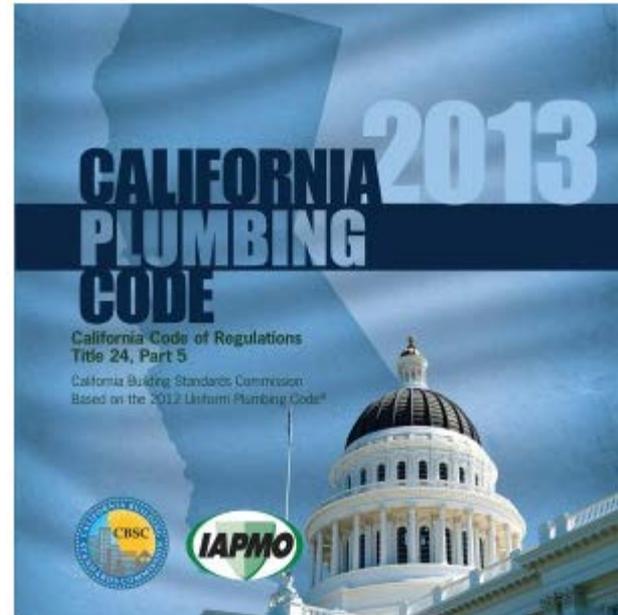
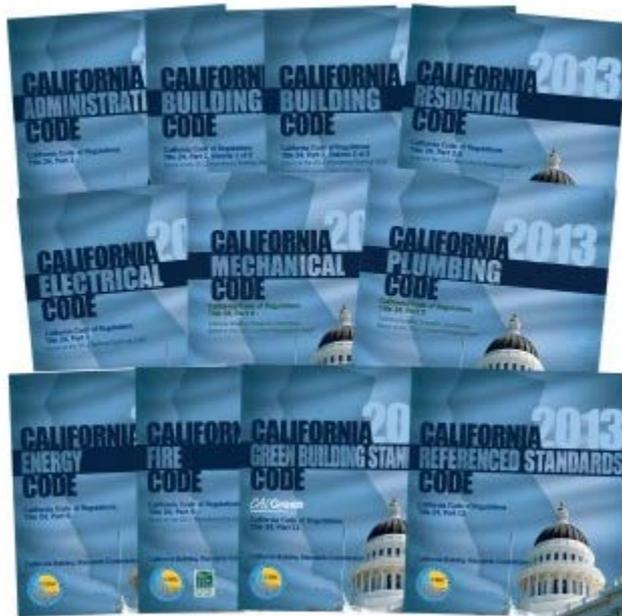




Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development Facilities Development Division

Brian Coppock,
Regional Compliance Officer





2013 California Plumbing Code

HOW TO DISTINGUISH MODEL CODE LANGUAGE FROM CALIFORNIA AMENDMENTS

To distinguish between model code language and incorporated California Amendments, including exclusive California standards, California amendments will appear in italics.

Symbols in the margins indicate the status of code changes as follows:

- [BSC]** This symbol identifies which State agency(s) by its “acronym” that has amended a section of the model code. For a complete listing of State agency acronyms, see the Application Section within Chapter 1, Division I.
- ||** This symbol indicates that a change has been made to a California amendment.
- |** This symbol indicates that a section, paragraph, or table has been revised or relocated within IAPMO model code language.
- >** This symbol indicates deletion of California language.
- This symbol indicates where an entire section, paragraph, or table has been deleted from IAPMO model code language.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

601.0 Hot and Cold Water Required.

601.2 Identification of a Potable and Nonpotable Water System.

601.2.2.1 Alternate Water Sources.

602.0 Unlawful Connections.

603.0 Cross-Connection Control.

- 603.3 Backflow Prevention Devices, Assemblies, and Methods.

604.0 Materials.

- 604.1 Pipe, Tube and Fittings.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

604.0 Materials.

604.1 Pipe, Tube and Fittings. Pipe, tube, fittings, solvent cements, thread sealants, solders, and flux used in potable water systems intended to supply drinking water shall be in accordance with the requirements of NSF 61. Materials used in the water supply system, except valves and similar devices, shall be of a like material, except where otherwise approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Materials for building water piping and building supply shall comply with the applicable standards, refer to Table 604.1.

Exception: OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4/ Use of CPVC is not permitted for applications under OSHPD.

**OTHER MATERIAL RESTRICTIONS, APPROVALS, and
INSTALLATION STANDARDS**





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 6 WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OTHER MATERIALS, RESTRICTIONS and APPROVALS

604.1.2 PEX.

604.9 Plastic Materials.

605.3.3.1 Mechanically Formed Tee Fittings.

605.3.3.2/Not permitted for OSHPD 1, 2, 3, & 4/ Pressed Fittings

605.7 PE Plastic and Joints.

605.10 PEX Plastic and Joints.

605.12 Polypropylene (PP) Piping and Joints.

614.0 Dialysis Water-Distribution Systems [clinics and hospitals].

615.0 Identification of Potable and Nonpotable Water Lines

615.4 [OSHPD 1]Emergency Water Supply.

Appendices [do not forget supplemental information/standards]





2013 California Plumbing Code

Potable and Nonpotable Water Lines

615.0 Identification of Potable and Nonpotable Water Lines

615.1 Uses Not Permitted

615.1.1 [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] Nonpotable water shall not be piped for drinking, washing or bathing, washing of clothing, washing of food, washing of cooking or eating utensils, washing food preparation or processing premises, or other personal service rooms.





2013 California Plumbing Code

Emergency Water Supply

615.4 [OSHPD 1] *Emergency Water Supply*

615.4.1 For new acute care hospital buildings submitted after the effective date of this code the hospital shall have an on-site water supply sufficient to operate essential hospital utilities and equipment in the acute care hospital building to support 72 hours continuing operation in the event an emergency.





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Emergency Water Supply

615.4.2 The emergency supply of water shall be provided at adequate pressure using gravity, pressure tanks, or booster pumps.

Pumps used for this purpose shall be provided with electrical power from the onsite emergency power supply system [Equipment Branch].





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 10 TRAPS AND INTERCEPTORS

1001.0 Traps

1001.1 Where Required. Each plumbing fixture, shall be separately trapped by an approved type of liquid seal trap.

This section shall not apply to fixtures with integral traps.

1003.0 Traps Described.

1003.1 General Requirements. Each trap, except for traps within an interceptor or similar device shall be self-cleaning.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 10 TRAPS AND INTERCEPTORS

1007.0 Seal Protection.

1007.1 General. Floor drain or similar traps directly connected to the drainage system and subject to infrequent use shall be protected with a **trap seal primer**, except where not deemed necessary for safety or sanitation by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Trap seal primers shall be accessible for maintenance.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 10 TRAPS AND INTERCEPTORS

1014.0 Grease Interceptors

Where Required. Where it is determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction that waste pretreatment is required, an approved type interceptor(s) in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be correctly sized and properly installed in grease waste line(s)...

1014.1B [1,2,3&4] Grease interceptors shall not be installed in food preparation area of kitchens.

1014.1C [1,2,3&4] Grease interceptors shall be installed outside of the kitchen area in location affording ease of maintenance and servicing





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 10 TRAPS AND INTERCEPTORS

1015.0 FOG (Fats, Oils and Greases) Disposal System.

1015.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section is to provide the necessary criteria for the application, and installation of FOG disposal designated as a pretreatment or discharge water quality compliance strategy.

1015.6 [1,2,3&4] Grease interceptors shall not be installed in food preparation area of kitchens.

1015.7 [1,2,3&4] Grease interceptors shall be installed outside of the kitchen area in location affording ease of maintenance and servicing





2013 California Plumbing Code

408.0 Showers.

408.1 Application. Manufactured shower receptors shall comply with the applicable standards referenced in Table 1401.1.

408.5 Finished Curb or Threshold... Each such receptor shall be provided with an integral nailing flange to be located where the receptor meets the vertical surface of the finished interior of the shower compartment. The flange shall be watertight and extend vertically not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) above the top of the sides of the receptor. The finished floor of the receptor shall slope uniformly from the sides towards the drain not less than 1/4 inch per foot (20.8 mm/m), nor more than 1/2 inch per foot (41.8 mm/m).

ISSUE: Failing to achieve minimum dimensions





2013 California Plumbing Code

408.6 Shower Compartments. Shower compartments, regardless of shape, shall have a minimum finished interior of 1024 square inches (0.6606 m²) and shall also be capable of encompassing a 30 inch (762 mm) circle...

408.7 Lining for Showers and Receptors. Shower receptors built on-site shall be watertight and shall be constructed from approved-type dense, nonabsorbent, and noncorrosive materials. Each such receptor shall be adequately reinforced,...





2013 California Plumbing Code

408.7 Lining for Showers and Receptors...

Linings shall be properly recessed and fastened to approved backing so as not to occupy the space required for the wall and **shall not be nailed or perforated at a point that is less than 1 inch (25.4 mm) above the finished dam or threshold.** An approved-type subdrain shall be installed with a shower subpan or lining. Each such subdrain shall be of the type that sets flush with the subbase and shall be equipped with a clamping ring or other device to make a tight connection between the lining and the drain. The subdrain shall have weep holes into the waste line. The weep holes located in the subdrain clamping shall be protected from clogging.

Shower lining materials shall comply with approved standards acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction...



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408.7 Lining for Showers and Receptors

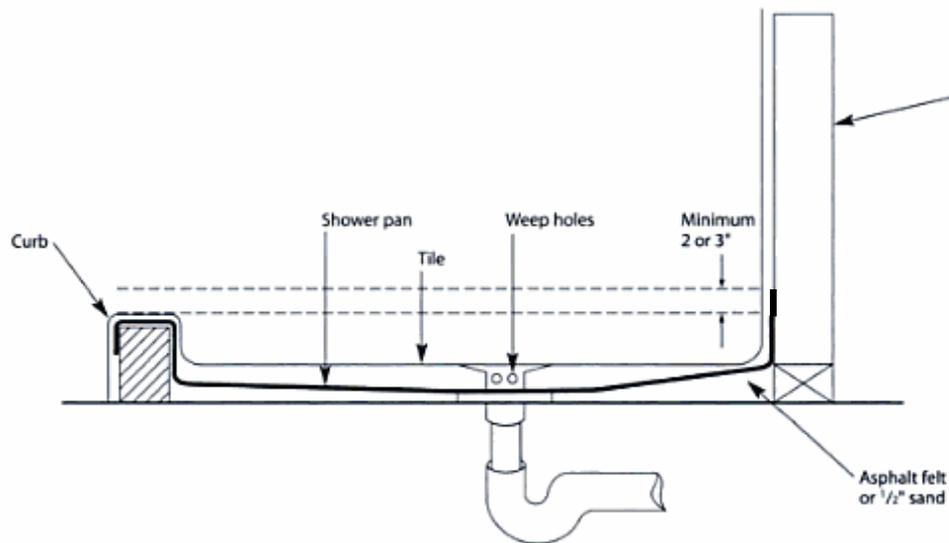


Figure 14-9
Shower pan installation

Shower pan material needs support along its sides until it's tiled. Place backing between the studs. Make sure the **pan** turn-up is at least 2 inches above the finished threshold level. It's OK to use nails to secure the **shower** lining to the backing, but never less than 1 inch above the finished threshold. See *IPC* Section 417.5.2. Figure 14-9 shows a **shower pan installation**.

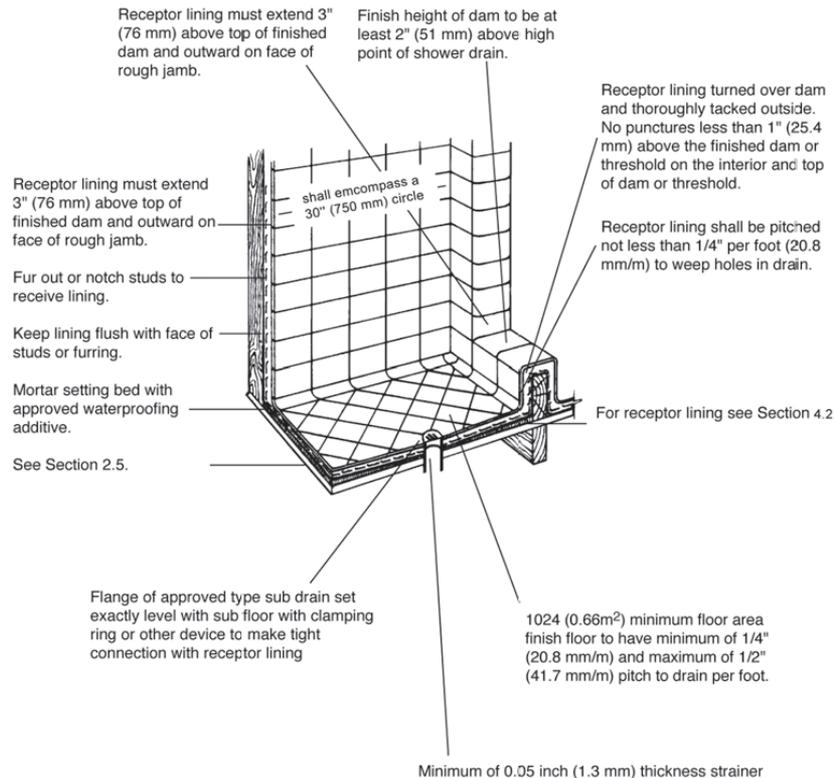
A **shower** floor must have a 2 percent slope toward its **drain**. **Shower** strainers are equipped with a clamping ring (upper flange). The **shower** liner is clamped between the two pieces making up the clamping ring, which makes a watertight joint. Again, see *IPC* Section 417.5.2. Figure 14-10 shows the details of a **shower pan installation**.

Illustrated Guide to the International Plumbing & Fuel Gas Codes



2013 California Plumbing Code

IAPMO IS 4-2006





2013 California Plumbing Code

801.0 Indirect Wastes.

801.1 Air Gap or Air Break Required. Indirect waste piping shall discharge into the building drainage system through an air gap or air break as set forth in this code. Where a drainage air gap is required by this code, the minimum vertical distance as measured from the lowest point of the indirect waste pipe or the fixture outlet to the flood-level rim of the receptor shall be not less than 1 inch (25.4 mm).





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 8 INDIRECT WASTES

- **AIR GAP**: is the unobstructed, vertical air space that separates the end of a supply line and the flood level rim of a receptacle.
- **AIR BREAK**: is a waste line or pipe from a fixture that discharges used water or liquid waste into another fixture or receptacle at a point below the flood level rim.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 8 INDIRECT WASTES

801.2 Food and Establishments.

- Establishments engaged in the storage, preparation, selling, serving, processing, or other handling of food and beverage involving the following equipment that requires drainage shall provide indirect waste piping for refrigerators, refrigeration coils, freezers, walk-in coolers, iceboxes, icemaking machines, steam tables, egg boilers, coffee urns and brewers, hot-and-cold drink dispensers, and similar equipment.

- **Medical Equipment**





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 8 INDIRECT WASTES

802.0 Approvals.

802.1 General. No plumbing fixtures served by indirect waste or receiving discharge therefrom shall be installed until first approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction [Health Departments and their requirements].

803.0 Indirect Waste Piping.

803.1 General. Except as hereinafter provided, the size and construction of indirect waste piping shall be in accordance with other sections of this code applicable to drainage and vent piping.





2013 California Plumbing Code

CHAPTER 8 INDIRECT WASTES

804.0 Indirect Waste Receptors.

804.1 Standpipe Receptors. Plumbing fixtures or other receptors receiving the discharge of indirect waste pipes **shall be approved for the use proposed** and shall be of such shape and capacity as to prevent splashing or flooding and shall be **located where they are readily accessible for inspection and cleaning.**



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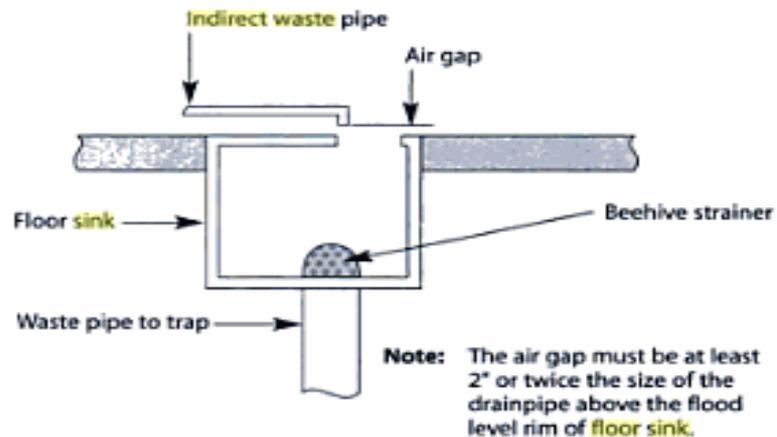


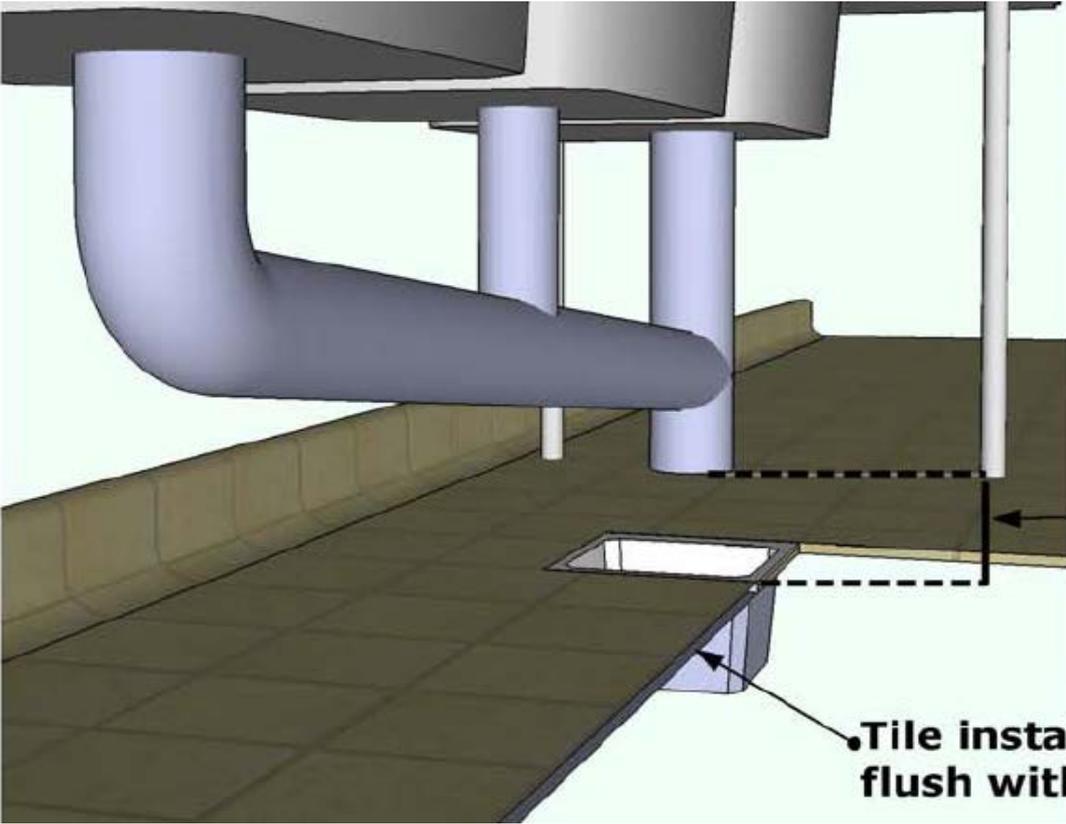
Figure 8-4

Typical air gap indirect drainage method

Illustrated Guide to the International Plumbing & Fuel Gas Codes



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CONTRA COSTA
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1 inch air gap
minimum

Tile installed
flush with floor sink





2013 California Plumbing Code

Does anyone have any questions for the answers I have prepared?

