

1942

ORDINANCE NO. 569

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A SANITARY CODE; PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION BY REFERENCE OF CERTAIN STATE STATUTES AND REGULATIONS, THE REGULATION OF FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS, THE REGULATION OF GENERAL SANITATION, INCLUDING NUISANCES, BUILDINGS, TOWELS, DRINKING CUPS, AND THE DUMPING OF REFUSE, AND THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AND THE DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE; AND PROVIDING FOR INSPECTION, ENFORCEMENT, AND PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

The people of the city of Lebanon do ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.Powers of Council; City Health Officer

Section 1. POWERS OF COUNCIL. The council of the city of Lebanon shall act as the board of health for the city and shall have general supervision of matters affecting the public health, which supervision shall be exercised in cooperation with the state board of health and the board of health of Linn County, in a way consistent with the state laws and regulations on public health and sanitation.

Section 2. CITY HEALTH OFFICER. The city health officer shall possess the qualifications required by state law for city and county health officers.

ARTICLE II.Adoption of State Statutes and Regulations

Section 3. ADOPTION OF STATE STATUTES. The following enumerated sections of the Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, together with all amendments which are now or may hereafter be enacted, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this ordinance:

on quarantine regulations: 99-308, 99-302, 99-303, 99-304, 99-305, 99-306, 99-307, 99-309, and 99-301; on communicable diseases in general: 11-3010, 11-3011, 99-401, 99-403, 99-404, 99-405, 99-406, and 99-408; on tuberculosis: 99-601, 99-604, 99-605, and 99-606; on venereal diseases: 99-702, 99-704, 99-705, 99-706, 99-707, 99-710, 99-711, 99-712, 99-713, 99-714, 99-715, 99-716, 99-717, 99-718, 99-719, 99-720 and 99-722; on infected eyes of infants: 99-801; on sanitary regulations for food establishments: 99-2246, 99-2247, 99-2248, 99-2249, 99-2250, 99-2251, 99-2252, 99-2253, 32-804, and 99-2254; on the regulation of meat products: 32-1001, 32-1002, 32-1003, 32-1004, 32-1005, 32-1006, 32-1009, 32-1010 and 32-1008.

Section 4. RULES OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The following enumerated "Rules and Regulations Relating to Public Health", adopted by the Oregon State Board of Health, October 5, 1936, together with all amendments which are now or may hereafter be enacted, are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this ordinance:

Regulations 2 c to and including u, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52c, d, e, f, and g, 53, 57a, b, c, and d, 58a, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65c, and 69.

Section 5. REFERENCES TO STATE BOARDS. In the statutes and regulations herein adopted all references to the state board of health or to state health officers shall, for the purposes of this ordinance, be deemed to apply to the city board of health and to the city health officer.

Section 6. VIOLATION A MISDEMEANOR. All acts prohibited by the above-mentioned laws and regulations shall be considered as misdemeanors against the city of Lebanon when committed within its boundaries and shall be punishable as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III.

Food Establishments

Section 7. SANITARY STANDARDS. Every building, room, vehicle, place, or part thereof used for the preparation for sale or public distribution, whether on or off the premises, of any food intended for human consumption and all utensils and equipment therein shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and shall conform to all standards prescribed by state law and the regulations of the state board of health.

Section 8. UNWHOLESOME FOOD. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation owning, operating, or in charge of any such food establishment to prepare, cook, can, serve, sell, or offer for sale any food intended for human consumption which is in any way tainted or unwholesome or which contains any chemical, drug, preservative, or other substance which is in any way deleterious to health.

Section 9. NOTICE TO ABATE. If the health officer or his deputies shall find any such establishment, or the utensils and equipment therein, or the food prepared or served therein to be in an unclean, unsanitary, or unwholesome condition he shall notify the owner, operator, or person in charge thereof to remedy said condition within 24 hours. Failure to comply with said notice shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this ordinance.

ARTICLE IV.

General Sanitation.

Section 10. NUISANCES. Any thing, condition, or act which is or may become a detriment or menace to the public health is hereby declared to be a nuisance. The following are specifically named as nuisances, but this list shall not be deemed to be exclusive:

- (a) The accumulation, exposure, or deposit of any foul, decayed, putrid, or offensive substances, such as garbage, sewage, animal carcasses or parts thereof, or other refuse or filth on any street, alley, or lot, public or private.
- (b) The accumulation of stagnant water in which mosquitoes may breed.

- (c) The accumulation of manure in piles or heaps, unless enclosed in containers capable of excluding flies and maintained in such a manner that no offensive odor may be emitted therefrom.
- (d) The maintenance of any stable, barnyard, chicken-coop, or other property in such a condition that flies may breed or offensive odors are emitted therefrom.
- (e) The maintenance of any building or room or plumbing fixture in such a manner or condition as to endanger the health of those dwelling therein or adjacent thereto.

Section 11. ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES. The health officer or his deputies or any police officer shall have the power to enter any premises for the purpose of investigating or abating any nuisance. Upon receiving knowledge that a nuisance exists, as defined in this ordinance, either as a result of such inspection or otherwise, the health officer shall cause due notice to be served upon the owner or occupant of the said premises to abate the same within 24 hours. Upon the failure of said owner or occupant to abate said nuisance the health officer or his deputies, after giving said owner an opportunity to be heard, shall proceed to abate the same and the cost thereof shall be charged against the owner or occupant of the premises, or, upon his failure to pay, shall be charged as a lien against the property.

Section 12. PUBLIC BUILDINGS. All theatres and other buildings used for public assemblies or open to the public must be kept in a safe and sanitary condition.

Section 13. OTHER BUILDINGS. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any building to rent or lease said building or any part thereof without proper water and toilet facilities and unless it is in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition. Every occupant of any building, shall, upon vacating the same, leave it in a clean and sanitary condition.

Section 14. COMMON TOWELS AND DRINKING CUPS. The "common towel" and "common drinking cup" in all places maintained for public use or open to the public are prohibited.

Section 15. DUMPING REFUSE. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to dump or deposit any foul, decayed, putrid, or offensive substance, such as dead animals or fowls, garbage, rubbish, leaves, cans, manure, sewage, or other refuse or rubbish along the bank of or in any canal, ditch, creek, or river, in any street, alley, or park, or on any lot, place, or premises in the city, whether public or private.

ARTICLE V.

Protection of Water Supply and Disposal of Sewage

Section 16. POLLUTION OF WATER. It shall be unlawful for any person to pollute the water of any drinking fountain, hydrant, or any source or place of storage of the water supply of the city or any of its inhabitants.

Section 17. CROSS-CONNECTIONS. Auxiliary intakes, by-passes or cross-connections whereby unsafe water may be pumped or allowed to flow into the distribution system of any public water supply under any conditions are prohibited. There shall be no physical connection between a public water supply which is safe for drinking and domestic purposes and any other water supply which is unsafe for drinking and domestic purposes. Check valves on water mains or pipes conveying water from different sources designed to prevent the intermingling of such water are deemed to constitute a physical connection.

Section 18. PRIVIES AND CESSPOOLS. It shall be unlawful to maintain any privy, privy vault, or cesspool under any sidewalk, in an unsanitary condition, or in such a condition that offensive odors are emitted therefrom. Any such privy, privy vault, or cesspool shall be deemed to constitute a nuisance and shall be subject to abatement as hereinabove provided.

Section 19. SEWER CONNECTIONS. All privies, privy vaults, waterclosets, cesspools and other depositories of filth not connected with a public sewer shall be deemed to constitute a nuisance if such connections are required by the provisions of any ordinance of this city and shall be subject to abatement as hereinabove provided. All connections shall be made subject to and conforming with the provisions of any ordinance which is now or may hereafter be enacted to regulate the making of sewer connections.

ARTICLE VI.

Inspection, Enforcement, and Penalties

Section 20. INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT. No person shall obstruct, interfere with, or refuse admission to the health officer or any of his deputies when he is in the performance of official duty, which shall include the power to inspect any building or premises for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of all police officers to report immediately to the city health officer any person, condition, or thing that may constitute a violation of this ordinance.

Section 21. PENALTIES. A violation of this ordinance shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 or by imprisonment not to exceed 30 days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the city recorder. Each day on which such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

Passed by the common council November 17, 1942.

Signed and approved by the mayor _____, 19__.

Mayor

Attest:

Recorder

GAS SECTION - CORVALLIS BUILDING CODE

Definitions

Gas Appliances

A fixture or apparatus manufactured and designed to use gas as a fuel medium for the development of heat, light or power, including ranges, hot plates, gas space heaters, water heaters, steam or hot water boilers, ovens, gas refrigerators, gas furnaces, etc., and not including appliances, appurtenances or devices for experimental or scientific purposes or gas burning appliances for industrial use.

Gas Vent

A pipe designed to convey the products of combustion from a gas appliance to a gas flue or to a chimney.

Gas Flue

A conduit or pipe, vertical or nearly so in direction, designed to carry the products of combustion to the outside atmosphere.

Vented Appliance

A gas appliance designed or installed in such a manner that the products of combustion are conveyed to a flue or chimney.

Unvented Appliance

The term unvented gas appliance shall apply to gas appliances so installed that the products of combustion are not conveyed to a chimney or flue.

Gas House Piping

Any run of gas piping or fittings installed on any premises or in any building on the outlet side of the gas meter but not including gas fixtures, gas appliances or gas meters, or any portion of the gas service from the street mains.

Gas Space Heater

An appliance designed to warm air for heating purposes and installed above the level of the floor or room or other enclosure to be heated.

Gas Furnace

A heating appliance designed to warm air for heating purposes and installed below the level of the floor or enclosure to be heated.

GAS HOUSE PIPING

The diameter of house gas piping installed in any building, the number of lineal feet and the number of openings or branches allowed shall be in conformity with the following table:

No. of Openings or Branches Allowed

Length to Most Distant Appliance	Feeder Pipe Size	<u>No. of Openings or Branches Allowed</u>								Capacity in cu ft per hour
		1/2"	3/4"	1"	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	
10'	1/2"	1								75
70	3/4"	2 or 1								60
100	1"	4 "	2 or 1							105
125	1 1/4"	10 "	4 "	1 or 1						205
150	1 1/2"	14 "	6 "	3 "	1 or 1					290
200	2"	31 "	14 "	6 "	3 "	2 or 1				510
250	2 1/2"	51 "	23 "	11 "	5 "	3 "	1 or 1			746
300	3"	94 "	41 "	20 "	9 "	6 "	3 "	2 or 1		1240
350	4"	197 "	87 "	42 "	19 "	13 "	6 "	4 "	2 or 1	2410

The capacity of gas appliances in cubic feet per hour, based on 570 Btu manufactured gas is:

	Capacity in cu ft per hour
Domestic gas range	75
Storage water heater - up to 30-gallon tank	45
" " " - 40 to 50-gallon tank	70
Instantaneous coil water heaters:	
Capacity 2 1/2 gallons per minute	150
" 3 " " "	187
" 4 " " "	240
" 6 " " "	360
" 8 " " "	480
Gas refrigerator	6
Radiant space heaters - 5 radiants	15
" " " -10 "	30
Gas steam radiators - per section	3
Wall heaters	15
Restaurant equipment:	
Coffee urns - 1 gallon capacity	15
" " 2-4 " "	22.5
" " 5-8 " "	32
" " 8-12 " "	52
Steam boilers - per horsepower	80
Waffle iron	18
Cake griddle	22.5
Steam table - per burner	22.5

	Capacity in cu ft per hour
Toaster - 6 slice size	30
" 9 " "	48
" 20 " "	72
Restaurant range	
4 top burners, 2 ovens	225
6 " " 2-4 ovens	360

Except as otherwise specified, all piping used for installation, extension, alteration and/or repair of any house piping shall be standard weight wrought iron or steel pipe or brass or copper tubing of a size to convey the required amount of gas, and such pipe shall be new or shall previously have been used for no other purpose than for the conveying of gas. All such piping shall be free from internal obstructions, splits, or other imperfections which would render it unfit for the purpose intended.

In large commercial or industrial installations, gas line pipe with welded joints or fittings may be used provided that all such welded piping must be tested to withstand an air pressure of 50 pounds per square inch for a period of not less than 10 minutes without any perceptible drop.

Each vertical pipe riser shall be equipped with a vertical dirt pocket at the bottom consisting of an accessible nipple and cap of the same size as the vertical pipe. All piping shall be installed in a workmanlike manner, properly graded, strapped, and protected from excessive cold. All dope shall be applied to the male thread only. All cutter burrs or other obstructions shall be removed to insure full pipe capacity. No unions shall be employed in concealed places.

GAS APPLIANCES - GENERAL

All gas appliances, including hot plates and excepting those appliances which must be moved from place to place during their operation (such as mangles, flat irons, etc.) shall be rigidly connected to the house piping through the medium of standard pipe, brass or copper tubing as heretofore specified. Portable appliances, as defined above, may be connected with approved flexible tubing provided, however, that the gas shut-off must be on the rigid piping only. A turn down cock reducing the flow of gas to the appliance by not more than two-thirds shall be permitted on the appliance.

Gas Water Heaters

Gas water heaters shall be properly connected through the medium of a vent pipe to a properly constructed gas vent, chimney, or flue, and shall not be installed in bathrooms, bedrooms, or closets.

Gas Space Heaters

All space heaters having a rated capacity in excess of 20,000 Btu per hour shall be properly vented through the medium of a vent pipe to a gas flue or chimney. Space heaters having a rated capacity of less than 20,000 Btu need not be vented provided they have been approved as unvented appliances.

Gas Furnaces

Gas furnaces of floor or wall type shall be so installed as to make them easily accessible for inspection or repairs. The distance of a floor furnace from the bottom of the appliance to the floor or ground line above which it sets shall not be less than eight inches.

Gas furnaces except floor and wall furnaces shall not be placed less than six inches from properly protected combustible material or 12 inches from unprotected combustible material and shall be set on masonry, concrete or other noncombustible floors or floors protected by top floor masonry, concrete or similar material of at least two inches in thickness or by asbestos board not less than 1/4 inch in thickness and covered with #20 U. S. standard gauge galvanized iron or steel. Gas furnaces shall not be installed in any place or in such manner as to be inaccessible for inspection or repair. All gas furnaces shall be properly connected to a gas flue or chimney in as direct manner as possible by the medium of not less than 1/4 ounce copper pipe, or other materials having an equivalent rust resisting, fire and water proof quality.

GAS FLUE

Gas flues shall be constructed of copper of not less than 1/4 ounces per square foot. All edges and joints of such vent shall be connected together in a water tight and spark proof manner. The vent shall be completely wrapped with three layers of asbestos paper weighing not less than ten pounds per hundred square feet, edges thoroughly pasted in place with staggered joints. All offsets shall incline upward and not more than 60 degrees from the vertical. The area of any such gas flue shall not be less than the area of the largest vent connection, plus 50 per cent of the area of all other additional connections or outlets. Other materials having an equivalent rust resisting and fire proof quality may be employed upon the submission to and approval of the Building Inspector.

Appliance and Piping Attachments

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No burner rings, reducing orifices, fume eradicators, solid tops, burner heads, or other similar attachments not originally made and supplied as standard equipment by the manufacturer of the specific appliance, the application of which may disturb the normal progress of combustion, un-

less such attachments bear the approval of a recognized national laboratory acceptable to the Building Inspector shall be sold or offered for sale or delivered or installed in any gas appliance.

VENTILATION FOR GAS APPLIANCES

No gas appliance shall be hereafter installed unless the room or place where such appliance is located has sufficient ventilation to properly support combustion. No damper shall be installed in any gas flue or chimney to which a gas appliance is vented, or in the gas vent of any house heating or water heating appliances. Vents are not required on gas ranges, gas flat irons, gas mangles, gas refrigerators and gas space heaters using 20,000 Btu per hour or less.

Issued: February 28, 1938