REVISION RECORD
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SUPPLEMENT

December 7, 2013

2013 Title 24, Part 5, California Code of Regulations

General Information:

The date of this Supplement is for identification purposes only. See the History Note Appendix.

It is suggested that the section number, as well as the page number be checked when inserting this material and removing the superseded material. In case of doubt, rely on the section numbers rather than the page numbers because the section number must run consecutively.

It is further suggested that the superseded material be retained with this revision record sheet so that the prior wording or any section can be easily ascertained. Please keep the removed pages with this revision page for future reference.

Title 24, Part 5

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[HCD 1 & HCD 2] "Labeled" means equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of an organization, approved by the Department, that maintains a periodic inspection program of production of labeled products, installations, equipment, or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Lavatories in Sets. Two or three lavatories that are served by one trap.

Lavatory [HCD 1 & HCD 2]. *"Lavatory" shall mean a plumbing fixture used for washing the hands, arms, face and head.*

Leader. An exterior vertical drainage pipe for conveying storm water from roof or gutter drains. See Downspout.

Limited-Density Owner-Built Rural Dwelling [HCD 1]. *"Limited-density owner-built rural dwelling" shall mean any structure consisting of one or more habitable rooms intended or designed to be occupied by one family with facilities for living or sleeping, with use restricted to rural areas designated by local jurisdiction in compliance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 17958.2.*

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Facilities. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) facilities means tanks, containers, container valves, regulating equipment, meters, appurtenances, or any combination thereof for the storage and supply of liquefied petroleum gas for a building, structure, or premises.

Liquid Waste. The discharge from a fixture, appliance, or appurtenance in connection with a plumbing system that does not receive fecal matter.

Listed [HCD 1 & HCD 2]. *"Listed" means all products that appear in a list published by an approved testing or listing agency. For additional information, see Health and Safety Code Section 17920(h).*

Listed (Third-party certified). Equipment or materials included in a list published by a listing agency (accredited conformity assessment body) that maintains periodic inspection on current production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material complies with approved standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

Listing Agency. An agency accredited by an independent and authoritative conformity assessment body to operate a material and product listing and labeling (certification) system and that is accepted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, which is in the business of listing or labeling. The system includes initial and ongoing product testing, a periodic inspection on current production of listed (certified) products, and makes available a published report of such listing in which specific information is included that the material or product is in accordance with applicable standards and found safe for use in a specific manner.

[HCD 1 & HCD 2] "Listing Agency" means an agency approved by the department that is in the business of listing and labeling products, materials, equipment, and installations tested by an approved testing agency, and that maintains a periodic inspection program on current production of listed products, equipment, and installations, and that, at least annually, makes available a published report of these listings. For additional information, see Health and Safety Code Section 17920(i).

Lot. A single or individual parcel or area of land legally recorded or validated by other means acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction on which is situated a building or which is the site of any work regulated by this code, together with the yards, courts, and unoccupied spaces legally required for the building or works, and that is owned by or is in the lawful possession of the owner of the building or works.

Low Hazard. See Pollution.

Low VOC Cement [HCD 1 & HCD 2]. *Cement with a volatile organic compound (VOC) content of less than or equal to 490 g/L for CPVC Cement, 510 g/L for PVC Cement, and 325 g/L for ABS Cement, as determined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples, Method 316A.*

Low VOC One-Step Cement [HCD 1 & HCD 2]. *Listed solvent cements that do not require the use of primer with a volatile organic compound (VOC) content of less than or equal to 490 g/L for CPVC Cement, 510 g/L for PVC Cement, and 325 g/L for ABS Cement, as determined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples, Method 316A.*

Low VOC Primer [HCD 1 & HCD 2]. *Primer with a volatile organic compound (VOC) content of less than or equal to 550 g/L, as determined by the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Laboratory Methods of Analysis for Enforcement Samples, Method 316A.*

215.0 – M –

Macerating Toilet System. A system comprised of a sump with macerating pump and with connections for a water closet and other plumbing fixtures, which is designed to accept, grind, and pump wastes to an approved point of discharge.

Main. The principal artery of a system of continuous piping to which branches may be connected.

Main Sewer. See Public Sewer.

Main Vent. The principal artery of the venting system to which vent branches may be connected.

May. A permissive term.

Medical Air. For purposes of this code, medical air is air supplied from cylinders, bulk containers, medical air compressors, or has been reconstituted from oxygen USP and oil-free, dry nitrogen NF [NFPA 99:3.3.106]. Medical air shall be required to have the following characteristics:

(1) Be supplied from cylinders, bulk containers, medical air compressor sources, or be reconstituted from oxygen USP and oil-free dry nitrogen NF.

(2) Meet the requirements of medical air USP.

(3) Have no detectable liquid hydrocarbons.

(4) Have less than 25 parts per million (ppm) gaseous hydrocarbons.

(5) Have equal to or less than 1.8 E-10 pounds per cubic inch (lb/in^3) (5 mg/m^3) of permanent particulates sized one micron or larger in the air at normal atmospheric pressure. [NFPA 99:5.1.3.5.1]

Medical Gas. Gas used in a medical facility, including oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, helium, medical air, and mixtures of these gases. Standards of purity apply.

Medical Gas Building Supply. The pipe from the source of supply to a building or structure.

Medical Gas Manifold. A device for connecting outlets of one or more gas cylinders to the central piping system for that specific gas. [NFPA 99:3.3.103]

Medical Gas System. Complete system consisting of a central supply system (manifold, bulk, or compressors), including control equipment and piping extending to station outlets at the points where medical gases are required.

Medical Vacuum System. See Vacuum System – Level 1.

Mobile Home Park Sewer. That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system that begins 2 feet (610 mm) downstream from the last mobile home site and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal.

Mulch. Organic materials, such as wood chips and fines, tree bark chips, and pine needles that are used in a mulch basin to conceal gray water outlets and permit the infiltration of gray water.

Mulch Basin [BSC & HCD 1]. *A subsurface type of irrigation or disposal field filled with mulch or other approved permeable material of sufficient depth, length, and width to prevent ponding or runoff. A mulch basin may include a basin around a tree, a trough along a row of plants, or other shapes necessary for irrigation or disposal.*

216.0 – N –

Nitrogen, NF (Oil-Free, Dry) (Nitrogen for Brazing and Testing). Nitrogen complying, at a minimum, with oil-free, dry nitrogen NF. [NFPA 99:3.3.120.1]

Nonwater Supplied Urinal [HCD 1]. A plumbing fixture which does not require water supply and is designed to receive and convey the uninhibited flow of liquid waste to the gravity drainage system.

Nuisance. Includes, but is not limited to:

(1) A public nuisance known at common law or in equity jurisprudence.

(2) Where work regulated by this code is dangerous to human life or is detrimental to health and property.

(3) Inadequate or unsafe water supply or sewage disposal system.

[HCD 1 & HCD 2] "Nuisance" shall mean any nuisance as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 17920(k).

Notes:

1. *For applications subject to the Mobilehome Parks Act as referenced in Section 1.8.3.2.2 of this code, refer to California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2 for the definition of "Nuisance".*
2. *For applications subject to the Special Occupancy Parks Act as referenced in Section 1.8.3.2.3 of this code, refer to California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 2.2 for the definition of "Nuisance".*

217.0 – O –

Offset. A combination of elbows or bends in a line of piping that brings one section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

Oil Interceptor. See Interceptor.

On-Site Treated Nonpotable Water [BSC & HCD 1]. *Nonpotable water that has been collected, treated, and intended to be used on-site and is suitable for direct beneficial use. Sources for on-site treated nonpotable water include, but are not limited to, gray water; rainwater; stormwater; reclaimed (recycled) water; cooling tower blow-down water; and foundation drainage.*

218.0 – P –

Patient Care Area. A portion of a health care facility wherein patients are intended to be examined or treated. [NFPA 99:3.3.138]

PB. Polybutylene.

PE. Polyethylene.

PE-AL-PE. Polyethylene-aluminum-polyethylene.

PE-RT. Polyethylene of raised temperature.

Penetration Firestop System. A specific assemblage of field-assembled materials, or a factory-made device, which has been tested to a standard test method and, where installed properly on penetrating piping materials, is capable of maintaining the fire- resistance rating of assemblies penetrated.

Person. A natural person, his heirs, executor, administrators, or assigns and shall also include a firm, corporation, municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or governmental agency. Singular includes plural, male includes female.

PEX. Cross-linked polyethylene.

PEX-AL-PEX. Cross-linked polyethylene–aluminum-cross-linked polyethylene.

Pipe. A cylindrical conduit or conductor conforming to the particular dimensions commonly known as "pipe size."

Plumbing. The business, trade, or work having to do with the installation, removal, alteration, or repair of plumbing systems or parts thereof.

Plumbing Appliance. A special class of device or equipment that is intended to perform a special plumbing function. Its operation, control, or both may be dependent upon one or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements, or pressure- or temperature-sensing elements. Such device or equipment may operate automatically through one or more of the following actions: a time cycle, a temperature range, a pressure range, a measured volume or weight; or the device or equipment may be manually adjusted or controlled by the user or operator.

Plumbing Appurtenance. A manufactured device, a prefabricated assembly, or an on-the-job assembly of component parts that is an adjunct to the basic piping system and plumbing fixtures. An appurtenance demands no additional water supply, nor does it add a discharge load to a fixture or the drainage system. It performs some useful function in the operation, maintenance, servicing, economy, or safety of the plumbing system.

Plumbing Fixture. An approved-type installed receptacle, device, or appliance that is supplied with water or that receives liquid or liquid-borne wastes and discharges such wastes into the drainage system to which it may be directly or indirectly connected. Industrial or commercial tanks, vats, and similar processing equipment are not plumbing fixtures, but may be connected to or discharged into approved traps or plumbing fixtures where and as otherwise provided for elsewhere in this code.

Plumbing Official. See Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Plumbing System. Includes all potable water, building supply, and distribution pipes; all plumbing fixtures and traps; all drainage and vent pipes; and all building drains and building sewers, including their respective joints and connections, devices, receptors, and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises and shall include potable water piping, potable water treating or using equipment, medical gas and medical vacuum systems, liquid and fuel gas piping, and water heaters and vents for same.

Plumbing Vent. A pipe provided to ventilate a plumbing system, to prevent trap siphonage and backpressure, or to equalize the air pressure within the drainage system.

Plumbing Vent System. A pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drainage system or to provide a circulation of air within such system to protect trap seals from siphonage and backpressure.

Pollution. An impairment of the quality of the potable water to a degree that does not create a hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such potable water for domestic use. Also defined as Low Hazard.

Potable Water. Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and that meets the requirements of the Health Authority Having Jurisdiction.

PP. Polypropylene.

Pressed Fitting. A mechanical connection for joining copper tubing that uses a crimping tool to affix the O-ring seal copper or copper alloy fitting to the tubing. The tubing shall be inserted into the fitting, and the crimp shall be made using the tool recommended by the manufacturer.

Pressure. The normal force exerted by a homogeneous liquid or gas, per unit of area, on the wall of the container.

Residual Pressure. The pressure available at the fixture or water outlet after allowance is made for pressure drop due to friction loss, head, meter, and other losses in the system during maximum demand periods.

Static Pressure. The pressure existing without any flow.

Pressure-Balancing Valve. A mixing valve that senses incoming hot and cold water pressures and compensates for fluctuations in either to stabilize outlet temperature.

Pressure-Lock-Type Connection. A mechanical connection that depends on an internal retention device to prevent pipe or tubing separation. Connection is made by inserting the pipe or tubing into the fitting to a prescribed depth.

Private or Private Use. Applies to plumbing fixtures in residences and apartments, to private bathrooms in hotels and hospitals, and to restrooms in commercial establishments where the fixtures are intended for the use of a family or an individual.

Private Sewage Disposal System. A septic tank with the effluent discharging into a subsurface disposal field, into one or more seepage pits, or into a combination of subsurface disposal field and seepage pit or of such other facilities as may be permitted under the procedures set forth elsewhere in this code.

Private Sewer. A building sewer that receives the discharge from more than one building drain and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal.

Provision for Location of Point of Delivery. The location of the point of delivery shall be acceptable to the serving gas supplier. [NFPA 54:5.2]

Public or Public Use. Applies to plumbing fixtures that are not defined as private or private use.

Public Sewer. A common sewer directly controlled by public authority.

Purge, Flow (Medical Gas). The removal of oxygen from a system by oil-free dry nitrogen during brazing.

Purge, System (Medical Gas). The removal of nitrogen from a system with the medical gas required for that system.

Push Fit Fitting. A mechanical fitting where the connection is assembled by pushing the tube or pipe into the fitting and is sealed with an "O" ring.

PVC. Poly(vinyl chloride).

PVDF. Polyvinylidene Fluoride.

219.0 – Q –

Quick-Disconnect Device. A hand-operated device that provides a means for connecting and disconnecting a hose to a water supply and that is equipped with a means to shut off the water supply where the device is disconnected.

220.0 – R –

Rainwater [BSC & HCD 1]. *Precipitation on any public or private parcel that has not entered an offsite storm drain system or channel, a flood control channel, or any other stream channel, and has not previously been put to beneficial use.*

Rainwater Catchment System [BSC & HCD 1]. *A facility designed to capture, retain, and store rainwater flowing off a building, parking lot, or any other manmade impervious surface for subsequent onsite use. Rainwater catchment system is also known as "Rainwater Harvesting System" or "Rainwater Capture System."*

Rainwater Storage Tank. The central component of the rainwater catchment system. Also known as a cistern or rain barrel.

Receptor. An approved plumbing fixture or device of such material, shape, and capacity as to adequately receive the discharge from indirect waste pipes, so constructed and located as to be readily cleaned.

Receiving Landscape [BSC & HCD 1]. *Includes features such as soil, basins, swales, mulch, and plants.*

Reclaimed (Recycled) Water [BSC & HCD 1]. *Nonpotable water that meets California Department of Public Health statewide uniform criteria for disinfected tertiary recycled water. Reclaimed (recycled) water is also known as "recycled water" or "reclaimed water".*

Regulating Equipment. Includes valves and controls used in a plumbing system that are required to be accessible or readily accessible.

Relief Vent. A vent, the primary function of which is to provide circulation of air between drainage and vent systems or to act as an auxiliary vent on a specially designed system.

Remote Outlet. Where used for sizing water piping, it is the furthest outlet dimension, measuring from the meter, either the developed length of the cold-water piping or through the water heater to the furthest outlet on the hot-water piping.

Rim. See Flood-Level Rim.

Riser. A water supply pipe that extends vertically one full story or more to convey water to branches or fixtures.

Roof Drain. A drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a leader, downspout, or conductor.

Roof Washer. A device or method for removal of sediment and debris from a collection surface by diverting initial rainfall from entry into the cistern(s). Also known as a first flush device.

Roughing-In. The installation of all parts of the plumbing system that can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures. This includes drainage, water supply, gas piping, vent piping, and the necessary fixture supports.

221.0 – S –

Sand Interceptor. See Interceptor.

SCFM. Standard cubic feet per minute. [NFPA 99:3.3.163]

Scrub Sink [OSHPD 1, 2, 3, & 4]. *Is a sink used to wash and scrub the hands and arms during the septic preparation for surgery and equipped with a supply spout and controls as required for a handwashing fixture. Sensor operated fixtures shall be capable of functioning during loss of normal power.*

SDR. An abbreviation for "standard dimensional ratio," which is the specific ratio of the average specified outside diameter to the minimum wall thickness for outside controlled diameter plastic pipe.

Seam, Welded. See Joint, Welded.

Seepage Pit. A lined excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a septic tank so designed as to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides.

Septic Tank. A watertight receptacle that receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open joint piping or a seepage pit meeting the requirements of this code.

Service Piping. The piping and equipment between the street gas main and the gas piping system inlet that is installed by, and is under the control and maintenance of, the serving gas supplier.

Sewage. Liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution and that may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

Sewage Ejector. A device for lifting sewage by entraining it on a high-velocity jet stream, air, or water.

Sewage Pump. A permanently installed mechanical device, other than an ejector, for removing sewage or liquid waste from a sump.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Shielded Coupling. An approved elastomeric sealing gasket with an approved outer shield and a tightening mechanism.

Shock Arrester. See Water Hammer Arrester.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Simple System [BSC & HCD 1]. *A gray water system serving one-and two-family dwellings, townhouses, or other occupancies with a discharge of 250 gallons (947 L) per day or less. Simple systems exceed a clothes washer system.*

Size and Type of Tubing. See Diameter.

Slip Joint. An adjustable tubing connection, consisting of a compression nut, a friction ring, and a compression washer, designed to fit a threaded adapter fitting or a standard taper pipe thread.

Slope. See Grade.

Soil Pipe. A pipe that conveys the discharge of water closets, urinals, clinic sinks, or fixtures having similar functions of collection and removal of domestic sewage, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer.

Special Hazard Area (Medical Gas). An area such as a kitchen or electrical switch-gear room.

Special Wastes. Wastes that require some special method of handling, such as the use of indirect waste piping and receptors, corrosion-resistant piping, sand, oil or grease interceptors, condensers, or other pretreatment facilities.

Stack. The vertical main of a system of soil, waste, or vent piping extending through one or more stories.

Stack Vent. The extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to the stack.

Standard. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adop-

tion into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix, footnote, or fine print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

Station Inlet. An inlet point in a medical-surgical piped vacuum distribution system at which the user makes connections and disconnections. [NFPA 99:3.3.171]

Station Outlet. An inlet point in a piped medical/surgical vacuum distribution system at which the user makes connections and disconnections. [NFPA 99:3.3.172]

Storm Drain. See Building Drain (Storm).

Storm Sewer. A sewer used for conveying rainwater, surface water, condensate, cooling water, or similar liquid wastes.

Subsoil Drain. A drain that collects subsurface or seepage water and conveys it to a place of disposal.

Subsoil Irrigation Field. Gray water irrigation field installed in a trench within the layer of soil below the topsoil. This system is typically used for irrigation of deep rooted plants.

Subsurface Irrigation Field. Gray water irrigation field installed below finished grade within the topsoil.

Sump. An approved tank or pit that receives sewage or liquid waste and which is located below the normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

Supports. Supports, hangers, and anchors are devices for properly supporting and securing pipe, fixtures, and equipment.

Surge Tank. A reservoir to modify the fluctuation in flow rates to allow for uniform distribution of gray water to the points of irrigation.

222.0 – T –

T Rating. The time period that the penetration firestop system, including the penetrating item, limits the maximum temperature rise of 325°F (163°C) above its initial temperature through the penetration on the nonfire side, where tested in accordance with ASTM E 814 or UL 1479.

Tailpiece. The pipe or tubing that connects the outlet of a plumbing fixture to a trap.

Testing Agency [HCD 1]. *See "Approved Testing Agency".*

Thermostatic (Temperature Control) Valve. A mixing valve that senses outlet temperature and compensates for fluctuations in incoming hot or cold water temperatures.

Toilet [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4]. *A fixture within a toilet room which is used for defection or urination.*

Toilet Room [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4]. *A room within or on the premises containing water closets, urinals, and other required facilities.*

Transition Gas Riser. A listed or approved section or sections of pipe and fittings used to convey fuel gas and installed in a gas piping system for the purpose of providing a transition from belowground to aboveground.

Trap. A fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide, where properly vented, a liquid seal that will prevent the back passage of air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or wastewater through it.

Trap Arm. That portion of a fixture drain between a trap and the vent.

Trap Primer. A device and system of piping that maintains a water seal in a remote trap.

Trap Seal. The vertical distance between the crown weir and the top dip of the trap.

Crown Weir (Trap Weir). The lowest point in the cross-section of the horizontal waterway at the exit of the trap.

Top Dip (of trap). The highest point in the internal cross-section of the trap at the lowest part of the bend (inverted siphon). By contrast, the bottom dip is the lowest point in the internal cross-section.

Treated Gray Water [BSC & HCD 1]. *Nonpotable water meeting the definition of "gray water" collected and treated on-site suitable for direct beneficial use.*

Type B Gas Vent. A factory-made gas vent listed by nationally recognized testing agency for venting listed or approved appliances equipped to burn only gas.

Type BW Gas Vent. A factory-made gas vent listed by a nationally recognized testing agency for venting listed or approved gas-fired vented wall furnaces.

Type L Gas Vent. A venting system consisting of listed vent piping and fittings for use with oil-burning appliances listed for use with Type L or with listed gas appliances.

223.0 – U –

Unconfined Space. A room or space having a volume equal to not less than 50 cubic feet per 1000 Btu/h (4.83 m^3/kW) of the aggregate input rating of all fuel-burning appliances installed in that space. Rooms communicating directly with the space in which the appliances are installed, through openings not furnished with doors, are considered a part of the unconfined space.

Unsanitary. See Insanitary.

UPC [HCD 1]. *"UPC" is the latest edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code, published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.*

Use Point. A room or area of a room where medical gases are dispensed to a single patient for medical purposes. A use point is permitted to be comprised of a number of station outlets of different gases.

User Outlet. See Station Outlet.

224.0 – V –

Vacuum. A pressure less than that exerted by the atmosphere.

Vacuum Breaker. See Backflow Preventer.

Vacuum Relief Valve. A device that prevents excessive vacuum in a pressure vessel.

Vacuum System-Level 1. A system consisting of central vacuum-producing equipment with pressure and operating controls, shutoff valves, alarm warning systems, gauges, and a network of piping extending to and terminating with suitable station inlets at locations where patient suction could be required. [NFPA 99:3.3.91]

Valve, Isolation. A valve that isolates one piece of equipment from another.

Valve, Riser. A valve at the base of a vertical riser that isolates that riser.

Valve, Service. A valve serving horizontal piping extending from a riser to a station outlet or inlet.

Valve, Source. A single valve at the source that controls a number of units that make up the source.

Valve, Zone. A valve that controls the gas or vacuum to a particular area.

Vent. See Plumbing Vent.

Vent Connector, Gas. That portion of a gas venting system that connects a listed gas appliance to a gas vent and is installed within the space or area in which the appliance is located.

Vent Pipe. See Plumbing Vent.

Vent Stack. The vertical vent pipe installed primarily for the purpose of providing circulation of air to and from any part of the drainage system.

Vent System. See Plumbing Vent System.

Vented Flow Control Device. A device installed upstream from the hydromechanical grease interceptor having an orifice that controls the rate of flow through the interceptor, and an air intake (vent) downstream from the orifice, which allows air to be drawn into the flow stream.

Vertical Pipe. A pipe or fitting that is installed in a vertical position or that makes an angle of not more than 45 degrees (0.79 rad) with the vertical.

225.0 – W –

Wall-Hung Water Closet. A water closet installed in such a way that no part of the water closet touches the floor.

Waste. See Liquid Waste and Industrial Waste.

Waste Anesthetic Gas Disposal. The process of capturing and carrying away gases vented from the patient breathing circuit during the normal operation of gas anesthesia or analgesia equipment. [NFPA 99:3.3.184]

Waste Pipe. A pipe that conveys only liquid waste, free of fecal matter.

Water Closet [HCD 1]. *"Water Closet" is a plumbing fixture (which may be used for both solids and liquids) in which the waste matter is removed by flushing with water.*

Water-Conditioning or Treating Device. A device that conditions or treats a water supply so as to change its chemical content or remove suspended solids by filtration.

Water Distribution Pipe. In a building or premises, a pipe that conveys potable water from the building supply pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other water outlets.

Water Hammer Arrester. A device designed to provide protection against hydraulic shock in the building water supply system.

Water Heater or Hot Water Heating Boiler. An appliance designed primarily to supply hot water for domestic or commercial purposes and equipped with automatic controls limiting water temperature to a maximum of 210°F (99°C).

Water Main (Street Main). A water supply pipe for public or community use.

Water Supply System. The building supply pipe, the water distribution pipes, and the necessary connecting pipes, fittings, control valves, backflow prevention devices, and all appurtenances carrying or supplying potable water in or adjacent to the building or premises.

Water/Wastewater Utility. A public or private entity which may treat, deliver, or do both functions to reclaimed (recycled) water, potable water, or both to wholesale or retail customers.

Welder, Pipe. A person who specializes in the welding of pipes and holds a valid certificate of competency from a recognized testing laboratory, based on the requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessels code, Section IX.

Wet Vent. A vent that also serves as a drain.

Whirlpool Bathtub. A bathtub fixture equipped and fitted with a circulating piping system designed to accept, circulate, and discharge bathtub water upon each use.

226.0 – X –

No definitions.

227.0 – Y –

Yoke Vent. A pipe connecting upward from a soil or waste stack to a vent stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the stacks.

228.0 – Z –

No definitions.

water systems intended to supply drinking water shall be in accordance with the requirements of NSF 61.

Materials used in the water supply system, except valves and similar devices, shall be of a like material, except where otherwise approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Materials for building water piping and building supply piping shall comply with the applicable standards referenced in Table 604.1.

Exception: *[OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] Use of CPVC is not permitted for applications under authority of the Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.*

604.1.1 Local Authority to Approve CPVC Pipe Within Residential Buildings Under Specified Conditions. [HCD 1 & HCD 2] *The local responsible building official of any city, county, or city and county, shall authorize by permit the use of CPVC for hot and cold water distribution systems within the interior of residential buildings provided all of the following conditions are satisfied:*

(a) ***Permit Conditions.*** *Any building permit issued pursuant to Section 604.1.1 shall be conditioned on compliance with the mitigation measures set forth in this section.*

(b) ***Approved Materials.*** *Only CPVC plumbing material listed as an approved material and installed in accordance with this code may be used.*

(c) ***Installation and Use.*** *Any installation and use of CPVC plumbing material pursuant to this section shall comply with all applicable requirements of this code and Section 1.2 of Appendix I of this code, Installation Standard for CPVC Solvent Cemented Hot and Cold Water Distribution Systems, IAPMO IS 20-2010.*

(d) ***Certification of Compliance.*** *Prior to issuing a building permit pursuant to Section 604.1.1, the building official shall require as part of the permitting process that the contractor, or the appropriate plumbing subcontractors, provide written certification: (1) that is required in subdivision (e), and (2) that he or she will comply with the flushing procedures and worker safety measures set forth in Section 1.2 of Appendix I of this code, Installation Standard for CPVC Solvent Cemented Hot and Cold Water Distribution Systems, (IAPMO IS 20-2010).*

(e) ***Worker Safety.*** *Any contractor applying for a building permit that includes the use of CPVC plumbing materials authorized pursuant to this section shall include in the permit application a signed written certification stating that:*

(1) They are aware of the health and safety hazards associated with CPVC plumbing installations;

(2) They have included in their Injury and Illness Prevention Plan the hazards associated with CPVC plumbing pipe installations; and

(3) The worker safety training elements of their Injury and Illness Prevention Plan meet the Department of Industrial Relation's guidelines.

(f) ***Findings of Compliance.*** *The building official shall not give final permit approval of any CPVC plumbing materials installed pursuant to Section 604.1.1 unless he or she finds that the material has been installed in compliance with the requirements of this code and that the installer has complied with the requirements in Section 1.2.1 of Appendix I of this code, Installation Standards for CPVC Solvent Cemented Hot and Cold Water Distribution Systems, (IAPMO IS 20-2010).*

(g) ***Penalties.*** *Any contractor or subcontractor found to have failed to comply with the flushing requirements of Section 1.2.1 of Appendix I of this code or the ventilation, and glove requirements of Section 1.2.2 of Appendix I of this code, Installation Standards for CPVC Solvent Cemented Hot and Cold Water Distribution Systems, (IAPMO IS 20-2010) shall be subject to the penalties in Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, Chapter 6 (Section 17995 et seq.). In addition, if during the conduct of any building inspection the building official finds that the ventilation and glove requirements of Section 2.7.1 of Appendix I of this code, "Special Requirements for CPVC Installation within Residential Buildings," are being violated, such building officials shall cite the contractor or subcontractor for that violation.*

604.1.2 PEX. *All installations of PEX pipe where it is the initial plumbing piping installed in new construction shall be flushed twice over a period of at least one week. The pipe system shall be first flushed for at least 10 minutes and then filled and allowed to stand for no less than 1 week, after which all the branches of the pipe system must be flushed long enough to fully empty the contained volume. This provision shall not apply to the installation of PEX pipe where it replaces an existing pipe system of any material.*

(1) At the time of fill, each fixture shall have a removable tag applied stating:

(a) "This new plumbing system was first filled and flushed on _____ (date) by _____ (name). The State of California requires that the system be flushed after standing at least one week after the fill date specified above. If this system is used earlier than one week after the fill date, the water must be allowed to run for at least two minutes prior to use for human consumption. This tag may not be removed prior to the completion of the required second flushing, except by the building owner or occupant."

(2) Prior to issuing a building permit to install PEX pipe, the building official shall require as part of the permitting process that the contractor, or the appropriate plumbing subcontractors, provide

TABLE 604.1
MATERIALS FOR BUILDING SUPPLY AND WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING AND FITTINGS

MATERIAL	BUILDING SUPPLY PIPE AND FITTINGS	WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPE AND FITTINGS	REFERENCED STANDARD(S) PIPE	REFERENCED STANDARD(S) FITTINGS
Asbestos-Cement	X[1]	—	ASTM C 296	—
Brass	X	X	ASTM B 43, ASTM B 135	—
Copper	X	X	ASTM B 42, ASTM B 75, ASTM B 88, ASTM B 251, ASTM B 302, ASTM B 447	ASME B16.15, ASME B16.18, ASME B16.22, ASME B16.26
CPVC	X	X	ASTM D 2846, ASTM F 441, ASTM F 442	ASTM D 2846, ASTM F 437, ASTM F 438, ASTM F 439, ASTM F 1970
Ductile-Iron	X	X	AWWA C151	ASME B16.4, AWWA C110, AWWA C153
Galvanized Steel	X	X	ASTM A 53	—
Malleable Iron	X	X	—	ASME B16.3
PE	X[1]	—	ASTM D 2239, ASTM D 2737, ASTM D 3035, AWWA C901, CSA B137.1	ASTM D 2609, ASTM D 2683, ASTM D 3261, ASTM F 1055, CSA B137.1
PE-AL-PE	X	X	ASTM F 1282, CSA B137.9	ASTM F 1282, ASTM F 1974, CSA B137.9
PE-RT	X	X	ASTM F 2769	ASTM F 1807, ASTM F 2098, ASTM F 2159; ASTM F 2735, ASTM F 2769
PEX[2, 3]	X	X	ASTM F 876, ASTM F 877, CSA B137.5, AWWA C904[1]	ASSE 1061, ASTM F 877, ASTM F 1807, ASTM F 1960, ASTM F 1961, ASTM F 2080, ASTM F 2159, ASTM F 2735, CSA B137.5
PEX-AL-PEX[4]	X	X	ASTM F 1281, CSA B137.10, ASTM F 2262	ASTM F 1281, ASTM F 1974, ASTM F 2434, CSA B137.10
PP	X	X	ASTM F 2389, CSA B137.11	ASTM F 2389, CSA B137.11
PVC	X[1]	—	ASTM D 1785, ASTM D 2241, AWWA C900	ASTM D 2464, ASTM D 2466, ASTM D 2467, ASTM F 1970
Stainless Steel	X	X	ASTM A 269, ASTM A 312	—

1 For Building Supply or cold-water applications.

2 *When PEX tubing is placed in soil and is used in potable water systems intended to supply drinking water to fixtures or appliances, the tubing or piping shall be sleeved with a material approved for potable water use in soil or other material that is impermeable to solvents or petroleum products.*

3 *PEX tubing shall meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM F876-08 or an equivalent or more stringent standard when used in continuously recirculating hot water systems and the PEX tubing is exposed to the hot water 100% of the time.*

4 *[For BSC, DSA-SS, DSA-SS/CC & HCD] The use of PEX-AL-PEX in potable water supply systems is not adopted.*

written certification that he or she will comply with the flushing procedures set forth in the code.

(3) The building official shall not give final permit approval of any PEX plumbing installation unless he or she finds that the material has been installed in compliance with the requirements of the code, including the requirements to flush and tag the systems.

(4) Any contractor or subcontractor found to have failed to comply with the PEX flushing requirements shall be subject to the penalties in Health and Safety Code, Division 13, Part 1.5, Chapter 6 (Section 17995, et seq.).

604.2 Copper Tube. Copper tube for water piping shall have a weight of not less than Type L.

Exception: Type M copper tubing shall be permitted to be used for water piping where piping is aboveground in, or on, a building or underground outside of structures.

604.3 Hard-Drawn Copper Tubing. Hard-drawn copper tubing for water supply and distribution in addition to the required incised marking, shall be marked in accordance with ASTM B 88. The colors shall be: Type K, green; Type L, blue; and Type M, red.

604.4 Flexible Copper Connectors. Listed flexible copper water connectors shall be installed in readily accessible locations, unless otherwise listed.

water piping. Piping, equipment, appurtenances, and devices shall be installed in a workmanlike manner in accordance with the provisions and intent of the code. Building supply yard piping shall be not less than 12 inches (305 mm) below the average local frost depth. The cover shall be not less than 12 inches (305 mm) below finish grade.

609.2 Trenches. Water pipes shall not be run or laid in the same trench as building sewer or drainage piping constructed of clay or materials that are not approved for use within a building unless both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The bottom of the water pipe, shall be not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the top of the sewer or drain line.

(2) The water pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench with a clear horizontal distance of not less than 12 inches (305 mm) from the sewer or drain line.

Water pipes crossing sewer or drainage piping constructed of clay or materials that are not approved for use within a building shall be laid not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the sewer or drain pipe.

609.3 Under Concrete Slab. Water piping installed within a building and in or under a concrete floor slab resting on the ground shall be installed in accordance with the following requirements:

(1) Ferrous piping shall have a protective coating of an approved type, machine applied and in accordance with recognized standards. Field wrapping shall provide equivalent protection and shall be restricted to those short sections and fittings necessarily stripped for threading. Zinc coating (galvanizing) shall not be deemed adequate protection for piping or fittings. Approved nonferrous piping shall not be required to be wrapped.

(2) Copper tubing shall be installed without joints where possible. Where joints are permitted, they shall be brazed, and fittings shall be wrought copper.

For the purpose of this section, "within a building" shall mean within the fixed limits of the building foundation.

609.4 Testing. Upon completion of a section or of the entire hot and cold water supply system, it shall be tested and proved tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure under which it is to be used. The water used for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply. Except for plastic piping, a 50 psi (345 kPa) air pressure shall be permitted to be substituted for the water test. In either method of test, the piping shall withstand the test without leaking for a period of not less than 15 minutes.

609.5 Unions. Unions shall be installed in the water supply piping not more than 12 inches (305 mm) of regulating equipment, water heating, conditioning tanks, and similar equipment that requires service by removal or replacement in a manner that will facilitate its ready removal.

609.6 Location. Except as provided in Section 609.7, no building supply shall be located in a lot other than the lot that is the site of the building or structure served by such building supply.

609.7 Abutting Lot. Nothing contained in this code shall be construed to prohibit the use of an abutting lot to:

(1) Provide access to connect a building supply to an available public water service where proper cause and legal easement not in violation of other requirements have been first established to the satisfaction of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(2) Provide additional space for a building supply where proper cause, transfer of ownership, or change of boundary not in violation of other requirements have been first established to the satisfaction of the Authority Having Jurisdiction. The instrument recording such action shall constitute an agreement with the Authority Having Jurisdiction, which shall clearly state and show that the areas so joined or used shall be maintained as a unit during the time they are so used. Such an agreement shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder as a part of the conditions of ownership of said properties, and shall be binding on heirs, successors, and assigns to such properties. A copy of the instrument recording such proceedings shall be filed with the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

609.8 Low-Pressure Cutoff Required on Booster Pumps for Water Distribution Systems. Where a booster pump (excluding a fire pump) is connected to a building supply or underground water pipe, a low-pressure cutoff switch on the inlet side of the pump shall be installed not more than 5 feet (1524 mm) of the inlet. The cutoff switch shall be set for not less than 10 psi (69 kPa). A pressure gauge shall be installed between the shutoff valve and the pump.

609.9 Disinfection of Potable Water System. New or repaired potable water systems shall be disinfected prior to use where required by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. ***[OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4]. Prior to utilization of newly constructed or altered potable water piping systems, all affected potable water piping shall be disinfected using procedures prescribed in California Plumbing Code Sections 609.9(1) through 609.9(4).*** The method to be followed shall be that prescribed by the Health Authority or, in case no method is prescribed by it, the following:

(1) The pipe system shall be flushed with clean, potable water until potable water appears at the points of outlet.

(2) The system or parts thereof shall be filled with a water-chlorine solution containing not less than 50 parts per million of chlorine, and the system or part thereof shall be valved-off and allowed to stand for 24 hours; or, the system or part thereof shall be filled with a water-chlorine solution containing not less than 200 parts per million of chlorine and allowed to stand for 3 hours.

(3) Following the allowed standing time, the system shall be flushed with clean, potable water until the chlorine residual in the water coming from the system does not exceed the chlorine residual in the flushing water.

(4) The procedure shall be repeated where it is shown by bacteriological examination made by an approved agency that contamination persists in the system.

609.10 Water Hammer. ***[Not adopted by HCD]*** Building water supply systems where quick-acting valves are installed shall be provided with water hammer arrester(s) to absorb high pressures resulting from the quick closing of these valves. Water hammer arresters shall be approved mechanical devices in accordance with the applicable standard(s) referenced in Table 1401.1 and shall be installed as close as possible to quick-acting valves.

609.10.1 Mechanical Devices. Where listed mechanical devices are used, the manufacturer's specifications as to location and method of installation shall be followed.

610.0 Size of Potable Water Piping.

610.1 Size. The size of each water meter and each potable water supply pipe from the meter or other source of supply to the fixture supply branches, risers, fixtures, connections, outlets, or other uses shall be based on the total demand and shall be determined according to the methods and procedures outlined in this section. Water piping systems shall be designed to ensure that the maximum velocities allowed by the code and the applicable standard are not exceeded.

610.2 Pressure Loss. Where a water filter, water softener, backflow prevention device, tankless water heater, or similar device is installed in a water supply line, the pressure loss through such devices shall be included in the pressure loss calculations of the system, and the water supply pipe and meter shall be adequately sized to provide for such a pressure loss.

No water filter, water softener, backflow prevention device, or similar device regulated by this code shall be installed in a potable water supply piping where the installation of such device produces an excessive pressure drop in such water supply piping. In the absence of specific pressure drop information, the diameter of the inlet or outlet of such device or its connecting piping shall be not less than the diameter of such water distribution piping to the fixtures served by the device.

Such devices shall be of a type approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction and shall be tested for flow rating and pressure loss by an approved laboratory or recognized testing agency to standards consistent with the intent of this chapter.

610.3 Quantity of Water. The quantity of water required to be supplied to every plumbing fixture shall be represented by fixture units, as shown in Table 610.3. Equivalent fixture values shown in Table 610.3 include both hot and cold water demand.

610.4 Parallel Distribution Systems. Systems within the range of Table 610.4 shall be permitted to be sized from that table or by the method in accordance with Section 610.5.

Listed parallel water distribution systems shall be installed in accordance with their listing, but at no time shall a portion of the system exceed the maximum velocities allowed by the code.

610.5 Sizing per Appendices A and C. Except as provided in Section 610.4, the size of each water piping system shall be determined in accordance with the procedure set forth in Appendix A. For alternate methods of sizing water supply systems, see Appendix C.

610.6 Friction and Pressure Loss. Except where the type of pipe used and the water characteristics are such that no decrease in capacity due to length of service (age of system) is expected, friction-loss data shall be obtained from the "Fairly Rough" or "Rough" charts in Appendix A of this code. Friction or pressure losses in water meter, valve, and fittings shall be obtained from the same sources. Pressure losses through water-treating equipment, backflow prevention devices, or other flow-restricting devices shall be computed in accordance with Section 610.2.

610.7 Conditions for Using Table 610.4. On a proposed water piping installation sized using Table 610.4, the following conditions shall be determined:

(1) Total number of fixture units as determined from Table 610.3, Equivalent Fixture Units, for the fixtures to be installed.

(2) Developed length of supply pipe from meter to most remote outlet.

(3) Difference in elevation between the meter or other source of supply and the highest fixture or outlet.

(4) Pressure in the street main or other source of supply at the locality where the installation is to be made.

(5) In localities where there is a fluctuation of pressure in the main throughout the day, the water piping system shall be designed on the basis of the minimum pressure available.

610.8 Size of Meter and Building Supply Pipe Using Table 610.4. The size of the meter and the building supply pipe shall be determined as follows:

(1) Determine the available pressure at the water meter or other source of supply.

(2) Add or subtract depending on positive or negative elevation change, ½ psi (3.4 kPa) for each foot (305 mm) of difference in elevation between such source of supply and the highest water supply outlet in the building or on the premises.

(3) Use the "pressure range" group within which this pressure will fall using Table 610.4.

(4) Select the "length" column that is equal to or longer than the required length.

(5) Follow down the column to a fixture unit value equal to or exceeding the total number of fixture units required by the installation.

(6) Having located the proper fixture unit value for the required length, sizes of meter and building supply pipe as found in the two left-hand columns shall be applied.

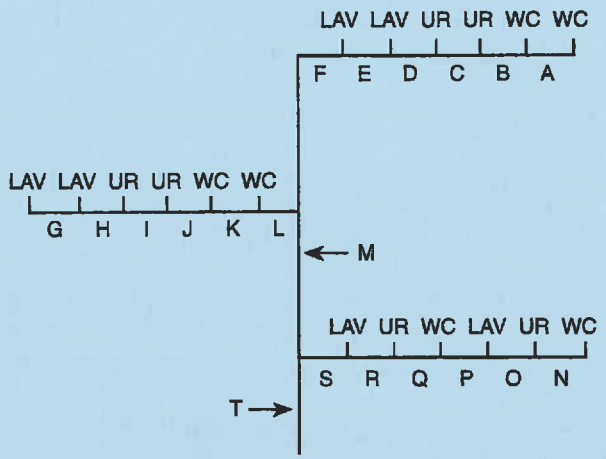
No building supply pipe shall be less than ¾ of an inch (20 mm) in diameter.

610.9 Size of Branches. Where Table 610.4 is used, the minimum size of each branch shall be determined by the number of fixture units to be served by that branch, the total developed length of the system, and the meter and street service size in accordance with Section 610.8. No branch piping is required to be larger in size than that required by Table 610.4 for the building supply pipe.

610.10 Sizing for Flushometer Valves. Where using Table 610.4 to size water supply systems serving flushometer valves, the number of flushometer fixture units assigned to every section of pipe, whether branch or main, shall be determined by the number and category of flushometer valves served by that section of pipe, in accordance with Table 610.10. Piping supplying a flushometer valve shall be not less in size than the valve inlet.

Where using Table 610.10 to size water piping, care shall be exercised to assign flushometer fixture units based on the number and category of fixtures served.

In the example below, fixture units assigned to each section of pipe are computed. Each capital letter refers to the section of pipe above it, unless otherwise shown.



A: 1 WC = 40 F.U.
B: 2 WC = 70 F.U.
C: 2 WC (70) + 1 UR (20) = 90 F.U.
D: 2 WC (70) + 2 UR (35) = 105 F.U.
E: 2 WC (70) + 2 UR (35) + 1 LAV (1) = 106 F.U.
F: 2 WC (70) + 2 UR (35) + 2 LAV (2) = 107 F.U.
G: 1 LAV = 1 F.U.
H: 2 LAV = 2 F.U.
I: 2 LAV (2) + 1 UR (20) = 22 F.U.
J: 2 LAV (2)+ 2 UR (35) = 37 F.U.
K: 2 LAV (2) + 2 UR (35) + 1 WC (40) = 77 F.U.
L: 2 LAV (2) + 2 UR (35) + 2 WC (70) = 107 F.U.
M: 4 WC (105) + 4 UR (53) + 4 LAV (4) = 162 F.U.
N: 1 WC = 40 F.U.
O: 1 WC (40) + 1 UR (20) = 60 F.U.
P: 1 WC (40) + 1 UR (20) + 1 LAV (1) = 61 F.U.
Q: 2 WC (70) + 1 UR (20) + 1 LAV (1) = 91 F.U.
R: 2 WC (70) + 2 UR (35) + 1 LAV (1) = 106 F.U.
S: 2 WC (70) + 2 UR (35) + 2 LAV (2) = 107 F.U.
T: 6 WC (125) + 6 UR (63) + 6 LAV (6) = 194 F.U.

EXAMPLE 610.10
SIZING METHOD FOR PUBLIC USE FIXTURES USING TABLE 610.10

TABLE 610.10
FLUSHOMETER FIXTURE UNITS FOR WATER SIZING USING TABLE 610.3

FIXTURE CATEGORY: WATER CLOSET WITH FLUSHOMETER VALVES		
NUMBER OF FLUSHOMETER VALVES	INDIVIDUAL FIXTURE UNITS ASSIGNED IN DECREASING VALUE	FIXTURE UNITS ASSIGNED FOR WATER CLOSETS AND SIMILAR 10-UNIT FIXTURES IN ACCUMULATIVE VALUES
1	40	40
2	30	70
3	20	90
4	15	105
5 or more	10 each	115 plus 10 for each additional fixture in excess of 5
FIXTURE CATEGORY: URINALS WITH FLUSHOMETER VALVES		
NUMBER OF FLUSHOMETER VALVES	INDIVIDUAL FIXTURE UNITS ASSIGNED IN DECREASING VALUE	FIXTURE UNITS ASSIGNED FOR URINALS AND SIMILAR 5-UNIT FIXTURES IN ACCUMULATIVE VALUES
1	20	20
2	15	35
3	10	45
4	8	53
5 or more	5 each	58 plus 5 for each additional fixture in excess of 5

610.11 Sizing Systems for Flushometer Tanks. The size of branches and mains serving flushometer tanks shall be consistent with the sizing procedures for flush tank water closets.

610.12 Sizing for Velocity. Water piping systems shall not exceed the maximum velocities listed in this section or Appendix A.

610.12.1 Copper Tube Systems. Maximum velocities in copper and copper alloy tube and fitting systems shall not exceed 8 feet per second (ft/s) (2.4 m/s) in cold water and 5 ft/s in hot water (1.5 m/s).

610.12.2 Tubing Systems Using Copper Alloy Fittings. Maximum velocities through copper alloy fittings in tubing other than copper shall not exceed 8 ft/s (2.4 m/s) in cold water and 5 ft/s in hot water (1.5 m/s).

610.13 Exceptions. The provisions of this section relative to size of water piping shall not apply to the following:

(1) Water supply piping systems designed in accordance with recognized engineering procedures acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

(2) Alteration of or minor additions to existing installations, provided the Authority Having Jurisdiction finds that there will be an adequate supply of water to operate fixtures.

(3) Replacement of existing fixtures or appliances.

(4) Piping that is part of fixture equipment.

(5) Unusual conditions where, in the judgment of the Authority Having Jurisdiction, an adequate supply of water is provided to operate fixtures and equipment.

(6) Nonpotable waterlines as defined in Section 601.2.

(7) The size and material of irrigation water piping installed outside of a building or structure and separated from the potable water supply by means of an approved air gap or backflow prevention device is not regulated by this code. The potable water piping system supplying each such irrigation system shall be adequately sized as required elsewhere in this chapter to deliver the full connected demand of both the domestic use and the irrigation systems.

611.0 Drinking Water Treatment Units.

611.1 Application. Drinking water treatment units shall comply with NSF 42 or NSF 53. Water softeners shall comply with NSF 44. Ultraviolet water treatment systems shall comply with NSF 55. Reverse osmosis drinking water treatment systems shall comply with NSF 58. Drinking water distillation systems shall comply with NSF 62.

611.2 Air Gap Discharge. Discharge from drinking water treatment units shall enter the drainage system through an air gap in accordance with Table 603.3.1 or an air gap device in accordance with Table 603.2, NSF 58, or IAPMO PS 65.

611.3 Connection Tubing. The tubing to and from drinking water treatment units shall be of a size and material as recommended by the manufacturer. The tubing shall comply with the requirements of NSF 14, NSF 42, NSF 44, NSF 53, NSF 55, NSF 58, NSF 62 or the appropriate material standards referenced in Table 1401.1.

611.4 Sizing of Residential Softeners. Residential-use water softeners shall be sized in accordance with Table 611.4.

TABLE 611.4
SIZING OF RESIDENTIAL WATER SOFTENERS[4]

REQUIRED SIZE OF SOFTENER CONNECTION (inches)	NUMBER OF BATHROOM GROUPS SERVED[1]
¾	up to 2[2]
1	up to 4[3]

For SI units: 1 inch = 25 mm

Notes:

1 Installation of a kitchen sink and dishwasher, laundry tray, and automatic clothes washer permitted without additional size increase.

2 An additional water closet and lavatory permitted.

3 Over four bathroom groups, the softener size shall be engineered for the specific installation.

4 See also Appendix A, Recommended Rules for Sizing the Water Supply System, and Appendix C, Alternate Plumbing Systems, for alternate methods of sizing water supply systems.

612.0 Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems.

612.1 General. Where residential fire sprinkler systems are installed, they shall be installed in accordance with the standards listed in Table 1401.1.

613.0 [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] Domestic Hot-Water Distribution Systems for Health Facilities and Clinics.

613.1 The domestic water-heating equipment and distribution systems shall supply water at the temperature and amounts shown in Table 613.1. Where the system is designed by a mechanical engineer, appropriate diversity factors may be utilized.

TABLE 613.1
[OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] HOT WATER USE

	CLINICAL	DIETARY[1]	LAUNDRY[2]
Liter/Hour/Bed	11.9	7.2	7.6
Gallons/Hour/Bed	3	2	2
Temperature °C	41-49.0	49.0	71.0
Temperature °F	105-120.0	120.0	160.0

1 Rinse water temperature at automatic dishwashing equipment and pot sinks shall be 180°F(82°C).

***Exception:** The rinse water supply to pot rinse sinks may be deleted if a method of chemical disinfection using a three-compartment sink is proposed.*

2 The required temperature of 160°F (71°C) in the laundry is that measure in the washing machine and shall be supplied so that the temperature may be maintained over the entire wash and rinse period.

***Exception:** A lower water temperature of 140°F (60°C) may be utilized, provided linens are subsequently passed through a tumbler dryer at 180°F (82°C) or a flatwork ironer at 300°F (149°C).*

613.2 At least two pieces of hot-water-heating equipment shall be provided to supply hot water for dishwashing and minimum patient services such as handwashing and bathing. Booster heaters for 125°F to 180°F (52°C to 82°C) water are acceptable as a second piece of equipment for dishwashing. Where storage tanks are separate from the water heater, at least two independent storage tanks shall be provided.

613.3 Instantaneous heaters are permitted for supplying hot water to handwashing and bathing fixtures if a continuous mechanical recirculation system is also provided.

613.4 Water storage tanks shall be fabricated of corrosion-resistant materials or lined with corrosion-resistant materials.

613.5 Temperature control valves shall be provided to automatically regulate the temperature of hot water delivered to plumbing fixtures used by patients to a range of 105°F (41°C) minimum to 120°F (49°C) maximum. High temperature alarm set at 125°F (52°C) shall be provided. The audible/visual device for the high temperature alarm shall annunciate at a continuously occupied location.

613.6 Hot-water distribution system serving patient care areas shall be under constant mechanical recirculation to provide continuous hot water at each hot water outlet. Non-recirculated fixture branch piping shall not exceed 25 feet (7.62 meters) in length. Dead-end piping (risers with no flow, branches with no fixture) shall not be installed. In renovation projects, dead-end piping shall be removed in the area of renovation. Empty risers, mains, and branches installed for future use shall be permitted.

CHAPTER 7

SANITARY DRAINAGE

Part I – Drainage Systems.

701.0 Materials.

701.1 Drainage Piping. Materials for drainage piping shall be in accordance with one of the referenced standards in Table 701.1 except that:

(1) No galvanized wrought-iron or galvanized steel pipe shall be used underground and shall be kept not less than 6 inches (152 mm) aboveground.

(2) ABS and PVC DWV piping installations shall be installed in accordance with applicable standards referenced in Table 1401.1. Except for individual single-family dwelling units, materials exposed within ducts or plenums shall have a flame-spread index of a maximum of 25 and a smoke-developed index of a maximum 50, where tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 and UL 723.

(a) [HCD 1 & HCD 2] ABS and PVC installations are limited to not more than two stories of areas of residential accommodation.

(b) [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] ABS and PVC installations are not allowed.

(3) No vitrified clay pipe or fittings shall be used aboveground or where pressurized by a pump or ejector. They shall be kept not less than 12 inches (305 mm) belowground.

(4) Copper tube for drainage and vent piping shall have a weight of not less than that of copper drainage tube type DWV.

(5) Stainless steel 304 pipe and fittings shall not be installed underground and shall be kept not less than 6 inches (152 mm) aboveground.

(6) Cast-iron soil pipe and fittings shall be listed and tested in accordance with standards referenced in Table 1401.1. Such pipe and fittings shall be marked with country of origin and identification of the original manufacturer in addition to markings required by referenced standards.

701.2 Drainage Fittings. Materials for drainage fittings shall comply with the applicable standards referenced in Table 701.1 of the same diameter as the piping served, and such fittings shall be compatible with the type of pipe used.

701.2.1 Screwed Pipe. Fittings on screwed pipe shall be of the recessed drainage type. Burred ends shall be reamed to the full bore of the pipe.

701.2.2 Threads. The threads of drainage fittings shall be tapped so as to allow ¼ inch per foot (20.8 mm/m) grade.

701.2.3 Type. Fittings used for drainage shall be of the drainage type, have a smooth interior water-way, and be constructed so as to allow ¼ inch per foot (20.8 mm/m) grade.

701.3 Lead. (See Table 1401.1) Sheet lead shall be not less than the following:

(1) For safe pans – not less than 4 pounds per square foot lb/ft^2 (19 kg/m^2) or 1/16 of an inch (1.6 mm) thick.

(2) For flashings or vent terminals – not less than 3 lb/ft^2 (15 kg/m^2) or 0.0472 of an inch (1.1989 mm) thick.

(3) Lead bends and lead traps shall be not less than 1/8 of an inch (3.2 mm) wall thickness.

701.4 Caulking Ferrules. Caulking ferrules shall be manufactured from bronze or copper and shall be in accordance with Table 701.4.

701.5 Soldering Bushings. Soldering bushings shall be of bronze or copper in accordance with Table 701.5.

702.0 Fixture Unit Equivalents.

702.1 Trap Size. The unit equivalent of plumbing fixtures shown in Table 702.1 shall be based on the size of the trap required, and the unit equivalent of fixtures and devices not shown in Table 702.1 shall be based on the size of trap or trap arm.

Maximum drainage fixture units for a fixture trap and trap arm loadings for sizes up to 4 inches (100 mm) shall be in accordance with Table 702.2(a).

702.2 Intermittent Flow. Drainage fixture units for intermittent flow into the drainage system shall be computed on the rated discharge capacity in gallons per minute (gpm) (L/s) in accordance with Table 702.2(b).

702.3 Continuous Flow. For a continuous flow into a drainage system, such as from a pump, sump ejector, air conditioning equipment, or similar device, 2 fixture units shall be equal to each gallon per minute (gpm) (0.06 L/s) of flow.

TABLE 701.4
CAULKING FERRULES

PIPE SIZE (inches)	INSIDE DIAMETER (inches)	LENGTH (inches)	MINIMUM WEIGHT EACH	
			pounds	ounces
2	2¼	4½	1	0
3	3¼	4½	1	12
4	4¼	4½	2	8

For SI units: 1 inch = 25 mm, 1 pound = 0.453 kg, 1 ounce = 0.02834 kg

TABLE 701.5
SOLDERING BUSHINGS

PIPE SIZE (inches)	MINIMUM WEIGHT EACH		PIPE SIZE (inches)	MINIMUM WEIGHT EACH	
	pounds	ounces		pounds	ounces
1¼	0	6	2½	1	6
1½	0	8	3	2	0
2	0	14	4	3	8

For SI units: 1 inch = 25 mm, 1 pound = 0.453 kg, 1 ounce = 0.02834 kg

TABLE 701.1
MATERIALS FOR DRAIN, WASTE, VENT PIPE AND FITTINGS

MATERIAL	UNDERGROUND DRAIN, WASTE, VENT PIPE AND FITTINGS	ABOVEGROUND DRAIN, WASTE, VENT PIPE AND FITTINGS	BUILDING SEWER PIPE AND FITTINGS	REFERENCED STANDARD(S) PIPE	REFERENCED STANDARD(S) FITTINGS
ABS (Schedule 40)	X	X	X	ASTM D 1527, ASTM D 2661, ASTM D 2680*, ASTM F 628	ASTM D 2661, ASTM D 2680*
Asbestos-Cement	—	—	X	ASTM C 14*, ASTM C 428*	—
Brass	—	X	—	ASTM B 43	—
Cast-Iron	X	X	X	ASTM A 74, ASTM A 888, CISPI 301	ASME B16.12, ASTM A 74, ASTM A 888, CISPI 301
Co-Extruded ABS (Schedule 40)	X	X	X	ASTM F 1488	ASTM D 2661, ASTM D 2680*
Co-Extruded PVC (Schedule 40)	X	X	X	ASTM F 891, ASTM F 1488	ASTM D 2665, ASTM F 794*, ASTM F 1866
Copper (Type DWV)	X	X	X	ASTM B 75, ASTM B 251, ASTM B 302, ASTM B 306	ASME B16.23, ASME B16.29
Galvanized Malleable Iron	—	X	—	—	ASME B16.3
Galvanized Steel	—	X	—	ASTM A 53	—
Polyethylene	—	—	X	ASTM F 714	ASTM D 2683, ASTM D 3261, ASTM F 1055, ASTM F 2206
PVC (Schedule 40)	X	X	X	ASTM D 1785, ASTM D 2665, ASTM F 794*	ASTM D 2665, ASTM F 794*, ASTM F 1866
Stainless Steel 304	—	X	—	ASME A112.3.1	ASME A112.3.1
Stainless Steel 316L	X	X	X	ASME A112.3.1	ASME A112.3.1
Vitrified Clay (Extra strength)	—	—	X	ASTM C 700	ASTM C 700

* For building sewer applications.

CHAPTER 9

VENTS

901.0 General.

901.1 Vents Required. Each plumbing fixture trap, except as otherwise provided in this code, shall be protected against siphonage and backpressure, and air circulation shall be ensured throughout all parts of the drainage system by means of vent pipes installed in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and as otherwise required by this code.

901.2 Trap Seal Protection. The vent system shall be designed to prevent a trap seal from being exposed to a pressure differential that exceeds 1 inch water column (0.24 kPa) on the outlet side of the trap.

902.0 Vents Not Required.

902.1 Interceptor. Vent piping shall be permitted to be omitted on an interceptor where such interceptor acts as a primary settling tank and discharges through a horizontal indirect waste pipe into a secondary interceptor. The second interceptor shall be properly trapped and vented.

902.2 Bars, Soda Fountains, and Counter. Traps serving sinks that are part of the equipment of bars, soda fountains, and counters need not be vented where the location and construction of such bars, soda fountains, and counters is such as to make it impossible to do so. Where such conditions exist, said sinks shall discharge by means of approved indirect waste pipes into a floor sink or other approved type of receptor.

903.0 Materials.

903.1 Applicable Standards. Vent pipe and fittings shall comply with the applicable standards referenced in Table 701.1, except that:

(1) No galvanized steel or 304 stainless steel pipe shall be installed underground and shall be not less than 6 inches (152 mm) aboveground.

(2) ABS and PVC DWV piping installations shall be in accordance with the applicable standards referenced in Table 1401.1. Except for individual single-family dwelling units, materials exposed within ducts or plenums shall have a flame-spread index of a maximum of 25 and a smoke-developed index of not more than 50 where tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or UL 723.

903.1.1 [HCD 1 & HCD 2] ABS or PVC installations are limited to not more than two stories of areas of residential accommodation.

903.1.2 [HCD 1] All malleable iron vents shall be galvanized.

903.1.3 [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] ABS and PVC installations are not allowed.

903.2 Use of Copper Tubing.

903.2.1 Underground. Copper tube for underground drainage and vent piping shall have a weight of not less than that of copper drainage tube type DWV.

903.2.2 Aboveground. Copper tube for aboveground drainage and vent piping shall have a weight of not less than that of copper drainage tube type DWV.

903.2.3 Prohibited Use. Copper tube shall not be used for chemical or industrial wastes as defined in Section 811.0.

903.2.4 Marking. Hard-drawn copper tubing, in addition to the required incised marking, shall be marked in accordance with either ASTM B 306 or ASTM B 88 as listed in Table 1401.1. The colors shall be: Type K, green; Type L, blue; Type M, red; and Type DWV, yellow.

903.3 Changes in Direction. Changes in direction of vent piping shall be made by the appropriate use of approved fittings, and no such pipe shall be strained or bent. Burred ends shall be reamed to the full bore of the pipe.

904.0 Size of Vents.

904.1 Size. The size of vent piping shall be determined from its length and the total number of fixture units connected thereto, in accordance with Table 703.2. The diameter of an individual vent shall be not less than 1¼ inches (32 mm) nor less than one-half the diameter of the drain to which it is connected. In addition, the drainage piping of each building and each connection to a public sewer or a private sewage disposal system shall be vented by means of one or more vent pipes, the aggregate cross-sectional area of which shall be not less than that of the largest required building sewer, as determined from Table 703.2. Vent pipes from fixtures located upstream from pumps, ejectors, backwater valves, or other devices that obstruct the free flow of air and other gases between the building sewer and the outside atmosphere shall not be used for meeting the cross-sectional area venting requirements of this section.

Exception: Where connected to a common building sewer, the drainage piping of two or more buildings located on the same lot and under one ownership shall be permitted to be vented by means of piping sized in accordance with Table 703.2, provided the aggregate cross-sectional area of vents is not less than that of the largest required common building sewer.

904.2 Length. Not more than one-third of the total permitted length, in accordance with Table 703.2, of a minimum-sized vent shall be installed in a horizontal position.

Exception: Where a minimum-sized vent is increased one pipe size for its entire length, the maximum length limitation shall not apply.

905.0 Vent Pipe Grades and Connections.

905.1 Grade. Vent and branch vent pipes shall be free from drops or sags, and each such vent shall be level or shall be so graded and connected as to drip back by gravity to the drainage pipe it serves.

905.2 Horizontal Drainage Pipe. Where vents connect to a horizontal drainage pipe, each vent pipe shall have its invert taken off above the drainage centerline of such pipe downstream of the trap being served.

905.3 Vent Pipe Rise. Unless prohibited by structural conditions, each vent shall rise vertically to a point not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood-level rim of the fixture served before offsetting horizontally, and where two or more vent pipes converge, each such vent pipe shall rise to a point not less than 6 inches (152 mm) in height above the flood-level rim of the plumbing fixture it serves before being connected to any other vent. Vents less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood-level rim of the fixture shall be installed with approved drainage fittings, material, and grade to the drain.

905.4 Roof Termination. Vent pipes shall extend undiminished in size above the roof, or shall be reconnected with a soil or waste vent of proper size.

905.5 Location of Opening. The vent pipe opening from a soil or waste pipe, except for water closets and similar fixtures, shall not be below the weir of the trap.

905.6 Common Vertical Pipe. Two fixtures shall be permitted to be served by a common vertical pipe where each such fixture wastes separately into an approved double fitting having inlet openings at the same level.

906.0 Vent Termination.

906.1 Roof Termination. Each vent pipe or stack shall extend through its flashing and shall terminate vertically not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof nor less than 1 foot (305 mm) from a vertical surface.

906.2 Clearance. Each vent shall terminate not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) from, or not less than 3 feet (914 mm) above, an openable window, door, opening, air intake, or vent shaft, or not less than 3 feet (914 mm) in every direction from a lot line, alley and street excepted.

|| *906.2.1 [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] Each vent pipe shall terminate not less than twenty-five (25) feet (7620 mm) from any air intake or vent shaft.*

906.3 Use of Roof. Vent pipes shall be extended separately or combined, of full required size, not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the roof or fire wall. Flagpoling of vents shall be prohibited except where the roof is used for purposes other than weather protection. Vents within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a part of the roof that is used for such other purposes shall extend not less than 7 feet (2134 mm) above such roof and shall be securely stayed.

906.4 Outdoor Installations. Vent pipes for outdoor installations shall extend not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) above the surrounding ground and shall be securely supported.

906.5 Joints. Joints at the roof around vent pipes shall be made watertight by the use of approved flashings or flashing material.

906.6 Lead. (See Table 1401.1) Sheet lead shall be not less than the following:

(1) For safe pans – not less than 4 pounds per square foot (lb/ft^2) (19 kg/m^2) or 1/16 of an inch (1.6 mm) thick.

(2) For flashings or vent terminals – not less than 3 lb/ft^2 (15 kg/m^2).

(3) Lead bends and lead traps shall be not less than 1/8 of an inch (3.2 mm) wall thickness.

906.7 Frost or Snow Closure. Where frost or snow closure is likely to occur in locations having minimum design temperature below 0°F (-17.8°C), vent terminals shall be not less than 2 inches (50 mm) in diameter, but in no event smaller than the required vent pipe. The change in diameter shall be made inside the building not less than 1 foot (305 mm) below the roof in an insulated space and terminate not less than 10 inches (254 mm) above the roof, or in accordance with the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

907.0 Vent Stacks and Relief Vents.

907.1 Drainage Stack. Each drainage stack that extends 10 or more stories above the building drain or other horizontal drain, shall be served by a parallel vent stack, which shall extend undiminished in size from its upper terminal and connect to the drainage stack at or immediately below the lowest fixture drain. Each such vent stack shall also be connected to the drainage stack at each fifth floor, counting down from the uppermost fixture drain, by means of a yoke vent, the size of which shall be not less in diameter than either the drainage or the vent stack, whichever is smaller.

907.2 Yoke Vent. The yoke vent connection to the vent stack shall be placed not less than 42 inches (1067 mm) above the floor level, and the yoke vent connection to the drainage stack shall be by means of a wye-branch fitting placed below the lowest drainage branch connection serving that floor.

908.0 Wet Venting.

908.1 Vertical Wet Venting. Wet venting is limited to vertical drainage piping receiving the discharge from the trap arm of one and two fixture unit fixtures that also serves as a vent not exceeding four fixtures. Wet-vented fixtures shall be within the same story; provided, further, that fixtures with a continuous vent discharging into a wet vent shall be within the same story as the wet-vented fixtures. No wet vent shall exceed 6 feet (1829 mm) in developed length.

908.1.1 Size. The vertical piping between two consecutive inlet levels shall be considered a wet-vented section. Each wet-vented section shall be not less than one pipe size exceeding the required minimum waste pipe size of the upper fixture or shall be one pipe size exceeding the required minimum pipe size for the sum of the fixture units served by such wet-vented section, whichever is larger, but in no case less than 2 inches (50 mm).

HISTORY NOTE APPENDIX

CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
(TITLE 24, PART 5, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS)

For prior history, see the History Note Appendix to the California Plumbing Code (CPC), 2010 Triennial Edition effective January 1, 2011.

1. *(BSC 05/12, DSA-SS 05/12, HCD 05/12, OSHPD 06/12, SFM 06/12) Adoption by reference of the 2012 Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC) with necessary state amendments and repeal of the 2009 edition of the UPC. Effective on January 1, 2014.*

2. *(OSHPD 02/13 and 03/13) Change without regulatory effect to remove and make inoperable provisions regarding OSHPD 3SE as ordered by The Superior Court of California, County of Alameda (Case No. RG13681364) Rulemakings were approved by the California Building Standards Commission on November 6, 2013 and filed with the Secretary of State on November 7, 2013, effective December 7, 2013.*