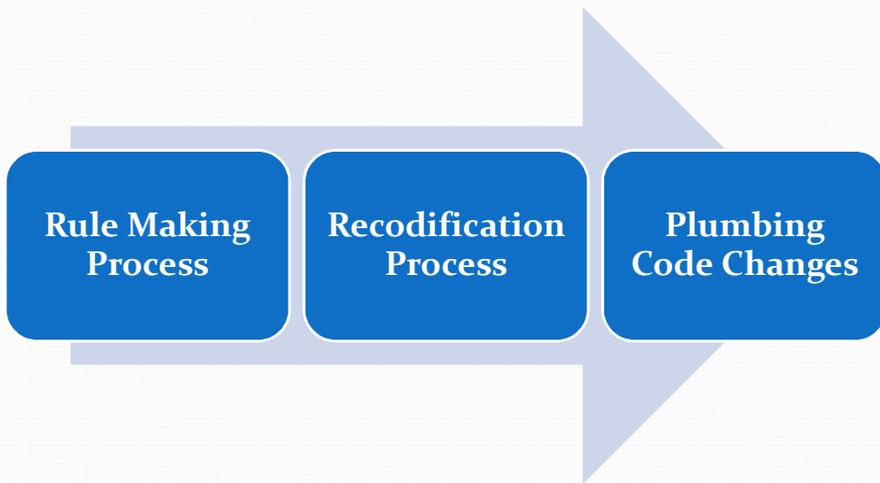


REVISED  
**LOUISIANA STATE  
PLUMBING CODE**  
2013 EDITION



## Presentation Overview



## Rule Making

- **September 17, 2009** – kickoff meeting for plumbing code revision committee.
- Plumbing Code Revision Committee:
  - Jake Causey, P.E., OPH, Chairman
  - Amanda Laughlin, P.E., OPH
  - Sidney Becnel, R.S., OPH
  - Stanley Clause, R.S., OPH
  - John Barker, Director, SPBLA
  - Craig Blanchard, Chief Plumbing Official, EBR City/Parish
  - Jim Finley, P.E., PHCC
  - Louis Verges, P.E., Verges Mechanical Contractors, LLC
- **January, 2010** – a potpourri notice was published in the Louisiana Register to solicit code revision comments and recommendations.

## Rule Making

- **Committee Meeting Tasks:**
  - The revision committee met with various stakeholders, plumbers and local Plumbing Officials Reviewed and adopted performance and material standards.
  - Re-codified into the proper Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) format required for publication in the Louisiana Register for rule adoption.
  - Incorporated “Letters of Intent” and “Alternate Materials and Method of Construction” approvals issued by the State Health Officer since the last code revision.
  - Incorporated the recently adopted Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Law and a House Resolution to require privacy partitions.
  - Clarified existing sections of the code where necessary.

## Rule Making

- Met for the last time on June 20th, 2012.
- A Notice of Intent for the revised Louisiana State Plumbing Code was published in the August 20th, 2012 edition of the Louisiana Register for review and comment by the public.
- The Public Hearing for the proposed code revisions was held September 25, 2012 in Baton Rouge, LA.
- The Final Rule was published in the November 20th, 2012 edition of the Louisiana Register.

## Rule Making

- **Effective Dates:**
  - **Low Lead Requirements (Act No. 362)** - January 1st, 2013.
  - **Revised Plumbing Code Requirements** - February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013 (three months after promulgation of the final rule).

## Recodification

- **Administrative Procedure Act** - authorizes the Office of State Register to prescribe a uniform system of indexing, numbering, arrangement of text and citation of authority and history notes. This system of numbering is called “codification” and is used to number the Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC).

## Recodification

- The LAC is divided into **Titles** which are organized according to subject matter.
- *i.e.:* LAC Title 51 – Public Health Sanitary Code  
LAC Title 55 – Public Safety  
LAC Title 70 - Transportation  
LAC Title 73 – Weights, Measures, and Standards

# Recodification

- **Codification System.** Each Title is divided into smaller units according to the following outline:

**Title**  
**Part**  
**Subpart (optional)**  
**Chapter**  
**Subchapter (optional)**

**§101. Section**

- A. Subsection
  - 1. Paragraph
    - a. Subparagraph
      - i. Clause
        - (a). Subclause
        - (i). Division

# Recodification (Comparison)

- **OLD FORMAT (LA State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition)**

**CHAPTER 10 - TRAPS**

**1003 TYPE AND SIZE OF TRAPS AND FIXTURE DRAINS**

**1003.1 Trap Size**

The size (nominal diameter) of a trap for a given fixture shall be sufficient to drain the fixture rapidly but in no case less than given in Table 713.1.

**1003.2 Relation to Fixture Drains**

A trap shall not be larger than the fixture drain to which it is connected.

**1003.3 Type of Traps**

**1003.3.1** Fixture traps shall be self-cleaning, other than integral traps, without partitions or movable parts, except as specifically approved in other sections of this code.

## Recodification (Comparison)

- **NEW LAC FORMAT (LA State Plumbing Code, 2013 Edition)**

### CHAPTER 10 - TRAPS

#### §1003. Type and Size of Traps and Fixture Drains

A. Trap Size. The size (nominal diameter) of a trap for a given fixture shall be sufficient to drain the fixture rapidly but in no case less than given in Table 723.A of this code.

B. Relation to Fixture Drains. A trap shall not be larger than the fixture drain to which it is connected.

C. Type of Traps. Traps shall conform with the following requirements.

1. Fixture traps shall be self-cleaning, other than integral traps and drum traps, without partitions or movable parts, except as specifically approved in other Sections of this Chapter.

## Recodification

- **Citing the Plumbing Code.** References to portions of the LAC begin with “LAC” and designate the Title, Part, Section, Subsection, Paragraph, etc., as in the following example:
- **LAC 51:XIV.1003.C.1.**

### CHAPTER 10 - TRAPS

#### §1003. Type and Size of Traps and Fixture Drains

A. Trap Size. The size (nominal diameter) of a trap for a given fixture shall be sufficient to drain the fixture rapidly but in no case less than given in Table 723.A of this code.

B. Relation to Fixture Drains. A trap shall not be larger than the fixture drain to which it is connected.

C. Type of Traps. Traps shall conform with the following requirements.

1. **Fixture traps shall be self-cleaning, other than integral traps and drum traps, without partitions or movable parts, except as specifically approved in other Sections of this Chapter.**

## Recodification

- The prescribed structure of Louisiana Administrative Code (LAC) does not support appendices.
- LA State Plumbing Code, 2000 Edition contained Appendices A – M:
  - For Informational Purposes Only – Appendix A, F, H, J, K, L
  - Requirements of the Code – Appendix B, C, D, E, G, I, M
- Appendices were moved into the appropriate Chapters of the Code based on the topics covered in each Appendix.

## Recodification

- **Appendix D – Cross Connection Control**
  - Moved to Chapter 6 (Water Supply and Distribution)
- **Appendix I – Installation of Building Sewers**
  - Moved to Chapter 7 (Sanitary Drainage)
- **Appendix M – Procedures for the Design, Construction and Installation of Interceptors and Separators**
  - Moved to Chapter 10 (Traps)
- **Appendix G – Medical Facilities Plumbing Systems**
  - Moved to Chapter 13 (Special Piping and Storage Systems)

# Recodification

- **Appendix B – Travel Trailers and Travel Trailer Parks**
  - Moved to NEW Chapter 15 (Travel Trailers and Travel Trailer Parks)
- **Appendix C – Mobile/Manufactured Homes and Mobile/Manufactured Home Parks**
  - Moved to NEW Chapter 16 (Mobile/Manufactured Homes and Mobile/Manufactured Home Parks)
- **Appendix E – Private Sewage Disposal**
  - Moved to NEW Chapter 17 (Sewage Disposal)
- **Appendix A – Roof Drain Sizing Method, Appendix F – Sizing of Water Piping System, Appendix H – Permit Fees, Appendix J – Illustrations, Appendix K – Vacuum Drainage Systems, Appendix L – Alternate Designed Plumbing Systems**
  - Moved to NEW Chapter 18 [Appendices (Informational Purposes Only)]

# Code Updates

## OVERVIEW

- Incorporating Letters of Intent and Alternate Material Approval Letters
- Privacy partitions (House Concurrent Res. No. 4 of the 2008 Reg. Session)
- Waterless Urinal Requirements
- Amended Drinking Fountain Requirements
- Swimming Pool & Spa – Entrapment Avoidance
- Self-closing metered faucets
- Scald prevention devices

# Code Updates

## OVERVIEW (continued)

- Fixture Requirements
- Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water (Act No. 362 of the 2011 Reg. Session)
- Water Distribution System Requirements
- Cross-Connection/Backflow Requirements
- Drainage/Venting Requirements
- Performance/Material Standards updates

# Code Updates

## LETTERS OF INTENT & ALTERNATE MATERIAL APPROVALS

### **Letters of Intent**

- Adoption of AWWA C900 – PVC Pressure Pipe
- Adoption of ASSE 1072 – Barrier Type Floor Drain Trap Seal Protection Devices
- Adoption of ASME A112.3.1 – Stainless Steel Drainage Systems
- Adoption of ASTM F2389 – Pressure Rated Polypropylene Piping
- Adoption of ASSE 1044 – Trap Seal Priming Devices
- Large Capacity Grease Interceptor Requirements
- Solar Water Heating System Requirements
- Distance Between Sinks and Drinking Fountains
- Retail Fixture Requirements
- Washing Machine Drains
- Upgrades to Sanitary Code

### **Alternate Plumbing Materials**

- Brita Hydration Station
- Webstone Push Fittings
- Viega Fostapex
- Sonoma Wave Sink
- Nu-Flow Cure in Place Pipe
- Watts Quick Connect Fittings
- Corzan CPVC Piping System
- Stainless Steel Pipe
- Watco Flex Bath and Waste Overflow
- Shark Bite
- Speed Fit Push Fit Fittings
- Q-Tite & TecTite Fittings
- Precision Plumbing Products Air Gap Fitting
- Permalynx Push Fit Fitting
- Wirsbo Aquapex
- Pro Press Fitting System

# Code Updates

## PRIVACY PARTITIONS

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 4 of the 2008 Regular Session)



# Code Updates

## PRIVACY PARTITIONS

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 4 of the 2008 Regular Session)

- Urged the state health officer of the Department of Health and Hospitals to amend the state sanitary code to require privacy partitions between urinals in male restrooms.
- Sex offenders, sexually violent predators, and child predators have been known to frequent public restrooms seeking to violate the privacy of children and others.
- Sex offenders, sexually violent predators, and child predators can easily violate the privacy of others using urinals without partitions.
- The victim is typically unaware of the violation or may feel powerless to react.

# Code Updates

## PRIVACY PARTITIONS

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 4 of the 2008 Regular Session)

- **415.L.5. Privacy.** Privacy walls or partitions shall be provided for each urinal within public use and employee use toilet rooms used by males. Such walls or partitions shall conform to the following:
  - a. The wall or partition finish surface shall be non-absorbent, smooth, and easily cleanable.
  - b. The walls or partitions shall begin at a height of not more than 14 inches above the finished floor surface and shall extend not less than 60 inches above the finished floor surface.
  - c. The walls or partitions shall extend from the wall surface at each side of the urinal a minimum of 18 inches or to a point not less than 6 inches beyond the outermost front lip of the urinal measured from the finished back wall surface, whichever is greater.
  - i. Exceptions. The following conditions shall constitute an exception (or a partial exception) to the requirement for privacy walls or partitions for each urinal within public use toilet rooms used by males:
    - (a). toilet rooms having wall-hung trough urinals only (which are currently only allowed in stadiums, arenas, and in jails, prisons, and other places of detention or incarceration);
    - (b). toilet rooms used by children less than 5 years of age which are located in day care and child-care facilities and which contain two or more urinals shall be permitted to have one urinal without privacy walls or partitions; or,
    - (c). toilet rooms located in jails, prisons and other places of detention or incarceration.

# Code Updates

## PRIVACY PARTITIONS

(House Concurrent Resolution No. 4 of the 2008 Regular Session)

- **415.N.7. Water Closet Compartment.** Each water closet utilized by the public or employees shall occupy a separate compartment with walls or partitions and a lockable door enclosing the individual fixture to ensure privacy. Such walls or partitions shall conform to the following:
  - a. The wall or partition finish surface shall be non-absorbent, smooth, and easily cleanable.
  - b. The walls or partitions shall begin at a height of not more than 14 inches above the finished floor surface (except when same would be higher than the bowl rim of a child-sized toilet) and shall extend not less than 66 inches above the finished floor surface. For child-sized toilets, the walls or partitions shall begin at a height no higher than the bowl rim of the child-sized toilet.
  - i. Exceptions. The following conditions shall constitute an exception (or a partial exception) to the requirement for separate compartments for each water closet:
    - (a). toilet rooms containing only a single water closet (or only a single water closet and lavatory) with a lockable door;
    - (b). toilet rooms located in day care and child-care facilities which care for children less than 5 years of age and containing two or more water closets shall be permitted to have one water closet without an enclosing compartment; or,
    - (c). toilet rooms located in jails, prisons and other institutions of detention or incarceration.

## Code Updates

### WATERLESS URINALS



## Code Updates

### WATERLESS URINALS

- **409.A.2. Nonwater Urinals.** Nonwater urinals shall be listed and comply with the applicable standard(s) referenced in Table 407. Nonwater urinals shall have a barrier liquid sealant to maintain a trap seal. Nonwater urinals shall permit the uninhibited flow of waste through the urinal to the sanitary drainage system. Nonwater urinals shall be cleaned and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions after installation. Where nonwater urinals are installed they shall have a water distribution line roughed-in above each urinal location to allow for the installation of approved water-use type urinals in the event of a retrofit.

# Code Updates

## WATERLESS URINALS

- ASME A112.19.19 standard covers nonwater urinals and essentially supplements the primary standard for urinals, ASME A112.19.2, which applies to flushing urinals.
- ASME A112.19.19 provides for quality measurements and testing of the vitreous china materials, load testing (wall mounted urinals), and testing of the seals and tightness of the removable trap.
- Performance testing of the urinal consists of an odor test and a test for resistance to stoppage or clogging.
- Finally, A112.19.19 provides for certain dimensional standards, markings on the product and packaging, and a set of installation instructions and repair parts list.

# Code Updates

## DRINKING FOUNTAINS



# Code Updates

## DRINKING FOUNTAINS

- **415.C. Drinking Fountains.** The following applies to drinking fountains.
  - 1. Design and Construction. Drinking fountains shall conform to ASME A 112.19.1 or CSA B45.2 if of enameled cast iron or enameled steel; or ASME A 112.19.2 or CSA B45.1 if of ceramic. Mechanically refrigerated drinking fountains shall also conform to ARI 1010. All drinking fountains shall conform to NSF 61.
  - 2. Protection of Water Supply. Stream projectors shall be so assembled as to provide an orifice elevation as specified by ASME A 112.1.2.
  - 3. Prohibited Location. Drinking fountains shall not be installed in public toilet rooms.

# Code Updates

## DRINKING FOUNTAINS (continued)

- **415.C.4. Minimum Required Separation from Contamination.** Drinking fountain fixtures shall provide a minimum of 18 inches of separation from its water outlet (spigot) to any source of contamination. Combination sink/drinking fountain units shall provide a minimum of 18 inches between the drinking fountain water outlet (spigot) and the nearest outside rim of the sink bowl [or other source(s) of contamination].
  - a. Exception. This 18 inch minimum separation may only be reduced by the use of a vertical shield made of a smooth, easily cleanable surface that is attached flush with the top surface of the unit and extends to a distance at least 18 inches in height above the drinking fountain water outlet (spigot) level.
  - b. Prohibited Fixture. Combination sink/drinking fountain units which share the same sink bowl are prohibited except in individual prison cells.



# Code Updates

## DRINKING FOUNTAINS (continued)

- **415.C.5. Minimum Fixture Requirements.** Water dispensing type drinking fountains which connect to the potable water distribution system but require the use of an individual cup or container shall be permitted to substitute for not more than 50 percent of the required number of drinking fountains. Bottled water-type dispensers are prohibited from counting toward the minimum required number of drinking fountains.



# Code Updates

## SWIMMING POOLS, SPAS, HOT TUBS



# Code Updates

## SWIMMING POOLS, SPAS, HOT TUBS

- The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB Act) was signed into law on December 19, 2007 and became effective on December 19, 2008. The VGB Act's purpose is to prevent drain entrapment and child drowning in swimming pools and spas.
- Under the Act, each public pool and spa in the United States is to be equipped with drain covers that comply with the ASME A 112.19.8 performance standard or any successor standard.
- **NOTE:** APSP 16 (Standard for Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, and Hot Tubs) has replaced ASME A 112.19.8.

# Code Updates

## SWIMMING POOLS, SPAS, HOT TUBS

- **415.K.** Swimming Pools, Spas, and Hot Tubs. The following applies to swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs.
- 1. Water Circulation System Components. Water circulation system components and disinfectant equipment for swimming pools, spas or hot tubs shall meet the requirements of NSF 50. [For other swimming pool and spa requirements, also see Part XXIV (Swimming Pools) - Louisiana State Sanitary Code (LAC 51:XXIV)]
- 2. Suction Fittings. Suction fittings shall conform to ASME A 112.19.8 or APSP 16. Public, Residential Spas shall comply with the standards listed in the following Table 415.K below.

Materials	Standards
Public Spas	APSP-2
Residential Spas, Permanently Installed	APSP-3
Residential Spas, Portable	APSP-6

## Code Updates

### SELF-CLOSING METERED FAUCETS



## Code Updates

### SELF-CLOSING METERED FAUCETS

- **409.A.3.** Self-closing metering faucets shall be installed on lavatories intended to serve the transient public, such as those in, but not limited to, service stations, train stations, airports, restaurants, and convention halls. Self-closing metering faucets used on lavatories or other hand-washing fixtures shall provide a flow of water for at least 15 seconds without the need to reactivate the faucet. Self-closing faucets which are designed to close immediately upon the release of the handle are prohibited for use on lavatories or other type of hand-washing fixtures.



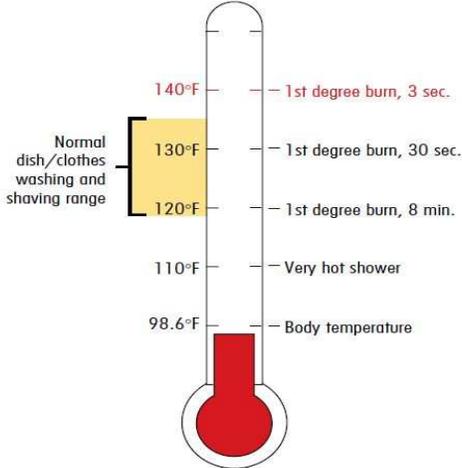
# Code Updates

## SCALD PREVENTION



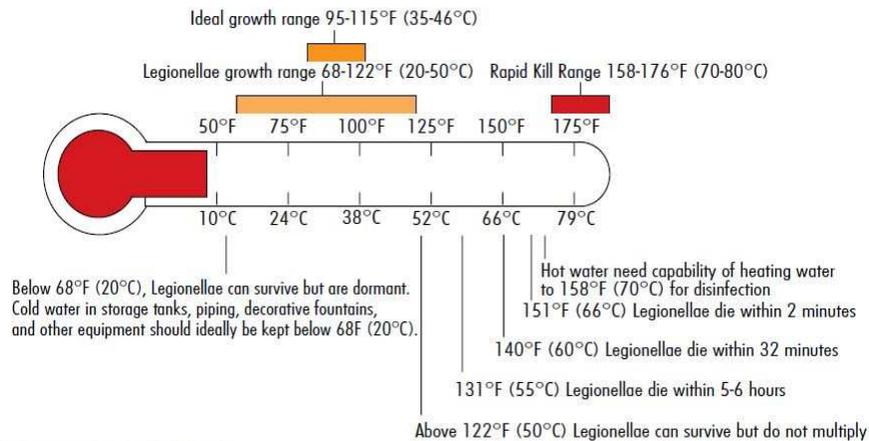
# Code Updates

## Effects of Water Temperature



# Code Updates

## Legionellae Growth Chart



# Code Updates

## SCALD PREVENTION

### §623. Safety Devices

#### •A. Shower Temperature Control Devices.

•1. **Multiple (gang) Showers.** Multiple (gang) showers, when supplied by a single temperature controlled water supply pipe, shall be controlled by a master temperature actuated mixing valve conforming to ASSE 1069, or each shower shall be individually controlled by an automatic compensating scald preventative valve of the pressure balancing, thermostatic or combination pressure balance/thermostatic mixing valve type conforming to ASSE 1016, ASME A 112.18.1 or CSA B125.1. Handle position stops or other limit setting devices shall be provided on such valves and shall be adjusted in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at time of installation to deliver a maximum mixed water outlet temperature of 120°F (48.3° C).

# Code Updates

## SCALD PREVENTION (continued)

### §623. Safety Devices

- **A. Shower Temperature Control Devices.**

- **2. Individual Shower and Shower/Bath Combinations.** Shower and shower/bath combinations in all buildings shall be provided with an automatic compensating scald preventative valve of the pressure balance, thermostatic, or combination pressure balance/thermostatic mixing valve type which provides scald and thermal shock protection for the rated flow rate of the installed showerhead. These valves shall conform to ASSE 1016, ASME A 112.18.1 or CSA B125.1 and shall be equipped with a means to limit the maximum setting of the valve to 120°F (48.3°C), which shall be field adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at the time of installation.

# Code Updates

## SCALD PREVENTION (continued)

### §623. Safety Devices

- **B. Public Lavatory Temperature Control Devices.** The temperature of the water delivered from public use lavatories or other public hand-washing fixtures shall be limited to a maximum temperature of 120°F (48.3° C) by a temperature control device that conforms to ASSE 1070.

- **C. Bathtub and Whirlpool Temperature Control Devices.** The temperature of the water delivered from bathtubs and whirlpools shall be limited to a maximum temperature of 120°F (48.3° C) by a temperature control device that conforms to ASSE 1070, except where such protection is otherwise provided for in accordance with §623.A of this code.

## Code Updates

### ACCESSIBILITY OF PLUMBING FIXTURES



## Code Updates

### RESTROOM FACILITIES IN MULTISTORIED BUILDINGS

- **411.A.7.** In applying the schedule of facilities recorded in Table 411 of this Part, consideration must be given to the accessibility of the fixtures. Conformity purely on a numerical basis may not result in an installation suitable to the need of the individual establishment. For example, multi-storied buildings shall be provided with toilet facilities on each floor based upon the population of the floor. If building is a multi-purpose facility (i.e., a retail fuel station and a retail store, or a retail fuel station and a retail store and a restaurant, or a retail store and retail fuel station, etc.), the occupancy which requires the largest number of fixtures shall apply.

# Code Updates

## ACCESSIBILITY OF PLUMBING FIXTURES

- 411.A.8.** Every building and each subdivision thereof intended for public use shall be provided with facilities in accordance with this Chapter. Required facilities shall be directly accessible to the public through direct openings or corridors from the area or areas they are intended to serve. Access to the required toilet facilities for customers shall not pass through areas designated as for employee use only such as kitchens, food preparation areas, storage rooms, closets or similar spaces. Toilet facilities accessible only to private offices shall not be counted to determine compliance with this Chapter. Required facilities shall be free and designated by legible signs for each sex. Pay facilities may be installed when in excess of the required minimum facilities.
- 9.** The toilet room entry door shall not be lockable by a user of the facilities when such room contains multiple water closets (or water closet and urinal fixtures) and the fixtures provided therein are required to meet the minimum number of plumbing fixtures required in accordance with Table 411 of this Part.

# Code Updates

## RETAIL STORE LAVATORY REDUCTION

Retail Stores <sup>4,14,16</sup>	200 sq. ft per person	Persons (total)	Male	Female	Persons (total)	Male	Female	Drinking Fountains	Fixtures
		1-35	1	1	<u>1-35</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	1-100	1
		36-55	1	2	<u>36-55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	101-250	2
		56-80	2	3	<u>56-80</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	251-500	3
		81-100	2	4	<u>81-100</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	501-1000	4
		101-150	2	5	<u>101-150</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>		
	For each additional 200 persons over 150, add		1	1.75	For each additional 120 persons over 150, add	1	1.75	Not less than one fixture each floor subject to access.	
					Retail Food Markets that also processes or packages meat or other food items: 1 lavatory in each food processing, packaging, and utensil washing area located to permit convenient use by all food and utensil handlers.			All Retail Food Markets: One laundry tray, service sink, or curbed cleaning facility with floor drain on premises for cleaning of mops/mop water disposal.	
								Retail Food Markets that also processes or packages meat or other food items: 3 compartment sink <sup>12</sup>	

# Code Updates

## LAVATORY INCREASE IN PUBLIC ASSEMBLY-TYPE OCCUPANCIES

Theaters, Auditoriums, Stadiums <sup>15</sup> , Arenas <sup>15</sup> , and Gymnasiums	Use the number of seats as basis (For pew or bench type seating, each 18 inches of pew or bench shall equate to one person)	Persons (total)	Male	Female	Persons (total)	Male	Female	Drinking Fountains	
								Persons	Fixtures
	1-50	2	2	1-200	1	1	1-100	1	
	51-100	3	3	201-400	2	2	101-350	2	
	101-200	4	4	401-750	3	3			
	201-400	5	5						
	For each additional 1250 persons over 400, add	1	2	<u>Over 750 persons, lavatories for each sex shall be required at a number equal to not less than 1/2 of total of required water closets and urinals.</u>			Over 350 add one fixture for each 400.		

Increased the number of Lavatories from 1/3 to 1/2 the total of required water closets and urinals for the following occupancy classifications:

- Places of Public Assembly without seats and Waiting Rooms at Transportation Terminals and Stations.
- Theaters, Auditoriums, Stadiums, Arenas, and Gymnasiums.
- Churches, Mosques, Synagogues, Temples, and other places of Worship.

# Code Updates

## LEAD REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS (Act No. 362)



## Code Updates

### LEAD REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS (Act No. 362)

- Signed by Gov. Bobby Jindal on June 29, 2011.
- Effective date of January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 (1 year earlier than the Federal Law).
- Prohibits the use, installation, repair, introduction into commerce, or sale of pipes, fittings, fixtures, solder, or flux that are not “lead free” when used for conveying water for human consumption.
- Updated definition of “lead free”.
- Requirements incorporated into Parts XII (Water Supplies) and XIV (Plumbing) of Title 51 (Sanitary Code).

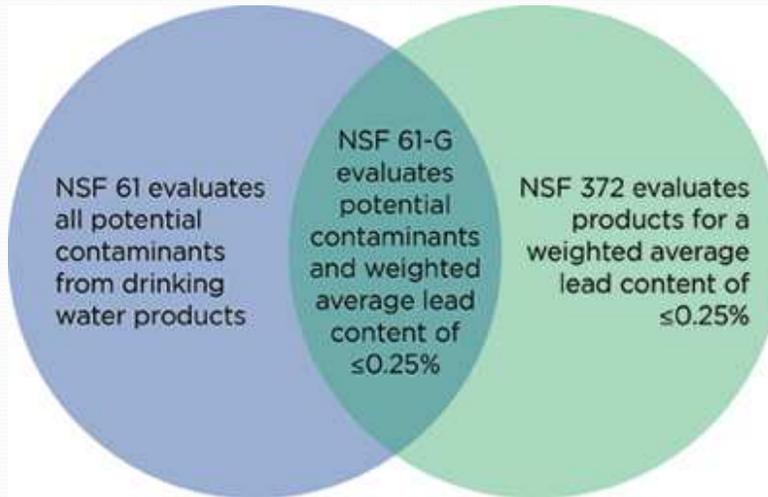
## Code Updates

### LEAD REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- Lead content of pipes, fittings, and fixtures reduced from not more than 8.0 percent lead to not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces.
- All pipe, plumbing fittings and fixtures, solder or flux used in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption must meet the new low lead requirements, except when necessary for the repair of joints of cast iron pipes.
- All applicable piping, fixtures, pipe-related products and materials that join or seal pipes shall be evaluated and listed as conforming with NSF/ANSI 372 – *Lead Content in Drinking Water System Components*, or shall be certified to be lead free by an independent ANSI accredited third party testing laboratory.

# Code Updates

## LEAD REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS (continued)



# Code Updates

## LEAD REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- **Exceptions:**
  - Pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings or fixtures, including backflow preventers, which are used exclusively for non-potable services such as manufacturing, fire sprinkler system, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption; or
  - Toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, showers, safety shower flushes, service saddles or water distribution main gate valves that are two inches in diameter or larger.
  - Materials purchased or acquired by a public water system prior to January 1, 2013, can continue to be utilized until January 1, 2014.

# Code Updates

## TEST OF WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- **319.C.** Test of Water Distribution System. Upon the rough-in completion of a section of or the entire water distribution system [e.g., before closing the wall in and, for example, after capping and crimping a copper piping system, after plugging and sealing approved plastic piping such as CPVC, PEX, etc.], it shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than 200 psi (1379 kPa) for at least 15 minutes. The water used for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply.

# Code Updates

## FIXTURE SUPPLY/FIXTURE BRANCH

- **Updated Definitions:**
- *Fixture Branch*—a water supply pipe between the fixture supply and a main.
- *Fixture Supply*—a water supply pipe or flexible connector that connects a fixture to a fixture branch.



# Code Updates

## IDENTIFICATION OF NONPOTABLE WATER

### **§607. Identification of Nonpotable Water**

- A. Color Code Identification. Piping and outlets conveying nonpotable water shall be adequately and durably identified by a distinctive yellow-colored paint so that it is readily distinguished from piping carrying potable water.
- 1. Exception. Reclaimed Water. Where reclaimed water is piped or used, piping and outlets conveying this particular type of nonpotable water shall be adequately and durably identified by a distinctive purple-colored paint (or, in lieu of paint, the purple color may be manufactured integral to the pipe) so that it is readily distinguished from piping carrying potable water. The color standard and color tolerances of the required purple-color should meet the American Public Works Association's Uniform Color Code, i.e., Pantone Matching System 253, which is further specified in ANSI Z535.1-2006 (R2011) and identified in the ANSI Z535-2011 color chart.)

# Code Updates

## CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEYOR QUALIFICATIONS (R.S. 40:4.12)

### **(continued)**

- C. Overall Exception to this Section (§607 of this code). Pursuant to R.S. 40:4.12, industrial-type facilities listed therein shall not be required to comply with this section (§607 of this code) provided that such facilities have a potable water distribution identification plan in conformity with the requirements of R.S. 40:4.12. The required formal cross-connection control survey of the facility referenced in R.S. 40:4.12 shall be performed by an individual holding a valid cross-connection control surveyor certificate issued under the requirements of ASSE 5120, or other individuals holding a surveyor certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the state health officer.

# Code Updates

## BACKFLOW PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS



# Code Updates

## TEST OF BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICES

- **319.F. Backflow Prevention Devices.** Backflow prevention devices shall be tested in accordance with ASSE Series 5000, USC's FCCC & HR's "Manual of Cross-Connection Control", or UFL's TREEO's "Backflow Prevention - Theory and Practice".
- 1. The test gauge used in testing backflow prevention devices shall be calibrated at a frequency of at least every 12 months by a factory authorized laboratory to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.2$  pounds per square inch differential (psid) (1.378 kPa) for increasing and decreasing pressure differential pressure readings over the scale of 1.0 psid to 15 psid (6.9 kPa to 103.4 kPa). The gauge shall be tested for accuracy in the vertical position with water and at different inlet pressures.
  - a. The reference source(s) used to verify accuracy shall have a maximum permissible error of  $\pm 0.05$  psig (0.344 kPa). Such reference source(s) shall have their calibration traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

# Code Updates

## ACCESSIBILITY OF BACKFLOW PREVENTERS

- **609.D.3. Access, Clearance, and Platform.** Backflow preventer assemblies shall be installed in an accessible location to provide for the required testing, maintenance and repair. A minimum of 1-foot of clearance shall be provided between the lowest portion of the assembly and grade(g) or platform. Elevated installations exceeding 5-feet above grade(g) shall be provided with a suitably located permanent platform capable of supporting the general tester, licensed plumber, or any other person authorized in accordance with §§609.F.8 and 609.F.9 of this code to test or repair the assembly.

# Code Updates

## BACKFLOW PREVENTION – INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- **609.D1.a.** RPZ type backflow preventers and other types of backflow preventers having an atmospheric discharge port (e.g., backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent) shall be installed such that the lowest point of the atmospheric discharge port's opening shall be a minimum of 12 inches above grade<sub>(G)</sub> or platform. When RPZ type backflow preventers and other types of backflow preventers with an atmospheric discharge port (e.g., backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent) are installed in flood-prone areas, the lowest point of the atmospheric discharge port's opening should be installed at least 2-feet above the highest flood level which may have occurred in 10-year period, but in no case less than 2-feet above grade<sub>(G)</sub>.
- **b.** For the purpose of maintenance, double check valve assembly type backflow preventers shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches above grade<sub>(G)</sub> or platform.

# Code Updates

## BACKFLOW PREVENTION – WATER SUPPLIER RESPONSIBILITY

- **609.F.4.** Responsibility of Water Suppliers. As required by LAC 51:XII.344, each water supplier shall protect the water produced and distributed by its water supply system from potential contamination by ensuring compliance with the containment practices and maintenance/field testing requirements prescribed by this Part or as otherwise directed by the state health officer.

### Part XII §344. Protection of Water Supply/Containment Practices

- A. Each water supplier shall protect the water produced and distributed by its water supply system from potential contamination by ensuring compliance with the containment practices and maintenance/field testing requirements prescribed in LAC 51:XIV.609.F or as otherwise directed by the state health officer. In implementing any ordinances, rules, contracts, policies, or other steps to achieve such compliance, water suppliers shall have the authority to prohibit or discontinue water service to customers who fail to install, maintain, field test, or report the results of the field test for containment assemblies or methods in accordance with LAC 51:XIV.609.F.9.

# Code Updates

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS



# Code Updates

## PROHIBITED FITTINGS

### §311. Fittings

- A. Change in Direction. The following applies to the use of fittings in changes of direction of drainage piping.
  - 1. Changes in direction in drainage piping shall be made by the appropriate use of 45° (0.785 rad) wyes, long-or-short-sweep quarter bends, one-sixth, one-eighth, or one-sixteenth bends, or by a combination of these or equivalent fittings. Single and double sanitary tees and quarter bends may be used in drainage lines only where the direction of flow is from the horizontal to the vertical. A sanitary tee shall not be used on a horizontal drainage line as a takeoff fitting for a vent.

# Code Updates

## FLOOR DRAIN TRAP SEAL PROTECTION

- **415.E.4. Trap Seal Protection.** Floor drain or similar traps shall be regularly and automatically fed (the water seal replenished) by the addition of water, liquid waste, or industrial waste (such as the normal and regular operation of a plumbing fixture or condensate waste draining thereto) into the floor drain or, in lieu thereof, shall be protected by the use of:

## Code Updates

### FLOOR DRAIN TRAP SEAL PROTECTION (continued)

- a. an ASSE 1018 automatic trap priming device (see §625.D of this code);
- b. an electronic potable water supply fed trap priming device meeting ASSE 1044 (see §625.D of this code);
- c. a drainage type device meeting ASSE 1044 which captures 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 take off 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 (only on ballcocks that utilize an atmospheric vacuum breaker in accordance with the requirements of §609.C.2 of this code).
- d. an ASSE 1072 listed barrier type floor drain trap seal protection device; or,
- e. a combination of the methods listed above, i.e., the use of an ASSE 1072 device in addition to the use of either an ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044 automatic trap priming device.

## Code Updates

### ACID SOIL AND WASTE PIPING

- **703.F.** Acid Soil and Waste Piping. Acid soil and waste piping for drainage systems shall be of a high silicon cast iron complying with ASTM A 518/A 518M, borosilicate glass complying with ASTM C 1053, chlorinated poly (vinyl chloride) (CPVC) complying with ASTM F 2618, polyolefin pipe complying with ASTM F 1412, polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) complying with ASTM F 1673, or other materials approved by the plumbing official. Joints shall be made in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Acid soil, waste and vent piping shall not be connected to the conventional plumbing system.

# Code Updates

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM SIZING

### §725. Drainage System Sizing

- A. Maximum Fixture Unit Load. The maximum number of fixture units that may be connected to a given size of building sewer, building drain, or horizontal branch of the building drain shall be determined using Table 725.A.1 of this code below. The maximum number of fixture units that may be connected to a given size vertical soil or waste stack, or a horizontal branch connecting to a vertical soil or waste stack, is given in Table 725.A.2 of this code.

# Code Updates

## DRAINAGE SYSTEM SIZING (continued)

Table 725.A.1 Building Drains and Sewers				
Maximum Number of Fixture-Units that may be Connected to Any Portion of the Building Drain or the Building Sewer (Includes branches of the building drain. The minimum size of any building drain serving a water closet shall be 3". No building sewer shall be less than 4 inches in size)				
Diameter of Pipe (in.)	Fall in Inches Per Foot			
	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2
2	-	-	21	26
3	-	20 (not over two water closets)	27 (not over two water closets)	36 (not over two water closets)
4	-	180	216	250
5	-	390	480	575
6	-	700	840	1,000
8	1,400	1,600	1,920	2,300
10	2,500	2,900	3,500	4,200
12	3,900	4,600	5,600	6,700
15	7,000	8,300	10,000	2,000

Table 725.A.2 Horizontal Fixture Branches and Stacks				
Diameter of Pipe (in.) (The minimum size of any branch or stack serving a water closet shall be 3")	Any Horizontal Fixture Branch (Does not include branches of the building drain, 50 percent less for battery vented fixture branches, no size reduction permitted for battery vented branches throughout the entire branch length.)	Maximum Number of Fixture Units that May be Connected to:		
		One Stack of 3 Stories or 3 Intervals Maximum	More Than 3 Stories in Height	
			Total for Stack	Total at One Story or Branch Interval
1 1/4	1	2	2	1
1 1/2	3	4	8	2
2	6	10	24	6
3	20 (not over two water closets)	30 (not over six water closets)	60 (not over six water closets)	16 (not over two water closets)
4	160	240	500	90
5	360	540	1100	200
6	620	960	1900	350
8	1400	2200	3600	600
10	2500	3800	5600	1000
12	3900	6000	8400	1500
15	7000	---	---	---

## Code Updates

### DRAINAGE SYSTEM RE-ROUTES

#### §733. Repairs to Drainage System via Re-route

- A. 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.

## Code Updates

### STORM DRAINS

#### §1111. Size of Leaders and Storm Drains

- A. Vertical Leaders. Vertical leaders shall be sized for the maximum projected roof area, according to Table 1111.A of this code below. If a vertical offset is 45 degrees or less, the leader can be sized as a vertical pipe. If the offset is greater than 45 degrees, the pipe must be sized as a horizontal pipe.

## Code Updates

### STORM DRAINS (continued)

- **1111.C. Blockage Avoidance.** To avoid stoppages, building drainage piping cannot be reduced in size in the direction of flow throughout its length. *i.e.*, an 8-inch (203-mm) horizontal building storm drain must tie to an 8-inch (203-mm) vertical leader, even if Table 1111.A of this code allows for a smaller size for the vertical leader.

## Code Updates

### VENTING



# Code Updates

## VENT TERMINALS

### §907. Vent Terminals

- A. Roof Extension. Extensions of vent pipes through a roof shall be terminated at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof, except that where a roof is to be used for any purpose other than weather protection, the vent extension shall be run at least 9 feet (2743 mm) above the roof or any structure where people may congregate.

# Code Updates

## FIXTURE VENTS

### §913. Fixture Vents

- A. Distance of Trap from Vent. Each fixture trap shall have a protecting vent so located that the slope and the developed length (see Figures 913.A and 913.C of this code) in the fixture drain from the trap weir to the vent fitting are within the requirements set forth in Table 913.A of this code, except as permitted by §923.A of this code. For water closets or other floor or wall mounted fixtures having an integral trap, the developed length shall be the distance from the internal vent opening to the face of the flange to which the fixture is bolted or otherwise fastened.

# Code Updates

## FIXTURE VENTS

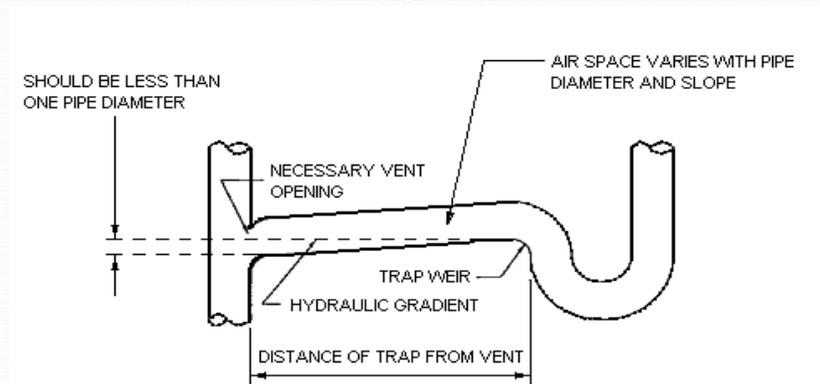
**Table 913.A**  
**Distance of Fixture Trap from Vent**

Size of Fixture Drain (in)	Size of Trap (in)	Fall (in/ft)	Max. Distance From Trap
1 1/4	1 1/4	1/4	3 ft 6 in
1 1/2	1 1/4	1/4	5ft
1 1/2	1 1/2	1/4	5ft
2	1 1/2	1/4	6ft
2	2	1/4	<b>6ft</b>
3	3	1/8	10ft
4	4	1/8	12ft

**NOTE: Max distance of vent from trap for a 2” trap has been reduced from 8 ft. to 6 ft. to ensure the hydraulic gradient to the internal vent opening is not flooded.**

# Code Updates

## FIXTURE VENTS



(NOTE: If the distance of the vent from the trap is excessive, the necessary vent opening will be below the trap weir and the trap will have a greater tendency to self-siphon)

## Code Updates

### COMMON VENTS

- **915.B.** Fixtures on Same Floor Connecting at Different Levels in the Stack. A common vent may be used for two fixtures set on the same floor level but connecting at different levels in the stack, provided the vertical drain is one pipe size larger than the upper fixture drain but in no case smaller than the lower fixture drain, whichever is the larger, and that both drains conform to Table 913.A of this code. A minor fixture, such as a lavatory, shall enter the common vent above a major fixture, such as a water closet [i.e., a minor (having less fixture units) over/upstream of a major (having more fixture units) rule]. See Figure 915.A, Figure 915.B, and Section 915.D of this code.

## Code Updates

### COMMON VENTS

- **915.D.** For the purpose of this Section, 3-inch (76 mm) or 4-inch (102 mm) floor or shower drains, up to and including 4-discharge fixture unit (dfu) water closets or pedestal urinals shall be considered as having 3-inch (76 mm) drains. For more than two fixtures on a common horizontal branch, see §925.A (Battery Venting) of this code.
- 1. Certain water closets and other plumbing fixtures (such as clinical sinks, flushing rim service sinks, etc.), in either public use or assembly use, have ratings exceeding 4 dfu. In such case, the horizontal branch serving such water closets or other plumbing fixtures shall be a minimum of 5-inch (127 mm) in diameter when a common vertical vent is used, as provided in §915.C.2 of this code.

# Code Updates

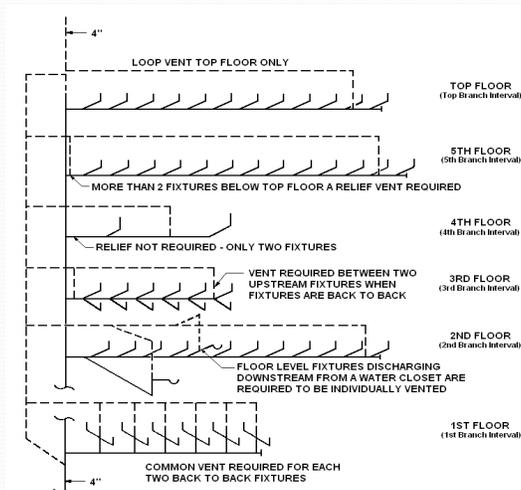
## WET VENTING

### §919. Wet Venting

•A. Single Bathroom Groups. A single bathroom group of fixtures may be installed with the drain from a back vented lavatory serving as a wet vent for a bathtub or shower stall and for the water closet, provided that the wet vent is one pipe size larger than the upper fixture drain but in no case smaller than the lower fixture drain, whichever is the larger, and that both fixture drains conform to Table 913.A of this code. No urinal exceeding 2.0 dfu or washing machine drain shall discharge into any wet vent. A minor fixture, such as a bathtub or shower, shall enter the wet vent/drain pipe upstream of a major fixture, such as a water closet [i.e., a minor (having less fixture units) over/upstream of a major (having more fixture units) rule]. The dry vent servicing the wet vent shall be sized based upon the developed length and the total fixture units connected thereto in accord with §937.B and Table 937.B of this code. (Note: Per the definition of "wet vent", the wet vent terminates at the connection with the water closet's fixture drain. If the water closet is being vented by a method other than the wet vent, the wet vent terminates where it connects to the stack, the lowest or most downstream fixture drain, or where it connects to a separate horizontal branch line or the building drain, as appropriate.)

# Code Updates

FIGURE 925.C - BATTERY VENTING



NOTE: Many clarifications were made in §925-Battery Venting.

# Code Updates

## NEWLY ADOPTED PERFORMANCE/MATERIAL STANDARDS

- Replacements for withdrawn standards
- New metric versions
- Adopted via Alternate Material Approval Letters
- Adopted via Letters of Intent
- Newly formed Standards



# New Standards

NEW ADDITIONS (replacements, new editions, newly adopted, etc.)
ANSI A118.10-2008, Load Bearing, Bonded, Waterproof Membranes for Thin-Set Ceramic Tile and Dimension Stone Installation
ANSI Z124.1.2-2005*, Plastic Bathtub and Shower Units
ANSI Z535.1-2006 (R2011), American National Standard for Safety Colors
APSP 16-2011*, Standard Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, and Hot Tubs (same as ASME A112.19.8)
ASME A112.3.1-2007*, Stainless Steel Drainage Systems for Sanitary DWV, Storm, and Vacuum Applications, Above- and Below Ground
ASME A112.3.4-2000*, Macerating Toilet Systems and Related Components
ASME A112.6.2-2000*, Framing-Affixed Supports for Off-the-Floor Water Closets with Concealed Tanks
ASME A112.6.3-2001*, Floor Drains
ASME A112.6.4-2003 (R2008)*, Roof, Deck, and Balcony Drains (dual roof drain assemblies wherein the inlets of both are enclosed in the same strainer are prohibited)
ASME A112.14.1-2003 (R2008)*, Backwater Valves
ASME A112.14.3-2000 (R2004)*, Grease Interceptors
ASME A112.18.1-2005*, Plumbing Fixture Fittings (same as CSA B125.1)
ASME A112.18.2-2011, Plumbing Waste Fittings (Same as CSA B125.2)
ASME A112.18.3-2002*, Requirements for Backflow Protection Devices and Systems in Plumbing Fixture Fittings
ASME B16.3-2011, Malleable Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 150 and 300
ASME B16.4-2011, Gray Iron Threaded Fittings, Classes 125 and 250

## New Standards

<b>NEW ADDITIONS(continued)</b>
ASSE 1022-2003*, Backflow Preventers for Beverage Dispensing Equipment
ASSE 1044-2001*, Performance Requirements for Trap Seal Primer Devices, Drainage Types and Electronic Types
ASSE 1061-2011*, Performance Requirements for Push-Fit Fittings (for use on PEX tubing complying with ASTM F 876 or F877, type K and L hard drawn and annealed copper tubing complying with ASTM B 88, and CPVC tubing complying with ASTM D 2846)
ASSE 1069-2005*, Performance Requirements for Automatic Temperature Control Mixing Valves
ASSE 1070-2004*, Performance Requirements for Water Temperature Limiting Devices
ASSE 1072-2007, Performance Requirements for Barrier Type Floor Drain Trap Seal Protection Devices
ASSE Series 5000-2009*, Cross-Connection Control Professional Qualifications Standard
ASSE 5110-2009, Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester Professional Qualifications Standard (part of ASSE Series 5000, Cross-Connection Control Professional Qualifications Standard)
ASSE 5120-2009, Backflow Prevention Assembly Surveyor Professional Qualifications Standard (part of ASSE Series 5000, Cross-Connection Control Professional Qualifications Standard)
ASTM A312/A312M-2012, Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes
ASTM A518/A518M-1999 (R2008), Standard Specification for Corrosion-Resistant High-Silicon Iron Castings
ASTM A733-2003 (R2009)e1, Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel and Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipe Nipples
ASTM A778-2001 (R2009)e1, Standard Specification for Welded, Unannealed Austenitic Stainless Steel Tubular Products

## New Standards

<b>NEW ADDITIONS (continued)</b>
ASTM B135-2010, Standard Specification for Seamless Brass Tube
ASTM B248M-2007, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wrought Copper and Copper- Alloy Plate, Sheet, Strip, and Rolled Bar Metric
ASTM B251M-2010, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper- Alloy Tube Metric
ASTM B687-1999 (R2011), Standard Specification for Brass, Copper, and Chromium-Plated Pipe Nipples
ASTM C76M-2011, Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe-Metric (Approved for storm drain use only)
ASTM C361M-2008, Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe-Metric (Approved for storm drain use only)
ASTM C412M-2011, Standard Specification for Concrete Drain Tile Metric
ASTM C443M-2011, Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe and Manholes, Using Rubber Gaskets Metric
ASTM C444M-2003(2009), Standard Specification for Perforated Concrete Pipe Metric
ASTM C478M-2011, Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections Metric
ASTM D-3138-04(2011), Standard Specification for Solvent Cements for Transition Joints Between Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Non-Pressure Piping Components
ASTM D4068-2009, Standard Specification for Chlorinated Polyethylene (CPE) Sheeting for Concealed Water-Containment Membrane
ASTM D4894-2007, Standard Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Granular Molding and Ram Extrusion Materials
ASTM D4895-2010, Standard Specification for Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Resin Produced From Dispersion

# New Standards

## NEW ADDITIONS (continued)

ASTM F438-2009, Standard Specification for Socket-Type Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40
ASTM F1412-2009, Standard Specification for Polyolefin Pipe and Fittings for Corrosive Waste Drainage Systems
ASTM F1673-2010, Standard Specification for Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF) Corrosive Waste Drainage Systems
ASTM F1807-2011a1, Standard Specification for Metal Insert Fittings Utilizing a Copper Crimp Ring for SDR9 Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing
ASTM F1960-2011e1, Standard Specification for Cold Expansion Fittings with PEX Reinforcing Rings for Use with Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing
ASTM F2159-2011, Standard Specification for Plastic Insert Fittings Utilizing a Copper Crimp Ring for SDR9 Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing
ASTM F2080-2009, Standard Specification for Cold-Expansion Fittings With Metal Compression-Sleeves for Cross-Linked Polyethylene (PEX) Pipe
ASTM F2098-2008, Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Clamps for Securing SDR9 Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing to Metal Insert and Plastic Insert Fittings
ASTM F2159-2011, Standard Specification for Plastic Insert Fittings Utilizing a Copper Crimp Ring for SDR9 Cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing
ASTM F2389-2010, Standard Specification for Pressure-rated Polypropylene (PP) Piping Systems
ASTM F2618-2009, Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Pipe and Fittings for Chemical Waste Drainage Systems
ASTM F2620-2011e1, Standard Practice for Heat Fusion Joining of Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings
AWS A5.8/A5.8M-2011, Spec. for Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding
AWS A5.9/5.9M-2006*, Specification for Bare Stainless Steel Welding Electrodes and Rods
NFPA1192-2008, Standard on Recreational Vehicles
NSF/ANSI 372-2010*, Drinking Water System Components-Lead Content
UFL's TREEO's "Backflow Prevention - Theory and Practice", 2nd Edition, 2004

# Code Updates

## WITHDRAWN/REMOVED PERFORMANCE/MATERIAL STANDARDS

- Withdrawn by publisher
- Superseded by new Standard
- Replaced by a new Standard
- Outdated Standards



## Standards Removed

<b>REMOVED (withdrawn, replaced, superseded, etc.)</b>
ANSI A40.5-1943, Threaded Cast Iron Pipe for Drainage, Vent and Waste Service
ANSI A112.26.1M-1984, Water Hammer Arresters
ANSI A119.2-1996, Parts I & II, Recreational Vehicles
ANSI Z124.1-1995, Plastic Bathtub Units
ANSI Z124.2-1995, Plastic Shower Receptors and Shower Stalls
ANSI/ASSE 1025-1978, Diverters for Plumbing Faucets with Hose Spray, Anti-Siphon Type, Residential Applications
ASME A112.21.1M-1991 (R1998), Floor Drains
ASME A112.21.2M-1983, Roof Drains
ASSE 1028-1980, Automatic Flow Controllers
ASSE 1029-1981, Water Supply Valves: Mixing Valves
ASSE 1032-1980, Dual Check Valve Type Backflow Preventers, for carbonated beverage dispensers-post mix type
ASSE 1034-1981, Fixed Flow Restrictors
ASTM B 260-62T, Specification for Brazing Filler Metal
ASTM B 641-93, Spec, for Seamless and Welded Copper Distribution Tube (Type D)
ASTM B 642-88e, Spec, for Welded Copper Alloy UNS NO. C21000 Water Tube

## Standards Removed

<b>REMOVED (continued)</b>
ASTM D 1457-88, Spec. PTFE Molding and Extrusion Materials
ASTM D 2104-96, Spec, for Polyethylene (PE) Plastic Pipe, Schedule 40
ASTM D 2133-81, Spec, for Acetal Resin Injection Molding and Extrusion Materials
ASTM D 2282-96a, Spec, for Acrylonitrile- Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) Plastic Pipe (SDR-PR)
ASTM D 2468-96, Spec, for Acrylonitrile- Butadiene-Styrene (ABS), Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40. Listed
ASTM F 789-95a, Spec, for Type PS-46 and Type PS-115 Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Gravity Flow Sewer Pipe and Fittings. See 704.1, 1101.4, 1103.3, 1103.4
ASTM F 1380-95a, Spec, for Metal Insert Fittings for Polybutylene (PB) Tubing
CAN/CSA B125-1993, Plumbing Fittings
CAN/CSA-B181.3-M86(R1992), Polyolefin Laboratory Drainage Systems
FS A-A-2956 (1995), Heater, Water, Electrical, Residential
FS HH-C-536c(54), Plumbing Fixture Setting Compound
FS WW-N-35 1a(56), Nipples Pipe (Threaded)
IAPMO PS 49-1993, Backflow Prevention Requirements for Fixture Fittings with Hose Connected Singular Moveable Outlets
UL 1795-1999, Hydro-massage Bathtubs

## Obtaining Copies

- Access LAC Title 51 (Sanitary Code) at:  
<http://doa.louisiana.gov/osr/lac/books.htm>
  - Free to Download
  - Searchable – ‘CTRL + F’
- Part XIV of Title 51 = LA State Plumbing Code, 2013.
- Effective February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

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# QUESTIONS???



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