

Louisiana State Uniform Construction Code Council (LSUCCC)

August 11th, 2015

9:00 AM

8181 Independence Blvd

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70806

Meeting Minutes

The Chair welcomed all present and **called the meeting to order at 9:03 A.M.**

The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

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

Members Present: Mr. J. Barry; Mr. Boudreaux; Ms. Benjamin; Mr. Brown; Mr. B. Byrd; Mr. Courouleau; Mr. Dhume; Mr. Gadberry; Mr. Hoffman; Mr. Kramer; Mr. Landry; Mr. Metcalf; Mr. Naquin; Mr. Price; Mr. Robinson; Mr. Stevens; Mr. Thibodeaux

Members Absent: Mr. W. Barry; Mr. Hebert; Mr. Wallace

Excused absence: Mr. W. Barry; Mr. Hebert; Mr. Wallace

17 members present and 3 members absent constitute a Quorum.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Byrd to adopt the minutes from the July 7th 2015, LSUCCC meeting and it **received a second** from Mr. Metcalf. The chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 17 yes and 0 no, the **motion was adopted**.

Next LSUCCC Meeting to be Tuesday September 15, 2015 Rm 308, Management and Finance Building time to be determined but tentatively set for 10 A.M.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Courouleau to conduct the next regular LSUCCC meeting in Baton Rouge, LA at the Office of State Fire Marshal, August 11th, 2015. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Dhume. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 16 yes and 0 no, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for the Technical Codes Study and Advisory committee report by Mr. Boudreaux. Mr. Boudreaux reported that he did not have anything to report. The NEC has not been presented to the technical committee at this time. That concluded the report for the Technical Codes Study and Advisory Committee.

The Chair opened the floor for the Legislative Advisory Committee report from Mr. Bobby Byrd. Mr. Byrd stated that he has nothing to report at this time. That concluded the report for the Legislative Advisory Committee.

The Chair opened the floor for the Code Enforcement Advisory Committee Report from Mr. Mike Metcalf. Mr. Metcalf stated that he had nothing to report at this time. That concluded the report for the Code Enforcement Advisory Committee.

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New Business:

Review and discussion on proposed plumbing amendments to the 2012 IPC Chapters 8,10,11,13 and corresponding 2012 IRC sections and to also include proposed amendments to the 2012 IBC Chapter 29. (Foy Gadberry)

Mr. Joiner noted that the Manufactured Housing Commission as requested that when the IPC is adopted that in the promulgation of the rules that the council address and state that anything built/with a built date after January 1st, 2016 will fall under the new amended code. Anything prior to this date would be acknowledged that it was built under the Louisiana Plumbing Code. Mr. Lenny Kopowski spoke on behalf of the Manufactured Housing Association to the council concerning this matter and their concerns.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Hoffman to accept the final inspection report on the modular homes and industrialized buildings at the time of completion. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Metcalf. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 17 yes and 0 no, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened discussion of amending Section 802.2 of the IPC (there is a clarification from the handout which stated it to be from the IRC). Discussion included members of the council and also the members of the audience. The amended changes to Section 802.2 are as follows:

802.2 Installation. Indirect waste piping shall discharge through an air gap or air break into a waste receptor. Waste receptors and standpipes shall be trapped and vented and shall connect to the building drainage system. All indirect waste piping that exceeds 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length measured horizontally, or 54 inches (1372 mm) in total developed length, shall be trapped. *The maximum length of indirect waste piping to the waste receptor shall not exceed 15 feet (4527 mm). Should an indirect waste pipe exceed 15 feet in length, a local vent shall be provided at a maximum of every 15 feet (4527 mm) in length. Indirect waste piping shall be installed as to permit ready access for flushing and cleaning.*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to accept the amended language noted on handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 1 for Section 802.2 and as noted above. Mr. Thibodaux **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 11 yes and 6 no, the **motion was adopted**

The Chair opened the floor for discussion of amending the definition of Air Break (drainage system) in Chapter 2 of the IPC and the IRC.

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

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the definition in Chapter 2 of the IPC and IRC for Air Break (Drainage System) as noted on handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 1 and also stated on Page 2 of the minutes. Mr. Kramer **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 16 yes and 1 no, the **motion was adopted**

The Chair opened the floor for discussion of amending Section 802.2.2 of the IPC to add language as recommended and noted below:

802.2.2 Air break.

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

A **motion** was made by Mr. Byrd to amend Section 802.2.2 of the IPC to add language as noted above and on handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 1/2. Mr. Hoffman **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 11 yes and 6 no, the **motion was adopted**

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to add the recommended/amended language to the IRC Section P3010.1 – Air Break.

P3010.1 Air break.

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

A **motion** was made by Ms. Byrd to add the language to the IRC Section P3010.1 as noted above and on handout provided - IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 2. Mr. Thibodaux **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 15 yes, 2 no, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend definition of the IPC – Indirect Waste Pipe as noted on the handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 2

INDIRECT WASTE PIPE. A waste pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system, but that discharges into the drainage system through an *air break* or *air gap* into a trap, fixture, ~~or waste receptor or~~ ~~intereceptor.~~

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to add the amended definition to the IPC – Indirect Waste Pipe as recommended and noted on Handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 2. Mr. Courouleau **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 15 yes, 1 no (Mr. Landry step out prior to the vote), the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend the 2012 IRC definition of Indirect Waste Pipe as stated below:

INDIRECT WASTE PIPE. A waste *pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system, but that discharges into the drainage system through an air break or air gap into a trap, fixture, or waste receptor or* ~~intereceptor.~~

A **motion** was made by Mr. Dhume to amend the 2012 IRC definition – Indirect Waste Pipe as noted on Handout IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 2 and as stated above. Mr. Courouleau **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 15 yes and 2 no, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to add/amend the 2012 IPC Section 802.3 as stated below. The recommendation to amend the 2012 IPC as shown will eliminate the need for every indirect waste receptor to have a removable strainer or basket. In many cases where indirect waste receptors are utilized a basket or strainer would not be necessary. In addition, recommend adding a new Section to prohibit any fixture which is used for domestic or culinary purposes from being used to receive the discharge of an indirect waste pipe.

AMEND/ADD THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF THE 2012 IPC:

802.3 Waste receptors.

Waste receptors shall be of an approved type. ~~A removable strainer or basket shall cover the waste outlet of waste receptors~~ *Every indirect waste receptor receiving discharge containing particles that may clog the receptor shall be equipped with a basket or other device which shall prevent passage into the drainage system of solids 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) or larger in size. The basket or device shall be removable for cleaning purposes.* Waste receptors shall be installed in ventilated spaces. Waste receptors shall not be installed in bathrooms, toilet rooms, plenums, crawl spaces, attics, interstitial spaces above ceilings and below floors or in any inaccessible or unventilated space such as a closet or storeroom. Ready access shall be provided to waste receptors.

802.3.1 Size of receptors.

A waste receptor shall be sized for the maximum discharge of all indirect waste pipes served by the receptor. Receptors shall be installed to prevent splashing or flooding.

802.3.2 Open hub waste receptors.

Waste receptors shall be permitted in the form of a hub or pipe extending not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) above a water-impervious floor. ~~and are not required to have a strainer.~~

802.3.3 Prohibited waste receptors.

No plumbing fixture which is used for domestic or culinary purposes shall be used to receive the discharge of an indirect waste pipe.

The Chair requested a motion to accept or reject the proposed amendment changes.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Barry to reject the amendment as proposed for Section 802.3 as noted on handout provided – IPC Chapter 8 Review – Indirect Waste Pg. 3. Mr. Hoffman **seconded the motion**. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 12 yes and 5 no, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor to discussion the recommendation to amend the 2012 IPC for 1002.1 Fixture Traps. The recommendation is to delete the allowance for a grease interceptor as a substitute for the fixture trap and further amending the exceptions under Section 1002.1 of the 2012 IPC to allow for up to three single-compartment sinks, lavatories, or laundry trays to be connected to one trap. Also, combined sewer systems are not currently allowed by DHH and we are proposing to carry this over into Chapter 10 (Storm Sewers), therefore, no need for exception 4.

Section 1002.1 Fixture traps

Each plumbing fixture shall be separately trapped by a liquid-seal trap, except as otherwise permitted by this code. The vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the trap weir shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm), and the horizontal distance shall not exceed 30 inches (762 mm) measured from the centerline of the fixture outlet to the centerline of the inlet of the trap. The height of a clothes washer standpipe above a trap shall conform to Section 802.4. A fixture shall not be double trapped.

Exceptions:

1. This section shall not apply to fixtures with integral traps.
2. A combination plumbing fixture is permitted to be installed on one trap, provided that one compartment is not more than 6 inches (152 mm) deeper than the other compartment and the waste outlets are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) apart.
- ~~3. A grease interceptor intended to serve as a fixture trap in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions shall be permitted to serve as the trap for a single fixture or a combination sink of not more than three compartments where the vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 30 inches (762 mm) and the developed length of the waste pipe from the most upstream fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 60 inches (1524 mm).~~
- ~~4. Where floor drains in multilevel parking structures are required to discharge to a combined building sewer system, the floor drains shall not be required to be individually trapped provided that they are connected to a main trap in accordance with Section 1103.1.~~
- 3. One trap may be installed for a set of not more than three single-compartment sinks or laundry trays or three lavatories immediately adjacent to each other in the same room, if the waste outlets are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) apart and the trap is centrally located when three compartments are installed.*

A motion was made by Mr. Byrd to add Exception #3 in red (Page 2) IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps and to remove Exceptions #3 and #4 for Section 1002.1 as noted above. The motion was seconded by **Mr. Robinson**. The motion was removed and changed.

An amended motion was made by Mr. Byrd to leave the current Exception #3 in the code as written and to delete Exception #4 as noted in the handout on Page 1 IPC Chapter 10 review – Traps. The motion was withdrawn.

A motion was made by Ms. Benjamin to accept the deletion of Exception #3 currently in the code and strikethrough that exception. The motion was seconded by Mr. Boudreaux. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 7 Yes, 10 No, the **motion failed**.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to accept deleting Exception #4 in Section 1002.1 Fixture traps. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Dhume. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflected a vote of 10 Yes, 7 No, the **motion was adopted**.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to accept the recommendation to add new language as stated in the handout and noted as Exception #3, this will now become the new Exception #4 (Page 2 – IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps) to Section 1002.1 Fixture traps as noted below. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Thibodaux. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 15 Yes, 1 No (Mr. Metcalf stepped out prior to the vote), the **motion was adopted**.

~~3.~~ 4. One trap may be installed for a set of not more than three single-compartment sinks or laundry trays or three lavatories immediately adjacent to each other in the same room, if the waste outlets are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) apart and the trap is centrally located when three compartments are installed.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion on the recommendation to amend the 2012 IPC Section 1002.3. Amending the 2012 IPC and IRC would prohibit running traps and crown-vented traps. Running traps are prone to self-siphoning. Crown-vented traps are more prone to fouling. The amended language for Section 1002.3 would be as follows:

1002.3 Prohibited traps.

The following types of traps are prohibited:

1. Traps that depend on moving parts to maintain the seal.
 2. Bell traps.
 3. Crown-vented traps.
 4. Traps not integral with a fixture and that depend on interior partitions for the seal, except those traps constructed of an *approved* material that is resistant to corrosion and degradation.
 5. "S" traps.
 6. Drum traps.
- Exception:** Drum traps used as solids interceptors and drum traps serving chemical waste systems shall not be prohibited.
7. *Running traps.*

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

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend Section 1002.3 by adding #7. Running traps as noted on handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps Page 2 and as noted in italics on the bottom of page 6 of the notes. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Thibodaux. The Chair requested a vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 14 Yes, 2 No, 1 Abstain, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend the 2012 IRC Section 3201.5 Prohibited Trap designs for the same recommendations as noted for the 2012 IPC 1002.3. The amended language would be stated as noted below in italics:

P3201.5 Prohibited trap designs.

The following types of traps are prohibited:

1. Bell traps.
2. Separate fixture traps ~~with~~ *that depend on interior partitions for the water seal*, except those lavatory traps made of plastic, stainless steel or other corrosion-resistant material.
3. "S" traps.
4. Drum traps.
5. Trap designs with moving parts.
6. *Crown-vented traps.*
7. *Running traps.*

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

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the 2012 IRC Section 3201.5 to add the wording as noted above and also on handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps – Pages 2/3 The **motion was seconded** by Mr. David. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 15 Yes, 1 No (Mr. Metcalf stepped out prior to the vote), the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to recommend adding additional language to clarify when trap primers are required. Also, recommendation was made to add language specific to protecting the potable water supply from potential contamination, this would also add a new section - *Section 1002.4.1 Potable water fed trap seal primer valves.* to the 2012 IPC to state the following:

1002.4 Trap seals.

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

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the language in the 2012 IPC Section 1002.4 Trap seals as noted on the handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 3) and also in italics on Page 7 of the minutes. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Naquin. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 9 Yes, 7 No, the **motion was adopted**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to recommend adding a new sub-section to the 2012 IPC Section 1002.4 - **1002.4.1 Potable water fed seal primer valves**.

1002.4.1 Potable water fed trap seal primer valves.

Trap seal primers which connect directly to a potable water system shall be constructed with integral air gaps. In addition to the integral air gap, additional backflow protection shall be provided by the installation of either an approved air gap device on the discharge line from each trap primer, or by the installation of an approved reduced pressure principle backflow preventer on the trap primer's individual potable water supply line. The air gap device and/or reduced pressure principle backflow preventer shall be accessible and shall not be concealed by building or other construction. Trap primer air gaps, when required, shall be located a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood level of the floor drain or receptor served. Separate cutoff valves shall not be installed between a trap primer and its water supply except that a cutoff valve for an individual fixture shall control both the water supply to the trap primer and the individual fixture to assure a constant supply to the primer.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to add Section 1002.4.1 Potable water fed trap seal primer valve to the 2012 IPC as noted above and also on handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 3/4). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Naquin. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 4 Yes, 13 No, the **motion failed**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to add a New Section 1002.4.2 Drainage type trap seal protection.

1002.4.2 Drainage type trap seal primer valves.

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

- i. the tail piece of a lavatory;*
- ii. the discharge side of the atmospheric vacuum breaker located downstream of a flushometer valve servicing a water closet or a clinical sink (the takeoff point on the discharge pipe must be at least 4" below the critical level of the vacuum breaker); or,*
- iii. the refill/hush tube of ballcocks*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to add Section 1002.4.2 Drainage type trap seal protection to the 2012 IPC as noted above and also on handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 4). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Metcalf. The Chair asked for any objections, there were no objections and the motion passed.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend the 2012 IRC to add additional language to clarify when trap primers are required. Also, recommend adding language specific to protecting the potable water supply from potential contamination as follows:

P3201.2 Trap seals and trap seal protection.

Traps shall have a liquid seal not less than 2 inches (51 mm) and not more than 4 inches (102 mm). Traps for floor drains shall be fitted with a trap *seal* primer ~~or shall be of the deep seal design~~. Trap seal primer valves shall connect to the trap at a point above the level of the trap seal. *A trap seal primer valve shall conform to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044. Trap seal primers which are connected directly to a potable water system shall be constructed with integral air gaps and shall be installed with an approved air gap device on the discharge line from each trap primer. The air gap device shall be accessible and shall not be concealed by building or other construction. Trap primer air gaps shall be located a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood level of the floor drain or receptor served. Separate cutoff valves shall not be installed between a trap primer and its water supply except that a cutoff valve for an individual fixture shall control both the water supply to the trap primer and the individual fixture to assure a constant supply to the primer.*

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the 2012 IRC Section P3201.2 Trap seals and trap seal protection as noted above and also on handout IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 4). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Thibodeaux. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 2 Yes, 12 No (3 members not available for the vote), the **motion failed**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend the 2012 IPC Section 1003.2 Grease interceptors language as noted on the handout - IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 5) Recommendation was to amend Section 1003 (interceptors/separators) of the 2012 IPC as shown. The proposed amendments will provide design requirements for gravity grease interceptors (IPC does not currently include any provisions for gravity grease interceptors). In addition, the amendments propose to revise the sizing requirements for grease interceptors (gravity and hydro mechanical). Allowances are included for when the smaller, point-of-use type grease interceptors can be used in lieu of the larger units.

Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG) are one of the most common causes of sewerage blockages and overflows. A larger capacity provides a longer hydraulic retention time, facilitates the separation of grease from high temperature dishwater laden with detergents and emulsifying agents, require less frequent maintenance and clean-outs, and are less likely to be short-circuited (grease bypass).

Sewerage blockages and overflows increase maintenance costs on sewerage systems, shorten infrastructure lifespan, reduces sewer capacity, causes vermin and odor issues. Other potential issues include treatment plant upsets, environmental damage, and human health hazards. Amended changes as follows:

1003.2 Approval.

~~The size, type and location of each~~ Interceptors and ~~of each~~ separators shall be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of this section based on the anticipated conditions of use. Wastes that do not require treatment or separation shall not be discharged into any interceptor or separator. *No interceptor or separator shall be installed until its design, size, location and venting has been approved by the code official. The code official shall have the authority to require a grease interceptor to be serviced, repaired, or replaced with a larger unit when it is determined that a unit is not working or being maintained properly, the unit is damaged, or the mode of operation of the facility no longer meets the anticipated conditions of use (i.e., offensive odors, sewage backups or overflows, or when it is determined that grease is bypassing the grease interceptor and causing downstream blockages or interfering with sewage treatment, etc.).*

A **motion** was made by Mr. Byrd to amend the language of the 2012 IPC Section 1003.2 Grease interceptors' as noted above and also on handout - IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 5) and also as noted above in italics. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Dhume. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections and **the motion passed**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend the 2012 IPC Section 1003.3 Grease interceptors and Sections 1003.3.1 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices required to 1003.3.5. As noted on the handout – IPC Chapter 10 Review – Traps (Page 5/6).

1003.3 Grease interceptors.

Grease interceptors shall comply with the requirements of [Sections 1003.3.1](#) through [1003.3.5](#).

1003.3.1 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices required.

A grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device, *sized in accordance with Section 1003.3.5 of this code*, shall be required to receive the drainage from fixtures and equipment with grease-laden waste located in food preparation areas, such as in restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospitals, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias and clubs. Fixtures and equipment shall include pot sinks, prerinse sinks; soup kettles or similar devices; work stations; floor drains or sinks into which kettles are drained; automatic hood wash units and dishwashers ~~without prerinse sinks~~. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall receive waste only from fixtures and equipment that allow fats, oils or grease to be discharged. *Other than standard detergents associated with dishwashing; emulsifiers, chemicals, enzymes or bacteria shall not discharge into a grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device. ~~Where lack of space or other constraints prevent the installation or replacement of a grease interceptor, one or more grease interceptors shall be permitted to be installed on or above the floor and upstream of an existing grease interceptor.~~ A grease interceptor or an automatic grease removal device shall not be required for individual detached one- and two-family dwelling units. or any private living quarters.*

1003.3.2 Food waste grinders.

~~Where food waste grinders connect to grease interceptors, a solids interceptor shall separate the discharge before connecting to the grease interceptor. Solids interceptors and grease interceptors shall be sized and rated for the discharge of the food waste grinder. Emulsifiers, chemicals, enzymes and bacteria shall not discharge into the food waste grinder.~~

1003.3.3 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices not required.

~~A grease interceptor or an automatic grease removal device shall not be required for individual dwelling units or any private living quarters.~~

1003.3.2 Hydromechanical grease interceptors.

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

1003.3.3 Automatic grease removal devices.

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

1003.3.4 Gravity grease interceptors.

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

1003.3.4.1 Indoor installations.

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

1003.3.4.2. Distance.

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

1003.3.4.3 Outlet pipe.

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

1003.3.4.4 Air space.

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

1003.3.4.5 Venting.

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

1003.3.4.6 Water seal. *On unbaffled single compartment gravity grease interceptors, a 90° ell shall be used on the inlet and shall terminate 6 inches below the static water level. On baffled single compartment gravity grease interceptors, a baffle wall shall be placed between the inlet and outlet. The inlet shall discharge into the gravity grease interceptor at a level at least 6 inches below the top of the baffle wall.*

1003.3.4.7 Minimum horizontal distance.

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

1003.3.4.8 Access/Covers.

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

1003.3.5 Minimum required liquid holding capacity.

In all instances of new construction, change of occupancy classification or use of the property, a gravity grease interceptor or hydro-mechanical grease interceptor meeting the minimum capacity as required by this Section of the Code shall be installed. The minimum required capacity (volume) of the grease interceptor shall be determined based upon the maximum number of persons served during the largest meal period in accordance Section 1003.3.5.1 or 1003.3.5.2 of this code.

1003.3.5.1 Without garbage grinder.

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

1003.3.5.2 With garbage grinder.

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

EXCEPTION: *At the discretion of the code official, a point of use type hydromechanical grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device may be permissible when:*

- i) a concrete slab would have to be broken at an existing building or facility for the proper installation of a grease interceptor; or*
- ii) a concrete slab would have to be broken at an existing building or facility for the proper installation of a grease interceptor; or*
- iii) a concrete slab would have to be broken at an existing building or facility for the proper installation of a grease interceptor; or*
- iv) a concrete slab would have to be broken at an existing building or facility for the proper installation of a grease interceptor; or*
- v) an outside, unpaved area surrounding an existing building where a grease interceptor could be installed is available; however, it is determined that the area is located further than 75 feet from the plumbing fixtures that the grease interceptor would be servicing; or,*
- vi) the code official determines that the installation is unfeasible such as when servicing a kitchen located on the upper floors of a multistoried building.*

In these instances, the minimum required size of the hydromechanical grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device shall be determined based upon fixture discharge rate (gpm) and grease retention capacity (pounds) in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASME A 112.14.3, ASME A 112.14.4, PDI G101, or PDI G102. However, in no case shall a grease interceptor be installed which has an approved rate of flow of less than 20 gallons per minute.

1003.3.4 Hydromechanical grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices.

Hydromechanical grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be sized in accordance with ASME A112.14.3 Appendix A, ASME 112.14.4, CSA B481.3 or PDI G101. Hydromechanical grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be designed and tested in accordance with ASME A112.14.3 Appendix A, ASME 112.14.4, CSA B481.1, PDI G101 or PDI G102.

Hydromechanical grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where manufacturer's instructions are not provided, hydromechanical grease interceptors and grease removal devices shall be installed in compliance with ASME A112.14.3, ASME 112.14.4, CSA B481.3 or PDI G101. This section shall not apply to gravity grease interceptors.

1003.3.4.1 Grease interceptor capacity.

Grease interceptors shall have the grease retention capacity indicated in Table 1003.3.4.1 for the flow through rates indicated.

TABLE 1003.3.4.1 CAPACITY OF GREASE INTERCEPTORS^a

TOTAL FLOW-THROUGH RATING (gpm)	GREASE RETENTION CAPACITY (pounds)
4	8
6	12
7	14
9	18
10	20
12	24
14	28
15	30
18	36
20	40
25	50
35	70
50	100
75	150
100	200

a. For total flow through ratings greater than 100 (gpm), double the flow through rating to determine the grease retention capacity (pounds).

1003.3.4.2 Rate of flow controls.

Grease interceptors shall be equipped with devices to control the rate of water flow so that the water flow does not exceed the rated flow. The flow control device shall be vented and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood rim level or be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1003.3.5 Automatic grease removal devices.

Where automatic grease removal devices are installed, such devices shall be located downstream of each fixture or multiple fixtures in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The automatic grease removal device shall be sized to pretreat the measured or calculated flows for all connected fixtures or equipment. Ready access shall be provided for inspection and maintenance.

1003.10 Access and maintenance of interceptors and separators.

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

A **motion** was made by Mr. Hoffman to consider Section 1003.3 to 1003.10, and the proposed recommendations, as an inclusive group. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Barry. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Hoffman to reject the amendments as a whole for Section 1003.3 to 1003.10 as noted on Handout 2012 IPC Review Chapter 10 – Traps (Pages 5 to 12) and noted above. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. J. Barry. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, objections noted therefore the Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present. Mr. Hoffman **withdrew his motion**.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to withdraw amendment recommendations by DHH for Section 1003.3 to 1003.10 until further notice. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Metcalf. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to recommend removing the allowance for combined sewer systems. Combined sewer systems allow storm drainage and sanitary waste to be discharged in the same pipe. During periods of heavy rainfall the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. This can result in environmental and health issues due to sewer overflows and improperly treated wastewater. Recommended amended the language for Section 1101.2 to be as noted below:

1101.2 Where required.

All roofs, paved areas, yards, courts and courtyards shall drain into a separate storm sewer system, ~~or a combined sewer system~~, or to an *approved* place of disposal. For one- and two-family dwellings, and where *approved*, storm water is permitted to discharge onto flat areas, such as streets or lawns, provided that the storm water flows away from the building.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Dhume to amend the language as noted on the handout 2012 IPC Section 1101.2 – IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Pages 1) and also noted on page 14 of the minutes. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Thibodeaux. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion on the proposed recommendation to eliminate Section 1103 – Traps.

SECTION 1103 TRAPS

1103.1 Main trap.

~~Leaders and storm drains connected to a combined sewer shall be trapped. Individual storm water traps shall be installed on the storm water drain branch serving each conductor, or a single trap shall be installed in the main storm drain just before its connection with the combined building sewer or the public sewer.~~

1103.2 Material.

~~Storm water traps shall be of the same material as the piping system to which they are attached.~~

1103.3 Size.

~~Traps for individual conductors shall be the same size as the horizontal drain to which they are connected.~~

1103.4 Cleanout.

~~An accessible cleanout shall be installed on the building side of the trap.~~

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to eliminate the language of the 2012 IPC Section 1103 – Traps as noted on the handout provided IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 1) and as noted with strikethroughs above. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Courouleau. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion on the proposed recommendation to amend Section 1104.2 Combined storm with sanitary drainage *prohibited*. - language to that which is proposed in Hangout IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 1/2) and as noted below:

1104.2 Combining storm with sanitary drainage *prohibited*.

~~The sanitary and storm drainage systems of a structure shall be entirely separate. except where combined sewer systems are utilized. Where a combined sewer is utilized, the building storm drain shall be connected in the same horizontal plane through a single wye fitting to the combined sewer not less than 10 feet (3048 mm) downstream from any soil stack.~~

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to amend the language of the 2012 IPC Section 1104.2 – Combining storm with sanitary drainage prohibited as recommended above and noted on the handout provided IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 2/3). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Kramer. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion of recommendation to remove/strike through Section 1109 due to the fact that combined sewer systems allow storm drainage and sanitary waste to be discharged in the same pipe. During periods of heavy rainfall the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. This can result in environmental and health issues due to sewer overflows and improperly treated wastewater.

~~SECTION 1109 COMBINED SANITARY AND STORM SYSTEM~~

~~1109.1 Size of combined drains and sewers.~~

~~The size of a combination sanitary and storm drain or sewer shall be computed in accordance with the method in Section 1106.3. The fixture units shall be converted into an equivalent projected roof or paved area. Where the total fixture load on the combined drain is less than or equal to 256 fixture units, the equivalent drainage area in horizontal projection shall be taken as 4,000 square feet (372 m²). Where the total fixture load exceeds 256 fixture units, each additional fixture unit shall be considered the equivalent of 15.6 square feet (1.5 m²) of drainage area. These values are based on a rainfall rate of 1 inch (25 mm) per hour.~~

A **motion** was made by Mr. Dhume to eliminate the language of the 2012 IPC Section 1109 – 1109.1 – Combined Sanitary and Storm System as recommended and noted on the handout provided IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 2). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Kramer. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to add an exception to Section 1101.3 of the 2012 IPC which requires putrescible waste from garbage storage/cleaning areas to be treated as sewage if it contains putrescible waste. Recommendation also included adding the Definition to Chapter 2 for Putrescible Waste. Amended language and definition would be as noted below and on handout – IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 2)

1101.3 Prohibited drainage.

Storm water shall not be drained into sewers intended for sewage only.

***Exception:** Liquid waste from the cleaning operation and from the leakage of garbage containers and dumpsters holding putrescible wastes shall be disposed of as sewage. Methods used for this disposal shall prevent rainwater and runoff from adjacent areas from entering the sanitary sewerage system (i.e., dumpster pads may be elevated or curbed, enclosed or covered). When determined by the code official that liquid wastes or putrescible wastes contain fats, oils or grease (or, for new establishments, will likely contain fats, oils, or grease in the future), an approved grease interceptor shall be installed in the waste line in accordance with Section 1003 of this code.*

Add Definition to Chapter 2 of the 2012 IPC:

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

A **motion** was made by Mr. Kramer to add the recommended exception to **Section 1101.3 Prohibited drainage**, and also add the definition to Chapter 2 of the 2012 IPC for **Putrescible Waste** as defined on page 16 of the minutes and in the handout provided IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 2). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Byrd. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend 1113.1 as noted in the handout provided and also as stated below. The recommendation for amending the wording in Section 1113.1 is to ensure that storm drainage is not allowed to discharge into the sanitary sewer system.

1113.1 Building subdrains.

Building subdrains located below the *public storm sewer* level shall discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which shall be automatically lifted and discharged into the *gravity storm* drainage system as required for building sumps. The sump and pumping equipment shall comply with Section 1114.1.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Dhume to amend the wording in **Section 1113.1- Building subdrains**, as noted above and on handout provided IPC Chapter 11 Review – Storm Drainage (Page 3). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Byrd. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend Section 1102 – Materials which includes Sections 1102.1 to 1102.4 Building storm sewer pipe. The recommendations would require all above and below ground storm drain piping within a building to be Schedule 40. Amended Section would be as follows:

SECTION 1102 MATERIALS

1102.1 General.

The materials and methods utilized for the construction and installation of storm drainage systems shall comply with this section and the applicable provisions of Chapter 7.

1102.2 Inside storm drainage conductors.

Inside storm drainage conductors installed above ground shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 702.1. *Plastic piping shall be schedule 40.*

1102.3 Underground building storm drain pipe.

Underground building *storm drain* pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 702.2. *Plastic piping shall be schedule 40.*

1102.4 Building storm sewer pipe.

Building storm *sewer* pipe shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 1102.4.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Byrd to amend Section 1102 and Sub-Sections 1102.1 to 1102.4 as noted on handout provided 2012 IPC Review Chapter 11-Storm Drainage and also as stated on page 17 of the minutes. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Dhume. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend Section 1106.2 Vertical conductors and leaders. The recommendation clarifies how offsets are sized.

1106.2 Vertical conductors and leaders.

Vertical conductors and leaders shall be sized for the maximum projected roof area, in accordance with Table 1106.2(1) and Table 1106.2(2). *If a vertical offset is 45 degrees or less, the leader can be sized as a vertical pipe. If the offset is greater than 45 degrees, the pipe must be sized as a horizontal pipe.*

A **motion** was made by Mr. Hoffman to amend Section 1106.2 as noted on handout provided 2012 IPC Review Chapter 11-Storm Drainage (Page 4) and also as stated above. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Byrd. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were objections. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 13 Yes, 3 No, the **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to amend/add to Section 1107 Siphonic Roof Drainage Systems. The recommendation was to add a new section under 1107 of the 2012 IPC to clarify the need for secondary drainage systems on roof which utilize siphonic roof drainage systems. Since this specific requirement is not contained in this Section, it could be misleading to design professionals and could lead to roof drainage systems without secondary protection.

SECTION 1107 SIPHONIC ROOF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

1107.1 General.

Siphonic roof drains and drainage systems shall be designed in accordance with ASME A112.6.9 and ASPE 45.

1107.2 Secondary system required.

All siphonic roof drainage systems shall provide secondary (emergency overflow) drains or scuppers in accordance with Section 1108 of this code.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Dhume to amend and add to Section 1107 as noted above and also on handout provided – 2012 IPC Review Chapter 11 - Storm Drainage. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Kramer. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were objections. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 7 Yes, 8 No, the **motion failed**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to add Section 1111 Controlled Flow Roof Drain Systems. The recommendation was to add a new section under Section 1111 of the 2012 IPC to clarify the need for secondary drainage systems on roof which utilize controlled flow roof drainage systems. Since this specific requirement is not contained in this Section, it could be misleading to design professionals and could lead to roof drainage systems without secondary protection. See below for wording:

SECTION 1111 CONTROLLED FLOW ROOF DRAIN SYSTEMS

1111.5 Secondary system required.

All controlled flow roof drain systems shall provide secondary (emergency overflow) drains or scuppers in accordance with Section 1108 of this code.

A **motion** was made by Ms. Benjamin to add a new section under 1111 (1111.5 Secondary system required.) as noted above and also on handout provided – 2012 IPC Review Chapter 11 - Storm Drainage (Page 4). The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Dhume. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were objections. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 4 Yes, 11 No, the **motion failed**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to delete Chapter 13 of the IPC in its entirety and renaming it as Chapter 13 – Travel Trailer and Mobile Home Parks. The recommendation was based on concerns regarding potential health issues related to cross-connections outweigh the potential cost savings associated with these systems. Gray water recycling systems could still be approved on a case-by-case basis as an alternate designed plumbing system.

A motion was made by Ms. Benjamin to withdraw the recommendation to delete Chapter 13 and to address it at a later date. The motion was seconded by Mr. Byrd. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to addressing Chapter 29 in its entirety, as whole. Recommended changes are as follows:

SECTION 2901 GENERAL

[P] 2901.1 Scope.

The provisions of this chapter and the *International Plumbing Code* shall govern the erection, installation, *alteration*, repairs, relocation, replacement, *addition* to, use or maintenance of plumbing equipment and systems. Toilet and bathing rooms shall be constructed in accordance with [Section 1210](#). Plumbing systems and equipment shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the *International Plumbing Code*. ~~Private sewage disposal systems shall conform to the *International Private Sewage Disposal Code*. Commercial treatment facilities and individual sewerage systems shall conform to the applicable requirements of LAC 51:XIII (Sewage Disposal).~~

2902.3.6. Toilet room location.

Toilet rooms shall not open directly into a room used for the preparation of food for service to the public.

2902.3.7 Location of toilet facilities in educational buildings.

For primary schools, and other special types of institutions with classrooms, for children through 12 years of age, separate boys' and girls' toilet room doors shall not be further than 200 feet from any classroom doors. For secondary schools, and other special types of institutions with classrooms, for persons of secondary school age, separate boys' and girls' toilet room doors shall not be further than 400 feet from any classroom door. In multi-storied buildings, there shall be boys' and girls' toilet rooms on each floor, having the number of plumbing fixtures as specified in Table 2902.1 of this Code for the classroom population of that floor. When new educational buildings are added to an existing campus, the restroom facilities and drinking fountains located in the existing building(s) may be used to serve the occupants of the new educational building(s) only when all of the following provisions are met:

- i) Covered walkways consisting of a roof designed to protect the students and faculty from precipitation having a minimum width of 6 feet and located above a slip-resistant concrete or other acceptable hard surfaces leading to and from the restrooms shall be provided whenever children or faculty have to walk outside to access the toilet room;*
- ii) The path of travel from the classroom door to the toilet room doors (boys' or girls') does not exceed the applicable distance specified in this section; and,*
- iii) The number of occupants of the new building does not cause an increase in the school population that would trigger the need for more fixtures per Table 2902.1 (Minimum Number of Required Plumbing Fixtures).*

2902.6 Other fixture requirements for licensed pre-schools, day care centers, and residential facilities.
Additional plumbing fixtures shall be provided in day care centers and residential facilities as required by this Section.

2902.6.1 Food preparation.

The food preparation area in pre-schools, day cares, and residential facilities shall meet the following requirements. The food preparation, storage and handling where six or less individuals are cared for shall provide a two-compartment sink and an approved domestic type dishwasher. Where the number of individuals cared for is between 7 and 15, either a three-compartment sink, or an approved domestic or commercial type dishwashing machine and a two-compartment sink with hot and cold running water shall be provided. Where 16 or more individuals are cared for, a three-compartment sink must be provided. If a dishwasher is also utilized in these instances (16 or more individuals), it must be a commercial type and it shall be in addition to the required three-compartment sink. One laundry tray, service sink, or curbed cleaning facility with floor drain shall also be provided on the premises for cleaning of mops and mop water disposal (for facilities caring for 16 or more individuals).

2902.6.2 Caring for children between 0 and 4 years of age.

In child day care facilities, a hand washing sink shall be in or adjacent to each diaper changing area. In addition, one extra laundry tray, service

sink, or similar fixture is required to clean and sanitize toilet training potties immediately after each use. Such fixture shall be dedicated solely for this purpose and shall not be in the food preparation/storage, utensil washing, or dining areas. Training potties shall not be counted as toilets in determining the minimum fixture requirements of Table 2902.1. Fixtures shall be size appropriate for the age of the children being cared for (toilets 11 inches maximum height and lavatories 22 inches maximum height), or if standard size fixtures are used, safe, cleanable step aids shall be provided.

Add the following definitions to Chapter 2 of the IBC:

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

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

Day Care Centers—includes adult and child day care centers.

Infant—any child under the age of 12 months.

Preschool—any child less than five years of age.

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

2902.2 Separate facilities.

Where plumbing fixtures are required, separate facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exceptions:

1. Separate facilities shall not be required for dwelling units and sleeping units.
2. Separate facilities shall not be required in structures or tenant spaces with a total occupant load, including both employees and customers, of 15 or fewer.
3. Separate facilities shall not be required in mercantile occupancies in which the maximum occupant load is 100 or fewer.

2902.3.2 Location of toilet facilities in occupancies other than malls and educational buildings.

In occupancies other than covered and open mall buildings, and educational buildings, the required public and employee toilet facilities shall be located not more than one story above or below the space required to be provided with toilet facilities, and the path of travel to such facilities shall not exceed a distance of 500 feet (152 m).

A **motion** was made by Mr. Hoffman to address the recommended changes for Chapter 29 as a whole group. The **motion was seconded** by Mr. Byrd. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

A **motion** was made by Mr. Byrd to approve all the recommended changes for Chapter 29 in their entirety and as written. The **motion was seconded** by Ms. Benjamin. The Chair asked for any objections to the motion, there were no objections. The **motion was approved**.

New Business:

2. Review and discussion of 2012 IRC Table R602.3.1 (Foy Gadberry)

The Chair opened the floor for discussion to change the mph to 110 on Table R602.3.1.

A motion was made by Mr. Barry to change Table R602.3.1 from 100 mph to 110 mph. The motion was seconded by Mr. Metcalf. The Chair asked for any objections, there were objections. The Chair requested a roll call vote of the members present which reflect a vote of 4 Yes, 11 No, the **motion failed**.

With no other items on the agenda and no motion to accept other business a motion was made by Mr. Dhume and seconded by Mr. Hoffman to adjourn, with no other new business the meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

END OF MINUTES