CHAPTER 23.25 LOCAL AMENDMENTS TO THE UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE 2003 EDITION

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Amendments to the 2003 Uniform Plumbing Code and appendices A, B, D, I, and L, except chapters 12 and 15, are adopted and listed hereafter by section. The digits after the title and chapter digits are the section number of the Uniform Plumbing Code to which the amendment refers, e.g., 23.25.510.8 refers to section 510.8 of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

23.25.102-103 Delete.
Delete sections 102 and 103; refer to the Anchorage Administrative Code.

23.25.204.0 "B" Definitions.
Amend by deleting the definition of bathroom and substitute the following:

Bathroom: Any room or space containing a bathtub, shower, hot tub, Jacuzzi or swimming pool.

23.25.313.7 Protection of Piping, Materials, and Structures.
Amend paragraph by deleting all wording following “Building Code.” The paragraph shall read as follows:

All piping penetrations of fire resistance rated walls, partitions, floors, floor/ceiling assemblies, roof/ceiling assemblies, or shaft enclosures shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code.
23.25.314.5.1 **Hangers and Supports.**
Amend paragraph by deleting the words “In seismic zones 3 and 4,” beginning the sentence to read as follows:

Hubless cast iron piping...

23.25.315.0 **Trenching, Excavation, And Backfill.**
Amend section 315.4 by adding, after the third sentence, the following:

Backfill material shall be 3/8” pea gravel or smaller. In the case of cast iron drain, waste and vent piping, the backfill material shall be 3/4” gravel and earth or smaller.

23.25.402.4 **Metered Faucets.**
Add to the end of the first sentence of section 402.4:

...bus stations, cocktail lounges, bars, concert halls, sports arenas, theaters, and shopping malls.

23.25.409.2.2 **Water Closet Seats.**
Amend by adding the words, or for private use, after “dwelling units” to read as follows:

409.2.2 All water closet seats, except those within dwelling units or for private use, shall be of the open front type.

23.25.412.1.1 **Unvented Garage Floor Drains.**
A. A maximum of three (3) unvented floor drains may be installed in one- and two-family residential garages. Each shall have a three-inch (3”) (76mm) minimum trap and trap arm, and two-inch (2”) (50.8mm) floor drain. The tail piece need not be vented. No other plumbing fixtures may be connected to the garage drain piping. When a contractor or homeowner installs this type of system, they shall install the waste lines as per the Uniform Plumbing Code regarding slopes and backfill material.

B. Underground inspections of these floor drains are not required, but spot checks may be made by inspectors. If requested, MOA staff performs this inspection at no additional fee.

23.25.413.0 **Minimum Number of Required Fixtures.**
Delete section 413.0 and refer to the Building Code.

23.25.415.1 **Access to Whirlpool Bathtub Pump.**
Add to section 415.1:

The access shall be required to be a minimum of 16”x16”, although alternate access arrangements may be considered. The intent is the pump may be removed easily and safely. Any pump required to be located so the supporting or securing
bolts are no more than two (2) feet from the access opening. The access panel may be siliconed in place and shall remain easily removable. If removal of a pump motor is in question, the contractor shall be required to remove the pump motor to demonstrate proper access.

23.25.422.0 Minimum Hot Water Supply Temperature.
The minimum hot water temperature to showers, tub and shower combinations, and tub fillers shall be 110°F.

23.25.507.0 Air for Combustion and Ventilation.
Delete section 507.0 Air for Combustion and Ventilation and refer to the Mechanical Code and the Fuel Gas Code.

23.25.508.1 Other Water Heater Installation Requirements.
Amend by changing “may” to “shall”.

23.25.508.4.1 Other Water Heater Installation Requirements.
Water heaters shall be provided with an approved floor drain within the water heater enclosure. Floor drains shall be readily accessible. In lieu of the floor drain, a water heater may be installed in a liquid tight pan provided with a minimum ¾” (19mm) O.D. drain opening located within 2” (50.8mm) of the pan bottom. Pans shall be of an approved type acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, and pan drains shall terminate at a floor drain or other approved location.

Exception: Water heaters installed on a concrete slab or grade.

Exception: Pan drains shall not be required if water heater is equipped with an approved safety device to control flooding.

23.25.508.5 Relief Valve Discharge.
Delete this section in its entirety.

23.25.508.6 Added or Converted Equipment.
Delete section 508.6 through end of chapter, in its entirety.

23.25.508.28 Water Heaters Located in Mobile Homes.
Add new section as follows:

508.28 Water Heaters Located in Mobile Homes.
A. Installation of a hot water heater located in a compartment off the bedroom shall be acceptable if the hot water heater was factory installed, if the compartment is sealed from the bedroom by a panel screwed to the wall, and if the combustion air is taken from a source outside of the bedroom and complies with the adopted Fuel Gas Code or the adopted Mechanical Code.

B. A water heater replaced in an existing mobile home shall be replaced with a water heater tested, approved, and listed for use in mobile homes. The proper combustion air shall be installed to supply the new hot water heater per the adopted Fuel Gas Code or the adopted Mechanical Code.
PURPOSE AND SCOPE: The purpose of this section is to protect the public health by controlling or eliminating actual or potential installation of cross-connections. The control or elimination of cross-connections shall be in accordance with this code, the current edition of the cross-connection control manual published by the Pacific Northwest section of The American Water Works Association and the manual of Cross-Connection Control published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control. In the event a conflict exists between the technical publications adopted herein and the Uniform Plumbing Code, the most stringent provision shall apply.

UNSAFE FACILITIES: The Municipality of Anchorage may refuse to furnish water and may discontinue services to any premises where plumbing facilities, appliances, or equipment using water are dangerous, unsafe, or not in conformity with the water utility tariff or other related municipal ordinances. No potable water service connection to any premises shall be installed or continued in use by a purveyor unless the potable water supply is protected by all necessary backflow prevention devices and assemblies. The installation or maintenance of a cross-connection, endangering the quality of the purveyor's water supply, shall be unlawful and is prohibited.

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY: The Building Official or authorized representative.

PURVEYOR: The operator or owner of a water supply.

PREMISES: Real property, including any house or building thereon, located within the Municipality of Anchorage.

CROSS-CONNECTION INSPECTIONS: No water shall be delivered to any structure hereafter built within the Municipality of Anchorage until it is inspected by the Administrative Authority for possible cross-connections and approved as being protected from such cross-connections.

Inspections shall be made periodically of all potentially hazardous buildings, structures, or improvements of any nature now receiving water through the municipal water system, for the purpose of ascertaining whether cross-connections exist. Such inspections shall be made by the Administrative Authority.

Any building modification requiring a plumbing or mechanical permit may require a cross-connection inspection and compliance.
POSSIBLE CROSS-CONNECTIONS: Backflow prevention assemblies or devices shall be installed in any premises where, in the judgment of the Administrative Authority, the nature and extent of activities, or the materials used or stored on the premises, may present a hazard to the potable water supply in the event a cross-connection were to be made; even though such cross-connection has not been made. Such circumstances include, but are not limited to:

- Premises having an auxiliary water supply.
- Premises having intricate plumbing arrangements making it impractical to ascertain whether or not cross-connections in fact exist.
- Premises where entry is restricted so inspection for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or on sufficiently short notice to assure cross-connections do not exist.
- Premises having a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.
- Premises on which any substance is handled under pressure, so as to permit entry into the water supply. This shall include the handling of process waters and cooling waters.
- Premises where materials of a toxic or hazardous nature are handled in such a way if back siphonage should occur, a health hazard might result.
- The following facilities, or portions of a building containing one of the listed facilities, when connected to a potable water supply, require backflow prevention assemblies or devices unless the authority with jurisdiction determines no hazard exists. An example of a facility within a building is a dental office in a multi-story office building. For this application, a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer is required to be installed on the hot and cold water serving the dental office and backflow prevention is not be required on the main supply to the building. This protects both the city main and the occupants in the building:
  - Hospitals, mortuaries, and clinics;
  - Laboratories;
  - Metal plating industries;
  - Piers and docks;
  - Sewage treatment plants;
  - Food or beverage processing plants;
  - Chemical plants;
  - Petroleum processing or storage plants;
  - Radioactive material processing plants, nuclear reactors, or other facilities where radioactive materials may be utilized;
  - Manufacturing facilities;
  - Car wash facilities;
  - Water systems not within the definition of potable water supply;
  - Fire sprinkler systems;
  - Medical/dental facilities;
  - Waterfront facilities;
  - Irrigation systems;
• Laundries and dry cleaners;
• High rise or other buildings above system pressure which require booster pumps; and
• Sand, gravel and concrete plants or other material processing plants.

23.25.603.3  **General Requirements.**
Amend by adding a second paragraph to section 603.3.1 as follows:

Backflow assemblies and devices shall be approved if they successfully passed both the laboratory and field evaluation tests conducted by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control.

23.25.603.4.6.5  **Lawn Irrigation.**
Add new paragraphs as follows:

The Uniform Plumbing Code regulates the installation of these types of plumbing systems up to and including the required type(s) of backflow preventer. A permit, plan check, and inspection is required to ensure the potable water piping is sized correctly for the number of fixture units effected by such a system and required piping material and backflow preventer(s) are installed. The installation down stream of the required backflow preventer is not regulated by the plumbing code and is considered non-potable water piping.

Installation of backflow preventers and/or vacuum breakers on public systems shall be done by a plumbing contractor properly licensed with the Municipality of Anchorage. Private installations require either a plumbing contractor or a legal owner complying with all the requirements in the local amendments to Anchorage Administrative Code section 23.10.303.1.

23.25.603.4.9  **Water Cooled Compressors, Degreasers.**
Amend section by adding a second paragraph to read as follows:

Installation, operation or use of air conditioning or cooling units employing water or other fluid as a cooling agent without a recovery and recirculation unit is prohibited.

23.25.603.4.11  **Potable Water Makeup Connections To Steam Or Hot Water Boilers.**
Amend by deleting section 603.4.11 its entirety.

23.25.603.4.23  **Potable Water Supply To Dental Chairs.**
Add new section as follows:

603.4.23  Potable water supply to each individual dental chair shall be protected by a backflow preventer as approved by the administrative authority.
Add a new section as follows:

### 603.4.24 Hydronic Heating/Cooling

Systems with heat transfer fluids containing plain water or water/propylene glycol mixture require a minimum double check valve with intermediate atmospheric vent backflow preventer to be installed on any directly connected potable water makeup piping to the system. (A suitable example of this backflow preventer is a Watts 9D or a Hersey BCP valve.) In addition, the below listed requirements shall be complied with when a system contains propylene glycol:

1. Water/propylene mixture shall contain a food grade powder dye. (A suitable example is FD+C Powder Dye.) Liquid food coloring is not acceptable due to its potential dissipation into the system.
2. A warning tag shall be installed on the backflow preventer stating the following information:
   - System contains propylene glycol - use no other substitute.
   - Do not add ethylene glycol or automotive anti-freeze of any type.
   - No high hazard toxic chemicals permitted to be added to this system.

Systems with a heat transfer fluid containing Ethylene Glycol approved for such use require minimum protection of the potable water makeup system by installation of a physical air gap or a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer.

Add new section 603.4.25 as follows:

### 23.25.603.4.25 Steam Systems.

Due to potential addition of toxic chemicals in any steam system, the minimum protection for the potable water makeup shall be by installation of a physical air gap or a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer.

Add new section as follows:

### 603.4.26 Cooling Towers.

Cooling towers obtaining makeup water from a potable source shall have a reduced pressure principal backflow preventer or air gap separation installed at the source of the potable water.

Delete the second sentence of section 604.1.

Amend to delete the words "or underground outside of structures" in the Exception.

Amend by deleting paragraph 604.8 and the exception and substitute the following:
604.8 Plastic piping materials shall not be used for water service piping from the street service main to a building or premises.

23.25.608.0 Water Pressure, Pressure Regulators And Pressure Relief Valves.
Amend by deleting paragraph 608.5 and substitute the following:

608.5 Relief valves shall be provided with a drain, not smaller than the relief valve outlet of galvanized steel or hard drawn copper pipe and fittings, CPVC or listed relief valve drain tube with fittings which shall not reduce the internal bore of the pipe tubing (straight lengths as opposed to coils), and shall extend from the valve to a floor drain or other approved location inside the building. The drain pipe shall terminate not more than two (2) feet (610 MM) nor less than six (6) inches (152 MM) above the floor drain or other approved location and point downward. No part of such drain pipe shall be trapped, and the terminal end shall not be threaded. Each relief valve drain shall be piped independently of other relief valve drains.

23.25.609.3.2 Installation.
Add exception:

Exception: Brazing shall not be required on non-pressurized, non-potable piping such as trap primers. Where joints are permitted, they shall be of the approved type.

23.25.609.3.3 Water Supply Accessibility.
Where the building water supply pipe enters the building, it shall exit the ground or slab in an area with a minimum of forty inches (40”) clear space between ground or slab and bottom of structure, and provide an unobstructed passageway no less than forty (40) inches high and twenty-two (22) inches wide from the water supply entrance to the crawlspace access.

23.25.609.4 Testing.
Amend by deleting the words “Except for plastic piping” before “a fifty (50) pound test, to read as follows:

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. A fifty (50) pound per square inch (344.5 k Pa) air pressure may 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 fifteen (15) minutes.
23.25.609.10.1  **Air Chambers.**
Delete paragraph 609.10.1 in its entirety and substitute the following:

609.10.1  Air chambers a minimum of twelve (12) inches (305 mm) in length and the same diameter as the fixture supply shall be installed at all fixtures, or other approved mechanical devices shall be provided to reduce water hammer or line noises to such an extent no pressure hazard to the piping system shall exist.

23.25.610.8  **Size Of Meter And Building Supply Pipe Using Table 6-5.**
Amend by deleting the last sentence of section 610.8 and substitute the following:

No street service or building supply pipe shall be less than one (1) inch (25.4 mm) in diameter.

23.25.612.0  **Indoor Water Meter Setter.**
Add new sections as follows:

612.0  **Indoor Water Meter Setter.**
612.1  All newly constructed single family, duplex and triplex residences shall install an approved indoor water meter setter with meter idler or a removable section of pipe to facilitate the future installation of water meters in a horizontal position. It shall be located in the vicinity of the main supply full-way valve, ahead of any branch lines and shall also be valved on the outlet side. An easily accessible frost-proof area with adequate clearances shall be provided for meter installation, maintenance or removal. "Easily accessible" shall be considered an open area not concealed by an appliance, furnace, water heater or standard building material. When the meter is installed in under floor or crawl spaces, the maximum distance from the access opening to the meter shall not exceed ten (10) feet (3048 mm).

612.2  A horizontal section of pipe may be used in lieu of the indoor meter setter provided the pipe is equal in length to a water meter of the same size including meter couplings, but in no case shall it be less than twenty inches (20”) in (508 mm) length. The piping shall be supported to provide a permanent support for the water meter when installed.

612.3  When the water tariff is revised to allow the metering of these residences, the utility shall furnish two meters and remote feed-outs at its expense and its crews shall install remote read-out meters at the time of actual meter installation.
23.25.613 Sizing Criteria for One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units.

Add new section as follows:

613 **Sizing Criteria for One- and Two-Family Dwelling Units.** One-inch (1") diameter building water supply piping shall be allowed based upon Plumbing Code, Appendix L, without performing water pipe sizing calculations as long as the following requirements are met:

1. No more than three and one-half (3½) bathroom groups exist in the residence; includes basement rough-ins.
2. Distance from key box to foundation wall where water piping enters the building is not greater than 100 feet.

If either of the above two items are exceeded, a water distribution pipe sizing calculation shall be performed and submitted to Building Safety to verify the minimum water pipe size required for the project. This calculation shall meet the requirements of the current adopted Plumbing Code.

23.25.701.1.2 ABS and PVC DWV Piping Installation – Sanitary Drainage.

Amend section by deleting the words:

Chapter 15 “Firestop Protection for DWV and Stormwater Application.” and replace with the words “the building code”.

23.25.710.15 Elevator Pit Drainage.

A. The Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators requires a means of pit drainage. This code prohibits a direct connection to the sanitary drainage system.

B. Where possible, elevator pits shall be drained by means of a gravity system with an indirect connection to the sanitary drainage system in accordance with the Plumbing Code.

C. Where gravity drainage is not possible, pit drainage shall be provided as follows:

1. All elevator pits shall contain a watertight concrete sump at the base of the pit, adequately sized for the installation of a sump pump. The sump shall be covered with a grate to create a uniform, level pit surface.

2. Pits not subject to ground water accumulation shall comply with the following: A minimum 1½-inch sump pump discharge line shall be installed. The line shall be routed from the pit to an approved point of collection and/or disposal on the exterior of the building. The line shall be equipped with an accessible check valve and gate or ball valve at the termination in the pit. The gate or ball valve shall be located on the discharge side of the check valve. Each end shall be capped. The discharge on the building exterior shall be clearly and permanently labeled “ELEVATOR PIT DISCHARGE”.

3. Pits subject to either periodic or continuous ground water accumulation shall comply with the following: A permanent dewatering system shall be
installed. The discharge line shall be 1½-inch minimum and contain a check valve and gate or ball valve. The gate or ball valve shall be located on the discharge side of the check valve. The system shall discharge to either the sanitary drainage system or an approved location on the exterior of the building. Connections to the sewer shall be through a code compliant air gap or air break to an approved indirect waste receptor. The receptor shall be of such shape and capacity as to prevent splashing or flooding and shall be located where readily accessible for inspection. The gravity drainage line serving the indirect waste receptor shall be sized at two fixture units per GPM of pump flow. Trap seal protection shall be provided at the indirect waste receptor on systems receiving periodic ground water flow.

D. Hydraulic oil, grease, or any product that may cause damage to the drainage system or public sewer shall not be discharged to the sanitary drainage system. Piping shall not be routed through the elevator machine room.

23.25.719.0 Cleanouts.
Delete first paragraph of 719.1 and substitute the following:

719.1 Cleanouts shall be placed at the end of building drains, two (2) feet (610 mm) outside building and shall be of same material as building drain.

23.25.TABLE 7-7 Minimum Horizontal Distance Required From Building Sewer.
Amend Table 7-7, on-site domestic water service line as follows:

Change one (1) foot (0.3 mm) in right hand column to ten (10) feet (3048 mm).

23.25.801.3 Bar And Fountain Sink Traps.
Amend paragraph 801.3 by deleting the words “5 feet” from the last sentence and substituting the words “fifteen (15) feet.”

23.25.815.0 Condensate Wastes and Control.
Delete Section 815.0.

23.25.816.0 Soda Fountains, Condensates, Drip Pans, Ice Machines, and Other Similar Equipment.
Add new section as follows:

816.0 Soda Fountains, Condensates, Drip Pans, Ice Machines, and Other Similar Equipment.
A. If the drain outlet for this type of equipment is below or remotely located from an approved point of disposal, the equipment may drain by gravity to a single pump, lift station receiver based on the following:
   1. A "Little Giant" condensate unit or equal is acceptable for lift station receiver. The pump shall be appropriately sized for the required condition.
2. The equipment drain outlet or tailpiece may not exceed 1” I.D.
3. The equipment drain pipe from the outlet or tailpiece to the lift station receiver shall not exceed five (5) feet measured along the centerline of the pipe and shall be piped per UPC section 803.0.
4. The discharge pipe and fittings from the lift station receiver shall be a material approved for drainage piping and shall be piped to an approved indirect waste receptor per Uniform Plumbing Code section 701.

B. Vending company employees may install the drainage piping from the equipment they install to the approved point of disposal, provided such piping is in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code requirements.

C. If the equipment installed requires a water supply, it shall be provided by a properly licensed plumber to within ten (10) feet of the equipment, complete with any required backflow prevention device. The vendor employee may make the water connection from that point to the equipment.

23.25.903.1.2 ABS and PVC DWV Piping Installation – Vents.
Amend paragraph by deleting reference to “Chapter 15 Firestop Protection” and replacing with “the Building Code.”

23.25.TABLE 10-1 Horizontal Distance Of Trap Arms
Add ** after Horizontal Distance of Trap Arms and add below Table 10-1 the following:

** Trap arms for residential floor drains may be extended beyond the limits of Table 10-1 to where they pass under the nearest wall before installing the required vent.

23.25.1007.0 Trap Seal Protection.
Amend section by adding the following exception:

Exception: R-3 occupancies (one- and two- family dwelling units).

23.25.1014.1 Grease Traps.
Amend by replacing to read as follows:

1014.1 When, in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, waste pretreatment is required, an approved type of grease trap complying with the provisions of this section shall be installed in the waste line leading from pot sinks (two- and three-compartment), scullery sinks, dishwashing sinks, silverware sinks, drains, and other fixtures and equipment in establishments such as restaurants, cafés, lunch counters, cafeterias, bars and clubs, hotel, hospital sanitarium, factory or school kitchens, or other establishments where grease may be introduced into the drainage or sewage system in quantities that may effect line stoppage or hinder sewage treatment or
private sewage disposal. A grease trap is not required for individual dwelling units or for any private living quarters.

**23.25.1014.8 Grease Interceptors for Commercial Kitchens.**
Delete this section in its entirety.

**23.25.1017.1 Interceptors Required.**
Amend by deleting reference to “550 gallons” and replacing with “100 gallons”.

**23.25.1101.1 Where Required.**
Delete from the second sentence the words “In the case of one- and two-family dwellings,” and “such as streets or lawns”.

**23.25.1101.3 Material Uses.**
Amend by deleting reference to “Chapter 15 Firestop Protection” and replacing with “the Building Code”.

**23.25.1101.5 Subsoil Drains.**
Amend section 1101.5.1 by adding the following to the beginning of the section:

> When required by the authority having jurisdiction…

**23.25.1101.6 Building Subdrains.**
Amend section 1101.6 by deleting the word “public” and inserting the word “storm”.

**23.25.1101.9 Filling Stations And Motor Vehicle Washing Establishments.**
Amend section 1101.9 by adding to the beginning of the paragraph:

> When required by the authority having jurisdiction…

**23.25.1101.11.1 Primary Roof Drainage.**
Delete the first sentence and replace with the following, to read as follows:

> Roof areas of a building shall be drained by roof drains, gutters, scuppers, or sheet flow off the edge of the roof.

**23.25.1101.11.2.2 Secondary Roof Drainage.**
Delete from the first sentence the words “shall be separate from the primary system and”.

**23.25.1108.0 Controlled-Flow Roof Drainage.**
Delete sections 1108.1 and 1108.2 in their entirety.

**23.25.CH 12 Fuel Piping.**
Chapter 12 has not been adopted; refer to the adopted Fuel Gas Code. The sizing methods in section 1217, referenced tables, and Figure 12-2 shall be considered acceptable for sizing gas piping.
23.25.1301.1 Application.
Amend by adding to the end of the first sentence the words “or in accordance with the latest version of AIA Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospital and Health Care Facilities.”

23.25.1309.1.1 Veterinary Clinics.
Amend by adding new section:

23.25.1309.1 Veterinary Clinics.
The material requirements, installation, and testing practices of NFPA 99 for Level 3 gas and vacuum systems shall apply to veterinary clinics except third party verification is not required.

23.25.1309.8 Vacuum Systems for Dental Offices.
Amend by adding new section:

23.25.1309.8 Vacuum Systems for Dental Offices.
The purpose of this amendment is to point out and clarify the requirements for wet vacuum systems in dental offices. Refer to NFPA 99C (most current edition) [NFPA 99 5.3.10] for full text of these requirements.

A. Level 3 wet vacuum systems (in dental offices) may be installed using schedule 40 PVC with pressure fittings [NFPA 99 5.3.10.2 and 5.3.10.3]. Piping and fittings installed in plenums shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke developed rating of not more than 50.

B. The wet vacuum system (in dental offices) is considered a Level 3 system if:
   1. The system is entirely separate from other Level 1 systems.
   2. The occupancy to be served and the function of the occupancy is distinct from other occupancies in the building.
   3. The patient population, during or subsequent to treatment, are not dependent for life on the vacuum system, and the treatment the facility performs may be completed without detrimental effect on patient outcomes in the event of sudden loss of vacuum systems [NFPA 99 Chapter 18].

C. The wet vacuum system (in dental offices) shall be verified by a third party technically competent and experienced in the field of Level 3 vacuum systems and testing, and meeting the requirements of ANSI/ASSE Standard 6030 [NFPA 5.3.12.3.1.3].

23.25.1310.3.1 Definitions – Health Care Facilities.
Health Care Facilities – Buildings or portions or buildings in which medical, dental, psychiatric, nursing, obstetrical or surgical care is provided.