WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Notice of Public Meeting

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project
Technical Advisory Committee
Wednesday, November 20, 2024,
9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Physical meeting location:
Davenport Grand Hotel
333 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201
Meeting Room: Cedar Ballroom
Virtual meeting: ZOOM Webinar
(hyperlink provided on next page)
Language interpretation available

Agenda

Time	Agenda Item	Speaker
	Call to Order	Patty Hayes, Committee Chair
9:00 a.m.	1. Minutes Review	Patty Hayes, Committee Chair
9:10 a.m.	2. Reminders	Patty Hayes, Committee Chair
9:15 a.m.	3. Introductions	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
9:40 a.m.	4. Objectives and Meeting Agreement	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
9:50 a.m.	5. School Directors Discussion	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
10:40 a.m.	Break	
10:50 a.m.	6. Language: Construction Subcommittee Updates	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
12:00 p.m.	Lunch	
12:30 p.m.	7. Language: Indoor Air Quality Subcommittee Updates	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
1:15 p.m.	8. Language: Routine Inspection Updates	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
2:00 p.m.	9. Language: Noise Updates	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
2:20 p.m.	Break	
2:25 p.m.	10. Language: Ventilation Updates	Karen Langehough, Facilitator
2:45 p.m.	11. Recap/Next Steps	Andrew Kamali, Project Manager
3:00 p.m.	Adjournment	

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To access the meeting online and to register:
https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ZsAkeWJARRG9jVVkbTNHTg

You can also dial-in using your phone for listen-only mode:

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Webinar ID: 837 0574 1840
Passcode: 577920

Important Meeting Information:

- Times are estimates only. We reserve the right to alter the order of the agenda.
- Every effort will be made to provide Spanish interpretation, American Sign Language (ASL), or Communication Access Real-time Transcription (CART) services. Should you need confirmation of these services, please email wsboh@sboh.wa.gov in advance of the meeting date.
- If you would like meeting materials in an alternate format or a different language, or if you are a person living with a disability and need reasonable modification, please contact the State Board of Health at (360) 236-4110 or by email wsboh@sboh.wa.gov. Please make your request as soon as possible to help us meet your needs. Some requests may take longer than two weeks to fulfill.
- TTY users can dial 711.

Public comments and recommendations. You can comment on the draft rule in December 2024 during focus groups, or you can submit comments online by going to School Environmental Health and Safety Rule comment form.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Aviso de reunión pública

Proyecto de normas de salud y seguridad ambiental escolar
Comité de Asesoramiento Técnico
Miércoles 20 de noviembre de 2024,
de 9:00 a.m. a 3:00 p.m.
Lugar de la reunión:
Davenport Grand Hotel
333 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.
Spokane, WA 99201
Sala de reunión: Cedar Ballroom
Reunión virtual: seminario web por Zoom
(hipervínculo en la página siguiente)
Servicios de interpretación disponibles

Orden del día

Hora	Punto del orden del día	Orador
	Apertura	Patty Hayes, presidenta del comité
9:00 a.m.	1. Revisión de actas	Patty Hayes, presidenta del comité
9:10 a.m.	2. Recordatorios	Patty Hayes, presidenta del comité
9:15 a.m.	3. Presentaciones	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
9:40 a.m.	4. Objetivos y acuerdo de la reunión	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
9:50 a.m.	5. Debate de los directores de escuelas	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
10:40 a.m.	Receso	
10:50 a.m.	6. Contenido: actualizaciones del subcomité sobre construcción	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
12:00 p.m.	Almuerzo	
12:30 p.m.	7. Contenido: actualizaciones del subcomité sobre calidad del aire interior	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
1:15 p.m.	8. Contenido: actualizaciones sobre las inspecciones de rutina	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
2:00 p.m.	9. Contenido: actualizaciones sobre ruido	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
2:20 p.m.	Receso	
2:25 p.m.	10. Contenido: actualizaciones sobre ventilación	Karen Langehough, facilitadora
2:45 p.m.	11. Recapitulación y próximos pasos	Andrew Kamali, gerente de proyectos
3:00 p.m.	Levantamiento de la sesión	

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Para acceder a la reunión en línea y registrarse:
https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ZsAkeWJARRG9jVVkbTNHTg

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Id. del seminario web: 837 0574 1840
Contraseña: 577920

Información importante sobre la reunión:

- Los horarios son estimativos. Nos reservamos el derecho de modificar el orden de los puntos que se tratarán en la reunión.
- Se hará todo lo posible por proporcionar interpretación en español, lenguaje de señas americano (ASL, por su sigla en inglés) o servicios de transcripción en tiempo real (CART, por su sigla en inglés). Si necesita confirmación sobre estos servicios, envíe un correo electrónico a wsboh@sboh.wa.gov antes de la fecha de la reunión.
- Si desea acceder a los materiales de la reunión en un formato alternativo o en otro idioma, o si tiene una discapacidad y necesita una modificación razonable, comuníquese con la Mesa Directiva de Salud llamando al (360) 236-4110 o enviando un correo electrónico a wsboh@sboh.wa.gov. Le pedimos que presente su solicitud lo antes posible para ayudarnos a satisfacer sus necesidades. Es posible que algunas solicitudes tarden más de dos semanas en atenderse.
- Los usuarios de TTY pueden marcar el número 711.

Comentarios públicos y recomendaciones. Puede hacer comentarios sobre las normas preliminares en diciembre de 2024 durante los grupos de discusión, o puede presentar los comentarios en línea en el formulario de comentarios del Proyecto de normas de salud y seguridad ambiental escolar (en inglés).

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

TAC Membership

MEMBER	ALTERNATE	REPRESENTING
Patty Hayes WSBOH Chair		Washington State Board of Health
Tyler Muench Director of Advocacy & External Affairs	**Randy Newman** Director of School Facilities & Organization	Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Steve Main Division Director, School Safety Lead	**Sandy Phillips** School Health and Safety Program Technical Advisor	Spokane Regional Health District
Gina Yonts Associate Director	**Roz Thompson** Director of Government Relations	Association of Washington School Principals
Geoff Lawson Operations Coordinator	**Jeff Rogers** Manager or Environmental Health & Safety	Washington Association of Maintenance and Operation Administrators & Tacoma School District
Tammy Allison Board Director – Region 121	**Nicole Roel** WASBO Board of Directors, Olympia ESD 114	Washington Association of School Business Officials
David Hammond School Construction Committee Chair	**Dan Steele** Assistant Executive Director, Government Relations	Washington Association of School Administrators
Suzie Hanson Executive Director	**Sharon Ricci** Community Relations	Washington Federation of Independent Schools
Kate Espy Board Member and Legislative Representative		South Kitsap School District
Erin Hockaday Senior Manager, Surveillance & Investigation	**Bailey Stanger**	Benton-Franklin Health District

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

TAC Membership

MEMBER	ALTERNATE	REPRESENTING
Laurette Rasmussen School EH Specialist	**Jamie Bodden** WSALPHO Managing Director	Whatcom County Health & Community Services
Lauren Jenks Assistant Secretary, Environmental Public Health	**Kelly Cooper** Director, Policy and Legislative Relations	Washington State Department of Health
Kevin Jacka Executive Director	**Richard Conley** Consultant	The Rural Alliance
Samantha Fogg Co-President Seattle Council PTSA		Seattle Council PTSA
Devon Kellogg Volunteer WSPTA, Advocacy Committee	**Susan Baird-Joshi** Volunteer WSPTA	Washington State PTA
Laura Peterson Volunteer/Appointed Role WSPTA		Washington State PTA
Brook Wilkerson Director of Operational Supports	**Anders Lindgren** President	School Ops
Preet Singh Director of Health Services	**Jessica Sankey** Chief Operations Officer	Bellingham Public Schools
Brian Buck Executive Director of Support Services	**Kenny Johnson** Director of Maintenance & Operations	Lake Washington School District
Kellie Lacey Assistant Director of Human Resource	**Kelsey Greenough** Records Specialist	Richland School District
Nicole Daltoso Senior Director of Capital Facilities	**Theodore (Ted) Dehnke** Assistant Director of Maintenance	Evergreen Public Schools

TAC Membership

MEMBER	ALTERNATE	REPRESENTING
Brian Freeman Superintendent		Inchelium School District
Becky Doughty Executive Director of School Support Services (Operations)	**Sandra Jarrad** Chief Communications Officer	Spokane Public Schools
Jared Mason-Gere Government Relations Staff	**Julie Salvi** Lobbyist/Government Relations	Washington Education Association
Pam Schwartz Assistant Superintendent	**Doug Rich** Superintendent	Washington State Catholic Conference
Jake Cook Public Advocate		Public

School Rule Project Staff

Andrew Kamali
School Rule Project Manager

Nina Helpling
Policy Advisor

Mary Baechler
Community Engagement Coordinator

Marcus DeHart
Communications Consultant

Crystal Ogle
Administrative Assistant

GUIDANCE FOR SPEAKING WITH LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION

The Washington State Board of Health (Board) offers American Sign Language and Spanish interpretation during our regular public meetings. We do this as a part of our work towards increasing language access.

We ask all speakers at Board meetings to follow this guidance to create an accessible meeting environment. If you have any questions or need guidance for presenting, please contact Board staff for support.

WHAT TO EXPECT DURING A BOARD MEETING

- You will receive a simplified version of this document at your seat on the day of the Board meeting.
- Board staff or interpreters may give you cues to slow down your pace. The cues may include:
  - Raising a paddle sign to signal you to slow down.
  - Making a brief verbal interruption asking you to slow down.

TIPS FOR SPEAKING AND PRESENTING DURING THE MEETING

We ask that you help us mitigate the need for interruptions by speaking at a comfortable pace. Our ASL and Spanish interpreters cannot deliver your message accurately if you speak too quickly.

- Take a breath after each sentence to give the interpreter time to deliver your message.
- If you are reading from a script, please be aware that you may read faster than you speak.
- To help the interpreters and audience identify you, state your name each time you begin talking.
- Wait until someone else finishes speaking before you speak. Interpreters can only choose one person to interpret at a time.
- Pause after introducing technical terms, proper nouns, dates, numbers, or figures to allow for interpretation.

TIPS FOR TECHNICAL TERMS

- We recommend including a pause after introducing technical terms, proper nouns, dates, numbers, or figures.
  - Example: *"This briefing will discuss rulemaking around newborn screening for Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency (OTCD) [pause for interpretation, wait for cue from interpreter to continue], Chapter 246-650 WAC [pause for interpretation, wait for cue from interpreter to continue]."*
- After you introduce technical terms or proper nouns use their acronyms for the remainder of the introduction.
  - Example: *"For the remainder of this discussion, I will refer to this condition as OTCD."*
- If you are using visual materials (e.g., tables), incorporate descriptive language of the visual material.
  - Example: *"This is a table showing XXXX. And now, we'll look at this part of the table…"*

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Minutes for School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project
Technical Advisory Committee Meeting
October 31, 2024
Hybrid Meeting
ASL (or CART)
Cherberg Building
304 15th Ave. SW
Olympia, WA 98501
Meeting Room: A/B/C
Virtual meeting: ZOOM Webinar

Technical Advisory Committee members:

In-Room Participants

Patty Hayes, RN, MSN, Chair
Brian Buck, Lake Washington School District
Brian Freeman, Inchelium School District
David Hammond, Washington Association of School Administrators
Geoff Lawson, WAMOA and Auburn School District
Gina Yonts, Association of Washington School Principals
Jared Mason-Gere, Washington Education Association
Kelly Cooper, Washington State Department of Health
Kevin Jacka, The Rural Alliance
Laurette Rasmussen, Whatcom County Health & Community Services
Nicole Daltoso, Evergreen Public Schools (Clark County)
Pam Schwartz, Washington State Catholic Conference/Catholic Schools
Preet Singh, Bellingham Public School
Suzie Hanson, Washington Federation of Independent Schools
Tammy Allison, Washington Association of School Business Officials

Online Participants

Bailey Stanger, Benton Franklin Health District
Becky Doughty, Spokane Public Schools
Brook Wilkerson, School OPS
Devon Kellogg, Washington State PTA (reside in Lake Washington SD)
Laura Peterson, Washington State PTA (reside in Everett School District)
Samantha Fogg, Washington State PTA (Seattle Public Schools)
Steve Main, Spokane Regional Health District
Tyler Muench, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction

Technical Advisory Committee members absent:

Anders Lindgren, School OPS
Dan Steele, Washington Association of School Administrators
Doug Rich, Washington State Catholic Conference/Catholic Schools
Erin Hockaday, Benton Franklin Health District
Jacob Cook, Parent
Jaime Bodden, WSALPHO
Jeff Rogers, WAMOA and Auburn School District

Jessica Sankey, Bellingham Public School
Julie Salvi, Washington Education Association
Kate Espy, South Kitsap School District
Kellie Lacey, Richland School District
Kelly Cooper, Washington State Department of Health
Kelsey Greenough, Richland School District
Kenney Johnson, Lake Washington School District
Lauren Jenks, Washington State Department of Health
Nicole Roel, Washington Association of School Business Officials
Randy Newman, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction
Richard Conley, The Rural Alliance
Roz Thompson, Association of Washington School Principals
Sandra Jarrard, Spokane Public Schools
Sandy Phillips, Spokane Regional Health District
Sharon Ricci, Washington Federation of Independent Schools
Susan Baird-Joshi, Washington State PTA (reside in Lake Washington SD)
Ted Dehnke, Evergreen Public Schools (Clark County)

Technical Advisory Committee staff present:

Andrew Kamali, Project Manager
Nina Helping, Policy Advisor
Marcus Dehart, Communications
Anna Burns, Communications
Mary Baechler, Community Outreach Coordinator
Crystal Ogle, Administrative Assistant

Guests and other participants:

Karen Langehough, FirstRule, Facilitator
Ali Boris, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Washington State DOH Subject Matter Expert (SME)

1. Minutes Review

Patty Hayes, Committee Chair, welcomed committee members and convened meeting of the School Rules Technical Advisory Committee at 9:04 a.m. They presented meeting minutes and asked if there were any questions or comments.

Devon Kellogg, Committee Member, expressed their concerns that some of their comments in the minutes did not accurately represent what they wanted to say.

Chair Hayes asked Member Kellogg to write their comments and send them to staff to be corrected.

Chair Hayes summarized previous conversations on conflicts with the Green Building standards and suggested that this could be addressed in a workshop for the committee. They asked for comments or questions, but there were none beyond a consensus that a workshop would be valuable.

2. Reminders

Karen Langehough, Facilitator, briefly reminded members of the procedures for microphones and speaking slowly.

3. Introductions

Facilitator Langehough asked committee members to introduce themselves. See the list of in-room and online participants above.

4. Objectives and Meeting Agreement

Facilitator Langehough reviewed the objectives for today's meeting and previously discussed committee agreements on how to work together.

5. Language: Noise

Facilitator Langehough introduced the section's intent.

The intent of this section is to provide standards for noise to prevent over exposure or damage to children's hearing.

Facilitator Langehough introduced specific terms within the language and their established definitions. These are not new terms and will not require voting for approval.

Definitions: Established Terms

> ***"Noise criterion 35 (NC35)"*** *means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band.*
> ***"Noise criterion"*** *means a single number for rating the sound quality of a room by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra.*
> ***"Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)"*** *means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing.*
> ***"Equivalent Continuous Sound Level" or "Leq"*** *means the sound pressure level of a noise fluctuating over a period of time, expressed as the amount of average energy.*
> ***"Noise abatement"*** *means measures taken to reduce unacceptable sounds or vibrations.*

Noise Section (1)(a)-(b)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

> *(1) A school official shall:*
> *(a) Ensure that background noise will not exceed a noise criterion of NC-35 or equivalent when installing new or updating existing ventilation systems or other mechanical noise sources in areas where students are located.*
> *(b) Maintain the background noise in any part of a school facility where students are located that was constructed after January 1, 1990, at or below:*
> *(i) 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms;*
> *(ii) 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems.*

Chair Hayes said there are no substantive changes from the prior language. The language has been simplified.

Brian Freeman, Committee Member, asked if the background noise refers to outside noise or noise within the building.

Andrew Kamali, Project Manager, said this refers to the noise generated by the facility.

Member Freeman presented a hypothetical situation where a gravel pit moves in next door. How would they determine if the noise is from the gravel pit or from the building.

PM Kamali discussed a noise abatement process, and whether the noise is introduced after the school is established. Member Freeman's example happened in Snohomish County. The gravel pit came in after the school was established, and the gravel pit was required to stop operating. The gravel pit had not obtained the necessary permits.

Pam Schwartz, Committee Member, asked if the dBA levels are the same across versions.

PM Kamali said yes. The requirements are the same, but the language has been revised to clarify the intent.

Brian Buck, Committee Member, said subsection (b)(ii) is missing from the table, referring to laboratories and shops.

PM Kamali said staff will confirm, and that specialized rooms will be defined and addressed later in the day.

Gina Yonts, Committee Member, asked if gymnasiums are specialized rooms.

PM Kamali said that gymnasiums are considered normal classrooms and asked if there are specific concerns.

Member Yonts said that there can be a lot of noise in a gymnasium related to activities in the class.

PM Kamali explained that this section is specific to background noise in the facility from mechanical systems, not activity such as bouncing balls and whistles.

David Hammond, Committee Member, asked if this refers to noise emanating from the building versus external noise.

PM Kamali said yes.

Member Hammond asked if an existing facility might think they need to change their windows if external noises became a problem.

PM Kamali said this is for an updated or new facility. So, an existing building wouldn't need to change windows if road construction noise (not emanating from the facility) exceeded the requirement.

Facilitator Langehough asked if the language needs to be clearer in (1)(a) about "other mechanical noise sources."

PM Kamali said we can clear that up to read that only background noise emanating from mechanical systems within the facility are to be assessed.

Member Buck asked if this also includes information technology switches in the rooms.

PM Kamali said the intention here is focused on mechanical noises from ventilation, HVAC, etc.

Member Buck asked how we exclude the hum of electronics. We'll need to test for background noise and those electronic devices will be contributing to the noise.

PM Kamali said we create a definition for the term “mechanical” noise to help clarify the intent.

Steve Main, Committee Member, asked about (1)(b)(i). If the requirement in the current rule can be applied in gymnasiums.

PM Kamali said it’s hard for gymnasiums to meet the 45 dBA requirement.

Facilitator Langehough stated the committee prefers to clarify the language before voting.

Chair Hayes talked about going to the definition.

Member Freeman questioned whether inside noise could be distinguished from outside noise.

PM Kamali agreed with the challenge and referenced the updated rule in 1990.

Chair Hayes, suggested checking with Lauren Jenks, Committee Member, on these concerns, as it could be a guidance issue.

Member Main confirmed the noise of concern was mechanical, not technology background noise. That still leaves the challenge of differentiating the sounds coming from outside vs inside. The design of the building should address the sounds, which need to stay under the 45 dBA limit.

Chair Hayes asked if the school is already operating, how do they make sure it’s in the noise guidelines?

Member Main said generally the sound is measured in the pre-occupancy inspection and any measurement afterwards could come from a complaint or if a concern was identified, such as a ventilation upgrade.

Member Freeman talked about (1)(b) and the use of the word “maintain.” Using Member Hammonds example of road construction, how would a school official maintain noise mitigation? Who should be responsible?

Nicole Daltoso, Committee Member, said we need clarification on the expectations of school officials and health inspectors.

Laurette Rasmussen, Committee Member, said that right after COVID, many fans were added that generated a lot of noise.

PM Kamali said our subject matter expert (SME) from the Department of Health (Department) may be able to add more context.

Ali Boris, SME, reflected on the comments from Member Rasmussen about the number of portable air cleaners that generate background noise in spaces. They said that the Department will help with additional guidance and they could expand the language if that is the desire.

Suzie Hanson, Committee Member, urged ensuring that the rule and the guidance be consistent.

Member Hammond recommended improving clarity about mechanical noise in (b). They asked what constituted background noise in gymnasiums and used the comparison of a cafeteria being loud during lunch, but not at other times. The intent should be clear that this is about ongoing, mechanical noise.

Kelly Cooper, Committee Member, compared the new rule and existing rule 366 and asked if we are combining the language.

Member Rasmussen said 366 talks about classrooms, and to maybe call that a “learning environment,” where a gym is different.

Facilitator Langehough said if we modified (b), we could strike school facility and leave the specifics below.

Member Rasmussen suggested talking about classrooms.

PM Kamali recommended removing “maintain.” The rule could state that the initial inspection requirement is 45 dBA and leave some flexibility.

Member Daltoso suggested using language that would capture other scenarios, such as the gym being loud for a short period of time.

Member Freeman suggested that maintaining noise levels should be the responsibility of the noise creators.

PM Kamali talked about working with the local health officer to deal with noise issues out of the school’s control.

Samantha Fogg, Committee Member, suggested focusing on classroom spaces where the bulk of learning is happening. The goal should be to maintain background noise to prevent distractions from school learning. They pointed out that background noise can be particularly difficult for hard-of-hearing students.

Bailey Stanger, Committee Member, suggested that the language should define the standard and list or describe the issues that may be outside of the school’s control.

PM Kamali said staff will make modifications to (1)(a)-(b) and bring back new language.

Member Kellogg recommended clarity on sounds from the facility versus sounds coming from outside the school and who is responsible.

Noise Section (1)(c)-(f)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

> *(1) A school official shall:*
> *(c) Measure background noise levels when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise-generating components, such as the condenser and heat pump, are operating and the room is unoccupied by students.*
> *(d) Maintain noise exposure for students below the maximum levels in Table X.*
> *(e) Prohibit activities that expose students to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA.*
> *(f) Provide and require students to use personal protective equipment where noise levels exceed those specified in Table X. Personal protective equipment must reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table X. (1) A school official shall:*

Member Schwartz asked for an example of something that would produce a noise level above 115 dBA.

Member Daltoso gave the example of a fire alarm. You would keep in mind the risk of lowering the volume of an alarm and its effectiveness toward alerting students to danger. That’s where duration comes in.

Member Buck asked why portables aren't in the table.

PM Kamali explained that portables are covered in the next slide.

Member Freeman asked how these numbers compare with the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I).

PM Kamali didn't have the L&I standards and would need to confirm the safety standards that have been in place likely for over 40 years.

Member Stanger asked if the numbers would be changed if the L&I standards were more stringent than our current numbers.

Member Cooper said our numbers come from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, so it's probably the same standards as L&I.

Member Daltoso said the base levels appear to be in line.

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote for the language as is or with edits.

Voting Results

As is	With edits
19	3

Facilitator Langehough announced a consensus for the language as is.

Noise Section (2)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

> *(2) Portable classrooms constructed before January 1, 1990, moved within the same school property or the same school district, are exempt from the requirements of this section if the portable classrooms:*
> *(a) Do not alter the noise abatement features;*
> *(b) Do not increase noise-generating features;*
> *(c) Were previously used for classroom instruction;*
> *(d) Do not change ownership; and*
> *(e) Are located on a site that meets the noise assessment requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX (Site assessment subsection (3)(c)).*

Member Kellogg asked how adding a ductless heat pump could potentially affect this requirement. Maybe we need to define a noise generating feature, depending on the level of noise created by devices.

Chair Hayes emphasized that this section applies to moving a portable.

PM Kamali gave examples and requirements, saying they are exempt if they meet (a)-(e).

Member Buck asked if the portable had not moved is it no longer exempt.

PM Kamali explained that this section only applies if it's moving and talked about revising this section. The intent is that if a school bought and moved a portable, then it's not exempt and needs to have a noise assessment. If they are moving a portable that they already own, then it's exempt.

PM Kamali said staff will rewrite and bring back at next meeting.

Site Assessment (3)(c)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

> *(3) A site assessment must include:*
> *(a) A noise assessment that measures noise from all sources.*
> *(i) The noise must not exceed:*
> *(A) An hourly average of 55 dBA or the mean sound energy level for a specified time in Leq60 minutes; and*
> *(B) An hourly maximum sound level, recorded during a specified time measured as Lmax, of 75 dBA during the time of day the school is in session.*
> *(ii) Sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for noise reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for noise reduction is approved by the local health officer.*

PM Kamali said that noise specialists suggested removing (A). They recommended leaving it at an average of 55 dBA and not having a maximum.

Member Stanger agreed with the change. They said it's easy for noise to bounce higher, such as if a truck drives by, and suggested the time of day is important.

Member Freeman asked for clarity between the current site and new construction, not for remodeling.

PM Kamali said this applies to new construction on a new site.

Member Main asked if we are changing the definition of new construction.

PM Kamali said we voted on site assessment at the October 4 meeting. We put in language that exempted a facility from site assessment if they were already built. This is only for new sites, pre-build. If there's never been a site assessment and the school pre-dates these rules, then they wouldn't apply. There's no requirement to conduct a site assessment for a school on an existing site.

Member Main gave an example of an older building that was being restored to its original design and removing previous renovations.

PM Kamali read the approved language from October 4 and indicated that there's no requirement in that case, but a local health official may ask for assessment if they see a need.

Member Buck asked if we removed (B), then what is the required time needed to measure the hourly average.

PM Kamali asked local health experts.

Member Main said this type of site assessment is almost always done by a third party, but a local ESD or school district staff member may do it. They try to conduct it during school operating times and they weight the average based on that. For instance, if a plane flies over or a logging truck drives by, that is documented in the weighted average.

Facilitator Langehough asked if this is only during the time of day that school is in session.

Member Main said yes.

Member Freeman said the weighted average helps their understanding.

Member Hammond said that “site assessment” could be a loaded term and asked for it to be clear.

PM Kamali said if there’s something in the building code, we don’t supersede their requirements. These requirements are specific to environmental health and safety. Our goal is to have a rough draft of the entire rule to read on December 4.

Member Hammond clarified if we do move a portable, that we don’t have to go back and re-set the clock from the January 1, 1990, date.

Facilitator Langehough asked to revise the language on screen to reflect the discussed changes.

Member Hanson asked if it’s 55 dBA or 75 dBA during the school day.

PM Kamali said it would be an average of 55 dBA. We are removing the 75 dBA, which was a maximum sound level.

Member Yonts asked who is responsible for the assessment.

PM Kamali said the language we approved on October 4 said it could be a third party or the local health officer.

Facilitator Langehough reviewed the new language and called for a vote using fist to five for the modified language.

Voting Results

Fist	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	3	10	9

Facilitator Langehough announced a consensus to approve the revised language.

Break at 10:50 a.m. Returned at 11:00 a.m.

6. Language: Lighting

Facilitator Langehough announced a change in the agenda and moved the Lighting section to later in the meeting. Due to timing, the committee did not address this topic and will cover it in a future meeting.

The committee took a break at 10:50 a.m. and returned at 11:00 a.m.

7. Language: Temperature

Facilitator Langehough introduced the intent of this section.

The intent of this section to set the safe minimum and maximum temperatures and ensure that schools are appropriately prepared to handle extreme temperature events.

Facilitator Langehough introduced the concept and definition of a readiness plan.

Definition: Readiness plan

> ***"Readiness plan"*** *means a written guide to ensure the health and safety of the occupants of a school facility in the event of a particular hazard, such as extreme heat or wildfire smoke.*

PM Kamali clarified that "readiness plan" is intentionally generic, and it will be customized for specific hazards.

Member Freeman mentioned that it may be necessary to include extreme cold or rephrase as extreme temperature.

Member Buck noted that this page mentioned indoor air quality on the presentation slide.

PM Kamali clarified that this was related to temperature, and that the page title was inadvertently not changed.

Staff corrected the slide removing the reference to indoor air quality.

Member Fogg mentioned that there is no mention of people with different abilities in readiness plans. The plan should include students or staff with different needs in extreme temperatures.

PM Kamali clarified that anyone that is not a student (e.g. staff) is covered under L&I. They emphasized that this is a generic definition and guidance to set a minimum baseline. The Department will generate supporting documentation to help work through that as needed for facilities that want guidance.

Member Fogg stated that addressing special needs is not done consistently. We may want to call out that there are some students whose health plans should be reviewed regularly to make sure safety protocols are honored.

Facilitator Langehough stated that this definition does not specify what is within the plan, but we can work with the Department.

Chair Hayes agreed.

Member Peterson supported Member Fogg's comments.

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote for the language as is or with edits.

Voting Results

As is	With edits
20	2

Facilitator Langehough announced the consensus for language as is and asked for feedback from those that voted "with edits."

Member Freeman stated that there is no parameter for what defines extreme temperature.

PM Kamali clarified that the committee would discuss that later.

Member Peterson stated that PM Kamali's comment addressed their concerns.

Temperature Sections (1)-(2)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language and explained how the maximum temperature was obtained.

Language

> *A school official shall ensure that non-specialized rooms in the school facility:*
> *(1) Maintain a minimum temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit except for gymnasiums and hallways, which must be maintained at a minimum temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit; and*
> *(2) Do not exceed a maximum temperature of 79 degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature of the school facility cannot be maintained at or below 79 degrees Fahrenheit, a school official shall develop and implement a heat readiness plan.*

Member Lawson asked whether this applies only when the facilities are occupied.

PM Kamali said yes. It's only when students occupy the school.

Member Rasmussen discussed issues experienced at their school from extreme cold temperatures and the need to include cold.

Chair Hayes asked whether we could clarify that we are talking about extreme weather events.

Member Buck asked why the first sentence is needed when the rule then follows what happens if the temperature does exceed that limit. They asked whether the committee should remove (2) and put in a best practice that we have an extreme weather readiness plan.

PM Kamali said the intent is to require this readiness as opposed to prescribing best practices.

Member Buck responded that schools already have these readiness plans. Requiring the readiness plan without telling them what the readiness plan should be is not ideal.

Facilitator Langehough asked whether stating it here is duplicative?

Member Buck responded that (2) is not a minimum standard. We already have these things. It could be put in the Department guide.

PM Kamali said that the problem with leaving it only at (1) is that it does not allow flexibility. We want schools to keep temperatures below 79 degrees and mitigate that exposure as much as possible if they cannot.

Member Hanson asked if the rule was saying schools need to maintain temperatures within this range, and if not have a heat readiness plan.

PM Kamali confirmed.

Member Peterson stated that the committee needs to provide guidance for how to put together a readiness plan.

Member Buck argued that the first and second sentences conflict with each other. The language should be clarified.

Facilitator Langehough asked whether we can edit based on Member Hanson's suggestion on screen.

The committee agreed to clarifying language based on Member Freeman's and Member Hanson's suggestions.

Member Kellogg asked to compare to WAC 110-301-065 and 110-300-065 and how they relate to early learning and school-aged children within the Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) rule.

Facilitator Langehough said the school aged section is most relevant.

Member Kellogg read the rule, which clarifies temperature for the indoor facilities and stated that we need something specific that protects children from heat.

Facilitator Langehough noted Member Kellogg's request for a maximum and firm requirement.

Member Stanger agreed that a firm maximum is important, especially on the east side of the state. The language as edited does provide the schools some flexibility with options if temperatures are high. They usually defer to school districts and readiness plans in these situations. The maximum and options for the plan are important.

Member Yonts agreed with Member Stanger's comments about the extremes on the eastern side and the readiness plan that keeps kids coming to school. They also reminded that some students have disabilities that must be addressed.

Member Freeman agreed with Member Yonts that having a plan and implementing it outside the guardrails is good, but setting absolute guardrails will limit school hours. Schools need that flexibility.

Tammy Allison, Committee Member, stated that the maximum provides obstacles. It could increase costs when it might not make sense. If temperatures exceed the maximum at 1:00 p.m. and they increase the AC, kids are gone shortly after. The maximum puts everyone at a "must," which they can't do.

Facilitator Langehough asked if there is a way to make it a "yes, and" so that the one-off spikes are not interpreted as a need to act immediately. Perhaps the plan can clarify the duration of the extreme temperature, would that be acceptable in the plan than specified in the rule?

Member Allison asked who would be responsible.

Facilitator Langehough responded that it would be determined by district.

Chair Hayes acknowledged the decision the committee is making is hard. How can we make it clear that we are giving schools flexibility to write readiness plans so that they don't require action for a one-hour temperature increase? The language seems so flexible that the flexibility is not clear. This is the challenge of providing minimum standards and increased flexibility.

Member Allison suggested that maybe it should be dependent on the temperature forecast.

Member Cooper asked whether the 65 and 79 could be described as an action level.

Facilitator Langehough asked how the language would be changed.

PM Kamali said that this phrasing would take some time to rewrite. An action level would say that action must be taken when the temperature falls outside of the established levels.

Member Schwartz stated that this is what principals do already, which was Member Buck's point.

Staff worked to revise language based on the discussion.

Member Daltoso noted the comparison WAC excludes important facilities.

Member Kellogg reiterated that a maximum is necessary.

PM Kamali responded that the intent is not to force schools to shut down but provide means to protect students.

The staff presented the revised language:

> *A school official shall ensure the development and implementation of an extreme temperature readiness plan for non-specialized rooms when a school facility is occupied by students and*
> *(1) Classroom temperatures are outside of the range of 65 degrees – 79 degrees Fahrenheit; and*
> *(2) Hallway and common area temperatures are outside of the range of 60 degrees – 79 degrees*
> *(3) A school official may consult with a local health officer to develop an extreme temperature readiness plan.*

Member Buck asked if gymnasium should have a wider range.

PM Kamali stated that gymnasiums would be added to specialized rooms, and common areas could be defined. They explained the research behind the temperature selection.

Member Schwartz asked why our higher end standard is different from DCYF's.

PM Kamali noted that different age groups are served. The language at DCYF is older and this language is more up to date.

SME Boris appreciated the move toward the intent and wanted to make sure we weren't moving away from the requirement that schools have heaters.

PM Kamali stated that providing heated facilities is a standard that is addressed in other rules.

Member Freeman noted concerns from the Department and that there is no ability for the Department to review. Perhaps the plan may be reviewed by the local health jurisdiction.

PM Kamali agreed that language could be added in to the rule to provide an option for local health jurisdictions to consult on readiness plans.

Member Schwartz said this is likely in existing policies and procedures.

PM Kamali said review by the local health jurisdiction would not be a requirement.

Member Kellogg asked where the extreme limits are captured.

PM Kamali stated it would be captured in the specialized section.

Member Kellogg stated support for an absolute maximum as a requirement.

Member Stanger suggested that the schools could include this in their readiness plan. There should be something in place to protect student safety in specialized rooms too, beyond comfort requirements.

Member Freeman asked for feedback from local health jurisdictions.

PM Kamali stated that the readiness plan is required and will have guidance from the Department. This guidance could have information on extreme limits. We need to consult with the Department.

Member Stanger commented that a power outage with extreme cold temperatures could be considered an imminent health hazard, which has its own guidance that could address this.

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote.

Voting Results

Fist	1	2	3	4	5
0	1	0	4	9	7

Facilitator Langehough announced a consensus for the revised language and asked what concerns the one dissenting vote might have.

Member Kellogg commented that including language in the imminent health hazard for extremes may resolve concerns.

Lunch Break at 12:15 p.m. Returned at 1:00 p.m.

8. Language: Ventilation

Facilitator Langehough introduced the intent of this section and established terminology definitions.

The intent of this section is to ensure that there is appropriate care and maintenance of ventilation systems.

Established Terms

> ***"HEPA filer**" means a high-efficiency particulate air filter, a type of pleated mechanical air filter that can theoretically remove 99.97% of particles with a size of 0.3 microns.*
> ***"Carbon Filter**" means a type of filter that uses activated carbon or charcoal to absorb air contaminants.*
> ***"Total Ventilation rate"** means the portion of air that is supplied to a designated zone from the outdoors, plus any filtered and recirculated air.*
> ***"Air cleaning technologies"** means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.*

Ventilation Section (1)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language and asked members to take a moment to read through the printed language to familiarize themselves with it.

Language

> *A school official shall ensure a school facility:*
> *(1) Provides filtered outdoor and recirculated air supplies in schools when occupied by providing at least:*
> *(a) Outdoor ventilation rates as set forth in chapter WAC 51-52-0403;*
> *(b) Total ventilation rate of at least 21 cubic feet per minute per person; and*

> *(c) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air*

PM Kamali introduced a recommendation that came from the Department of Health's Indoor Air Quality Program from the Office of Environmental Health and Safety. The recommendation was to change the term "total ventilation rate" to "outdoor ventilation rate." They then introduced Ali Boris, SME, an indoor air quality specialist from the program, to explain further.

SME Boris highlighted the importance of this section and explained that their program has studied the subject. Building codes have historically set the standards but don't address and focus on health impacts. They address odors. Research has emerged over the last couple of years regarding the importance of indoor air quality. Many organizations, including the World Health Organization, have made recommendations regarding outdoor air exchange rates. Healthy outdoor air exchange rates reduce infection transmission, asthma attacks, indoor air contaminants, and improve attendance. The program has consulted with experts to confirm that implementing these recommendations would be feasible.

Chair Hayes asked for clarification on the difference between total ventilation rate and outdoor air exchange rate.

SME Boris explained that the total ventilation rate includes recirculated air that may contain contaminants. Outdoor air is the amount of air that is coming into the building from outside. Outdoor air contains far less contaminants than recirculated, indoor air.

Member Freeman pointed out that increased air from outside will result in a building being less energy efficient. They expressed the importance of bringing together the Department of Commerce and the Department of Health to discuss what is of greater importance, energy efficiency or health and can we meet both? Will it be at a price the state is willing to support?

Member Daltoso questioned the expectation and application of ventilation of existing or older schools.

PM Kamali explained that the next section will cover those topics, this is just for new construction or major remodel.

Member Buck noted that the referenced WAC is confusing because it has many provisions that do not relate to school, such as smoking lounges. The WAC also references MERV13 filters, and requirements for schools are unclear. The target for outdoor air exchange is also unclear. Is the target the number of air changes per hour, like we saw during COVID? Looking for consistency from all the numbers we were provided with since COVID related to ventilation.

PM Kamali explained the reason we are using cubic feet per person is because the building code uses that term. We are trying to align with that. They clarified that smoking rooms are banned in schools in Washington state, and referencing the WAC does supersede state law.

Member Buck asked how 21 cubic feet relates to air exchanges per hour. They asked for clarification about the difference between total ventilation and air exchange.

SME Boris explained that the amount of air coming into a building from outside is the outdoor ventilation rate. Outdoor air contains much lower concentrations of contaminants, including diluted carbon dioxide, PM2.5, and VOCs. It's much more beneficial. Total ventilation rate air is outdoor air plus air that is recirculated within the building, likely through a filter. Some of the contaminants are removed, but not likely the gaseous ones, just a percentage of them based on the type of filtration level applied. In terms of the calculation, comparing cubic feet per minute (CFM) per person and air

changes per hour calculates different things. CFM per person is based on the occupancy of the space. Schools are high occupancy areas; many people concentrated into a space. So, we are using CFM per person in the context of a building, especially for schools.

Member Buck mentioned that during COVID they were required to provide a maximum CFM from 100% outside air. If you put this requirement into those terms, how would we translate it for them.

SME Boris answered that it would depend on the school and the ventilation system, for example Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidance after the pandemic required around 5 air exchanges per hour. Rough calculations indicate these recommendations would be closer to 3.9 or 4 for a lot of spaces. There are a lot of variables to that calculation, but this is not even matching what the recommendations are from the CDC. We are not aiming high. We are going for what's reasonable and recommended by the World Health Organization.

PM Kamali asked the Department of Health to provide in plain language how it's measured in guidance.

SME Boris believed that could be done. They added that building code requires that most classrooms are 15-20 CFM per person.

Member Freeman pointed out the difference between a new building and a major remodel. When you are initially building, it's designed for efficiency and easy to implement such things. When it's an older building being remodeled, the changes would be expensive. They reminded the committee that unfunded mandates will not pass and cannot be implemented.

Member Lawson asked if this could be discussed at the future workshop.

PM Kamali stated that it could be added to a workshop.

Member Allison wanted clarification on the wording. The language says at least, so it's not a mandate.

PM Kamali explained that there should be an "and" there. The intent of the language is that all three must take place.

Member Allison asked for clarification. Would the language require a MERV 13 filter to comply?

PM Kamali answered that this pertains to new schools, and that the language can be changed to be clearer.

Chair Hayes suggested the language be changed at the beginning of (1) to add something about "new construction."

PM Kamali suggested mirroring language in (2) to say for schools that are permitted after the effective date of this rule.

Member Freeman mentioned permitted after this date would include remodels.

Member Lawson said the rules would be much easier to implement in new buildings.

PM Kamali recommended it say "constructed," not "permitted."

Member Lawson suggested the term "new construction."

Facilitator Langehough suggested we do to the second vote and asked that the language be changed on screen to reflect the discussion.

Member Kellogg asked about items no longer included in the language and wondered if they are covered elsewhere, such as activities that produce air contaminants, keeping rooms free of odors and excessive heat, vehicle loading zones and insulation, etc.

PM Kamali answered that those items all contribute to indoor air quality, our next section. While the language doesn't get specific to those items, the committee can choose to change the language to include it.

Chair Hayes asked to capture the language recommendation by the Department.

SME Boris suggested combining (a) and (b).

Member Hanson wanted to know if anyone from the HVAC industry would have pushback or insight into these changes. Have they called out anything that is problematic?

SME Boris shared that as part of their research, they spoke with contractors who build schools. They assured them it's feasible. It's currently in the Washington Sustainable School Protocol as a recommendation for making sure schools have enough clean air. What the experts in HVAC and school construction have told us is that if you are following the energy code, which has ventilation rates in it, you are going to be able to follow the Clean Building Performance standard.

Member Freeman stressed the importance of getting the Department of Commerce, who can speak to energy efficiency and the Department who can speak to clean air together to help determine what is most important. A lot of the energy efficiency part of this depends on the temperature outside. What will happen when there is a conflict?

Member Hanson asked if outdoor air pollutants would have an impact on indoor air quality?

SME Boris answered they absolutely would. Traffic pollution, ozone, and wildfire smoke are a few examples. The Department has guidance on those situations.

Facilitator Langehough asked everyone to move to a vote on the language. This will be a vote with edits as discussed.

Voting Results

Fist	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	6	11	6

Facilitator Langehough announced a consensus of 3 or above the revised language.

Ventilation Section (2)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

Language

> *A school official shall ensure a school facility:*
> *(2) Permitted or constructed before the effective date of this section supplies filtered and recirculated air from the existing ventilation system, if feasible, that provides at least:*
> *(a) Outdoor ventilation rate as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403; and*

> *(b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air handlers and ventilation systems.*

PM Kamali wanted to note that the term in the language is feasible because we don't know what a system can handle. The school would know that.

Facilitator Langehough asked for clarifying questions. Hearing none, they called for a vote.

Voting Results

As is	With edits
21	3

Facilitator Langehough announced a consensus for the language as is.

Ventilation Sections (3)-(6)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

Language

> *A school official shall ensure a school facility:*
> *(3) Operates and maintains the ventilation system using the manufacturer's best practice guidelines to ensure required ventilation flow rates are achieved;*
> *(4) Maintains a quarterly ventilation filter and inspection routine and replaces filters according to manufacturer guidelines.*
> *(5) Limits air cleaning technologies to mechanical air cleaners that only use physical filtration, such as HEPA and carbon filters, unless the local health officer approves an alternative air cleaning technology.*
> *(6) Provides adequate ventilation for specialized rooms as set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX.*

Member Buck stated that the manufacturer's best practice guidelines have different interests. They can be burdensome, and they are trying to get service contracts. We shouldn't be using it as a standard. Many times, there are conflicts with it. Additionally, when the building is not occupied (e.g. summer), and we don't maintain it as often.

Member Stanger asked if there is an indoor air quality guide or reference for best practice for situations such as wildfire smoke or other outdoor air pollutants—something that has ventilation inspected and changed as needed?

Chair Hayes acknowledged the concern with manufacturer guidance and asked the committee some guiding questions, including considering the intent of operation and maintenance. What do you need? What is helpful?

SME Boris added that frequency can be challenging to word. Local public health may not have the expertise for how mechanical systems work. We wouldn't want to put it on them.

PM Kamali asked what guidelines are used currently.

Member Freeman mentioned that there are systems that do not have manufacturer guidance due to their older age. Then shared that their school has a contract for maintenance and operation of their system but cautioned that there are recommendations to complete work outside of regular maintenance that come from the contracted providers who benefit financially from extra work.

The committee attempted some revisions but decided staff would revise the language and bring it back to the committee at a future meeting.

9. Subcommittee Language Review

Due to time constraints, the committee was not able to review this agenda item.

10. Language: Indoor Air Quality

Facilitator Langehough introduced the intent of this section and established terminology definitions.

The intent of this section is to provide minimum standards that mitigate or eliminate exposures to air contaminants of public health significance to promote student health.

Established Terms

> ***"Integrated pest management"*** *means a program that reduces sources of food, water, and shelter for pests by using the least toxic pest controls when necessary.*
> ***"Air contaminant"*** *means pollutants in the air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, cause adverse health impacts.*
> ***"Emissions"*** *mean substances released into the air, including gases and particles, from various sources.*
> ***"Air cleaning technologies"*** *means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.*

Definition: Air quality program coordinator

> ***"Air quality program coordinator"*** *means the individual at the district or school level who is trained and tasked with implementing the indoor air quality management plan and has the authority to address indoor air quality concerns.*

Member Allison asked if every school must have an air quality program coordinator?

PM Kamali recalled the indoor air quality management plan from the previous meeting and noted the definition sounds like it requires intensive treatment, but the initial training requirement is less than 20 hours. Depending on school size, the role would include 8-15 hours per year after that.

Chair Hayes clarified that this attempts to give flexibility so that whatever the system is, it's at the appropriate level. This position could be at the district level, not necessarily the school rule.

Member Allison noted that having a specified person would require a stipend and add costs.

PM Kamali suggested holding off on this definition until the committee determines that the indoor air quality management program is necessary.

Member Buck asked whether this really meets our purpose of minimum standards.

PM Kamali responded that a lot has happened since 2009. The pandemic brough indoor air quality to the forefront of people's minds. Wildfires are also a concern.

Member Buck questioned whether this aligned with the purpose of minimum standards versus recommending best practice. Why go this far?

Member Singh is working on an indoor air quality plan. They are implementing indoor and outdoor monitors. Based on their research, an indoor air quality program coordinator is a must. It would be different for each school and could be at the district level.

Facilitator Langehough added this definition to the parking lot for further discussion at another time.

Indoor Air Quality Sections (1)-(2)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

Language

> *A school official shall:*
> *(1) Control sources of air contaminants by:*
> *(a) Excluding sources of potential air contaminants from a school facility; or*
> *(b) Providing a space with appropriately used and maintained ventilation to minimize student exposure to potential air contaminants;*
> *(2) Develop and implement a plan to test for radon every five years in regularly occupied areas on and below the ground level;*

Member Lawson pointed out that air fresheners trigger allergies for some.

Member Main recalled a previous committee meeting where maintenance directors explained several scenarios that emit particulate matter into the air that they run into now. Many of these things are marketed directly to schools. The rule needs language that addresses air contaminants for maintenance directors and school officials to reference for the protection of students. This is an ongoing issue. Some kids have asthma and allergy issues, and these contaminants can trigger them.

Member Daltoso agreed with Member Main's comments.

Member Hanson supported language around contaminants in the air but drew a line at the state requiring them to hire somebody to manage the process.

Member Fogg agreed with Member Main's comments and added the family perspective. It's hard as an individual family to ask for these things. This shifts the burden off the family.

Member Alison asked for more information about radon.

Member Daltoso explained the health risks and the natural occurrence of radon in the ground from radioactive elements decaying over time.

Member Alison asked local health jurisdictions if they tested for radon. They answered no.

Member Stanger clarified that if radon is tested for, but not expected to get worse unless there is a remodel or construction, why would testing be required every five years.

SME Boris explained testing is done in several other states, including Oregon. Five years is the industry standard. Building envelopes can change over time—changes in pressure, settling of foundation, cracks, changes in ventilation. Any of these things can have an impact on the amount of radon.

PM Kamali said that radon as the second leading cause of lung cancer in Washington state.

SME Boris confirmed that it's the next leading cause of cancer in the US next to smoking. It can be found anywhere. It has been found often in school buildings. The Environmental Protection Agency recommends regular testing.

Member Yonts stated that there was a school in their district with higher radon and higher rates of cancer caused by a landfill that was repurposed. It's one of those things you don't know about until you know about it. Radon testing is important to protect students.

Member Hammond asked if this would be standard practices if schools are built with radon detectors. Often construction uses both carbon monoxide and radon detectors now.

SME Boris responded that there may be continuous radon monitors and that this is calling out the need for regular testing.

Member Daltoso agreed that typically, when a test shows radon is present, continuous radon detectors are installed to monitor levels over time.

Member Kellogg pointed out that the description of air contaminant used to include examples, and it may be good to put that back in. They also stated that big sources, such as cooking equipment and shop dust, should require their own ventilation systems.

Chair Hayes responded that the thought was to move examples to guidelines so that they could keep up with the latest science and adapt.

Member Kellogg asked about other equipment not in classrooms.

Chair Hayes responded those are captured in specialized rooms or other codes. Other members in the room confirmed.

Member Lawson stated that air intakes are determined by building code.

Member Kellogg asked about cleaning products.

PM Kamali reminded members that the committee covered that and ways to limit student exposure in the last meeting.

Member Schwartz asked whether testing for radon is a simple process. If it's simple and effective, it should be done.

SME Boris mentioned that the Department has a radon program to help if schools find anything.

Member Kellogg clarified that they want to check with other codes.

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote on the language as is or with edits.

Voting Results

As is	With edits
21	0

Facilitator Langehough announced consensus on the language as is.

Indoor Air Quality Sections (3)-(6)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

Language

> *A school official shall:*

> *(3) Install and maintain carbon monoxide detection and alarms in mechanical rooms and occupied zones as set forth in chapter 51-54A-0915 WAC;*
> *(4) Prohibit the use of air fresheners, candles, or other products that contain fragrances;*
> *(5) Physically contain construction activities that generate emissions or conduct construction at times that minimize student exposure;*
> *(6) Promptly control sources of moisture and remediate mold using measures to minimize occupant exposure to mold and chemicals used during the remediation process;*

Member Freeman asked whether (3) only applies to new facilities.

PM Kamali responded that it does not.

Member Allison asked what "occupied rooms" means.

PM Kamali said that if people are in the rooms, we want carbon monoxide detection in that space.

Member Schwartz brought the conversation back to the minimum standard goal and that this might be overly prescriptive and duplicative of what is required by fire marshals.

SME Boris responded that these standards are important because of the high-risk. They also can't be sensed any other way.

Chair Hayes clarified whether there's value in including this in the rule if it's currently reflected in other requirements. Could it not be included in guidelines with a reminder that local fire codes require this?

SME Boris agreed we might not need it here because it's required, but it does bring attention to something important.

PM Kamali stated that since it's already part of fire codes, it could be omitted here or added to the applicability section.

Member Kellogg stated that the WA Parent Teacher Association position is that more air quality testing is better. Many of these particulates have negative effects on students.

Member Lawson stated that many modern schools have carbon monoxide detectors in the systems and it puts strain to retrofit systems. Old buildings don't have what new ones do, which might create demand to retrofit all the old buildings.

Member Freeman stated that (3) puts liability on local health jurisdictions if they don't monitor this. This is creating liability for something under the jurisdiction of the fire marshal.

Member Stanger is glad to defer to the fire department and their expertise.

Member Lawson confirmed it's covered by chapter 11 of the fire code.

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote on the language as is (with the removal of subsection (3)) or with edits.

Voting Results

As is	With edits
21	1

Facilitator Langehough announced consensus on the language as is.

Indoor Air Quality Sections (7)

Facilitator Langehough introduced the language.

Language

> *A school official shall:*
> *(7) Implement a written indoor air quality management plan that the school adopts within five years of the effective date of this section that includes:*
> *(a) Routine preventative maintenance measures for areas of indoor air quality concerns;*
> *(b) Annual inspections of the heating, ventilation, and cooling systems for operation within intended parameters, including proper function of supply and exhaust systems;*
> *(c) An integrated pest management plan;*
> *(d) A readiness plan for poor outdoor air quality events; and*
> *(e) A school or district-wide indoor air quality program coordinator.*

Facilitator Langehough called for a vote on whether we should require an indoor air quality plan. The committee will address the need for a program coordinator if the committee agrees for the need. Vote thumb up (yes), down (no), sideways (neutral).

Committee members reached a consensus to include the requirement for an indoor air quality plan.

Member Hanson asked why we need a plan when the elements of the plan are already a law.

SME Boris clarified that the plan is in place when an issue arises. Its intent is to prevent instead of reacting to issues. This puts into writing that the school has a plan and will conduct routine maintenance, etc. Other states have required indoor air quality plans.

PM Kamali confirmed that this is proactive rather than reactive.

Member Lawson described how not having a plan with authority is costing their school district tens of thousands of dollars every year based of pest issues where staff refuse to take necessary steps to prevent pest infestations. This would provide authority to enforce preventative measures.

Member Daltoso stated that this is something that should be provided for school districts to understand the issues.

Member Freeman stated that Alaska required preventative maintenance schedule, and provided frameworks, software, etc. If this is in here, how do we document it? Would it be the local health jurisdictions doing these activities, and how do we do that? Tag devices? This is complex.

Member Stanger commented that the point is not to be punitive but to provide resources and a plan when problems arise before they get worse. The point is in the long-term it will save the schools time and money.

Member Kellogg commented that there is nothing in the language for monitoring all the chemicals in the environment. VOCs, benzene, etc. The things cut out as examples. Where are they captured now?

Facilitator Langehough acknowledged Member Kellogg's question and with respect to time limitations recommended that a subcommittee be established to go over this language.

PM Kamali confirmed that they would send out a survey to get participants in the subcommittee by end of day.

11. Language: Specialized Rooms

Due to time constraints, this agenda item was postponed to a future meeting date.

12. Open Discussion/Questions

Due to time constraints, this agenda item was canceled.

13. Recap

Facilitator Langehough stated that a recap would be sent by email to committee members.

14. Next Steps

PM Kamali provided the following reminders:

- The next meeting will be in Spokane on November 20. Hotel and flights have been booked.
- Members will receive a survey to form a subcommittee.
- Listening sessions are scheduled and members will be invited to the sessions within their regions. Members were asked to share those invitations with people within your community.

15. ADJOURNMENT

Chair Hayes adjourned the meeting at 3:32 p.m.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

_____
Patty Hayes, Chair

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Charter
Start Date: August 1, 2024 **End Date**: June 30, 2025
Members: See TAC Membership Addendum A

Objective

To review and update the rule for school environmental health and safety. The State Board of Health (Board) and the Department of Health (Department) shall conduct the review with a multi-disciplinary technical advisory committee (TAC). The proposed new rule shall establish the minimum statewide health and safety standards for schools. The TAC will help the Board consider the size of school districts, regional cost differences, the age of the schools, the feasibility of implementing the proposed rule by section or subject area, and any other variables that may affect the implementation of the rule.

Team Expectations

We will:

- Be respectful of all perspectives and opinions.
- Communicate openly and respectfully, disagree without being disagreeable.
- Assume positive intent and ask for clarification.
- Share the air—allow everyone to share insights, one person speaking at a time.
- Ask questions and seek to understand.
- Be on time for meetings and calls.
- Be present and actively participate (no multitasking during meetings).
- Be efficient with our meeting time.
- Meet deadlines and commitments.
- Support the final decisions of the TAC.
- Stay focused on the goals and objectives of the committee.

Decision Making

- The committee will use Fist to Five and Ranked Choice Voting to make decisions.
- Primary or Alternate member voting: Both may attend, but the Primary speaks and votes. The alternate only speaks and votes when Primary is not in attendance.

Information Sharing

Board Project Team will:

- Email meeting materials 72 hours before the scheduled meeting
- Email updates and notices to TAC members and designated alternates
- Post information on 2024-2025 School Rule Review Project | SBOH (wa.gov)[1] to keep the public informed.

[1] https://sboh.wa.gov/rulemaking/agency-rules-and-activity/2024-2025-school-rule-review-project

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

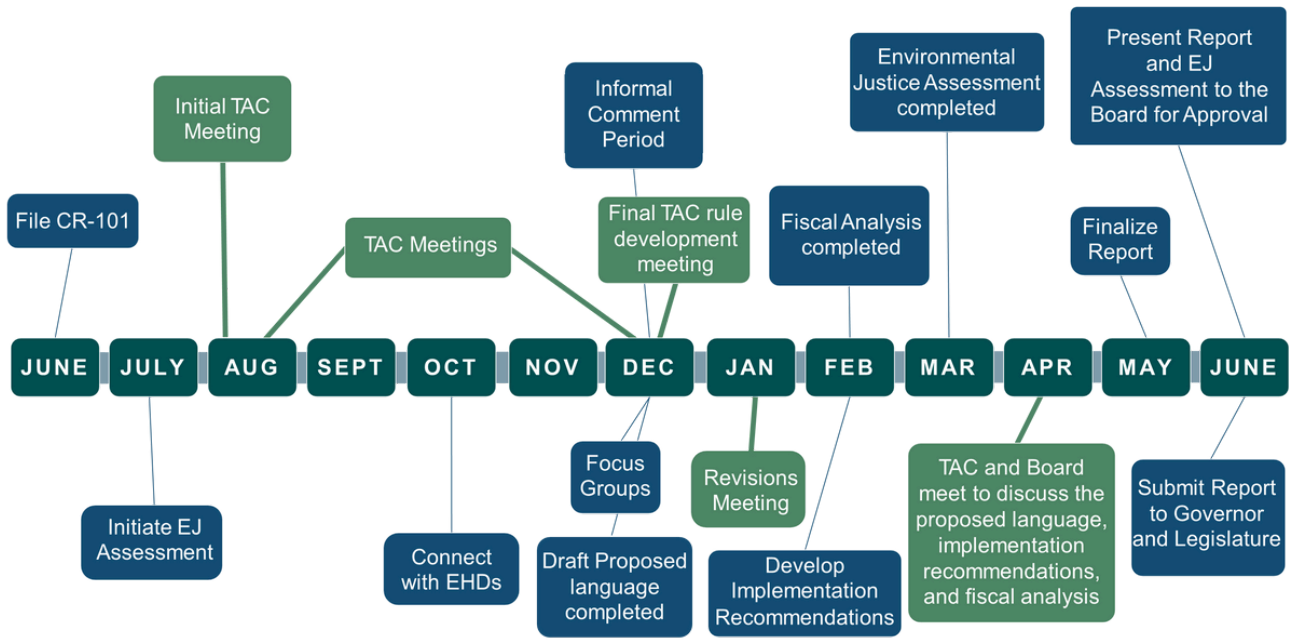
Reference Materials

- Chapter 246-366 WAC[2] Primary and Secondary Schools
- Chapter 246-366A WAC[3] Environmental Health and Safety Standards for Primary and Secondary Schools
- Chapter 296-800 WAC[4] Safety and Health Core Rules
- Title 110 WAC[5] Children, Youth, and Families, Department of

TAC Timeline

Date & Location	Location
Thursday, August 1, 2024	Wenatchee
Thursday, August 22, 2024	Olympia
Tuesday, September 17, 2024	Arlington
Friday, October 4, 2024	Leavenworth
Thursday, October 17, 2024	Olympia
Thursday, October 31, 2024	Olympia
Wednesday, November 20, 2024	Spokane
Wednesday, December 4, 2024	Olympia

Project Timeline



[2] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=246-366&full=true&pdf=true
[3] https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=246-366A&full=true&pdf=true
[4] https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=296-800&full=true&pdf=true
[5] https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=110&pdf=true

WAC 246-370-XXX Construction Plan Review—New, Alterations, and Portable

This section outlines the requirements for a construction plan review. This language is like chapter 246-366A WAC. We have simplified the language and added specific measurable requirements.

At the October 4, 2024, committee meeting, we assigned this section to a subcommittee to review and update outside of a full committee meeting and bring back updated language to the committee.

Proposed Language: Construction Plan Review—New, Alterations, and Portable

Review and Vote	(1) The following school construction projects must be reviewed and approved by the local health officer: (a) Construction of a new school facility, playground, or specialized room; (b) Schools established in all or part of any existing structures previously used for other purposes; (c) Additions or alterations consisting of more than five thousand square feet of floor area or more than 20 percent of the total square feet of an existing school facility, whichever is less or (d) Alteration of a playground or specialized room; and (e) Installation or construction of a portable.
Review and Vote	(2) A school official shall: (a) Consult with the local health officer at the 50 percent design development stage for school construction projects plans to determine if the project requires construction review; (b) Provide additional documents requested by the local health officer, which may include, but are not limited to, written statements signed by the project's licensed professional engineer verifying that design elements comply with requirements specified by these rules; (c) Consult with the local health officer to determine whether additional construction project review is required to ensure that the project meets the requirements of these rules;
Review and Vote	(d) Before starting construction, obtain written approval from the local health officer for construction project; (e) Before allowing school facilities to be occupied, obtain a preoccupancy inspection by the local health officer to ensure imminent health hazards are corrected; and (f) Notify the local health officer at least five business days before a desired preoccupancy inspection.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Review and Vote	(3) The local health officer shall: (a) Respond to a request to consult with a school official within 15 business days of receipt; (b) Consult with a school official to determine what is required for plan review and approval; (c) Review construction project plans at the 50 percent design development stage to confirm if a construction review and approval is needed to meet the health and safety requirements of these rules;
Review and Vote	(d) Consult with a school official when additional reviews are required; (e) Identify and request any additional documents required to determine compliance with requirements set forth by these rules; and (f) Provide written approval within 60 days of receiving the100 percent design development for the construction design plans or a written statement describing construction project plan deficiencies that need to change to obtain approval. This timeline may be altered if mutually agreed upon by the school official and the local health officer.
Review and Vote	(g) Conduct inspections: (i) In a coordinated effort with the on-site project manager or other appropriate person identified by a school official; (ii) At any point during the construction period to verify compliance with the requirements of this chapter;
Review and Vote	(iii) Before the completed construction project is occupied and not more than five business days after the date requested by a school official or as otherwise agreed to by the school official and the local health officer. (A) If an imminent health hazard is identified, a solution must be identified and agreed to by the school official, the local health officer, and the local building official and implemented by school officials before the affected portion of the building is occupied. (B) If other conditions of noncompliance with this chapter are identified, provide the school official with a written list of items and consult in developing a correction schedule based on the level of risk to health and safety. (iv) To confirm satisfactory correction of the items identified under (iii) of this subsection.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Language Comparison: Construction Plan Review—New, Alterations, and Portables

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-20	WAC 246-366A-040 & 050
(1) The following school construction projects must be reviewed and approved by the local health officer: (a) Construction of a new school facility, playground, or specialized room; (b) Schools established in all or part of any existing structures previously used for other purposes; (c) Additions or alterations consisting of more than five thousand square feet of floor area or more than 20 percent of the total square feet of an existing school facility, whichever is less or (d) Alteration of a playground or specialized room; and (e)Installation or construction of a portable.	(1) The following school construction projects must be reviewed and approved by the local health officer: (a) Construction of a new school facility; (b) Schools established in all or part of any existing structures previously used for other purposes; (c) Additions or alterations consisting of more than five thousand square feet of floor area or more than 20 percent of the total square feet of an existing school facility, whichever is less; and [1] (d) Installation or construction of a portable.	(1) Any board of education, before constructing a new facility, or making any addition to or major alteration of an existing facility or any of the utilities connected with the facility, shall: (a) First submit final plans and specifications of such buildings or changes to the jurisdictional health officer;	(1) The following school facility construction projects must be reviewed by the local health officer: (a) Construction of a new school facility; (b) Schools established in all or part of any existing structures previously used for other purposes; (c) Additions or alterations consisting of more than five thousand square feet of floor area or having a value of more than ten percent of the total replacement value of an existing school facility; (d) Any construction of a shop or laboratory for use by students; and (e) Installation of a portable. (2) Review and approval requirements for installation of a playground are established in WAC 246-366A-150.

[1] (c) is similar to the definition of an alteration level 3 (section 604.1) of the WA State Building CHAPTER 6 CLASSIFICATION OF WORK - 2021 WASHINGTON STATE EXISTING BUILDING CODE (iccsafe.org).
Level 3 alterations apply when one of the following criteria is exceeded:

1. The work meets or exceeds the threshold of either substantial improvements or substantial damage*.
2. The alteration exceeds 50% of the building area.

*Damage or improvement costs are equal to or exceeds 50% of the value of the building

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-20	WAC 246-366A-040 & 050
(1) A school official shall: (a) Consult with the local health officer at the 50 percent design development stage for school construction projects plans to determine if the project requires construction review;	(2) The school officials shall: (a) Consult with the local health officer during preliminary planning for school construction projects that are subject to the requirements of this section; (b) Invite the local health officer to a predevelopment conference with school officials and project design professionals to participate in the discussion about the preliminary design to highlight health and safety matters and requirements of these rules;	(b)Shall obtain the health officer's recommendations and any required changes, in writing;	(3) School officials shall: (a) Consult with the local health officer during preliminary planning for school construction projects that are subject to the requirements of this section; (b) Invite the local health officer to a predevelopment conference with school officials and project design professionals to participate in the discussion about the preliminary design to highlight health and safety matters and requirements of these rules;
(c) Provide additional documents requested by the local health officer, which may include, but are not limited to, written statements signed by the project's licensed professional engineer verifying that design elements comply with requirements specified by these rules; (d) Consult with the local health officer to determine whether additional construction project review is required to ensure that the project meets the requirements of these rules; (e) Before starting construction, obtain written approval from the local health officer for construction project;	(c) Obtain construction project review and written approval from the local health officer regarding environmental health and safety requirements in these rules before starting construction; (d) Provide construction documents to the local health officer at the same time as the local building official to facilitate a concurrent and timely review; (e) Provide additional documents requested by the local health officer, which may include, but are not limited to, written statements signed by the project's licensed professional engineer verifying that design elements comply with requirements specified by these rules;	(c) Shall obtain written approval from the health officer to the effect that such plans and specifications comply with these rules and regulations.	(c) Obtain construction project review and written approval from the local health officer regarding environmental health and safety requirements in these rules before starting construction; (d) Provide construction documents to the local health officer at the same time as the local building official to facilitate a concurrent and timely review; and (e) Provide additional documents requested by the local health officer, which may include, but are not limited to, written statements signed by the project's licensed professional engineer verifying that design elements comply with requirements specified by these rules.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-20	WAC 246-366A-040 & 050
(e) Before allowing school facilities to be occupied, obtain a preoccupancy inspection by the local health officer to ensure imminent health hazards are corrected ; and (f) Notify the local health officer at least five business days before a desired preoccupancy inspection.	(f) Obtain a preoccupancy inspection by the local health officer conducted in coordination with a final inspection by the local building official, in order to ensure imminent health hazards are corrected before allowing school facilities to be occupied; and (g) Notify the local health officer at least five business days before a desired preoccupancy inspection.		(1) School officials shall: (a) Obtain a preoccupancy inspection by the local health officer of construction projects subject to WAC 246-366A-040(1), conducted in coordination with a final inspection by the local building official, in order to ensure imminent health hazards are corrected before allowing school facilities to be occupied; and (b) Notify the local health officer at least five business days before a desired preoccupancy inspection.
			(d) Retain for at least six years, unless otherwise required by other state or federal laws, records pertaining to:(iv) Construction project plan review and approval as required under WAC 246-366A-040;

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-20	WAC 246-366A-040 & 050
(3) The local health officer shall: (a) Respond to a request to consult with a school official within 15 business days of receipt; (b) Consult with a school official to determine what is required for plan review and approval; (c) Review construction project plans at the 50 percent design development stage to confirm if a construction review and approval is needed to meet the health and safety requirements of these rules; (d) Consult with a school official when additional reviews are required; (e) Identify and request any additional documents required to determine compliance with requirements set forth by these rules; and (f) Provide written approval within 60 days of receiving the100 percent design development for the construction design plans or a written statement describing construction project plan deficiencies that need to change to obtain approval. This timeline may be altered if mutually agreed upon by the school official and the local health officer.	(3) The local health officer shall: (a) Consult with school officials and determine what is required for plan review and approval; (b) Review construction documents to confirm that the health and safety requirements of these rules are met; (c) Identify and request any additional documents required to determine compliance with requirements specified by these rules; and (d) Provide written approval, or describe plan deficiencies needing change to obtain approval, of the construction project within sixty days of receiving all documents needed to complete the review, unless the school officials and the local health officer agree to a different timeline; and	(2) The health officer shall: (a) Conduct a preoccupancy inspection of new construction to determine its conformity with the approved plans and specifications.	(4) The local health officer shall: (a) Consult with school officials and determine what is required for plan review and approval; (b) Review construction documents to confirm that the health and safety requirements of these rules are met; (c) Identify and request any additional documents required to determine compliance with requirements specified by these rules; and (d) Provide written approval, or describe plan deficiencies needing change to obtain approval, of the construction project within sixty days of receiving all documents needed to complete the review, unless the school officials and the local health officer agree to a different timeline.

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11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-20	WAC 246-366A-040 & 050
(g) Conduct inspections: (i) In a coordinated effort with the on-site project manager or other appropriate person identified by a school official; (ii) At any point during the construction period to verify compliance with the requirements of this chapter; (iii) Before the completed construction project is occupied and not more than five business days after the date requested by a school official or as otherwise agreed to by the school official and the local health officer. (A) If an imminent health hazard is identified, a solution must be identified and agreed to by the school official, the local health officer, and the local building official and implemented by school officials before the affected portion of the building is occupied. (B) If other conditions of noncompliance with this chapter are identified, provide the school official with a written list of items and consult in developing a correction schedule based on the level of risk to health and safety. (iv) To confirm satisfactory correction of the items identified under (iii) of this subsection.	(e) Conduct inspections: (i) In a coordinated effort with the on-site project manager or other appropriate person identified by school officials; (ii) At any point during the construction period to verify compliance with the requirements of this chapter; (iii) Before the completed construction project is occupied and not more than five business days after the date requested by school officials or as otherwise agreed to by the school officials and the local health officer. (A) If an imminent health hazard is identified, a solution must be identified and agreed to by school officials, the local health officer, and the local building official and implemented by school officials before the affected portion of the building is occupied. (B) If other conditions of noncompliance with this chapter are identified, school officials shall be provided with a written list of items and consulted in developing a correction schedule based on the level of risk to health and safety. (iv) To confirm satisfactory correction of the items identified under (iii) of this subsection.	(b) Make periodic inspections of each existing school within his jurisdiction, and forward to the board of education and the administrator of the inspected school a copy of his findings together with any required changes and recommendations.	(2) The local health officer: (a) Shall coordinate all construction-related inspections with the on-site project manager or other appropriate person identified by school officials. (b) May inspect for compliance with these rules during the construction phase. (c) Shall conduct a preoccupancy inspection for construction projects subject to WAC 246-366A-040(1) to verify compliance with these rules before the building is occupied and not more than five business days after the date requested by school officials or as otherwise agreed to by the school officials and the local health officer. (i) If an imminent health hazard is identified, a solution must be identified and agreed to by school officials, the local health officer, and the local building official and implemented by school officials before the affected portion of the building is occupied. (ii) If other conditions of noncompliance with these rules are identified, school officials shall be provided with a written list of items and consulted in developing a correction schedule, based on the level of risk to health and safety. (d) May reinspect to confirm satisfactory correction of the items identified under (c) of this subsection.

WAC 246-370-XXX Indoor Air Quality

This section provides minimum standards that mitigate or eliminate exposures to air contaminants significant to public health to promote student health. Chapter 246-366 WAC had no language for indoor air quality.

At the October 31, 2024, meeting, we approved subsections (1), (2), (4), (5), and (6). We agreed to move subsection (3) to the applicability section. We assigned subsection (7) to a subcommittee to update and bring back proposed language for the committee to review.

Terminology: Indoor Air Quality

Established Terms	**"Integrated pest management"** means a program that reduces sources of food, water, and shelter for pests by using the least toxic pest controls when necessary. **"Air contaminant"** means pollutants in the air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, cause adverse health impacts. **"Emissions"** mean substances released into the air, including gases and particles, from various sources. **"Air cleaning technologies"** means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.

Proposed Language: Indoor Air Quality

Approved	A school official shall: (1) Control sources of air contaminants by: (a) Excluding sources of potential air contaminants from a school facility; or (b) Providing a space with appropriately used and maintained ventilation to minimize student exposure to potential air contaminants; (2) Develop and implement a plan to test for radon every five years in regularly occupied areas on and below the ground level; (3) Prohibit the use of air fresheners, candles, or other products that contain fragrances; (4) Physically contain construction activities that generate emissions or conduct construction at times that minimize student exposure; (5) Promptly control sources of moisture and remediate mold using measures to minimize occupant exposure to mold and chemicals used during the remediation process;

Review and Vote	(6) Ensure the implementation of a written indoor air quality plan within five years of the effective date of this section that includes: (a) Preventative maintenance measures for identified areas of indoor air quality concerns; (b) A schedule to perform routine inspections of heating, ventilation, and cooling systems to ensure systems are operating within intended parameters; and (c) An integrated pest management plan.

Language Comparison: Indoor Air Quality[2]

11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366A-070 & 095
"Emissions" mean substances released into the air, including gases and particles, from various sources.	**"Emissions"** mean substances released into the air, including gases and particles, from various sources.	
"Integrated pest management" means a program that reduces sources of food, water, and shelter for pests by using the least toxic pest controls when necessary.	**"Integrated pest management"** means a program that reduces sources of food, water, and shelter for pests by using the least toxic pest controls when necessary.	
"Air contaminant" means pollutants in the air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, cause adverse health impacts.	**"Air contaminant"** means pollutants in the air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, cause adverse health impacts.	(2) "Air contaminants of public health importance" means pollutants in the indoor air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, have health impacts, including but not limited to: (a) Volatile organic compounds, for example, formaldehyde and benzene; (b) Combustion by-products, for example, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides; (c) Vapors and gases, for example, chlorine, mercury, and ozone; (d) Heavy metal dusts and fumes, for example, chromium and lead; and (e) Particulates, for example, wood and ceramic dust.
"**Air quality program coordinator**" means the individual at the district or school level who is trained and tasked with implementing the indoor air quality plan and has the authority to address indoor air quality concerns.	"**Air quality program coordinator**" means the individual at the district or school level who is trained and tasked with implementing the indoor air quality management plan and has the authority to address indoor air quality concerns.	

[2] Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Action Kit | US EPA

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11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366A-070 & 095
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	**"Readiness plan"** means a written guide to ensure the health and safety of the occupants of a school facility in the event of a particular hazard, such as extreme temperature or wildfire smoke.	
	"Air quality program coordinator" means the individual at the district or school level who is trained and tasked with implementing the indoor air quality plan and has the authority to address indoor air quality concerns.	
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	A school official shall: (1) Control sources of air contaminants by: (a) Excluding sources of potential air contaminants from a school facility; or (b) Providing a space with appropriately used and maintained ventilation to minimize student exposure to potential air contaminants;	(4) Limit student exposure to air contaminants of public health importance produced by heat laminators, laser printers, photocopiers, and other office equipment by placing such equipment in appropriately ventilated spaces and providing instruction to users on how to operate and maintain equipment as recommended by the manufacturer. (5) Take preventive or corrective action when pesticides, herbicides, or air contaminants of public health importance are likely to be drawn or are drawn into the building or ventilation system.
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(2) Develop and implement a plan to test for radon every five years in regularly occupied areas on and below the ground level;[3]	
Moved to applicability section	(3) Install and maintain carbon monoxide detection and alarms in mechanical rooms and occupied zones as set forth in chapter 51-54A-0915 WAC;	
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(4) Prohibit the use of air fresheners, candles, or other products that contain fragrances;	
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(5) Physically contain construction activities that generate emissions or conduct construction at times that minimize student exposure;	

[3] The nationally accepted (e.g., by EPA) set of standards on radon testing and mitigation designates that buildings must be retested every five years. See Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Multifamily, School, Commercial, and Mixed-Use Buildings, https://standards.aarst.org/MA-MFLB-2023/index.html#zoom=z).

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11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366A-070 & 095
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(6) Promptly control sources of moisture and remediate mold using measures to minimize occupant exposure to mold and chemicals used during the remediation process;	(1) Visually monitor the school facility for water intrusion and moisture accumulation that may lead to mold growth, especially after severe weather events. (2) Begin corrective action within twenty-four hours of discovering water intrusion or moisture accumulation to inhibit and limit mold growth by: (a) Identifying and eliminating the cause of the water intrusion or moisture accumulation; and (b) Drying the affected portions of the school facility. (3) When mold growth is observed or suspected, use recognized remediation procedures such as those provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings, EPA 402-K-01-001, March 2001). Begin recognized procedures within twenty-four hours to: (a) Identify and eliminate the cause of the moisture or water contributing to the mold growth; (b) Dry the affected portions of the school facility; (c) Investigate the extent of the mold growth, including evaluation of potentially affected materials and surfaces inside walls and under floor coverings, when moisture or water has entered those spaces; (d) Minimize exposure to indoor mold spores and fragments until mold remediation is complete using methods including, but not limited to, containment and negative air pressure; and (e) Remediate surfaces and materials contaminated with mold. (4) When remediation is required under subsection (3) of this section and there is significant risk of exposure, including when the total area affected is greater than ten square feet, promptly inform school facility staff, students, and parents of the conditions and the plans and time frame for the remediation. The extent of this communication will depend on the likelihood of individual exposure, the scope of the remediation project, and the time required to complete it.

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11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366A-070 & 095
(7) Ensure the implementation of a written indoor air quality plan within five years of the effective date of this section, that includes: (a) Preventative maintenance for identified areas of indoor air quality concern; (b) A schedule to perform routine inspections of heating, ventilation, and cooling systems to ensure systems are operating within intended parameters; and (c) An integrated pest management plan.	(7) Implement a written indoor air quality management plan[4] that the school adopts within five years of the effective date of this section that includes: (a) Routine preventative maintenance measures for areas of indoor air quality concerns; (b) Annual inspections of the heating, ventilation, and cooling systems for operation within intended parameters, including proper function of supply and exhaust systems; (c) An integrated pest management plan; (d) A readiness plan for poor outdoor air quality events;[5] and (e) A school or district-wide indoor air quality program coordinator.[6]	

[4] Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Action Kit | US EPA
[5] Subcommittee agreed that this should be included in the WAC but not here. SBOH will move this into an appropriate section of WAC.
[6] Subcommittee agreed to remove this requirement to allow the schools flexibility to designate roles

WAC 246-370-XXX Routine Inspection

This section outlines when and how a routine site inspection must be conducted. This language is like chapter 246-366A WAC. We have simplified the language and added specific measurable requirements.

At the October 4, 2024, committee meeting, we assigned this section to a subcommittee to review the language and recommend an acceptable interval between routine school inspections. The subcommittee agreed upon an acceptable interval window and added language that allows for flexibility in frequency of inspection.

Proposed Language: Routine Inspections

Review and Vote	(1) The local health officer shall: (a) Conduct an environmental health and safety inspection of each school facility within their jurisdiction at minimum every three years, prioritizing areas for emphasis based on risk.
Approved	(b) Notify school officials at the time of discovery, or immediately following the inspection, if conditions that pose an imminent health hazard are identified and follow the imminent health hazard requirements set forth in WAC 246-370- XXX. (c) Consult with school officials upon completion of the inspection about findings and recommended follow-up actions and, if necessary, collaborate with school officials to develop a remediation schedule. (d) Issue a final inspection report, within sixty days following an inspection. The local health officer may establish an alternate timeline for issuing the final inspection report when agreed upon in consultation with school officials. The report must include inspection findings related to this chapter and any required remediation. (e) Confirm, as needed, that corrections are accomplished.
Review and Vote	(2) The local health officer may: (a) Increase the number of years between inspections, up to one inspection every five years, if: (i) The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction. (ii) The local health officer can justify the reduction in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as low-risk environmental settings, implementation of advanced monitoring systems, or recent findings of low risk in prior inspections;

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Review and Vote	(b) Decrease the number of years between inspections to less than one inspection every three years if: (i) The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction; (ii) The local health officer can justify the increase in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as high-risk environmental settings, age of the school facility, or recent findings of high risk in prior inspections (A)
Approved	(c) Allow a school official or qualified designee to conduct the required additional inspections under a program approved by the local health officer, if the program includes provisions for: (i) Assuring that the school official or designee conducting the inspection has attended training in the standards, techniques, and methods used to conduct an environmental health and safety inspection; (ii) Completing a standardized checklist at each inspection; (iii) Providing a written report to the local health officer detailing the findings of the inspection, within 15 days of completing the inspection.

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Language Comparison: Routine Inspections

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-040	WAC 246-366A-120
(1) The local health officer shall: (a) Conduct an environmental health and safety inspection of each school facility within their jurisdiction at minimum every three years, prioritizing areas for emphasis based on risk.	(1) Responsibilities of the local health officer. (a) Conduct an environmental health and safety inspection of each school facility within their jurisdiction every (insert number) years. (b) Routine inspections may be more frequent if determined necessary by the local health officer.	(b) Make periodic inspections of each existing school within his jurisdiction, and forward to the board of education and the administrator of the inspected school a copy of his findings together with any required changes and recommendations.	(2) Responsibilities of the local health officer. (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the local health officer shall: (i) Periodically conduct an environmental health and safety inspection of each school facility within his or her jurisdiction. Beginning one year after the effective date of this section, those inspections must be conducted at least once each year.
Approved at 10/4/2024 meeting	(c) Notify school officials at the time of discovery, or immediately following the inspection, if conditions that pose an imminent health hazard are identified and follow the imminent health hazard requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX.		(ii) Notify school officials at the time of discovery or immediately following the inspection if conditions that pose an imminent health hazard are identified and recommend actions to mitigate the hazards and prevent exposure.
Approved at 10/4/2024 meeting	(d) Consult with school officials upon completion of the inspection about findings and recommended follow-up actions and, if necessary, collaborate with school officials to develop a remediation schedule.		(iii) Consult with school officials upon completion of the inspection about findings and recommended follow-up actions and, if necessary, develop a correction schedule. Approaches and timelines used to address noncompliant conditions will depend on the level of risk to health and safety presented by the condition, and may include consideration of low-cost alternatives.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-040	WAC 246-366A-120
Approved at 10/4/2024 meeting	(e) Issue a final inspection report, within 60 days following an inspection. The local health officer may establish an alternate timeline for issuing the final inspection report when agreed upon in consultation with school officials. The report must include inspection findings related to this chapter and any required remediation.		(iv) Develop draft and final inspection reports, in consultation with school officials, within sixty days after conducting an inspection. The report must include inspection findings related to this rule and any required correction schedule.
Approved at 10/4/2024 meeting	(f) Confirm, as needed, that corrections are accomplished.		(v) Confirm, as needed, that corrections are accomplished.
			(vi) Retain for at least six years, unless otherwise required by other state or federal laws, records pertaining to: (A) Health and safety inspections of the school facilities performed by the local health officer, including, but not limited to, the final inspection report and correction schedules; and
			(B) Imminent health hazards identified under this section and WAC 246-366A-190, and local health officer actions taken in response.
			(vii) Have the records described in this subsection available to the public, except where otherwise provided by applicable public disclosure law.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-040	WAC 246-366A-120
(b) Decrease the number of years between inspections to less than one inspection every three years if: (i) The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction; (ii) The local health officer can justify the increase in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as high-risk environmental settings, age of the school facility, or recent findings of high risk in prior inspections			(b) The local health officer may allow a school official or qualified designee to conduct a required inspection under a program approved by the local health officer not more than two out of every three years. The program must include provisions for: (i) Assuring that the school official or designee conducting the inspection has attended training in the standards, techniques, and methods used to conduct an environmental health and safety inspection;
(iii) A school official or qualified designee may conduct the required additional inspections under a program approved by the local health officer, if the program includes provisions for: (A) Assuring that the school official or designee conducting the inspection has attended training in the standards, techniques, and methods used to conduct an environmental health and safety inspection;			
(B) Completing a standardized checklist at each inspection;			(ii) Completing a standardized checklist at each inspection;

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/4 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-040	WAC 246-366A-120
(C) Providing a written report to the local health officer detailing the findings of the inspection, within 15 days of completing the inspection.			(iii) Providing a written report to the local health officer about the findings of the inspection;
			(iv) Notifying the local health officer regarding any identified imminent health hazards and coordinating with the local health officer to mitigate hazards and prevent exposure; and
			(v) Consulting with the local health officer on follow-up and corrective actions needed to address noncompliant conditions that do not pose an imminent health hazard.
(2) The local health officer may: (a) Increase the number of years between inspections, up to one inspection every five years, if: (i) The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction. (ii) The local health officer can justify the reduction in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as low-risk environmental settings, implementation of advanced monitoring systems, or recent findings of low risk in prior inspections;			

WAC 246-370-XXX Noise

This section provides standards for noise to prevent overexposure or damage to children's hearing. There are no changes from the current regulations.

Terminology: Noise

Established Terms	**"Noise criterion 35 (NC35)"** means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band. **"Noise criterion"** means a single number for rating the sound quality of a room by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra. **"Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)"** means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing. **"Equivalent Continuous Sound Level" or "Leq"** means the sound pressure level of a noise fluctuating over a period of time, expressed as the amount of average energy. **"Noise abatement"** means measures taken to reduce unacceptable sounds or vibrations.

Proposed Language: Noise

The Board staff recommends reverting to the original language of WAC 246-366-110 with a few structural modifications. The committee will vote on whether to revert to the original or continue to revise using newly drafted language. If the consensus is to revert to the original, the entire section will be reverted to be consistent with WAC 246-366 and considered approved.

If the consensus is to revise the language, the committee will vote on whether to approve the revised language as is or with edits. There are three sections in the revised language:

(1)(a)-(b)	New draft language from discussion on October 31, 2024
(1)(c)-(e)	Language approved by the committee on October 31, 2024
(2)	New draft language from discussion on October 31, 2024

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Revert	Revise
(1) For new construction:[7] (a) Plans submitted under WAC 246-366-040 shall specify ventilation equipment and other mechanical noise sources in classrooms are designed to provide background sound which conforms to a noise criterion curve or equivalent not to exceed NC-35. The owner shall certify equipment and features are installed according to the approved plans. (b) The actual background noise at any student location within the classroom shall not exceed 45 dBA (Legx) and 70 dB (Leqx) (unweighted scale) where x is thirty seconds or more. The health officer shall determine compliance with this section when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise generating components, e.g., condenser, heat pump, etc., are in operation. (c) The maximum ambient noise level in specialized classrooms[8] shall not exceed 65 dBA when all fume and dust exhaust systems are operating.	**Review and Vote** (1) For new construction, a school official shall ensure that when students are present the background noise: (a) Does not exceed a noise criterion of NC-35 or equivalent from new or updated ventilation systems or other mechanical noise sources. (b) Is at or below the following levels in any part of a school facility that was constructed after January 1, 1990: (i) 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms (ii) 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems

[7] Sections (1), (2), and (4) all began with “In new construction,” so these have been combined as (a), (b), and (c) under section (1).
[8] The term “specialized classrooms” replaces the original language “industrial arts, vocational agriculture and trade, and industrial classrooms.”

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Revert	Revise	
(2) The maximum noise exposure for students in specialized classrooms[9] shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 1. Students shall not be exposed to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA (3) Should the total noise exposure in specialized classrooms[9] exceed the levels specified in Table 1 of subsection (2) of this section, hearing protectors, e.g., ear plugs, muffs, etc., shall be provided to and used by the exposed students. Hearing protectors shall reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table 1 of subsection (2) of this section.	**Approved**	(2) A school official shall: (a) Measure background noise levels when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise-generating components, such as the condenser and heat pump, are operating and the room is unoccupied by students. (b) Maintain noise exposure for students below the maximum levels in **Table X**. (c) Prohibit activities that expose students to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA. (d) Provide and require students to use personal protective equipment where noise levels exceed those specified in Table X. Personal protective equipment must reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table X.

[9] The term “specialized classroom” replaces the original phrase “vocational education and music areas.”

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Revert

Table 1
Maximum noise exposures permissible

Duration per day (hours)	Sound Level (dBA)
8	85
6	87
4	90
3	92
2	95
1-1/2	97
1	100
1/2	105
1/4	110

(4) Existing portable classrooms, constructed before January 1, 1990, moved from one site to another on the same school property or within the same school district are exempt from the requirements of this section if the portable classrooms meet the following:
- (a) Noise abating or noise generating features shall not be altered in a manner that may increase noise levels;
- (b) The portable classrooms were previously in use for general instruction;
- (c) Ownership of the portable classrooms will remain the same; and
- (d) The new site is in compliance with WAC 246-366-030(3).

Revise

Table X
Maximum noise exposures permissible

Duration per day (hours)	Sound Level (dBA)
8	85
6	87
4	90
3	92
2	95
1-1/2	97
1	100
1/2	105
1/4	110

Review and Vote

(3) When moving a portable classroom, the portable is subject to the requirements of this section unless all the following apply:
- (a) The portable was constructed before January 1, 1990;
- (b) The new location is within the same school district;
- (c) Ownership does not change;
- (d) The portable was previously used for classroom instruction;
- (e) Noise abatement features are not altered;
- (f) Noise-generating systems do not increase background noise; and
- (g) The new location meets the noise assessment requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX (Site assessment subsection (3)(c)).

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Language Comparison: Noise

11/20 Proposed Language	Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-110	WAC 246-366A-100 & -105
"Noise criterion 35 (NC35)" means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band.	**"Noise criterion 35 (NC35)"** means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band.		(26) "Noise criterion 35 (NC35)" means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band.
"Noise criterion" means a single number for rating the sound quality of a room by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra.	**"Noise criterion"** means a single number for rating the sound quality of a room by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra.		(25) "Noise criterion (NC)" means a system for rating the noise level in an occupied area by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra.
"Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)" means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing.	**"Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)"** means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing.		(8) "Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)" means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing.
"Equivalent Continuous Sound Level" or "Leq" means the sound pressure level of a noise fluctuating over a period of time, expressed as the amount of average energy.	**"Equivalent Continuous Sound Level" or "Leq"** means the sound pressure level of a noise fluctuating over a period of time, expressed as the amount of average energy.		(13) "Equivalent sound level (Leq)" means the level of a constant sound that, over a given time period, contains the same amount of sound energy as the measured fluctuating sound.
"Noise abatement" means measures taken to reduce unacceptable sounds or vibrations.	**"Noise abatement"** means measures taken to reduce unacceptable sounds or vibrations.		

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-110	WAC 246-366A-100 & -105
(2) For new construction, a school official shall ensure that when students are present the background noise: (a) Does not exceed a noise criterion of NC-35 or equivalent from new or updated ventilation systems or other mechanical noise sources.	(1) A school official shall: (a) Design new or updated ventilation systems and other mechanical noise sources in classrooms that are certified not to exceed a noise criterion or equivalent level of NC-35. The school official shall certify, or hire the appropriate person to certify, that installed ventilation equipment and other mechanical noise sources meet the NC-35 noise criterion design standard.	(1) In new construction, plans submitted under WAC 246-366-040 shall specify ventilation equipment and other mechanical noise sources in classrooms are designed to provide background sound which conforms to a noise criterion curve or equivalent not to exceed NC-35. The owner shall certify equipment and features are installed according to the approved plans.	(1) School officials shall design ventilation equipment and other mechanical noise sources in classrooms to provide background sound which conforms to a noise criterion curve or equivalent not to exceed NC-35. School officials shall certify, or hire the appropriate person to certify, that ventilation equipment and other mechanical noise sources that have been installed meet the NC-35 noise criterion design standard.
(b) Is at or below the following levels in any part of a school facility that was constructed after January 1, 1990: (i) 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms	(b) Maintain the background noise in any part of a school facility where students are located that was constructed after January 1, 1990, at or below: (i) 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms;	(2) In new construction, the actual background noise at any student location within the classroom shall not exceed 45 dBA (Legx) and 70 dB (Leqx) (unweighted scale) where x is thirty seconds or more. The health officer shall determine compliance with this section when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise generating components, e.g., condenser, heat pump, etc., are in operation.	School officials shall: (1) Maintain the background noise at any student location within classrooms constructed after January 1, 1990, at or below 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more. Background noise levels must be determined when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise generating components, such as the condenser and heat pump, are operating and the room is unoccupied by students.
(ii) 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems	(ii) 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems.	(4) In new construction, the maximum ambient noise level in industrial arts, vocational agriculture and trade, and industrial classrooms shall not exceed 65 dBA when all fume and dust exhaust systems are operating.	(2) Maintain the background noise level at any student location in laboratories and shops with local exhaust ventilation systems constructed after January 1, 1990, at or below 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more. Background noise levels must be determined when all ventilation equipment is operating and the room is unoccupied by students.

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11/20 Proposed Language	Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-110	WAC 246-366A-100 & -105
Approved at 10/31/2024 Meeting	(c) Measure background noise levels when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise-generating components, such as the condenser and heat pump, are operating and the room is unoccupied by students.		
Approved at 10/31/2024 Meeting	(d) Maintain noise exposure for students below the maximum levels in Table X. (e) Prohibit activities that expose students to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA.	(5) The maximum noise exposure for students in vocational education and music areas shall not exceed the levels specified in Table 1. Students shall not be exposed to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA	(3) Maintain noise exposure for students below the maximum levels in Table 1. (4) Not allow student exposure to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA.
Approved at 10/31/2024 Meeting	(f) Provide and require students to use personal protective equipment where noise levels exceed those specified in Table X. Personal protective equipment must reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table X.	(6) Should the total noise exposure in vocational education and music areas exceed the levels specified in Table 1 of subsection (5) of this section, hearing protectors, e.g., ear plugs, muffs, etc., shall be provided to and used by the exposed students. Hearing protectors shall reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table 1 of subsection (5) of this section.	(5) Provide and require students to use personal protective equipment, for example ear plugs or muffs, where noise levels exceed those specified in Table 1. Personal protective equipment must reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table 1.
(3) When moving a portable classroom, the portable is subject to the requirements of this section unless all the following apply: (a) The portable was constructed before January 1, 1990; (b) The new location is within the same school district; (c) Ownership does not change; (d) The portable was previously used for classroom instruction;	(2) Portable classrooms constructed before January 1, 1990, moved within the same school property or the same school district, are exempt from the requirements of this section if the portable classrooms: (a) Do not alter the noise abatement features; (b) Do not increase noise-generating features;	(3) Existing portable classrooms, constructed before January 1, 1990, moved from one site to another on the same school property or within the same school district are exempt from the requirements of this section if the portable classrooms meet the following: (a) Noise abating or noise generating features shall not be altered in a manner that may increase noise levels;	(2) Portable classrooms constructed before January 1, 1990, moved within the same school property or within the same school district, are exempt from the requirements of this section if the portable classrooms meet all of the following criteria: (a) Noise abating or noise generating features are not altered in a manner that may increase noise levels;

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

<table>
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<tr><td rowspan="2">(e) Noise abatement features are not altered;
(f) Noise-generating systems do not increase background noise; and</td><td>(c) Were previously used for classroom instruction;</td><td>(b) The portable classrooms were previously in use for general instruction;</td><td>(b) The portable classrooms were previously in use for instruction;</td></tr>
<tr><td>(d) Do not change ownership; and</td><td>(c) Ownership of the portable classrooms will remain the same; and</td><td>(c) Ownership of the portable classrooms remains the same; and</td></tr>
<tr><td>(g) It is located on a site that meets the noise assessment requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX (Site assessment subsection (3)(c)).</td><td>(e) Are located on a site that meets the noise assessment requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX (Site assessment subsection (3)(c)).</td><td>(d) The new site is in compliance with WAC 246-366-030(3).</td><td>(d) The new site meets the noise standard in WAC 246-366A-030 (3)(c).</td></tr>
<tr><td>No change</td><td>
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WAC 246-370-XXX Site Assessment

The committee skipped Noise Assessment under Site Assessment during the October 4, 2024, meeting. Requirements have not changed. The following language was approved on October 31, 2024.

Approved Language: Noise Assessment

Approved	(3) A site assessment must include: (c) A noise assessment that measures noise from all sources. (i) The noise must not exceed an hourly weighted average of 55 dBA or the mean sound energy level in Leq60 minutes. (ii) Sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for noise reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for noise reduction is approved by the local health officer.

Language Comparison: Noise Assessment

Approved Language	WAC 246-366-030	WAC 246-366A-030
(3) A site assessment must include: (c) A noise assessment that measures noise from all sources. (i) The noise must not exceed an hourly weighted average of 55 dBA or the mean sound energy level in Leq60 minutes. (ii) Sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for noise reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for noise reduction is approved by the local health officer.	(3) Noise from any source at a proposed site for a new school, an addition to an existing school, or a portable classroom shall not exceed an hourly average of 55 dBA (Leq 60 minutes) and shall not exceed an hourly maximum (Lmax) of 75 dBA during the time of day the school is in session; except sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for sound reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for sound reduction is approved by the health officer.	(c) A noise assessment. Noise from any source must not exceed an hourly average of 55 dBA (the mean sound energy level for a specified time (Leq60 minutes)) and must not exceed an hourly maximum (the maximum sound level recorded during a specified time period (Lmax)) of 75 dBA during the time of day the school is in session. Sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for noise reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for noise reduction is approved by the local health officer.

WAC 246-370-XXX Ventilation

This section is to ensure that there is appropriate care and maintenance of ventilation systems.

At the October 31, 2024, committee meeting, we approved language for sections 1 and 2. We agreed that sections 3 – 6 need clarification.

Terminology: Ventilation

Established Terms	**"HEPA filer"** means a high-efficiency particulate air filter, a type of pleated mechanical air filter that can theoretically remove 99.97% of particles with a size of 0.3 microns. **"Carbon Filter"** means a type of filter that uses activated carbon or charcoal to absorb air contaminants. **"Total ventilation"** means the portion of air that is supplied to a designated zone from the outdoors, plus any filtered and recirculated air. **"Air cleaning technologies"** means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.

Proposed Language: Ventilation

Approved	A school official shall ensure a school facility: (1) Constructed after the effective date of this section provides filtered outdoor and recirculated air supplies in schools when occupied by providing at least: (a) Outdoor ventilation rates as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403 and at least 21 cubic feet per minute per person; and (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air handlers and ventilation systems. (2) Permitted or constructed before the effective date of this section supplies filtered and recirculated air from the existing ventilation system, if feasible, that provides at least: (a) Outdoor ventilation rate as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403; and (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air handlers and ventilation systems.

Review and Vote	(3) Operates and maintains the ventilation system by, at minimum, performing routine ventilation system inspections, and replacing filters as needed to achieve required ventilation flow rates; (4) Limits air cleaning technologies to mechanical air cleaners that only use physical filtration, such as HEPA and carbon filters, unless the local health officer approves an alternative air cleaning technology. (5) Provides adequate ventilation for specialized rooms as set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

Language Comparison: Ventilation

11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-080	WAC 246-366A-090 & -095
	"Total ventilation" means		
	"HEPA filter" means a high-efficiency particulate air filter, a type of pleated mechanical air filter that can theoretically remove 99.97% of particles with a size of 0.3 microns.		
	"Carbon Filter" means a type of filter that uses activated carbon or charcoal to absorb air contaminants.		
	"Air cleaning technologies" means		
		(1) All rooms used by students or staff shall be kept reasonably free of all objectionable odor, excessive heat or condensation.	
Approved at 10/31/24 Meeting	(1) Constructed after the effective date of this section provides filtered outdoor and recirculated air supplies in schools when occupied by providing at least: (a) Outdoor ventilation rates as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403 and at least 21 cubic feet per minute per person; and (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air handlers and ventilation systems	(2) All sources producing air contaminants of public health importance shall be controlled by the provision and maintenance of local mechanical exhaust ventilation systems as approved by the health officer.	School officials shall: (1) Provide mechanical exhaust ventilation that meets or exceeds the requirements in chapter 51-52 WAC at locations intended for equipment or activities that produce air contaminants of public health importance.

11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-080	WAC 246-366A-090 & -095
			(2) Situate fresh air intakes away from building exhaust vents and other sources of air contaminants of public health importance in a manner that meets or exceeds the requirements in chapter 51-52 WAC. Sources of air contaminants include bus and vehicle loading zones, and might include, but are not limited to, parking areas and areas where pesticides or herbicides are commonly applied.
			(3) Use materials that will not deteriorate and contribute particulates to the air stream if insulating the interior of air handling ducts. Insulation materials must be designed to accommodate duct cleaning and exposure to air flow without deteriorating. This subsection does not apply if the local permitting jurisdiction received a complete building permit application within three years after the effective date of this section.
			(4) Use ducted air returns and not open plenum air returns consisting of the open space above suspended ceilings. This subsection does not apply to: (a) Alterations to school facilities;
			(b) Additions to school facilities that tie into existing ventilation systems that use open plenum air returns; or
			(c) Facilities for which the local permitting jurisdiction received a complete building permit application within three years after the effective date of this section.
			School officials shall: (2) Ventilate occupied areas of school buildings during school hours and school-sponsored events. During periods of ventilation: (a) For school facilities constructed or sited under a building permit for which the local permitting jurisdiction received a completed building permit application on or after the effective date of this section, provide, as a minimum, outdoor air according to WAC 51-52-0403, Table 403.3, Required Outdoor Ventilation Air.

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project 2024 - 2025

11/20 Proposed Language	10/31 Proposed Language	WAC 246-366-080	WAC 246-366A-090 & -095
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(2) Permitted or constructed before the effective date of this section supplies filtered and recirculated air from the existing ventilation system, if feasible, that provides at least: (a) Outdoor ventilation rate as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403; and (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small, ducted air handlers and ventilation systems.		(b) For school facilities constructed or sited under a building permit for which the local permitting jurisdiction received a completed building permit application before the effective date of this section, conduct standard operation and maintenance best practices including, but not limited to, making timely repairs, removing obstructions, and replacing filters and fan drive belts, and setting system controls so that, to the extent possible given the design of the ventilation system, outdoor air is provided consistent with WAC 51-52-0403, Table 403.3, Required Outdoor Ventilation Air.
(3) Operates and maintains the ventilation system by, at minimum, performing routine ventilation system inspections, and replacing filters as needed to achieve required ventilation flow rates;	(3) Operates and maintains the ventilation system using the manufacturer's best practice guidelines to ensure required ventilation flow rates are achieved; (4) Maintains a quarterly ventilation filter and inspection routine and replaces filters according to manufacturer guidelines.		(3) Use and maintain mechanical exhaust ventilation installed for equipment or activities that produce air contaminants of public health importance or moisture.
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(5) Limits air cleaning technologies to mechanical air cleaners that only use physical filtration, such as HEPA and carbon filters, unless the local health officer approves an alternative air cleaning technology.		
Approved at 10/31/24 meeting	(6) Provides adequate ventilation for specialized rooms as set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX.		

School Environmental Health and Safety Rule Project

Technical Advisory Committee Meeting

Olympia, October 31, 2024

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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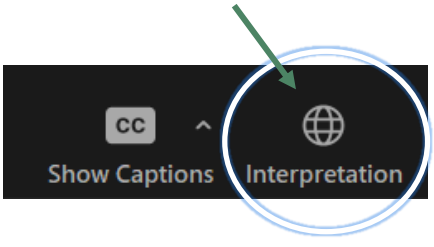
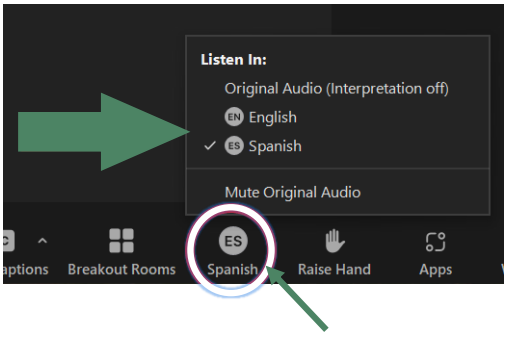
Canales de Idioma de Zoom
Zoom Language Channels

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Canales de idioma
Language channels





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2

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Minutes Review

3

3

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Reminders

4

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Introductions

5

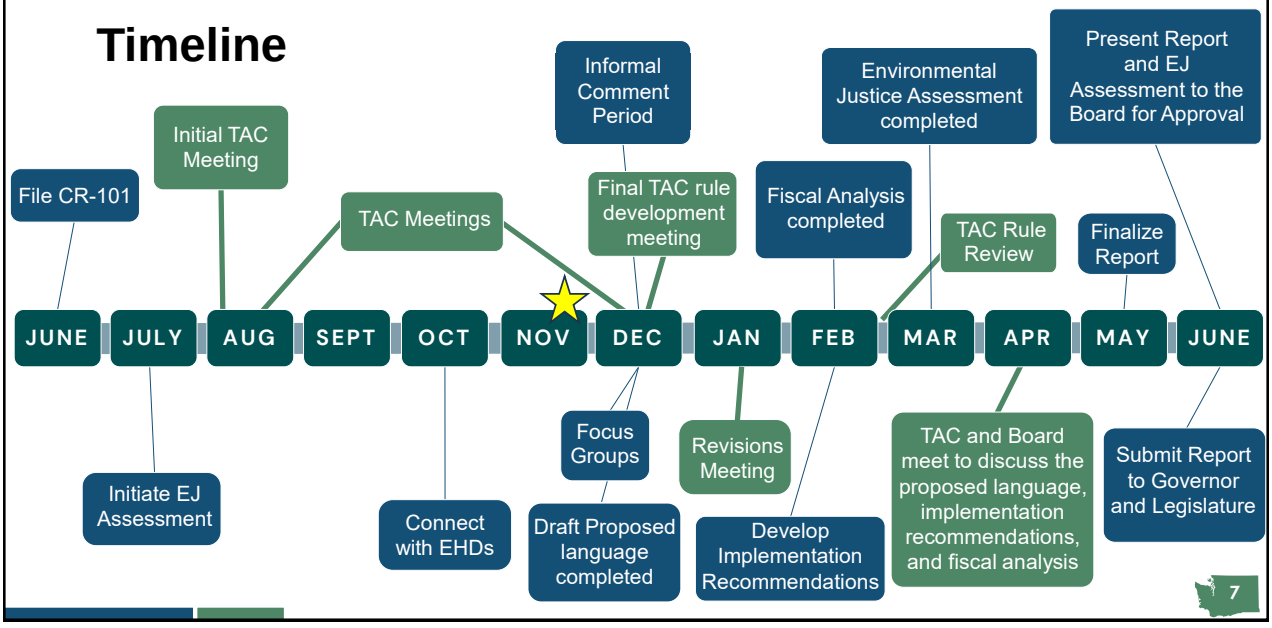
Today's Objectives

Review and develop language for the following sections of the rule:

- Review Construction Subcommittee Updates
- Review Indoor Air Quality Subcommittee Updates
- Review Routine Inspection Updates
- Specialized Rooms
- Review Noise Updates
- Review Ventilation Updates
- Lighting

6

Timeline



TAC Agreements

- Be respectful of all perspectives and opinions
- Communicate openly and respectfully, disagree without being disagreeable
- Assume positive intent and ask for clarification
- Share the air; allow everyone to share insights, one person speaking at a time
- Ask questions and seek to understand
- Be on time for meetings/calls
- Be present and actively participate (no multitasking during meetings)
- Be efficient with our meeting time
- Meet deadlines and commitments
- Support the final decisions of the TAC
- Stay focused on the goals and objectives of the committee

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

School Directors Discussion

9

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

10-Minute Break
Return at 10:50 a.m.

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Proposed Rule Section: Construction Plan Review

Subcommittee Recommendations

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Construction Plan Review

Intent

Review the construction plan review sections of the rule that the subcommittee updated after the TAC meeting on October 4, 2024.

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Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (1)

1) The following school construction projects must be reviewed and approved by the local health officer:
   a) Construction of a new school facility, playground, or specialized room;
   b) Schools established in all or part of any existing structures previously used for other purposes;
   c) Additions or alterations consisting of more than five thousand square feet of floor area or more than 20 percent of the total square feet of an existing school facility, whichever is less or
   d) Alteration of a playground or specialized room; and
   e) Installation or construction of a portable.

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Construction Plan Review

New, Alterations, and Portable (2)(a)-(c)

2) A school official shall:
   a) Consult with the local health officer at the 50 percent design development stage for school construction projects plans to determine if the project requires construction review;
   b) Provide additional documents requested by the local health officer, which may include, but are not limited to, written statements signed by the project's licensed professional engineer verifying that design elements comply with requirements specified by these rules;
   c) Consult with the local health officer to determine whether additional construction project review is required to ensure that the project meets the requirements of these rules;

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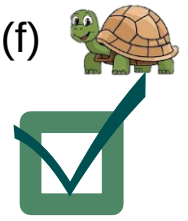
Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (2)(d)-(f)



2) A school official shall:

d) Before starting construction, obtain written approval from the local health officer for construction project;

e) Before allowing school facilities to be occupied, obtain a preoccupancy inspection by the local health officer to ensure imminent health hazards are corrected ; and

f) Notify the local health officer at least five business days before a desired preoccupancy inspection.

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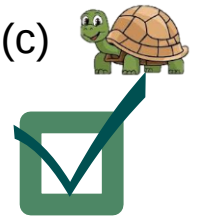
Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (3)(a)-(c)



3) The local health officer shall:

a) Respond to a request to consult with a school official within 15 business days of receipt;

b) Consult with a school official to determine what is required for plan review and approval;

c) Review construction project plans at the 50 percent design development stage to confirm if a construction review and approval is needed to meet the health and safety requirements of these rules;

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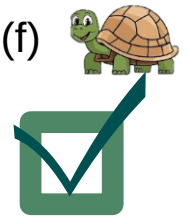
Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (3)(d)-(f)



3) The local health officer shall:
   - d) Consult with a school official when additional reviews are required;
   - e) Identify and request any additional documents required to determine compliance with requirements set forth by these rules; and
   - f) Provide written approval within 60 days of receiving the100 percent design development for the construction design plans or a written statement describing construction project plan deficiencies that need to change to obtain approval. This timeline may be altered if mutually agreed upon by the school official and the local health officer.

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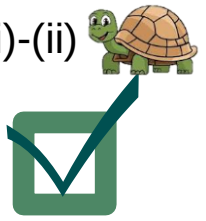
Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (3)(g)(i)-(ii)



3) The local health officer shall:
   - g) Conduct inspections:
     - i. In a coordinated effort with the on-site project manager or other appropriate person identified by a school official;
     - ii. At any point during the construction period to verify compliance with the requirements of this chapter;

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Construction Plan Review

Language: New, Alterations, and Portable (3)(g)(iii)-(iv)

g) Conduct inspections:

iii. Before the completed construction project is occupied and not more than five business days after the date requested by a school official or as otherwise agreed to by the school official and the local health officer.

A. If an imminent health hazard is identified, a solution must be identified and agreed to by the school official, the local health officer, and the local building official and implemented by school officials before the affected portion of the building is occupied.

B. If other conditions of noncompliance with this chapter are identified, provide the school official with a written list of items and consult in developing a correction schedule based on the level of risk to health and safety.

iv. To confirm satisfactory correction of the items identified under (iii) of this subsection.

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

30-Minute Lunch Break
Return at 12:30 p.m.

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Proposed Rule Section: Indoor Air Quality

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Indoor Air Quality

Let's Review

On October 31, 2024, we agreed to:

- Approve Section 1 – 2.
- Move Section 3: Carbon Monoxide requirements from this section to applicability section.
- Approve Sections 4 – 6.
- Have a subcommittee review and update Section 7 (now Section 6).

The intent of this section is to provide minimum standards that mitigate or eliminate exposures to air contaminants of public health significance to promote student health.

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Definitions: Established Terms

"Integrated pest management" means a program that reduces sources of food, water, and shelter for pests by using the least toxic pest controls when necessary.

"Air contaminant" means pollutants in the air that could, depending on dose and circumstances, cause adverse health impacts.

"Emissions" mean substances released into the air, including gases and particles, from various sources.

"Air cleaning technologies" means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.

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Approved Language: Indoor Air Quality

A school official shall:

1) Control sources of air contaminants by:
   a) Excluding sources of potential air contaminants from a school facility; or
   b) Providing a space with appropriately used and maintained ventilation to minimize student exposure to potential air contaminants;
2) Develop and implement a plan to test for radon every five years in regularly occupied areas on and below the ground level;
3) Prohibit the use of air fresheners, candles, or other products that contain fragrances;
4) Physically contain construction activities that generate emissions or conduct construction at times that minimize student exposure;
5) Promptly control sources of moisture and remediate mold using measures to minimize occupant exposure to mold and chemicals used during the remediation process;

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Indoor Air Quality

Language: Indoor Air Quality (6)*

A school official shall:

6) Ensure the implementation of a written indoor air quality plan within five years of the effective date of this section that includes:
   a) Preventative maintenance measures for identified areas of indoor air quality concerns;
   b) A schedule to perform routine inspections of heating, ventilation, and cooling systems to ensure systems are operating within intended parameters; and
   c) An integrated pest management plan.

* Formerly (7).

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Proposed Rule Sections: Routine Inspections

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Routine Inspections

Let's Review

On October 4, 2024, we agreed to:

- Clarify subsection (1)(a) – (1)(b) and possibly remove (1)(b) or combine it with (1)(a).
- Approve Section (1)(c) – (1)(f)
- Add language from 246-366A to allow a school official or qualified designee to perform a routine inspection.

A subcommittee reviewed and updated these sections.

The intent of this section is to provide minimum requirements for routine inspections of school facilities by the local health officer.

Routine Inspections

Local Health Officers–Section (1)

1) The local health officer shall:
   a) Conduct an environmental health and safety inspection of each school facility within their jurisdiction at minimum every three years, prioritizing areas for emphasis based on risk.

Routine Inspections

Approved Language:
Routine Inspection (1)(b)-(e)*

(1) The local health officer shall:

b) Notify school officials at the time of discovery, or immediately following the inspection, if conditions that pose an imminent health hazard are identified and follow the imminent health hazard requirements set forth in WAC 246-370- XXX.

c) Consult with school officials upon completion of the inspection about findings and recommended follow-up actions and, if necessary, collaborate with school officials to develop a remediation schedule.

d) Issue a final inspection report, within sixty days following an inspection. The local health officer may establish an alternate timeline for issuing the final inspection report when agreed upon in consultation with school officials. The report must include inspection findings related to this chapter and any required remediation.

e) Confirm, as needed, that corrections are accomplished.

*Subsections (c) - (f) become (b) - (e) since (a) and (b) are combined on the next slide.

Routine Inspections

Local Health Officers–Section (2)

2) The local health officer may:

a) Increase the number of years between inspections, up to one inspection every five years, if:

i. The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction.

ii. The local health officer can justify the reduction in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as low-risk environmental settings, implementation of advanced monitoring systems, or recent findings of low risk in prior inspections;

Routine Inspections

Local Health Officers–Section (2)(b)(i)–(ii)

2) The local health officer may:
   b) Decrease the number of years between inspections to less than one inspection every three years if:
      i. The local health officer develops a written risk-based inspection schedule, that is uniformly applied throughout the jurisdiction;
      ii. The local health officer can justify the increase in inspection frequency based on credible data or local risk factors such as high-risk environmental settings, age of the school facility, or recent findings of high risk in prior inspections;

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Routine Inspections

Approved Language: Local Health Officers–Section (2)(c)

2) The local health officer may:
   c) Allow a school official or qualified designee to conduct the required additional inspections under a program approved by the local health officer, if the program includes provisions for:
      i. Assuring that the school official or designee conducting the inspection has attended training in the standards, techniques, and methods used to conduct an environmental health and safety inspection;
      ii. Completing a standardized checklist at each inspection;
      iii. Providing a written report to the local health officer detailing the findings of the inspection, within 15 days of completing the inspection.

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WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Review Noise Updates

Noise

Let's Review

On October 31, 2024, we agreed to:

- Clarify Section 1a-1b
- Approve Section 1c-1f as is
- Clarify Section 2

The staff recommends reverting language to the original language in WAC 246-366.

The intent of this section is to provide standards for noise to prevent over exposure to noise that could damage children's hearing or interfere with learning.

Noise

Definitions: Established Terms

"Noise criterion 35 (NC35)" means the curve for specifying the maximum permissible sound pressure level for each frequency band.

"Noise criterion" means a single number for rating the sound quality of a room by comparing actual or calculated sound level spectra with a series of established octave band spectra.

"Decibel, A-weighted (dBA)" means a decibel measure that has been weighted in accordance with the A-weighting scale. The A-weighting adjusts sound level as a function of frequency to correspond approximately to the sensitivity of human hearing.

"Equivalent Continuous Sound Level" or "Leq" means the sound pressure level of a noise fluctuating over a period of time, expressed as the amount of average energy.

"Noise abatement" means measures taken to reduce unacceptable sounds or vibrations.

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Noise

Language: Noise—Revert or Revise?

The Board staff recommends reverting to the original language of WAC 246-366-110 with a few structural modifications. The committee will vote on whether to revert to the original or continue to revise using newly drafted language. If the consensus is to revert to the original, the entire section will be reverted to be consistent with WAC 246-366 and considered approved.

If the consensus is to revise the language, the committee will vote on whether to approve the revised language as is or with edits. There are three sections in the revised language, one of which was approved by the committee on October 31, 2024:

(1)(a)-(b) **New draft** language from discussion on October 31, 2024

(1)(c)-(e) Language **approved** by the committee on October 31, 2024

(2) **New draft** language from discussion on October 31, 2024

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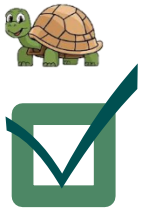
Noise

Language: Noise (1)

1) For new construction, a school official shall ensure that when students are present the background noise:
   a) Does not exceed a noise criterion of NC-35 or equivalent from new or updated ventilation systems or other mechanical noise sources.
   b) Is at or below the following levels in any part of a school facility that was constructed after January 1, 1990:
      i. 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms
      ii. 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems



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Noise

Language: Noise (1)

1) For new construction, a school official shall ensure that when students are present the background noise:
   a) Does not exceed a noise criterion of NC-35 or equivalent from new or updated ventilation systems or other mechanical noise sources.
   b) Is at or below the following levels in any part of a school facility that was constructed after January 1, 1990:
      i. 45 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in classrooms
      ii. 65 dBA (Leqx) where x is 30 seconds or more in specialized rooms with local exhaust ventilation systems

Second Vote

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60

Noise

Approved Language: Noise (2)(a)-(d)

2) A school official shall:

a) Measure background noise levels when the ventilation system and the ventilation system's noise-generating components, such as the condenser and heat pump, are operating and the room is unoccupied by students.

b) Maintain noise exposure for students below the maximum levels in Table X.

c) Prohibit activities that expose students to sound levels equal to or greater than 115 dBA.

d) Provide and require students to use personal protective equipment where noise levels exceed those specified in Table X. Personal protective equipment must reduce student noise exposure to comply with the levels specified in Table X.

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Noise

Language: Noise (3)

3) When moving a portable classroom, the portable is subject to the requirements of this section unless all the following apply:

a) The portable was constructed before January 1, 1990;

b) The new location is within the same school district;

c) Ownership does not change;

d) The portable was previously used for classroom instruction;

e) Noise abatement features are not altered;

f) Noise-generating systems do not increase background noise; and

g) The new location meets the noise assessment requirements set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX (Site assessment subsection (3)(c)).

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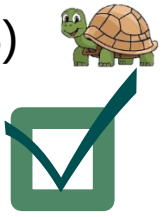
Approved Language: Noise Assessment (3)



3) A site assessment must include:
   c) A noise assessment that measures noise from all sources.
      i. The noise must not exceed:
         A. An hourly average of 55 dBA or the mean sound energy level for a specified time in Leq60 minutes; and
         B. An hourly maximum sound level, recorded during a specified time measured as Lmax, of 75 dBA during the time of day the school is in session.
      ii. Sites exceeding these sound levels are acceptable if a plan for noise reduction is included in the new construction proposal and the plan for noise reduction is approved by the local health officer.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

10-Minute Break
Return at 2:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Proposed Rule Sections: Ventilation

Ventilation

Let's Review

On October 31, 2024, we to:

- Approve Sections 1 - 2
- Clarify Sections 3 - 5

The intent of this section is to ensure the appropriate care and maintenance of ventilation systems.

Ventilation

Definitions: Established Terms

"**HEPA filter**" means a high-efficiency particulate air filter, a type of pleated mechanical air filter that can theoretically remove 99.97% of particles with a size of 0.3 microns.

"**Carbon Filter**" means a type of filter that uses activated carbon or charcoal to absorb air contaminants.

"**Total Ventilation rate**" means the portion of air that is supplied to a designated zone from the outdoors, plus any filtered and recirculated air.

"**Air cleaning technologies**" means technologies used to reduce the levels of air contaminants in indoor air.

Ventilation

Approved Language: Ventilation (1)-(2)

A school official shall ensure a school facility:

(1) Constructed after the effective date of this section provides filtered outdoor and recirculated air supplies in schools when occupied by providing at least:
   (a) Outdoor ventilation rates as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403 and at least 21 cubic feet per minute per person; and
   (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small ducted air handlers and ventilation systems.

(2) Permitted or constructed before the effective date of this section supplies filtered and recirculated air from the existing ventilation system, if feasible, that provides at least:
   (a) Outdoor ventilation rate as set forth in WAC 51-52-0403; and
   (b) Particulate filtration as set forth in WAC 51-52-0605 including a facility that has small ducted air handlers and ventilation systems.

Ventilation

Language: Ventilation (3)-(5)

A school official shall ensure a school facility:

3) Operates and maintains the ventilation system by, at minimum, performing routine ventilation inspections, and replacing filters as needed to ensure required ventilation flow rates are achieved;

4) Limits air cleaning technologies to mechanical air cleaners that only use physical filtration, such as HEPA and carbon filters, unless the local health officer approves an alternative air cleaning technology; and

5) Provides adequate ventilation for specialized rooms as set forth in WAC 246-370-XXX.

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Open Discussion and Questions

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13. Recap

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14. Next Steps

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Meeting Dates and Locations

Date	Location
✓ Thursday, August 1	Wenatchee
✓ Thursday, August 22	Olympia
✓ Tuesday, September 17	Arlington
✓ Friday, October 4	Leavenworth
✓ Thursday, October 17	Olympia
✓ Thursday, October 31	Olympia
Wednesday, November 20	Spokane
Wednesday, December 4	Olympia

Date	Location
Monday, December 16, 2024	Zoom only
Thursday, January 16, 2025 Fiscal Review	SeaTac
Thursday, February 6, 2025 Final Review	TBD

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- The Washington State Board of Health (Board) is committed to providing information and services that are accessible to people with disabilities. We provide reasonable accommodations, and strive to make all our meetings, programs, and activities accessible to all persons, regardless of ability, in accordance with all relevant state and federal laws.
- Our agency, website, and online services follow the Americans with Disabilities (ADA) standards, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Washington State Policy 188, and Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0, level AA. We regularly monitor for compliance and invite our users to submit a request if they need additional assistance or would like to notify us of issues to improve accessibility.
- We are committed to providing access to all individuals visiting our agency website, including persons with disabilities. If you cannot access content on our website because of a disability, have questions about content accessibility or would like to report problems accessing information on our website, please call (360) 236-4110 or email wsboh@sboh.wa.gov and describe the following details in your message:
    - The nature of the accessibility needs
    - The URL (web address) of the content you would like to access
    - Your contact information

We will make every effort to provide you the information requested and correct any compliance issues on our website.

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

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