

# Southern Nevada Amendments

To The

2006

## Uniform Plumbing Code

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## Preface

**This document comprises the Southern Nevada Plumbing Code Amendments to the 2006 Uniform Plumbing Code as published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials. It was developed by the jurisdictions listed on the cover page as a document to be adopted by reference. These provisions are not code unless adopted and codified by governmental jurisdictions. These amendments are not intended to prevent the use of any material or method of construction not specifically prescribed herein, provided any alternate has been approved and its use authorized by the building official. This document is available to be adopted as code by any jurisdiction without permission or approval from the jurisdictions listed on the cover page.**

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## **CHAPTER 1 - Administration**

Delete Chapter 1, with the exception of sections 101.2 and 103.1.3

### **103.1.3 Licensing**

Amend section 103.1.3 to read as follows:

**103.1.3 Plumbing Licensing Provision.** Every individual and contractor shall provide quality supervision while performing plumbing installation in Clark County, Nevada. The minimum job site requirements for an individual leading or directing the installation shall be a Southern Nevada licensed journeyman plumber.

A minimum of a journeyman plumbing license, issued in Clark County, shall be provided to any code official upon request.

### **205.0 - C**

Add a new definition to section 205 to be placed in alphabetical order to read as follows:

**Combustible Construction** - Combustible construction shall mean work within any building or structure classified as Type III, Type IV, and Type V as defined in the Building Code. Plastic piping is not permitted in Type I and Type II buildings.

### **311.4 Single Stack Drainage Waste and Vent Systems**

Amend section 311.4 by deleting the second sentence and adding a new exception to read as follows:

**311.4** Except as hereinafter provided in Sections 908.0, 909.0 and 910.0, no vent pipe shall be used as a soil or waste pipe, nor shall any soil or waste pipe be used as a vent.

**Exception:** Single stack DWV systems may be used provided they are designed by a Nevada registered Mechanical Engineer and approved by the Building Official.

### **402.7 Timing Devices**

Add a new subsection 402.7 to read as follows:

**402.7** A toilet or urinal which employs a timing device or other mechanism to flush periodically or which continually flushes shall not be installed.

## **412.0 Minimum Number of Required Fixtures**

[Delete section 412.0 in its entirety. (Refer to the building code for number of fixture requirements.)]

Section 412.0 is amended in its entirety to read:

**412.0 Minimum Number of Required Fixtures.** Refer to the building code for number of fixture requirements.

## **Table 4-1 Minimum Plumbing Facilities**

Delete Table 4-1 in its entirety. (Note: Refer to the building code for minimum plumbing facility requirements.)

## **509.3 Access to Equipment on Roofs**

Add a new subsection 509.3.5 to read as follows:

**509.3.5** All Plumbing appliances located on a roof shall have access in accordance with Section 904.10 of the 2006 Uniform Mechanical Code.

## **510.6.2 (1) Venting Requirements - Type B**

Amend section 510.6.2 (1) to read as follows:

**Type B.** Type B gas vents with listed vent caps twelve (12) inches (305 mm) in size or smaller shall be permitted to be terminated in accordance with Table 5-3, provided they are located at least four (4) feet (1219 mm) from a vertical wall or similar obstruction. All other Type B gas vents shall terminate not less than two (2) feet (610 mm) above the highest point where they pass through the roof and at least two (2) feet (610 mm) higher than any portion of a building within ten (10) feet (3048 mm)

## **603.4.12 Potable Water Supply To Carbonators**

Amend section 603.4.12 to read as follows:

**603.4.12 Potable Water Supply To Carbonators.** Potable Water Supply to Carbonators shall be protected by a listed reduced pressure principle backflow preventer as approved by the administrative authority.

## **604.0 Materials**

Add a new subsection to read as follows:

**604.1.1** Plastic piping shall be limited to buildings defined as combustible construction by this code.

## 608.5 Relief Valves

Amend section 608.5 to read as follows:

**608.5 Relief Valves.** Relief valves located inside a building shall be provided with a drain, not smaller than the relief valve outlet, of galvanized steel, hard- drawn copper piping and fittings, CPVC, flexible corrugated connectors complying with 604.12, or listed relief valve drain tube with fittings that will not reduce the internal bore of the pipe or tubing (straight lengths as opposed to coils) and shall extend from the valve to the outside of the building with the end of the pipe not more than two (2) feet (610 mm) nor less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the ground or the flood level of the area receiving the discharge and pointing downward. Such drains may terminate at other approved locations. No part of such drain pipe shall be trapped or subject to freezing. The terminal end of the drain pipe shall not be threaded.

## 701.0 Materials

Add a subsection 701.1.2.1 to read as follows:

**701.1.2.1 Materials.** Plastic piping used for drainage waste and vent systems shall be limited to buildings defined as combustible construction by this code.

## 704.3 Fixture Connections

Amend Section 704.3 to read as follows:

**704.3 Fixture Connections.** Pot sinks, scullery sinks, dishwashing sinks, silverware sinks, commercial dishwashing machines, and other similar fixtures shall be indirectly connected to the drainage system by means of an air gap

## 707.11 Cleanouts

Add an exception to the end of section 707.11 to read as follows:

**707.11 Cleanouts.** Cleanout fittings shall be not less in size than those given in Table 7-6.

**Exception:** Where a 2-1/2 "(inch) cleanout is required, a 2" (inch) cleanout may be used for horizontal branch waste lines in single family dwellings.

## 710.1 Drainage of Fixtures Located Below the Next Upstream Manhole or Below the Main Sewer Level.

Section 710.1 is amended to read as follows as follows:

**710.1 Drainage of Fixtures Located Below the Next Upstream Manhole or Below the Main Sewer Level.** Drainage piping serving fixtures which have flood level rims located below the elevation of the next upstream manhole cover of the public or private sewer serving such drainage piping shall be protected from backflow of sewage by installing an approved type backwater valve. Other than single family dwellings, fixtures above such elevation shall not discharge through the backwater valve.

#### **801.2.2 Food and Beverage Handling Establishments.**

Amend section 801.2.2 to read as follows:

**801.2.2** For walk-in coolers, floor drains may be connected to a separate drainage line discharging into an outside receptor. The flood level rim of the receptor shall be a minimum of six (6) inches (152 mm) lower than the lowest floor drain. Such floor drains shall be trapped and individually vented. Cleanouts shall be provided at every ninety (90) degree (1.6 rad) turn and shall be accessibly located. Such waste shall discharge through an airgap into a trapped and vented receptor, except that a full-size airgap is required where the indirect waste pipe may be under vacuum.

#### **801.2.4 Floor Sinks**

Add a new section 801.2.4 to read as follows:

**801.2.4 Floor Sinks.** Floor sinks shall be installed flush with the finished floor and shall be accessible for cleaning.

#### **804.1 Indirect Waste Receptors**

Amend section 804.1 to add a second paragraph to read as follows:

When any discharge piping other than the discharge from the wash machine is terminated into the washer box, a second port washer box shall be used. The second port shall be permanently connected to the vertical receptor standpipe via a wye branch fitting at time of rough plumbing. The wash machine shall discharge by an air break into the most vertical or primary receptor standpipe. All other discharge piping shall discharge into the second port via the following terminations; i.e. Water softener- air gap; T&P- air gap; Condensate- air break. The T&P discharge shall be taken to the exterior of the building unless structural conditions or manufacturers listed distances prevent this termination. Temperature and pressure relief lines may terminate to the following fixtures located in normally unoccupied areas: floor sink, or a floor drain.

#### **903.0 Materials**

Add a subsection 903.1.2.1 to read as follows:

**903.1.2.1** Plastic piping used for drainage waste and vent systems shall be limited to buildings defined as combustible construction by this code.

## **CHAPTER 10 – Traps and Interceptors**

Delete sections 1009.0 through 1017.0 in their entirety and add new sections 1009 through 1013.0 to read as follows:

### **1009.0 Grease interceptors**

(A) **General.** A grease interceptor shall be provided for proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease. A grease interceptor as described in these standards shall be installed in any business establishment with kitchen facilities including restaurants, cafes, lunch counters, cafeterias, supermarkets, convenience stores, bakeries, bars and clubs, hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, factory or school kitchens, or any other commercial establishment where grease may be introduced into the sewer system.

Special consideration shall be given to every fish, fowl and animal slaughterhouse or establishment; every fish, fowl and meat packing or curing establishment; every soap factory, tallow rendering, fat rendering and hide curing establishment; or any other establishment from which considerable amounts of grease are likely to be discharged into the sewer system. Written application describing exact operation and anticipated volumes of grease shall be made to the sanitation authority to determine the standards for such systems.

(B) **Fixtures.** The waste discharge from fixtures and equipment which may contain grease from the businesses set out previously shall be drained through a grease interceptor or grease interceptors. Fixtures such as, but not limited to, the following are included: scullery sinks, pot and pan sinks, dishwashing machines, soup kettles and similar cooking equipment, trash compactors, floor drains in grease generating areas, and trash can wash areas.

(C) **Prohibited fixtures.** The waste lines from toilets, urinals, and other similar fixtures shall not drain through a grease interceptor.

(D) **Location.**

1. Grease interceptors shall be so installed and connected that they shall be at all times easily accessible for inspection, cleaning and removal of the intercepted grease.

2. Grease interceptors shall be placed as close as practical to the fixtures served.

3. Grease interceptors shall be located on the exterior of buildings unless specifically approved otherwise in writing by the health district.
4. Grease interceptors shall be so located as to be accessible for service without the use of ladders or the removal of bulky equipment.
5. Location of all grease interceptors shall be shown on the approved plans.
6. Each grease interceptor shall serve only one business establishment. Multiple business connections to a single interceptor are not permitted. Unless approved by the sanitation authority in writing.

(E) **Size.**

1. Grease interceptors shall be sized in accordance with Table 10-3. Interceptors shall not be more than one size larger than required in Table 10-3.

NOTE: For situations not covered by Table 10-3, a submittal showing the interceptor size and calculations shall be approved by the sanitation authority prior to building official plan approval. For business establishments other than commercial restaurants, a specific submittal shall be approved by the sanitation authority prior to building official plan approval. Such designs shall be prepared by a Nevada Registered Engineer.

2. All grease interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments with a minimum of 3 inch diameter fittings designed for grease retention. The fittings shall be installed in the following manner: A 90° long sweep or sanitary tee shall be installed at the inlet, a sanitary tee on the inlet side of the interceptor baffle, and a sanitary tee installed at the outlet.
3. There shall be adequate access for cleaning all areas of the separator. A minimum of one access point into each compartment within the separator shall be provided. In addition, no access points shall be further apart than 10 feet regardless of the number of compartments. Separator covers shall be of gas-tight construction. Interceptor covers shall have a minimum opening dimension of twenty inches in diameter.
4. All waste shall enter the grease interceptor through the inlet pipe.

5. Grease interceptors shall be so designed that they will not become air bound. Each interceptor shall be properly vented with a relief vent located on the outlet side of the interceptor.

6. Cleanouts shall be installed in the drainage piping inlet and outlet side of each grease interceptor and the outlet side of each sample box.

7. Each fixture discharging into a grease interceptor shall be individually trapped and vented in an approved manner. An approved type grease interceptor may be used as a fixture trap for a single fixture when the horizontal distance between the fixture outlet and the grease interceptor does not exceed four feet (1.2 meters) and the vertical tailpipe or drain between the fixture outlet and the grease interceptor does not exceed two and one-half feet (0.8 meters).

8. No water jacketed grease trap or grease interceptor shall be approved or installed.

9. Each grease interceptor shall have an approved water seal of not less than two inches (50.8 millimeter) in depth or the diameter of its outlet whichever is greater.

10. When grease interceptors are located in areas of pedestrian or vehicle travel, the design of the interceptor shall be adequate to support the imposed load. Structural calculations to verify its adequacy may be required.

11. Design standards other than those listed above may be acceptable. Redwood baffles shall not be used for new or existing interceptors. Any alternate design shall be prepared by a Nevada Registered Engineer and submitted for review and approval by the sanitation authority and the building official.

12. A sample box shall be provided on the outlet side of each grease interceptor down stream of the required cleanout and vent.

(F) **Water Test.** A water test shall be applied to the level of the top of the interceptor inlet opening through the outlet opening or discharge side of the sample box. Interceptors shall show no leakage from section seams, pinholes or other imperfections. Any leakage below this level is cause for rejection.

1. **Backfill.** Interceptors shall not be backfilled until the inspection has been made to verify there are no leaks.

## 1010.0 Sand/Oil Interceptors

- (A) **Where Required.** An interceptor shall be provided for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing oil (of petroleum origin), sand, inert solids or any other similar substances.

NOTE: A sand/oil interceptor is not intended for the disposal of hazardous waste or as a backup system for accidental spills.

Interceptors as described in these standards shall be installed in, but not limited to, the following locations: car washes, motor vehicle, boat or airplane storage yards, gasoline and diesel service stations, repair garages or any other similar facility which may introduce sand and oil into the sewer system.

Submittal of a written application describing the exact facility operation and the types and anticipated volumes of waste to be generated, may be required by the building official.

- (B) **Fixtures.** The waste discharge from fixtures and equipment which may contain sand, oil-based wastes, and inert solids shall drain only through an interceptor. This requirement includes, but is not limited to, the following: floor drains, floor sinks, special processing equipment, trench drains, and area drains.
- (C) **Prohibited Fixtures.** The waste line from toilets, urinals, lavatories and other similar fixtures, which discharge domestic wastes only, shall not drain through the interceptor.
- (D) **Location**

(1) Sand/oil interceptors shall be so installed and connected that they shall be at all times accessible for inspection, cleaning and removal of the intercepted waste.

(2) Sand/oil interceptors shall be placed as close as practical to the fixtures served.

(3) Sand/oil interceptors shall be located on the exterior of buildings unless specifically approved otherwise in writing by the sanitation authority.

(4) Sand/oil interceptors shall be located as to be accessible for service without the use of ladders or the removal of bulky equipment.

(5) Location of all sand/oil interceptors shall be shown on the approved plans.

(6) Each sand/oil interceptor shall serve only one business establishment. Multiple business connections to a single sand/oil interceptor are not permitted unless approved by the sanitation authority in writing.

**(E) Size and Design.**

(1) All sand/oil interceptors shall be minimum of three hundred (300) gallons (40 cubic feet) of total liquid capacity with a minimum floating liquid capacity of 55 gallons.

(2) All sand/oil interceptors shall have a minimum of two compartments with a minimum of 3 inch diameter fittings designed for retention. The fittings shall be installed in the following manner: a 90° long sweep shall be installed at the interceptor inlet, a sanitary tee shall be installed on the inlet side of the interceptor baffle, and a sanitary tee installed at the outlet.

(3) There shall be adequate access for cleaning all areas of the separator. A minimum of one (1) access point into each compartment within the separator shall be provided. In addition, no access points shall be further apart than ten (10) feet regardless of number of compartments. Access covers shall have a minimum opening dimension of twenty (20) inches in diameter. Separator covers shall be of gas-tight construction.

(4) The sand/oil interceptor shall be properly vented and designed to prevent it from becoming air bound in accordance with the Plumbing Code.

(5) Each business establishment for which a sand/oil interceptor is required shall be provided with an interceptor which shall serve that establishment only and no others. Separate owners or lessees within a large business or establishment shall require separate interceptors.

(6) Each sand/oil interceptor shall have a water seal of not less than six (6) inches.

(7) When separators are located in areas of foot or vehicle traffic, the design of the separator shall be adequate for the imposed load. Structural calculations performed by a Nevada Registered Engineer to verify adequacy may be required.

(8) Any private or public wash rack or slab used for cleaning machinery or machine parts, shall drain to a sand/oil separator, and shall be adequately protected against storm or surface water intrusion.

(9) Design standards other than those listed above may be acceptable. Redwood baffles shall not be used for new or existing interceptors. Any alternate design shall be prepared by a Nevada Registered Engineer and submitted for review and approval by the sanitation authority and the building official.

(10) Cleanouts shall be installed in the drainage piping inlet and outlet side of each sand/oil interceptor and the outlet side of each sample box.

(11) A sample box shall be provided on the outlet side of the interceptor down stream of the required cleanout and vent.

(F) **Water Test.** A water test shall be applied to the level of the top of the interceptor inlet opening through the outlet opening or discharge side of the sample box. Interceptors shall show no leakage from section seams, pinholes or other imperfections. Any leakage below this level is cause for rejection.

1. **Backfill.** Interceptors shall not be backfilled until the inspection has been made to verify there are no leaks.

#### **1011.0 Maintenance of interceptors.**

(A) Grease and sand/oil interceptors shall be maintained in efficient operating condition by periodic removal of the accumulated grease or sand/oil. No such collected grease, sand/oil, or any material collected from the interceptor shall be introduced into any drainage piping, public or private sewers. The materials removed from interceptors shall be handled and disposed of in a proper manner in accordance with published health district and sanitation authority requirements. Illegal dumping of waste into the sewer shall not be allowed.

(B) Maintenance records for each installed interceptor shall be maintained on the premises at all times and presented to a duly authorized agent of the sanitation authority upon request.

(C) The Authority Having Jurisdiction shall have the authority to mandate the installation of additional equipment or devices and enforce a maintenance program.

**1012.0 Abandoned interceptors.** Abandoned interceptors shall be cleaned and filled as required by Section 722.0 of the Plumbing Code for abandoned sewers and sewage disposal facilities.

**1013.0 Interceptor Requirements for Existing Buildings.** If no interceptor is presently installed in a building for which a business requiring an interceptor is proposed, then one or more interceptors and building fixtures shall be installed in the building to meet these standards.

Before any existing business, which has a complying or non-complying interceptor, increases the size of its business, its load on the interceptor, or is transferred in ownership, the building fixtures and interceptor shall be brought into compliance with these standards as if for new construction.

### **1101.3 Material Uses**

Add a subsection 1101.3.1 to read as follows:

**1101.3.1** Plastic piping used for rainwater systems shall be limited to buildings defined as combustible construction by this code.

### **1101.5.1 Subsoil Drains**

Amend section 1101.5.1 to read as follows:

**1101.5.1** Where required by the geotechnical engineer or the building official, subsoil drains shall be provided around the perimeter of buildings having basements, cellars, or crawl spaces or floors below grade. Such subsoil drains may be positioned inside or outside of the footing, shall be of perforated, or open-jointed approved drain tile or pipe not less than three (3) inches (80 mm) in diameter, and shall be laid in gravel, slag, crushed rock, approved three-quarter (3/4) inch (19.1 mm) crushed recycled glass aggregate, or other approved porous material with a minimum of four (4) inches (102 mm) surrounding the pipe on all sides. Filter media shall be provided for exterior subsoil piping.

### **1101.9 Filling Stations and Motor Vehicle Washing Establishments.**

Delete section 1101.9 in its entirety.

### **1101.10 Paved Areas**

Delete section 1101.10 in its entirety.

### **1103.0 Traps on Storm Drains and Leaders**

Delete section 1103 in its entirety.

### **1104.3 Combining Storm with Sanitary Drainage**

Delete section 1104.3 in its entirety.

## **1203.0 Definitions**

Add a new subsection 1203.2.1 to Section 1203.2 Fuel Gas to read as follows:

**1203.2.1 Dry Gas** – A gas having a moisture and hydrocarbon dew point below any normal temperature to which the gas piping is exposed. Southern Nevada shall be considered a dry gas condition area unless specified by the local gas purveyor.

## **1209.6 Gas Meters.**

Add a new item (E) to subsection 1209.6.2 to read as follows:

### **1209.6.2 Location**

**(E)** All lots in mobile home parks and lots in recreational vehicle parks shall be served individually by the duly franchised gas serving utility supplying gas from the street main.

## **1211.1.6 Piping Underground Beneath Buildings**

Delete section 1211.1.6 in its entirety and replace with a new section 1211.1.6 to read as follows:

**1211.1.6** No gas piping shall be installed in or on the ground under any building or structure unless installed in gastight conduit, and all exposed gas piping shall be kept at least six (6) inches (152 mm) above grade or structure. The term “building or structure” shall include structures such as porches and steps, whether covered or uncovered, breezeways, roofed porte-cocheres, roofed patios, carports, covered walks, covered driveways, and similar structures or appurtenances. All gas piping under a slab shall be capable of being removed and replaced.

The conduit shall be of material approved for installation underground beneath buildings and not less than Schedule 40 pipe. The interior diameter of the conduit shall be not less than one-half (1/2) inch (15 mm) larger than the outside diameter of the gas piping.

The conduit shall extend to a point at least (12) inches (305 mm) beyond any area where it is required to be installed or to the outside wall of a building, and the outer ends shall not be sealed. Where the conduit terminates within a building, it shall be readily accessible and the space between the conduit and the gas piping shall be sealed to prevent leakage of gas into the building.

### **1214.3 Test Pressure**

Delete section 1214.3 in its entirety and add a new section 1214.3 to read as follows:

### **1214.3 Final Piping Inspection**

**1214.3.1** This inspection shall be made after all piping authorized by the permit has been installed and after all portions thereof which are to be covered or concealed are so concealed and before any fixtures, appliance, or shutoff valve has been attached thereto. This inspection shall include an air, CO<sub>2</sub> or nitrogen pressure test, at which time the gas piping shall stand a pressure of not less than ten (10) pounds per square inch (68.9 kPa) gauge pressure, or at the discretion of the Administrative Authority, the piping and valves may be tested at a pressure of at least six (6) inches (152 mm) of mercury, measured with a manometer or slope gauge. Test pressures shall be held for a length of time satisfactory to the Administrative Authority, but in no case for less than fifteen (15) minutes, with no perceptible drop in pressure. For welded piping, and for piping carrying gas at pressures in excess of fourteen (14) inches (356 mm) water column pressure, the test pressure shall not be less than sixty (60) pounds per square inch (413.4 kPa) and shall be continued for a length of time satisfactory to the Administrative Authority, but in no case for less than thirty (30) minutes. These tests shall be made using air, CO<sub>2</sub>, or nitrogen pressure only and shall be made in the presence of the Administrative Authority. All necessary apparatus for conducting tests shall be furnished by the permit holder. Test gauges used in conducting tests shall comply with Section 319.0, Test Gauges.

### **1217.0 Required Gas Piping Size.**

Amend section 12 17.0 to read as follows:

**1217.1** Where the maximum demand does not exceed two hundred fifty (250) cubic feet per hour (2 L/sec.) and the maximum length of piping between the meter and the most distant outlet is not over two hundred fifty (250) feet (76,200 mm), the size of each section and each outlet of any system of gas piping shall be determined by means of Table 12-8 for steel pipe, or Table 12-13 for copper tubing systems, or section 1209.4.3 (3) for CSST systems. Other Systems within the range of Table 12-8 or 12-13 may be sized from that table or by means of the methods set forth in Section 1217.3.

**1217.2** To determine the size of each section of pipe in any system within the range of Table 12-8, proceed as follows:

- (1) Measure the length of the pipe from the gas meter location to the most remote outlet on the system.

(2) In Table 12-8 select the length in feet column and row showing that distance, or the next longer distance if the table does not give the exact length.

(3) Starting at the most remote outlet, find in the row just selected the gas demand for that outlet. If the exact figure of demand is not shown, choose the next larger figure in the row.

(4) At the top of this column will be found the correct size of pipe.

(5) Using this same row, proceed in a similar manner for each section of pipe serving this outlet. For each section of pipe, determine the total gas demand supplied by that section. Where gas piping sections serve both heating and cooling equipment and the installation prevents both units from operating simultaneously, only the larger of the two demand loads needs be used in sizing these sections.

(6) Size each section of branch piping not previously sized by measuring the distance from the gas meter location to the most remote outlet in that branch and follow the procedures of steps 2, 3, 4, and 5 above.

**Note:**

Size branch piping in the order of their distance from the meter location, beginning with the most distant outlet not previously sized.

**1217.3** For conditions other than those covered by Section 1217.1, such as longer runs or greater gas demands, the size of each gas piping system shall be determined by standard engineering methods acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction, and each such system shall be so designed that the total pressure drop between the meter or other point of supply and any outlet when full demand is being supplied to all outlets, will at no time exceed five tenths (0.5) inches (12.7 mm) water column pressure.

**1217.4** Where the gas pressure may be higher than fourteen (14) inches (356 mm) or lower than six (6) inches (152 mm) of water column, or when diversity demand factors are used, the design, pipe, sizing, materials, location, and use of such systems first shall be approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Piping systems designed for pressures higher than the serving gas supplier's standard delivery pressure shall have prior verification from the gas supplier of the availability of the design pressure. Systems using undiluted liquefied petroleum gas may be sized using Table 12-32 for steel pipe for eleven (11) inches (279 mm) of water column and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1217.1 and 1217.2.

## **CHAPTER 13 - HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AND MEDICAL GAS AND VACCUM SYSTEMS**

Delete Chapter 13 in its entirety

## **CHAPTER 15 - Firestop Protection**

Delete Chapter 15 in its entirety

## **CHAPTER 16 – Gray Water Systems**

Delete Chapter 16 Part 1 - Gray Water Systems in its entirety

## **CHAPTER 16 – Part 2 Reclaimed Water Systems**

### **1613.0 Reclaimed Water Systems - General**

Amend 1613.0 Reclaimed Water Systems – General, item (A) to read as follows:

(A) The provisions of the chapter shall apply to the installation, construction, alteration, and repair of reclaimed water systems intended to supply water closets, urinals, and trap primers for floor drains and floor sinks and collect gray water for other authorized systems by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. Use is limited to these fixtures that are located in non-residential buildings. Fixtures within residential buildings are excluded from the list of approved uses. The reclaimed water systems shall have no connection to any potable water system, with or without mechanical backflow prevention devices. If reclaimed water is utilized on the premises, all potable water supplies shall be provided with appropriate backflow protection, as required by the authority having jurisdiction. Except as otherwise provided for in this chapter, the provisions of this Code shall be applicable to reclaimed water system installations.

### **1614.0 Definitions.**

Amend Section 1614.0 to read to read as follows:

#### **1614.0 Definitions**

Reclaimed water is water which, as a result of tertiary treatment of domestic wastewater by a public agency, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. The level of treatment and quality of the reclaimed water shall be approved by the State of Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

### **1622.0 Approved Uses of Reclaimed Water**

Amend Section 1622.0 to read as follows:

#### **1622.0 Approved Uses of Reclaimed Water.**

Use of reclaimed water shall require approval of the Authority Having Jurisdiction and the officials designated by the State of Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

## **Appendix F – Firefighter Breathing Air Replenishment Systems**

Delete Appendix F in its entirety and refer to the Fire Code.

## **Appendix K Private Sewage Disposal Systems**

Delete Appendix K in its entirety.

## **Appendix L – Alternate Plumbing Systems**

Delete sections L 6.0, L 7.0, and L 8.0 in their entirety.