Mechanical Board

Emergency meeting agenda

Meeting date: September 18, 2025
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Location: This meeting will be a hybrid meeting and will be live-streamed online.
Virtual connection and online streaming: View the live meeting or access the connection information for the Zoom meeting at: Oregon.gov/bcd/Pages/bcd-video.aspx

I. Board business

A. Call to order
B. Roll call
C. Approval of agenda and order of business
D. Date of the next scheduled meeting: December 3, 2025

II. Appeals

(ORS 455.070) Report of suspected code violation

III. Announcements

The Board Chair or board members can make announcements during this time.

IV. Adjournment

Board meetings are generally adjourned by the Board Chair.

Interpreter services or auxiliary aids for persons with disabilities are available upon advanced request. For assistance, please contact Kaydi Milton at 503-428-4169.

Agenda Item II.

State of Oregon **Board memo**

Building Codes Division **September 18, 2025**

To: The Mechanical Board

From: Ian Paik, policy analyst, Policy and Technical Services

Subject: Complaint: Appeal of Mechanical Permit MEC25-00468 under ORS 455.070(3)

Action requested:

- Board review of the appeal.
- Board determination of whether suspected code violation is in fact a code violation.
- Board determination of whether the suspected code violation poses an imminent threat to public health and safety.

Background:

ORS 455.070(1) allows a person to report a suspected violation of the state building code that poses an imminent threat to public health or safety to the local building official. ORS 455.070(3) details that, if, after five working days, no remedial action has taken place, the complainant has standing to appeal the matter to the appeals board of the municipality or directly to the appropriate advisory board where there is no local appeals board. The division received a complaint to appeal the decision of the Corvallis Development Services in its issuance of mechanical permit MEC25-00468. MEC25-00468 is a permit granting its applicant use of a mechanical exhaust system for kiln exhaust at a mixed-use residential/commercial building.

The Complainant is requesting that the board overturn the decision to grant the mechanical permit and also overturn five related determinations:

- The exhaust is not a public nuisance,
- The terms "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air" and "hazardous" should be understood colloquially
- That the exhaust is "environmental air",
- The exhaust is not noxious, and
- The exhaust termination meets minimum distances to operable openings.

Since there is not a local appeals board, the appeal is filed directly with the Mechanical Board. The Complainant's appeal and accompanying documents are included in the agenda packet.
The board's authority it limited by the statute and does not have authority to overturn a decision to issue a permit.

Options:

- Board may determine that there is a code violation and that violation creates an imminent threat to public health or safety.

- Board may determine that there is a code violation but that violation does not create an imminent threat to public health or safety.

- Board may determine that there is no code violation, and that, without a violation, there is no imminent threat to public health or safety.

Sept. 8, 2025

State of Oregon
Department of Consumer and Services
Building Code Division, Complaints/Appeals

RE: Report of suspected code violation (ORS 455.070)
José Bernal, *et. al.* v. Corvallis Development Services
Application of Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code Section (OMSC) 501.3 Exhaust Discharge.

To whom it may concern,

This complaint/appeal letter is addressed to you in your capacity to oversee the application of the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code (OMSC, hereafter, "code") in this state. The purpose of this letter is to appeal the decision of Corvallis Development Services (BCD Reporting Group 2), a building authority under ORS 455.148 (hereafter, "jurisdiction") in its issuance of mechanical permit MEC25-00468 (hereafter, "permit") for unpermitted tenant improvements initiated by CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc., an incorporated Oregon business (OR business registry #088361-99, hereafter, "applicant"). We (hereafter, "appellant","we","our") are submitting this appeal pursuant ORS 455.070, "Report of suspected code violation". Although the permit was issued Aug. 8, 2025, we believe it to have been issued contrary to State of Oregon Building Code and OMSC. We believe this complaint to be substantially complete and submit it here for your evaluation.

MEC25-00468 is a permit granting its applicant use of a mechanical exhaust system for kiln exhaust at a mixed-use residential/commercial building. **Please note: We are requesting that BCD issue a partial stop-work order so that the applicant immediately ceases to vent its kiln exhaust.** We are requesting that BCD overturn the decision to grant the mechanical permit and also overturn five related determinations: 1) the exhaust is not a public nuisance, 2) the terms "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air" and "hazardous" should be understood colloquially 3) that the exhaust is "environmental air", 4) the exhaust is not noxious, and 5) the exhaust termination meets minimum distances to operable openings.

The following complaint follows a BCD appeal format and includes relevant attachments provided for context or in support of it. While we are asking the Building Code Division to overturn the decision granting the permit, it is our hope – as stated in the original complaint – that the appropriate local or state jurisdiction provides useful guidance to the applicant on how to comply with the State of Oregon Building Code.

We thank the appeals body, in advance, for its work and rigor in evaluating this complaint. Please don't hesitate to contact me should I be able to provide you with more information. (Please note: at the time of this submission other complainant(s) denoted by the pronouns "we" and "our" are subject to retaliatory actions by the owner's agent and have chosen not to sign this complaint pending legal actions).

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Complaint/Appeal of Corvallis Development Services permit MEC25-00468.

BACKGROUND

On August 8, 2025, Corvallis Development Services approved a permit (MEC25-00468) for the applicant's mechanical exhaust system for kilns at a mixed-occupancy building. The building is located at 118 NW Jackson Ave., Corvallis, OR. Determinations were made on several dates between July 9, 2025 and August 18, 2025. The jurisdiction's building official ultimately determined: the system shall be classified as environmental air based on relevant definitions; it meets the overall standards for exhaust termination and the minimum distance of 3ft. from operable openings. The jurisdiction is citing OMSC section 501.3.1.3 (“Exhaust termination, environmental air”), section 201.4 (“Methods”) and section 202 (“Definitions, environmental air”).

Please note: The jurisdiction's building inspector made an initial determination of July 9, 2025 that the mechanical exhaust system be classified as product-conveying air per OMSC section 501.3.1.2. This determination was overruled by the building official on July 30 (see CDS - Commercial Plan Review #1 of July 9, 2025 and email determinations of July 30, 2025).

APPEAL / COMPLAINT

The jurisdiction approved the permit based on the following determinations, which are disputed:

Determination #1 - That the exhaust is not a public nuisance.

We ask that this implicit determination be overturned. Residents' exposure to malodorous kiln exhaust at a specific location resulted in a complaint to the jurisdiction. In that complaint it was observed that the exhaust vents near an entrance to the building and runs for hours at a time. Its location and duration increase the likelihood residents in the building will encounter the malodorous smell as an unavoidable condition of accessing their homes. We believe the observations in our original complaint qualify the exhaust as a public nuisance in the "plain, natural and ordinary meaning" of that term. (See discussion, below).

Determination #2 - The terms "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air" and "hazardous" should be applied colloquially.

We ask that this determination be overturned. The terms "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air", and "hazardous" have specific, technical meanings in the application of OMSC for this mechanical exhaust system, and their misapplication has consequences for other determinations. "Parking garage exhaust" and "environmental air" are both defined and have a rich context in OMSC; "hazardous" is both defined and contextualized in OMSC and in its application for this permit has a specific legal definition per OSHA SDS requirements.[1]

Determination #3 - The exhaust system is "environmental air".

We ask that this determination be overturned. The terms "parking garage exhaust" and "environmental air" in the code have specific, technical meanings. The jurisdiction assigns only a colloquial meaning to the term "parking garage exhaust" and misunderstands the definition of

[1] See Appendix D to § 1910.1200—Safety Data Sheets (Mandatory)
https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200AppD

"environmental air". From these relaxed meanings it concludes that the kiln exhaust be classified as environmental air by virtue of its termination in a parking structure and similarities between its conveyed air and the air of approved environmental air appliances. However, the kiln exhaust system neither meets the technical definition of parking garage exhaust per code (exhaust "from a space to the outside", not into the space), nor is it listed as an approved environmental appliance per OMSC 202 ("environmental air"). The kiln exhaust is neither parking garage exhaust nor any other type of environmental air. The kiln exhaust system cannot be classified as environmental air per OMSC 501.3.1(3). (See discussion, below).

Determination #4 - That the exhaust is not noxious.
We ask that this determination be overturned. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) represent technical and legal documents gathered by the jurisdiction in this permitting process. The SDS for glaze and underglaze mixtures used in the applicant's kilns list carcinogenic hazards and explicitly instruct persons to "avoid exhaust from [their] firing in a kiln". Non-toxic insignia applied to the consumer labels for these products are restricted to their intended use within hobbyist arts and crafts contexts and are not intended to describe their exhaust characteristics. The kiln exhaust may have different emissions or toxicological characteristics depending on what is fired in it, but these differences do not change the primary characteristic of the exhaust as being noxious to humans. Therefore the exhaust resulting from their firing in a kiln is noxious and this conclusion is supported by the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) hazards listed in their respective OSHA SDS. (See discussion, below).

Determination #5 - That the exhaust termination meets distances to operable openings.
The kiln exhaust in question is not environmental air per OMSC 501.3.1(3) and therefore does not meet required distance from operable openings specified in either 501.3.1(1) or (2). Operable openings to the building include doors, windows and balconies. The exhaust termination is less than 6ft. from an entrance to the applicant's commercial space and directly under the building's second-floor residential balcony. (See discussion, below).

RELEVANT DATES AND DOCUMENTS:

See Appendix A.

DISCUSSION:

See Appendix B.

APPLICABLE CODE AND STATUTE REQUIREMENTS:

See Appendix C.

CONCLUSION:

The exhaust system in question began as unpermitted mechanical work contrary to City of Corvallis development code. A building permit was neither sought by the applicant, nor the owner's agent. We have no reason to believe either the owner or owner's agent intended to permit this work. This is surprising given that the owner is a prominent builder in the community. Upon issuing a complaint to the City of Corvallis Development Services, the building official intervened to overrule the common sense judgement of the building inspector in evaluating the mechanical exhaust system. We believe it has been permitted contrary to State of Oregon Building Code guidelines.

In summary: The exhaust system in question is not environmental air; it terminates under residential balconies, at a walkway that serves as a main entrance to the building, and where it creates a public nuisance. The exhaust in question is hazardous per OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). The exhaust termination is within 6ft. of operable openings to the building. We request the appeals body overturn the jurisdiction's decision to grant mechanical permit MEC25-00468 and overturn the related determinations per this complaint.

We are asking that the State of Oregon Building Code Division intervene on our behalf. **We are also requesting that BCD issue a partial stop-work order given that the exhaust is noxious and presents a health hazard.**

APPENDIX A - RELEVANT DATES AND DOCUMENTS

Date	Event / Determination	Document
Dec. 1, 2024	Tenant takes possession of commercial lease space from owner/owner's agent; begins unpermitted improvements.	
Jan. 1, 2025	Skutt ceramic kilns on location.	
Jan. 30	Tenant's unpermitted improvements completed; business opening soft launch.	
Feb. 15	Kilns begin firing.	
Apr. 28	Owner's agent in receipt of tenant concerns about kiln exhaust.	Owners agent corresp. 4-28.pdf
Apr. 29	Owner's agent claims to be in possession of inspection from the City of Corvallis.	Owners agent corresp. 4-29.pdf
Apr. 30	Phone complaint made to owner's agent regarding exhaust smell.	Owners agent corresp. 4-29.pdf
Apr. 30	Corvallis Development Services staff confirms no permit has been applied for at 118 NW Jackson Ave. for tenant improvements.	In-person visit to department.
May 1	Owner’s agent notified there are no permits on file; owner's agent asked to produce any inspection documents.	Owners agent corresp. 4-29.pdf
May 1	Photo of exhaust vent discoloration sent to owner's agent.	Owners agent corresp. 4-29.pdf
May 22	Tenant inquiry to owner's agent on status of inspection.	Owners agent corresp. 5-22.pdf
June 20	Applicant begins e-permitting application to Corvallis Development Services.	
June 30	Kiln exhaust nuisance complaint submitted to Corvalis Development Services and noted that applicant's permit applications of 6/20 are incomplete.	Appellant - Original Complaint.pdf
June 30	Building inspector's acknowledgement of kiln exhaust nuisance complaint.	CDS - Complaint acknowledgement.pdf
July 9	Building inspector's determinations from on-site visit.	Plan Review Letter #1

	Location of exhaust outlets for product-conveying air determined to not meet code.	
July 14	Applicant's answer to kiln exhaust nuisance complaint.	
July 23	Plan review updated: Nuisance informational citation removed. Location of exhaust outlets for product-conveying air marked as resolved.	Plan Review Letter #2
July 30	Reclassification from product-conveying air to environmental air. Original set of OSHA Safety Data Sheets documented. *Please note: applicant provided inaccurate SDS sheets.*	CDS - Email determinations #1.pdf
Aug. 6	Complainant's response to Email determinations #1. Actual set of OSHA Safety Data Sheets documented. *Please note: complainant submitted the SDS for products actually in use by the applicant.*	Appellant - Response to Determinations #1.pdf
Aug. 8	Mechanical permit issued without response to complainant's evidence.	
Aug. 18	Building official's additional determinations.	CDS - Email determinations #2

APPENDIX B - DISCUSSION

Discussion #1: That the exhaust is not a public nuisance.

Note: *This discussion may reference observations or determinations of either the jurisdiction's building inspector and/or building official, and may reference these two roles when variant determinations provide context or when determinations evolved prior to C of O.*

Although this determination was not explicitly made, we contend it is an implied determination of the jurisdiction's building official. The original complaint is summarized here and attached. A summary of its resolution follows. We dispute the resolution.

Complaint Findings

The original complaint (See "Appellant - Original Complaint") made specific observations about the exhaust nuisance that (in hindsight) are each antecedents to OMSC section 501.3 ("Exhaust discharge"), which states exhaust:

1. "... shall not cause a public nuisance". The complaint observed many residents of the building would encounter this exhaust and its smell as it is situated near an oft-used entrance to the building. The complaint was signed by two of the building's residents who corroborated that, given the kilns fire (and exhaust) for hours a time, and given the frequent use of this entrance, that the termination "too readily exposes residents to this exhaust". We contend these observations fit the natural, plain meaning of the term "public nuisance". In fact the nuisance itself motivated the complaint.
2. "... shall not be exhausted… onto walkways". The complaint described residents' encounter with this exhaust as occurring as they walked to the building entrance and that they "now regularly walk past the [applicant's] kiln exhaust vent to gain access" to it. The approach to this oft-used building entrance facilitates the regular movement of people to and from the residential entrance and the building's parking lot; in other words, the approach is a "walkway" in the plain, natural and ordinary sense of that word. Furthermore, both north and south parking lot building entrances are connected via a proper sidewalk which serves as a walkway for residents to access their vehicles and access the building's garbage and recycling area. The kiln exhaust termination vents directly over this walkway.
3. "... shall be discharged to a location where it will not be readily drawn into a ventilation system". The complaint described exhaust that "collects at and inside the residents' first-floor lobby". The lobby in question is served by only natural ventilation, through the opening and closing of doors on its opposite entrances, making it subject to cross-ventilation. Therefore, it is especially prone to infiltration of any exhaust air near it, which likely enters anytime the doors are opened. The observation that the kiln exhaust collects in the lobby is consistent with this potential airflow.

Original complaint and resolution timeline

Determinations of the Building inspector

The original complaint was forwarded to the jurisdiction on June 30 and assigned internally as INQ25-00105. In their July 9 Plan Review Letter #1, the jurisdiction's building inspector acknowledged the complaint about the exhaust nuisance, adding a related informational note and local statute citation to the review. The complaint was accurately paraphrased as: "Complainant states that the gasses and odor from the kiln exhaust collect in the lobby for the residences". The inspector specifically cited Corvallis Municipal Code Section 9.02.090.05.050.01 ("Interior Conditions of Tenant Occupied Residential Structures") as the local statute for enforcement.

Determinations of the Building Official

The applicant answered the complaint on July 14, addressing it directly to the jurisdiction's building official, and on July 23 Plan Review #2 was issued. Although the building inspector's original informational note regarding the exhaust nuisance was not marked as resolved, it was indicated as such by being removed from this second plan review, and the evidence offered by the applicant from July 14 in answer of it was cataloged. (Notably, the building inspector's initial determination that the kiln exhaust's product-conveying did not meet code , "Mechanical - Location of Exhaust Outlets", was also marked as resolved). The evidence prompting these updates to Plan Review #2 consisted of the applicant's statements that:

1. Kilns do not produce any smell.
2. Pottery does not smell.
3. The kilns do not produce exhaust.
4. Pottery is decorated with non-toxic glazes.
5. HVAC exhaust is not in a lobby.
6. The exhaust outlets previously existed at this location [as residential dryer vents].

The applicant also offered to provide the jurisdiction with relevant Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for its pottery glazes.[2]

On August 18, the building official visually documented that the exhaust termination was at the junction of the building's parking lot and entrance, separated by only 12.5ft (In their photo of August 18). The building official also would have inferred that the adjacent sidewalk and paved lot serve as a walkway for residents as they move between the building and its 27 parking spaces. Nevertheless the building official did not respond to our original complaint about the exhaust nuisance and provided no evidence to indicate the nuisance had any other source other than exhaust from the kilns.

We believe the building official's own visual documentation of the exhaust termination and surrounding operable openings and walkways supports the original complaint for considering the exhaust as a public nuisance. We also contend the evidence offered by the applicant in

[2] The applicant provided inaccurate SDS sheets to the jurisdiction. This appellant provided the jurisdiction with accurate SDS materials and related analysis. See *Appellant - Response to Determinations #1.pdf*.

answer to the complaint is insufficient to have warranted its resolution. Therefore we are asking that the appeals body overturn the implicit determination that the kiln exhaust is not a public nuisance. For the reasons stated in #1-3, above, the exhaust continues to be a public nuisance.

Discussion #2 - The terms "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air" and "hazardous" should be applied colloquially.

Note: *This discussion may reference observations or determinations of either the jurisdiction's building inspector and/or building official, and may reference these two roles when variant determinations provide context or when determinations evolved prior to C of O.*

In the appeal we have asked this determination be overturned, which involves the incorrect definition of three terms: "parking garage exhaust", "environmental air" and "hazardous" per OMSC 2.1.4.

In its August 18 determinations, the building official reasoned that:

> "...the kiln exhaust discharged into the covered parking area would fit into 1 of 2 categorizes [sic]. The two options would be **environmental air** or what would be considered **other.** Environmental air is a term that defined [sic] by the code and includes air removed from occupied areas within a building as well as parking garage exhaust. On terms that are not specifically defined the [sic] code we are task [sic] with applying the plain, natural, and ordinary meaning of the word or term. Considering the exiting ambient conditions of covered parking area, including vehicle exhaust and other environmental contaminates [sic], I have determined that the kiln exhaust would not be considered noxious or hazardous and the environmental air designation is appropriate." (emphases added by building official)[3]

We believe this indicates the building official's intention to use the following definitions:

1. Parking garage exhaust: The ambient air of a parking structure – for example, a covered parking area – that includes vehicle exhaust and other environmental contaminants.[4]
2. Environmental air: Air that can include the quality of air associated with parking garage exhaust; can also include any exhaust believed to be clean enough.
3. Hazardous: Harmful or injurious to health only when such harm is extraordinary relative to other common ambient hazards; noxious.

Methods for defining terms, OMSC 201.1 - 201.4

We dispute the above definitions and contend that per OMSC 201.1 - 202 all three of these terms have specific, technical or legal meanings either from the "authorized methods" or rules for ascribing meaning to "terms not defined."

[3] CDS - Email - Determinations #2.pdf, August 18, 2025.

[4] Note that the official highlights the term parking garage exhaust and then appears to recognize that the term "parking garage exhaust" is not "specifically defined the [sic] code", which we concede – in part.

OMSC 201.1 - 201.4 establishes the following hierarchical rules for determining the meaning of terms, hereafter "rules":

1. Words and terms explicitly defined in OMSC 202 (when used in the context of the code).
2. Interchangeability in tense, gender and plurality.
3. Terms defined in either the building or plumbing codes.
4. Terms not defined:
    a. An accepted meaning based on context.
    b. Colloquial meanings in common usage.
    c. Well-defined legal meanings.

The terms in question must have the following definitions according to this hierarchy:

"Parking garage exhaust"
Methods. Although not defined explicitly, this compound term's components are defined in code. The term *parking garage* is defined in OSSC as "A structure or portion of a structure with the openings as described in Section 406.5.2 on two or more sides that is used for the parking or storage of private motor vehicles as described in Section 406.5.3." (OSSC 202). And *exhaust* is defined in OMSC 202 as "AIR, EXHAUST. Air being removed from any space, appliance or piece of equipment and conveyed directly to the atmosphere by means of openings or ducts."

Definition. The definition of *parking garage exhaust* is air conveyed out of a parking structure directly to the atmosphere.

Analysis. The definition per code is also supported by the context of the code chapter which deals with exhaust systems; and relative to the definition of *environmental air* which emphasizes the mechanical aspect of parking garage exhaust in that it is "conveyed [...] through ducts". It does not refer to ambient air or air quality, but to air conveyed as a function of a specific parking garage exhaust system.

"Environmental air"
Methods. *Environmental air* is defined specifically in OMSC 202.

Definition. The definition of *environmental air* is: Air that is conveyed to or from occupied areas through ducts that are not part of the heating or air-conditioning system, such as ventilation for human usage, domestic kitchen range exhaust, bathroom exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and parking garage exhaust.

Analysis. The definitions contains four predicates:

1. It is air "conveyed";
2. It is directional, that is moving "to or from";
3. Is is of the domain of "occupied" areas;
4. It moves "through ducts" (with the added qualification not HVAC ducts).

The examples of this function of moving air, through ducts, to and from occupied spaces are:

1. Ventilation for human usage.
2. Domestic kitchen range exhaust.
3. Bathroom exhaust.
4. Domestic clothes dryer exhaust.
5. Parking garage exhaust.

In OMSC environmental air is not defined based on its quality but on its function. Given that, the above examples of environmental air are not intended to exemplify "air that is similar in quality to" the air in these examples, but "systems exemplifying the air-conveying function of" these examples. Specifically, examples #2-5, itemize air conveyed away from occupied spaces to the *outside* (i.e., exhausting it) using appliances appropriate for that function within those occupied spaces (kitchen, bathroom, utility room or garage). For that reason they are often referred to as an approved list of environmental air appliances.

"Hazardous"

Methods. The term hazardous is used in the code but not defined per section 202. However, during the permitting process the applicant made technical and scientific assertions about the safety of products used in its kilns by referencing OSHA SDS, which are legal documents specifically aligned to communicate hazards about products used in the workplace. Therefore, the definition of hazardous must be used in a "well-defined legal meaning" per OMSC 201.4 and *29 CFR 1910.1200*.

Definition. The definition of hazardous is a chemical or substance listing one or more of the relevant health or physical OSHA hazards[5], or to mixtures any component of which has a hazard statement; or any other hazard statement in its Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and as defined and interpreted in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) per statute.

Analysis. For the purposes of this permitting process, the building official solicited Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Both the applicant and building official made technical and scientific claims about these SDS, which are legal documents under *29 CFR 1910.1200* and are specifically aligned with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). These documents are intended to communicate specific data about the hazards associated with their products. Specifically, both the applicant and building official made claims about these documents that require interpretation within statute. Therefore, the building official's reference to the dictionary meaning of "noxious" (which is predicated on "hazardous"), while not mutually exclusive to the legal meaning, cannot be used to establish hazard criteria. Only the legal meaning can be used to determine hazard criteria.

[5] See Health Hazards, https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200AppA and Physical Hazards, https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200AppB.

Conclusion

OMSC 501.3.1 creates three categories of exhaust termination – not three categories of air quality. The three terminations are organized around substance-categories that are conveyed in their respective systems:

1. Ducts conveying explosive or flammable vapors, fumes or dusts.
2. Other product-conveying outlets.
3. *Environmental air* exhaust.

Notably, the first two termination categories are not characterized as "hazardous" *per se*. No such qualification is placed on them. In fact, *environmental air* exhaust termination is the only termination type that is further qualified. The clause constrains the termination for environmental air that it not be "considered hazardous or noxious". We contend that this clause should not be interpreted as adding an additional criteria to the *definition* of environmental air in OMSC 202. For example, 501.3.1.3 is *not* intended to revise the definition of *environmental air* so that it also includes any exhaust not "considered hazardous or noxious" (OMSC 201.1). It is a further *constraint* on the termination of environmental air exhaust, given the termination is a point where even environmental air can form hazards, for example, by being drawn into a ventilation system or not be processed properly or completely by an exhaust system. This give the building authority more flexibility to *eliminate* sources of environmental air – not incorporate additional sources of air. Practically, it allows a determination be made by a building authority that an environmental air termination, despite being from an approved appliance and meeting minimum operable opening distances, could nevertheless not meet code.

The definition of terms is important and we take seriously the guidelines OMSC provides for determining their meaning. Given the context of the mechanical permitting issue and the scientific and legal findings involved in the decision we contend that any colloquial definitions they have cannot be used in the application of OMSC for this permit.

Discussion #3 - The exhaust system is "environmental air".

Note: *This discussion may reference observations or determinations of either the jurisdiction's building inspector and/or building official, and may reference these two roles when variant determinations provide context or when determinations evolved prior to C of O.*

The building official employs colloquial definitions of *parking garage exhaust* and *environmental air* thus: 1) that the exhaust in question can be classified as parking garage exhaust by virtue of terminating inside a parking garage or carrying fumes that could be characterized as being similar to those associated with parking garage exhaust; and 2) that this kiln exhaust – variedly described by the jurisdiction as non-toxic, not "noxious" or "less toxic" than other types of kiln exhaust – qualifies it as being environmental air by virtue of its toxicological profile.

We assert, instead, the operable terms "parking garage exhaust" and "environmental air" have strict definitions in the code and that the kiln exhaust system cannot be predicated of either of these definitions.

It is also our contention that the definition of environmental air in the code is not intended to provide criteria based on the characteristics or quality of the conveyed air, but on the application which the conveyed-air operates in. In other words, the definition in OMSC 202 itemizes environmental air into "domestic kitchen range exhaust, bathroom exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and parking garage exhaust" not as a list exemplifying "air that is similar in quality to" the air in these examples, but "air exemplifying the exhaust function of" the listed appliances. The possibility that any given exhaust system's conveyed-air might share similar characteristics to the conveyed-air commonly understood to be exhausted by the approved appliances is only incidental and not fundamental to their classification in OMSC Chapter 5, which, for example, excludes HVAC air, commercial (restaurant) cooking exhaust and commercial clothes dryer exhaust from being "environmental air" – despite the obvious similarities between the conveyed-air of those systems and that of the approved appliances. Their exclusion is a clear indication that the operable criteria for making a determination of environmental air should not be rooted in any similarities between the air conveyed by a given exhaust system and the air conveyed by any of the approved appliances. It is because the kiln exhaust system is absent from the list of approved environmental air appliances – not that its conveyed-air is any "cleaner", "dirtier", or comparatively similar or different to the conveyed-air of those appliances – that it should not be determined to be environmental air.

Is kiln exhaust environmental air parking garage exhaust?

The jurisdiction asserts that, because the kiln exhaust terminates at the building's covered parking area, the kiln exhaust should itself be regarded as parking garage exhaust and therefore can be classified as environmental air. We believe this determination is based on a misinterpretation of the definition of *parking garage exhaust* in the code. We admit that the term "parking garage exhaust" might have a colloquial meaning, especially as a reference to vehicle exhaust itself or to the contaminated quality of ambient air in a parking structure. But in OMSC it has a specific meaning. In the sense specified by section 202, definitions for "exhaust", "exhaust system", and "parking garage" (in OSSC) indicate that "parking garage exhaust" has a technical meaning: the air actively drawn *from* a parking structure into the atmosphere by means of ducts; "Environmental air" has an equally technical definition in the code. It does not refer to the ambient air in any occupied space, nor does it define the quality of such air, but it is this air while it is conveyed "to or from occupied areas through ducts". Therefore, parking garage exhaust is a type of environmental air insofar as such air is actively subject to the exhaust system that is conveying it. The definitions for parking garage exhaust and environmental air are predicated not on the quality of ambient air in a space, but the function of the specific mechanical system operating on this air.

Environmental air determination cannot be based on the perceived quality of the air resulting from an appliance's exhaust, but only from the exhaust applications dictated by code, which are quite limited. Similarities between the quality of kiln exhaust and that of parking garage exhaust are anecdotal and cannot form the basis for reclassifying kiln exhaust as environmental air because environmental air is not predicated on the quality of exhaust but on the function of the exhaust systems/appliances as they convey air. That means that while at any given time there is likely vehicle exhaust present at the parking structure in question and that exhaust has the

quality colloquially associated with parking garage exhaust, with respect to OMSC, this structure produces no parking garage exhaust because it is not subject to an exhaust system.[6] Nor does the structure produce environmental air as there is no air conveyed to or from it that meets the functions listed in the definition of environmental air. The kiln exhaust system terminating at this parking structure neither functions to draw air from it, nor remove air from it. Instead, it exhausts directly *into* this structure.

The term *parking garage exhaust* has a specific, technical meaning in the code with respect to *environmental air*. Because its technical meaning refers to air being drawn out of a parking garage via ducts, its definition is at odds with air being vented *into* such a space. Therefore the criteria used by the jurisdiction to reclassify the applicant's kiln exhaust system is inconsistent with the definition of environmental air.

Additionally, the code does not indicate the examples of environmental air are intended as relative measures of air quality. The fact that environmental air does not include heating and air conditioning systems – whose air would presumably be of a high quality – further exemplifies that function is the distinguishing characteristic of its definition. Their function is expressed in terms of specific applications, i.e, ductwork that ventilates air for human usage, air exhausted from a bathroom space, or from a domestic clothes dryer, etc. The examples are not meant to provide a comparative basis from which to categorize other types of air because they are not intended to itemize the *content* of the air that is conveyed, but the *function* that air serves in the underlying application/appliance. Although it can be imaged what the varied air makeup for any of these applications might be (e.g., lint from clothing, grease from frying, fumes from vehicle emissions, moisture from a bathroom shower) the fact that air from applications not classified as "environmental air" might share any of these characteristics is irrelevant. The jurisdiction asserts that similarities between kiln exhaust and vehicle emissions allow the former to be reclassified as environmental air by virtue of also being similar to *parking garage exhaust*. We dispute this because under OMSC the primary characteristic of *parking garage exhaust* is not in its *quality* – i.e., consisting of fumes or vehicle emissions – but in its *function* – exhausting air from inside the garage (an occupied space), via ducts, *to the outside*.

Therefore the kiln exhaust, which conveys fumes *into* the parking garage structure, cannot be regarded as parking garage exhaust. In short, the OMSC definitions of parking garage exhaust and environmental air preclude the kiln exhaust system from being classified as environmental air. The determination that the exhaust be classified environmental air by virtue of its toxicological profile or similarities between its conveyed air and the air of approved appliances is based on a misinterpretation of the code. The kiln exhaust is neither parking garage exhaust nor environmental air. The kiln exhaust termination cannot be classified as an *environmental air* termination per OMSC 501.3.1(3).

[6] The garage is likely built to code to be an "open parking structure".

Discussion #4 - That the exhaust is not noxious.

Note: *This discussion may reference observations or determinations of either the jurisdiction's building inspector and/or building official, and may reference these two roles when variant determinations provide context or when determinations evolved prior to C of O.*

In the course of the permitting process the applicant submitted OSHA Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to the jurisdiction. These were documented and interpreted by the applicant and building official inconsistent with their purpose and indications. Their conclusions – that kiln exhaust is harmless and not hazardous – directly contradict the indications provided in the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) Safety Data Sheets (SDS), the kiln manufacturer's own statements and the applicant's suppliers own statements.

TL;DR; Kilns are safe for the applicant's employees to use because kiln exhaust systems are effective at removing emissions before they can enter the workplace. Improperly exhausting these emissions and exposing others to this exhaust, is dangerous and presents a health hazard.

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) used in SDS differs fundamentally from other consumer-based certifications that companies like Gare, Inc. participate in. Rather than identifying risks to consumers using the products as hobbyists, HCS attempts to communicate risks to employees and businesses handling, storing and using the products in a wide array of scenarios, and whose exposure to products might differ fundamentally from the average consumer.

To prepare employees to better understand the dangers they might encounter from a product, OSHA HCS uses a binary standard for communicating hazards: a chemical is either recognized as being hazardous or not. Chemicals that are not hazardous are not subject to HCS and are therefore not subject to OSHA Safety Data Sheet (SDS) reporting requirements. Mixtures - products consisting of multiple chemicals "mixed" together in a way where their fundamental chemical substances remain unchanged – are subject to the same HCS standard. If a mixture contains any chemicals that are recognized hazards, then the mixture itself is subject to HCS and subject to OSHA SDS reporting requirements. If the mixture does not contain any chemicals that are recognized hazards, then it is not subject to OSHA SDS reporting. This ensures clarity of intent when interpreting the information on an SDS: SDS are never published to demonstrate a product is non-hazardous, but to "communicate" in what ways the chemical or mixtures *are* hazardous. Thus the HCS is properly oriented towards communicating hazard information to businesses and employees. In fact SDS sheets should only be produced for products that are hazardous, since the first line of inquiry when interpreting an SDS is not, "Is the product listed in the SDS hazardous?", but, "In what ways is the product hazardous?"[7]

[7] For this reason OSHA actually discourages employers from making SDS for products that are not hazardous, or for maintaining SDS for products no longer manufactured or no longer recognized as being hazardous. See Letter of Interpretation, "OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requirements for Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)", October 28, 1996 at https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/1996-10-28.

Although it represents a reporting burden to employers and manufacturers, the goal of a properly formatted and researched SDS is to protect employees who use hazardous products by clearing stating their constituent chemicals and citing situations under which these products present hazards. To this end, HCS provides criteria for effectively classifying physical and health hazards, communicating them through hazard "statements", and organizing those statements and relevant information into the 16-section OSHA SDS reporting format.[8]

The applicant uses dozens of products that require OSHA SDS reporting. Most of its underglazes and glazes are manufactured by Gare, Inc., a company widely recognized for providing services to the Paint Your Own Pottery (PYOP) business space[9]. And while many of Gare's products are certified non-toxic under other regulatory standards governing consumer use, nevertheless those standards are not replacements for the hazards presented by those same products in the workplace. For that reason, most of Gare's products are subject to OSHA SDS reporting.[10] The Gare underglazes used by the applicant contain metals and organic binders that when exposed to intense heat result in gasses, vapors and fumes; bisque (pre-fired) ceramic also produces dusts and particulates when further dried during the glaze-firing process used by the applicant. The applicant's employees should be effectively protected from heat and inhalation hazards through a proper set of safety procedures that effectively minimize their exposure to kiln heat and emissions. For example, employees use special heat resistant gloves to handle ceramics in or around the kiln, especially upon completion of the firing process. The applicant has also installed a mechanical exhaust system on their Skutt kilns to remove exhaust kiln emissions, effectively preventing those emissions from re–entering the room during the kiln firing process, which can last up to 14 hours.[11] During the kiln firing process, different types of emissions are released as the kiln heats ceramic pieces at temperatures up to 1,800 F, and different components in the underglaze and glaze mixtures are volatile or reactive at different temperatures. Below is a list of components with hazard statements listed in Gare, Inc. line of *Fun Strokes* and *Fun Strokes Fleckles* line of underglazes:[12]

Chemical	Volume	State	in 8oz.	OSHA Mandatory Reporting
Water	48.2 - 53.6%	liquid		
Cadmium	0.50%	solid	1.2g	> 0.1% of total volume in mixture
Crystalline silica	1.0 - 2.0%	solid	4.7g	> 1% of total volume in mixture
Frit	32.8 - 37.3%	solid	87.7g	

[8] See OSHA's simplified brief on this subject at https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OSHA3514.pdf.
[9] Gare, Inc.165 Rosemont Street, Haverhill, MA 01832. See, https://www.gareceramics.com/.
[10] The complete list of Gare, Inc. product SDS is available at https://www.gareceramics.com/policies/technical-safety.
[11] As will be discussed later, for two weeks between 8/23 and 9/5/2025, the applicant, who may believe their kilns produce no emissions, did not make use of their mechanical exhaust system; a fact that was communicated contemporaneously in a related State of Oregon complaint.
[12] Note that in mixtures, water is often included – although not hazardous – in order to properly indicate the aggregate makeup of the other components.

Clay/Kaolin	4.2 - 5.3%	solid	12.6g	
Zinc Oxide	0.0 - 0.2%	solid	0.5g	
Zirconium Silicate	0.0 - 9.6%	solid	22.8g	
Nepheline Syenite	0.0 - 4.1%	solid	9.7g	
Calcium Carbonate	0.0 - 1.9%	solid	4.5g	
Bentonite	0.5 - 0.6%	solid	1.4g	
Carboxymethylcellulose	0.8 - 1.0%	solid	2.4g	
Pigments*	*>12.5%*	solid	>29.6g	

These ingredients make up the liquid form of what the applicant's customers regard as "paint". It is what is used in the decorative process. The various pigments added in amounts that are not disclosed in the SDS make the mixture extremely versatile. Gare, Inc. adds different "pigments" to this mixture (albeit with slight variations as indicated by their ranges) to achieve a wide gamut of colors. Offering a variety of colors in its PYOP studios attracts customers who want to create pieces for various moods and uses[13] and is in part why the applicant's business model has been so successful in Oregon, attracting customers who might already enjoy painting but also enjoy the challenge of a different "canvas" and who can walk away with a useful object.

But the same pigments that facilitate diverse colors in the manufacturing process are prone to transformations, especially in high heat applications. Kiln heat – measured in "cones" – is not comparable to heat from similar appliances like stoves, which are subject to limits on their heat output given their use in strictly residential applications. The Skutt kilns in question are able to fire materials up to 2,800 F and can operate at high heat output for hours at a time. The image below indicates visually just how hot these appliances can get.

Photo of kiln contents during firing program.

[13] It was even recently relayed to me that a customer painted a marriage proposal on their ceramic… and proposed to their significant other at the applicant's business.

Components of the pigments become unstable and volatile when exposed to these high temperatures. Pigments are essentially metals, and although Gare, Inc. fails to include a list of these pigments in its line of *Fun Strokes* underglazes[14], an evaluation of other like products from trusted ceramic manufacturers indicates that pigments are often drawn from a common set of metals[15]:

Pigment	Colors
Cadmium	yellow to orange, red, and maroon
Iron oxide	glaze component
Silicon oxide	glaze component
Copper	pigment
Aluminum	pigment
Manganese	pigment
Nickel	pigment
Iron	pigment
Tin	pigment
Cobalt	pigment

Metal volatility at high heat -
SDS Section 10: Stability and Reactivity.
While these mixtures do not decompose during their normal shelf-life, they become unstable and reactive when exposed to the intense heat of kiln firing. The SDS, confirms this hazard condition by cautioning employees to "avoid fumes from firing in kiln"[16]. Kiln firing of these products results in hazardous by-products in the form of vapors and fumes that pose a health risk if inhaled. Both experimental and field studies confirm this.[17]

[14] See *29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(4)* and OSHA interpretation letter, "Safety data sheets for custom blend fertilizers" at https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/2016-02-25. Gare, Inc. by omitting the chemicals that make up their underglaze pigments, are not meeting their OSHA SDS obligations, especially given that one of these pigments is cadmium, a known carcinogen, but also used
[15] For example, see AMACO's line of non-toxic (but hazardous) underglazes whose SDS are thoroughly researched..
[16] SDS published by Gare, Inc. "Fun Strokes Code: FS2300-2399", Section 10, prepared December 23, 2020.
[17] For example, see: https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2014/em/c3em00709j#fig6 for an example of an experimental study and https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hhe/reports/pdfs/82-90-1274.pdf for a dated (but useful) field study on children's exposure to kiln exhaust contaminants in a school setting, which itemizes substances identified in the kiln room as "[trace metals of] zinc, sodium, with barely detectable amounts of aluminum, chromium, iron, phosphorous and selenium". It goes on to conclude, not that the kiln firing process is "clean" but that "No significant concentrations of any substance were identified in the kiln room which would constitute a health hazard, *nor would it be expected to in the future, providing the ventilation system continues to operate effectively". Ibid*., p. 8.

Why distinguishing between vapors and fumes matters.
Fortunately, the goal of a kiln exhaust system is to remove these hazardous vapors from the kiln before they present a danger to occupants of the kiln room. The Skutt EnviroVent 2 downdraft exhaust system effectively does this by creating a modest negative pressure, drawing kiln fumes out from the bottom of the kiln and preparing them for exhaust into standard residential dryer vents. (These vents were contracted through previous tenant improvements the plans of which are available on the jurisdictions e-permitting website). Of course, at any point during the kiln firing program the kiln air is quite hot. Standard dryer ducts are not rated to handle air this hot, so the EnviroVent 2 prepares contaminated kiln air by mixing it with room temperature air at a ratio of 400:1 parts room air to kiln air. While the exhaust system is running it is always drawing in room air to cool this kiln air. This has the stated effect of cooling the exhaust and "diluting" it.

Distinguishing between vapors – the gaseous form of a substance – and fumes, is significant when evaluating this cooling function. Inside of the kiln, hazardous vapors are formed as products of heat-induced volatility and are drawn out of the kiln at high temperatures unsafe for conveyance through standard building ducts. The EnviroVent 2 system has an apparent salutary effect on this temperature, and by drawing in room temperature air it immediately cools this air to a temperature safe enough to be exhausted through dryer ducts.

While this effect is necessary to affect the mechanical exhaust system, it also results in a chemical change to the vapors themselves: These vapors are also immediately cooled and transformed into a state we properly call "fumes": the condensation of vapors upon cooling into extremely small, solid particles. For many of these metals in underglaze pigments, that process is accompanied by oxidation due to their interaction with water and oxygen. The photo below shows the result of these oxidative deposits just above the applicant's kiln exhaust termination.

Photo showing a white "rust" located superior to the applicant's kiln exhaust vent (lower left-hand corner of the image).

The results of this process are documented in air analyses. For example, "Nanoparticle emissions from traditional pottery manufacturing" documents air analyses on emissions **from a Skutt electric kiln,** separating out results from both the bisque-firing stage and the glaze-firing stage (the applicant appears to only do glaze-firing). One conclusion to be drawn is that not only can the emissions be characterized by the metals used in the glazes and underglazes, but the emissions consist of large quantities of nanoparticles, noting that with respect to the sheer number of nanoparticle particulates emitted, the glaze-firing is *more polluting*, not less polluting than the bisque-firing (the firing of soft clay in order that it be hardened into bisque). The table below is adapted from the study[18]:

Concentration of emitted particles per cubic centimeter of air during 12-hour kiln firing.

Category	Average PNC (cm^-3)	Nanoparticles (<100 nm)
Bisque Firing	1.6 x 10^5	1.4 x 10^5
Glaze Firing	2.5 x 10^5	2.5 x 10^5

Organic matter combustion.

The glazes also contain organic matter: clays, binders and glues that burn off as gasses during the initial two hours of the glaze-firing. In fact, these gasses are known to cause certain defects in the pottery, a possibility which Gare, Inc. recognizes in its FAQ to customers troubleshooting such issues:

> "The clay body, and even the glaze, contains clays and other minerals mined from the earth. These contain some organic matter (i.e. plants, etc.), carbon and more. These materials form gases during the firing process and can result in pinholes and craters."[19]

These gasses are widely known combustion products in all kilns – even in electric kilns. The process begins at relatively low temperatures, around 450°F. As temperatures increase, the organic material reacts with oxygen in the kiln's atmosphere and undergoes combustion, producing gasses and fumes. These gasses can be identified based on SDS "bridging" - by identifying the organic material in the substance listed in a Gare SDS and finding the SDS for that product and examining its components. Burning organic matter – no matter the fuel source – results in gasses like carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO2).

Gasses released from combustion of organic materials during kiln firing.

Gas	Name	Description
H2O	Water	Water vapor.
CO	Carbon Monoxide	Clay/kaolin, other organic material.
CO2	Carbon Dioxide	Clay/kaolin, other organic material.

[18] See, https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2014/em/c3em00709j#fig6.
[19] See the Gare, Inc. FAQ page at https://www.gareceramics.com/resources/faqs.

SO2	Sulfur Dioxide	Clay/kaolin, other organic material.
SO3	Sulfur Trioxide	Clay/kaolin, other organic material.
F2	Flourine	Frits.

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability–Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A

Incompatible Material – None

Hazardous Reactions - None

Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing in kiln.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation - If sprayed (NOT RECOMMENDED).

Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non- spray use).

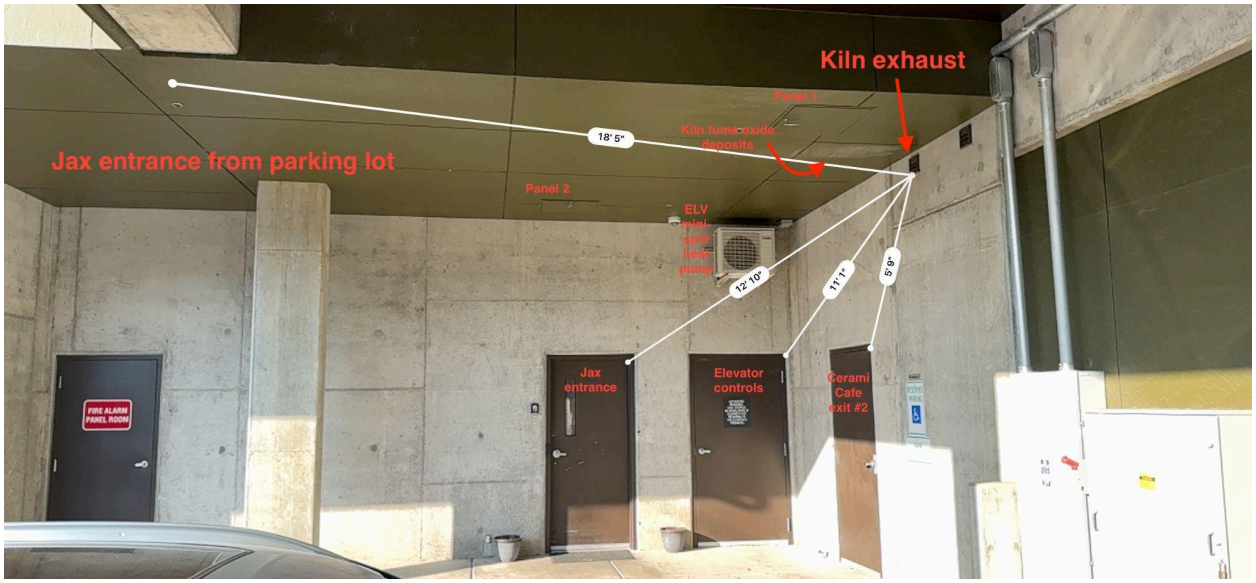
Animal Experiment - Acute – None

Chronic/Other - None if not inhaled.

Additional Information - This mixture contains a small amount of silica (1-2%), a known carcinogen (by inhalation). A few pigments contain small amounts of cadmium, (<0.5%) also a known carcinogen by inhalation. This chemical mixture, in water, should be non-toxic during recommended use.

Discussion #5 - That the exhaust termination meets distances to operable opening.
Note: *This discussion may reference observations or determinations of either the jurisdiction's building inspector and/or building official, and may reference these two roles when variant determinations provide context or when determinations evolved prior to C of O.*

OMSC 501.3.1.2 requires exhaust terminations for ducts and outlets classified under 501.3.1.1 and 501.3.1.2 to be separated from operable openings by at least 10ft. The exhaust termination is situated 5.5ft. from the applicant's second entrance. This rear entrance to the applicant's commercial space is an operable opening to the building and is counted as a working exit to determine occupancy.[20]



Contrary to the building official's assertion that ambient air mitigates any pollutants being exhausted at this location, the covered parking structure abuts the leeward side of this L-plan building, creating a stagnation zone where ambient air, instead of being dispersed, often settles. The kiln exhaust termination is nestled exactly at this location.

Ambient air mitigation
Exhaust terminations for exhaust venting *into* parking garages still deserve assessment and a plain reading of the building code does not absolve us from reasonably characterizing this exhaust. Even if it is asserted that it is substantially similar to car exhaust in its hazard profile, there are good examples of criteria that could be used to assess this exhaust. Consider the following example: the building's owner, Little Blitzen River, LLC, maintains an insurance policy on this building that makes very specific claims on the parking structure in question. Within the parking structure, it distinguishes even between different *locations* of car exhaust, relative to vehicle orientation. While head-in parking orientation is allowed, back-in parking is expressly forbidden due to the likelihood – given the partially covered carport area abutting the building –

[20] The applicant relates seating room capacity to the two "exits". See Applicant - Response to Plan Review Letter #1.pdf, July 14, 2025.

that such exhaust could accumulate.[21] The volume of exhaust is a criteria the insurance carrier uses to qualify risks to occupant health, and accumulation of exhaust contributes to that risk. The carrier mitigates this risk by effectively prohibiting back-in parking; and mandating head-in parking ensures that tailpipe emissions can more readily be dispersed into ambient air, thus reducing the possibility of accumulation.[22] Here there is even criteria for assessing the ambient air, and it is implied that ambient air closer to the building – and therefore further under the balcony – may not as effectively disperse car exhaust fumes. This inner air is more stagnant, further removed from prevailing air currents at this parcel, and therefore less subject to dispersion.

Ironically, the exhaust termination of the applicant's kilns can be compared to a vehicle backed-in to the parking spot closest to the building entrance and left idling for hours at a time.[23] The building official's equivocation between the applicant's kiln exhaust and car exhaust can only lead to this conclusion.

[21] The appellant can produce their signed lease agreement upon request.
[22] A mandate that the insurance carrier requires the building owner and its agents to include in any lease to building occupants.
[23] It is unclear an insurance adjustor evaluating this building would certify this kind of parking garage exhaust if they knew it existed. In fact, it is unclear whether during the April, 2025 adjudication, the insurance carrier's adjustor was made aware of this exhaust.

APPENDIX C - CONTACTS

Building Department
Corvallis Development Services
[full staff directory]
BCD Reporting Group: 2
Building official: Calvin Albers
P.O. Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
Phone: 541-766-6929
Email:
development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
Website: www.corvallisoregon.gov/ds

Kevin Russell
Development Services Division Manager
Phone: 541-766-6709
Email: Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov

Calvin Albers
Building Official
Phone: 541-766-6581
Email: Calvin.Albers@corvallisoregon.gov

Scott Foss
Building Inspector / Plans Examiner III - Code Enforcement
Phone: 541-766-6536
Email: Scott.Foss@corvallisoregon.gov

Jax apartments
Mixed-occupancy development
118 NW Jackson Ave.
Corvallis, OR 97330

Marlena Thomas
Sterling Management Group
Owner's agent
200 SW 4th Street, Ste.#102
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: 541-757-1290
Fax: 541-757-0624
Email: Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net

Little Blitzen River, LLC
Owner
24065 Evergreen Rd.
Philomath, OR 97370

APPENDIX E - APPLICABLE CODE AND STATUTE REQUIREMENTS

OMSC 201.1:

Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this code, have the meanings indicated in this chapter.

OMSC 201.2:

Interchangeability. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural, the singular.

OMSC 201.3:

Terms Defined in Other Codes. Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the Building Code or Plumbing Code, such terms shall have meanings ascribed to them as in those codes.

OMSC 201.4:

Terms Not Defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies. Words of common usage are given their plain, natural and ordinary meanings. Words that have well-defined legal meanings are given those meanings.

OMSC 202:

General Definitions
EXHAUST - Air being removed from any space, appliance or piece of equipment and conveyed directly to the atmosphere by means of openings or ducts.

ENVIRONMENTAL AIR - Air that is conveyed to or from occupied areas through ducts that are not part of the heating or air-conditioning system, such as ventilation for human usage, domestic kitchen range exhaust, bathroom exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and parking garage exhaust.

EXHAUST SYSTEM - An assembly of connected ducts, plenums, fittings, registers, grilles and hoods through which air is conducted from the space or spaces and exhausted to the outdoor atmosphere.

OMSC 501.3:

Exhaust Discharge. The air removed by every mechanical exhaust system shall be discharged outdoors at a point where it will not cause a public nuisance and not less than the distances specified in Section 501.3.1. The air shall be discharged to a location from which it cannot again be readily drawn in by a ventilating system. Air shall not be exhausted into an attic or crawl space, or be directed onto walkways.

OMSC 501.3.1:

Location of Exhaust Outlets. The termination point of exhaust outlets and ducts discharging to the outdoors shall be located with the following minimum distances:

> **1. For ducts conveying explosive or flammable vapors, fumes or dusts:** 30 feet (9144 mm) from property lines; 10 feet (3048 mm) from operable openings into buildings; 6 feet (1829 mm) from exterior walls and roofs; 30 feet (9144 mm) from combustible walls and operable openings into buildings that are in the direction of the exhaust discharge; 10 feet (3048 mm) above adjoining grade.
>
> **2. For other product-conveying outlets:** 10 feet (3048 mm) from the property lines; 3 feet (914 mm) from exterior walls and roofs; 10 feet (3048 mm) from operable openings into buildings; 10 feet (3048 mm) above adjoining grade.
>
> **3. For all environmental air exhaust:** 3 feet (914 mm) from property lines; 3 feet (914 mm) from operable openings into buildings for all occupancies other than Group U; and 10 feet (3048 mm) from mechanical air intakes. Such exhaust shall not be considered hazardous or noxious.

OMSC 510:

Hazardous Exhaust Systems

> **510.1 General.** This section shall govern the design and construction of duct systems for hazardous exhaust and shall determine where such systems are required. Hazardous exhaust systems are systems designed to capture and control hazardous emissions generated from product handling or processes, and convey those emissions to the outdoors. Hazardous emissions include flammable vapors, gases, fumes, mists or dusts, and volatile or airborne materials posing a health hazard, such as toxic or corrosive materials. For the purposes of this section, the health-hazard rating of materials shall be as specified in NFPA 704.For the purposes of the provisions of Section 510, a laboratory shall be defined as a facility where the use of chemicals is related to testing, analysis, teaching, research or developmental activities. Chemicals are used or synthesized on a nonproduction basis, rather than in a manufacturing process.

510.2 Where Required. A hazardous exhaust system shall be required wherever operations involving the handling or processing of hazardous materials, in the absence of such exhaust systems and under normal operating conditions, have the potential to create one of the following conditions:

1. A flammable vapor, gas, fume, mist or dust is present in concentrations exceeding 25 percent of the lower flammability limit of the substance for the expected room temperature.
2. A vapor, gas, fume, mist or dust with a health-hazard rating of 4 is present in any concentration.
3. A vapor, gas, fume, mist or dust with a health-hazard rating of 1, 2 or 3 is present in concentrations exceeding 1 percent of the median lethal concentration of the substance for acute inhalation toxicity.

Exception: Laboratories, as defined in Section 510.1, except where the concentrations listed in Item 1 are exceeded or a vapor, gas, fume, mist or dust with a health-hazard rating of 1, 2, 3 or 4 is present in concentrations exceeding 1 percent of the median lethal concentration of the substance for acute inhalation toxicity.

APPENDIX D - STANDING & PROCEDURE

ORS 455.070
Report of suspected code violation

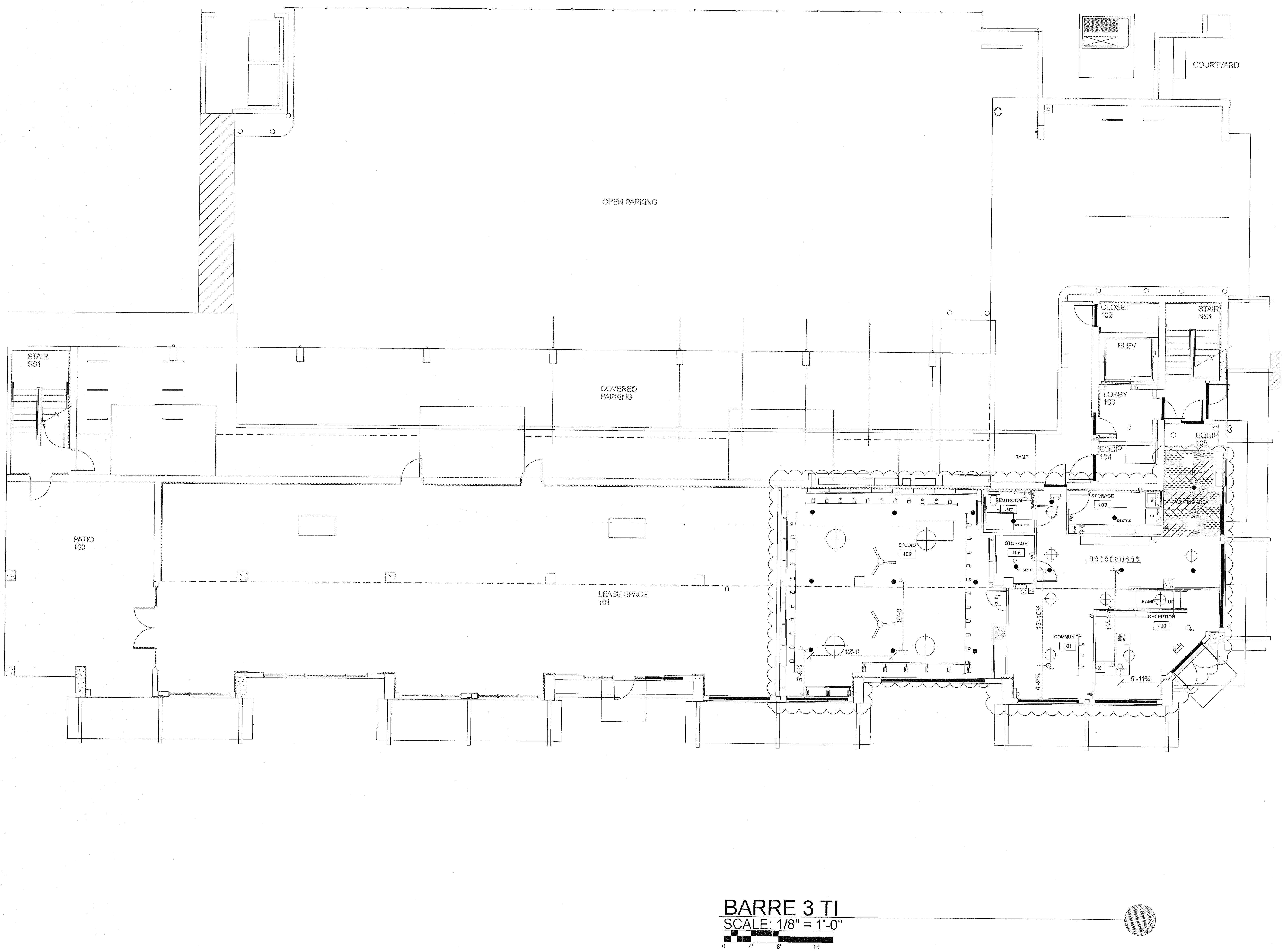
(1) Any person may report a suspected violation of the state building code that poses an imminent threat to public health or safety to the local building official or, where the code is state-administered, to the Department of Consumer and Business Services. The complaint shall be in writing and submitted under rules adopted by the department. The rules of the department shall provide for the disposition of frivolous or harassing complaints by requiring detailed descriptions of the alleged violation and reference to the code sections allegedly violated.

Corvallis Municipal Code

Section 9.01.090 - Appeals.

Section 9.01.090.010 - Appeal processes.

1) Appeals of orders, decisions or determinations of the Building Official involving the application and interpretation of technical or scientific matters of the State Building Code must be made as provided in ORS 455.475, and related administrative rules. Appeals must be made directly to the State of Oregon Building Codes Division (BCD).



SYSTEM NOTES:

EXISTING SYSTEM CALCULATED AT .2/950 SQFT WITH A HOSE STREAM OF 250 GPM. ORDINARY GROUP 2

IF CHANGES TO THE STRUCTURAL COVERAGE ARE NEEDED PLANS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OF CORVALLIS BEFORE WORK IS PERFORMED

FILE COPY

BLD14-00807

SEE ATTACHED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

TO BE SCANNED

RECEIVED
OCT 15 2014
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

FILE COPY

APPROVED OCT 16 2014 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CITY OF CORVALLIS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 84637PE OREGON NOVEMBER 9, 2010 FRANKLIN D. CALLFAS

EXPIRES 12-31-15

GENERAL NOTES

1. SPRINKLER SYSTEM HAS BEEN DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE TO NFPA-13 (2010 EDITION).
2. ALL MATERIAL TO BE NEW AND U.L. AND/OR F.M. APPROVED.
3. ALL HANGERS AND SEISMIC RESTRAINTS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA #13.
4. IT IS THE OWNERS RESPONSIBILITY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE HEAT TO PREVENT FREEZING THROUGHOUT WET PIPE SPRINKLER SYSTEM AREAS AND IN ENCLOSURES FOR DRY PIPE AND OTHER TYPES OF VALVES CONTROLLING WATER SUPPLIES TO SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.

REVISIONS

DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	BY DRG
10-14-14	0	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	

SPRINKLER SYMBOL DESCRIPTION

SYMBOL	SIZE	STYLE	MAKE	FINISH	MODEL	TEMP	K-FACTOR	SIN#	TOTAL
●	.5	SSP	RELIABLE	CHROME	F1FR56	155	5.6	RA1415	17
O	.5	SSU	RELIABLE	CHROME	F1FR56	155	5.6	RA1415	3
TOTAL SPRINKLERS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET									20
TOTAL SPRINKLERS REQUIRED ON THIS CONTRACT									20

INTUITIVE FIRE
62088 CODY ROAD BEND, OREGON, 97701
(541) 382-3473 - OFFICE
CCB# 195796

PROJECT

BARRE 3 TENANT IMPROVEMENT

118 NW JACKSON AVENUE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

Date	6-10-14
Scale	1/8"=1-0
Job No.	14-162
Drawn By	D.GATCHET
Sheet No.	FS-1.00

Gmail

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Mon, Jun 30, 2025 at 9:43 AM
To: Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov
Cc: city.manager@corvallisoregon.gov, briae.lewis@corvallisoregon.gov, info@behlaw.com
Bcc: Susan <sd2727@yahoo.com>, Catherine Mater <mater@mater.com>

June 30, 2025

To: Kevin Russell, Development Services Division Manager
Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov

Cc: Mark Shepard, City Manager, city.manager@corvallisoregon.gov
Briae Lewis, Ward 2 City Councilor, briae.lewis@corvallisoregon.gov
Beery, Elsner & Hammond, LLP, info@behlaw.com

Mr. Russell,

We are writing to make you aware of building exhaust issues affecting residents of the Jax apartment complex located at 118 NW Jackson Ave. The Jax is a mixed-use four-story 27-unit residential building with two first-floor commercial tenants. CeramiCafe, one of the first-floor tenants, is venting exhaust from their high-temperature kilns at a regularly-used resident lobby entrance. These kilns fire ceramics for hours at a time, at temperatures up to 1,800°F, and are known to produce carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur gasses and other fumes. One of the goals of a proper ventilation system should be to reduce residents' exposure to this exhaust. However, the location of the exhaust vent is problematic: it is within close proximity to the building entrance and under residents' balconies. Since the business opened, residents now regularly walk past the CeramiCafe kiln exhaust vent to gain access to the building. This places residents in regular contact with noxious kiln exhaust. Since the vent is located near the building entrance, exhaust also collects at and inside the residents' first-floor lobby. Furthermore, the vent exhausts at a location directly below residents' balconies, so some residents can smell the exhaust from their outdoor balconies as it rises.

This ventilation scheme too readily exposes residents to exhaust. CeramiCafe's installation of the ventilation system modified what was originally intended as a clothes-dryer vent. This modification has neither been permitted nor inspected. Although CeramiCafe began a mechanical exhaust permitting application with Development Services on June 20th, they have not completed it, and the unpermitted system has remained in use since winter when the business opened. Therefore there has been no determination that the current ventilation scheme ensures the health and safety of all tenants in the building, especially by:

- Ensuring vent and exhaust mechanisms and surrounding building materials are rated for the quality and temperature of exhaust to prevent contamination and fire hazard,
- Avoiding venting exhaust where it places residents in regular contact with exhaust fumes, for example near building entrances or walkways or where it would readily reach residents' units or balconies.

We ask that you reply to this request no later than Thursday, July 3 with an appropriate plan that:

- Enforces the required City of Corvallis permitting for exhaust and related ductwork at the CeramiCafe location at 118 NW Jackson Ave. #101,
- Schedules an expedited inspection of the existing exhaust system to ensure compliance with Oregon Building Codes Division (BCD) code and standards,
- Issues required guidelines to CeramiCafe for a mechanical exhaust system that meets BCD standards for exhausting in a mixed-use residential building, away from building entrances and ventilated in a way that minimizes residents' exposure to exhaust.

We look forward to your assistance in this matter. Please contact us should you need additional information.

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Aug. 6, 2025

To: Scott Foss
Building Inspector / Plans Examiner III
Scott.Foss@corvallisoregon.gov

Cc: Mark Shepard, City Manager
city.manager@corvallisoregon.gov

Cc: Calvin Albers
Building Official
Calvin.Albers@corvallisoregon.gov

Cc: Kevin Russell
Development Services Division Manager
Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov

Cc: Beery, Elsner & Hammond, LLP
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Mr. Foss,

We received an email on July 30 (hereafter, "letter") from Calvin Albers in his capacity as Building Official for Corvallis Development Services (hereafter, "CDS"), providing an update on the permitting for the CeramiCafe location at 118 NW Jackson Ave. (INQ25-00105, hereafter, "complaint"). In the letter, Mr. Albers notified us that CDS intends to reclassify kiln exhaust air being emitted from the applicant's mechanical exhaust system from "product conveying air" to "environmental air". The letter provides a rationale for this reclassification, but the stated reasons are misinformed and inconsistent with Oregon Building Code Division definitions for these two exhaust types. This response is addressed to you in your capacity as the official of review for the project (BLD25-00354). The purpose of this letter is to request Development Services immediately restore its original guidance to the applicant from your Plan Review Letter #1 dated July 9 ("review")[1]. That guidance properly identified the applicant's mechanical kiln exhaust system as product conveying air and requested they provide plans to make their exhaust termination code compliant.

The following response constitutes the rationale of our request. **Sections A - G**, below, assess the recent letter and flaws in its rationale. These sections focus on incorrect use of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) data, unlisted chemicals contained in the applicant's products and misinterpretation of OSHA and ASTM D-4236 standards. **Section H** lists burdens CDS may inadvertently bring to the applicant and Gare, Inc. through the letter's analysis. **Section I** (conclusion) reminds CDS of its obligations and lists specific remedies we are now requesting per the complaint.

(continued on next page)

[1] Corvallis Development Services, Plan Review Letter #1 for BLD25-00354 (internally labelled as "COM Plan Review Letter.docx") available at:
https://archives.corvallisoregon.gov/public/ElectronicFile.aspx?dbid=0&docid=5294439

Response to INQ25-00105, July 30 letter

A) The rationale in the reclassification from "product conveying air" to "environmental air" is based on unsound technical analysis.

There are several assertions in the letter that are concerning. Among them CDS' determination that:

> *"[B]yproducts of the bisque (pre-fired ceramics), paint, and glaze being used are non-toxic in their proposed use. This was determined by evaluation [sic] the attached Material Safety Data Sheets for the product being utilized… The mechanical code allows non-toxic exhaust (environmental air) to be exhausted not closer than 3 feet from building openings. Had the products been determined to be more toxic (if they were firing clay) they would have been required to meet more restrictive code requirements for exhaust termination."*

We dispute this determination. The original complaint focused on potentially hazardous and noxious air exhausted near operable openings to the building, including doors, windows and balconies. The MSDS documents attached to the letter[2] cannot be used to address the hazards or noxiousness of exhaust as specified in the original complaint and regulated by OMSC 501.3.1, Parts 1-5. It is not possible to arrive at conclusions about the safety of emissions resulting from kiln firing of CeramiCafe materials using the attached MSDS documents or their ASTM D-4236 status. **Sections B - G, below explain why that is.**

B) Attached MSDS (SDS) do not include all products widely used by the applicant.

As part of the permitting process, CDS requested that CeramiCafe provide SDS for products currently used in its kiln firing processes at its 118 NW Jackson Ave. location[3]. These should have included products used by both CeramiCafe staff and provided to its customers in the course of its business activities. CeramiCafe provided at least three SDS (attached per the letter)[4]. But several products named in two of the attached SDS (for Gare glaze and underglaze lines) are no longer produced by the originating manufacturer, Gare, Inc. In fact, products named therein have not been manufactured in at least several years and perhaps as many as ten (10) years[5]. For that reason, it is unlikely the products named in those MSDS are used by CeramiCafe. Therefore, the data provided in those SDS cannot meaningfully be used as part of the evaluation and determination process.

C) SDS of current underglazes used by the applicant contain hazard warnings.

CeramiCafe does use a line of products currently manufactured by Gare, Inc. Those include underglazes marketed as *Fun Strokes* and *Fun Strokes Fleckles*. The Gare, Inc. SDS for these product lines[6] may not have been included in CeramiCafe's original disclosure to CDS, even though they appear to be the almost exclusive line of underglaze (paint) products provided to its customers.

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[2] The attached MSDS (SDS) can be found on Gare, Inc's website and were attached to the letter with the following names:
SPECS - MSD sheet clear overglaze.pdf, accessible at:
https://store.gareceramics.com/store/msds/01_KG.SY.GG.SS.PSGnon.toxic.pdf
SPECS - MSD sheet underglaze paint.pdf, accessible at:
https://store.gareceramics.com/store/msds/02_UG.2100_TOS.2200.series.pdf
SPECS - MSD sheet bisque ceramics.pdf
https://store.gareceramics.com/store/msds/79_Updated_SDS_Bisque_Gare6-12.pdf

[3] Telephone conversation with Scott Foss, Corvallis Development Services, Monday, Aug. 4, 2025.

[4] See (2) above.

[5] Telephone conversation with Susan Rogers, VP Sales, Gare, Inc., Aug. 4, 2025.

[6] SDS available at https://store.gareceramics.com/store/msds/03_SDS_Fun-Strokes-Flecklesa_20201223.pdf

The SDS for the *Fun Strokes* product lines list chemicals with hazard warnings for:

- Section 2, Hazard Identification: Carcinogen 1A[7] - Crystalline Silica (quartz)
- Section 2, Hazard Identification: Carcinogen 1A[8] - Cadmium

Additionally, the SDS provides guidance for employees and others using the products that fumes produced from these products should be avoided

- Section 10: Stability/Reactivity - Avoid fumes from firing in kiln.

The fact that CeramiCafe may have omitted these SDS as part of CDS' inquiry into the complaint is concerning. Additionally, these SDS from Gare, Inc. are themselves incomplete and fail to include other colorants and pigments with known hazard statements, incorrectly grouping them generically as pigments instead of listing the individual chemical information (see Section H, Item 2, below).

D) Gare, Inc. underglazes and glazes used by the applicant contain clay.

The letter asserts that exhaust from kilns firing clay would be more toxic, but that the applicant fires only bisqueware, not clay. However, an analysis of the actual SDS for glazes and underglazes used by the applicant shows these products contain on average 5-10% of their volume as *kaolin*/*clay*. In other words, the paints used by CeramiCafe contain clay. Therefore, according to the letter, their firing would necessarily result in the same byproducts as firing greenware (clay). The letter itself implies that firing clay products would result in them being determined to be "more toxic".

E) MSDS (SDS) cannot be used to characterize exhaust hazards.

The SDS for actual products used by the applicant show them to contain chemicals and hazards - even substances like clay which the letter suggests pose an increased risk. Nevertheless, as a general rule, SDS cannot provide a direct account of the hazard or toxicity of these products when fired in a kiln. They can provide a basis for research into potential exhaust byproducts, but that research would generally be performed by other regulatory agencies. It is likely outside the scope of interpretation by a municipal building code authority. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) MSDS (SDS, since 2015) for these products have a limited use. They intend only to instruct employees handling the named products on identifying any of their hazardous components, and to provide employees and others with safety precautions when handling, storing, and transporting them. <u>While instructive, SDS cannot be used to characterize exhaust hazards from firing these products in an electric kiln.</u> The SDS make no claims about the decomposition of these products, their byproducts or the resulting exhaust produced by these products during the kiln's firing process, of which the mechanical permit is the subject.

F) ASTM D-4236 / "Non-toxic" evaluation is unrelated to exhaust hazard.

The letter cited the ASTM D-4236 conformance present on several Gare, Inc. SDS sheets. That conformance uses language similar to "this product has been deemed non-toxic in its proposed use". Presumably, CDS has quoted this language to support the conclusion that fumes produced when firing these substances are also non-toxic and that therefore the resulting kiln exhaust poses limited toxicity to residents of the building. This is simply not the case. The ASTM D-4236 (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act or LHAMA[9]) label ("non-toxic") is a consumer-facing label, intended only to provide

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[7] OSHA Hazard Carcinogenic 1A; known to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Classification in this category is largely based on human evidence, per https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/1988-09-20

[8] OSHA Hazard Carcinogenic 1A; known to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Classification in this category is largely based on human evidence, per https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1027

[9] See, https://www.cpsc.gov/business--manufacturing/business-education/business-guidance/art-materials

assurances to *consumers*[10] using the related paint, underglaze or glazes. The label indicates that the named products have been evaluated for their risk to cause chronic health issues due to everyday use, *within the constraints of their proposed use*. For the purposes of CeramiCafe, this label is relevant only for the customers patronizing its business[11]. In fact, the proposed use is the act of decorating ceramics by consumers: physically handling bisque, painting ceramics with a paint brush, using the listed underglazes (paints), occasionally coming into contact with the underglazes (paint) and intermittently inhaling paint fumes when in close proximity to paint and bisque. The proposed use does not include the use of a kiln or proximity to or inhalation of fumes produced by the named products during kiln firing. ASTM D-4236 conformance makes no claims about the decomposition of these products, their byproducts or the resulting exhaust produced by these products during the kiln's firing process, of which the mechanical permit is the subject. ASTM D-4236 makes claims only on art materials, not *tools*[12]. For example, kilns and paint brushes are considered tools and outside the scope of the standard.

G) The provided SDS are incomplete and inaccurate.

Reliance on current and accurate information is important for any assessment. Although the SDS documents attached in the email cannot be used to characterize the exhaust hazard present in kiln exhaust air, they should still be complete and accurate. They represent fact-finding assets in the permitting process. These SDS are incomplete and inaccurate for the following reasons:

1. **SPECS - MSD sheet clear overglaze.pdf / SPECS - MSD sheet underglaze paint.pdf -** These documents (OMB No. 1218-0072) were prepared in Nov, 2004 and are now 20 years old. They use a deprecated MSDS format and are no longer in compliance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) for Safety Data Sheets (SDS)[13]. The new standard enforcement began on June 1, 2015.
2. Furthermore, ASTM D-4236 conformance is not relevant to OSHA reporting requirements, which mandate that all hazardous chemicals in the individual products be listed, together with their CAS numbers and percentage makeup on SDS - even when the resulting product is non-toxic in a consumer setting. A statement of ASTM conformance is not a substitute for OSHA hazard reporting requirements. However, several Gare SDS omit this required information and display only the ASTM conformance seal. This substitution is inconsistent with the requirements of *29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(3)* and inconsistent with the ASTM standard.[14]

** Additionally, Development Services should be aware of these related concerns based on the rationale stated in your July 30 email **.

H) Statutory compliance and burden to parties.

CDS' initial determination in the letter may inadvertently place additional burdens on both CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc. and Gare, Inc.:

1. **CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc.** Should now confirm it can provide, per *29 CFR 1910.1200(g)* a complete list of SDS sheets for *all hazardous products it currently uses*, especially those for products

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[10] ASTM D-4326, Section 2 defines users as "artists or crafts people of any age who create, or recreate in a limited number, largely by hand, works which may or may not have a practical use, but in which aesthetic considerations are paramount."

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] ASTM D-4326, Section 2 covers "art material or art material product—any raw or processed material, or manufactured product, marketed or represented by the producer or repackager as intended for and suitable for users as defined herein."

[13] https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200AppD

[14] Standard Practice for Labeling Art Materials for Chronic Health Hazards, Section 1.5, available at https://store.astm.org/d4236-94r21.html

used in the preparation of ceramics. A subsequent OSHA compliance request will be pursued with CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc. pursuant this INQ.

2. **Gare, Inc**. Should provide updated SDS sheets specifying all colorants/pigments (chemicals) used in its lines of glazes and underglazes per *29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(3).* These updates should include specific hazard classifications for any chemical included in its product mixtures. A subsequent OSHA compliance request will be pursued with Gare, Inc. pursuant this INQ.
3. **Gare, Inc.** Even when updated, SDS provided by Gare, Inc. are not intended to be used within the scope evaluated by CDS. Should a permit be issued with the rationale specified in the July 30 email, Gare, Inc. may have a statutory obligation to address such determination directly. That is because it is unlikely that Gare, Inc. intends to claim in its statutory obligation to *29 CFR 1910.1200* that its products, when fired in a kiln, produce non-toxic, environmental air.

I) Conclusion

A determination of mechanical permitting and mechanical exhaust classifications based on voluntary SDS disclosures of an applicant is problematic. By their very nature, the permits in question are "long-running" and meant to guide often expensive design and structural changes to buildings whose longevity is measured in years - if not decades. The guidance provided in OMSC is based on broad, but firm, classifications that properly ignore unnecessary and irrelevant variances in specific use-cases in order to serve the interests of building occupants and the public in the long term. The applicant, on the other hand, will necessarily be guided by the shorter-term exigencies of commercial interest. The applicant's choice of product line for ceramics and glazes could change tomorrow. Indeed, *today,* the applicant might not provide this building code authority with accurate information on either the current materials used in its kilns, or future materials used in its kilns. Its vendors might also not be able to provide accurate information on hazards in their products. This building code authority's determinations and permitting decisions should not be based on the shifting changes of the applicant's business practices, vendors, or current product line.

The applicant's permit request (MEC25-00468) is based on a mechanical exhaust system required to properly install and use two electric ceramic kilns. Such an exhaust system is necessary due to the devices' classification and proper installation, not on variations of their use. The purpose of these devices is to fire organic and inorganic materials at temperatures up to and above 1,800 F. Because of the nature of heating materials to such high temperatures, kiln exhaust is widely treated as hazardous and noxious.

The Skutt EnviroVent downdraft system installed by the applicant operates in a manner contrary to the definition of environmental air. It draws in room air in order to cool and dilute kiln emissions (fumes, particulates and other byproducts) and prepare it for ventilation from the building. But the kiln's proper installation necessitates ventilation precisely because this exhaust should never enter occupied spaces. The result of mixing kiln emissions with room air by definition can never be considered environmental air: it is never air circulated in bathrooms, kitchens or other rooms occupied by humans, nor is it air exhausted from a specific appliance listed as environmental (e.g., residential dryer). Instead this air is likely classifiable as "product conveying air" per OMSC 501.3.1 Part 2. That distinction holds regardless of the variants in the materials fired in the kiln. The applicant's choices of bisques, glazes or underglazes are irrelevant to the device's classification, the classification of exhaust it produces[15] or the OMSC code that regulates its proper ventilation in the building.

[15] Product conveying air from such devices, especially in the context of mixed use buildings supporting multiple occupancy types is likely subject to regulatory agencies beyond the scope of this mechanical permit.

Your department's original plan review comment(s) forwarded to CeramiCafe Art Lounge subsequent to the complaint were in agreement with this assessment.[16] On July 9, 2025, Corvallis Development Services concluded, upon physical examination of the property, that "the termination point of exhaust outlets and ducts discharging to the outdoors shall be located [in accordance with] OMSC 501.3.1 (2)". At that time it was requested the applicant include in its mechanical permit application plans to comply with the exhaust termination guidelines for exhaust as "product conveying air" and it was observed that "[c]urrently it does not appear that the exhaust outlet meets the requirement to be 10 feet from operable openings into the building."[17] That guidance provided in your July 9 plan review comment is consistent with evaluations that would likely be offered from state-level Oregon building code officials.

To be sure, Development Services can no more designate exhaust from the applicant's ceramic kilns to now be "environmental air" than the applicant can say they no longer need to even vent their kilns because they now believe them to be non-toxic. Both conclusions lack evidence. Both result in risk to occupants of the building by exposing them to hazardous and noxious exhaust. Customers and employees of CeramiCafe deserve to be protected from hazardous and noxious kiln fumes through a well-functioning exhaust system; residents of the building deserve to be protected from that same exhaust.

Based on our response included in sections A - H, above, we ask that Development Services take immediate action regarding the applicant's mechanical permit. Further delays will likely only serve as a window for misinformation from the applicant or other interested parties and misinterpretation of statutes implied in your recent letter. Given these risks, we ask you immediately restore your original guidance to the applicant from your Plan Review Letter #1 dated July 9. Specifically, include:

- That the applicant's product conveying air was the source of a complaint about foul odors and smells, (Originally listed as contrary to CMC 9.02.090.05.050.01).[18]
- That the applicant's product conveying air exhaust termination be installed consistent with OMSC 501.3.1 (2).
- That the applicant submit plans to Development Services to install or modify a mechanical exhaust system that supports the proper placement of mechanical exhaust termination.
- That the applicant provide a timeline for implementation of these modifications, not to exceed 15 calendar days.

We also ask that you copy relevant parties to the INQ on further plan review letters to the applicant.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

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José Bernal, Jax Resident
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[16] Corvallis Development Services, Plan Review Letter #1 for BLD25-00354 (internally labelled as "COM Plan Review Letter.docx") available at:
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[17] *Ibid.*
[18] *Ibid.*, Code Compliance, Item 1).

Aug. 6, 2025

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Building Inspector / Plans Examiner III
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Response to INQ25-00105, July 30 letter

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There are several assertions in the letter that are concerning. Among them CDS' determination that:

> *"[B]yproducts of the bisque (pre-fired ceramics), paint, and glaze being used are non-toxic in their proposed use. This was determined by evaluation [sic] the attached Material Safety Data Sheets for the product being utilized… The mechanical code allows non-toxic exhaust (environmental air) to be exhausted not closer than 3 feet from building openings. Had the products been determined to be more toxic (if they were firing clay) they would have been required to meet more restrictive code requirements for exhaust termination."*

We dispute this determination. The original complaint focused on potentially hazardous and noxious air exhausted near operable openings to the building, including doors, windows and balconies. The MSDS documents attached to the letter[2] cannot be used to address the hazards or noxiousness of exhaust as specified in the original complaint and regulated by OMSC 501.3.1, Parts 1-5. It is not possible to arrive at conclusions about the safety of emissions resulting from kiln firing of CeramiCafe materials using the attached MSDS documents or their ASTM D-4236 status. **Sections B - G, below explain why that is.**

B) Attached MSDS (SDS) do not include all products widely used by the applicant.

As part of the permitting process, CDS requested that CeramiCafe provide SDS for products currently used in its kiln firing processes at its 118 NW Jackson Ave. location[3]. These should have included products used by both CeramiCafe staff and provided to its customers in the course of its business activities. CeramiCafe provided at least three SDS (attached per the letter)[4]. But several products named in two of the attached SDS (for Gare glaze and underglaze lines) are no longer produced by the originating manufacturer, Gare, Inc. In fact, products named therein have not been manufactured in at least several years and perhaps as many as ten (10) years[5]. For that reason, it is unlikely the products named in those MSDS are used by CeramiCafe. Therefore, the data provided in those SDS cannot meaningfully be used as part of the evaluation and determination process.

C) SDS of current underglazes used by the applicant contain hazard warnings.

CeramiCafe does use a line of products currently manufactured by Gare, Inc. Those include underglazes marketed as *Fun Strokes* and *Fun Strokes Fleckles*. The Gare, Inc. SDS for these product lines[6] may not have been included in CeramiCafe's original disclosure to CDS, even though they appear to be the almost exclusive line of underglaze (paint) products provided to its customers.

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The SDS for the *Fun Strokes* product lines list chemicals with hazard warnings for:

- Section 2, Hazard Identification: Carcinogen 1A[7] - Crystalline Silica (quartz)
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D) Gare, Inc. underglazes and glazes used by the applicant contain clay.

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The SDS for actual products used by the applicant show them to contain chemicals and hazards - even substances like clay which the letter suggests pose an increased risk. Nevertheless, as a general rule, SDS cannot provide a direct account of the hazard or toxicity of these products when fired in a kiln. They can provide a basis for research into potential exhaust byproducts, but that research would generally be performed by other regulatory agencies. It is likely outside the scope of interpretation by a municipal building code authority. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) MSDS (SDS, since 2015) for these products have a limited use. They intend only to instruct employees handling the named products on identifying any of their hazardous components, and to provide employees and others with safety precautions when handling, storing, and transporting them. <u>While instructive, SDS cannot be used to characterize exhaust hazards from firing these products in an electric kiln.</u> The SDS make no claims about the decomposition of these products, their byproducts or the resulting exhaust produced by these products during the kiln's firing process, of which the mechanical permit is the subject.

F) ASTM D-4236 / "Non-toxic" evaluation is unrelated to exhaust hazard.

The letter cited the ASTM D-4236 conformance present on several Gare, Inc. SDS sheets. That conformance uses language similar to "this product has been deemed non-toxic in its proposed use". Presumably, CDS has quoted this language to support the conclusion that fumes produced when firing these substances are also non-toxic and that therefore the resulting kiln exhaust poses limited toxicity to residents of the building. This is simply not the case. The ASTM D-4236 (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act or LHAMA[9]) label ("non-toxic") is a consumer-facing label, intended only to provide

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[7] OSHA Hazard Carcinogenic 1A; known to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Classification in this category is largely based on human evidence, per https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/standardinterpretations/1988-09-20

[8] OSHA Hazard Carcinogenic 1A; known to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Classification in this category is largely based on human evidence, per https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1027

[9] See, https://www.cpsc.gov/business--manufacturing/business-education/business-guidance/art-materials

assurances to *consumers*[10] using the related paint, underglaze or glazes. The label indicates that the named products have been evaluated for their risk to cause chronic health issues due to everyday use, *within the constraints of their proposed use*. For the purposes of CeramiCafe, this label is relevant only for the customers patronizing its business[11]. In fact, the proposed use is the act of decorating ceramics by consumers: physically handling bisque, painting ceramics with a paint brush, using the listed underglazes (paints), occasionally coming into contact with the underglazes (paint) and intermittently inhaling paint fumes when in close proximity to paint and bisque. The proposed use does not include the use of a kiln or proximity to or inhalation of fumes produced by the named products during kiln firing. ASTM D-4236 conformance makes no claims about the decomposition of these products, their byproducts or the resulting exhaust produced by these products during the kiln's firing process, of which the mechanical permit is the subject. ASTM D-4236 makes claims only on art materials, not *tools*[12]. For example, kilns and paint brushes are considered tools and outside the scope of the standard.

G) The provided SDS are incomplete and inaccurate.

Reliance on current and accurate information is important for any assessment. Although the SDS documents attached in the email cannot be used to characterize the exhaust hazard present in kiln exhaust air, they should still be complete and accurate. They represent fact-finding assets in the permitting process. These SDS are incomplete and inaccurate for the following reasons:

1. **SPECS - MSD sheet clear overglaze.pdf / SPECS - MSD sheet underglaze paint.pdf -** These documents (OMB No. 1218-0072) were prepared in Nov, 2004 and are now 20 years old. They use a deprecated MSDS format and are no longer in compliance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) for Safety Data Sheets (SDS)[13]. The new standard enforcement began on June 1, 2015.
2. Furthermore, ASTM D-4236 conformance is not relevant to OSHA reporting requirements, which mandate that all hazardous chemicals in the individual products be listed, together with their CAS numbers and percentage makeup on SDS - even when the resulting product is non-toxic in a consumer setting. A statement of ASTM conformance is not a substitute for OSHA hazard reporting requirements. However, several Gare SDS omit this required information and display only the ASTM conformance seal. This substitution is inconsistent with the requirements of *29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(3)* and inconsistent with the ASTM standard.[14]

** Additionally, Development Services should be aware of these related concerns based on the rationale stated in your July 30 email **.

H) Statutory compliance and burden to parties.

CDS' initial determination in the letter may inadvertently place additional burdens on both CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc. and Gare, Inc.:

1. **CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc.** Should now confirm it can provide, per *29 CFR 1910.1200(g)* a complete list of SDS sheets for *all hazardous products it currently uses*, especially those for products

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[10] ASTM D-4326, Section 2 defines users as "artists or crafts people of any age who create, or recreate in a limited number, largely by hand, works which may or may not have a practical use, but in which aesthetic considerations are paramount."

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] ASTM D-4326, Section 2 covers "art material or art material product—any raw or processed material, or manufactured product, marketed or represented by the producer or repackager as intended for and suitable for users as defined herein."

[13] https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200AppD

[14] Standard Practice for Labeling Art Materials for Chronic Health Hazards, Section 1.5, available at https://store.astm.org/d4236-94r21.html

used in the preparation of ceramics. A subsequent OSHA compliance request will be pursued with CeramiCafe Art Lounge, Inc. pursuant this INQ.

2. **Gare, Inc**. Should provide updated SDS sheets specifying all colorants/pigments (chemicals) used in its lines of glazes and underglazes per *29 CFR 1910.1200(d)(3).* These updates should include specific hazard classifications for any chemical included in its product mixtures. A subsequent OSHA compliance request will be pursued with Gare, Inc. pursuant this INQ.
3. **Gare, Inc.** Even when updated, SDS provided by Gare, Inc. are not intended to be used within the scope evaluated by CDS. Should a permit be issued with the rationale specified in the July 30 email, Gare, Inc. may have a statutory obligation to address such determination directly. That is because it is unlikely that Gare, Inc. intends to claim in its statutory obligation to *29 CFR 1910.1200* that its products, when fired in a kiln, produce non-toxic, environmental air.

I) Conclusion

A determination of mechanical permitting and mechanical exhaust classifications based on voluntary SDS disclosures of an applicant is problematic. By their very nature, the permits in question are "long-running" and meant to guide often expensive design and structural changes to buildings whose longevity is measured in years - if not decades. The guidance provided in OMSC is based on broad, but firm, classifications that properly ignore unnecessary and irrelevant variances in specific use-cases in order to serve the interests of building occupants and the public in the long term. The applicant, on the other hand, will necessarily be guided by the shorter-term exigencies of commercial interest. The applicant's choice of product line for ceramics and glazes could change tomorrow. Indeed, *today,* the applicant might not provide this building code authority with accurate information on either the current materials used in its kilns, or future materials used in its kilns. Its vendors might also not be able to provide accurate information on hazards in their products. This building code authority's determinations and permitting decisions should not be based on the shifting changes of the applicant's business practices, vendors, or current product line.

The applicant's permit request (MEC25-00468) is based on a mechanical exhaust system required to properly install and use two electric ceramic kilns. Such an exhaust system is necessary due to the devices' classification and proper installation, not on variations of their use. The purpose of these devices is to fire organic and inorganic materials at temperatures up to and above 1,800 F. Because of the nature of heating materials to such high temperatures, kiln exhaust is widely treated as hazardous and noxious.

The Skutt EnviroVent downdraft system installed by the applicant operates in a manner contrary to the definition of environmental air. It draws in room air in order to cool and dilute kiln emissions (fumes, particulates and other byproducts) and prepare it for ventilation from the building. But the kiln's proper installation necessitates ventilation precisely because this exhaust should never enter occupied spaces. The result of mixing kiln emissions with room air by definition can never be considered environmental air: it is never air circulated in bathrooms, kitchens or other rooms occupied by humans, nor is it air exhausted from a specific appliance listed as environmental (e.g., residential dryer). Instead this air is likely classifiable as "product conveying air" per OMSC 501.3.1 Part 2. That distinction holds regardless of the variants in the materials fired in the kiln. The applicant's choices of bisques, glazes or underglazes are irrelevant to the device's classification, the classification of exhaust it produces[15] or the OMSC code that regulates its proper ventilation in the building.

[15] Product conveying air from such devices, especially in the context of mixed use buildings supporting multiple occupancy types is likely subject to regulatory agencies beyond the scope of this mechanical permit.

Your department's original plan review comment(s) forwarded to CeramiCafe Art Lounge subsequent to the complaint were in agreement with this assessment.[16] On July 9, 2025, Corvallis Development Services concluded, upon physical examination of the property, that "the termination point of exhaust outlets and ducts discharging to the outdoors shall be located [in accordance with] OMSC 501.3.1 (2)". At that time it was requested the applicant include in its mechanical permit application plans to comply with the exhaust termination guidelines for exhaust as "product conveying air" and it was observed that "[c]urrently it does not appear that the exhaust outlet meets the requirement to be 10 feet from operable openings into the building."[17] That guidance provided in your July 9 plan review comment is consistent with evaluations that would likely be offered from state-level Oregon building code officials.

To be sure, Development Services can no more designate exhaust from the applicant's ceramic kilns to now be "environmental air" than the applicant can say they no longer need to even vent their kilns because they now believe them to be non-toxic. Both conclusions lack evidence. Both result in risk to occupants of the building by exposing them to hazardous and noxious exhaust. Customers and employees of CeramiCafe deserve to be protected from hazardous and noxious kiln fumes through a well-functioning exhaust system; residents of the building deserve to be protected from that same exhaust.

Based on our response included in sections A - H, above, we ask that Development Services take immediate action regarding the applicant's mechanical permit. Further delays will likely only serve as a window for misinformation from the applicant or other interested parties and misinterpretation of statutes implied in your recent letter. Given these risks, we ask you immediately restore your original guidance to the applicant from your Plan Review Letter #1 dated July 9. Specifically, include:

- That the applicant's product conveying air was the source of a complaint about foul odors and smells, (Originally listed as contrary to CMC 9.02.090.05.050.01).[18]
- That the applicant's product conveying air exhaust termination be installed consistent with OMSC 501.3.1 (2).
- That the applicant submit plans to Development Services to install or modify a mechanical exhaust system that supports the proper placement of mechanical exhaust termination.
- That the applicant provide a timeline for implementation of these modifications, not to exceed 15 calendar days.

We also ask that you copy relevant parties to the INQ on further plan review letters to the applicant.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

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Susan Donahue, Jax Resident
118 NW Jackson Ave. #407
sd2727@yahoo.com
(516) 488-7051

José Bernal, Jax Resident
118 NW Jackson Ave. #304
jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com
(541) 228-8481

[16] Corvallis Development Services, Plan Review Letter #1 for BLD25-00354 (internally labelled as "COM Plan Review Letter.docx") available at:
https://archives.corvallisoregon.gov/public/ElectronicFile.aspx?dbid=0&docid=5294439
[17] *Ibid.*
[18] *Ibid.*, Code Compliance, Item 1).

Gmail

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

CeramiCafe exhaust - Response to INQ25-00105

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Thu, Aug 7, 2025 at 10:13 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Hi Marlena,

Please see the forwarded message that was copied to multiple city personnel and sent specifically to Scott Foss, the building inspector working on the Ceramic Cafe exhaust issues, along with attached correspondence that Jose sent with reference to the kiln exhaust. We have not addressed this with the Ceramic Cafe as you have instructed Jose not to contact them for any reason and we are respecting your request.

Upon review and investigation, it appears that 20 year old outdated MSDS sheets that were provided by the tenant and the products listed are not now produced and have not been produced or used for almost a decade. The current sheets, for the products clearly visible through the window of the Ceramic Cafe, are on the manufacturer website and tell a very different story than the ones your tenant provided. Also, those outdated sheets only address handling the product and putting it on the ceramic pieces, they do not address the exhaust of the kiln, which the current sheets specifically say that people should not inhale fumes from the kiln with these products in use.

In fact, the exhaust is a health hazard and is not permitted to be vented within 10 feet from any residential property opening. This is what we have been saying all along. This is apparently what the initial finding of the Building Inspector was, which for some unknow reason was retracted. Please see the attached letter with links to the actual SDS sheets and a link to the regulations for a full explanation of the issues we have found.

As we have said from the beginning, it is a health hazard and with the number of tenants in the building including a good number of older tenants, I would think you would want to limit your liability in this matter. I, specifically, am very concerned with this as I am the car that parks closest to the kiln exhaust and have asthma. Exposure to these hazardous fumes is exacerbating my condition. It has been months and months now that we have been trying to get some sort of movement from the Owner or the City on the toxic exhaust all the tenants at the Jax have been exposed to. I cannot believe that you and Ownership are ok with the liability that exists as you have ignored and dismissed our concerns while allowing the unpermitted kiln to continue to operate. For my health and the health of others in the building, we cannot just allow this toxic condition to continue. Given your insurance company does not allow cars to back in due to exposure to exhaust fumes for the tenants, I cannot believe they would find this situation acceptable. Until you find a solution to this, I believe that the only responsible thing to do is to shut down the kilns. Does the insurance company know that you are allowing unpermitted kilns to operate in the building in close proximity to building entrances, balconies and cars in the parking lot?

Again, as we have been requesting for months now, please address this matter asap and stop exposing your Jax tenants to the health hazards that you have allowed to continue.

Thanks for your attention to this matter. Jose and I are around for any questions you may have.

Susan Donahue

----- Forwarded Message -----
From: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
To: "scott.foss@corvallisoregon.gov" <scott.foss@corvallisoregon.gov>
Cc: Russell, Kevin <kevin.russell@corvallisoregon.gov>; "calvin.albers@corvallisoregon.gov" <calvin.albers@corvallisoregon.gov>; "city.manager@corvallisoregon.gov" <city.manager@corvallisoregon.gov>; "info@behlaw.com" <info@behlaw.com>; "briae.lewis@corvallisoregon.gov" <briae.lewis@corvallisoregon.gov>; Susan <sd2727@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, August 6, 2025 at 12:46:00 PM PDT
Subject: CeramiCafe exhaust - Response to INQ25-00105

To: Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner III
Scott.Foss@corvallisoregon.gov

Mr. Foss,

Attached, please find our response to Corvallis Development Services' (CDS) recent email where CDS explains it will reclassify emissions from CeramiCafe's two electric kilns as "environmental air". Please note, our response contains time-sensitive items relevant to the permitting process and may form the basis for any future action assessing CDS' permitting procedures.

We look forward to your assistance in this matter. Please contact us should you need additional information.

Susan Donahue, Jax Resident
118 NW Jackson Ave. #407
sd2727@yahoo.com
(516) 488-7051

José Bernal, Jax Resident
118 NW Jackson Ave. #304
jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com
(541) 228-8481

José Bernal
Web/Application Engineer
Cell 541-228-8481
jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com

Response to INQ25-00105.pdf
227K

City of Corvallis - Development Services

501 SW Madison Ave, PO Box 1083, Corvallis, OR 97339
541-766-6929 | development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
Schedule an Inspection: www.corvallispermits.com

Building Permit Number: BLD25-00354

Site Address: 118 NW JACKSON AVE, STE# 101

Applicant:

CERAMICAFE ART LOUNGE
CERAMICAFE ART LOUNGE, INC
13253 SE SUNSPRITE CT
HAPPY VALLEY, OR 97086-____

Contractor:

GRATER BUILT LLC
990 W Academy St
Lebanon, OR 97355

Project Description:

added cash reception desk shelves

GRATER BUILT LLC
License No. : 234280 Expiration Date: 2/5/2027

Class of Work:	Alteration	Fire Sprinklers Required?
Type of Use:	Commercial	Fire Sprinklers Monitored?
Type of Construction:		Fire Alarm Required?
Dwelling Units:	0	Smoke Detector Required?
Occupancy Type 1:	B	
Occupancy Type 2:	M	
Occupancy Type 3:		

Every permit issued by the building official shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the building or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of such permit, or if the building or work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days.Â

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be true and correct.Â All provisions of laws and ordinances governing this type of work will be complied with whether specified herein or not.Â The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction or any other federal, state, or local law, statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance.Â The permit applicant is registered with the Construction Contractors Board of the State of Oregon under the provisions of ORS 701, and the registration is in full force and effect under Certificate of Registration Number: **234280**

This permit applicant is exempt from registration with the Contractors Board for the following reason: _____.

August 08, 2025

Permittee's Signature

Date Issued

[ ] Contractor [ ] Owner [ ] Other

City of Corvallis - Development Services

501 SW Madison Ave, PO Box 1083, Corvallis, OR 97339
541-766-6929 | development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
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Certificate of Occupancy

Permit Number: BLD25-00354

Site Address: 118 NW JACKSON AVE, STE# 101

Applicant:

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Lebanon, OR 97355

Project Description:

added cash reception desk shelves

GRATER BUILT LLC
License No. : 234280 Expiration Date: 2/5/2027

Type of construction:	5A
Occupancy load:	61
Occupancy group:	B M
Fire alarm required:	
Fire sprinkler required:	
Fire sprinkler monitored:	
Code edition:	2022 OSSC

Calvin Albers

Digitally signed by Calvin Albers
DN: C=US, E=calvin.albers@corvallisoregon.gov, O=City of Corvallis, CN=Calvin Albers
Date: 2025.08.18 16:06:54-07'00'

Building Official Signature

8/18/2025

Print date: 8/18/2025

City of Corvallis - Development Services
501 SW Madison Ave, PO Box 1083, Corvallis, OR 97339
541-766-6929 | development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
Schedule an Inspection: www.corvallispermits.com

Permit Number: BLD25-00354 **Site Address: 118 NW JACKSON AVE, STE# 101**

Conditions of Approval

To Remain Attached To Reviewed Plans

Condition Type		
LDC	1	**0015 LDC Scope of Permit**
		This permit authorizes a Participant Sports and Recreation - Indoor use, which is an outright permitted use type identified in the Commercial Mixed Use 3 (CMU-3) zone. No exterior building or site alterations are proposed or allowed under the scope of this permit. In accordance with LDC 4.1.50.a.4, the proposed change in use does not require the provision of additional bicycle parking.
	2	**0020 LDC Exterior Staging**
		Any incidental construction staging, materials storage, etc., must occur outside the public right-of-way on the development site, and should not occur within the drip line of existing trees.
	3	**0160 LDC Exterior Signage**
		The placement of exterior signs requires a separate City review and permit(s). Any signage shown on building elevation plans will not be reviewed or verified for compliance with the City's sign code unless a sign permit application has been submitted for review.
BLD OMSC 0300 General	4	**0300.01 General Installation (304.1)**
		Equipment and appliances shall be installed as required by the terms of their approval, in accordance with the conditions of the listing, the manufacturer's installation instructions and this code. Manufacturer's installation instructions shall be available on the job site at the time of inspection.
BLD OSSC General	5	**0010.01 Scheduling Inspections**
		To schedule an inspection, please log in to your ePlans account at permits.corvallisoregon.gov, which is available 24-hours a day. In most cases, the cut-off time to request an inspection for the same day is 7:00 a.m. Before you begin, you will need the following information to schedule an inspection: -the permit number for the scope of work the inspection is being requested for; -the date you are requesting the inspection be held. (You will be offered an AM or PM option) -a contact name and phone number for any inspection related questions; -the inspection code for the inspection you are requesting; and -you will be offered an opportunity to provide an inspection request comment. The inspection codes and ePlans scheduling guide are available at www.corvallisoregon.gov/inspections
	6	**0010.04 Plan Required at Site 107.3.1**
		A set of plans reviewed by Development Services and stamped as "Reviewed for Code Compliance" shall be provided on the jobsite when any inspection is requested. Failure to do so may cause a delay of the requested inspection and may result in a re-inspection fee.
	7	**0010.08 Certificate of Occupancy Section 111**

 Print date: 8/8/2025

		A certificate of occupancy is required as part of the final approval for this project. Moving into a building prior to obtaining a Certificate of Occupancy is a violation of the building code and will result in a monetary penalty.
	8	**0010.11 Mechanical Permit Required**
		Any mechanical work shall be in compliance with the current edition of the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code. A separate permit shall be obtained (OMSC 106.1).
	9	**0010.14 Permit Holders Responsibility 110.1**
		Construction or work for which a permit is required shall be subject to inspection by the building official and such construction or work shall remain visible and able to be accessed for inspection purposes until approved. Approval as a result of an inspection shall not be construed to be an approval of a violation of the provisions of this code or of other laws. Inspections presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or of other laws shall not be valid. It shall be the duty of the owner or the owner's authorized agent to cause the work to remain visible and able to be accessed for inspection purposes. Neither the building official nor the municipality shall be liable for expense entailed in the removal or replacement of any material required to allow inspection. Nothing in this code limits a local municipality's ability to require application of its own ordinances, or to enforce its own ordinances. It shall be the responsibility of the permit holder to call for required inspections.
	10	**Mechanical Kiln Exhaust (Non-Hazard)**
		Based on the information evaluated during the Plan Review process it was determined that the Fun Strokes under-glaze and clear glaze products used as part of business operations are non-hazardous. In the future, if the business chooses to use different products with associated Safety Data Sheets (SDS) identifying the product as Hazardous or found to produces Hazardous combustion byproducts additional code provisions may apply. CRA

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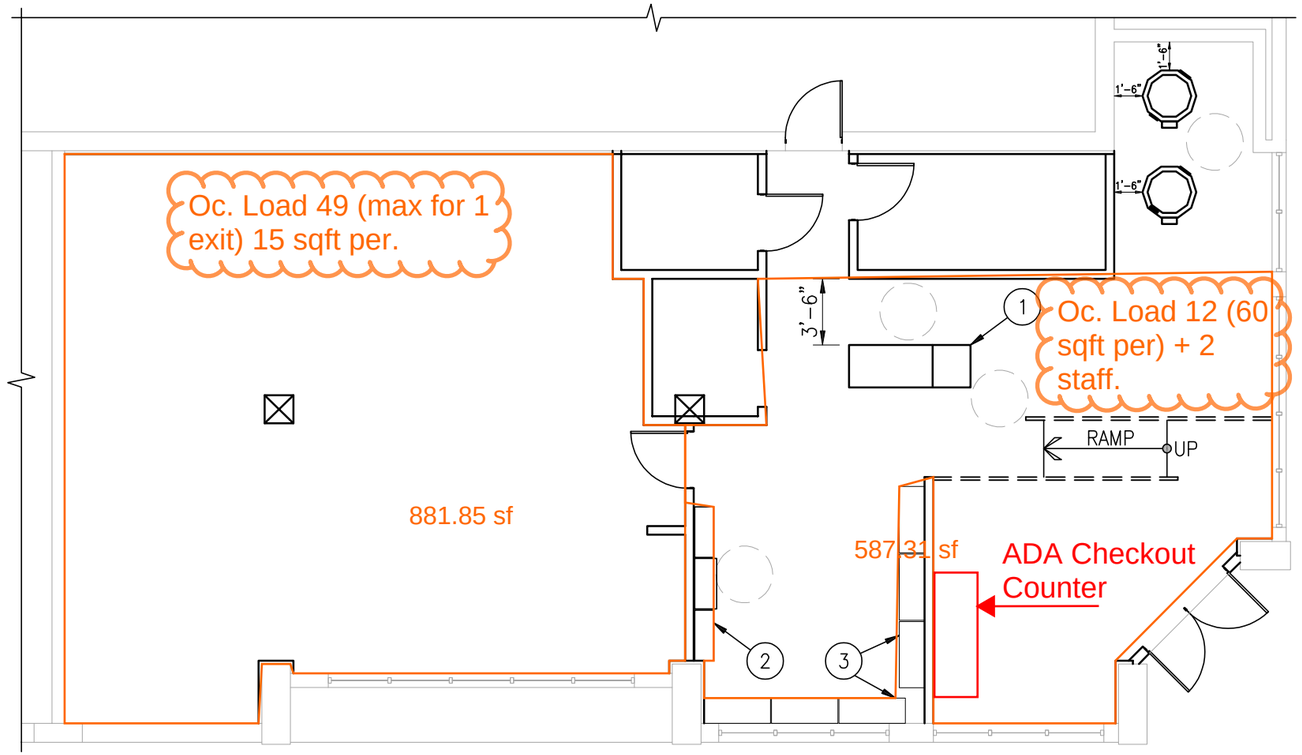
		Based on the information evaluated during the Plan Review process it was determined that the Fun Strokes under-glaze and clear glaze products used as part of business operations are non-hazardous. In the future, if the business chooses to use different products with associated Safety Data Sheets (SDS) identifying the product as Hazardous or found to produces Hazardous combustion byproducts additional code provisions may apply. CRA

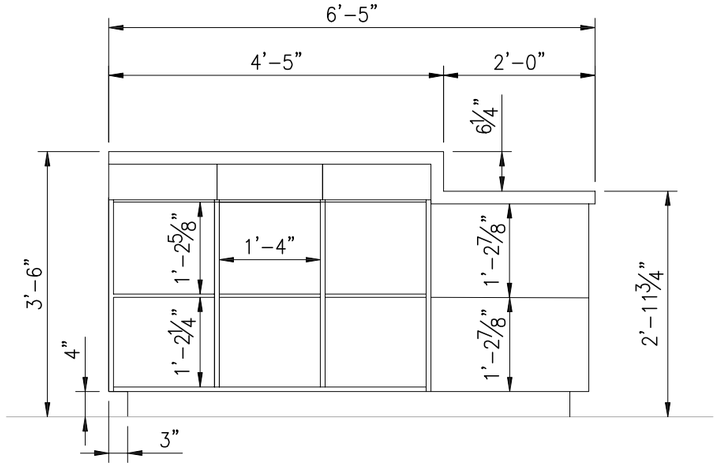


CERAMICAFE - FLOOR PLAN LAYOUT

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

N

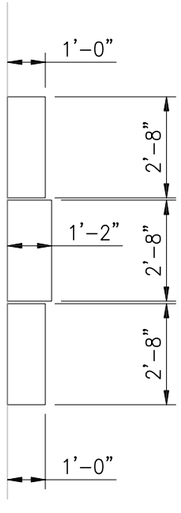
PLAN



FRONT DESK (REAR) ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

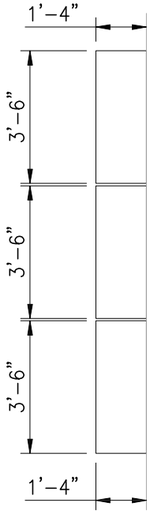
1



SHELVING - A

SCALE: 1/4=1'-0"

2



SHELVING - B

SCALE: 1/4=1'-0"

3

foss
08/08/2025

CITY OF Corvallis

REVIEWED FOR CODE COMPLIANCE
SEE ATTACHED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
BLD25-00354

CERAMICAFE

118 NW JACKSON AVE
CORVALLIS, OR 97330

LAYOUT PLAN

REVISIONS

PROJECT NO: 00-000
DESIGNED BY: BR
DRAWN BY: BR
CHECKED BY: –
DATE: 05.08.2025

SHEET NO:
S2.1

11 tables
48 chairs
Can I please get the full capacity for this studio?

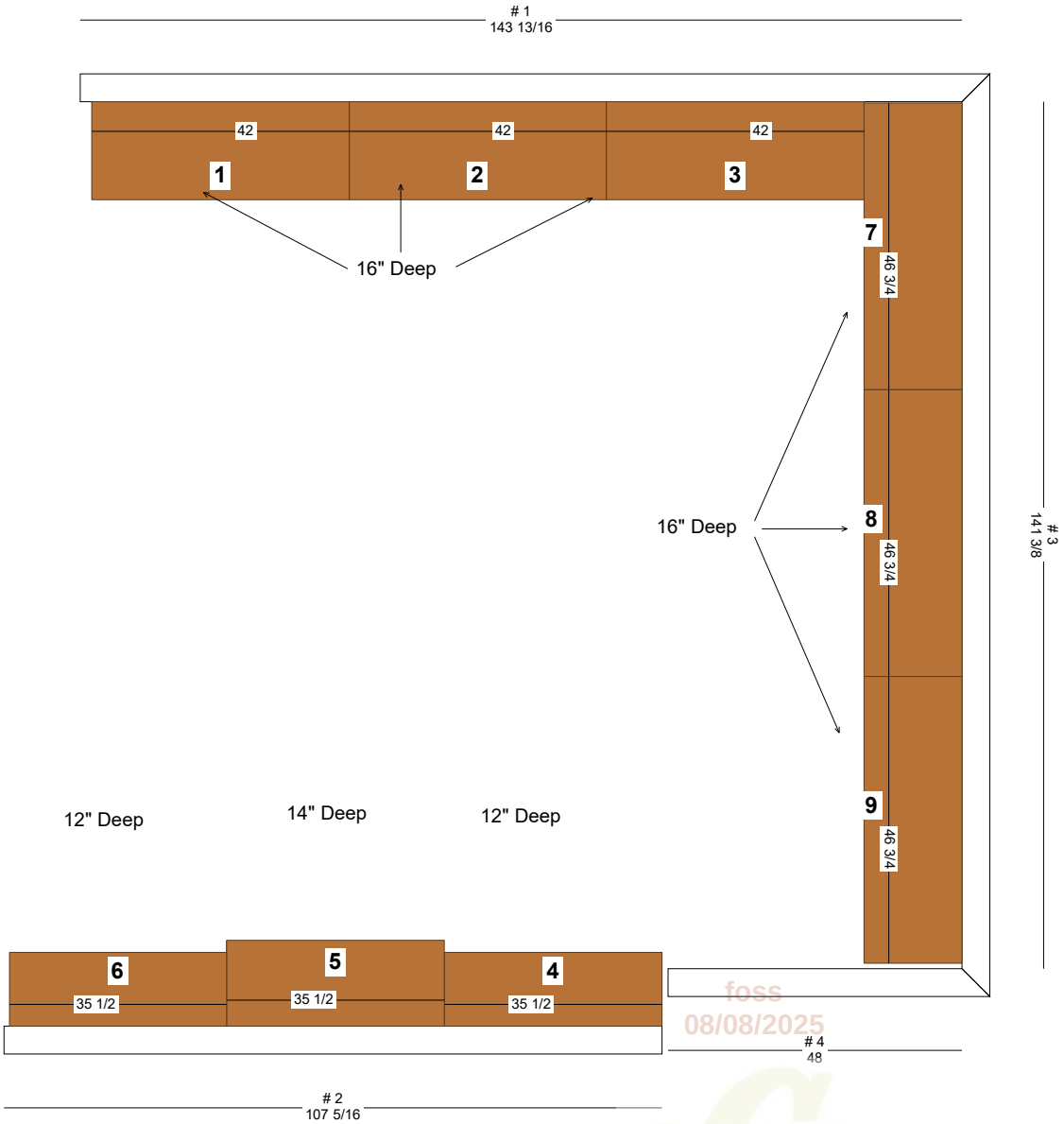
Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Shelving section

Not To Scale



Grater Built
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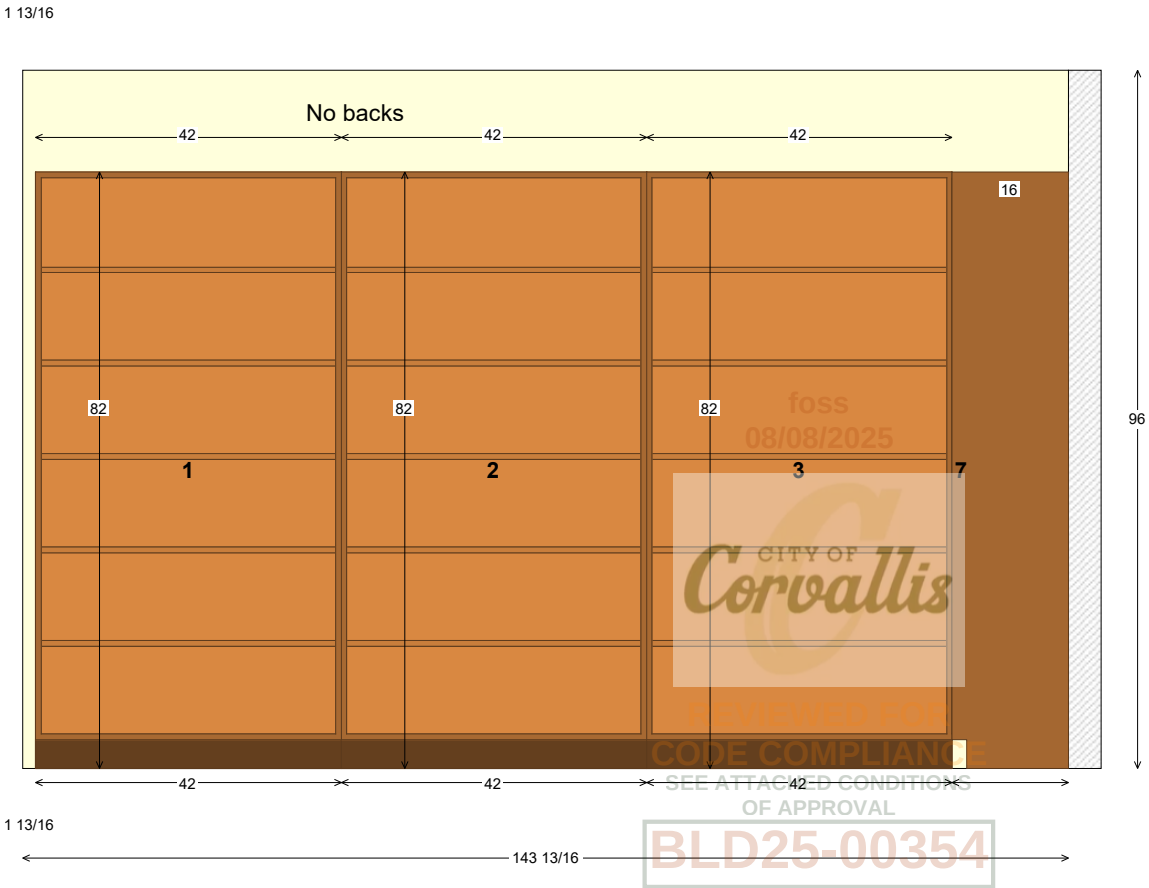
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Shelving section - Wall 1

Not To Scale



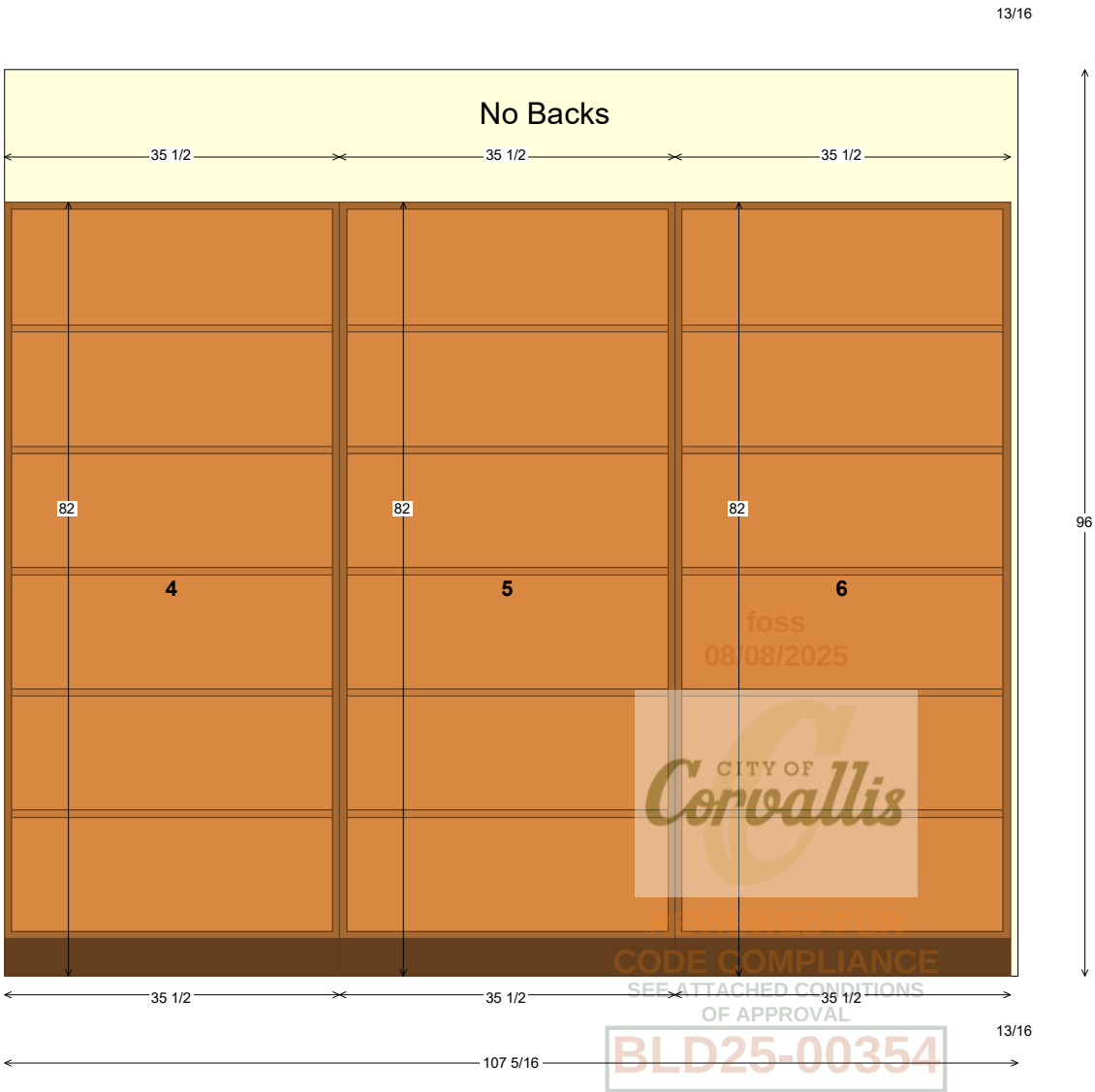
Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Shelving section - Wall 2

Not To Scale



Grater Built
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Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Shelving section - Wall 3

Not To Scale

Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

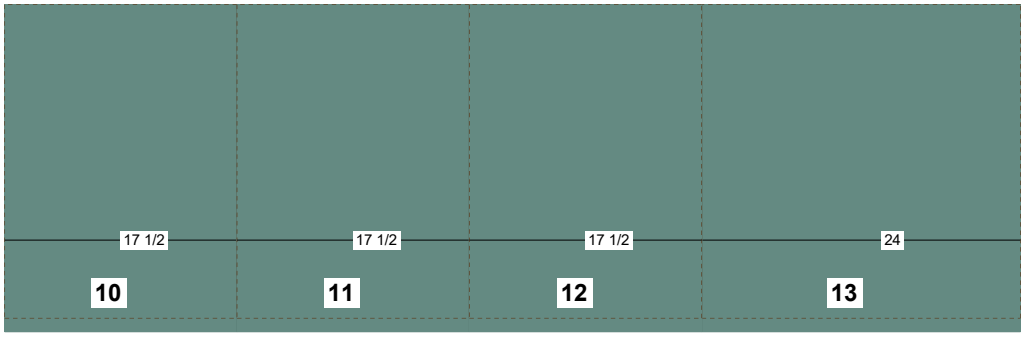
Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Point of sales

Not To Scale

5
77



Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

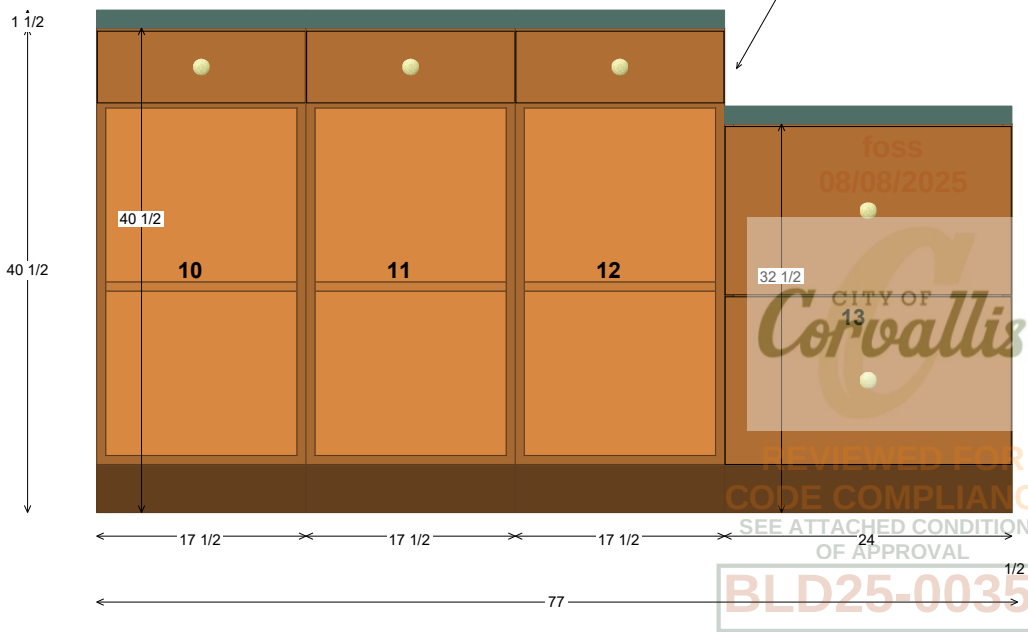
Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Point of sales - Wall 5

Not To Scale

Water Fall top here



Confirm ADA Height

Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

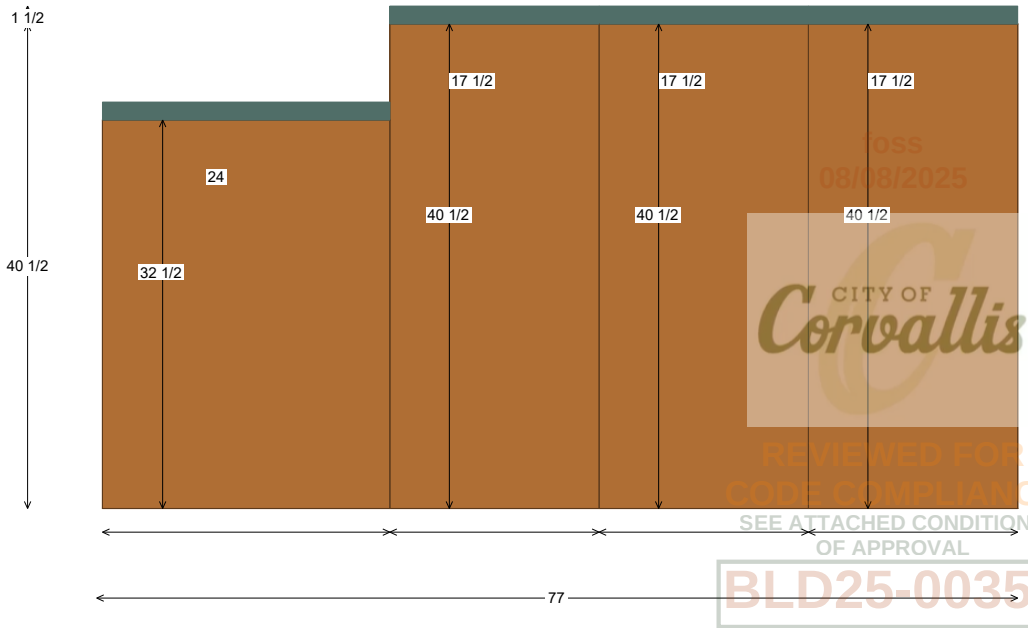
Ceramicafe
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

12/30/2024

Not To Scale

Point of sales - Back of Wall 5

Solid Back panel



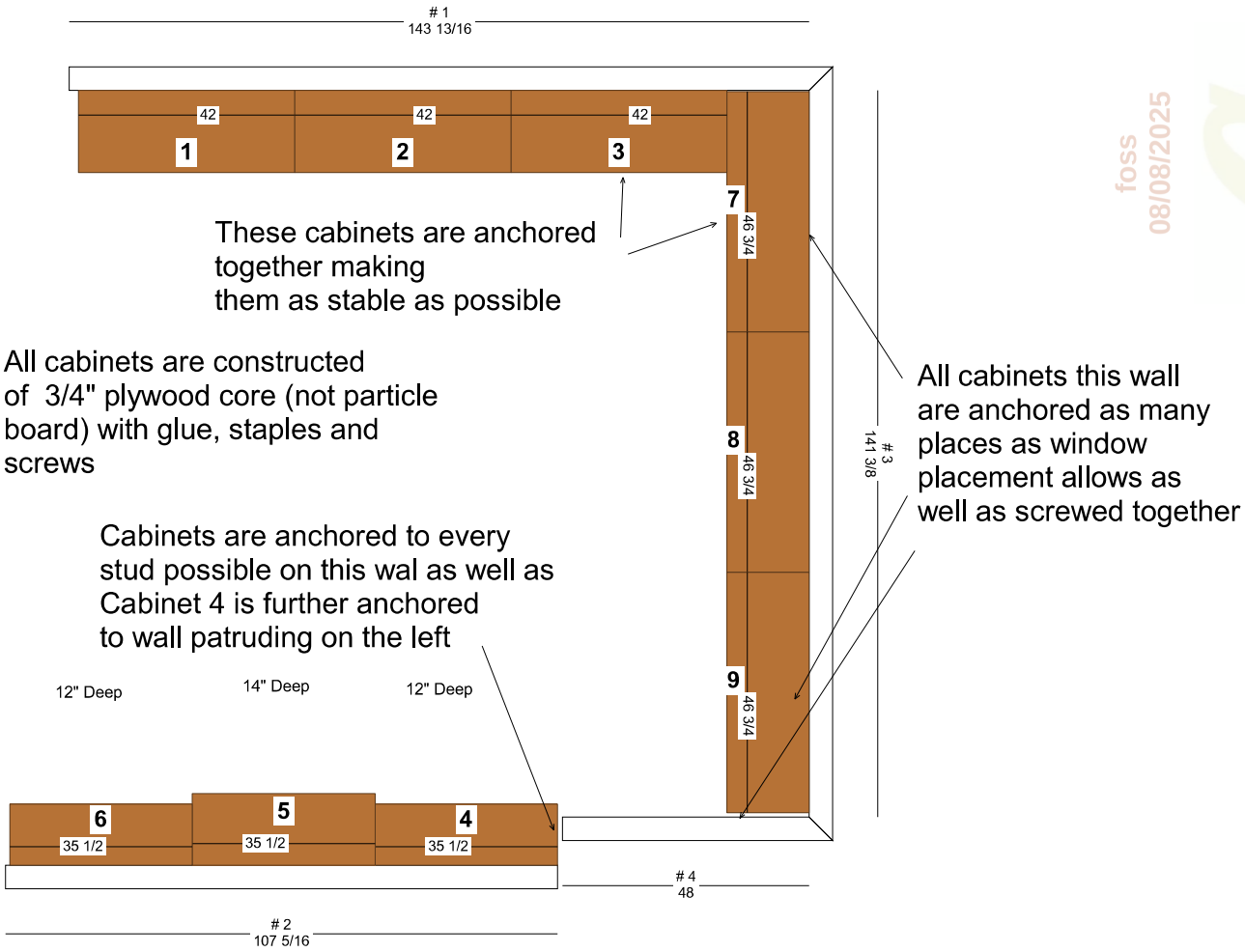
Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe 118 NW Jackson
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

7/24/2025

Shelving section

Not To Scale



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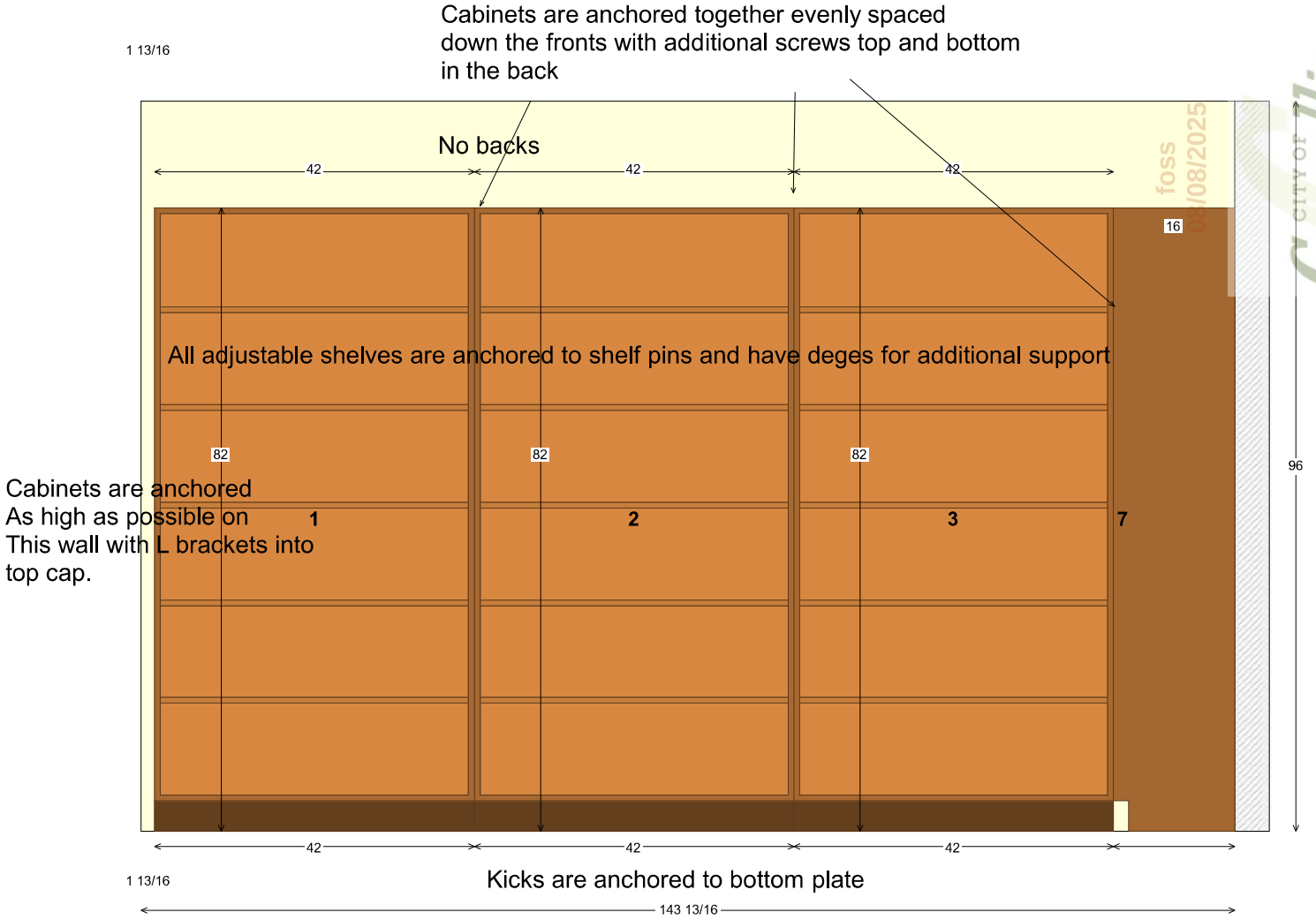
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe 118 NW Jackson
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

7/24/2025

Shelving section - Wall 1

Not To Scale



Grater Built
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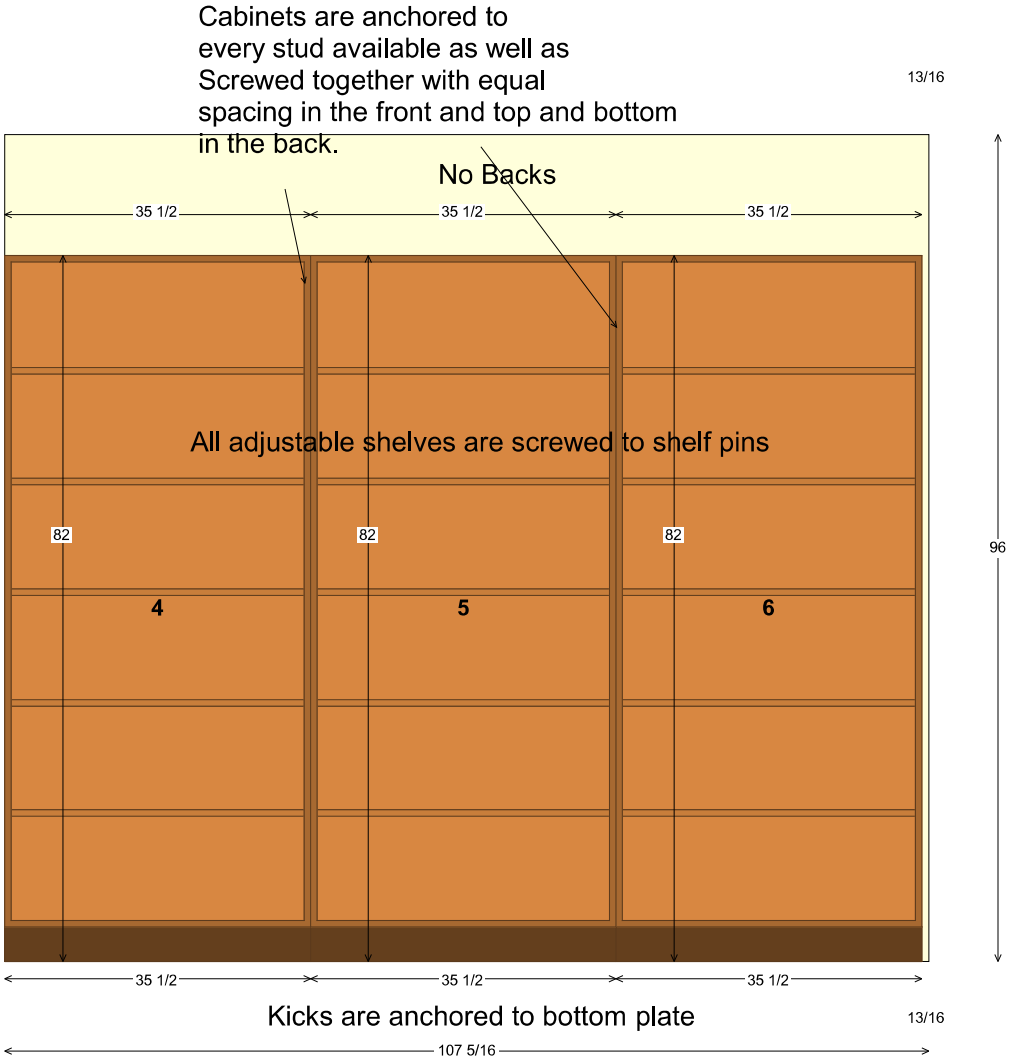
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe 118 NW Jackson
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

7/24/2025

Shelving section - Wall 2

Not To Scale



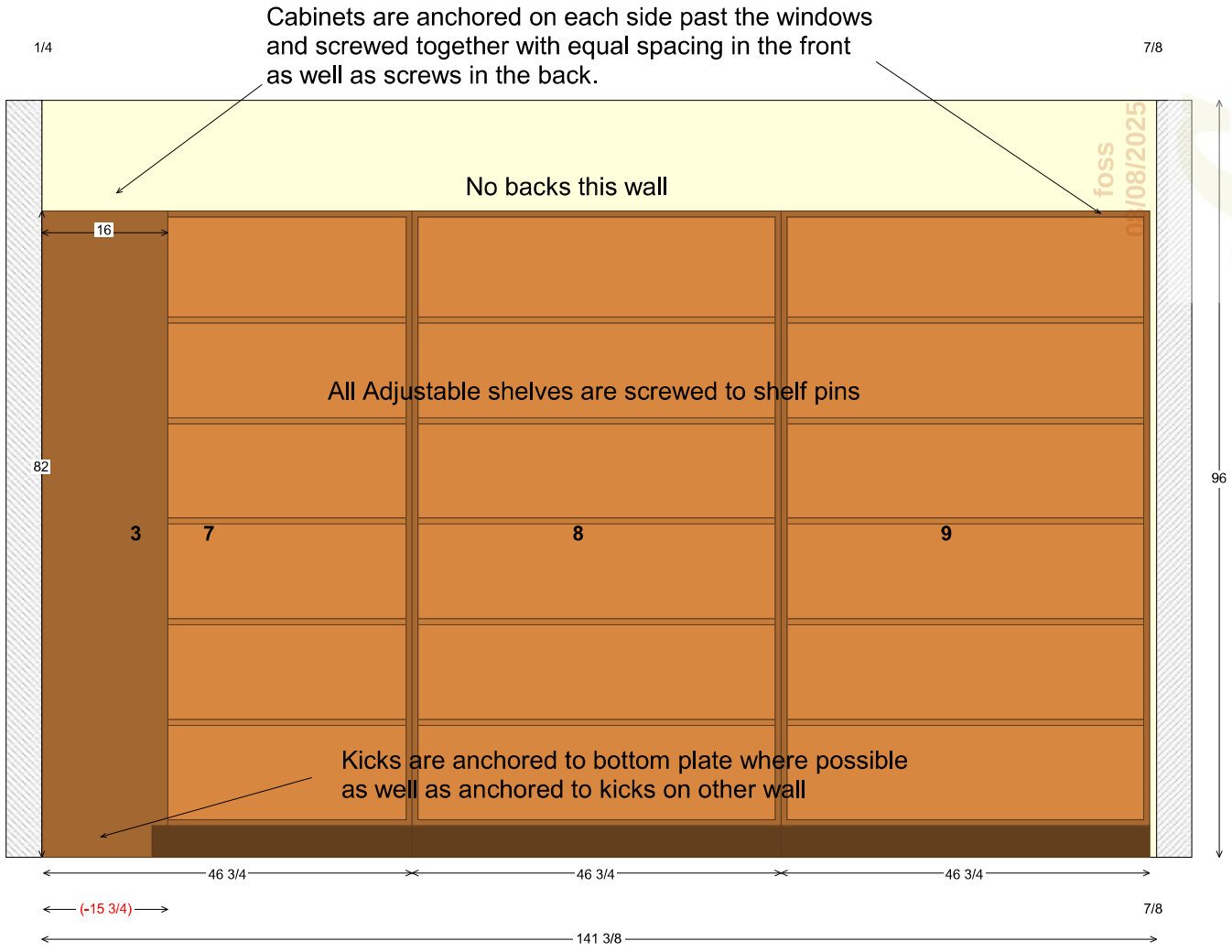
Grater Built
6842 SW Plymouth Dr
Corvallis OR 97333
graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com
541-948-9711

Ceramicafe 118 NW Jackson
White Melamine plywood
Laminate top
Side Mount Guides

7/24/2025

Shelving section - Wall 3

Not To Scale



Lewis, Stephanie

From: Development Services
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2025 12:32 PM
To: Lewis, Stephanie
Subject: FW: Screws and L brackets/Ceramicafe

Rachel

From: Krista Courtney <kristaceramicafe@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2025 12:16 PM
To: Development Services <Development.Services@corvallisoregon.gov>
Subject: Fwd: Screws and L brackets/Ceramicafe

Please attach this to my response letter. Thank you!

Begin forwarded message:

From: Monty Grater <graterbuiltcabinetry@gmail.com>
Subject: Screws and L brackets
Date: July 31, 2025 at 12:14:51 PM PDT
To: Krista Courtney <krista@ceramicafenw.com>

To whom it may concern.
L Brackets will support 160 Lbs of weight which is beyond the strength of any screws used to attach it into the plywood. Melamine is the industry standard and plywood is a significantly stronger upgrade. #8 screws have a shear strength of

345Lbs and they are in every stud available through 3/4" plywood backers. We have a combined knowledge of over 50 years in cabinetry and have NEVER had a cabinet fall off the wall no matter what is put in it.
Monty Grater
Grater Built

Bokor, Tracy

From: Krista Courtney <courtneytribe1@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, July 14, 2025 2:56 PM
To: Development Services
Subject: Plan Review Response/Ceramicafe

Hi Calvin,
Code Compliance-
I have no idea of any smell of gas or odor. The kilns do not produce any smell. My envirovents are basically fans to help cool kilns. I do not fire raw clay or materials. The pottery/bisque is already fired to a cone 06. I will provide a MSDS sheet of the non toxic glaze we use on our pottery. The existing HVAC exhaust is not in a lobby. The location is in the outside parking lot and in open air. There are several restaurants around that are cooking different types of food. Possibly this is the smell? Pottery does not smell.

ADA Counter- I have two reception tables in studio. The first white reception is desk is at the front door and meets requirements 36h x 42l x 24d (see attached). We also have 12 tables that meet requirements as well. We are wireless and take payments at the tables.

Height of Shelving-Grater Build Cabinetry supported all shelving together and they're bolted into the studs in wall.

Electrical Permit-Premier Electric pulled permit on Jan 7 2025 Permit #ELS 1120-500

Mechanical:
Location of Exhausts Outlets-
These were existing.
Modification of Existing Dryer Vent-
I would be happy to take out my kiln fans if this is a problem. It's technically not an exhaust it's a fan to regulate cooling in an efficient manner. Skutt Kilns confirmed there is no mechanical permit needed. Please check out www.skutt.com

I hope I addressed all the issues brought to my attention. Please call me if you have any more questions or concerns.

I will be sending an additional email with pics and attachments.

Sent from my iPhone
Sincerely,

Krista Courtney
CeramiCafe
971-404-9964

Bokor, Tracy

From: Brittiany Ragasa <britt@ceramicafenw.com>
Sent: Monday, July 14, 2025 4:24 PM
To: Development Services
Cc: Krista Courtney
Subject: Response Attachments - CeramiCafe
Attachments: MSD sheet underglaze paint .pdf; MSD sheet clear overglaze .pdf; MSD sheet bisque ceramics.pdf

To address the concerns in order:

1. Odors - Provided are the MSD sheets of the ceramics, paint and over glazed used in the studio. The last link is for the Skutt EnviroVent used to efficiently cool our kilns. Please note we do not fire raw materials, metals or anything that is not non-toxic. We do not use our EnviroVents for dissipating odors during the firing of raw materials, etc as listed above. Our sole purpose is the efficiently cool our kilns. We can remove the EnviroVents if needed. Our kilns are in a well ventilated area.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL

Appearance – Colored liquid

Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible

Flammability–None

pH – N/A Melting pt/Freezing pt – N/A

Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None

EnviroVent 2 - Kilns | Ceramic Pottery Kiln, Glass Kiln, Pottery Wheels | Skutt
skutt.com

2. ADA Counter - Provided is a picture of our ADA counter. Specifications were provided in the last email.

<image1.jpeg>

3. Location of Exhaust outlet - Located in an open air parking lot surrounded by other restaurants and their exhaust outlets.

<image2.jpeg>

4. Picture of the EnviroVent - Please note that our plumber cut a whole in the wall to attach to existing dryer vent.

<image3.jpeg>

Can you please recheck our seating room capacity since our business has two exits.

Thank you,

Brittiany Ragasa - Manager
CeramiCafe Art Lounge
503-698-5411 Clackamas
503-747-7278 Beaverton
503-305-8733 Lake Oswego
541-257-1198 Corvallis
www.ceramicafenw.com

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Clear Glazes (non-leaded) NTG 9000, 9000D, 5001, 5035, Simplicity Clear Dipping Brushing Glazes and Dazzle Dip and Brushing Glazes
Code: NTG 9000, 9000D, 5001, 5035
Uses: Glaze for ceramic use
Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc.,
Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832
Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 **Emergency Tel**: Regional Poison Control Center

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Mixture is considered non-hazardous. Contains small amounts of potential carcinogens: Crystalline silica (quartz) may be present (1-2% in product). Other ingredient present at 99% have unknown acute toxicity

SECTION 3 – COMPOSTION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Clear Glazes (non-leaded) NTG 9000, 9000D, 5001, 5035, Simplicity Clear Dipping and Brushing Glazes and Dazzle Dip and Brushing Glazes are non-hazardous water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals (see below).

SDS for Clear Glazes (2)- **SDS # 08**		
Ingredients	CAS #	Ranges of Percentages
Water	7732-18-5	46.3%- 60.4%
Frit	65997-18-4	30.8%- 36.8%
Clay/Kaolin	1332-58-7	3.8%- 4.7%
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	0.2%- 4.6%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	0.3%- 0.8%
Carboxymethylcellulose	9004-34-2	0.0%- 0.7%

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation remove from exposure
Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water.
Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician.
Ingestion: Contact a physician

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None
Extinguishing Media – None

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None
Hazardous Combustion Products - None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation remove from exposure.
Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water.
Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician.
Ingestion: Contact a physician

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

When used according to the label directions and fired in a ceramic kiln they produce a smooth glaze (glass-like) finish on formed and bisqued ceramic articles.

Precautions for safe handling: None Procedure/Equipment - None
Work Practices - None
Conditions for safe storage: None
Procedures for Leaks or Spills - None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - These non-hazardous liquids are water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, silica and other minerals.
These mixtures have no TLV or PEL
Engineer Control – Adequate ventilation (local exhaust) if sprayed
Personal Protective Equipment - For spray application –eye protection and respirators and protective clothing such as aprons

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance –clear liquid Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None
Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible Partition Coefficient (octanol/H_2O)-NA
Flash Point - None Flammability– None
pH – NA Decomposition Temperature - None
Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None Solubility in Water- Partial
Vapor Pressure – N/A Viscosity - NA
Vapor Density – N/A Evaporation Rate - None
Vapor Density – N/A Evaporation Rate - None
Melting/Softening Point – N/A Auto-Ignition Temperature - None
Specific Gravity – Unknown

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability –Stable Hazardous Reactions - None
Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing
Incompatible Material – None In kiln

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation (If sprayed - NOT RECOMMENED)
Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non spray use)
Animal Experiment
Acute – None Chronic - None if not inhaled
Additional Information This mixture contain silica a know carcinogen (by inhalation). This chemical mixture, in water, should be non-toxic during recommended use

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity --- None Persistence -Yes
Biodegradability - No Bioaccumulation - No
Mobility in Soil - No Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None
UN Proper Shipping Name - None
Transportation Hazard Class - NA
Packing Group - None
Environmental Hazard - None
Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silica, (quartz) is listed by California Proposition 65
Silica (quartz), is listed on the IARC, OSHA, or NTP carcinogen list.
SARA Section 313 – None
See local requirements.
Conforms to ASTM D 4236 This material has been evaluated under the provision of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Material Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: December 23, 2020 **Replaces SDS dated:** April 4, 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Fun Strokes Code: FS2300-2399Uses: Glaze for ceramic use. Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc., Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832 Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 Emergency Tel: Regional Poison Control Center

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SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Mixture is considered non-hazardous. Contains small amounts of potential carcinogens: crystalline silica (quartz) may be present in clay (1-2% in product). A few pigments may contain a very small amount of bound cadmium (<.0.5%). Other ingredients present at 99% have unknown acute toxicity.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Fun Strokes are non-hazardous water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non- leaded frits, clay and other minerals and color pigments (see next page).

Ingredients		CAS #		Ranges of Percentages
Water		7732-18-5		48.2%- 53.6%
Frit		65997-18-4		32.8%- 37.3%
Clay/Kaolin		1332-58-7		4.2%- 5.3%
Zinc Oxide		1314-13-2		0.0%- 0.2%
Zirconium Silicate		14940-68-2		0.0%- 9.6%
Nepheline Syenite		37244-96-5		0.0%- 4.1%
Calcium Carbonate		471-34-1		0.0%- 1.9%
Bentonite		1302-78-9		0.5%- 0.6%
Carboxymethylcellulose		9004-34-2		0.8%- 1.0%
Pigments		varies		varies

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation. Remove from exposure. Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water. Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician. Ingestion: Contact a physician.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None Extinguishing Media – None Hazardous Combustion Products – None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: None Methods for containment and clean up: None

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

When used according to the label directions and fired in a ceramic kiln they produce a smooth glaze (glass-like) finish on formed and bisqued ceramic articles.

Precautions for safe handling- None Procedure/Equipment - None Conditions for safe storage- None Work Practices - None Procedures for Leaks or Spills – None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - These non-hazardous liquids are water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments. These mixtures have no TLV or PEL. Engineer Control – Adequate ventilation (local exhaust) if sprayed.

Personal Protective Equipment - For spray application–eye protection and respirators and protective clothing such as aprons.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance – Colored liquid

Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible

Flammability–None

pH – N/A Melting pt/Freezing pt – N/A

Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None

Vapor Pressure – N/A

Vapor Density – N/A

Melting/Softening Point – N/A

Specific Gravity – Unknown

Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None

Partition Coefficient (Octanol/H2O)-None

Flash Point - None

Decomposition Temperature - None

Relative Density – N/A

Solubility in Water - Partial Viscosity – N/A

Evaporation Rate - None

Auto-Ignition Temperature - None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability–Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A

Incompatible Material – None

Hazardous Reactions - None

Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing in kiln.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation - If sprayed (NOT RECOMMENDED).

Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non- spray use).

Animal Experiment - Acute – None

Chronic/Other - None if not inhaled.

Additional Information - This mixture contains a small amount of silica (1-2%), a known carcinogen (by inhalation). A few pigments contain small amounts of cadmium, (<0.5%) also a known carcinogen by inhalation. This chemical mixture, in water, should be non-toxic during recommended use.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity - None

Biodegradability - No

Mobility in Soil - No

Persistence -Yes

Bioaccumulation - No

Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None

UN Proper Shipping Name - None

Transportation Hazard Class – N/A

Packing Group - None

Environmental Hazard - None

Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed by California Proposition 65. Silica (quartz), and cadmium are listed on the IARC, OSHA, or NTP carcinogen list. All ingredients are on U.S. TSCA inventory. SARA Section 313 – None See local requirements. Conforms to ASTM D-4236. This material has been evaluated under the provisions of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: December 23, 2020 Replaces SDS dated: April 4, 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Fun Strokes Fleckles Code: FS2400-2420Uses: Glaze for ceramic use. Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc., Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832 Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 Emergency Tel: Regional Poison Control Center

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Contains potential carcinogen: crystalline silica (quartz) may be present in clay. A few pigments may contain very small amounts of bound cadmium. Other ingredients present at 99% have unknown acute toxicity.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Fun Strokes Fleckles are non-hazardous water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments (see below).

Ingredients	CAS #	Ranges of Percentages
Water	7732-18-5	48.2%- 53.6%
Frit	65997-18-4	32.8%- 37.3%
Clay/Kaolin	1332-58-7	4.2%- 5.3%
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	0.0%- 0.2%
Zirconium Silicate	14940-68-2	0.0%- 9.6%
Nepheline Syenite	37244-96-5	0.0%- 4.1%
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	0.0%- 1.9%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	0.5%- 0.6%
Carboxymethylcellulose	9004-34-2	0.8%- 1.0%
Pigments	varies	varies

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation, remove from exposure. Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water. Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician. Ingestion: Contact a physician.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None

Extinguishing Media – None

Hazardous Combustion Products - None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: None

Methods for containment and clean up: None

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

When used according to the label directions and fired in a ceramic kiln they produce a smooth glaze (glass-like) finish on formed and bisqued ceramic articles.

Precautions for safe handling- None

Procedure/Equipment - None

Work Practices - None

Conditions for safe storage- None

Procedures for Leaks or Spills - None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - These non-hazardous liquids are water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments. These mixtures have no TLV or PEL. Engineer Control – Adequate ventilation (local exhaust) if sprayed.

Personal Protective Equipment - For spray application–eye protection and respirators and protective clothing such as aprons.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance – Colored liquid

Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible

Flammability–None

pH – N/A Melting pt/Freezing pt – N/A

Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None

Vapor Pressure – N/A

Vapor Density – N/A

Melting/Softening Point – N/A

Specific Gravity – Unknown

Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None Partition Coefficient(Octanol/H_2O)-NA Flash Point - None Decomposition Temperature - None Relative Density – N/A

Solubility in Water - Partial

Viscosity – N/A

Evaporation Rate - None

Auto-Ignition Temperature - None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability –Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A

Incompatible Material – None

Hazardous Reactions - None

Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing in kiln.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation - If sprayed (NOT RECOMMENDED). Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non-spray use). Animal Experiment -

Acute – None

Chronic/Other - None if not inhaled.

Additional Information - This mixture contains silica, a known carcinogen (by inhalation). Some pigments contain cadmium, a known carcinogen. This chemical mixture, in water, should be non- toxic during recommended use.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity - None

Biodegradability - No

Mobility in Soil - No

Persistence -Yes

Bioaccumulation - No

Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None

UN Proper Shipping Name - None

Transportation Hazard Class – N/A

Packing Group - None

Environmental Hazard - None

Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed by California Proposition 65. Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed on the IARC, OSHA, or NTP carcinogen list. All ingredients are on U.S. TSCA inventory. SARA Section 313 – None See local requirements. Conforms to ASTM D-4236. This material has been evaluated under the provisions of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: December 23, 2020 Replaces SDS dated: April 4, 2019

Community Development
Development Services Division
501 SW Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
(541) 766-6929
development.services@corvallisoregon.gov

July 9, 2025

CeramiCafe Art Lounge
118 NW Jackson
Corvallis, OR 97330

RE: Plan Review: CeramiCafe TI to resolve INQ25-00105
Project Address: 118 NW Jackson Ave., Corvallis, OR 97330
Permit Number: BLD25-00354

Thank you for submitting plans for the above noted project. Development Services staff have reviewed the submitted information. Additional information is required in order to complete the review and approval process. We request a comprehensive written response to each comment by creating a response letter and revising plans to reflect these changes.

Please provide an itemized response to the following items:

CODE COMPLIANCE *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner / Code Compliance) (email link)*

As this plan review letter is in response to a code compliance case requiring timely resolution, please provide comprehensive response to this plan review letter within (30) days to avoid possible issuance of monetary fines through civil penalty.

1) Dangerous or Offensive Odors – *Informational* - Complainant states that the gasses and odor from the kiln exhaust collect in the lobby for the residences. Corvallis Municipal Code Section 9.02.090.05.050.01 states: The interior of every structure that is rented, leased or let for residential occupancy shall be maintained in good repair, in a clean and sanitary condition, free from any accumulation of rubbish, garbage or solid wastes. For purposes of this subsection, the term "clean and sanitary" shall mean free from any material or condition that:
   a. Produces dangerous or offensive gases or odors.

BUILDING *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

For review clarity and inspection purposes, please provide additional plan detail for the below per 107.2.1.

1) ADA Counter Length – Per ICC A117.1-2017 Section 904.3.2 a portion of the public use side of the counter surface 36 inches minimum in length and 26 inches minimum to 36 inches maximum in height shall be provided. Please update plans to indicate that the ADA portion of the counter will be 36 inches minimum in length. As an alternative the ADA portion of the counter could be 30 inches in length if set up for forward approach which requires knee and toe clearance. ICC A117.1-2017 904.3.3.

2) Height of Shelving – Racking and shelving over 5 feet 9 inches in height require an engineered attachment. Please provide an engineered solution for attaching the shelving. OSSC 105.2, 1604.8.

3) Electrical Permit Required – An Electrical permit is required for the two 208v circuits that have been installed to power the kilns. No Minor Label was visible on the panel. OESC 90.4.

MECHANICAL *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

1) Location of Exhaust Outlets – The termination point of exhaust outlets and ducts discharging to the outdoors shall be located with the following minimum distances for other (non-environmental air) product-conveying outlets: 10 feet from property lines; 3 feet from exterior walls and roofs; 10 feet from operable openings into buildings; 10 feet above adjoining grade. OMSC 501.3.1 (2). Please add to the scope of the Mechanical permit to indicate that these requirements will be met. Currently it does not appear that the exhaust outlet meets the requirement to be 10 feet from operable openings into the building.

2) Modification of Existing Dryer Vent – It appears that the existing dryer vent input has been relocated to the opposite side of the wall to pick up the kiln exhaust. Please add modifying the dryer vent to the scope of the Mechanical permit. OMSC 106.1

RESPONSES

In order to provide a timely re-review to each plan review comment, please include an explanation of how compliance with the code requirements was achieved and provide a reflection of that explanation on the plans. Please upload any revised electronic documents through your ePlans' account for review.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact the staff member that completed your discipline's review.

Respectfully submitted,

-Your Development Services Review Team

USEFUL INFORMATION:

Development Services Staff Directory: http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/dsstaff

Building Codes: http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/oregonbuildingcode

Land Development Code: http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/landdevelopmentcode

Development Services Forms: http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/dsforms

Fire Department Guidelines http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=956

Energy Code Compliance Manual http://www.cbs.state.or.us/external/bcd/programs/energy.html

COM Plan Review Letter.docx

Cc: Calvin Albers, Building Official

Community Development
Development Services Division
501 SW Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
(541) 766-6929
development.services@corvallisoregon.gov

July 23, 2025

CeramiCafe Art Lounge
118 NW Jackson
Corvallis, OR 97330

RE: Plan Review: CeramiCafe TI to resolve INQ25-00105
Project Address: 118 NW Jackson Ave., Corvallis, OR 97330
Permit Number: BLD25-00354

Thank you for submitting plans for the above noted project. Development Services staff have reviewed the submitted information. Additional information is required in order to complete the review and approval process. We request a comprehensive written response to each comment by creating a response letter and revising plans to reflect these changes.

Please provide an itemized response to the following items:

CODE COMPLIANCE *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner / Code Compliance) (email link)*

As this plan review letter is in response to a code compliance case requiring timely resolution, please provide comprehensive response to this plan review letter within (30) days to avoid possible issuance of monetary fines through civil penalty.

BUILDING *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

For review clarity and inspection purposes, please provide additional plan detail for the below per 107.2.1.

1) ADA Counter Length – **Resolved**
2) Height of Shelving – Racking and shelving over 5 feet 9 inches in height require an engineered attachment. Please provide attachment details and/or an engineered solution for attaching the shelving. OSSC 105.2, 1604.8.
3) Electrical Permit Required – An Electrical permit is required for the two 208v circuits that have been installed to power the kilns. No Minor Label was visible on the panel. OESC 90.4.

MECHANICAL *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

1) Location of Exhaust Outlets – **Resolved**
2) Modification of Existing Dryer Vent – **Resolved. Included in Mechanical permit application.**

RESPONSES

In order to provide a timely re-review to each plan review comment, please include an explanation of how compliance with the code requirements was achieved and provide a reflection of that explanation on the plans. Please upload any revised electronic documents through your ePlans' account for review.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact the staff member that completed your discipline's review.

Respectfully submitted,

-Your Development Services Review Team

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Fire Department Guidelines http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=956

Energy Code Compliance Manual http://www.cbs.state.or.us/external/bcd/programs/energy.html

COM Plan Review Letter #2.docx

Cc: Calvin Albers, Building Official

Community Development
Development Services Division
501 SW Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 1083
Corvallis, OR 97339-1083
(541) 766-6929
development.services@corvallisoregon.gov

July 25, 2025

CeramiCafe Art Lounge
118 NW Jackson
Corvallis, OR 97330

RE: Plan Review: CeramiCafe TI to resolve INQ25-00105
Project Address: 118 NW Jackson Ave., Corvallis, OR 97330
Permit Number: BLD25-00354

Thank you for submitting plans for the above noted project. Development Services staff have reviewed the submitted information. Additional information is required in order to complete the review and approval process. We request a comprehensive written response to each comment by creating a response letter and revising plans to reflect these changes.

Please provide an itemized response to the following items:

CODE COMPLIANCE *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner / Code Compliance) (email link)*

As this plan review letter is in response to a code compliance case requiring timely resolution, please provide comprehensive response to this plan review letter within (30) days to avoid possible issuance of monetary fines through civil penalty.

BUILDING *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

For review clarity and inspection purposes, please provide additional plan detail for the below per 107.2.1.

1) ADA Counter Length – **Resolved**
2) Height of Shelving – **Thank you for providing additional plans indicating that the shelves are attached to the wall. Please provide plans showing HOW the shelving is attached, such as brackets, screws, etc., and what brackets and or screws. Please also provide the quantity of screws and brackets used for the attachment and their locations. Additionally, please provide the shear strength of the screws, and any available specifications for the brackets. Alternatively, engineering may be provided for the attachment.** Racking and shelving over 5 feet 9 inches in height require an engineered attachment. Please provide attachment details and/or an engineered solution for attaching the shelving. OSSC 105.2, 1604.8.
3) Electrical Permit Required – **Per State of Oregon requirements, a Minor Label must be applied to the electrical panel prior to the work commencing. On July 2nd of this year there was not a Minor Label attached to the panel at CeramiCafe. Because of this requirement an electrical permit is required, and a Minor Label is not acceptable. Please have the electrician apply for a permit for the electrical work.** An Electrical permit is required for the

two 208v circuits that have been installed to power the kilns. No Minor Label was visible on the panel. OESC 90.4.

MECHANICAL *Review completed by, Scott Foss, Building Inspector / Plans Examiner (email link)*

1) Location of Exhaust Outlets – **Resolved**
2) Modification of Existing Dryer Vent – **Resolved. Included in Mechanical permit application.**

RESPONSES

In order to provide a timely re-review to each plan review comment, please include an explanation of how compliance with the code requirements was achieved and provide a reflection of that explanation on the plans. Please upload any revised electronic documents through your ePlans' account for review.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact the staff member that completed your discipline's review.

Respectfully submitted,

-Your Development Services Review Team

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Development Services Forms: http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/dsforms

Fire Department Guidelines http://www.corvallisoregon.gov/index.aspx?page=956

Energy Code Compliance Manual http://www.cbs.state.or.us/external/bcd/programs/energy.html

COM Plan Review Letter #2.docx

Cc: Calvin Albers, Building Official

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

Foss, Scott <Scott.Foss@corvallisoregon.gov> Mon, Jun 30, 2025 at 2:37 PM
To: "sd2727@yahoo.com" <sd2727@yahoo.com>, "jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com" <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Hello Susan and Jose,

Thank you for submitting your concern. City staff have reached out to the merchant and have requested and received some missing documentation that has been required in order to review the installation for code compliance. Typical review turn time for a commercial application is 3 weeks. That said, staff will make every effort to review the application as soon as possible.

Please let me know if you any questions.

Thanks,

Scott Foss

Building Inspector / Plans Examiner

Code Compliance

City of Corvallis / Development Services

Direct Line 541.766.6536

scott.foss@corvallisoregon.gov

www.CorvallisPermits.com

From: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2025 9:43 AM
To: Russell, Kevin <Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov>
Cc: City Manager <City.Manager@corvallisoregon.gov>; Lewis, Briae <Briae.Lewis@corvallisoregon.gov>; info@behlaw.com
Subject: Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

June 30, 2025

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Gmail

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

Albers, Calvin <Calvin.Albers@corvallisoregon.gov> Wed, Jul 30, 2025 at 2:02 PM
To: "sd2727@yahoo.com" <sd2727@yahoo.com>, "jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com" <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Cc: "Foss, Scott" <Scott.Foss@corvallisoregon.gov>, "Russell, Kevin" <Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov>

Hello Susan and Jose,

My name is Calvin Albers, and I am the Building Official for the City of Corvallis Development Service. You have been in communication with Scott Foss in our Code Compliance program, but I wanted to reach out to give you an update on where we are in the process with this commercial tenant improvement permit.

Currently, City staff members are working through a few details with the applicant to finalize the approval of the CeramiCafe located 118 NW Jackson. This process included the evaluation and application of the Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code to determine if the proposed exhaust design and termination for the kilns used by the business is code compliant. Through this process it has been determined that the Klins meet the installation and exhaust requirements of the manufacture's specs and the byproducts of the bisque (pre-fired ceramics), paint, and glaze being used are non-toxic in their proposed use. This was determined by evaluation the attached Material Safety Data Sheets for the product being utilized.

Additionally, the existing exhaust termination meets the mechanical code requirements for distances to building openings. The mechanical code allows non-toxic exhaust (environmental air) to be exhausted not closer than 3 feet from building openings. Had the products been determined to be more toxic (if they were firing clay) they would have been required to meet more restrictive code requirements for exhaust termination.

Again, thank you for your reported concerns and your patience while worked with the business owner to navigate our permitting process and determine minimum code requirements are being met.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any question and I hope you have a good day,

Calvin Albers

Building Official

City of Corvallis – Development Services

501 SW Madison Ave. Corvallis, OR 97333

T: (541) 766-6581

Calvin.albers@corvallisoregon.gov

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3 attachments

SPECS - MSD sheet bisque ceramics.pdf
203K

SPECS - MSD sheet clear overglaze.pdf
75K

SPECS - MSD sheet underglaze paint.pdf
74K

Gmail Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

CeramiCafe exhaust - Response to INQ25-00105

Albers, Calvin <Calvin.Albers@corvallisoregon.gov> Mon, Aug 18, 2025 at 1:
To: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Cc: Susan <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Hello Jose,

Thank you for your patience and I apologize in the delay in getting back to you on this.

First off, I would like to thank you for your detailed response, and I can appreciate your concerns. I agree, I needed to be provided with accurate product information to m the best decision. However, this information was not the only factor or info I used to determine how the code should be applied in this situation. Although, the building/mechanical code does contain many requirements that are clearly required/defined. Determining the type of exhaust is a more nuanced approach. Based on the exhaust discharge requirements found in Section 501 of the 2022 Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code the kiln exhaust being discharged into the covered parking area wc fit into 1 of 2 categorizes. The two options would be **environmental air** or what would be considered **other.** Environmental air is a term that defined by the code and includes air removed from occupied areas within a building as well as parking garage exhaust. On terms that are not specifically defined the code we are task with applyi the plain, natural, and ordinary meaning of the word or term.

I also contacted a representative from Gare to ensure I was provided with accurate information for the products being utilize by Ceramicafe. Although, these products do indicate they contain a small amount of potential carcinogens (1-2%), the mixture as a whole is considered non-hazardous.

Based on this information, and considering the exiting ambient conditions of covered parking area, including vehicle exhaust and other environmental contaminates, I hav determined that the kiln exhaust would not be considered noxious or hazardous and the environmental air designation is appropriate.

We have gone forward with issuing the permits required for Ceramicafe to operate at 118 Jackson and currently completing the final inspections required to issue a C of (

Again, thank you for your patience and if you have any questions, please feel free to reach out.

3. For all *environmental air* exhaust: 3 feet (914 mm) from property lines; 3 feet (914 mm) from operable openings into buildings for all *occupancies* other than Group U; and 10 feet (3048 mm) from mechanical air intakes. Such exhaust shall not be considered hazardous or noxious. Separation is not required between intake air openings and living space *exhaust air* openings of an individual *dwelling unit* or *sleeping unit* where a factory-built intake/exhaust combination termination fitting is used to separate the air streams in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2. For other product-conveying outlets: 10 feet (3048 mm) from the property lines; 3 feet (914 mm) from exterior walls and roofs; 10 feet (3048 mm) from operable openings into buildings; 10 feet (3048 mm) above adjoining grade.

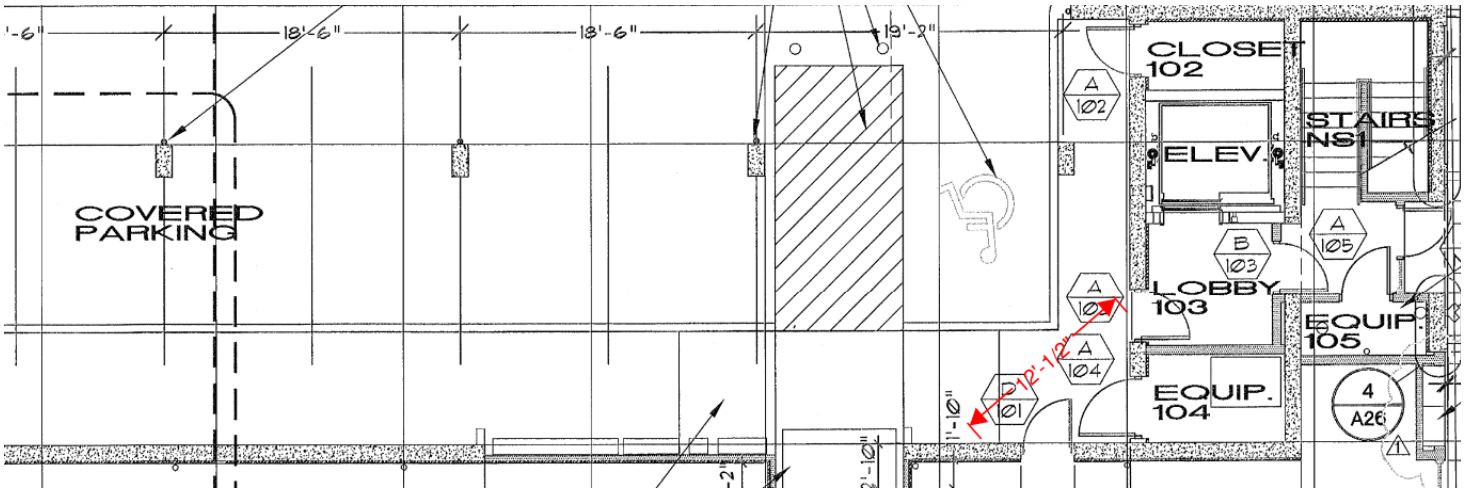
ENVIRONMENTAL AIR. Air that is conveyed to or from occupied areas through ducts that are not part of the heating or air-conditioning system, such as ventilation for human usage, domestic kitchen range exhaust, bathroom exhaust, domestic clothes dryer exhaust and parking garage exhaust.

201.4 Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined through the methods authorized by this section, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

Words of common usage are given their plain, natural and ordinary meanings. Words that have well-defined legal meanings are given those meanings.

Noxious-
adjective

1 harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being.
noxious fumes.



[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

08_SDS_3ClearGlazes-gare5-12_20201223 (1).pdf
168K

03_SDS_Fun-Strokes-Flecklesa_20201223.pdf
534K

Gmail

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

Russell, Kevin <Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov> Mon, Jun 30, 2025 at 9:59 AM
To: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Cc: City Manager <City.Manager@corvallisoregon.gov>, "Lewis, Briae" <Briae.Lewis@corvallisoregon.gov>, "info@behlaw.com" <info@behlaw.com>

Jose,

Thank you for your extensive description of the exhaust issue you are experiencing at the Jax. We will need to start an INQ case, as this is our system to help ensure we investigate any concerns. I will initiate the case being created and Development Services staff will be out to investigate shortly. Both of your contacts will be included in the case, so you will be receiving updates as the case progresses.

Best,

Kevin Russell

Development Services Manager

City of Corvallis

(541) 766-6709

From: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2025 9:43 AM
To: Russell, Kevin <Kevin.Russell@corvallisoregon.gov>
Cc: City Manager <City.Manager@corvallisoregon.gov>; Lewis, Briae <Briae.Lewis@corvallisoregon.gov>; info@behlaw.com
Subject: Unpermitted exhaust installation at 118 NW Jackson Ave.

[Quoted text hidden]

City of Corvallis - Development Services

501 SW Madison Ave, PO Box 1083, Corvallis, OR 97339
541-766-6929 | development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
Schedule an Inspection: www.corvallispermits.com

Electrical Permit Number: ELP25-00678

Site Address: 118 NW JACKSON AVE, STE# 101

Applicant:

PREMIER ELECTRIC INC.
PREMIER ELECTRIC INC.
P.O. BOX P
CORVALLIS, OR 97339

Permittee: **(as authorized under OAR 918-309-0000)**

PREMIER ELECTRIC INC.
P O BOX P
CORVALLIS OR, 97339

Project Description: Class of work: **Alteration** Type of use: **Commercial**

Provide power for Kilns

PREMIER ELECTRICAL INC
License/Registration No: 2-84C
Expiration Date: 07/01/2026
Signing Person Information
CHARLES R BLOOM: 4933S

Residential:	
SF/MF by sq. ft.:	0
MFD Service/Feeder:	0
Branch circuits:	2
Limited energy/signal circuit:	0
Sign/outline lighting:	0
Pump:	0

Service/Feeders:	
0-200 amps:	0
201-400 amps:	0
401-600 amps:	0
601-1,000 amps:	0
1,000+ amps/volts:	0
Reconnect only:	0

Temporary Services:	
0-200 amps:	0
201-600 amps:	0
601+ amps:	

Renewable Energy:	
> 5 kva:	0
5.01 - 15 kva:	0
15.01 - 25 kva:	0

Every permit issued by the building official shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the building or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180-days from the date of such permit, or if the building or work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180-days.Â

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be true and correct.Â All provisions of laws and ordinances governing this type of work will be complied with whether specified herein or not.Â The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction or any other federal, state, or local law, statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance.Â The permit applicant is registered with the Construction Contractors Board of the State of Oregon under the provisions of ORS 701, and the registration is in full force and effect under Certificate of Registration Number: 151749

This permit applicant is exempt from registration with the Contractors Board for the following reason: _____.

(See above for Supervising Electrician or owner install.)
Permittee

August 06, 2025
Date Issued

[ ] Supervising electrician signature [ ] Owner [ ] Other

City of Corvallis - Development Services

501 SW Madison Ave, PO Box 1083, Corvallis, OR 97339
541-766-6929 | development.services@corvallisoregon.gov
Schedule an Inspection: www.corvallispermits.com

Mechanical Permit Number: MEC25-00468

Site Address: 118 NW JACKSON AVE, STE# 101

Applicant:

CERAMICAFE ART LOUNGE
CERAMICAFE ART LOUNGE, INC
13253 SE SUNSPRITE CT
HAPPY VALLEY, OR 97086-____

Contractor:

OWNER AS CONTRACTOR

,

Project Description: Class of work: **Alteration** Type of use: **Commercial**

envirovent hose to old dryer vent hose

LATER: Applicant emailed in: Add "Modifying dryer vent" to scope of work.

OWNER AS CONTRACTOR

Residential:		**Commercial:**	
Fuel type:	Electric	Valuation:	$419
Furnace/AC:	0		
Gas piping:	0		
Fan/hood/dryer:	0		
Alter system or equpment:	0		
Stove/insert/fireplace:	0		
Other appliance/equipment:	0		

Every permit issued by the building official shall expire by limitation and become null and void if the building or work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of such permit, or if the building or work authorized by such permit is suspended or abandoned at any time after the work is commenced for a period of 180 days.Â

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be true and correct.Â All provisions of laws and ordinances governing this type of work will be complied with whether specified herein or not.Â The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of this code or of any other ordinance of the jurisdiction or any other federal, state, or local law, statute, rule, regulation, or ordinance.Â The permit applicant is registered with the Construction Contractors Board of the State of Oregon under the provisions of ORS 701, and the registration is in full force and effect under Certificate of Registration Number: 00000

This permit applicant is exempt from registration with the Contractors Board for the following reason: _____.

August 08, 2025

Permittee's Signature

Date Issued

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Mon, Apr 28, 2025 at 11:05 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>

Good Morning Marlina,

Upon exiting the building to my car yesterday I notices a very noxious odor right at the door from the lobby. Jose and I looked around and found that the new ceramics studio is venting their kilns through the bathroom exhaust right at the lobby exit to the parking lot. I do ceramics and know that the exhaust from kilns is toxic and needs to be vented properly. I suspect that venting it through the bathroom exhaust lines is not permitted here in Oregon as I know it is not permitted in NY. Other residents have also noticed and commented on the noxious fumes at the entrance to our building.

Please let me know how this can be resolved. I, as well as all residents at the Jax, should not be exposed to toxic fumes at our home.

Thanks for your attention to this.

Susan

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Fwd: Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

11 messages

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Tue, Apr 29, 2025 at 10:18 AM
To: Jose Bernal 304 <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Typical. Nope not happening. You are not really smelling anything

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Date: April 29, 2025 at 10:03:59 AM PDT
To: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

Thanks for your concern. I have inspected the Ceramic Café and the venting as well as the records for the inspection from the City of Corvallis. They are not venting through the bathroom and there are no toxic fumes coming from the kilns.

Marlena Thomas

Property Manager

Sterling Management Group, Inc.

200 SW 4th Street, Ste.#102

Corvallis, OR 97333

541-757-1290 office

541-757-0624 fax

www.sterlingmanagement.net

From: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2025 11:05 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Subject: Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

Good Morning Marlina,

Upon exiting the building to my car yesterday I notices a very noxious odor right at the door from the lobby. Jose and I looked around and found that the new ceramics studio is venting their kilns through the bathroom exhaust right at the lobby exit to the parking lot. I do ceramics and know that the exhaust from kilns is toxic and needs to be vented properly. I suspect that venting it through the bathroom exhaust lines is not permitted here in Oregon as I know it is not permitted in NY. Other residents have also noticed and commented on the noxious fumes at the entrance to our building.

Please let me know how this can be resolved. I, as well as all residents at the Jax, should not be exposed to toxic fumes at our home.

Thanks for your attention to this.

Susan

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Tue, Apr 29, 2025 at 10:38 AM
To: Jose Bernal 304 <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Typical Marlena How does this sound as a response?

Marlina

Thanks for checking. It is interesting that this noxious odor which is coming out of the vent system for the retail bathrooms just started once the cafe moved in, but if you have the records for the inspection of the kiln vent, and it is legal according to the building department and not tied into the existing bathroom vents, then I am sure it is fine. I would love to review the inspection report if you have it. If not, I am sure we can reach out to the building department to get clarification on the regulations we found on vent placement. Of course, if the odor continues, we will probably have to reach out to the EPA to ascertain what it is and get it remediated. Both Jose and I feel it is unsafe.

Interesting that the insurance company insists that we cannot back cars in due to the potential smell in the building but has no issue with the fumes coming from the bathroom vent in the ceramic cafe retail space. Maybe you should check the area when the kiln is running. That way we can all be discussing the same thing and you will not run into any issues on your next insurance inspection.

Susan
[Quoted text hidden]

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Tue, Apr 29, 2025 at 11:23 AM
To: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

I wouldn't send this yet. Let's wait a couple of days before replying and see if the smell continues first. Then we can decide on next steps.
[Quoted text hidden]

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 10:34 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Jose Bernal 304 <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Good Morning Marlena,

Jose (copied above) went to the city to review the records you reference below. The City says there are no records of the store submitting any permits or inspection reports for the kiln installation or operation. Please send a copy of the report for our review or a link to the information you reviewed.

Thanks,
Susan

[Quoted text hidden]

Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 10:48 AM
To: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>
Cc: Jose Bernal 304 <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

I have a meeting with the vendor who installed the venting and the business owner and will get back to you.

Marlena Thomas

Property Manager/Corvallis Office Manager

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:00 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Attached, is a photo of the vent where the fumes are blowing at the entrance of the building. This is just outside the Jackson street (parking lot) entrance. Please note the discoloration on the balcony underside from the exhaust.
[Quoted text hidden]

Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:05 AM
To: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

When was the last time you smelled fumes? I will be there the next time they fire up the kiln.

Marlena Thomas

Property Manager/Corvallis Office Manager

Sterling Management Group, Inc.

200 SW 4th Street, Ste.#102

Corvallis, OR 97333

541-757-1290 office

541-757-0624 fax

www.sterlingmanagement.net

[Quoted text hidden]

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:26 AM
To: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>, Marlena Thomas <marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>

The smell gets bad a few hours after they fire up the kiln, once it is operating at a high temperature. I know you believe they have vented the kiln through the roof, but there are no roof vents from that location, only the two bathroom vents terminating outside the parking area lobby door and one of them is running the entire time the kiln is operating. Maybe they believed that the bathroom vents were going to the roof and operated on that belief. We are here all the time and know what is going on. This really is a safety issue. If you wish to investigate, you can google both ceramic clay and ceramic paint and will find that both are toxic substances.

Susan
[Quoted text hidden]

Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:35 AM
To: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>, Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>

Ok, thanks. When was the last time you smelled fumes?

[Quoted text hidden]

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:39 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Last night, 7:28pm, Wednesday, April 30, which is when I called and reported it to the Sterling Management after-hours number.
[Quoted text hidden]

Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 7:08 PM
To: Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Ok, thanks!

[Quoted text hidden]

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Fwd: Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:00 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Attached, is a photo of the vent where the fumes are blowing at the entrance of the building. This is just outside the Jackson street (parking lot) entrance. Please note the discoloration on the balcony underside from the exhaust.

[Quoted text hidden]

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Fwd: Jax lobby exit noxious fumes

Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com> Thu, May 1, 2025 at 11:39 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <Marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>
Cc: Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com>

Last night, 7:28pm, Wednesday, April 30, which is when I called and reported it to the Sterling Management after-hours number.
[Quoted text hidden]

Gmail **Jose Bernal <jbernal.web.dev@gmail.com>**

Ceramic Exhaust

Susan Donahue <sd2727@yahoo.com> Thu, May 22, 2025 at 10:42 AM
To: Marlena Thomas <marlena@sterlingmanagement.net>

Good Morning Marlena,

I am just reaching out to see if there are any updates on the ceramic exhaust? I know the inspector was due to come earlier in the week. Did he come by and inspect the installation? Is he saying it is acceptable for that exhaust to be directed to the rear entry door to the elevator lobby?

Susan

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Bisque
Uses: Unfired ceramic ware for ceramic use
Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc.,
Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832
Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 **Emergency Tel**: Regional Poison Control Center

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Bisque is fired unglazed ceramic ware. It is considered non-hazardous.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSTION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Bisque is fired unglazed ceramic ware. A chemical analysis shows that the Bisque is composed of primarily various oxides such as aluminum, calcium potassium, magnesium and silicon with minor amounts of iron, manganese, sodium phosphorus titanium, and zirconium oxides.

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Unlikely due to solid physical nature of the Bisque
Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water.
Eye: Unlikely due to solid physical nature of the Bisque.
Ingestion: Unlikely due to solid physical nature of the Bisque

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SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None
Extinguishing Media – None
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None
Hazardous Combustion Products - None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Unlikely due to physical nature of the Bisque

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

No special handling or storage is required

Precautions for safe handling: None
Work Practices - None
Procedures for Leaks or Spills - None
Procedure/Equipment - None
Conditions for safe storage: None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - None
Engineer Control – None
Personal Protective Equipment - None

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance –solid
Odor and Odor Threshold – None e
Flash Point - None
pH – NA
Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None
Vapor Pressure – N/A
Vapor Density – N/A
Vapor Density – N/A
Melting/Softening Point – N/A
Specific Gravity – Unknown
Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None
Partition Coefficient (octanol/H_2O)-NA
Flammability– None
Decomposition Temperature - None
Solubility in Water- No
Viscosity - NA
Evaporation Rate - None
Evaporation Rate - None
Auto-Ignition Temperature - None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability –Stable
Hazardous Reactions - None
Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A
Conditions to Avoid - None
Incompatible Material – None

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal,
Hazard to Humans - None during normal use
Animal Experiment
Acute – None
Chronic - None
Additional Information: Bisque is a solid fired unglazed ceramic ware. A chemical analysis shows that the Bisque is composed of primarily various oxides such as aluminum, calcium potassium, magnesium and silicon with minor amounts of iron, manganese, sodium phosphorus titanium, and zirconium oxides.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity --- None
Persistence -Yes
Biodegradability - No
Bioaccumulation - No
Mobility in Soil - No
Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None
UN Proper Shipping Name - None
Transportation Hazard Class - NA
Packing Group - None
Environmental Hazard - None
Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Conforms to ASTM D 4236 This material has been evaluated under the provision of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Material Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: April 4, 2019 **Replaces SDS dated:** June 19, 2013

GARE 02

Material Safety Data Sheet
May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY *(as Used on Label and List)*
Gare Underglazes UG-2100 series
Translucent One Strokes TOS-2200 Series

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I
See other data sheets for underglazes that require different or additional information.

Manufacturer's name	Emergency Telephone Number
Gare Inc.	**Regional Poison Control Center (Poisondex System)**
Address *(Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)*	Telephone Number for Information **978-373-9131**
165 Rosemont Street	Date Prepared **November 2004**
Haverhill, MA 01831	Signature of Preparer *(optional)*

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)

NON-TOXIC
CONFORMS TO
ASTM D 4236

This material has been evaluated under the provision of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act) and California Proposition 65 by a board certified toxicologist. This product was judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under the proposed use conditions. No special warning label is required under the provision of LHAMA or California Proposition 65. The label should state, "Conforms to ASTM D 4236"

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point **Water**	**212˚ F**	Specific Gravity (H_20 = 1)	**1.3 – 1.5**
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	**N/A**	Melting Point	**Above 1000˚F**
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	**N/A**	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	**As water**

Solubility in Water **Essentially insoluble**

Appearance and Odor **Colored liquid, practically odorless**

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) **Will not burn**	Flammable Limits **N/A**	LEL **N/A**	UEL **N/A**

Extinguishing Media **Not combustible. This is a water-based product.**

Special Fire Fighting Procedures **None**

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards **None**

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid **N/A**
	Stable	**x**	
Incompatibility *(Materials to Avoid)* **None known**			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts **N/A**			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid **N/A**
	Will Not Occur	**x**	

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry	Inhalation? **Non-toxic**	Skin?	Ingestion?

Health Hazards *(Acute and Chronic)* **Non-toxic**

Carcinogenicity **Not suspected**	NTP?	IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure **N/A**

Medical Conditions
Generally Aggravated by Exposure **Mechanically abrasive to the eye. Overexposure may cause some skin dryness.**

Emergency and First Aid Procedures **Eye contact: Flush with water for 15 minutes**
Skin contact: Wash with soap and water.

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled **Clean up with paper towels and sponge.**

Waste Disposal Method **Dispose of paper towels in trash and wash out sponges.**

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing **Keep bottle covers properly tightened.**

Other Precautions **N/A**

Section VII—Control Measures

Respiratory Protection *(Specify Type)* **Not for spray application.**

Ventilation	Local Exhaust **N/A**	Special **N/A**
	Mechanical *(General)* **N/A**	Other **N/A**

Protective Gloves **Only if irritation occurs**	Eye Protection **Avoid eye contact**

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment **Wear apron or smock.**

Work/Hygienic Practices **Maintain personal and work area cleanliness.**

GARE 01

Material Safety Data Sheet
May be used to comply with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910 1200. Standard must be consulted for specific requirements.

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
(Non-Mandatory Form)
Form Approved
OMB No. 1218-0072

IDENTITY *(as Used on Label and List)*

Gare Glazes KG 701, KG 4020, SY 7020, SY 7027

GG 7125, SY 7162, GG 7179, SY Drippit, PSG 7196

GG 8500, SS 7207-15 & 91-31 H

Note: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.

Section I

Manufacturer's name	Emergency Telephone Number
Gare Inc.	**Regional Poison Control Center (Poisondex System)**
Address *(Number, Street, City, State and ZIP Code)*	Telephone Number for Information **978-373-9131**
165 Rosemont Street	Date Prepared **November 2004**
Haverhill, MA 01831	Signature of Preparer *(optional)*

Section II—Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)

NON-TOXIC
CONFORMS TO
ASTM D 4236

This material has been evaluated under the provision of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act) and California Proposition 65 by a board certified toxicologist. This product was judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under the proposed use conditions. No special warning label is required under the provision of LHAMA or California Proposition 65. The label should state, "Conforms to ASTM D 4236"

Section III—Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point **Water**	**212˚F**	Specific Gravity (H_20 = 1)	**1.3 – 1.7**
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	**N/A**	Melting Point	**Above 1000˚F**
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	**N/A**	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	**As water**

Solubility in Water **Essentially insoluble**

Appearance and Odor **White or colored liquid, practically odorless.**

Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) **Will not burn.**	Flammable Limits **N/A**	LEL **N/A**	UEL **N/A**

Extinguishing Media **Not combustible. This is a water based product.**

Special Fire Fighting Procedures **None**

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards **None**

Section V—Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid **N/A**
	Stable	**x**	

Incompatibility *(Materials to Avoid)* **None known**

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts **N/A**

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid **N/A**
	Will Not Occur	**x**	

Section VI—Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry — Inhalation? **Non-toxic** — Skin? — Ingestion?

Health Hazards *(Acute and Chronic)* **Non-toxic**

Carcinogenicity **not suspected** — NTP? — IARC Monographs? — OSHA Regulated?

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure **N/A**

Medical Conditions
Generally Aggravated by Exposure **Mechanically abrasive to the eye. Overexposure may cause some skin dryness.**

Emergency and First Aid Procedures **Eye contact: Flush with water for 15 minutes.**
Skin contact: Wash with soap and water.

Section VII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or Spilled **Clean up with paper towels and sponge.**

Waste Disposal Method **Dispose of paper towels in trash and wash out sponges.**

Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing **Keep bottle covers properly tightened.**

Other Precautions **N/A**

Section VII—Control Measures

Respiratory Protection *(Specify Type)* **Not for spray application.**

Ventilation	Local Exhaust **N/A**	Special **N/A**
	Mechanical *(General)* **N/A**	Other **N/A**

Protective Gloves **Only if irritation occurs** — Eye Protection **Avoid eye contact**

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment **Wear apron or smock**

Work/Hygienic Practices **Maintain personal and work area cleanliness**

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Fun Strokes Code: FS2300-2399Uses: Glaze for ceramic use. Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc., Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832 Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 Emergency Tel: Regional Poison Control Center

---

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Mixture is considered non-hazardous. Contains small amounts of potential carcinogens: crystalline silica (quartz) may be present in clay (1-2% in product). A few pigments may contain a very small amount of bound cadmium (<.0.5%). Other ingredients present at 99% have unknown acute toxicity.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Fun Strokes are non-hazardous water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non- leaded frits, clay and other minerals and color pigments (see next page).

Ingredients		CAS #		Ranges of Percentages
Water		7732-18-5		48.2%- 53.6%
Frit		65997-18-4		32.8%- 37.3%
Clay/Kaolin		1332-58-7		4.2%- 5.3%
Zinc Oxide		1314-13-2		0.0%- 0.2%
Zirconium Silicate		14940-68-2		0.0%- 9.6%
Nepheline Syenite		37244-96-5		0.0%- 4.1%
Calcium Carbonate		471-34-1		0.0%- 1.9%
Bentonite		1302-78-9		0.5%- 0.6%
Carboxymethylcellulose		9004-34-2		0.8%- 1.0%
Pigments		varies		varies

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation. Remove from exposure. Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water. Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician. Ingestion: Contact a physician.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None Extinguishing Media – None Hazardous Combustion Products – None

---

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: None Methods for containment and clean up: None

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

When used according to the label directions and fired in a ceramic kiln they produce a smooth glaze (glass-like) finish on formed and bisqued ceramic articles.

Precautions for safe handling- None Procedure/Equipment - None
Conditions for safe storage- None Work Practices - None
Procedures for Leaks or Spills – None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - These non-hazardous liquids are water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments. These mixtures have no TLV or PEL. Engineer Control – Adequate ventilation (local exhaust) if sprayed.

Personal Protective Equipment - For spray application–eye protection and respirators and protective clothing such as aprons.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance – Colored liquid

Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible

Flammability–None

pH – N/A Melting pt/Freezing pt – N/A

Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None

Vapor Pressure – N/A

Vapor Density – N/A

Melting/Softening Point – N/A

Specific Gravity – Unknown

Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None

Partition Coefficient (Octanol/H2O)-None

Flash Point - None

Decomposition Temperature - None

Relative Density – N/A

Solubility in Water - Partial Viscosity – N/A

Evaporation Rate - None

Auto-Ignition Temperature - None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability–Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A

Incompatible Material – None

Hazardous Reactions - None

Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing in kiln.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation - If sprayed (NOT RECOMMENDED).

Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non- spray use).

Animal Experiment - Acute – None

Chronic/Other - None if not inhaled.

Additional Information - This mixture contains a small amount of silica (1-2%), a known carcinogen (by inhalation). A few pigments contain small amounts of cadmium, (<0.5%) also a known carcinogen by inhalation. This chemical mixture, in water, should be non-toxic during recommended use.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity - None

Biodegradability - No

Mobility in Soil - No

Persistence -Yes

Bioaccumulation - No

Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None

UN Proper Shipping Name - None

Transportation Hazard Class – N/A

Packing Group - None

Environmental Hazard - None

Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed by California Proposition 65. Silica (quartz), and cadmium are listed on the IARC, OSHA, or NTP carcinogen list. All ingredients are on U.S. TSCA inventory. SARA Section 313 – None See local requirements. Conforms to ASTM D-4236. This material has been evaluated under the provisions of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: December 23, 2020 Replaces SDS dated: April 4, 2019

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE AND COMPANY PREPARING INFORMATION

Identity: Fun Strokes Fleckles Code: FS2400-2420Uses: Glaze for ceramic use. Manufacturer's Name: Gare Inc., Address: 165 Rosemont St., Haverhill, MA 01832 Tel Phone: 978-373-9131 Emergency Tel: Regional Poison Control Center

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Contains potential carcinogen: crystalline silica (quartz) may be present in clay. A few pigments may contain very small amounts of bound cadmium. Other ingredients present at 99% have unknown acute toxicity.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Fun Strokes Fleckles are non-hazardous water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments (see below).

Ingredients	CAS #	Ranges of Percentages
Water	7732-18-5	48.2%- 53.6%
Frit	65997-18-4	32.8%- 37.3%
Clay/Kaolin	1332-58-7	4.2%- 5.3%
Zinc Oxide	1314-13-2	0.0%- 0.2%
Zirconium Silicate	14940-68-2	0.0%- 9.6%
Nepheline Syenite	37244-96-5	0.0%- 4.1%
Calcium Carbonate	471-34-1	0.0%- 1.9%
Bentonite	1302-78-9	0.5%- 0.6%
Carboxymethylcellulose	9004-34-2	0.8%- 1.0%
Pigments	varies	varies

SECTION 4 – FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation: May cause irritation, remove from exposure. Skin: May cause irritation, Wash skin with soap and water. Eye: May cause irritation, Flush eyes with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation is present after washing, contact a physician. Ingestion: Contact a physician.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Special Fire-Fighting Procedure – None

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards - None

Extinguishing Media – None

Hazardous Combustion Products - None

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions: None

Methods for containment and clean up: None

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

When used according to the label directions and fired in a ceramic kiln they produce a smooth glaze (glass-like) finish on formed and bisqued ceramic articles.

Precautions for safe handling- None

Procedure/Equipment - None

Work Practices - None

Conditions for safe storage- None

Procedures for Leaks or Spills - None

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits - These non-hazardous liquids are water based mixtures of ceramic material containing non-leaded frits, clay, and other minerals and color pigments. These mixtures have no TLV or PEL. Engineer Control – Adequate ventilation (local exhaust) if sprayed.

Personal Protective Equipment - For spray application–eye protection and respirators and protective clothing such as aprons.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance – Colored liquid

Odor and Odor Threshold – Negligible

Flammability–None

pH – N/A Melting pt/Freezing pt – N/A

Boiling Point/Boiling Range - None

Vapor Pressure – N/A

Vapor Density – N/A

Melting/Softening Point – N/A

Specific Gravity – Unknown

Upper/Lower Explosive Limits - None Partition Coefficient(Octanol/H_2O)-NA Flash Point - None Decomposition Temperature - None Relative Density – N/A

Solubility in Water - Partial

Viscosity – N/A

Evaporation Rate - None

Auto-Ignition Temperature - None

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability –Stable

Hazardous Decomposition Products – N/A

Incompatible Material – None

Hazardous Reactions - None

Conditions to Avoid - Fumes from firing in kiln.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Primary Route of Entry – Dermal, Inhalation - If sprayed (NOT RECOMMENDED). Hazard to Humans - None during normal use (non-spray use). Animal Experiment -

Acute – None

Chronic/Other - None if not inhaled.

Additional Information - This mixture contains silica, a known carcinogen (by inhalation). Some pigments contain cadmium, a known carcinogen. This chemical mixture, in water, should be non- toxic during recommended use.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity - None

Biodegradability - No

Mobility in Soil - No

Persistence -Yes

Bioaccumulation - No

Other adverse effects - None

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Follow Local, State And Federal Regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN Number - None

UN Proper Shipping Name - None

Transportation Hazard Class – N/A

Packing Group - None

Environmental Hazard - None

Special Precautions - None

SECTION 15 --REGULATORY INFORMATION

Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed by California Proposition 65. Silica (quartz) and cadmium are listed on the IARC, OSHA, or NTP carcinogen list. All ingredients are on U.S. TSCA inventory. SARA Section 313 – None See local requirements. Conforms to ASTM D-4236. This material has been evaluated under the provisions of LHAMA (Labeling of Hazardous Art Materials Act). This product is judged to be non-toxic and non-

flammable under proposed use conditions. No special warning is required under the provisions of LHAMA or California Proposition 65.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Date Prepared: December 23, 2020 Replaces SDS dated: April 4, 2019