

Plumbing Transition Commission
February 10th, 2015
1:30 PM
8181 Independence Blvd
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806
Meeting Minutes

The Chair welcomed all present and **called the meeting to order at 1:34 pm**

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

The Chair requested a roll call of the members which reflected the following:

Members Present: S. Maher; M. Wich, C. Benjamin; R. Kothe; J. Barker;
T. Smith; H. Heier; T. Crawford

Members Absent:

Notice of Absence:

8 members present and 0 member absent constitute a Quorum.

Old Business:

The Chair opened the floor to discuss the PTC to set the February 24th meeting be an all day meeting due to past cancellations and in order to cover the material needed.

The next regular PTC meeting will be in Baton Rouge, LA at the Office of State Fire Marshal February 24th, 2015 @ 8:30 A.M. Location will be: 8181 Independence Blvd Baton Rouge, LA. 70806.

The Chair requested that all comments, recommendations, etc be provided to the members by March 10th or a certain date so that the members would be able to have time to set proper time and meetings dates.

Review and Adoption of the Minutes from the January 27th, 2015 meeting.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Kothe to adopt the minutes from the February 10th, 2015 meeting and received a second from Mr. Wich. There were three changes requested (1) Pg. 10 605.3.1 reflected a tie vote and sent to the LSUCCC for consideration, the vote was not noted in the minutes and (2) Pg. 11 Ms. Benjamin noted that 608.4 should be 608.8.4. Mr. Heier also made comment that the minutes did not reflect his and Mr. Kothe's discussion concerning the historical perspective of Act 12 and request that these be reflected in the minutes as well. The chair requested a vote of the members present to accept the minutes as noted with the amended changes. The vote relected 8 Is and 0 nays, and the **minutes were adopted with amended parts.**

A **motion** as made by Mr. Mayer to have the next regular PTC meeting start at 8:30 a.m. and that the meeting will go for the entire day in order to cover material needed. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Wich. The chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 8 I's and 0 Nays, and the **motion was adopted**.

2. Review and Discussion on proposed amendments and updates Chapter 6. (Stephen Maher)

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the IRC P2902.5.3 **Lawn irrigation systems** as noted on the handout (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Heier. The chair requested a vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 8 I's and 0 Nays, the **motion was adopted**.

The potable water supply to lawn irrigation systems shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric vacuum breaker, a pressure vacuum breaker assembly or a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. *Shutoff or control valves* shall not be installed downstream from an atmospheric vacuum breaker. *When an irrigation/lawn sprinkler system is provided with separate zones, the potable water supply shall be protected by a pressure vacuum breaker or reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly. Atmospheric vacuum breakers shall be installed at least 6 inches (152 mm) above the highest point of usage (i.e., 6 inches (152 mm) above all downstream piping or highest sprinkler head).* Pressure type vacuum breakers shall be installed at least 12 inches (305 mm) above the highest point of usage (i.e., 12 inches (305 mm) above all downstream piping and the highest sprinkler head). Where chemicals are introduced into the system, the potable water supply shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the IRC P2902.6.2 as noted on the handout (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Heier. The Chair requested a vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 8 I's and 0 Nays, the **motion was adopted**.

IRC P2902.6.2 Protection of backflow preventers. Backflow preventers ~~installed shall not be located in areas~~ subjected to freezing *temperatures shall be except where they can be removed by means of unions, or are* protected by heat, insulation or both.; *or as otherwise recommended by the manufacturer.*

IPC 608.14.2 Protection of backflow preventers. Backflow preventers ~~installed shall not be located in areas~~ subjected to freezing *temperatures shall be except where they can be removed by means of unions, or are* protected by heat, insulation or both.; *or as otherwise recommended by the manufacturer.*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt P2902.3.2 Atmospheric-type vacuum breakers and P2902.3.4 Pressure vacuum breaker assemblies as noted in the handout (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Heier. The Chair requested a vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 8 I's and 0 Nays, the **motion was adopted**.

P2902.3.2 Atmospheric-type vacuum breakers: Pipe-applied atmospheric-type vacuum breakers shall conform to ASSE 1001 or CSA B64.1.1. Pipe-applied atmospheric type vacuum breakers shall be installed not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above all downstream piping and not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood-level rim of the fixture receptor or device served. Hose-connection vacuum breakers shall conform to ASSE 1011, ASSE 1019, ASSE 1035, ASSE 1052, CSA B64.2, CSA

B64.2.1, CSA B64.2.1.1, CSA B64.2.2 or CSA B64.7. These devices shall operate under normal atmospheric pressure when the critical level is installed at the required height. Atmospheric vacuum breakers including, but not limited to, hose bibb vacuum breakers shall not be subjected to continuous water pressure and shutoff or control valves shall not be installed downstream of these devices.

Pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall conform to ASSE 1020 or CSA B64.1.2. Spill-resistant vacuum breaker assemblies shall comply with ASSE 1056. These assemblies shall be installed not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above all downstream piping and not less than 12 inches (305 mm) above the flood-level rim of the fixture receptor or device served. ~~These assemblies are designed for installation under continuous pressure conditions where the critical level is installed at the required height.~~ Pressure vacuum breaker assemblies shall not be installed in locations where spillage could cause damage to the structure.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion of Page 4 of the handout - 2012 IRC P 2902.4.3. It was noted that the reference was from the IPC and the reference was installed in IRC P2902. Question was raised on the enforceability of continuous water pressure for a homeowner after the fact or on current installations.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the changes to IRC P2902.4.3 as noted on the handout (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 5 Yes and 3 No, the **motion was adopted**.

P2902.4.3 Hose connection. Sillcocks, hose bibbs, wall hydrants and other openings with a hose connection shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric-type or pressure-type vacuum breaker installed in accordance with IRC Section P2902, or by a permanently attached hose connection vacuum breaker in which the highest point of usage is less than 10 feet above the hose connection vacuum breaker. Hose bibb vacuum breakers shall not be subjected to continuous water pressure.

Need to add definition of “continuous pressure” to Chapter 2 as follows: Continuous Water Pressure – A condition when a backflow preventer is continuously subjected to the upstream water supply pressure for a period of 12 hours or more.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the changes to IRC P2902.6 Location of backflow preventers in Residential applications as noted on the handout (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 4 Yes and 4 No, the **motion moved to the LSUCCC for consideration**.

The Chair opened discussion prior to the vote. Mr. Wich stated he did not see a need for this in the residential code and unnecessary. After a lengthy discussion the motion was moved for a vote which resulted in a 4-4 tie and was moved to the LSUCCC for consideration.

P2902.6 Location of backflow preventers. Access shall be provided to backflow preventers as specified by the manufacturer's installation instructions *for the required testing, maintenance and repair. A minimum of 1-foot of clearance shall be provided between the lowest portion of the assembly and grade or platform. Elevated installations exceeding 5-feet above grade(g) shall be provided with a suitably located permanent platform capable of supporting the installer, tester, or repairer. Reduced pressure zone (RPZ) type backflow preventers, and other types of backflow preventers with atmospheric ports and/or test cocks (e.g., atmospheric type vacuum breakers, double check valve assemblies, pressure type vacuum breaker assemblies, etc.), shall not be installed below grade (in vaults or pits) where the potential for a relief valve, an atmospheric port, or a test cock being submerged exists.*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the changes to 608.14 Location of backflow preventers in Commercial applications as noted on the handout (pg 5) (see below). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present and the vote reflected a vote of 4 Yes and 4 No, the **motion moved to the LSUCCC for consideration.**

608.14 Location of backflow preventers. Access shall be provided to backflow preventers as specified by the manufacturer's instructions *for the required testing, maintenance and repair. A minimum of 1-foot of clearance shall be provided between the lowest portion of the assembly and grade or platform. Elevated installations exceeding 5-feet above grade(g) shall be provided with a suitably located permanent platform capable of supporting the installer, tester, or repairer. Reduced pressure principal type backflow preventers, and other types of backflow preventers with atmospheric ports and/or test cocks (e.g., atmospheric type vacuum breakers, double check valve assemblies, pressure type vacuum breaker assemblies, etc.), shall not be installed below grade (in vaults or pits) where the potential for a relief valve, an atmospheric port, or a test cock being submerged exists.*

Ms. Benjamin noted that installation/testing/repair certification requirements are not provided in the IPC or IRC. DHH recommend making the changes to the 2012 IPC as noted on the handout and attached below:

312.10 *Installation, inspection and testing of backflow prevention assemblies, barometric loops and air gaps. Installation, inspection and testing shall comply with Sections 312.10.1 and through 312.10.25.*
312.10.1 Inspections. *Annual inspections shall be made of all backflow prevention assemblies, barometric loops and air gaps by an individual meeting the qualifications specified in 312.10.4 of this code (approved tester) to determine whether they are operable, properly installed and maintained, and meet testing/code requirements. The approved tester shall complete a written report on each backflow prevention assembly tested and shall provide it to the owner of the device. Inspections of barometric loops and air gaps used to protect high degree of hazard cross connections shall likewise be documented in writing by an approved tester and the report provided to the owner of the barometric loop or air gap.*

312.10.2 Testing. Reduced pressure principle, double check, pressure vacuum breaker, reduced pressure detector fire protection, double check detector fire protection, and spill-resistant vacuum breaker backflow preventer assemblies ~~and hose connection backflow preventers~~ shall be tested at the time of installation, immediately after repairs or relocation and at least annually *by an individual meeting the qualifications specified in 312.10.3 of this code*. The testing procedure shall be performed in accordance with one of the following standards: ASSE 5013, ~~ASSE 5015, ASSE 5020, ASSE 5047, ASSE 5048, ASSE 5052, ASSE 5056~~Series 5000, CSA B64.10 ~~or CSA B64.10.1~~, USC's FCCC & HR's "Manual of Cross-Connection Control", or UFL's TREEO's "Backflow Prevention – Theory and Practice". *Any backflow preventer which is found to be defective shall be repaired by an individual meeting the qualifications specified in 312.10.4 of this code.*

312.10.3 Tester Qualifications. *Backflow preventers shall be tested by a State Plumbing Board of Louisiana (SPBLA)-licensed plumber who holds a SPBLA water supply protection specialist endorsement on his/her plumbing license pursuant to LSA - R.S. 37:1361 et seq. and its implementing regulations (LAC 46:LV.101 et seq.); or, by a Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester who meets ASSE 5110 Professional Qualification Standard, or other individuals holding a testing certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the state health officer. Backflow preventers associated with a landscape irrigation system may be installed, tested, and repaired by a Horticulture Commission of Louisiana-licensed landscape irrigation contractor who holds a SPBLA-issued special water supply protection specialist endorsement in accord with R.S. 3:3808.P.*

312.10.4 Installation/Repairer Qualifications. *Backflow preventers shall be installed and/or repaired by a State Plumbing Board of Louisiana (SPBLA)-licensed plumber who holds a SPBLA water supply protection specialist endorsement on his/her plumbing license pursuant to LSA - R.S. 37:1361 et seq. and its implementing regulations (LAC 46:LV.101 et seq.). Backflow preventers associated with a landscape irrigation system may be installed, tested, and repaired by a Horticulture Commission of Louisiana-licensed landscape irrigation contractor who holds a SPBLA-issued special water supply protection specialist endorsement in accord with R.S. 3:3808.P. For those backflow preventers located on public property or otherwise under the complete control of the water supplier (for example, water meter and the piping upstream of the water meter, if provided), by a Backflow Prevention Assembly Repairer who meets the ASSE 5130 Professional Qualification Standard or other individuals holding a backflow prevention assembly repairer certificate from a nationally recognized backflow certification organization approved by the state health officer.*

312.10.5 Owner Responsibilities. *The owner of the backflow prevention assemblies shall comply with the following: i. It shall be the duty of the owner of the backflow prevention assembly to see that these tests are made in a timely manner in accord with the frequency of field testing specified in 312.10.2 of this code. ii. The owner shall notify the building official, and/or water supplier (for those devices associated with containment) in advance when the tests are to be undertaken so that the building official and/or water supplier may witness the tests if so desired. iii. Upon completion, the owner shall provide records of such tests, repairs, overhauls, or replacements to the building official or water supplier (for those devices associated with containment). In addition, all records shall be kept by the owner of the backflow prevention device or method for at least 5 years and, upon specific request, shall be made available to the building official or water supplier. iv. All tests, repairs, overhauls or replacements shall be at the expense of the owner of the backflow preventer.*

The Chair opened the floor for discussion of the members and the public.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt Sections 312.10.1 to 312.10.5 of the IPC as noted above and referenced on the handout provided. The **motion was tabled** after a lengthy discussion.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend IPC 608.16.1 through 608.16.27 as noted “New Sections in the 2012 IPC” on the handout. (see below). The motion was **seconded** by Mr. Smith. The chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 8 Is and 0 nays, and the **motion was adopted**.

According to Ms. Benjamin the IPC prescribes the level of backflow protection needed for a variety of fixtures in Section 608.16. However, this list does not include many common fixtures/connections which pose a health risk to potable water supplies. DHH recommends expanding this list as shown in the adjacent column. In addition, DHH recommends adding CAN/CSA B64.10-1994 to Chapter 14 Referenced Standards of the IPC.

608.16 Connections to the potable water system. Connections to the potable water system shall conform to Sections 608.16.1 through 608.16.27. *These Sections (608.16.1 – 608.16.27) are not inclusive of all potential contamination sources which may need fixture isolation protection. For potential contamination sources not listed in Sections 608.16.1 through 608.16.27, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized in accordance with Table B1 of CAN/CSA B64.10-1994. When a potential contamination source and its associated backflow prevention method or device is not identified in this code or Table B1 of CAN/CSA B64.10-1994, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the building official.*

NEW SECTIONS IN THE 2012 IPC:

608.16.11 Cooling towers. *The potable water supply to cooling towers shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.12 Chemical tanks. *The potable water supply to chemical tanks shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.13 Commercial Dishwashers in commercial establishments. *The potable water supply to commercial dishwashers in commercial establishments shall be protected against backflow by an air gap, atmospheric vacuum breaker, or pressure vacuum breaker. Vacuum breakers shall meet the requirements of Section 608.15.4.*

608.16.14 Ornamental Fountains *The potable water supply to ornamental fountains shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.15 Swimming pools, spas, hot tubs. *The potable water supply to swimming pools, spas, or hot tubs shall be protected against backflow by an air gap or reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly.*

608.16.16 Baptismal fonts. *The potable water supply to baptismal fonts shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.17 Animal watering troughs. *The potable water supply to animal watering troughs shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.18 Agricultural chemical mixing tanks. *The potable water supply to agricultural chemical mixing tanks shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.*

608.16.19 Water hauling trucks. *The potable water supply to water hauling trucks/tankers shall be protected against backflow by an air gap when filled from above. When allowed to be filled from below, they shall be protected by a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly. When a tanker truck is designated for the hauling of food grade products (and has been cleaned utilizing food grade cleaning procedures) and is allowed to be filled from below, a double check valve assembly shall be acceptable.*

608.16.20 Air conditioning chilled water systems and/or condenser water systems. *The potable water supply to air conditioning chilled water systems and condenser water systems shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly.*

608.16.21 Pot-type chemical feeders. *The potable water supply to pot-type chemical feeders shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly.*

608.16.22 Food processing steam kettles. *The potable water supply to food processing steam kettles shall be protected against backflow by a double check valve backflow prevention assembly.*

608.16.23 Individual travel trailer pads. *The potable water supply to individual travel trailer pads shall be protected against backflow by a double check valve backflow prevention assembly.*

608.16.24 Laboratory and/or medical aspirators. *The potable water supply to laboratory and/or medical aspirators shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric or pressure vacuum breaker installed in accordance with Sections 608.3.1 and 608.15.4.*

608.16.25 Laboratory or other sinks with threaded or serrated nozzles. *The potable water supply to laboratory sinks or other sinks with threaded or serrated nozzles shall be protected against backflow by an atmospheric or pressure vacuum breaker installed in accordance with Sections 608.3.1 and 608.15.4.*

608.16.26 Mortuary/embalming aspirators. *The potable water supply to mortuary/embalming aspirators shall be protected against backflow by a pressure vacuum breaker installed in the supply line serving the aspirator. The critical level of the vacuum breaker shall be installed a minimum of 12 inches higher than the aspirator. The aspirator shall be installed at least 6 inches above the highest level at which suction may be taken. An air gap shall be provided between the outlet of the discharge pipe and the overflow rim of the receiving fixture.*

608.16.27 Room(s) or other sub-unit(s) of a premise or facility receiving water where access is prohibited. *When access is prohibited to particular areas, rooms, or other sub-units of a premise or facility which is receiving water, the potable water supply serving those areas shall be protected against backflow by a reduced pressure principal backflow protection assembly.*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the IRC P2902.5.2 and 608.16.3 of IPC as noted below and on the handout provided. The motion was **seconded** by Mr. Smith. The chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 4 Yes and 4 No's, the **motion moved to the LSUCCC for consideration.**

IRC P2902.5.2 Heat exchangers. *Heat exchangers utilizing an essentially toxic heat transfer fluid or which contains any chemical, additive, or corrosion inhibitor, etc., in the heating or cooling medium, shall be separated from the potable water supply by a reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly double wall construction. An air gap open to the atmosphere shall be provided between the two walls. Heat exchangers utilizing an essentially nontoxic transfer fluid and which does not use any chemical, additive, or corrosion inhibitor, etc., shall be separated from the potable water supply by a double check valve backflow prevention assembly. EXCEPTION: Backflow protection shall not be required on the potable water piping supplying double-walled heat exchangers when an air gap, open to the atmosphere, is provided between the two walls which provides readily visible discharge shall be permitted to be of single wall construction.*

IPC **608.16.3 Heat exchangers.** Heat exchangers utilizing an essentially toxic *heat transfer fluid or which contains any chemical, additive, or corrosion inhibitor, etc., in the heating or cooling medium*, shall be separated from the potable water *supply by a reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly* ~~double wall construction. An air gap open to the atmosphere shall be provided between the two walls.~~ Heat exchangers utilizing an essentially nontoxic transfer fluid *and which does not use any chemical, additive, or corrosion inhibitor, etc., shall be separated from the potable water supply by a double check valve backflow prevention assembly.* **EXCEPTION:** *Backflow protection shall not be required on the potable water piping supplying double-walled heat exchangers when an air gap, open to the atmosphere, is provided between the two walls which provides readily visible discharge shall be permitted to be of single wall construction.*

A **motion** was made by Mr. Wich to keep the language of IPC 2902.5.5 Solar Systems as currently written. The motion was **seconded** by Mr. Kothe. The chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 4 Yes and 4 No's, the **motion moved to the LSUCCC for consideration.**

Proposed Change recommended:

P2902.5.5 Solar systems. Heat exchangers shall be separated from the potable water by double-wall construction. An air gap open to the atmosphere shall be provided between the two walls.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion. Question was called and a vote was taken to call the question on solar system. Mr Barker objected to the question. The motion did not pass. Mr Barker spoke concerning heat exchangers. Discussion continued on concerns by the members.

Mr. Heier requested that the record show that the solar industry received requests from DHH with respect to the development of the ICC. Mr. Kothe and Mr. Heier discussed the role of Act 12.

The Chair called for a break of the commission. A 10-minute break was approved.
The Chair called to back to order the meeting at 3:12 p.m.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to create two new sections and language as IPC 2902.5.6 and P2902.5.7 as noted below and noted on the handout provided (see below). The motion was **seconded** by Mr. Smith. The chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 8 Yes and 0 No's, the **motion was adopted.**

CREATE NEW SECTIONS IN THE 2012 IRC:

P2902.5.6 Connections to swimming pools.

The potable water supply to swimming pools shall be protected against backflow by an air gap or reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly.

P2902.5.7 Connections to animal watering troughs, ornamental fountains, or other similar equipment.

The potable water supply to animal watering troughs, ornamental fountains, or other similar fixtures shall be protected against backflow by an air gap.

The Chair opened discussion on the next proposed section – Adoption of the definition for Containment in the 2012 IRC and IPC and create two new sections in the IRC and IPC. Section 1730.28.2 of ACT 836 requires the State Uniform Construction Code to require methods of backflow prevention to prevent contaminated water from flowing back into the public water system. Containment backflow requirements are not contained in the IRC or IPC. Recommend addressing this health concern by amending the IRC and IPC as shown below:

Add the following definition to the 2012 IRC and IPC:

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

The Chair opened the floor for discussion.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the proposed definition of Containment as stated above to the 2012 IRC and IPC. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 9 I's and 0 Nays, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened discussion on creating new sections to the IRC and IPC proposed by DHH.

IRC P2902.7 Containment practices. Backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the water supplier or building official to isolate specific water supply system customers from the water supply system's mains when such action is deemed necessary to protect the water supply system against potential contamination caused by backflow of water from that part of the water system owned and maintained by the customer (for example, the piping downstream of the water meter, if provided). When containment backflow protection is required by Sections 608.18 through 608.18.2 of the IPC, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be installed immediately downstream of the water meter (if provided) or on the water service pipe prior to any branch line or connections serving the customer.

IPC 608.18 Containment practices. Backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized as directed by the water supplier or building official to isolate specific water supply system customers from the water supply system's mains when such action is deemed necessary to protect the water supply system against potential contamination caused by backflow of water from that part of the water system owned and maintained by the customer (for example, the piping downstream of the water meter, if provided). Minimum requirements shall be in accordance with Section 608.18.1 through 608.18.2.

608.18.1 Containment requirements. As a minimum, the following types of backflow prevention assemblies or methods shall be installed and maintained by water supply system customers immediately downstream of the water meter (if provided) or on the water service pipe prior to any branch line or connections serving the listed customer types and categories. Insert Table here:
(See proposed table from Handout dated 2/10/2015 Page 12-13 for Table 608.18.1 Containment Requirements)

608.18.2 Other containment requirements. Table 608.18.1 of this code above is not inclusive of all potential contamination sources which may need containment protection. For potential contamination sources not listed in this table, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized in accordance with Table B1 of CAN/CSA B64.10-1994. When a potential contamination source and its associated backflow prevention method or device is not identified in Table 608.18.1 of this code above or Table B1 of CAN/CSA B64.10-1994, backflow prevention methods or devices shall be utilized:

- i. as directed by the building official; or*
- ii. as directed by the water supplier.*

In cases of a discrepancy regarding the particular backflow prevention assembly or method required, the assembly or method providing the higher level of protection shall be required.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the new section and table as above to the IRC and the IPC as applied. The **motion was tabled** by the Chair for further discussion at the next meeting.

The Chair continued to the next recommendation of amending Section 608.4 Water service piping/containment to protect potable water supplies. Water service piping shall be protected in accordance with Sections 603.2. 603.2.1 Containment to protect potable water supplies shall be achieved in accordance with 608.18 through 608.18.2. This was tabled to the next meeting due to the fact that this Section does not exist at this time.

The Chair continued to the next recommendation of 608.1 General. A potable water supply system shall be designed, installed and maintained in such a manner so as to prevent contamination from nonpotable liquids, solids or gases being introduced into the potable water supply through cross-connections or any other piping connections to the system. Backflow preventers shall conform to the applicable Standard referenced in Table 608.1. Backflow preventer applications shall conform to Table 608.1, except as specifically stated in Sections 608.2 through 608.16.4027 and Sections 608.18 through 608.18.2. Item was tabled to the next meeting.

The Chair moved to the next recommendation – 605.3.1 Dual check-valve-type backflow preventer. Dual check valve backflow preventers installed on the water supply system shall comply with ASSE 1024 or CSA B64.6. *These devices, which are commonly installed immediately downstream of water meters by water suppliers, are not approved backflow prevention devices and are only allowed to be installed when no cross connections exist downstream of the device or when all downstream cross connections are properly protected by approved backflow prevention devices, assemblies, or methods in accordance with Section 608 of this code.*

The Chair opened the floor for discussion. Mr. Wich was opposed to any changes that were already in effect in other parts of the code and already covered elsewhere. It has already been covered and the extra verbiage is not required.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to adopt the recommendation of 605.3.1 as stated above. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair asked for a vote of the members present that reflected a 4 Yes and 4 No's, the **motion was moved to the LSUCCC for consideration.**

The Chair opened the floor to Mr. Barker to discuss issues that he had concern with permitting of plumbing work. Mr. Barker asked if his concern should be referred to the LSUCCC. Mr. Wich stated that this was a state law and not necessarily part of the duty of the PTC.

The Chair then opened the floor to discuss the Section – Water Supply. The recommendation made was to amend 608.8 – Identification of Non-potable Water. The Chair opened the floor for discussion. Ms. Benjamin stated that some facilities are allowed to identify the potable water source instead of the non-potable water source. Those exceptions are noted. The Chair noted that the size of letters are outlined in a chart based on pipe diameter with contrasting colors. DHH's recommendation is that non-potable water lines to be identified with black lettering on yellow color background. Mr. Wich noted that current code states - shall be not less than one-half inch in height and colors in contrast to those that are applied. After a lengthy discussion the chair moved for a vote on the motion.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to add 608.8.4 as written with the exception that the commission reviews the code sections once all amendments are adopted or not adopted. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 8 Yes and 0 Nays, the **motion was adopted**.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to change 608.8 as identified as outlined in pages 1,2, 3, and 4 of the handout provided by DHH in the IPC and the IRC, with leaving the rest with the current code language. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Smith. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 4 Yes and 4 No's, the **motion moved to the LSUCCC for consideration**.

With no other items on the agenda and no motion to accept other business, a **motion** to adjourn was accepted by the Chair and was seconded. With no objection, the meeting was adjourned at 4:02 p.m.

END OF MINUTES