2025 Oregon Structural Specialty Code

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PREFACE

INTRODUCTION TO THE OREGON STRUCTURAL SPECIALTY CODE

The *Oregon Structural Specialty Code* (OSSC) is based on the *International Building Code*® (IBC®), the *International Existing Building Code*® (IEBC®) and the new constriction provisions of the *International Fire Code*® (IFC®).

The OSSC establishes uniform performance standards that provide reasonable safeguards for health, safety, welfare, comfort and security of the residents of the State of Oregon who are occupants and users of buildings, and provides for the use of modern methods, devices, materials, techniques and practicable maximum energy conservation.

ARRANGEMENT AND FORMAT OF THE 2025 OSSC

The format of the OSSC allows each chapter to be devoted to a particular subject. The following table shows how the OSSC is divided. The chapter synopses detail the scope and intent of the provisions of the OSSC.

CHAPTER TOPICS	
CHAPTERS	**SUBJECTS**
1, 2	Administration and Definitions
3	Use and Occupancy Classifications
4, 31	Special Requirements for Specific Occupancies or Elements
5–6	Height and Area Limitations Based on Type of Construction
7–9	Fire Resistance and Protection Requirements
10	Requirements for Evacuation
11	Specific Requirements to Allow Use and Access to a Building for Persons with Disabilities
12, 27–30	Building Systems, Such as Lighting, HVAC, Plumbing Fixtures, Elevators
13	Energy Use
14–26	Structural Components—Performance and Stability
32	Encroachment Outside of Property Lines
33	Safeguards during Construction
34	Existing Buildings
35	Referenced Standards
Appendices A–P	Appendices

INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE CORRELATED TOPICS

The OSSC requirements for hazardous materials, fire-resistance-rated construction, interior finish, fire protection systems, means of egress, emergency and standby power, and temporary structures are directly correlated with the requirements of the *International Fire Code*® (IFC®). The following table shows chapters/sections of the OSSC that are correlated with the IFC:

OSSC/IFC CORRELATED TOPICS		
OSSC CHAPTER/SECTION	**IFC CHAPTER/SECTION**	**SUBJECT**
Sections 307, 414, 415	Chapters 50–67	Hazardous materials and Group H requirements
Chapter 7	Chapter 7	Fire-resistance-rated construction (fire and smoke protection features in the IFC)
Chapter 8	Chapter 8	Interior finish, decorative materials and furnishings
Chapter 9	Chapter 9	Fire protection systems
Chapter 10	Chapter 10	Means of egress
Chapter 27	Section 604	Standby and emergency power
Section 3103	Chapter 31	Temporary structures

The 2025 OSSC includes portions of the 2024 IFC®. The following is a guide identifying the location of the IFC provisions included in this code. This guide is provided for convenience purposes only and does not include all sections incorporated into the OSSC.

IFC PROVISIONS ADOPTED AND INCLUDED IN THE OSSC		
IFC CHAPTER/SECTION	**SUBJECT**	**OSSC SECTION**
Section 312	Vehicle Impact Protection	Section 912
Section 319	Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)	Section 455
Section 320	Lithium-Ion and Lithium Metal Battery Storage	Section 459
Section 510	Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems	Section 918
Section 603.4.1	Electrical Room Marking	Section 2703
Section 605.4.2	Fuel Oil Storage Inside Buildings	Section 2802
Section 607	Commercial Cooking Oil Storage	Section 444
Section 609	Hyperbaric Facilities	Section 2802
Section 807	Decorative Materials and Artificial Decorative Vegetation in New and Existing Buildings	Section 806
Section 911	Explosion Control	Section 919
Chapter 11	Construction Requirements for Existing Buildings	Section 3403
Section 1206	Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems	Section 429
Section 1207	Electrical Energy Storage Systems (ESS)	Section 430
Chapter 21	Dry Cleaning	Section 431
Chapter 22	Combustible Dust-Producing Operations	Section 426
Chapter 25	Fruit and Crop Ripening	Section 432
Chapter 28	Lumber Yards and Agro-Industrial, Solid Biomass and Woodworking Facilities	Section 433
Chapter 30	Industrial Ovens	Section 434
Chapter 31	Tents, Temporary Special Event Structures and Other Membrane Structures	Sections 3102, 3103
Chapter 32	High-Piled Combustible Storage	Section 435
Chapter 34	Tire Rebuilding and Tire Storage	Section 436
Chapter 37	Combustible Fibers	Section 437
Chapter 38	Higher Education Laboratories	Section 428
Chapter 39	Processing and Extraction Facilities	Section 438
Chapter 40	Storage of Distilled Spirits and Wines	Section 456
Chapter 41	Temporary Heating and Cooking Operations	Section 3102
Chapter 51	Aerosols	Section 439
Chapter 53	Compressed Gases	Section 440
Chapter 54	Corrosive Materials	Section 441
Chapter 55	Cryogenic Fluids	Section 442
Chapter 56	Explosives and Fireworks	Section 443
Chapter 57	Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Section 444
Chapter 58	Flammable Gases and Flammable Cryogenic Fluids	Section 445
Chapter 59	Flammable Solids	Section 446
Chapter 60	Highly Toxic and Toxic Materials	Section 447
Chapter 61	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Section 448
Chapter 62	Organic Peroxides	Section 449
Chapter 63	Oxidizers, Oxidizing Gases and Oxidizing Cryogenic Fluids	Section 450
Chapter 64	Pyrophoric Materials	Section 451
Chapter 65	Pyroxylin (Cellulose Nitrate) Plastics	Section 452
Chapter 66	Unstable (Reactive) Materials	Section 453
Chapter 67	Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids	Section 454

Chapter 1 Scope and Administration.

Chapter 1 establishes the limits of applicability of the code and describes how the code is to be applied and enforced. The provisions of Chapter 1 establish the authority and duties of the code official appointed by the authority having jurisdiction and also establish the rights and privileges of the design professional, contractor and property owner.

Chapter 2 Definitions.

Chapter 2 is the repository of the definitions of terms used in the body of the code. The user of the code should be familiar with and consult this chapter because the definitions are essential to the correct interpretation of the code and because the user may not be aware that a term is defined.

Chapter 3 Occupancy Classification and Use.

Chapter 3 provides for the classification of buildings, structures and parts thereof based on the purpose for which they are used. Section 302 identifies the groups into which all buildings, structures and parts thereof must be classified. Sections 303 through 312 identify the occupancy characteristics of each group classification. In some sections, specific group classifications having requirements in common are collectively organized such that one term applies to all. For example, Groups A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 and A-5 are individual groups for assembly-type buildings. The general term “Group A,” however, includes each of these individual groups. Other groups include Business (B), Educational (E), Factory (F-1, F-2), High Hazard (H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, H-5), Institutional (I-1, I-2, I-3, I-4), Mercantile (M), Residential (R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4), Storage (S-1, S-2) and Utility (U). In some occupancies, the smaller number means a higher hazard, but that is not always the case.

Defining the use of the buildings is very important as it sets the tone for the remaining chapters of the code. Occupancy works with the height, area and construction type requirements in Chapters 5 and 6, to determine "equivalent risk." The determination of equivalent risk involves three interdependent considerations: (1) the level of fire hazard associated with the specific occupancy of the facility; (2) the reduction of fire hazard based on the fuel load by limiting the floor area and the height of the building; and (3) the level of overall fire resistance provided by the type of construction. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type.

Occupancy classification also plays a key part in the appropriate protection measures. As such, threshold requirements for fire protection and means of egress systems are based on occupancy classification (see Chapters 9 and 10). Other sections of the code also contain requirements respective to the classification of building groups. For example, Section 706 specifies requirements for fire wall fire-resistance ratings that are tied to the occupancy classification of a building and Section 803.11 contains interior finish requirements that are dependent upon the occupancy classification. The use of the space, rather than the occupancy of the building, is utilized for determining occupant loading (Section 1004) and live loading (Section 1607).

Chapter 4 Special Detailed Requirements Based on Occupancy and Use.

Chapter 4 contains the requirements for protecting special uses and occupancies which are supplemental to the remainder of the code. For example, the height and area limitations established in Chapter 5 apply to all special occupancies unless Chapter 4 contains height and area limitations. In this case, the limitations in Chapter 4 supersede those in other sections. An example of this is the height and area limitations for open parking garages given in Section 406.5.4, which supersede the limitations given in Sections 504 and 506.

In some instances, it may not be necessary to apply the provisions of Chapter 4. For example, if a covered mall building complies with the provisions of the code for Group M, Section 402 does not apply; however, other sections that address a use, process or operation must be applied to that specific occupancy, such as stages and platforms, special amusement buildings and hazardous materials (Sections 410, 411 and 414).

The chapter includes requirements for buildings and conditions that apply to one or more groups, such as high-rise buildings, underground buildings or atriums. Special uses may also imply specific occupancies and operations, such as for Group H, hazardous materials, and uses with associated combustibility hazards, which are coordinated with the IFC. Unique consideration is taken for special use areas, such as covered mall buildings, motor-vehicle-related occupancies, special amusement buildings and aircraft-related occupancies. Special facilities within other occupancies are considered, such as stages and platforms, motion picture projection rooms, children’s play structures and storm shelters. Finally, in order that the overall package of protection features can be easily understood, unique considerations for specific occupancies are addressed: Groups I-1, I-2, I-3, R-1, R-2, R-3 and R-4 and ambulatory care facilities.

Chapter 5 General Building Heights and Areas.

Chapter 5 contains the provisions that regulate the minimum type of construction for area limits and height limits based on the occupancy of the building. Height and area increases are permitted based on open frontage for fire department access, separation and the type of sprinkler protection provided (Sections 503 through 506, 510). Provisions include the protection and/or separation of incidental uses (Table 509.1), accessory occupancies (Section 508.2) and mixed uses in the same building (Sections 506.2.2, 508.3, 508.4 and 510). Unlimited area buildings are permitted in certain occupancies when they meet special provisions (Section 507). Live/work units are provided for in Section 508.5.

Tables 504.3, 504.4 and 506.2 are the keystones in setting thresholds for building size based on the building’s use and the materials with which it is constructed. Respective to each group classification, the greater the fire-resistance rating of structural elements,

as represented by the type of construction, the greater the floor area and height allowances. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type.

Chapter 6 Types of Construction.

The interdependence of fire safety considerations can be seen by looking at Tables 601 and 705.5, which show the fire-resistance ratings of the principal structural elements comprising a building in relation to the five classifications for types of construction. Type I construction generally requires the highest fire-resistance ratings for structural elements, whereas Type V construction generally requires the least amount of fire-resistance-rated structural elements. The greater the potential fire hazards indicated as a function of the group, the lesser the height and area allowances for a particular construction type. Section 603 includes a list of combustible elements that can be part of a noncombustible building (Types I and II construction).

Chapter 7 Fire and Smoke Protection Features.

Chapter 7 provisions present the fundamental concepts of fire performance that all buildings are expected to achieve in some form. This chapter identifies the acceptable materials, techniques and methods by which proposed construction can be designed and evaluated against to determine a building's ability to limit the impact of fire.

Chapter 8 Interior Finishes.

Chapter 8 contains the performance requirements for controlling fire growth within buildings by restricting interior finish and decorative materials. The provisions of Chapter 8 require materials used as interior finishes and decorations to meet certain flame-spread index or flame-propagation criteria based on the relative fire hazard associated with the occupancy.

Chapter 9 Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems.

Chapter 9 prescribes the minimum requirements for active systems of fire protection equipment to perform the following functions: detect a fire, alert the occupants or fire department of a fire emergency, and control smoke and control or extinguish the fire. Generally, the requirements are based on the occupancy, the height and the area of the building, because these are the factors that most affect firefighting capabilities and the relative hazard of a specific building or portion thereof. This chapter parallels and is substantially duplicated in Chapter 9 of the IFC; however, the IFC Chapter 9 also contains periodic testing criteria that are not contained in the IBC. In addition, the special fire protection system requirements based on use and occupancy found in IBC Chapter 4 are duplicated in IFC Chapter 9 as a user convenience.

Chapter 10 Means of Egress.

The criteria in Chapter 10 regulating the design of the means of egress system are established as the primary method for protection of occupants by allowing timely relocation or evacuation. Both prescriptive and performance language is utilized for determination of a safe exiting system. It addresses all portions of the means of egress system (i.e., exit access, exits and exit discharge) and includes design requirements as well as provisions regulating individual components. The requirements detail the size, arrangement, number and protection of means of egress components. The means of egress protection requirements work in coordination with other sections of the code, such as protection of vertical openings (see Chapter 7), interior finish (see Chapter 8), fire suppression and detection systems (see Chapter 9) and numerous others, all having an impact on life safety. Chapter 10 of the IBC is duplicated in Chapter 10 of the IFC; however, the *IFC* contains one additional section on the maintenance of the means of egress system in existing buildings.

Chapter 11 Accessibility.

Chapter 11 contains provisions for accessibility of buildings and their associated sites and facilities for people with physical disabilities. The fundamental philosophy of the code is that everything is required to be accessible (see Section 1103.1). The code's scoping requirements then address the conditions under which accessibility is not required in terms of exceptions to this general mandate. While the IBC contains scoping provisions for accessibility (e.g., what, where and how many), ICC A117.1 with Supplement 1, *Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*, is the referenced standard for the technical provisions (e.g., how).

There are many accessibility issues that not only benefit people with disabilities but also provide a tangible benefit to people without disabilities. This type of requirement can be set forth in the code as generally applicable without necessarily identifying it specifically as an accessibility-related issue. Such a requirement would then be considered as having been "mainstreamed." For example, visible alarms are located in Chapter 9 and accessible means of egress and ramp requirements are addressed in Chapter 10.

The IRC references Chapter 11 for accessibility provisions; therefore, this chapter may be applicable to housing covered under the IRC.

Chapter 12 Interior Environment.

Chapter 12 provides minimum standards for the interior environment of a building. The standards address the minimum sizes of spaces, as well as minimums for temperature, light and ventilation. Concerns for sound transmission and acoustics are addressed. Finally, the chapter provides minimum standards for toilet and bathroom construction.

Chapter 13 Energy Efficiency.

Chapter 13 provides a reference to the energy provisions adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code.

Chapter 14 Exterior Walls.

Chapter 14 addresses requirements for exterior walls of buildings. Minimum standards for wall covering materials, installation of wall coverings and the ability of the wall to provide weather protection are provided.

Chapter 15 Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures.

Chapter 15 provides standards for both roof assemblies and structures that sit on top of the roofs of buildings. The criteria address roof construction and covering, including the weather-protective barrier at the roof and, in most circumstances, a fire-resistant barrier.

Chapter 16 Structural Design.

Chapter 16 prescribes minimum structural loading requirements for use in the design and construction of buildings and structural components. The chapter references and relies on many nationally recognized design standards, including the American Society of Civil Engineers' *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures* (ASCE 7).

Chapter 17 Special Inspections and Tests.

Chapter 17 provides a variety of procedures and criteria for testing materials and assemblies, labeling materials and assemblies and special inspection of structural assemblies. This chapter expands on the inspections of Chapter 1 by requiring special inspection where indicated and, in some cases, structural observation.

Chapter 18 Soils and Foundations.

Chapter 18 provides criteria for geotechnical and structural considerations in the selection, design and installation of foundation systems to support the loads from the structure above.

Chapter 19 Concrete.

Chapter 19 provides minimum accepted practices for the design and construction of buildings and structural components using concrete, both plain and reinforced. This chapter relies primarily on the reference to American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318, *Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete*.

Chapter 20 Aluminum.

Chapter 20 contains standards for the use of aluminum in building construction. This chapter references national standards from the Aluminum Association (AA) for use of aluminum in building construction, AA ASM 35, *Aluminum Sheet Metal Work in Building Construction*, and AA ADM, *Aluminum Design Manual*.

Chapter 21 Masonry.

Chapter 21 provides comprehensive and practical requirements for masonry construction.

Chapter 22 Steel.

Chapter 22 provides the requirements necessary for the design and construction of structural steel (including composite construction), cold-formed steel, steel joists, steel cable structures and steel storage racks. Chapter 22 requires that the design and use of steel materials be in accordance with the specifications and standards of the American Institute of Steel Construction, the American Iron and Steel Institute, the Steel Joist Institute and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Chapter 23 Wood.

Chapter 23 provides minimum requirements for the design of buildings and structures that use wood and wood-based products.

Chapter 24 Glass and Glazing.

Chapter 24 establishes regulations for glass and glazing that, when installed in buildings and structures, are subjected to wind, snow and dead loads.

Chapter 25 Gypsum Board, Gypsum Panel Products and Plaster.

Chapter 25 contains the provisions and referenced standards that regulate the design, construction and quality of gypsum board, gypsum panel products and plaster and reinforced gypsum concrete.

Chapter 26 Plastic.

Chapter 26 addresses the use of plastics in building construction and components. This chapter provides standards addressing foam plastic insulation, foam plastics used as interior finish and trim, and other plastic veneers used on the inside or outside of a building.

Chapter 27 Electrical.

Since electrical systems and components are integral parts of almost all structures, it is necessary for the code to address the installation of such systems. For this purpose, Chapter 27 references the *Oregon Electrical Specialty Code* (OESC) for the design, installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement and addition of electrical components, appliances, or equipment and systems.

Chapter 28 Mechanical Systems.

Nearly all buildings will include mechanical systems. Chapter 28 provides references to the *Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code* for the design and installation of mechanical systems. In addition, Chapter 21 of this code is referenced for masonry chimneys, fireplaces and barbecues.

Chapter 29 Plumbing Systems.

Chapter 29 regulates the minimum number of plumbing fixtures that must be provided for every type of building. This chapter refers the *Oregon Plumbing Specialty Code* (OPSC) for installation, alteration, repair, relocation, replacement and addition of plumbing components, appliances, equipment and systems.

Chapter 30 Elevators and Conveying Systems.

Chapter 30 provides requirements for elevators in buildings and refers to the *Oregon Elevator Specialty Code* for the design, construction, installation, alteration, repair and maintenance of elevators and conveying systems and their components. Detailed standards are provided in the chapter for hoistway enclosures, machine rooms and requirements for sizing of elevators.

Chapter 31 Special Construction.

Chapter 31 contains a collection of regulations for a variety of unique structures and architectural features. Pedestrian walkways and tunnels connecting two buildings are addressed in Section 3104. Safeguards for swimming pool safety are addressed by a reference to the *International Swimming Pool and Spa Code*® (ISPSC®) in Section 3109. Standards for temporary structures, including permit requirements, are provided in Section 3103. Structures as varied as awnings, marquees, signs, telecommunication and broadcast towers and automatic vehicular gates are also addressed (see Sections 3105 through 3108 and 3110). Unique types of buildings, such as membrane structures, greenhouses, relocatable buildings and intermodal shipping containers (Sections 3102, 3112, 3113 and 3114) are also addressed in this chapter.

Chapter 32 Encroachments into the Public Right-of-Way.

The requirements of Chapter 32 are not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. Local municipalities may not regulate these matters under the authority of this code. A municipality may have authority outside of this code to regulate these matters locally, where not preempted.

Chapter 33 Safeguards During Construction.

Chapter 33 provides safety requirements for the job site during construction and demolition of buildings and structures. In addition, it provides requirements intended to protect the public from injury and adjoining property from damage.

Chapter 34 Existing Buildings.

Chapter 34 is intended to provide requirements for repair and alternative approaches for alterations, changes of occupancy and additions to existing buildings.

Chapter 35 Referenced Standards.

Chapter 35 lists all of the product and installation standards and codes that are referenced throughout Chapters 1 through 33 and includes identification of the promulgators and the section numbers in which the standards and codes are referenced. As stated in Section 102.4, these standards and codes become an enforceable part of the code (to the prescribed extent of the reference) as if printed in the body of the code.

Appendix A Employee Qualifications.

Appendix A is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The regulation of this subject matter is outside the statutory authority of this code. Local municipalities may not regulate these matters under the authority of this code. A municipality may have authority outside of this code to regulate these matters locally, where not preempted.

Appendix B Board of Appeals.

Appendix B is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix C Group U—Agricultural Buildings.

Appendix C provides special consideration for the construction of agricultural buildings reflective of their specific usage and limited occupant load. The provisions of this appendix allow reasonable heights and areas commensurate with the risk of agricultural buildings.

Appendix D Fire Districts.

Appendix D is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The regulation of this subject matter is outside the statutory authority of this code. Local municipalities may not regulate these matters under the authority of this code. A municipality may have authority outside of this code to regulate these matters locally, where not preempted.

Appendix E Supplementary Accessibility Requirements.

Appendix E is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix F Rodentproofing

Appendix F is not adopted as part of the state building code, but may be adopted through local ordinance by a local municipality. The provisions of Appendix F are minimum mechanical methods to prevent the entry of rodents into a building.

Appendix G Flood-Resistant Construction.

Appendix G is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The regulation of this subject matter is outside the statutory authority of this code. Local municipalities may not regulate these matters under the authority of this code. A municipality may have authority outside of this code to regulate these matters locally, where not preempted.

Appendix H Signs.

Appendix H gathers in one place the various code standards that regulate the construction and protection of outdoor signs. Appendix H is not adopted as part of the state building code, but may be adopted through local ordinance by a local municipality.

Appendix I Patio Covers.

Appendix I provides standards applicable to the construction and use of patio covers. It is limited in application to patio covers accessory to dwelling units. Covers of patios and other outdoor areas associated with restaurants, mercantile buildings, offices, nursing homes or other nondwelling occupancies would be subject to standards in the main code and not this appendix.

Appendix J Grading.

Appendix J is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The regulation of this subject matter is outside the statutory authority of this code. Local municipalities may not regulate these matters under the authority of this code. A municipality may have authority outside of this code to regulate these matters locally, where not preempted.

Appendix K Administrative Provisions.

Appendix K is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix L Earthquake Recording Instrumentation.

Appendix L is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix M Tsunami-Generated Flood Hazards.

Appendix M is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix N Replicable Buildings.

Appendix N is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

Appendix O Performance-Based Application.

Appendix O provides an optional design, review and approval framework for use by the building official. It extracts relevant administrative provisions from the *International Code Council Performance Code® for Buildings and Facilities* (ICCPC®) into a more concise, usable appendix format for a jurisdiction confronted with such a need.

Appendix P Sleeping Lofts.

Appendix P is not adopted by the State of Oregon, Building Codes Division, as part of this code. The subject matter in this appendix is preempted by the state building code and may not be adopted by a municipality.

MARGINAL MARKINGS

➡ = Indicates where an entire section, paragraph, exception or table has been deleted or an item in a list of items or a table has been deleted from the 2021 edition of the International Code.

| = Indicates a technical change from the requirements of the 2021 edition of the International Code.

> = Indicates International model code language deleted by Oregon.

|| = Indicates a State of Oregon amendment has been made to the International Code.

| | = Indicates a State of Oregon amendment has been made to include language from the International Fire Code (IFC) language as part of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code (OSSC).

Minor changes such as section renumbering and removal of references to International Codes are not indicated with a double rule in the margin.

ITALICIZED TERMS

Words and terms defined in Chapter 2, Definitions, are italicized where they appear in code text and the Chapter 2 definitions apply. Where such words and terms are not italicized, common-use definitions apply. The words and terms selected have code-specific definitions that the user should read carefully to facilitate better understanding of the code.

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