DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Public Safety and Corrections
Uniform Construction Code Council

Uniform Construction Code (LAC 17:I.Chapter 1)

The Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of the State Fire Marshal, Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council (LSUCCC) has exercised the emergency provision in accordance with R.S. 49:953(B), of the Administrative Procedure Act, to amend, supplement and expand portions of and readopt LAC 17:I.Chapter 1 in the state Uniform Construction Code as authorized by R.S. 40:1730.26 and R.S. 40:1730.28. Furthermore, the LSUCCC has found an immediate need to adopt amendments of the current plumbing provisions in the *International Building Code, International Residential Code,* and the *International Plumbing Code* regarding health and safety for the public.

The LSUCCC is promulgating this Rule adoption and amendments to provide greater health and safety for the public and those providing installation and maintenance on plumbing systems. This rule was first adopted on December 9, 2015 and published in the December 2015 edition of the *Louisiana Register* (Vol. 41, No. 12). The rule became effective on January 1, 2016. This Emergency Rule is being promulgated to continue those provisions. It was adopted and became effective May 10, 2016 and shall be in effect for the maximum period allowed under the Act (120 days) or until adoption of the final Rule, whichever occurs first.

Act 836 of the 2014 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature mandates the adoption of the plumbing provisions in the *International Plumbing Code, International Building Code and* the *International Residential Code.* This Emergency Rule addresses this mandate by providing for necessary amendments to the codes. These amendments address the newly mandated provisions which the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) deemed inadequate. These amendments will also allow new technology and methods to be used that were not previously allowed in the current Louisiana state *Plumbing Code*. There are additional changes to the current rules to reformat the codification of LAC 55:XVII. The formatting changes allow for Title XVII, entitled "Construction" to consist of Part I, the Uniform Construction Code, as well as Part III, which will be designated for the Code Council's administrative enforcement laws.

The public welfare dictates that these changes be implemented immediately through the adoption of the Emergency Rule to promote greater safety to existing plumbing systems and those providing maintenance and installation on plumbing systems thus allowing new and existing facilities to incorporate designs which provided for greater public safety while providing more cost-effective new methods and technology.

The public welfare further dictates that these changes are implemented immediately through the adoption of the Emergency Rule because of the health risks these amendments address. Adoption of this emergency rule will allow owners and developers to immediately use these new standards in expanding existing facilities or constructing new facilities.

Adoption of this Emergency Rule will also provide proven methods for plumbing systems and new technology in the plumbing codes which will ensure the health, safety and welfare of not only plumbers, installers and maintenance workers, but for the public as well.

Title 17
CONSTRUCTION
Part I. Uniform Construction Code
Chapter 1. Uniform Construction Code
§107. *International Residential Code*
(Formerly LAC 55:VI.301.A.3.a)

A.1. …

a. Add the following Chapter 2 definitions and amend as follows.

Air Break (Drainage System)—a piping arrangement in which a drain from a fixture, appliance or device discharges indirectly into another fixture, or receptacle at a point below the flood level rim and above the trap seal. An unobstructed horizontal distance of free atmosphere between the outside of the indirect waste pipe and the inside of the waster receptor must exist so as to allow a back-flow of sewage to spill over the flood level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor to prevent such back-flow from reaching the fixture, device, appliance or apparatus served by the indirect waste pipe.

Barometric Loop—a fabricated piping arrangement rising at least 35 feet at its topmost point above the highest fixture it supplies. It is utilized in water supply systems to protect against backsiphonage backflow.

Building Sewer—that part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys the discharge to community sewerage system, commercial treatment facility, or individual sewerage system or other point of disposal.

By-Pass—any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of the water supply system including, but not limited to, around an installed backflow preventer.

Containment—a method of backflow prevention which requires a backflow prevention device or method on the water service pipe to isolate the customer from the water main.

Continuous Water Pressure—a condition when a backflow preventer is continuously subjected to the upstream water supply pressure for a period of 12 hours or more.

Degree of Hazard—an evaluation of the potential risk to public health if the public were to be exposed to contaminated water caused by an unprotected or inadequately protected cross connection.

Domestic Well—a water well used exclusively to supply the household needs of the owner/lessee and his family. Uses may include human consumption, sanitary purposes, lawn and garden watering and caring for pets.

Dual Check Valve—a device having two spring loaded, independently operated check valves without tightly closing shut-off valves and test cocks. Generally employed immediately downstream of the water meter. Not an approved backflow prevention device.

Fixture Isolation—a method of backflow prevention in which a backflow preventer is located to protect the potable water of a water supply system against a cross connection at a fixture located within the structure or premises itself.

Human Consumption—the use of water by humans for drinking, cooking, bathing, showering, hand washing, dishwashing, or maintaining oral hygiene.

Indirect Waste Pipe—a waste pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system, but that discharges into the drainage system through an *air break* or *air gap* into a trap, fixture, or waste *receptor*.

NOTE: Delete definition *Individual Water Supply*—a water supply that serves one or more families, and that is not an approved public water supply.

Lead Free—

(a). in general:

(i). not containing more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux; and

(ii). not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.

(b). calculation:

(i). the weighted average lead content of a pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, or fixture shall be calculated by using the following formula:

[a]. for each wetted component, the percentage of lead in the component shall be multiplied by the ratio of the wetted surface area of that component to the total wetted surface area of the entire product to arrive at the weighted percentage of lead of the component. The weighted percentage of lead of each wetted component shall be added together, and the sum of these weighted percentages shall constitute the weighted average lead content of the product. The lead content of the material used to produce wetted components shall be used to determine compliance with Division (a) (ii) above. For lead content of materials that are provided as a range, the maximum content of the range shall be used.

Master Meter—a water meter serving multiple residential dwelling units or multiple commercial units. Individual units may or may not be sub-metered.

Multipurpose Piping Fire Sprinkler System—a piping system intended to serve both domestic needs in excess of a single fixture and fire protection needs from one common piping system throughout the dwelling unit(s).

Potable Water—water free from impurities present in amount sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming to the bacteriological, physical, radiological, and chemical quality requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the regulations of the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health.

Potable Water Supply—a publicly owned or privately owned water supply system which purveys potable water.

Private Water Supply—a potable water supply that does not meet the criteria for a public water supply including, but not limited to, a domestic well.

NOTE: Delete definition Public Water Main—A water supply pipe for public use controlled by public authority.

Public Water Supply—public water system.

Public Water System—a particular type of *water supply system* intended to provide *potable water* to the public having at least fifteen service connections or regularly serving an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least sixty days out of the year.

Sanitary Sewage—see "*sewage*."

Septic Tank—A water-tight receptor that receives the discharge of a building sanitary drainage system and is constructed so as to separate solids from the liquid, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquid effluent to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open joint or perforated piping or is otherwise treated and disposed of utilizing other methods approved by the state health officer.

Sewerage System—any system of piping (excluding the building drain and building sewer) and/or collection and/or transport system and/or pumping facility and/or treatment facility, all for the purpose of collecting, transporting, pumping, treating and/or disposing of sanitary sewage.

Stand-Alone Fire Sprinkler System—a sprinkler system where the aboveground piping serves only fire sprinklers.

Waste Receptor—a plumbing fixture designed specifically to collect and dispose of liquid waste received from an indirect waste pipe which is connected to other plumbing fixtures, plumbing equipment or appliances which are required to discharge to the drainage system through either an air gap (drainage system) or air break (drainage system). The following type fixtures fall within the classification of indirect waste receptors: floor sinks, curbed cleaning facilities with floor drain, and standpipe drains with integral air gaps (drainage system) or air breaks (drainage system), and may include others when approved as such by the code official.

Water Supplier—a person who owns or operates a water supply system including, but not limited to, a person who owns or operates a public water system.

Water Supply System—the water service pipe, water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the structure or premise. This term shall also mean the system of pipes or other constructed conveyances, structures and facilities through which water is obtained, treated to make it potable (if necessary) and then distributed (with or without charge) for human consumption or other use.

1.b.- 3. ...

4. Amend Section R303.4 Mechanical Ventilation. When a blower door test is performed, and the air infiltration rate of a dwelling unit is less than 3 air changes per hour when tested in accordance with the 2009 IRC Section N1102.4.2.1, the dwelling unit shall be provided with whole-house mechanical ventilation in accordance with Section M1507.3.

5.-8.x.i. …

9. Amend Chapter 30 Sanitary Drainage.

a. Add Section 3001.4 Repairs to drainage system via re-route.

i. In the case where it is determined that there is a broken underground drain line including, but not limited to, broken drain lines under the slab of a building, and a drain line re-route is performed, the existing broken underground drain line shall be cut or otherwise disconnected from the entire drainage system. At the point of such cutting or disconnection, the entire circumference of the existing pipe which remains connected to the drainage system shall have a wall thickness of not less than 1/8-inch. The existing pipe which remains connected to the drainage system shall be sealed watertight and gastight using approved plumbing materials and joining/jointing methods, e.g., properly install

an approved cap, plug, or cleanout on the cut or disconnected pipe.

b. Amend Section P3005.2.2, Horizontal Drains within buildings.

i. Horizontal drains within buildings shall be provided with cleanouts as follows.

(a). All horizontal drains 3-inch nominal diameter or less, cleanouts shall be located at not more than 50 feet (15 200mm) intervals.

(b). For horizontal drains 4-inch nominal diameter through 6-inch nominal diameter, cleanouts shall be located at not more than 80 feet (24 400mm) intervals.

(c). Horizontal drains larger than 6-inch nominal diameter shall be provided with cleanouts located at not more than 100 feet (30 480 mm) intervals.

c. Amend Section P3005.2.4, Change of direction.

i. Each horizontal drainage pipe shall be provided with a cleanout at the upstream end of the pipe and in changes of direction over 45° (0.785 rad).

(a). Exceptions. The following plumbing arrangements are acceptable in lieu of the upstream cleanout:

(i). "P" traps connected to the drainage piping with slip joints or ground joint connections;

(ii). "P" traps into which floor drains, shower drains or tub drains with removable strainers discharge;

(iii). "P" traps into which the straight through type waste and overflow discharge with the overflow connecting to the branch of the tee;

(iv). "P" traps into which residential washing machines discharge;

(v). test tees or cleanouts in a vertical pipe above the flood-level rim of the fixtures that the horizontal pipe serves and not more than 4-feet (1219 mm) above the finish floor.

d. Amend Section P3005.2.7, Building drain and building sewer junction.

i. There shall be a cleanout within 6 feet (1829 mm) of the junction of the building drain and building sewer. This cleanout shall be either inside or outside the building wall, provided that it is brought up to finish grade or to the lowest floor level. An approved two-way cleanout shall be permitted to serve as the required cleanout for both the building drain and the building sewer.

e. Amend Section P3005.4.1, Branch and stack sizing.

i. Branches and stacks shall be sized in accordance with Table P3005.4.1. Below grade drain pipes shall be not less than 11/2 inches (38 mm) in diameter. Drain stacks shall be not smaller than the largest horizontal branch connected.

(a). Exceptions:

(i). a 4-inch by 3-inch (102 mm by 76 mm) closet bend or flange;

(ii). a 4-inch (102 mm) closet bend connected to a 3-inch (76 mm) stack tee shall not be prohibited.

f. Amend Table P3005.4.1, Maximum fixture units allowed to be connected to branches and stacks.

i. Table P3005.4.1—Maximum Fixture Units Allowed to be Connected to Branches and Stacks

Nominal Pipe Size (inches)	Any Horizontal Fixture Branch	Any One Vertical Stack or Drain
1 1/4[a]	—	—
1 1/2[b]	3	4
2b	6	10
2 1/2[b]	12	20
3	20 (not over two water closets)	30 (not over six water closets)
4	160	240

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

[a] 1 1/4-inch pipe size limited to a single-fixture drain or trap arm. See Table P3201.7.

[b] No water closets.

g. Amend Section P3005.4.2, Building drain and sewer size and slope.

i. Pipe sizes and slope shall be determined from Table P3005.4.2 on the basis of drainage load in fixture units (d.f.u.) computed from Table P3004.1.

h. Amend Table P3005.4.2, Maximum number of fixture units allowed to be connected to the building drain, building drain branches or the building sewer.

i. Table P3005.4.2—Maximum Number of Fixture Units Allowed to be connected to the Building Drain, Building Drain Branches or The Building Sewer

Diameter of Pipe (inches)	Slope Per Foot		
	1/8 inch	1/4 inch	1/2 inch
1 1/2a, b	—	Note a	Note a
2b	—	21	27
2 1/2b	—	24	31
3	20 (not over two water closets)	27 (not over two water closets)	36 (not over two water closets)
4	180	216	250

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

[a] 11/2-inch pipe size limited to a building drain branch serving not more than two waste fixtures, or not more than one waste fixture if serving a pumped discharge fixture or garbage grinder discharge.

[b] No water closets.

i. Add Section P3005.6, Minimum size of soil and waste stacks.

i. No soil or waste stack shall be smaller than the largest horizontal branch connected thereto except that a 4x3 water closet connection shall not be considered as a reduction in pipe size. The soil or waste stack shall run undiminished in size from its connection to the building drain to its connection to the stack vent.

j. Add Section P3005.7, Minimum size of drain serving a water closet.

i. The minimum size of any building drain serving a water closet shall be 3 inches. Not more than two water closets shall discharge into a horizontal 3-inch building drain.

k. Add Section P3005.8, Minimum size of building sewer.

i. In accordance with P3001.4, no building sewer shall be less than 4 inches in size with the exception of force lines.

l. Add Section P3005.9, Underground drainage piping.

i. Any portion of the drainage system installed underground or below a basement or cellar shall not be less than 2-inch diameter.

m. Amend Section P3009.1, Scope.

i. Gray water recycling systems shall only be considered on an individual basis and plans and specifications for any proposed gray water recycling system shall be submitted to the code official or local jurisdiction for review and approval prior to construction. Such plans and specifications shall be appropriately sealed and signed by a Louisiana Registered Professional Engineer. Potable makeup water supply lines shall be protected against backflow by an air gap or reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly. The provisions of Section P3009 shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of gray water systems for flushing of water closets and urinals and for subsurface landscape irrigation. See Figures P3009.1(1) and P3009.1(2).

n. Amend Section P3009.14, Landscape irrigation systems.

i. In accordance with provisions of the *Louisiana State Sanitary Code* [LAC 51:XIII (Sewage Disposal)], a permit shall be obtained from the state health officer prior to the construction of any subsurface landscape irrigation system which utilizes gray water. Subsurface landscape irrigation systems shall comply with Sections P3009.14.1 through P3009.14.11; however, the regulations of the *Louisiana State Sanitary Code* shall supersede any provisions of P3009.14.1 through P3009.14.11 when a conflict exists or a provision is less stringent than those contained in the *Louisiana State Sanitary Code*.

o. Amend Section P3010.1, Air break.

i. An air break shall be provided between the indirect waste pipe and the trap seal of the waste receptor or standpipe. The air break (drainage system) between the indirect waste and the building drainage system shall be installed such that the level of the lowest outlet located on the fixture, device, appliance or apparatus (to which the indirect waste pipe connects) is above the flood-level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor by a vertical distance of at least twice the diameter of the effective opening of the indirect waste pipe, but in no case less than 2 inches (51 mm). In addition, the indirect waste pipe shall terminate below the flood-level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor a distance equal to not more than one-half (1/2) the diameter of the effective opening of the indirect waste pipe.

p. Amend Section P3104.1, Connection.

i. All individual branch and circuit vents shall connect to a vent stack, stack vent or extend to the open air.

q. Amend Section P3201.5, Prohibited trap designs.

i. The following types of traps are prohibited:

(a). bell traps;

(b). separate fixture traps that depend on interior partitions for the water seal, except those lavatory traps made of plastic, stainless steel or other corrosion-resistant material;

(c). "S" traps;

(d). drum traps;

(e). trap designs with moving parts;

(f). crown-vented traps;

(g). running traps;

(i). exceptions:

[a]. a running trap with cleanout may be allowed on condensate waste lines and for certain floor level fixtures installed on a combination waste and vent system.

r. Delete Section P3114, Air Admittance Valves in its entirety and all referencing sections.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1730.22(C) and (D) and 40:1730.26(1).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, State Uniform Construction Code Council, LR 33:291 (February 2007), amended LR 34:93 (January 2008), LR 34:883 (May 2008), LR 34:2205 (October 2008), LR 35:1904 (September 2009), LR 36:2574 (November 2010), effective January 1, 2011, LR 37:601 (February 2011), LR 37:913 (March 2011), repromulgated LR 37:2187 (July 2011), repromulgated LR 37:2726 (September 2011), LR 37:3065 (October 2011), LR 38:1994 (August 2012), amended by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Uniform Construction Code Council, LR 39:1825 (July 2013), LR 39:2512 (September 2013), LR 40:2609 (December 2014), amended by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of State Fire Marshal, LR 41:2383 (November 2015), amended by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Uniform Construction Code Council LR 42:

§111. The International Plumbing Code (Formerly LAC 55:VI.301.A.5)

A. …

B. Amend Chapter Two Definitions

Adult Day Care Center—any place or facility, operated by any person for the primary purpose of providing care, supervision and guidance of 10 or more people 18 years and older, not related to the caregiver and unaccompanied by parent or guardian, on a regular basis, for a total of at least 20 hours in a continuous seven day week in a place other than the person's home.

Air Break (Drainage System)—a piping arrangement in which a drain from a fixture, appliance or device discharges indirectly into another fixture, or receptacle at a point below the flood level rim and above the trap seal. An unobstructed horizontal distance of free atmosphere between the outside of the indirect waste pipe and the inside of the waster receptor must exist so as to allow a back-flow of sewage to spill over the flood level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor to prevent such back-flow from reaching the fixture, device, appliance or apparatus served by the indirect waste pipe.

Barometric Loop—a fabricated piping arrangement rising at least 35 feet at its topmost point above the highest fixture it supplies. It is utilized in water supply systems to protect against backsiphonage backflow.

Building Drain—that part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes in side and that extends 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length of pipe beyond the exterior walls of the building and conveys the drainage to the building sewer.

NOTE: Delete definition Combined—a building drain that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.

a. *Sanitary*—a *building drain* that conveys sewage only.

b. *Storm*—a *building drain* that conveys storm water or other drainage, but not sewage.

Building Sewer—That part of the drainage system that extends from the end of the building drain and conveys the discharge to a community sewerage system, commercial treatment facility, or individual sewerage system or other point of disposal.

NOTE: Delete definition Combined—a building sewer that conveys both sewage and storm water or other drainage.

a. *Sanitary*—a *building drain* that conveys sewage only.

b. *Storm*—a *building drain* that conveys storm water or other drainage, but not sewage.

By-Pass—Any system of piping or other arrangement whereby the water may be diverted around any part or portion of the water supply system including, but not limited to, around an installed backflow preventer.

Child Day Care Center—any place or facility, operated by any person for the primary purpose of providing care, supervision and guidance of seven or more children under the age of 18, not related to the care giver and unaccompanied by parent or guardian, on a regular basis, for a total of at least 20 hours in a continuous seven day week in a place other than the children's home. A day care center that remains open for more than 20 hours in a continuous seven day week, and in which no individual child remains for more than 24 hours in one continuous stay shall be known as a full-time day care center.

NOTE: Delete definition Combined Building Drain—"See building drain, combined"

NOTE: Delete definition Combined Building Sewer—"See Building sewer, combined"

Commercial Treatment Facility—any treatment facility which is required by the state health officer whenever the use of an individual sewerage system is unfeasible or not authorized.

Community Sewerage System—any sewerage system which serves multiple connections and consists of a collection and/or pumping system/transport system and treatment facility.

Containment—a method of backflow prevention which requires a backflow prevention device or method on the water service pipe to isolate the customer from the water main.

Continuous Water Pressure —a condition when a backflow preventer is continuously subjected to the spill over the flood level rim of the receiving sink or other receptor to prevent such back-flow from reaching the fixture, device, appliance or apparatus served by the indirect waste pipe.

Barometric Loop—a fabricated piping arrangement rising at least 35 feet at its topmost point above the highest fixture it supplies. It is utilized in water supply systems to protect against backsiphonage backflow.

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Child Day Care Center—any place or facility, operated by any person for the primary purpose of providing care, supervision and guidance of seven or more children under the age of 18, not related to the care giver and unaccompanied by parent or guardian, on a regular basis, for a total of at least 20 hours in a continuous seven day week in a place other than the children's home. A day care center that remains open for more than 20 hours in a continuous seven day week, and in which no individual child remains for more than 24 hours in one continuous stay shall be known as a full-time day care center.

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Community Sewerage System—any sewerage system which serves multiple connections and consists of a collection and/or pumping system/transport system and treatment facility.

Containment—a method of backflow prevention which requires a backflow prevention device or method on the water service pipe to isolate the customer from the water main.

Continuous Water Pressure —a condition when a backflow preventer is continuously subjected to the provided as a range, the maximum content of the range shall be used.

NOTE: Delete definition Lead Free Pipe and Fittings.-- Containing not more than 8.0 percent lead

NOTE: Delete definition Lead Free Solder and Flux -- Containing not more than 0.2 percent lead

Master Meter—a water meter serving multiple residential dwelling units or multiple commercial units. Individual units may or may not be sub-metered.

Plumbing—the practice, materials and fixtures utilized in the installation, maintenance, extension and alteration of all piping, fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances, within or adjacent to any structure, in connection with sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities; venting systems; and public or private water supply systems. Plumbing includes yard piping connecting sanitary or storm drainage with any point of disposal or other acceptable terminal as well as the water service piping connecting to a water main or other source of water supply. Plumbing does not include the installation, alteration, repair or maintenance of automatic fire sprinklers and including the underground or overhead water supply beginning at the outlet of an approved backflow prevention device installed under the plumbing provisions of this code where water is to be used or is intended to be used exclusively for fire protection purposes.

Potable Water—water free from impurities present in amount sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects and conforming to the bacteriological, physical, radiological, and chemical quality requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the regulations of the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health.

Potable Water Supply—a publicly owned or privately owned water supply system which purveys potable water.

Preschool—any child less than five years of age.

Private Water Supply—a potable water supply that does not meet the criteria for a public water supply including, but not limited to a domestic well.

Public Or Public Utilization—in the classification of plumbing fixtures, "public" applies to fixtures in general toilet rooms of schools, gymnasiums, hotels, hotel/motel rooms, airports, busand railroad stations, public buildings, bars, public comfort stations, office buildings, stadiums, stores, restaurants, patient rooms and other installations where a number of fixtures are installed so that their utilization is similarly unrestricted.

NOTE: Delete definition *Public Water Main*—A water supply pipe for public use controlled by public authority.

Public Water Supply—public water system.

Public Water System—a particular type of water supply system intended to provide potable water to the public having at least 15 service connections or regularly serving an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Putrescible Waste—waste which is subject to spoilage, rot, or decomposition and may give rise to foul smelling, offensive odors and/or is capable of attracting or providing food for birds and potential disease vectors such as rodents and flies. It includes wastes from the preparation and consumption of food, vegetable matter, and animal offal and carcasses.

Residential Facility—any place, facility, or home operated by any person who receives therein four or more people who are not related to such person for supervision, care, lodging and maintenance with or without transfer of custody. This shall include, but not be limited to group homes, community homes, maternity homes, juvenile detention centers, emergency shelters, halfway homes and schools for the mentally retarded.

Sanitary Sewage—see "sewage."

Sewer—a pipe or other constructed conveyance which conveys sewage, rainwater, surface water, subsurface water, or similar liquid wastes.

a. *Building Sewer*—see "building sewer."

b. *Public Sewer*—a common sewer directly controlled by a public authority or utilized by the public

c. *Sanitary Sewer*—a sewer that carries sewage and excludes storm, surface and ground water.

d. *Storm Sewer*—a sewer that conveys rainwater, surface water, subsurface water and similar liquid wastes.

Sewerage System—any system of piping (excluding the building drain and building sewer) and/or collection and/or transport system and/or pumping facility and/or treatment facility, all for the purpose of collecting, transporting, pumping, treating and/or disposing of sanitary sewage.

Waste Receptor—a *plumbing fixture* designed specifically to collect and dispose of liquid waste received from an indirect waste pipe which is connected to other *plumbing fixtures*, plumbing equipment or appliances which are required to discharge to the drainage system through either an air gap (drainage system) or air break (drainage system). The following type fixtures fall within the classification of indirect waste receptors: floor sinks, curbed cleaning facilities with floor drain, and standpipe drains with integral air gaps (drainage system) or air breaks (drainage system), and may include others when approved as such by the code official.

Water Main—a water supply pipe or system of pipes installed and maintained by a city, township, county, Public Utility Company or other public entity, on public property, in the street or in an approved dedicated easement of public or community use. This term shall also mean the principal artery (or arteries) used for the distribution of potable water to consumers by any water supplier including, but not limited to, those public water systems which are not owned by the public and which may not be on public property.

Water Supplier—a person who owns or operates a water supply system including, but not limited to, a person who owns or operates a public water system.

Water Supply System—the water service pipe, water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves and all appurtenances in or adjacent to the structure or premise. This term shall also mean the system of pipes or other constructed conveyances, structures and facilities through which water is obtained, treated to make it potable (if necessary) and then distributed (with or without charge) for human consumption or other use.

NOTE: Delete definition *Well*—
Bored—a well constructed by boring a hole in the ground with an auger and installing a casing.
Drilled—a well constructed by making a hole in the ground with a drilling machine of any type and installing casing and screen.
Driven—a well constructed by driving a pipe in the ground. The drive pipe is usually fitted with a well point and screen.
Dug—a well constructed by excavating a large-diameter shaft and installing a casing.

C. - J.2.a.vii(a)(i). …

3. Amend Section 1002.4 Trap Seals.

a. Each fixture trap shall have a liquid seal of not less than 2 inches (51 mm) and not more than 4 inches (102 mm), or deeper for special designs relating to accessible fixtures. Where a trap seal is subject to loss by evaporation, (*i.e., floor drains or similar traps where the water seal is not replenished regularly and automatically)* a trap seal primer valve shall be installed. Trap seal primer valves shall connect to the trap at a point above the level of the trap seal. A trap seal primer valve shall conform to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044.

4. Add Section 1002.4.2 Drainage type trap seal primer valves.

a. Drainage-type trap seal primers meeting ASSE 1044 shall capture liquid wastes only from:

i. the tail piece of a lavatory;

ii. the discharge side of the atmospheric vacuum breaker located downstream of a flushometer valve servicing a water closet or a clinical sink (the takeoff point on the discharge pipe must be at least 4" below the critical level of the vacuum breaker); or,

iii. the refill/hush tube of ballcocks

5. Amend Section 1003.2, Approval.

a. Interceptors and of each separators shall be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of this section based on the anticipated conditions of use. Wastes that do not require treatment or separation shall not be discharged into any interceptor or separator. No interceptor or separator shall be installed until its design, size, location and venting has been approved by the local jurisdictional code official. The local jurisdictional code official shall have the authority to require

a grease interceptor to be serviced, repaired, or replaced with a larger unit when it is determined that a unit is not working or being maintained properly, the unit is damaged, or the mode of operation of the facility no longer meets the anticipated conditions of use (i.e., offensive odors, sewage backups or overflows, or when it is determined that grease is bypassing the grease interceptor and causing downstream blockages or interfering with sewage treatment.

6. Amend Section 1003.3, Grease interceptors.

a. Grease interceptors shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.5.

7. Amend Section 1003.3.1, Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices required.

a. A grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device, sized in accordance with Section 1003.3.5 of this code, shall be required to receive the drainage from fixtures and equipment with grease-laden waste located in food preparation areas, such as in restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospitals, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias and clubs. Fixtures and equipment shall include pot sinks, prerinse sinks; soup kettles or similar devices; work stations; floor drains or sinks into which kettles are drained; automatic hood wash units and dishwashers. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall receive waste only from fixtures and equipment that allow fats, oils or grease to be discharged. Other than standard detergents associated with dishwashing; emulsifiers, chemicals, enzymes or bacteria shall not discharge into a grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device. A grease interceptor or an automatic grease removal device shall not be required for individual detached one- and two-family dwelling units or any private living quarters.

8. Amend Section 1003.3.2, Hydromechanical grease interceptors.

a. Hydromechanical grease interceptors shall be evaluated, tested, and certified for conformance with ASME A 112.14.3, PDI-G101, or PDI-G102. Hydromechanical grease interceptors shall be equipped with devices to control the rate of water flow so that the water flow does not exceed the rated flow. The flow-control device shall be vented and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood rim level or be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. To prevent odors in the kitchen or occupied space, such vent shall be directly connected to the building vent system. Hydromechanical grease interceptors shall be sized in accordance with Section 1003.3.5 of this code.

9. Amend Section 1003.3.3, Automatic grease removal devices.

a. Automatic grease removal devices shall be evaluated, tested, and certified for conformance with ASME A112.14.4. Where automatic grease removal devices are installed, such devices shall be located downstream of each fixture or multiple fixtures in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Ready access shall be provided for inspection and maintenance. Automatic grease removal devices shall be sized in accordance with Section 1003.3.5 of this code.

10. Amend Section 1003.3.4, Gravity grease interceptors.

a. Gravity grease interceptors shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.4.1 through 1003.3.4.8 and shall be sized in accordance with Section 1003.3.5 of this code.

11. Amend 1003.3.4.1, Indoor installations.

a. If a gravity grease interceptor must be installed within an enclosed building, any access covers shall be gasketed to prevent the intrusion of odors into the building.

12. Amend Section 1003.3.4.2, Distance.

a. The grease interceptor shall be placed as close to the plumbing fixture(s) discharging greasy waste as possible, but preferably on the outside of the building when feasible.

13. Add Section 1003.3.4.3, Outlet pipe.

a. The minimum diameter of the outlet pipe shall not be less than 4 inches. The invert of the gravity grease interceptor outlet opening (i.e., lowest portion of the outlet pipe where it draws waste near the bottom of the grease interceptor), shall be located at a maximum of 6 inches and a minimum of 4 inches from the floor of the grease interceptor. This requirement also applies to any intermediate outlets in multi-compartment gravity grease interceptors.

14. Add Section 1003.3.4.4, Air space.

a. A minimum of one foot of air space shall be provided above the static water level.

15. Add Section 1003.3.4.5, Venting.

a. A gravity grease interceptor outlet shall be properly vented in accordance with this section to prevent it from siphoning itself out. Any internally vented outlet line shall have the vent terminal extended to within 2 inches of the bottom of the access cover to prevent grease from escaping the gravity grease interceptor through the open vent terminal. For those gravity grease interceptors having a gasketed cover, the gravity grease interceptor outlet line shall not be allowed to be internally vented. In this case, the outlet line itself shall be vented with a minimum 2-inch vent pipe installed in accordance with Chapter 9 of this code.

16. Add Section 1003.3.4.6, Water seal.

a. On unbaffled single compartment gravity grease interceptors, a 90° ell shall be used on the inlet and shall terminate 6 inches below the static water level. On baffled single compartment gravity grease interceptors, a baffle wall shall be placed between the inlet and outlet. The inlet shall discharge into the gravity grease interceptor at a level at least 6 inches below the top of the baffle wall.

17. Add Section 1003.3.4.7, Minimum horizontal distance.

a. The minimum horizontal distance between the inlet and outlet piping in the gravity grease interceptor shall be 24 inches.

18. Add Section 1003.3.4.8, Access/Covers.

a. Access from the top of the gravity grease interceptor shall be provided by an easily removable cover above an access opening for proper maintenance. Additional access opening/covers shall be provided as necessary to provide accessibility to each compartment in multi-compartment or multi-baffled arrangements as well as access to both the inlet and outlet. Access opening covers shall be above or at grade (G) to provide ready accessibility. Each access cover shall be designed so that it cannot slide, rotate, or flip when properly installed in order that the opening is not unintentionally exposed. Especially for lightweight covers, mechanical fasteners are recommended to augment the safety of and ensure positive closure of the cover.

19. Amend Section 1003.3.5, Minimum required liquid holding capacity.

a. In all instances of new construction, change of occupancy classification or use of the property, a gravity

grease interceptor or hydro-mechanical grease interceptor meeting the minimum capacity as required by this Section of the Code shall be installed. The minimum required capacity (volume) of the grease interceptor shall be determined based upon the maximum number of persons served during the largest meal period in accordance Section 1003.3.5.1 or 1003.3.5.2 of this code.

20. Add Section 1003.3.5.1, Without garbage grinder.

a. The minimum capacity for applications without a garbage grinder shall not be less than 125 gallons below the static water level. This capacity is sufficient to hold the flow from one meal long enough to accomplish proper grease separation when serving up to 50 people during a single meal period. When over 50 people are served during a single meal period, the minimum capacity shall be increased beyond 125 gallons based upon at least an additional 2 1/2 gallons per person beginning with the 51st person served and greater.

21. Add Section 1003.3.5.2, With garbage grinder.

a. When a garbage grinder is connected, the minimum capacity shall not be less than 500 gallons below the static water level. This capacity is sufficient to hold the flow from one meal long enough to accomplish proper grease separation when serving up to 50 people during a single meal period. When a garbage grinder is connected and over 50 people are served during a single meal period, the minimum capacity shall be increased beyond 500 gallons based upon at least an additional 2 1/2 gallons per person beginning with the 51st person served and greater.

i. Exception

(a). At the discretion of the code official local jurisdictional code official, a smaller, point of use type hydro-mechanical grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device may be permissible when:

(i). a concrete slab would have to be broken at an existing building or facility for the proper installation of a grease interceptor; or

(ii). an outside, unpaved area surrounding an existing building where a grease interceptor could be installed is available; however, it is determined that the area is located further than 75 feet from the plumbing fixtures that the grease interceptor would be servicing; or

(iii). the code official local jurisdictional code official determines that the installation is unfeasible such as when servicing a kitchen located on the upper floors of a multistoried building; or

(iv). the code official local jurisdictional code official determines that minimal fat, oil and grease will be produced or introduced into the sanitary drainage system based on the menu and mode of operation of the facility (i.e., snowball stands, sandwich shops, or other similar facilities with low grease production and which utilize single-service tableware and hollowware including forks, knives, spoons, plates, bowls, cups, and other serving dishes).

(b). In these instances, listed under the exception, the minimum required size of the hydromechanical grease interceptor shall be determined based upon fixture discharge rate (gpm) and grease retention capacity (pounds) in accordance with PDI G101 or ASME A 112.14.3. Automatic grease removal devices shall be sized in accordance with ASME A112.14.4. In no case shall a grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device be installed which has an approved rate of flow of less than 20 gallons per minute.

22. Amend Section 1003.10, Access and maintenance of interceptors and separators.

a. Access shall be provided to each interceptor and separator for service and maintenance. A two-way cleanout shall be provided on the discharge waste line immediately downstream of all interceptors and separators. Interceptors and separators shall be maintained by periodic removal of accumulated grease, scum, oil, or other floating substances and solids deposited in the interceptor or separator.

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AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 40:1730.22(C) and (D) and 40:1730.26(1) and Act836 of the 2014 of the Regular Louisiana Legislative Session.

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