SB

238

APR 19 1985

DELIVER TO: JPOM

ORIGINAL
SENT: 04/18/85 TIME: 10:31
FROM: LIOKOD
SUBJECT: KODIAK POM
PRINT DATE: 04/18/85 TIME: 10:31

TO: SENATOR FRED ZHAROFF

FR: BRYCE GORDON
1215 ISMAILOV
HM: 486-6350 WK: 486-5736

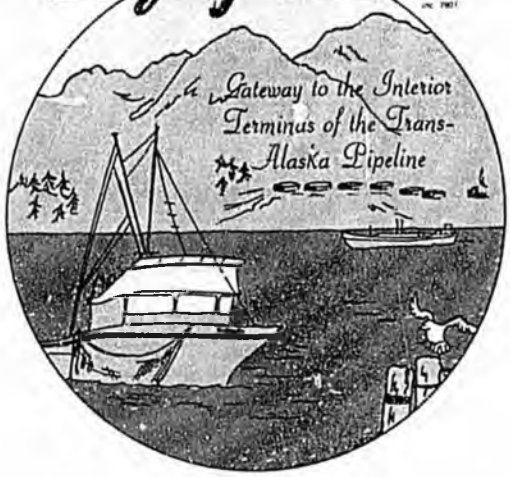
RE: HB 63 - SB 238 PLUMBLING CODE

LAST YEAR I TALKED WITH YOU ABOUT ADOPTING THE PLUMBING CODE WITH NO CHANGES. I WOULD LIKE HB 63 ADOPTED WITH NO CHANGES. IF LOCAL DEPARTMENTS NEED TO CHANGE THE CODE FOR LOCAL CONDITIONS THEY CAN WITHOUT EFFECTING OTHER AREAS. DON'T EVEN THINK ABOUT SB 238. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO USE.

EOM

MAR 25 1985

City of Valdez



VALDEZ FIRE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
March 19, 1985

The Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
Labor and Commerce Committee
The Senate of Alaska
[illegible]uch V
[illegible]eau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

I am not in favor of Senate Bill 238 as written. I am in favor of House Bill 63 as written without amendment.

In 1984 thirty-five persons died in Alaska by fire. Thirty-two of these died in private dwellings. Most of these could be prevented by installation of sprinkler systems. The use of plastic pipe for sprinkler systems makes these systems cost effective and affordable not only for dwellings but also certain commercial buildings.

Firefighters are very much aware of toxicity in burning buildings and the use of breathing apparatus is mandatory.

It is my firm belief that smoke detectors and low cost sprinkler systems are the only way that we are going to reduce the fire loss and fatalities in our state.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. McAlister

Thomas W. McAlister
Fire Chief

MAR 13 1985

DELIVER TO: JPOM

ORIGINAL
SENT: 03/18/85 TIME: 15:50
FROM: LIOKOD
SUBJECT: KODIAK POM'S
PRINT DATE: 03/18/85 TIME: 15:50

6

TO: SENATORS ZHAROFF, ELIASON, BENNETT, RAY AND SACKETT

FROM: JOHN SULLIVAN
BOX 1397
KODIAK, AK. 99615
HM: 486-6482 WK: 486-5731

RE: SB 238 PLUMBING CODE

WE WOULD URG E THE ADOPTION OF THE 1985 UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE SPECIFICALLY INCLUDING THE PROVISIONS ALLOWING THE EXPANDED USE OF PLASTIC PIPING.

FROM: JAMES M. WHEELER
BOX 417
KODIAK, AK. 99615
HM: 486-8446 WK: 486-3707

RE: SB 238 - PLUMBING CODE

I URGE THE DEFEAT OF SB 238. IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT PLASTIC PIPING WORKS, IN A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF CASES IT IS SUPERIOR TO THE ALTERNATIVE MATERIALS AVAILABLE. THE TOXIDITY EMITTED BY PLASTIC PIPE WHILE BURNING IN A STRUCTURE WOULD HAVE TO BE INSIGNIFICANT CONSIDERING THE WHOLE STRUCTURE AND IT'S CONTENTS.

EOM

Introduced: 1/16/85
Referred: Labor & Commerce

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 63

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the plumbing code."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 18.60.705 is amended to read:

Sec. 18.60.705. PLUMBING CODE. The following publications are adopted [DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SHALL ADOPT,] as the official minimum plumbing code for the state,

(1) the Uniform Plumbing Code, 1985 [1979] edition, adopted at the 54th [49TH] Annual Conference, September, 1983 [1978], International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, chs. 1 -- 13 and appendices, Useful Tables, and Installation Standards, but excluding Part I, Administration, pages 1a -- 6a, and subject to AS 18.60.710 -- 18.60.740;

(2) the Uniform Solar Energy Code, 1985 edition, adopted at the 54th Annual Conference, September, 1983, International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials; and

(3) the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code, 1985 edition, adopted at the 54th Annual Conference, September, 1983, International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

* Sec. 2. AS 18.60.740(1) is amended to read:

(1) "code" means the 1985 editions of the Uniform Plumbing Code, the Uniform Solar Energy Code, and the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code [1979 EDITION], adopted at the 54th [49th] Annual Conference, September 1983 [1978], International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials;

Introduced: 3/18/85
Referred: Labor & Commerce

IN THE SENATE

BY THE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL NO. 238

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the plumbing code."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 18.60.705 is amended to read:

Sec. 18.60.705. PLUMBING CODE. The following publications are adopted [DEPARTMENT OF LABOR SHALL ADOPT,] as the official minimum plumbing code for the state,

(1) the Uniform Plumbing Code, 1985 [1979] edition, adopted at the 54th [49TH] Annual Conference, September 1983 [,1978], International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, chs. 1 - 13 and appendices, Useful Tables, and Installation Standards, but excluding Part I, Administration, pages 1a - 6a, and subject to AS 18.60.710 - 18.60.740 and the changes specified in (b) of this section;

(2) the Uniform Solar Energy Code, 1985 edition, adopted at the 54th Annual Conference, September, 1983, International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials; and

(3) the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code, 1985 edition, adopted at the 54th Annual Conference, September, 1983, International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

* Sec. 2. AS 18.60.705 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

(b) The 1985 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code adopted under (a)(1) of this section is adopted with the following changes:

(1) On Page 37, Chapter 4, Drainage Systems, 401, Materials, Subsection (a), Sub-subsection (1), all material is excluded and the following language is adopted:

"(1) Galvanized, wrought iron, galvanized steel, ABS, or PVC pipe may not be used underground and must be kept at least six (6) inches above ground."

(2) On Page 37, Chapter 4, Drainage Systems, Section 401, Materials, Subsection (a), Sub-subsection (2), all material is excluded and the following language is adopted:

"(2) ABS or PVC installations are limited to type VN residential construction of not more than 35 feet in stack height. ABS and PVC pipe may not be less than schedule 40 (IPS) standard steel pipe thickness."

(3) On Page 45, Chapter 5, Vents and Venting, Section 503, Materials, Subsection (a), Sub-subsection (2), all material is excluded and the following language is adopted:

"(2) ABS or PVC installations are limited to type VN residential construction of not more than 35 feet in stack height. ABS and PVC pipe may not be less than schedule 40 (IPS) standard steel pipe thickness."

(4) On Page 45, Chapter 5, Vents and Venting, Section 503, Materials, Subsection (b), all material is excluded and the following language is adopted:

"(b) A person shall use cast iron, galvanized malleable iron or galvanized steel, lead, copper, brass, ABS, PVC, or other approved materials for vent fittings, and galvanized malleable iron, galvanized steel. ABS or PVC may not be used underground and must be kept at least six (6) inches above ground."

(5) On Page 75, Chapter 10, Water Distribution, Section 1004, Materials, Subsection (a), the second and third sentences are not adopted.

(6) On Page 75, Chapter 10, Water Distribution, Section (e) is not adopted.

* Sec. 3. AS 18.60.740(1) is amended to read:

(1) "code" means the 1985 editions of the Uniform Plumbing Code, the Uniform Solar Energy Code, and the Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code [1979 EDITION], adopted at the 54th [49th] Annual Conference, September 1983 [1978], International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, as modified and adopted in AS 18.60.705;

STATUS REPORT: PLASTIC PIPE EIR

PRELIMINARY STUDY CONFIRMS HAZARDS AND RECOMMENDS TESTING

STATUS REPORT: PLASTIC PIPE EIR

PRELIMINARY STUDY CONFIRMS HAZARDS AND RECOMMENDS TESTING

Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union
Local 467
1519 Rollins Road
Burlingame, California 94010
Thomas J. Hunter, Business Manager

May, 1983

Prepared by:

Adams, Broadwell & Russell
400 South El Camino Real, Suite 370
San Mateo, California 94402

INTRODUCTION

SRI International has concluded that plastic pipe is a fire hazard when used for drain, waste and vent pipe and that its use should not be approved unless safe mitigation measures can be proposed, tested and approved. SRI has also recommended that CPVC and PB pipe should not be approved for drinking water until they are subject to further leaching tests. Prior leaching tests have shown carcinogenic chemicals leaching from CPVC pipe.

SRI International also concluded that use of plastic pipe does not save a significant amount of money in home construction and that metal pipe is generally safe. SRI recommends testing of the solvents which are used to glue together pieces of plastic pipe. Those solvents may be harmful to workers who install pipe and breathe the solvent fumes or get the solvents on their hands.

This Status Report reviews the key issues and provides excerpts from SRI's "Environmental Review Document" (ERD) of March, 1983. The ERD is the first stage of a three-stage process culminating in an Environmental Impact Report on plastic pipe. The California Department of Housing and Community Development is proposing to approve the expanded use of plastic pipe for drinking water and drain, waste and vent pipe. The Department has hired SRI International, as its consultant, to prepare the ERD. The second stage of the process will consist of performing the testing recommended by SRI. The third stage of the process will be preparation of an EIR based on the ERD and on the test results.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

One of the key issues is how much toxic chemicals leach from plastic pipe into drinking water. The ERD carefully analyzed the few tests that have been performed on plastic pipe. The plastics industry submitted several of its own tests for review by SRI. The industry claimed their tests proved the safety of plastic pipe. After examination of the industry tests, the ERD found that industry tests did not prove much at all. The ERD describes these tests with such phrases as: "Unfortunately, little can be inferred from the data;..." (p. IV A-37); "These data have limited use, however because of the lack of quality assurance..." (p. IV A-48); and "This report suffers from serious limitations." (p. IV A-50).

However, the ERD does confirm leaching of carcinogens from plastic pipe into water and recommends further testing. SRI states:

> "Scores of chemicals have been reported as leaching from plastic pipe and solvent cements into drinking water, but substantial disagreement exists about both the validity of the findings and the interpretation of the concentrations found. Existing data are adequate to establish substantial leaching for only a few chemicals. Of these, carbon tetrachloride, perchloroethylene, and trichloroethylene appear to have sufficient toxicity to be of possible cumulative concern at the levels suspected. However, we recommend additional water quality testing to clarify both the levels of those substances and those of other suspected and as yet unknown ones." (p. 2)

With respect to CPVC, a type of plastic pipe, the ERD confirmed the presence of a number of cancer-causing substances:

"...chloroform, dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and toluene were found to have significantly higher concentrations in the test samples than in the controls." (p. IV A-26)

With respect to carbon tetrachloride, the ERD expressed significant concerns:

"The health effect of primary concern for carbon tetrachloride is cancer. (p. IV B-41)

"...the plausible risk limit from exposure to carbon tetrachloride alone from CPVC pipe is at the commonly accepted threshold of regulatory significance." (p. IV B-43)

The ERD confirmed the presence of some toxic chemicals, and stated that the presence of other toxic chemicals could not be ruled out. More testing is recommended to try to determine whether additional carcinogens might be leached into the water from CPVC:

"Finally, because of the inadequacies of existing leaching data, it is unclear that these are the only carcinogens that may leach into drinking water from CPVC pipe or that the reported leachate concentrations are representative of values that would be obtained in real life situations." (p. IV B-74)

With respect to Pb, another type of plastic pipe, the existing data was so poor that more testing was needed to resolve legitimate health concerns:

"The leachability studies of Pb were generally lower in quality than those of CPVC." (p. IV A-56)

Thus, the ERD demonstrates that there is real concern about the addition of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals to drinking water from plastic pipe and that further testing is needed before such pipe can be evaluated for safety.

Toxic chemicals in the soil can penetrate buried plastic pipe. The ERD noted that several of the tested compounds are carcinogens and that further testing was needed. (pp. IV B-76 to B-77) Surprisingly, the ERD does not recommend specific testing to resolve these questions. Testing plastic pipe for permeation by toxic chemicals in the soil is critically important. It is a major unresolved issue at this stage of the plastic pipe EIR.

FIRE HAZARDS

Because plastic pipe burns easily, an important issue is whether the web of plastic drain, waste and vent (DWV) pipe running through the walls and ceilings of fire-rated construction is safe. The ERD concluded that plastic pipe cannot be safely substituted for metal pipe in fire-rated construction:

> "Fire safety is a very real concern with plastic DWV pipe; ABS is combustible, and PVC and CPVC will at least soften and slump in lines. If these plastics are installed as direct substitutes for metal, as they already are in non-fire-rated residences, they will degrade the fire resistance of structures. (p. V-3)
>
> "A fire test conducted in late 1982 (Warnock-Hersey, 1982) illustrated quite effectively that plastic DWV systems can drastically reduce the fire resistance of a wall when the penetrations are not protected. In this test, metal plumbing was replaced with plastic counterparts, including the pipes that penetrated the gypsum-board wall to support plastic traps directly exposed to the test fires. Although the report makes no mention of sealing the penetration, this detail is probably of little consequence because the large amount of exposed plastic soon caught fire and carried the flames into and through the wall. Plastic pipe cannot be installed in such a fashion without destroying the fire endurance of the wall." (p. IV D-8; emphasis added)

Measures to reduce or mitigate fire hazards are absolutely necessary. However, the ERD observes that there are no proven mitigation measures:

> "Special and as yet undeveloped or unproven construction measures involving additional cost and care are needed to satisfy code performance standards [with plastic pipe]. (p. IV D-3)

> "Suitable fire-stopping systems have not been demonstrated for [plastic] pipe materials, sizes, and orientations; particularly of concern are large pipes and vertical penetrations." (p. IV D-22)

Not only are these measures unproven, but they are also likely to create serious problems for building inspectors who will need to insure that plastic pipe has been safely installed:

> "However, at present there do not appear to be specific observable features that would assure a fire inspector that a fire wall would retain its rating with plastic plumbing. (p. III-50)

> "Code enforcement is likely to be a significant problem with plastic pipes, and the resources for enforcement must be carefully weighed in developing code provisions." (p. IV D-4)

New mitigation measures and more inspection time will almost certainly lead to increased costs:

> "In view of the more stringent design and inspection requirements that are needed to achieve an equivalent level of fire safety, the difference in cost of plastic, compared to metal, systems may be less than some believe." (p. IV D-27)

SMOKE TOXICITY

Not only does plastic pipe create openings for flame spread when it burns, but it also produces toxic smoke. The ERD repeatedly notes both the potential toxic smoke hazards from plastic pipe and the need for further testing of the

smoke toxicity. For example, the ERD describes the hazard from plastic pipe in just one dwelling unit:

> "However, if the plastic pipe components were about equally divided between ABS and PVC, we would expect between 10 and 15 pounds of HCl to be generated [in a fire]. This represents a serious toxicant load...10 to 15 pounds of HCl could poison the air of 1,500 rooms." (p. IV E-14)

That amount of toxic gas released into the ventilation system of a multi-unit, multi-story building would increase deaths in the event of a serious fire.

Lethal exposure to toxic gas is not the only concern from combustion effects. Long-term risks, such as cancer, are also possible:

> "There have been concerns expressed that, in addition to acute, potentially lethal effects of toxic gases, long-term irreversible effects, including cancer, may result from exposure to combustion products (Autian, 1970; PRC, 1980). Such effects might arise from exposure to one fire or to many, as in the case of fire fighters.... Some components given off during degradation of PVC plastics, such as benzene and vinyl chloride, are known carcinogens;..." (p. IV E-19)

ABS produces hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas when it burns. (ABS is the most common plastic used for drain, waste and vent.) The ERD describes hydrogen cyanide as follows:

> "Without question, HCN is one of the most lethal substances known. The gas produces a type of anoxia referred to as histotoxic.... Other sources indicate that between 300 and 350 ppm can cause death within 10 minutes.... The short-term exposure limit for HCN is 15 ppm." (p. IV E-20)

Of course, in fires individuals may be exposed to smoke other than from plastic pipe, and it is extremely difficult to estimate the specific role of toxic gas from plastic pipe.

Nevertheless, the ERD estimates that these chemicals may contribute to 10 or 20 percent of the deaths:

> "Epidemiological data from real fires are insufficient for concluding anything other than that CO is the major cause of fire death, and that HCN or other toxic gases may contribute to death to some currently unquantifiable extent, but certainly no more than 20%--and probably on the order of 10% or less, based on currently available information." (p. IV E-26)

The ERD concludes its analysis of the fire issue by indicating that a standardized testing technique for smoke toxicity is required. Until that is accomplished, conservative countermeasures are recommended. These include closing off wall penetrations or using combined metal and plastic systems. The ERD indicates that all countermeasures need to be subjected to full-scale tests before they are adopted. (p. IV E-35)

WORKER HEALTH HAZARDS

Another important issue in the plastic pipe controversy is the exposure of workers to toxic substances used in the glues and solvents used to join plastic pipe. Workers include not only professional plumbers, but the do-it-yourself homeowners as well.

The ERD recommends further testing of the hazards to plumbers. The glues used to join plastic pipe pose a health hazard:

> "The solvent of greatest concern is DMF, which though relatively nonvolatile, is readily absorbed through the intact skin. Reports available to date indicate that DMF is neither mutagenic nor carcinogenic, but human exposures have resulted in liver damage, pancreatitis, skin sensitization, and alcohol intolerance. DMF is metabolized to two compounds that have been teratogenic in animal tests: formamide and N-methyl formamide. There is also concern that these compounds might affect male fertility, although adequate testing has not yet been conducted." (p. IV C-28)

Inhaling solvents is dangerous, particularly when working in small spaces. The ERD observed that a plumber working under floors may sometimes install pipe with his nose right under the pipe joints. (p. IV C-10) Under these circumstances, inhalation of high doses can be expected. In addition to inhalation, the solvents are absorbed through the plumber's skin:

> "On a site where plastic is used, the journeyman or advanced apprentice usually doing the actual installation would have relatively intimate and constant contact with the cement throughout the day. This exposure would result not only from the vapor exposure as he cemented the joints, but also from the residual cement on his hands (or gloves) and clothing." (pp. IV C-10 to 11)

The ERD also recommends further testing on the exposure of plumbers to vapor from one of the solders used with metal pipe (lead based solder). However, with plastic pipe, the plumbers are at risk not just from inhalation but also through absorption of chemical contaminates through the skin. Thus, the testing needs in the area of worker safety are substantial:

"There can be no doubt that the widespread introduction of plastic pipe in California will affect occupational health and safety. Unfortunately, for the purposes of this environmental review, a reasonable judgment of the net impact of that introduction cannot be made at this time. Insufficient information is available to evaluate the impact on any of the occupational groups that might be affected. This is true even for the group with the greatest potential for exposure--the plumbers." (p. IV C-51)

In addition, the ERD recommended several changes in current practice in order to improve worker safety such as the elimination of n-hexane and benzene from solvents, new disclosure requirements on solvent labels and possibly ventilation requirements.

NO ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

The industry defends itself with a single, consistent theme: the battle over plastic pipe is an economic issue, not a health or environmental issue. The ERD completely disposes of this myth. Not only does the ERD substantiate the potential health and environmental hazards of plastic pipe, but it also concludes that there will be virtually no economic benefit from approval of plastic pipe:

"First, the reduction in the cost of housing construction that would result from use of the newly permitted plastics in place of currently approved plumbing materials is so small that it would have virtually no effect on the sales price or rent of dwelling units in the state....

"Second, the plumbing material substitutions that are likely to result from the proposed code change would not significantly affect employment opportunities in the state..." (p. V-13)

SAFETY OF METAL PIPE

Numerous plastics industry public relations statements attack the safety of metal pipe. The ERD puts this issue to rest as well. Copper is the most common form of drinking pipe in use. Despite the plastics industry's scare tactics regarding copper, the ERD finds as follows:

> "...[C]opper is an essential nutrient for which people have evolved adequate homeostatic mechanisms that handle occasional excesses and deficiencies. While the metal can be toxic at high doses, SRI concurs with the assessment of the National Academy of Sciences that, 'the potential for toxicity (from copper in drinking water at observed levels) is virtually nonexistent for humans' (NAS, 1977)." (p. IV B-62 to 63)

The same finding applies to zinc which is commonly used in metal drinking water pipe:

> "While zinc does produce chronic toxic effects at high doses (e.g., several thousand ppm in the diet), it is unlikely to present a significant risk of chronic toxicity in drinking water from either copper or galvanized iron pipe. It is essential for human nutrition, and homeostatic controls have evolved to regulate absorption and excretion. Zinc levels in drinking water are a small fraction of those in food. In general, zinc deficiency is a more serious health problem than zinc toxicity. The National Academy of Sciences recently concluded that, '[t]he possibility of detrimental health effects arising from zinc consumed in food and drinking water is extremely remote' (1980)." (p. IV B-64 to 65)

The ERD does recommend further testing of lead that may be present in one type of solder which is used to join copper pipe. The ERD describes commonly available alternative solders that have no adverse health effects. The most common is tin antimony solder. <u>With the single qualification that there should be more examination of one type of solder, the</u>

ERD substantiates the long recognized safety of metal pipe.

Thus the report states:

> "In view of the results of the leaching data and the current state of knowledge about the toxicity of leachates from both copper and galvanized steel pipes, there appears to be little likelihood of any significant health risk from either of these kinds of pipe, with the possible exception of lead leachates from lead/tin solder." (p. IV B-75)

In addition, it is clear that cast iron DWV poses no fire hazard.

CONCLUSION

Why are Californians being asked to approve plastic pipe? It is not to make housing more affordable. The ERD confirms that approval of plastic pipe will have virtually no effect on housing prices or rents. It is not because of problems with current materials. The ERD confirms the general safety and adequacy of existing materials. Approval of plastic pipe is being pursued for one reason and one reason only: the plastics industry wants to expand its market. No one opposes the introduction of new products. The industry that proposes a new product should pay for the testing to prove its safety. The plastics industry bears the burden of proof and they can afford it. According to the ERD, the plastic pipe industry had gross sales revenue in 1980 of $1.5 billion.

Despite the need for testing, despite the revenue to pay for testing, the plastics industry continues to resist testing. Instead, they have launched a multi-million dollar public relations campaign to distort the facts and avoid their

responsibility. Their position is clear: a fortune for public relations and barely a dollar for testing.

It is a position which has been demonstrated as bad public policy. Asbestos was permitted in schools and homes without testing. Now that its hazards are understood, it represents a built-in danger that cannot be economically removed.

The ERD recommends additional testing before plastic pipe is approved. That testing should be fair and thorough. The industry that advocates a product's use must be prepared to pay for the tests to demonstrate its safety.

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS
General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

March 20, 1985

Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Fred Zharoff:

I feel very strongly that the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code should be adopted with no amendments regarding materials, especially restricting plastic pipe.

Unfortunately even though every plumbing contractor I have talked to agrees that the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code should be adopted as is, very few of them show an interest in writing a letter in support of it.

I have enclosed enough copies of my letter for each of your committee members. Please make these available to them.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

Lester Hawkins

LH;jf

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS

General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

March 20, 1985

Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Commitee Members: Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senator Richard I. Eliason, Vice-Chair
Senator John C. Sackett
Senator Don Bennett
Senator Bill Ray

As a General Contractor in the Mat-Su Borough since 1982, I have personally built thirty three single or multi family structures. In talking with plumbing contractors of the Mat-Su Borough, I find they all agree that there is no practical grounds for restricting the use of plastic pipe for any type of residential construction.

All of my construction since 1973, a total of about one hundred and fifty single and multi family buildings, and some commercial buildings, have ABS plastic pipe for drainage and vent systems. There has been absolutely no problems or complaints about the plumbing in any of these buildings from owners or occupants.

The stand special interest groups in Alaska are taking against the use of plastic plumbing pipes and fittings is without merit.

The homebuyers and real estate investors of Alaska are paying a minimum of $300 for a small single family home, up to $3,000 on a four plex, unnecessary additional costs for just one item, plumbing drain and vent piping due to an obsolete plumbing code. Add 12% interest for 30 years to this unnecessary extra cost and you have a substantial unnecessary financial burden for just this one item.

In the best interest of all of the people of Alaska, the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code should be adopted with no amendments or exceptions to any sections regarding materials. The 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code allows for "state of the art" materials and plumbing practices that will bring the plumbing industry of Alaska up to date.

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS
General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

I urge the legislators of the State of Alaska to act for the people and adopt HB 63.....or the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code with no changes regarding approved materials and practices.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

MAR 2 1 1985

DELIVER TO: JPOM

ORIGINAL
SENT: 03/20/85 TIME: 13:31
FROM: LIOVAL
SUBJECT: P.O.M.-SB238
PRINT DATE: 03/20/85 TIME: 13:31

TO: SENATE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE: SENS. FRED ZHAROFF, RICHARD ELIASON, DON BENNETT, BILL RAY AND JOHN SACKETT
SEN. EDNA DEVRIES AND JAY KERTTULA

FROM: CECIL FLEMINGS, BUILDING OFFICIAL
CITY OF VALDEZ, BOX 307, VALDEZ, AK 99686, 835-4313

RE: SB 238 - PLUMBING CODE

THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ON BEHALF OF ITS CONTRACTORS AND LOCAL PROPERTY OWNERS, EXPRESSES NON-SUPPORT FOR SENATE BILL 238. VALDEZ, ALONG WITH MANY OTHER ALASKAN COMMUNITIES, HAS HAD INPUT INTO THE 1985 UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE AND WE SUPPORT UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE ADOPTION IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

EOM

MAR 2 6 1985

FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HB 63 & SB 238 "THE 1985 UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE"
March 26, 1985

During the House Labor and Commerce Committee teleconference on March 21. 1985 there was a common consensus among the many building officials from around the State who testified. I share their concerns and also urge you to adopt HB 63 unamended.

The UPC is a model code and companion to the Uniform Building, Mechanical and Fire codes. Definitions and requirements in one are directly interrelated to the others. Local specific conditions may dictate that some amendments be made to the Codes and historically this has been the case. The proposed amendments in SB 238 do not address any unique statewide conditions that would warrant amendment of the UPC to insure safe and sanitary plumbing systems.

The Uniform Building Code regulates the type of construction that is allowed (combustible or non combustible) based on the size, height and occupancy or use of a structure. The proposed amendments discard that analysis and substitute arbitrary and unfounded requirements for material use that we know from past experience will cause needless cost increases to consumers without justifiable benefits. In another amendment the use of PVC pipe underground would be prohibited, again our experience has shown this material can be a superior product both in terms of quality and cost in many underground applications.

The City and Borough of Juneau administers the 1982 UPC and allows plastic pipe in all combustible buildings. Mass confusion or havoc is the best way to describe the current plight of plumbers, estimators, inspectors and the general public in the Borough when such conflicting requirements of the City and State exist in the same area.

As a volunteer firefighter, it is well known to me that the single greatest deterrent to life and property loss in structures is the presence of a sprinkler system. With Alaska's loss statistics being the worst in the civilized world in this regard, it would also seem more fitting for the plumbers trade union to actively pursue low cost plastic pipe sprinkler systems than recommending the use of plastics in residences where the overwhelming majority of our fire deaths occur.

In summary, we ask for a modern and compatible Statewide plumbing code for our minimum standard. The 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code as written, in our opinion, will best serve that need. If specific local conditions exist and amendments are appropriate, then the administrative authority in that locale may adopt more stringent requirements as deemed necessary.

Sincerely,

Stephen O Shows

Steve Shows
City & Borough of Juneau
Building Division
Field Services Coordinator
Lynn Canal Volunteer Fireman
Board of Directors Member
Southeast Alaska Chapter,
ICBO

SS:gh

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS

General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

March 21, 1985

MAR 2 6 1985

Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Committee Members: Senator Fred Zharoff, Chair
Senator Richard I. Eliason, Vice-Chair
Senator John C. Sackett
Senator Don Bennett
Senator Bill Ray

House Bill Number 63 should become law. As HB 63 makes the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code law, so shall the craftsmen and building officials of the State of Alaska use this new code in the best interests of the people of the State of Alaska.

As I testified from the Mat-Su legislative teleconference office in Wasilla, I have enclosed some cost information based on my current construction operations in support of House Bill Number 63.

I have always and plan to continue to build quality buildings. All of my customers are told that I personally guarantee my buildings against defects in materials and workmanship for as long as they own the building. I make no exceptions for plumbing in these buildings, and hope to continue this practice with adoption of the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code as adopted by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS

General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

In support of House Bill Number 63

Re: Additonal Cost of Construction if Senate Bill Number 238 is made into law. The costs reflected below pertain only to drainage systems as would be affected by Senate Bill Number 238 Page 1 line 24, *Section 2, through Page 2 line 26.

Ronald E. Hills of R & J Plumbing, Box 872787, Wasilla, Alaska 99687, has provided me with the following bids for additional cost to provide cast iron drain and vent pipe and fittings and extra labor for same. I have computed the additional cost to the homebuyer or investor, with the assumptions that the product will be financed for thirty years at today's average mortgage rate of 13%.

Average size split entry home:
Additional charge for cast iron waste and vent plumbing under slab....$300 at 13% interest for 30 years = $1,200.

A home with proper footing depth for frost bury, two stories above ground, and a 12 on 12 pitch roof could very likely have a stack height over 35 feet. This home would require cast iron waste and vent plumbing, at an additional cost above ABS pipe of at least $1,000. $1,000 at 13% interest for thirty year term becomes $4,000 additional cost.

I have experienced a demand for four plex type structures for investment properties. It is very possible for this type of building to require cast iron waste and vent plumbing, especially if it is to be built on a sloping lot. A minimum extra initial cost for plumbing this building would be $3,000. This $3,000 at 13% interest for a thirty year term becomes $12,000 expense.

Senate Bill Number 238 is not acceptable as written. I hope it is as clear to you who we count on to make our laws, as it is to me, after talking to twenty three plumbing contractors with extensive experience with ABS and other plastic pipes and fittings, and having listened to the teleconferences on HB 63 on March 18th and 21st, that House Bill Number 63 is the right bill for the people of the State of Alaska.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

Bill No. Senate Bill No. 238

Title "An Act relating to the Plumbing Code."

Date March 26, 1985

Contact: Eileen Plate
465-2700
Bob Bacolas
465-4870

MAR 27 1985

Senate Bill 238 provides for the adoption of the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code, and amends certain sections in the code to restrict or prohibit the installation and use of plastic pipe. The bill also provides for the adoption of the 1985 Uniform Solar Energy Code and Uniform Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code.

The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials revises its minimum standards for the installation of plumbing every three years to incorporate technological advances, and the 1985 edition is the most recent effort in this regard. The standards for the installation of solar energy and the spa and hot tub standards have not previously been adopted in Alaska (the minimum standards for swimming pools were formerly included in the Uniform Plumbing Code.) The 1979 code currently in effect in Alaska is outdated, and adoption of the 1985 version would bring Alaska's minimum standards int conformity with those adopted and used by the industry nationwide.

This bill also removes an anomalous provision that instructs the Department of Labor to adopt the specific publications that constitute the plumbing code. The current statute leaves no discretion in the department as to whether to adopt or as to what to adopt. Thus the actions of the department in going through the formal adoption procedures are unnecessary. Under the amendment in this bill, the statute will simply declare what constitutes the plumbing code. This is the approach already employed for the electrical code, for example; see AS 18.60.580.

The Department notes that the specific amendments proposed to 1985 plumbing code provisions restrict the use of ABS and PVC pipe in drainage and water distribution systems to a greater extent than does the 1979 code which is presently in effect. The plastic pipe issue arises from a number of water quality, worker safety and five safety questions which have been posed nationally concerning 1982 Uniform Plumbing Code provisions which expanded the use of plastic pipe. These provisions are also in the 1985 code (Section 401 of Chapter 4 dealing with drainage systems, Section 501 of Chapter 5 dealing with vents and venting and Section 1004 of Chapter 10 dealing with water distribution). The concern over the use of plastic pipe also exists in Alaska and no doubt the pros and cons of it will be brought out in the hearings on Senate Bill 238.

Although at this time the Department of Labor supports adoption of the 1985 code without amendment to Sections 401, 501, and 1004 as proposed in Senate Bill 238, should it be determined in the course of the hearings that there are compelling reasons to prohibit the use of plastic pipe, we would not have any strong objections to the provisions of Senate Bill 238. The Department would point out two punctuation errors that need to be corrected should Senate Bill 238 be favorably acted upon, as follows:

POSITION PAPER/Department of Labor

Senate Bill No. 238

Section 2, line 1, needs to be corrected to read:

"(1) Galvanized wrought iron, galvanized

Section 2, line 24 needs to be amended to read:

and galvanized malleable iron, galvanized steel, ABS

The Department would also request two more substantive amendments, as follows:

Section 1, line 20 needs to be amended to read:

of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, chs. 1--9 and appendices, but excluding Part 1, Administration, pages 3--9; and

Section 1, line 23 needs to be amended to read:

International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, chs. 1--5 but excluding Part 1, Administration, pages 1--9.

The Solar Energy Code and Swimming Pool, Spa and Hot Tub Code both contain an Administration Section comparable to that in the Uniform Plumbing code which Alaska has never adopted.

Senate Bill 238 would not have a fiscal impact on the Department of Labor.

APPROVED:

Jim Robison, Commissioner
Department of Labor

STATE OF ALASKA 1985 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date:

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 238

Title: "An Act relating to the plumbing code."

Sponsor: Labor & Commerce Committee

Requestor: Senate Labor & Commerce

Date of Request: 3/26/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Labor

Program Category Affected: Public Protection

BRU, Program or Subprogram(s) Affected: Labor Standards & Safety Mechanical Inspection

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 SUPPLIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS						
800 MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL						
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared By: Robert J. Bacolas, Sr. (1B) Phone: 465-4870

Division: Labor Standards & Safety Date: 3/26/85

Approved by Commissioner: Jim Robison (1B) Date: 3/26/85

Agency: Labor

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note):

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

7/1/84

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS
General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

MAR 2 2 1985

I agree O.K.

March 20, 1985

Senator Jay Kertula
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Kertula:

I feel very strongly that the State of Alaska should adopt the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code without exceptions to the use of plastic pipe and fittings. The adoption of this code would bring the plumbing industry of Alaska up to date.

I have talked to many plumbing contractors in the Mat-Su Borough who are also in favor of adopting the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code, unfortunately not all will take the time to write to their Senators and Representatives.

Please help us see that this code is adopted without amendments. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

Copy the — Chair of comm the loc bill

APR 2 1985

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 25-85

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF KODIAK SUPPORTING HOUSE BILL 63 AND OPPOSING SENATE BILL 238 RELATING TO THE PLUMBING CODE

WHEREAS, both House Bill 63 and Senate Bill 238 have been filed in the first session of the Fourteenth Legislature; and

WHEREAS, House Bill 63 would adopt the 1985 Plumbing Code and, as introduced, is responsive to our needs; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 238, which would also adopt the 1985 Plumbing Code, restricts the expanded use of plastic pipe as allowed in said Plumbing Code; and

WHEREAS, it is to the advantage of our community to adopt the 1985 Plumbing Code without amendments which would restrict the use of plastic pipe beyond the restrictions found in the Plumbing Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, that the Fourteenth State Legislature is respectfully urged to pass House Bill 63 in its present form and to oppose Senate Bill 238.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to:

The Honorable Bill Sheffield, Governor of Alaska
The Honorable Fred Zharoff, Alaska State Senator
The Honorable Dave Thompson, Alaska State Representative

PASSED AND APPROVED this 28TH day of MARCH, 1985.

CITY OF KODIAK

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

F

MAY 7 1985

12099

NL FAIRBANKS ALASKA 50 5-06 305P ADT

FMS

SENATOR FRED ZHAROFF

0437

JUNEAU

THE MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS OF FAIRBANKS INC URGE YOU TO CAST AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE FOR THE ADOPTION OF HOUSE BILL 63. THIS BILL IS A NECESSARY FIRST STEP TO STATEWIDE UNIFORMITY OF PLUMBING CODES.

EUGENE F RUTLAND

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MECHANICAL CONTRACTORS OF FAIRBANKS

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 25-85

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The Honorable Bill Sheffield, Governor of Alaska
The Honorable Fred Zharoff, Alaska State Senator
The Honorable Dave Thompson, Alaska State Representative

PASSED AND APPROVED this 28TH day of MARCH, 1985.

CITY OF KODIAK

MAYOR

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

A

ALASCOM

Telegram

NL ANCHORAGE ALASKA 55 04-15 1800 AST

PMS

APR 16 1985

SEN FRED ZHAROFF

POUCH V 0559

'85 APR 15 PM 9 00

JUNEAU AK 99811

ALASKA CHAPTER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BUILDING OFFICIALS RECOMMENDS DISAPPROVAL OF SB238 BY LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE. SB238 WOULD SEVERELY LIMIT AND RESTRICT IMPROVED METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR PLUMBING WORK IN ALASKA AND DISCOURAGE CONSTRUCTION ECONOMIES. ALASKA IC3O ENDORSES HB63 AND RECOMMENDS APPROVAL AND ADOPTION WITHOUT AMENDMENT.

EARL FULLINGIM, PRESIDENT 337-6315

7233 MADELYNNE DRIVE

ANCHORAGE AK 99504-4656

L-0167-0 1601876

APR 1 8 1985

SANDSTROM PLUMBING & HEATING
BOX 2414 FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
452-3050

April 9, 1985

Honorable Fred F. Zharoff
Alaska Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Subject: Teleconference held on House Bill #63

On 3/12/85 I listened to testimony from Jack Lancaster, Marty O'Brien, and Dwight Perkins regarding the dangers of plastic pipe and plastic materials within a structure. The proposed amendments to House Bill #63, as reflected in Senate Bill #238, limit plastic pipe to two story residential class VN up to thirty-five feet in stack height. My comments to this testimony are as follows:

1. Most Alaska residences have No fire sprinkler systems or fire protection, systems in them. This leads me to believe that a higher priority and value is being placed on multi-story and commercial structures than those in residences (both single family and multi-family.

2. If one researched into most commercial fires where fatalities occur due to inhalation of toxic smoke or fumes, generated by pipe, wiring, furnishings, vinyl coverings, one would in fact show that at least one of the following occurred:

a. improper design of the ventilation system.

b. malfunction of properly designed ventilation system.

c. ventilation system fire wall sleeves for duct work or piping improperly installed or maintained.

d. fire wall sleeving and/or shaft penetrations were improperly designed.

3. In my opinion, Shell Chemical Co.'s Marty O'Brien said it all during this teleconference. This is the 1980's not

the Stone Age, plastics are here to stay and the problems of plastics need to be addressed as I have outlined above, whether they are commercial, residential, combustible or whatever.

To save lives I feel the following should be done:

Install fire prevention or fire suppression systems in all structures in Alaska, both commercial and residential.

Design and install ventilation and control systems that do not subject building occupants to toxic smoke and fumes during a fire. System design should not allow toxic smoke and fumes to travel, be blown, or carried throughout the building. A fire occuring in basement should not have its smoke and fumes carried to the upper floors via the ventilation system or shaft.

This is the 1980's, technology and expertise exist to insure the installation of mechanical systems that save lives not endanger them. System design is a most effective factor in life safety.

Ask yourselves.."what is the real killer in commercial structures and in combustible structures? All buildings contain combustibles". "Where do most fire deaths occur?". The answers to these questions may suggest answers to the problems raised during this teleconference.

If House Bill #63 is amended to restrict the use of plastic pipe from the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code, we Alaskans will be working with an antiquated plumbing code and will have done little, if anything, to deal with true life/safety issues. Amendments limiting plastics to under thirty-five feet in stack height and class VN construction do NOT address this problem. The "traditional materials" themselves have many of these same problems and are in need of futher testing.

I, therefore, urge you to pass House Bill #63 unamended and allow Alaskans the use of 1980's technology, as our national and international counterparts, to solve, through the use of modern products and experience, the real problems facing life/safety.

Sincerely,

Wayne R. Sandstrom

Wayne.R. Sandstrom

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS
General Contractors - Homebuilders

APR 1 9 1985

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

April 16, 1985

Senator Fred Zharoff
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Regarding Support of House Bill 63.

Having attended both teleconferences on H.B. 63 and S.B. 238, I was very concerned with the attention some of our legislators paid to the Union opposition to progress. In the best interest of the "unselfish, unaware majority" of the people of Alaska, I was overcome with a feeling of urgency to gather unbiased professional opinions on the controversial sections of the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code.

On April 11, 1985 the Alaska Chapter of the International Conference of Building Officials (I.C.B.O.) meeting topic was "Alaska State Plumbing Code". I attended as a Professional Member of the Alaska Chapter of I.C.B.O. By now you should have received a public opinion message from the Anchorage Chapter of the I.C.B.O. in support of H.B. 63. H.B. 63 and S.B. 238 were discussed by the fifty or so members present. A vote showed **unanimous** support for H.B. 63, as the superior bill without question.

Among those present were:

Earl Fullingim A.I.A., Architect, and Chairman, Board of Building Regulations Examiners and Appeals, Municipality of Anchorage and President of Alaska Chapter of the International Conference of Building Officials (I.C.B.O.).

Ron Watts, Chief of Building Inspection, Municipality of Anchorage, and Vice President of the Alaska Chapter of the International Conference of Building Officials.

Don Cather, Chief Mechanical Section, Alaska Department of Labor.

Ted Lodwig, Chief Fire Marshall, Municipality of Anchorage.

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS
General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

Sam Neal, Director Division of Fire Prevention, State of Alaska.

Jack Mc Gray, Fire Inspector, State of Alaska, Division of Fire Prevention.

Larry Teague, Building Official, City of Palmer.

The building official from Kotzebue was present as were representatives from almost every populated area of the State of Alaska.

More specifically, Don Cather informed the group that there are lots of problems with the obsolete 1979 Uniform Plumbing Code that H.B. 63 would eliminate. Earl Fullingim instructed sub-committees appointed to examine municipal codes to get rid of any existing local amendments to Uniform Building, Plumbing, and Mechanical Codes that are not absolutely necessary due specifically to geographic or climatic conditions.

I have taken a great amount of time and effort to provide you with local facts, and local professional opinions that concur with international professional opinions regarding the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code as written. Please serve the people of this great state by your immediate attention to, and support of, H.B. 63. We need it now!

Respectfully yours,

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

APR 2 6 1985

18

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*                                                               *
* DELIVER TO: JPOM                                              *
*                                                               *
*                                                               *
* ORIGINAL                                                      *
* SENT:            04/26/85   TIME: 13:45                       *
* FROM:            MICHELE MORSETH                              *
* SUBJECT:         POM                                          *
* PRINT DATE:      04/26/85   TIME: 13:45                       *
*                                                               *
*****************************************************************
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TO: HOUSE & SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEES

REPS: NAVARRE, DAVIS, BOUCHER, KOPONEN, PEARCE, COLLINS, HANLEY

SENS: ZHAROFF, ELIASON, SACKETT, BENNETT, RAY

INTERIOR DELEGATION

REPS: M.W. MILLER, RINGSTAD, FRANK

SENS: FAHRENKAMP, COGHILL

FROM: FORREST & TERRY BRADBURY

5618 BRADBURY DR.; NORTH POLE 99705

PHONE: 488-2035

RE: HB 63 & SB 238 - PLUMBING CODE

MSG: PLEASE ADVANCE AND PASS THESE BILLS THIS SESSION.

Interior Building Association Inc.

P.O. Box 80215 - Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

MAY 7 1985

April 12, 1985

Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear

I would like to take this opportunity to ask for your support of House Bill 63. Alaska needs to adopt the 1985 Uniform Plumbing Code, without ammendment, to keep pace with the ever changing construction practices. Affordable housing is still a mojor goal of Alaskans and the housing industry needs to take advantage of new technologies that keep housing affordable without compromising quality.

Thank you in advance for your attention to our concerns in getting House Bill 63 passed in the legislature.

Sincerely,

J. A. Pallotto

Member, Interior Building Association

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* DELIVER TO: JPOM
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:35
* FROM: PAULA GRAY
* SUBJECT: POM-FAIRBANKS
* PRINT DATE: 05/09/85 TIME: 11:36
*
****

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE & SENATE

FROM: ERIC STENBERG, BX 135, FAIRBANKS, AK, 99707

PHONE: 488-3192-H 488-2141-W

RE: HB 63 & SB 238, PLUMBING CODE

MSG: I URGE PASSAGE OF THESE TWO BILLS SO THE STATE OF ALASKA DOES NOT END UP BEHIND THE REST OF THE COUNTRY WHEN IT COMES TO BUILDING CODES.

MAY 8 1985

MIDNIGHT SUN CONTRACTORS

General Contractors - Homebuilders

SRA 6614, Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 745-2875

May 7, 1985

Senator Fred Zharoff
Senate Labor and Commerce
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Regarding: House Bill 63, Relating to the Plumbing Code

Dear Senator Zharoff:

I see in House Journal records of February 16, 1984, you voted in favor of House Bill 508. I was not in favor of Amendment No. 1 to House Bill 508 which you also favored. My views are shared by a majority of building officials throughout Alaska, also please remember House Bill 63, which is updated but similar legislation to House Bill 508, is the Governor's Bill. The Commissioner of Labor who must enforce the plumbing law supports it, a survey of 65 plumbers who do the majority of residential, single and multi-family plumbing in the state, showed 60 of 65 in favor of House Bill 63. The State Home Builders Association supports House Bill 63, the City of Fairbanks has found it necessary to resort to litigation in a City vs. State court action in an effort to upgrade their plumbing code.

Regarding the plumbing code, we, the people, have not been represented in Juneau, we have not been heard, if we have been heard, we have not been listened to. It's about time for the people to get some consideration and priority over the disgusting union political power that is destroying our economy.

House Bill 63 is a bill for the majority of the people, needed badly for the entire housing industry. Please do what you can to represent your people.

Sincerely,

Lester Hawkins

LH:jf

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* DELIVER TO: JFOM
*
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 01/23/86 TIME: 08:22
* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: KODIAK FOM
* PRINT DATE: 01/23/86 TIME: 08:22
*
****

TO: SENATOR FRED ZHAROFF

TO: REPRESENTATIVES THOMPSON AND NAVARRE

FR: DOUGLAS I. MATHERS D.B.A
MATHERS PLUMBING AND HEATING
P.O. BOX 2916
KODIAK, AK. 99615
HM: 486-4591 WK: 486-4591

RE: HB 63 AND SB 238 PLUMBING CODE

I SUPPORT HB 63 AND OPPOSE SB 238. THERE ARE TWO THREE STORY HOUSES IN KODIAK AWAITING A DECISION. IT WOULD BE NICE TO AVOID THE ADDED EXPENSE OF COPPER OR CAST IRON. PLEASE ADVISE OF AN APPROXIMATE DATE OF DECISION ON THIS MATTER. LET'S GET THIS QUESTION OVER WITH. THANK YOU.

EOM

A

ALASCOM

Telegram

RECD FEB 4, 1986

1986 FEB 4 10 12

08CC1 ANCHORAGE AK 73 02-04 0915 AST

PMS 465-4856

COMMISSIONER JIM ROBISON DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BOX 1149
JUNEAU AK 99802

FEB 11 1986

Comm.	JR
Deputy	
Sp. Asst.	
Info. Off.	
Adm.	
Int. Aud.	
Med. Dir.	
To:	Bacalao
cc:	Navarre
cc:	Rhurat
cc:	

SUBJECT: UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE COMPLIANCE

CONDO BUILDING AT GIRDWOOD USING PLASTIC PIPES. TOM WOOD PLUMBING AND HEATING IS CONTRACTOR.

SENIOR CITIZENS BUILDING IN NINILCHIK AND HOMER ALSO HAVING ABS PLASTIC INSTALLED OUT OF COMPLIANCE WITH STATE PLUMBING CODES.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL 367 INSIST THAT STATE PLUMBING CODE BE ENFORCED. STATE PLUMBING INSPECTORS TO CONDEMN WORK DONE THAT IS OUT OF COMPLIANCE.

LOCAL 367 SUPPORTS SB238.

LARRY GALLAGHER, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE
PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS LOCAL 367