DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

STATE OF WASHINGTON

ELEVATOR SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, February 19, 2019

BE IT REMEMBERED, that an Elevator Safety Advisory Committee Meeting was held at 9:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 19, 2019, at the Department of Labor & Industries, 12806 Gateway Drive South, Tukwila, Washington.

Committee members present were: Robert McNeill, Scott Cleary, Paul Jones, Brian Thompson and Garry Wood. The Department of Labor & Industries was represented by Dotty Stanlaske, Chief Elevator Inspector.

WHEREUPON, the following proceedings were held, to wit:

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A G E N D A

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PROCEEDINGS

Introductions/Purpose/Future Meeting Commitments

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: We will call the February 19, 2019, Elevator Safety Advisory Committee to order.

I'm Rob McNeill. I'm the Chairman of the Elevator Safety Advisory Committee, and I represent licensed elevator contractors.

I'll have the Committee introduce themselves starting with Mr. Wood.

MR. WOOD: Garry Wood representing general contractors.

MR. THOMPSON: Brian Thompson representing registered architects and professional engineers.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Dotty Stanlaske, Chief Elevator Inspector, State of Washington.

MR. CLEARY: Scott Cleary, Vice Chair, with Mobility Concepts representing the exemption from licensure under statute 270 and residential and commercial accessibility.

MR. JONES: Paul Jones, Chief, City of Seattle.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thank you.

And thank you stakeholders for attending the meeting.

Just a couple notes. The purpose of the meeting is to communicate to the stakeholders various activities

within the L & I elevator division and actions by subcommittees representing stakeholders.

This meeting is set up mirroring the electrical safety committee, so there will not be questions from the stakeholders until afterwards where we'll have an open session for stakeholders again.

Comments Regarding November Minutes

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: So we'll start with November's minutes. Do I have a motion to approve?

MR. CLEARY: I motion to approve.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Is there a second?

MR. WOOD: I second.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: It's been moved and seconded. All in favor?

THE COMMITTEE: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Oh. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, all in favor?

THE COMMITTEE: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Opposed? Abstentions? The minutes are approved.

Chief's Report

New Forms On-line

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: We will now start with the Chief's Report.

Dotty, could you take that please.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: So we have a few new forms on-line just so that you folks are aware of it.

And the alteration form has been separated from the installation form, and the format's a bit different. So please make sure that you use the correct form when -- if you're submitting for an alteration.

Also the A18.1, the conveyances that are in A18.1 have been separated -- as far as new installation, that's been separated from those found in A17.1 ... just to make you aware of that.

Most of the forms that were previously on our Web site have been reviewed and updated, and we're waiting -- I believe we're waiting for a few from the forms office for their final approval on the forms as well.

So that's all part of the new Web site. So that segues right into the new Web site.

New Web Site to Come

SECRETARY STANLASKE: We will be reviewing every page

on our Web site and making some changes and eliminating some of the redundancy and ensuring that all our forms are up-to-date and that we don't have any conflicts.

So as part of that, we are in the process of reviewing all the technical bulletins that are on the Web site as well as any policies, and we have a number of new technical clarifications, but again, those are being reviewed by the forms office, and once they're reviewed we'll put those on the Web site.

So they clarify things such as -- I'm trying to think of some of the clarifications.

Jane, can you help me on that, on the clarifications? I think we had stop switches and some --

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Phones were a big one that got clarified.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Phones, that type of thing.

Scott.

MR. CLEARY: Some of the technical clarifications that have to do with residential machine rooms, there's some changes I think that need to be made. How do we go about those?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Well, once those are published, then you can provide us with your input.

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Update on Building Owners' Meeting
re A17.3 Items

SECRETARY STANLASKE: The building owners meeting last week on A17.3, we had a full house. We had all the seats here taken and seats in the back, and we had about 30 folks. And for the most part, there's only two changes that truly are going to affect people ... for the most part.

Now, there was one gentleman here from the DOC that does indeed have some elevators that were installed around 1955. And there may be a few more items that pertain to his elevators. But for the most part, five of the seven parts of A17.3, those -- if you recall, those seven items had not been previously addressed in the WAC rules. And that's why we separated those out from the other 17.3 items that were adopted.

So there are really two -- as far as I can see two items that might majorly impact building owners. And one is the requirement for fire fighter service. And the other is the requirement for monitoring of the door lock circuit.

So both of those I believe would probably require controller changes and may require some other changes. But we let folks know that that would be their opportune

time to -- when the public hearings take place, that's their opportune time to submit written comments as well as to come to the public hearings and testify.

So there wasn't a lot of discussion on that. I don't think -- for instance, we had a number of people here that were condo owners or part of a board of condo owners. And because of the travel and the date of installation, then they would not be affected by the adoption of 17.3.

So there were just a few folks in the room.

Residential elevators will not be affected by these items that we're talking about. Dumb waiters. Escalators. Grain elevators. They will not be affected by those.

Go ahead, Scott.

MR. CLEARY. Is 17.3, are you -- in the new WAC, are you going to exempt section 10 which is the residentials in 17 -- in 675?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: That is -- we can definitely specifically exempt it. But it's exempted because we don't go back to re-inspect those residential elevators.

MR. CLEARY: I just had a question saying if it's not exclusively exempted, at any time they could change their mind with a new administration coming in and then is there something --

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Well, then I think -- you know,

it's -- the only issue with that is that -- well, we did open up the exemption portion. So we could certainly --

MR. CLEARY: Just by --

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Yep, yep. And it might be helpful to make that clear to everybody as to why we're not -- to put that in there as to why we're not adopting part 10 of 17.3.

And for those of you that aren't aware of that, that's for residential elevators. And we wouldn't enforce it because we don't go back there annually anyway.

MR. CLEARY: Right. But in the WAC there is a provision that if requested by a homeowner or new sales, just have the State come back in and do it. So there is a mechanism under that to say, Okay, this doesn't meet section 10 of 17.3 because you're going to go out and look at it for new. So that's just --

SECRETARY STANLASKE: That's a good point, Scott. Thank you.

Any questions -- oh, sorry. Questions will be afterwards.

Update on "Leg" Items

SECRETARY STANLASKE: So update on "leg" items.

So far we're doing good. We have our -- we packaged

three items together to put forth to the "leg." And one is the temporary mechanics license, extending that for a year rather than 30 days and folks having to renew that every 30 days.

The other one was to enlarge the ESAC to allow two more members, one from the City of Spokane and one from any other entity.

And the third was to enable homeowners to dismantle and remove a stair chairlift or a wheelchair lift either themselves or they could hire -- typically they hire licensed general contractors. We know that those folks are doing that anyway. We have no way of policing that. So it doesn't make sense for homeowners to be fearful of misdemeanors if they do, in fact, perform that work. So we included that.

It went -- we had a hearing in the House that went well. We had a hearing in the Senate that went well. And the Senate passed it out of -- it was passed out of the Senate. Now we're waiting for it to be passed out of the House. So, so far it's looking good. So I just wanted to give you an update on that.

Current Rule Proposal Period

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Current rule proposal period is

February 1st through the 28th. So as somebody said earlier, don't forget to get your proposals in during that time. Use the format that's required.

So what typically happens is if you are making proposals to a specific section, you would note the section that you're making the proposal for. And keep in mind, we're only accepting proposals to those sections we opened up.

So the typical format is that you copy the language over, you strike out the language that you're proposing to be eliminated, and you underline the language that you're proposing to be included as new language. You reference the WAC or the part of A17.1. I believe we're opening up mostly the WAC. There might be -- there might be A17.1 as well.

So if -- I want to caution you, if the proposal is not in the correct format, it won't be reviewed. If there's no rationale, it won't be reviewed. So I just want everybody to know that so that they'll understand what the process is.

And I think that's pretty much what I have.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Do you want to share with everybody the TAC committee --

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Oh. So we're currently accepting proposals for the TAC for applications to sit on

the TAC.

If you have an interest, I certainly encourage you to send in a letter as I said. We only have two folks so far that have applied to sit on the TAC. We certainly want to have somebody from every sector available to sit on the TAC so we can hear everybody's voices.

So if you're interested, please get those applications in. You can -- it's not really an application. It is a letter of interest letting us know what your background is and what position you're interested in sitting in. And you can send to me that letter.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thank you.

How about Web site?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: The Web site, as I said, is going to be totally redesigned, hopefully make it more user friendly. We're reviewing every single page so that there won't be any redundancy. And also we're trying to make things a little more generic for us.

So if you go onto a form and it says, "See WAC rule 'such and such,'" if the WAC rule changes, we don't have to change all the forms all over again like we did this time around. So we're trying to streamline it in that respect. And it's an agency-wide initiative. It's not just the elevator program.

And Matthew is doing a lot of work on that.

"MATTHEW": It's -- it is agency-wide. We're using a unique -- for those really interested, we're using a new platform to post pages. So we're actually entering in some respects the 21st Century.

For users, it'll be easier to find things, especially in the elevator program as well as all the other programs. It's really going to be a much more task-oriented site than here's a bunch of information, go ahead and try to read through it. It's going to be much more focused on getting people what it is they want to come to a Web site to do, which I know it doesn't sound very amazing, but we have some 14,000 pages on our Web site that we are culling down. So that's what's happening.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Thank you, Matthew.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thank you, Dotty.

New Inspection Techniques

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: The next order of business is Wayne Molesworth with new inspection techniques.

MR. MOLESWORTH: So if you guys want to just spin around. I'm going to show you a little bit about what we're proposing and what we're going to be giving some training on.

So earlier -- well, let me get it up here first.

So in talking to a few of the people on the ESAC, it came to my attention that we might want to start running a little bit of the training that we're going to be doing with staff by you guys to give you an idea of what we're training staff on, and at the same time if you've got some input on how we can better format it, different information that you think is relevant, then, you know, we want to hear that feedback.

We've got some pictures in here that I was given by a very conscientious contractor that allowed me to use some of his photos from one of his inspections. And those are the ways that we actually learn about what we run into on a daily basis.

You're going to find that most of this is actually on deciding on recognizing new electrical installations and existing electrical installations.

This is part -- of course, everybody that has met me knows that I was an electrical inspector for 17 years. And so when I came into the program, I saw that there was a definite divide between recognizing what was legal from an elevator standpoint and what was legal from an electrical standpoint. And what we always need to keep in mind as an agency is that we cross -- we don't have silos to where we only look at this. We give referrals to other

parts of the agency so that there's -- there can be some compliance or some code regulation in those areas as well so we have an all-around code compliant installation.

So I put this together for our March training for the inspectors so that they can get an idea and be able to recognize -- now, the reason that I chose this is because I was hearing a lot of things and seeing a lot of things where we had some definite code violations, but because we've done it for so long, it was considered to be commonplace, right? Nothing wrong with that. That's the way we always do it. That's the way it should be done. Kind of the way it should be -- why would that hurt anything, right?

So what we're going to -- the objectives we're going to give them is definitions, laws and rules of who can install electrical equipment, signs of a new electrical installation, and how to proceed if an electrical installation was not permitted or inspected.

And I'm going to get to some key points here in a little bit.

But my definitions is virtually just one definition and then a follow-up. The definition is about equipment. Because one of the biggest misnomers out there is electrical equipment is stuff like conduit and it's stuff like motor starters and things like that. But actually

equipment is a general term including fittings, devices, appliances, luminaires, apparatus, machinery and the like used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.

Straps are -- for a piece of conduit are actually electrical equipment, and therefore, have to be UL listed and approved for what they're being used for, right? So an EMT strap has to be used for EMT. It shouldn't be used for rigid conduit. There are straps that are sized for that.

And there are other different things that come into play when you talk about those things.

So here's another big one for definitions. And this is something that a lot of our inspectors need to really understand too. Because we go to the definitions part in Article 100 of the NEC to look for, Well, what does that word mean, you know? What is it actually telling me?

But what we need to know is that -- in the red here -- is not intended to include commonly defined general terms or commonly defined technical terms for related codes and standards.

So we don't have every term that we're going to use in here. And I'll give you an example of that as we go on.

So I'm probably not giving you the full scope of how

we're going to present this information. I just want you to see the type of information that we're doing and give you an idea.

So laws and rules for who can install electrical equipment. This pretty much lays out that if you're not an electrical contractor, you don't have any -- you shouldn't be out there actually bidding work, giving advice, doing work of any type of electrical work unless you are a licensed electrical contractor.

The exemption for that is that this won't be construed to require that a person obtain a license if they're a property owner.

So the exemption is if I'm a property owner, I can do work on my own property as long as it's not for sale, lease -- a new building for sale, lease or rent. Okay? Anything existing like an existing house in this case that I'm going to put a residential incline stair chairlift into, I can do my own work in there. I need to purchase a permit, which we're going to get to, and I need to request and have an inspection done and get it approved, but I can do my own work. I have to follow the same rules that the licensed contractor does as well, though.

The other exemption to this is that if I'm an employee of a company that's doing their own work inside of their own building, say you've got a manufacturing

plant, and I want to put a couple receptacles along that wall, and I've got a maintenance electrician that works for me full-time as a maintenance electrician -- or as a maintenance person, he can actually do that work as long as the company buys an electrical work permit and has an inspection done. But I can't hire Joe Blow for a week and a half and say, Hey, come put these outlets in for me, and then he's gone. Electrical inspectors will look for employment records when they look at this type of an installation. Okay?

So just a couple of exceptions.

The director shall cause an inspector to inspect all electrical equipment, right? What this really amounts to is that if I have an outlet up here, and I want to go two feet and put another outlet because I have another piece of equipment, that has to be permitted and it has to be inspected, right?

Any kind of an extension of a branch circuit or feeder, service, whatever it happens to be, has to be permitted and inspected.

And that gets very iffy in people's minds because they go, I'm only going two feet. I'm only going to put this outlet in, right?

Well, I saw one for myself that had no ground to it, polarity was reversed, the wrong size wire on the wrong

size breaker. And so for one installation, those are three things -- oh, cable wasn't supported properly. There were several things that I saw in that stair chairlift for that receptacle that were wrong. A metal plate that wasn't grounded, for example.

And so we have to -- as electrical inspectors and elevator inspectors have to give referrals if they see stuff that hasn't been inspected because we're going to inspect everything.

Now, given that, if I have an outlet -- let's say I got a duplex outlet, and I'm going to change that from a two-hole outlet that just has the hot and a neutral, no ground outlet. Remember the old houses? No ground in it. And I'm going to take that out and I'm going to replace it with another two blade receptacle. That doesn't have to be inspected because it's like for like virtually, right? But if I take that out and I put one in that has a ground terminal, that has to be inspected because now the idea is that ground is there.

So the perception of somebody plugging something into it is that that's a grounded outlet, but it's not because I just have two wires here.

So you have to find a way then to ground that or put a GFI receptacle on it. So that's where the differences are right there is that certain things do have to. But if

I'm just changing an outlet, it's the same type of outlet, put it back, it's called Class A work. Like for like does not have to be inspected.

So we're starting to get into the signs of new electrical installations.

And one of the nice things that came in in 2001 was that the industry started color coding their cable. So orange is number 10, yellow is number 12, and the white is number 14. Pretty much across the board all the manufacturers went to this.

And so you can tell on an old house -- one of the first signs that I look for is is that cable a different color? And you know what? The 14 is the same color as the rest of the cable in the house. Or maybe it might be an old house that has cloth cable, and there's only one NM-B cable in the whole house, and that goes to that outlet. So that's a key way of telling if that work has been done currently.

Now, here's a real big thing that I really enjoyed this because it really allowed me to tell customers, This is why I know that this has been done recently. If you look in the upper left-hand corner there, 12/11/18, that's the manufacturer date of that cable. All cable now has a manufacturer date on it so that you know when that cable was manufactured. So if we see that cable and it says

12/11, then we can tell -- if the homeowners told us that was installed six years ago, we can, Hmmm, you know, I hate to tell you this, but -- you know. And it's very uncomfortable to point that out. It really is. Because now you're kind of telling the guy is fibbing to you. And so the inspectors really have to have some good things like this that they can fall back on in order to help them understand it.

You're also going to run in -- the inspectors will run into things like, Okay, if I'm looking at the outlet, and I've got an outlet that's a 20-amp outlet on the left and a 15-amp outlet on the right, the difference is is the little T-slot, right? And so if all the other outlets in the house are the straight slots, 15-amp receptacles for normal wall receptacles, and I got one wall receptacle that's a 20, that's my first sign that, Okay, there might be something wrong here. And then if I take the cover plate off, the cover plate might be a different color as well than the rest of -- maybe they're white throughtout the house, and you have a beige outlet. That's another clue that something's changed.

Different shapes. You might have square ones versus round ones. And self-grounding, the little tab down here, that's a self-grounding receptacle. Most older receptacles in the houses where I've seen them putting

in stair chairs will not have that.

And you can see all that by just taking the cover plate off the receptacle. You don't have to take the receptacle out. There's no real danger there of running into hot wires or anything. You're just taking the cover off.

Another sign is when you take that cover off, you're going to be able to see what kind of box they used. And this is the normal cut-in -- single gang cut-in box, and you can see that in a normal Sheetrock wall, they would cut -- they put a box in, and then they would push it back in there, and then those tabs on the left-hand side there would fall down, tighten it up, and it holds that box in place. What holds it in place are these little ears up here that you can see pushing against the Sheetrock. So that's a cut-in box, and that's a remodel box. So that would have been done other than at a normal rough-in stage when they're putting -- before they put Sheetrock on.

So the difference is when you look at it -- and this is a metal one. They can do it with a metal box as well. All the other boxes in the house might be plastic and you got one metal box. And you see the little bat ears here that hold it up the back side of the Sheetrock, and they got the ears on the front side that hold it in place, those little metal tabs fold into the box to give it

tension and to hold that box steady. And they have to be folded back there very well because otherwise they're too close to the hot terminals on that receptacle.

So electrical inspectors will take the cover off on that just to make sure that they're back away from the hot terminal so we don't energize that box.

Also, you'll see the hole down here at the bottom, that's a 10 32 hole, and that has to be -- that should have a ground screw in it or there should be a ground clip on it because that box is isolated and because it's NM cable running to it so it has to be grounded.

And it can't ground backwards through that receptacle. That grounding tab is to ground the receptacle, not to ground the box to the receptacle.

This is a normal installation, just to give them a way to look at it. If they were opening up a cover, this is the normal way that that box should look. Because it was done -- if it was done at the time the house was built, right? And that's how they put the boxes in. That's the normal cut-in -- that's the normal installation ... just to give them some perspective of what one will look versus how the other one will look.

So I'm going to get into a little bit of the pictures here. And these may be a little bit hard to see.

But this was a dwelling unit. And how do we know

that there's some code violations here? And there's also some key notes to know that this outlet probably was put in for this installation, right? And it may not have been. We'd have to prove that. I've never been to this site. But these are just items to look at.

And so what we've got is we've got a hallway, and you've got probably an exterior door right there it looks like to me that it opens in, and then it comes into the hallway. So the first thing I look at is a hallway by code only needs a receptacle if it's more than 10 feet long, right? So most contractors only put in the bare minimum; they don't put in anything that's above and beyond unless they're asked to.

So it's a little bit older house, not real old, but it's probably the same age as my house. And the outlet is actually very low. You see how close it is to the baseboard? Most outlets are 12 inches to the bottom if they're put in by a contractor or somebody that's putting in regular wall outlets. And then it's underneath a handrail and it's next to the door. Outlets are normally put in a place where they can set a stool or something to put a lamp on or for some reason, right? And also for plugging in a vacuum cleaner or whatever.

The key to this one for me would be that it's very, very low and not normally where we would see an outlet.

So then I would continue looking, right? to see what was there.

So we've got cords that are running through a traffic area as you can see. And so they come from the transformer. The cord runs across on the bottom of the step tread there on the fascia and then across the backboard and then up to the outlet. A couple of straps. Probably could have used more.

They did a great job fixing it. But that's actually a traffic area, and it's subject to physical damage. So if we look through this list of 400.12 in the NEC, it says "Uses Not Permitted." "As a substitute for ... fixed wiring of a structure."

We're replacing the fixed wiring of the structure because they should have put that outlet on the other side of the hallway in order to plug into it. You cannot run a cord through an area that's subject to physical damage, which we're going to get to. But by running the cord around there and up to the outlet, they were placed someplace where they probably should have put an outlet before the homeowner should have, not the chair installer.

"Where run through holes in walls, ... ceilings, suspended ceilings, dropped ceilings, or floor." Can't do that.

We see a lot of these things used to be run through

doorways, under carpets, under baseboards, and we've kind of put a stop to that so guys aren't doing that.

"Where attached to building surfaces." You can see here we've strapped it to a building surface, and a cord is just supposed to be laying there. It's not supposed to be secured to the building surface at all. And it's supposed to be in a place where it's not subject to physical damage.

And if you see the exception -- I'll be called out on this -- it's for 368.56, and that's for actually duct-bank drops. So if I'm dropping a cord down from a duct bank, it's actually able to be secured to the building structure for strain relief and that type of thing.

Number "(5) Where concealed by walls, floors, or ceilings or located above suspended or dropped ceilings." That doesn't always apply here.

Number "(6) Where installed in raceways, except as otherwise permitted in this Code." So they can for short sections for physical damage but not on a cord, right? Cords are not supposed to be.

"Where subject to physical damage." And that for me is the key when it's number (7) for these types of installations. And I've seen a lot of this type of thing over the last year where they've run them across stairways, through doorways, under doorways, around the

doorway where the doorway closes on it. And those are all trafficed areas that are subject to physical damage.

So when we take a look at that -- and this is a -- one thing I really wanted to show you because we're working on this with several of the inspectors is that as an inspector, I always like to look at and go, Whoa, is that really going to stay there? And you can see at the bottom where he's kind of pulled that cord loose from the strap that was there. And the strap was pretty good. So he had to give a pretty good tug on it. And so that's called a destructive inspection. We don't do that.

What he should have done was said, you know, We're not supposed to secure those cables to a building structure -- or that cord to a building structure. That strap might not be approved for that. You know, these are the things that we do. We don't say, Is that strong enough? and give a jerk on it.

So we're working with inspectors on that part of it. This would be a big part of it.

So when we do a reinspection on this type of an installation, one of the things we're trying to move towards is how do we keep from having to send a mechanic back out to that and how do we get the inspection done, right?

And as some of you know, for stairway chairlifts,

we've been doing some interactive visual inspections where we use Skype. And they can Skype the whole thing. We have a checklist we go through to do the inspection.

And so for a reinspection, we might be able to do that on Skype if it's something like this.

You can see here how they corrected it was how we told them we would accept it for this time.

They lifted it up underneath the stair tread so it was kind of physically protected from stepping on it or kicking it with their feet as they're getting on and off that stair chair. And they secured it more completely and then over to the outlet.

Now, that's a system that we're probably not going to allow. But in these cases when it happens, one time, okay; here's what we want to do going forward, right?

And so a mechanic may not be required to reinspect. There's no reason to have a mechanic come back out to see somebody had secured a cord and routed it in a way that was less subject to physical damage, right?

So our advice to them -- or not our advice -- our direction is going to be, If this is the case, then either hang around for a couple minutes and see if they get it done while you're doing your paperwork or have them take a picture and send it to you and show you that they got it done. You take a picture of the original so that you got

it -- you know what was there to begin with. And then --

Well, I guess I mentioned all of them, didn't I.

So there's easy ways to get these reinspected without having a mechanic come out is what I'm saying. So we're going to try to move in that direction because there's really no purpose. If it needs to be tested, again, with weights or something like that, whether it's special equipment, there's a need for the mechanic, he has the equipment to do the testing, then yes, they have to come back out. If there's not, then we may make some exceptions to that.

And one of these has on it, "at the inspector's discretion."

And then at the end, I would like to clarify for them a couple of things because I see this code article quite often for different things that they're talking about when using cords to do these inspections, right?

And so 620.21 Wiring Methods. And then under part (C) Platform Lifts and Stairway Chairlifts. And then number (3) Flexible Cords and Cables.

So they go to this for flexible cords and cables, but this really isn't what this code article is saying. Because if you read it, "Flexible cords and cables ... are components of listed equipment and used in circuits operating at 30 volts rms or less or 42 volts dc or less

shall be permitted in lengths not to exceed ... 6 (feet), provided the cords and cables are supported and protected from physical damage ...."

And the reason I highlighted this was because those items are not in definition, right? But we all know what supported/secured means, and we now know and we might have known what physical damage could actually look like. And we'll be explaining that to them very clearly what they should be looking at for physical damage.

But the part of this doesn't fit is 30 volts rms or less or 42 volts dc or less. 30 volts rms means that's the same AC power as 42 volts dc sustained continuously. Okay? So that's what that means. And that's not 120 volt circuit, right? But in the manufacturer's installation directions, it actually has that you can cord connect that power supply. And then this covers your cable from the power supply into the machine, right? on a stairway chairlift.

So this is a piece of code that guys are a little bit lacking on and not quite understanding that it doesn't mean all cords; it means those that are 30 volts or less and 42 volts or less -- or 42 volts or less dc or equal to. Right?

I think things like this are important to really clarify what code means, and it gets people really

thinking about how to read codes with all the commas and the and's and the or's.

So what do we do if we suspect an electrical installation wasn't permitted or inspected?

So the first thing we're going to do is ask the homeowner when the electrical equipment was installed so that we have a basis to start from. Ask the homeowner to see the electrical work permit. It should not be on the panel -- or it should be on the panel if inspected and approved, there should be a green sticker inside the panel door. And if neither exist or one or the other doesn't exist, then we have to look deeper and we'll go to step 3.

In step 3, we're going to contact the supervisor. We're going to give them -- the elevator supervisor, and he's going to contact to electrical supervisor and give him two pieces of information, the property owner's name or the electrical contractor's name, and the address of the inspection.

It takes them 20 seconds to look that up and find out if there was a permit purchased for that address under that name and if it had been inspected and approved. And so it should be fairly easy to find. I'm going to look into trying to get that access for the elevator supervisors to be able to look that information up so we don't have to go through the electrical group. Okay? So

steps 1, 2 and 3.

And so if we find that it wasn't inspected, now we've got some work to do with that homeowner and with the contractor. So we have to be very conscious of their stuff and their needs. Notify the homeowner they will need to purchase a permit and request an inspection prior to approval. So we would not be able to approve it completely if there wasn't an electrical inspection done on that work if we couldn't prove that it hadn't been inspected and it was needing an inspection.

If no other corrections are written on that stairway chairlift, we're going to approve with an A01A for 30 days. We'll give the guy 30 days to get this stuff to us. But they -- we have to notify the homeowner they must purchase an electrical work permit and have the installation inspected immediately. Because right now they're guilty of doing electrical work without a permit. It's a $500 fine, right? Energizing electrical work without a inspection is another $250.

So we want to protect these homeowners from themselves a little bit. So the contractors should be doing a little bit -- and we're going to have a little training with the contractors that do this kind of work -- do a little preliminary with the building owners, right? and -- the homeowners -- is let them know when they're

showing these things that if you don't have an outlet, you're going to put one in for this, make sure you get a permit, make sure it gets inspected because they're going to be looking at that, right? And make sure they do it. It's very cheap if they do it up-front. It's very expensive if we have to follow through with it and cite them for doing it.

Notify the homeowner they must purchase -- okay. They have 30 days to supply you with the electrical permit number and date of inspection. That way we can look back and make sure it passed inspection.

So number 4, verify with the electrical program that the installation passed the inspection.

Take necessary steps to complete the approval for the installation. And I'm not really solid with this A code. But A01B which says that the A01A corrections have been completed.

And so -- then we can do that in the office virtually. So we wouldn't have to make another trip out there. We could verify that that outlet got inspected, it was approved. We don't need to see it. It's not our bailiwick. It's not our code. That's the electrical division. So all we have to know is that it actually happened.

And then, of course, at the end we'll always have

questions. And I expect quite a few questions.

So if you guys have questions, let me know, you know, what kind of questions you think could come of this and if you think we're on the right track with this kind of training.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: It looks great.

MR. MOLESWORTH: I wanted some negative feedback. But thank you; I appreciate that.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: So your inspectors by definition aren't supposed to use tools on a job, correct?

MR. MOLESWORTH: Are not supposed to be what?

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Using tools.

MR. MOLESWORTH: So they can use the basics -- basic tools -- screwdrivers, that type of thing -- if they need to see, you know, something that's available and not putting themself in the way of hazard.

So that's why I said earlier if they remove the cover plate. They don't have to remove the outlet to see stuff; they just have to remove the cover plate, which doesn't propose any hazard for them. And then they need to put it back on.

MR. CLEARY: So have a home that's built in the '70s, -- (inaudible), things were done before they moved in, and no one keeps paper like that or very few people do. What is the process for making sure that your inspectors are

making the right call?

MR. MOLESWORTH: So if there's any question of it, if it looks like something's been done other than the normal wiring the house and they can't find proof there, then the electrical division keeps these records way back. And so all they do is they get the address of it, and then they can give them a history of what had been done in that house from when it was built.

MR. CLEARY: But say it was put in before they bought the house.

MR. MOLESWORTH: So -- and that's a good question. Who's responsible, right?

MR. CLEARY: Yes.

MR. MOLESWORTH: So unfortunately the homeowner -- the current homeowner is responsible for any work that had been done prior that they didn't find on their home inspections and that they didn't call out the previous homeowner for. They are responsible. And so then they have to go back to that previous homeowner and deal with them.

But we as an agency will only hold the current property owner responsible for what's there unfortunately.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: So if an inspector goes in and pulls that outlet cover and sees new Romex, for example, behind a wall or sees that ground -- can they use polarity

testers? Is that --

MR. MOLESWORTH: They have a polarity tester, and they can plug in to check polarity on them, yeah. So all our inspectors have polarity and GFI testers, yeah, so they can use that type of tool to make that as well.

Some of the other techniques that I haven't told you about because those would be techniques that I tell them during the classes. You know, take a look.

On this one here that we saw, I would open the door and I'd look behind the door. It might be an unfinished garage. I doubt it because it's on the firewall side. But if I look up top, there might be a square cut out in the Sheetrock, and over here a little farther another one, and above the panel they might have another one. And that's an indication that they've fished wire across that ceiling and dropped it down to that outlet. So it gives them an idea of, Hey, I need to ask the question. This should only take them a matter of five or six minutes to go through this whole process and decide they need to contact their supervisor and get them to check on it, right? And I don't expect them to dig really deep either. I'm just -- this is visual. Take a look, a look, a look, a couple questions. Man, I need to call and check on this and see if this was put in there.

And the reason for that is because just what you

said, Scott. We need to make sure that from this point forward that that stuff is legal. Because this stuff will be there forever, right? So I'm protecting the homeowner after this one as well as I'm protecting him and his children and everybody else in the house from anything that might occur. Ungrounded receptacles will kill people, right? If that's a garage and that's a ungrounded receptacle and I'm over there and I come around the corner and I plug into it and I got a trouble light underneath my car, and I'm laying on concrete, zap, I'm dead.

That's why GFI's in garages came into effect because a guy was laying under his car with a trouble light that he had plugged into a non-GFI receptacle and it killed him. Because he had a hoister in his back and concrete was conducted and -- the whole thing.

MR. CLEARY: I'm not implying that this is overreach. But where does it stop on structure? on anything else? Does your inspector start looking at what's the quality of the stairs? Were they heavily treaded? Was there a remodel permit for that? Where does it stop?

MR. MOLESWORTH: So we don't have any jurisdiction over building code in our agency, right? But if there's a related code that overlaps with the elevator industry like the electrical does, then they are instructed not to write that correction because it's not ours.

I'll give you an example. Sprinklers in machine rooms. For hydraulics, right? It's required by building code that those are in. There's no elevator code that requires that particular thing. But we've been writing that. And our intent is to quit writing that and get the building inspectors to write their own corrections. And so we give a referral on that to the building inspector via e-mail, and that takes care of the responsibility we might have of ignoring something and also puts them in a situation where they have to call those things because they're being referred to them and there's an actual building code.

So will we give a referral on certain things like that that overlap with elevators? Yeah. Am I going to look at the -- and say your stairway's too steep? When did that happen? No. Right? It's just those things that are very intricately related to that elevator.

MR. CLEARY: And I've had some feedback from customers. There are a lot of customers, especially the old curmudgeons like me, they all -- (inaudible) -- that don't want the inspector ever back in their home after this. What happens then?

MR. MOLESWORTH: You know, I'll tell you what I tell most inspectors. They don't want us there to begin with, right? They don't want us there. We have a job that we

have to do. How we do it and how we present ourselves to them will make the difference of whether or not they ask us to come back.

MR. CLEARY: There you go.

MR. MOLESWORTH: Right? And so that's part of the training is how do we present this to our homeowner? And it'll -- you know, I'll give them some hints on how to do that. And you have to have some compassion for them too because they didn't know probably. They had no idea.

That's why I'm asking contractors to give them a heads up, let them know these things are coming, let them know that they need to have this done. If they ignore us, fine. If they get away with it, fine, you know. But we have a job that we have to go through. It's just how we present ourselves that will make the difference.

MR. CLEARY: And that's the point I'm talking about is I think electrical safety is very important. But how you come across to that homeowner who's in pain or his wife is dying, they need this right now, and they had no clue that it was done four years ago, how your inspectors present that is everything.

MR. MOLESWORTH: Yeah. That's why I gave the 30 days and we go ahead and turn it on. Because very easily I could say, No, because the code allows us to say, No, you can't energize something until it's had an inspection.

Well, I'm saying, I'm going to let you turn on my part of the chairlift, and then you make sure and get this part inspected and approved. Because really the sooner we plug into an illegal installation, we take a certain amount of responsibility.

MR. CLEARY: Thank you.

MR. MOLESWORTH: But yeah, I want to give them enough room to where ...

Okay. Anything else you guys think of I should add to that? And I'll make special attention to that, you know, the presentation when I talk about that.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thank you.

MR. MOLESWORTH: Does this kind of training look like something that we should be bringing more of to them? And if so, I'd like you guys at some point to have a discussion on what things like this do you think would be helpful to them.

MR. CLEARY: Because all your inspectors -- I think all your inspectors are all union-affiliated commercial guys, right?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: No, not necessarily.

MR. CLEARY: Well, a lot of them that don't -- haven't seen this equipment. So understanding the difference between 17.1 and 18.1 and how 620 NEC interfaces with those are very -- I think very helpful for

everyone.

MR. MOLESWORTH: Right, absolutely.

Okay. Well, thank you guys. Appreciate it.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: That was great. Thank you.

Update Subcommittee Status
MCP's

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Okay, moving on to subcommittee updates. The first one is MCP's.

Do you want --

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Rene', would you like to speak to that?

MR. BEHRENDT: Yeah. I think in the packets that Jane laid on every desk is a very rough draft. No surprises. It's very similar to what we've all had before. It's what came out of the MCP subcommittee.

Leon and I have been working quite a bit on getting -- (inaudible) -- 95 percent final draft ready to go, just cleaning it up one more time. And then it will be available.

There will be an electric MCP, hydraulic MCP, and an escalator and moving walk MCP. Those will all be on the Web site. When you print the MCP for -- (inaudible) -- you're going to get five, six, seven, eight, whatever

you're -- it's going to be a whole packet, not just individual pages.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thank you.

Committee, you want to take a look real quick and see if there's any questions you have for Leonard.

MR. JONES: These are on-line and ready to go now?

MR. BEHRENDT: The test logs are on-line. This is scary for you guys to have because it is a draft version. You know, we may change to what you have in your hands already. But it's a concept. I don't want you guys -- it's a concept. It's -- (inaudible) -- right out of the 17.1 code book. (Inaudible) -- management in the first page or two there of instructions.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: So do you think you'll be ready by the next meeting for the Committee to review and approve?

MR. BEHRENDT: Definitely. Leon and I are meeting later this week to go through it one more time. And then we are ready to pass it off.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Excellent.

MR. CLEARY: On all your logs, you just have the responsibility of doing it through the company, but under the code compliance issue log you have technicians; they have to sign off. Is that intended to be that way?

MR. BEHRENDT: No. It needs to be changed.

We couldn't find any requirement in 17.1 that says -- it says the mechanic can use his signature or initials or company. We know that's been a strong sticking point for several years now. That's the kind of glitches we want to catch and -- (inaudible).

MR. WOOD: Leonard, are one of these penciled-in forms where the testing of the fire system would sign off on? Because obviously in the MCP they have to sign off that they test the smokes every year --

MR. FLEMING: It's on the test forms that are already on-line for use if you'd like to.

MR. WOOD: Okay.

MR. FLEMING: The -- (inaudible) -- 6.1, 116, 117 and 118.

MR. WOOD: So it is the ones that are penciled in?

MR. FLEMING: Right.

MR. WOOD: As far as on this page.

MR. FLEMING: That's the ones we keep on the wall for -- (inaudible).

MR. WOOD: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Any other questions for Leonard?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Leonard, on one of the test forms, I got a comment at last week's meeting. Somebody brought up the fact that the test form still says that

they have to conduct monthly testing of their phase 1 and phase 2. But that should be quarterly.

MR. FLEMING: Right. I'm pretty sure our forms are correct. I think that reference is to a Thyssen form. Thyssen put out a whole bunch of nationally produced forms. And it says indeed that this will be a monthly test. And I think some -- I know at the south end office got that form on all the job sites. So that's what I'm aware of. I think our form is correct.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Anything else?

MR. WOOD: Is there anything referencing the sump pump on here and who's supposed to test it?

MR. FLEMING: No.

MR. WOOD: Should it be on here?

MR. FLEMING: If it's something that needs to be on the MCP, our new -- the 8.6 minimum requirement forms has blank spots to add.

MR. WOOD: So -- because all new installations will be requiring those. But obviously existing ones -- (inaudible).

MR. FLEMING: Correct. And 17.1 does not address any kind of pat 1 or 8.6 minimum requirements. If that's a unique piece of equipment and the company has identified, they can write it in.

MR. WOOD: Fair enough. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Good question.

Risk Assessment for Inspections

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: The next update will be risk assessment for inspections.

I met with Dotty and reviewed the existing risk assessments for all of the inspections. We have one more category to assess, and that's commercial chairlifts.

So the Committee will be reconvening to look at that. And the goal is to have everything complete by the next meeting for approval with the Chairman, and then the State will take it from there. Because any recommendations that are carried on by the State that have been voted on by the ESAC -- (inaudible).

So that's where we are there.

There will be a meeting posted and notices sent to all of the subcommittee stakeholders that have attended any of the previous meetings before the end of the month, and we'll have a meeting in March and get it complete. If we need another meeting, then we'll continue on.

Yes.

MR. CLEARY: How much time will we get to review that before the ESAC will have to vote on that meeting?

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: The intent is to get everything

complete in March, and then it'll be sent out at the mid point for the next meeting when the Committee meets to go over agendas with Jane and Dotty. So you'll have it for 45 days in a perfect world.

MR. CLEARY: So it won't be a draft; it'll be printable?

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Yes, yeah. Because we have everything else done. So we only have that one section. It shouldn't be that hard. It's just a matter of getting everybody together.

And based on other meetings and stakeholder meetings that may occur between this meeting and the next ESAC, the ideal intent is to piggyback some meetings back to back so we can get people that are there that are usually there that are on the committees and get it done in the day so we don't waste their time on -- windshield time for a second meeting.

Risk Assessment for Penalties

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: The next is risk assessment for penalties.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: And I believe all the ESAC members received that document with the different -- the concept behind that was we gave the inspectors an

exercise, and we said, If this were a stand-alone item on the inspection report, would you consider this minor, severe or red tagable?

So did you folks receive that document? You didn't receive --

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: No, not yet.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: -- that document? Okay.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Yeah, so if we can get that, we'll review it and we'll be able to wrap up several items next meeting.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: That would be great.

But let me just explain the concept behind it. The concept is that we don't want to have building owners paying penalties. Because after 90 days if they haven't told us that the work has been completed that the inspector wrote up, then there's an automatic penalty that goes out to them. And then again at 180 days, and again at 270 days, and so on and so forth. And each time it increases. So we want building owners and managers to focus on what are the important items.

And we also are trying to eventually tie in the inspections with the operating certificate so that an individual when they go on the elevator and look at the operating certificate and see that it's current, they know that there are no safety concerns with that unit or there

were none at the time that the inspection occurred. That's what we're looking at.

We're tying that in with sort of our new process for inspections where if an inspector goes in and performs his or her inspection in the proper manner and doesn't find any corrections other than there's a missing signature on the MCP, well, the MCP is a tool between the building owner and the elevator company. If we don't -- if we go in and perform our inspection properly, we don't find any issues other than something was -- a signature was missing. Now, I'm not talking about test logs; I'll tell you that. Because test logs are a totally different thing. But as far as the maintenance log, if we go in and perform an inspection, we see that everything's working correctly, then we're not going to write up the MCP having missing signatures. Because our focus should be on what our inspection unveils.

Does that make sense to everybody?

And if you're missing a fire sign, for example, you know, the signs that say "In case of fire, do not use the elevator," really should that be subject to penalties if that sign's not up in 90 days or 180 days? Probably not because people are going to know that they shouldn't use the -- they shouldn't use the elevator if there's a fire.

And the next time the inspector goes out -- and it's

all part of us trying to get a grasp -- a better grasp on all our annual inspections. And the next time the inspector goes out for the annual inspection, then if the sign's not up, then we can determine what's going to happen then. But it's truly not a safety issue, so to speak. An imminent safety issue is probably a better way to put it. So we want people to focus on those things that may cause imminent harm to their riders or their workers.

So we'll get that out to you on -- I did ask the inspectors to review it again just to ensure that we didn't miss anything. So -- and maybe that's why you didn't get it is because we were waiting to hear back from the inspectors.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Good, good.

So there's one more -- any questions from any Committee members?

Alterations Review

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: There's one more subcommittee update that's not on here, and that is the alterations review. So a quick update.

We had a meeting on February 7th and a meeting on -- a phone meeting on February 15th. We had some technical

difficulties on the 15th, so we didn't have a complete meeting there. But we did have a meeting on the 7th with a minimal amount of participation.

In that meeting we went through a lot of the information that we compiled during Type B permits on what should and should not be alterations. And we made some decisions that are a little contrary to what was recommended during the TAC review of codes for WAC.

Specifically, those items that are replaced that are in direct use for safeties, brakes, items that are being tested. We're considering which should be an alteration and which shouldn't be.

So that review has started. The intent is to complete the review by the end of March so the ESAC committee has time to look at the draft and then vote on it or amend it accordingly at the next meeting.

So we got a good start. We just need more participation. The outreach will be to everyone that was in the Type B permit group at any of the meetings.

Jane sent out some information, and I found some new information in my notes at home. So we'll compile that and get that task done. And then that'll give us time for the stakeholders to review it prior to the next meeting to give us their input as well as the Committee.

Any questions? Yes, sir.

MR. CLEARY: Well, not a question to that. I don't know if this really was a subcommittee, but you had requested that questions be put together for the testing.

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Yes.

MR. CLEARY: And we have done that already. We haven't submitted them.

When will testing be commenced again? Because we have -- in the industry I know we're talking about a lot of people that are ready to test. So we're ready to submit the questions. What's the next step in that procedure with you guys?

SECRETARY STANLASKE: Well, when you say we're ready to submit the questions, who is on the -- we can talk off-line about who was on that. But I'd say the sooner, the better.

MR. CLEARY: Good. Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: Thanks, Scott.

One more note on alterations. I neglected to provide that information.

We did look at all the technical clarifications that the State of Washington has regarding alterations as well as all of the WAC rules and ASME 17.1 section 8 alterations. So we're using those documents to completely vet out the alterations at this time.

That concludes the subcommittee updates. Does

anybody on the Committee have any new business you'd like to conduct?

If not, do we have a motion to adjourn?

MR. CLEARY: I motion.

MR. WOOD: Second.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: It's been moved and seconded. All in favor?

THE COMMITTEE: Aye.

CHAIRPERSON McNEILL: We will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., proceedings adjourned.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
) ss.
County of Pierce)

I, the undersigned, a Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing transcript of proceedings was taken stenographically before me and transcribed under my direction; that the transcript is an accurate transcript of the proceedings insofar as proceedings were audible, clear and intelligible; that the proceedings and resultant foregoing transcript were done and completed to the best of my abilities for the conditions present at the time of the proceedings;

That I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any party in this matter, and that I am not financially interested in said matter or the outcome thereof;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand on this 28th day of February , 2019, at Tacoma, Washington.

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