	United Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc.		
Eugene	Bruce H. Foster	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation.....	\$1,000
Eugene	Russell D. Bevans	No electrical contractor license.....	\$1,000
	TTC Communications, Inc.		
Eugene	Rodney Allen Murphey	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license.....	\$3,000
Everett, WA	John George	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$3,000
	Washington Automated, Inc.		
Forest Grove.....	Steve E. Word	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure permit was obtained	\$1,000
Gold Hill.....	Eugene Couch.....	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Grants Pass.....	Ronald E. Phillips.....	Directing, making or controlling the making of an electrical installation without a supervising electrician license, provided false information on a permit application.....	\$1,000
	RPM Electric		
Grayson, KY	Lonnie D. Musser.....	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Hillsboro	Timothy Boyles	No electrical permit	\$1,000
	Allphase Electric, Inc.		
Jefferson.....	Kevin R. Williford	Worked outside the scope of the journeyman license, by working without a general supervising electrician.....	\$1,000

LaPine	Frank Jadry	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising of journeyman license	\$3,000
Murfreesboro, TN	William Morris	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Nashville, TN	Mark Neal..... Teldata Corporation	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation (2 violations), no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$4,000
Portland	Corrie J. Scanlon.....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, worked outside the scope of the journeyman license, by working without a general supervising electrician	\$3,000
Portland	Matthew Minnieweather.....	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Portland	Stewart Minnieweather Jr. Stewart's & Sons Construction	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license.....	\$4,000
Portland	Gerald A. Betts	As supervising electrician, failed to ensure individuals had proper licenses to make electrical installation.....	\$1,000
Portland	International Greenhouse Co.	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation, no electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$8,000
Prineville	Stewart R. Harlan	No electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$2,000
Rhododendron	Justin Johnson..... Mountain Air Heating/Cooling & Plumbing	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license, unsafe installation	\$4,000
Shady Cove	Vic A. Jensen.....	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit, no supervising or journeyman license	\$3,000
Tigard	Timothy R. Schlabach	No electrical contractor license, no electrical permit.....	\$2,000
Vancouver, WA	Viktor I. Grishko..... Altec Electric LLC	Allowed unlicensed individual to make electrical installation	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	Slava Grishko.....	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000

Vancouver, WA	Andrew M. Gonzalez	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000
Vancouver, WA	John A. Decker	No supervising or journeyman license	\$1,000

The director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services found the following violations of the Oregon Specialty Codes in November 2005:

CITY	NAME	VIOLATION	PENALTY
Corvallis.....	James B. Cates Jr. Federal Security, Inc.	Violated a final order.....	\$750
Portland.....	International Greenhouse Co.	Violated a final order.....	\$1,500

2006 Tri-County code forum dates

	Sun	Mon
1		2
8		9

ELECTRICAL

Meets 4-8 p.m., Wednesday

- March 1
- June 7
- September 6

MECHANICAL

Meets 4-7 p.m.

- March 8
- June 21
- September 13

PLUMBING

Meets 4-7 p.m., Thursday

- March 9
- June 1
- September 7

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURAL

Meets 4-7 p.m.

- June 8
- December 5

COMMERCIAL STRUCTURAL

Meets 4-7 p.m. Wednesday

- March 15
- September 20

CODE FORUM LOCATIONS

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

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL, RESIDENTIAL and COMMERCIAL, 800 NE Oregon St., Room 120C, Portland

2006 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:

- January 26
- March 23
- May 25
- July 27
- September 28
- November 16

BOARD OF BOILER RULES

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

- March 7
- June 6
- September 12
- December 5

BUILDING CODES STRUCTURES BOARD

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the first Wednesday of every other month:

- February 1
- May 3
- August 2
- November 1

MECHANICAL BOARD

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

- March 1
- June 7
- September 6
- December 6

STATE PLUMBING BOARD

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the third Friday of every other month:

- February 17
- April 21
- June 16
- August 18
- October 20
- December 15

MANUFACTURED STRUCTURES & PARKS BOARD

Meets at 9:30 a.m. on the second Thursday biannually:

- March 8
- September 14

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BOARD

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

- January 18
- April 5
- July 12
- October 4

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

All board meetings begin at 9:30 a.m.
Meetings may be canceled or rescheduled
and dates may be adjusted for holidays. Call
BCD to check, (503) 378-4133.

Notice of surcharge changes



Beginning Jan. 1, 2006, the state surcharge on all permit fees and hourly inspection rates will be 8 percent. Surcharge rates in the Portland tri-county area will remain at the current 8 percent.

With the passage of **SB 421, ORS 455.210, 455.220, 455.842, and 455.844** were amended to require an 8 percent state surcharge on all construction permits and hourly inspection charges, including amusement ride, boiler, elevator, manufactured dwelling, prefabricated structures, and recreational vehicle permits and hourly inspection rates. The 8 percent surcharge includes:

- 4 percent to defray state administrative costs. ORS 455.210 (4)
- 2 percent to defray state inspection costs. ORS 455.210 (5)
- 1 percent to defray state administrative costs for administering and enforcing the state code. ORS 455.210 (6)
- 1 percent to defray the costs of training and other educational programs administered by the division. ORS 455.220 (1)

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CODE LINK

STATE OF OREGON • BUILDING CODES DIVISION

Code Link is a publication of the Building Codes Division, Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services.

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