



AGENDA
PUBLIC MEETING

Building Inspection Department Advisory Committee
March 20, 2014 at 11:30 AM
City Council Chambers
305 3rd Avenue East Twin Falls, ID 83301

BUILDING ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Gary Bond Dan Brizee Darren Hall Sean Knutz Roger Laughlin Scott McClure James Ray
Vice-Chair
Jay Reis Scott Standley
Chair

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING

Building Inspection Department Advisory committee

I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER:

1. Confirmation of quorum

II. CONSENT CALENDAR:

1. Approval of Minutes from the following meeting(s): [January 9, 2014](#)

III. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Election of Officers
2. New Fee Resolution
3. Adoption of Code Amendments
 - a. Building
 - b. Plumbing
 - c. Mechanical
4. The City of Twin Falls backflow program on residential sprinklers systems and review commercial protection requirements
5. The ISPC requirement for water temperature limiting device on 2 handle tub's in residential plumbing.
6. Permit billing system for M,E,P permits
7. Transparency Resolution training

IV. INPUT AND/OR ITEMS FROM THE BUILDING ADVISORY BOARD

V. UPCOMING MEETINGS/SCHEDULE:

VI. ADJOURN MEETING:

Any person(s) needing special accommodations to participate in the above noticed meeting should contact Wendy Thompson at (208) 735-7238 at least two (2) working days before the meeting.

Si desea esta información en español, llame Leila Sanchez al (208)735-7287



MINUTES

PUBLIC MEETING

Building Inspection Department Advisory Committee
January 9, 2014 at 11:30 AM
City Council Chambers
305 3rd Avenue East Twin Falls, ID 83301

BUILDING ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

Gary Bond Dan Brizee Darren Hall Sean Knutz Roger Laughlin Scott McClure James Ray
Vice-Chair
Jay Reis Scott Standley
Chair

Members Present: Sean Kuntz, Scott McClure, Scott Standley, Darren Hall, Roger Laughlin, James Ray, Jay Reis, Dan Brizee

Members Absent: Gary Bond

Staff Present: Mitch Humble, Dwaine Thomson, Raub Owens, Jarrod Bordi, Jon Laux, Jon Victor, Stephen Harr, Wendy Thompson

Guests: Linda Fleming

I. CALL MEETING TO ORDER:

1. Darren Hall, Vice- Chair, opened meeting at 11:31 am and confirmation of quorum

II. CONSENT CALENDAR:

1. Approval of Minutes from the following meeting(s): [August 15, 2013 & November 21, 2013](#)

Dan Brizee made a motion to approve both sets of minutes. Jay Reis seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

III. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Code Adoption

Jon Laux discussed the current code adoption as of January 1, 2014 and what codes will be adopted next January 2015.

James Ray: Do we need to agree to adopt it?

Jon Laux: It is adopted with whatever amendments went through the board. Whatever is adopted by the Legislature with the Idaho amendments.

Darren Hall, Vice-Chair, turned the meeting over to Scott Standley, Chair.

2. Proposed ordinance to increasing Crawl Space Clearance

Dwaine Thomson showed handout and diagram. Discussion followed regarding conditioned and unconditioned crawl spaces and possible expense to the homeowners versus the need for more space in the crawl space.

Mitch Humbolt: Let's have a motion and vote by the board making a recommendation to the City Council.

Motion made by James Ray to increase the minimum distance from the ground to the bottom of the floor joist to 30" as prescribed by Jon. Second by Sean Knutz. Motion passed unanimously.

3. Adoption of 2009 International Residential Code Appendix G – Swimming Pools, Spas & Hot Tubs

Dwaine Thomson discussed the need to adopt this section of the code due to the old ordinance being taken out of current code. Mitch explained how the old ordinance for swimming pools was taken out of the current code and that adoption of this section is an action of the City Council so this board needs to make a recommendation regarding that. Discussion by the board followed.

Motion made by Dan Brizee to recommend to the City Council to put in play Appendix G. Seconded by Scott McClure. Motion passed unanimously.

4. Fee Change Follow-up

Mitch opened this item for general discussion about the new fee structure and how it is working and a discussion about accurate valuation of the construction. Discussion from the board members followed with Mitch responding to any comments and/or concerns.

Scott Standley paused meeting for lunch at 12:17 pm.

Scott Standley resumed meeting at 12:30 pm

IV. INPUT AND/OR ITEMS FROM THE BUILDING ADVISORY BOARD

1. Dan Brizee brought up changing the way permits are issued or changing method of payment to make pulling permits easier for the sub-contractors. Discussion followed.
2. Darren Hall brought up the sewer treatment plant upgrades and asked for information about how that is proceeding. Discussion followed.
3. Scott McClure asked which codes we are currently codes. Jon Laux went over which codes were have been currently adopted.

V. UPCOMING MEETINGS/SCHEDULE:

Scott Standley opened discussion regarding the next meeting date. Overall opinion was third Thursday of March.

VI. ADJOURN MEETING:

Scott Standley adjourned meeting at 12:50 pm.

Si desea esta información en español, llame Leila Sanchez al (208)735-7287

4-1-1: ADOPTION OF CODES:

The latest editions of the following documents are adopted as the official building codes of the city:

International building code, including all rules promulgated by the Idaho building code board to provide equivalency with the provisions of the Americans with disabilities act accessibility guidelines and the federal fair housing act accessibility guidelines, but excluding all appendices except as referred to by rules promulgated by the Idaho building code board to provide equivalency with accessibility codes, and excluding all references to the international electrical code, international plumbing code, ~~international existing building code~~ and international property maintenance code.

International residential code, parts I-VI and part IX, and including appendices A, B and GB.

International energy conservation code.

International existing building code.

Uniform code for the abatement of dangerous buildings. (Ord. 3049, 5-6-2013)

4-1-2: AMENDMENTS:

The following amendments shall be applicable to the codes adopted:

~~Section 903.2.7 of the international building code is amended by adding the paragraph: "Exception: automatic sprinkler systems are not required in 3 or 4 unit group R buildings".~~

Table 1607.1 of the international building code is amended to require a minimum uniform live load of 40 psf in item ~~2725~~ for habitable attics and sleeping rooms.

Section 1608 of the international building code is amended to include that the minimum uniformly distributed roof design snow load shall be 25 psf. The live load of 10 psf in uninhabitable attics without storage of residential buildings need not be simultaneously applied with this minimum roof snow load.

~~Section R101.2 of the international residential code is amended to delete: "Exception: Existing buildings undergoing repair, alteration or additions, and change of occupaney shall be permitted to comply with the international existing building code."~~

Section R102.7 of the international residential code is amended to delete the words "the international property maintenance code or".

Section R105.2, of the international residential code, ~~item 1 under building is amended to read: "One-story detached accessory structures, provided the floor area does not exceed 120 square feet."~~; delete the entire paragraph titled "Electrical"; and delete the last two paragraphs beginning with "The stopping of leaks..." and "The clearing of stoppages..." in their entirety.

Section R301.2.3 of the international residential code is amended to include that the minimum uniformly distributed roof design snow load shall be 25 psf. The live load of 10 psf in uninhabitable attics without storage need not be simultaneously applied with this minimum roof snow load.

Table R301.5 of the international residential code is amended to require a minimum uniformly distributed live load in sleeping rooms of 40 psf.

Section R403.1.1 of the international residential code is amended to add the subsection R403.1.1.1, "Foundations With Stemwalls. Foundations with stemwalls shall be provided with a minimum of one no. 4 bar at the top of the wall and one no. 4 bar at the bottom of the footing. Where a construction joint is created between a concrete footing and stem wall, a minimum of one no. 4 bar shall be provided at not more than 6 feet on center. The vertical bar shall extend to 3 inches clear of the bottom of the footing and extend a minimum of 14 inches into the stem wall."

Table R404.1.1(2) of the international residential code is amended as follows: Add footnote reference "f" after the word concrete in the title. Add footnote "f. One no. 4 bar horizontal reinforcement is required at 4 feet on center, with the top bar to be placed 3" to 6" below the top of the wall. One no. 4 bar is required horizontally and vertically around formed openings, extending 2 feet beyond the opening. One no. 4 bar shall be placed diagonally at corners of openings subject to cracking".

(Ord. 2889, 12-11-2006)

Section R408.4 of the international residential code is amended to add the following second paragraph: "Crawl space access depth from bottom of floor joists to crawl space floor shall be a minimum of 30 inches. If floor joists are hung on a 24 inch foundation wall, the crawl space shall be over dug in the crawl area, lowering the interior footings to increase crawl access a minimum of 30 inches. Surrounding exterior footings shall have adequate soil along the interior to eliminate soil erosion within the crawl area. From the interior face of the building's exterior footing, an area of undisturbed soil with the minimum 24 inch & a maximum of 36 inch dimensions extending horizontally before sloping to the depth of the over dig shall be provided. In the event that a crawlspace over dig exceeds the 30 inch required depth, the distance from the exterior footings to the bottom of the over dig must maintain the required slope as per the requirements in the International Residential Code for footings on or adjacent to slopes. The minimum 24 inch frost depth along the exterior of the foundation shall be maintained."

4-3-1: ADOPTION OF CODE:

The ~~Idaho uniform~~ plumbing code ~~published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials~~, and as it shall be amended, revised, compiled and published from time to time and as such amendments or revisions shall be adopted by the Idaho plumbing board, is hereby adopted as the official plumbing code for the city of Twin Falls. (Ord. 2880, 10-30-2006)

4-5-1: ADOPTION OF CODE:

The ~~2003~~ international mechanical code as published by the International Code Council, the ~~2003~~ international fuel gas code as published by the International Code Council, and parts V and VI of the ~~2003~~ international residential code as published by the International Code Council, applicable to the industry and amendments as adopted by the Idaho heating, ventilation and air conditioning board, and as they shall be amended, revised, compiled and published from time to time and as such amendments or revisions shall be adopted by the Idaho heating, ventilation and air conditioning board, is hereby adopted as the official mechanical code for the city of Twin Falls.

(A) The following amendments shall be applicable to the codes adopted:

Section M1801.1 of the international residential code is amended to delete the words "except appliances listed and labeled for unvented use."

Section G2445.1 (621.1) of the international residential code is deleted.

~~Section M1804.2.5 of the international residential code, direct vent terminations, is replaced as follows: "The vent termination of a direct vent appliance shall be located not less than 5' from any opening through which flue gasses may enter the building, or in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, whichever is more strict."~~

~~Section 103.2 of the international mechanical code shall be amended to read: "Appointment. The code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction."~~

~~Section 103.2 of the international fuel gas code shall be amended to read: "Appointment. The code official shall be appointed by the chief appointing authority of the jurisdiction."~~

(Ord. 2889, 12-11-2006)



Date: Monday, February 24, 2014, City Council Meeting

To: Honorable Mayor and City Council

From: Robert Bohling, Water Superintendent

Request: Approval of the implementation of a Cross-Connection Program.

Time Estimate: 20-30 minutes – Mr. Mike Brown with Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will also be available to answer questions.

Background: The City has a backflow program in place. Recently the Department of Environmental Quality performed a mandatory sanitary survey on our system which showed that we are out of compliance with the current way we are running the backflow program. Specifically, we currently enforce testing on all commercial customers and only recommend testing on residential lawn systems. DEQ is requiring that residential systems be included in the program. The potential consequences of non-compliance are as follows: The City may become ineligible for SRF loans, Water Superintendent could lose his licensure, and the entire water system could be condemned and DEQ could disapprove our monitoring waivers.

Approval Process: Council approval to move forward with program and require that all backflow devices are tested annually including lawn sprinkling systems.

Budget Impact: The impact of losing our monitoring waivers will cost the City approximately \$7,000.00. This would not include fines for being out of compliance.

Regulatory Impact: The impacts of not having a cross-connection program that is implemented correctly will result in losing our monitoring waivers and could result in fines for being out of compliance.

Conclusion: Staff recommends approval of the implementation of this program.

Attachments:

Moving Forward with the Cross-Connection Program
Backflow testing on Residential Lawn Sprinklers Letter
Local tester Average Prices



Office of
WATER SUPERINTENDENT

City of Twin Falls Backflow Ordinance for Lawn Sprinklers

The City of Twin Falls and DEQ require that you have your lawn sprinkler back flow device tested annually. We are required by Federal and State rules to protect our public drinking water system and therefore will require that all backflow devices be tested annually by a certified licensed tester. If the City Water Department does not abide by the Federal and State rules we are out of compliance and can be fined and even shut down in extreme conditions.

A backflow device on your lawn sprinkler system helps protect the drinking water system and the homeowners' water supply should there be a back siphon in the water line which can occur when a line breaks, during a power failure, or when demand is needed to fight a fire. It is the homeowners' property and responsibility to professionally install, maintain, and test their devices annually. There have been two such instances of Backflow in the Boise area and people ended up getting ill. They found out that a homeowner had tied their pressure irrigation into their water service so they could water their lawn before the irrigation water came in and didn't have the valves closed. This is a BIG problem that people really don't think about and is illegal if not done properly. People also spray pesticides and fertilizers on their yard, there can be pet feces in the yard and water can puddle around sprinkler heads and could potentially be sucked back in to the system.

The City has a list of testers that are licensed and approved by the state to test backflow devices. You can find this on the City web site or a copy will be added to your notice from the City to get your back flow device tested. All of the rules that apply to this are also on the City web site in the City Ordinance under Title 7(Health and Sanitation) Chapter 9(Cross Connections).

The important thing to remember is that this is not a City made rule, but Federal and State rule that we have to implement and enforce.



Office of
WATER SUPERINTENDENT

Moving Forward With Cross-Connection Program

Topics for Discussion

Here are the plans for moving forward:

- Education: #1 key to making this Work
Commercials
Movie House clips
Bill Stuffers/Blips on water bill
Local Media
City Web Site- Make a site specific for Backflow
- Industry Involvement: Landscape/Maintenance Companies
Fire Suppression Companies
Pipe Companies
- Enforcement: Need backing from our City Officials
Follow our Ordinance that is in Place
Backing from Local DEQ
- Manpower: City employees- building inspection, water employees, meter readers
lawn sprinkler/fire suppression companies
- Testers: Have a list of certified testers on City Web Page
Require paperwork on file proving certification of Tester & Equipment.
If testers want to be on city tester list they would agree to a set price that council deems fair like we do with the tow companies. Average price for this area is \$45.00
- Compliance: Main reason for backflow testing is the safety of the citizens we serve that depend on us to provide them with the cleanest, safest drinking water we can provide. We face losing our waivers for testing and sampling and could be fined for not enforcing rules governing us. We need to be compliant with rules governing our system, and this all falls under our Strategic Plan. (Ex.) HC2.1A- Operate water and wastewater systems to meet federal standards.

or taste and odor control, when the source(s) is known to be free of microbial contamination, must ensure that chlorine residual entering the distribution system after treatment is less than four (4.0) mg/L. The requirements in Subsection 552.04.b.ii. also apply if the system maintains a chlorine residual in the distribution system. (3-30-07)

05. Fluoridation. (12-1-92)

a. Commercial sodium fluoride, sodium silico fluoride and hydrofluosilicic acid which conform to the applicable American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standards, incorporated by reference into these rules at Subsection 002.01, are acceptable. Use of other chemicals shall be specifically approved by the Department. (3-30-07)

b. Fluoride compounds shall be stored in covered or unopened shipping containers. (3-30-07)

c. Provisions shall be made to minimize the quantity of fluoride dust. Empty bags, drums, or barrels shall be disposed of in a manner that will minimize exposure to fluoride dusts. (3-30-07)

d. Daily records of flow and amounts of fluoride added shall be kept. An analysis for fluoride in finished water shall be made at least weekly. Records of these analyses shall be kept by the supplier of water for five (5) years. (12-10-92)

06. Cross Connection Control Program - Community Water Systems. The water purveyor is responsible through its cross connection control program to take reasonable and prudent measures to protect the water system against contamination and pollution from cross connections through premises isolation, internal or in-plant isolation, fixture protection, or some combination of premises isolation, internal isolation, and fixture protection. Pursuant to Section 543, all suppliers of water for community water systems shall implement a cross connection control program to prevent the entrance to the system of materials known to be toxic or hazardous. The water purveyor is responsible to enforce the system's cross connection control program. The program will at a minimum include: (4-7-11)

a. An inspection program to locate cross connections and determine required suitable protection. For new connections, suitable protection must be installed prior to providing water service. (5-8-09)

b. Required installation and operation of adequate backflow prevention assemblies. Appropriate and adequate backflow prevention assembly types for various facilities, fixtures, equipment, and uses of water should be selected from the AWWA Pacific Northwest Section Cross Connection Control Manual, the Uniform Plumbing Code, the AWWA Recommended Practice for Backflow Prevention and Cross Connection Control (M14), the USC Foundation Manual of Cross Connection Control, or other sources deemed acceptable by the Department. The assemblies must meet the requirements of Section 543 and comply with local ordinances. (4-4-13)

c. Annual inspections and testing of all installed backflow prevention assemblies by a tester licensed by a licensing authority recognized by the Department. Testing shall be done in accordance with the test procedures published by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research. See the USC Foundation Manual of Cross-Connection Control referenced in Subsection 002.02. (4-7-11)

d. Discontinuance of service to any structure, facility, or premises where suitable backflow protection has not been provided for a cross connection. (4-7-11)

e. Assemblies that cannot pass annual tests or those found to be defective shall be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days. If the failed assembly cannot be repaired, replaced, or isolated within ten (10) business days, water service to the failed assembly shall be discontinued. (4-4-13)

07. Cross Connection Control - Non-Community Water Systems. All suppliers of water for non-community water systems shall ensure that cross connections do not exist or are isolated from the potable water system by an approved backflow prevention assembly. Backflow prevention assemblies shall be inspected and tested annually for functionality by an Idaho licensed tester, as specified in Subsections 552.06.c. and 552.06.e. (4-4-13)

553. CLASSIFICATION OF WATER SYSTEMS.

IDAPA 07
TITLE 02
CHAPTER 06

07.02.06 - RULES CONCERNING IDAHO STATE PLUMBING CODE

000 LEGAL AUTHORITY.

In accordance with Section 54-2605(1), Idaho Code, the Idaho Plumbing Board shall make, promulgate, and publish such rules as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act in order to effectuate the purposes thereof and for the orderly and efficient administration thereof, and except as may be limited or prohibited by law and the provisions of this act, such rules so made and promulgated shall have the force of statute. (2-26-93)

001 TITLE AND SCOPE.

These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 07.02.06, "Rules Concerning Uniform Plumbing Code," Division of Building Safety. These rules prescribe the use of the Uniform Plumbing Code. (2-26-93)

002 WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

This agency has no written interpretations of this chapter. (2-26-93)

003 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

This chapter does not provide for administrative relief of the provisions contained herein. (2-26-93)

004 – 010 (RESERVED).

011 ADOPTION AND INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE OF THE 2003 IDAHO STATE PLUMBING CODE. The 2003 Uniform Plumbing Code, including Appendices "A, B, D, E, G, H, I, J, and L," (herein U.P.C.) is adopted and incorporated by reference with the following amendments. The 2003 Uniform Plumbing Code is available at the Division of Building Safety, 1090 E. Watertower St., Meridian, Idaho 83642; and at the Division of Building Safety, 1250 Ironwood Dr., Ste. 220, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814. (4-6-05)

01 Section 218. Delete definition of "Plumbing System." Incorporate definition of "Plumbing System" as set forth in Section 54-2604, Idaho Code. (3-15-02)

02 Section 316.1.6. PVC DWV may be joined by the use of one-step solvent cement listed or labeled per U.P.C. Section 301.1.1. (4-6-05)

03 Section 402.3.1 Nonwater Urinals. Where nonwater urinals are installed they shall be listed and comply with the applicable standards referenced in Table 14-1. Nonwater urinals shall have a barrier liquid sealant to maintain a trap seal. Nonwater urinals shall permit the unimpeded flow of waste through the urinal to the sanitary drainage system. Nonwater urinals shall be cleaned

and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where nonwater urinals are installed they shall have a water distribution line rough-in to the urinal location to allow for the installation of an approved back-flow prevention device in the event of a retrofit. (5-8-09)

04 Section 420.0. Pressure balance or thermostatic mixing valves are not required for high flow (over eight (8) g.p.m.) tub filler valves with hand shower sets attached. (3-15-02)

05 Section 421.0. Delete. (4-6-05)

06 Section 604.1 Materials. Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing manufactured to ASTM – F876/F877 and tested, approved, and listed to ANSI/NSF 14 and 61, for potable water along with all applicable installation standards may be used for hot and cold water distribution systems within a building or cold water distribution systems outside of a building. Listed PE (polyethylene) water service and yard piping may be installed within a building (above ground and below ground) with one (1) joint, provided that only listed and approved metallic transition fittings shall be used. (4-6-05)

07 Section 609.4 Testing. Deleting the phrase "Except for plastic piping," at the beginning of the third sentence and add the following sentence at the end of the section: Plastic piping is to be tested in accordance with manufacturer's installation standards. (4-6-05)

08 Section 609.10 Water hammer. Does not apply to residential construction. (7-1-98)

09 Table 6-4 and Table A-2. Change fixture unit loading value for bathtub or combination bath/ shower, and clotheswashers to two (2) fixture units. (3-15-02)

10 Section 610.2. All new one (1) and two (2) family residences must have a pre-plumbed water softener loop. The kitchen sink must have one (1) hot soft line and one (1) cold soft line and one (1) cold hard line. Exterior cold hose bibbs intended for irrigation purposes must be piped with hard water. (3-30-07)

11 Section 611.4 Sizing of Residential Softeners. Amend Footnote 3 to read: Over four (4) bathroom groups, softeners shall be sized according to the manufacturer's standards. (4-6-05)

12 Table 7-3. Maximum unit loading and maximum length of drainage and vent piping. (EXCEPTION) The building drain and building sewer is not less than four (4) inches extending from its connection with the city or private sewer system and shall run full size to inside the foundation or building lines (ref: Section 717.0). Change fixture unit loading value for clotheswashers, domestic to two (2) fixture units. (3-15-02)

412.0 Minimum Number of Required Fixtures.

412.1 Fixture Count. Plumbing fixtures shall be provided for the type of building occupancy and in the minimum number shown in Table 4-1.

412.2 Access to Fixtures.

412.2.1 In multi-story buildings, accessibility to the required fixtures shall not exceed one (1) vertical story.

412.2.2 Fixtures accessible only to private offices shall not be counted to determine compliance with this section.

412.3 Separate Facilities.

Separate toilet facilities shall be provided for each sex.

Exceptions:

- (1) Residential installations.
- (2) In occupancies serving ten (10) or fewer people, one (1) toilet facility, designed for use by no more than one (1) person at a time, shall be permitted for use by both sexes.
- (3) In business and mercantile occupancies with a total floor area of fifteen-hundred (1,500) square feet (139.4 m²) or less, one (1) toilet facility, designed for use by no more than one (1) person at a time, shall satisfy the requirements for serving customers and employees of both sexes.

412.4 Fixture Requirements for Special Occupancies.

412.4.1 Additional fixtures may be required when unusual environmental conditions or referenced activities are encountered.

412.4.2 In food preparation areas, fixture requirements may be dictated by health codes.

412.4.3 Types of occupancy not shown in Table 4-1 shall be considered individually by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

412.5 Facilities in Mercantile and Business Occupancies Serving Customers.

412.5.1 Requirements for customers and employees shall be permitted to be met with a single set of restrooms accessible to both groups.

The required number of fixtures shall be the greater of the required number for employees or the required number for customers.

412.5.2 Fixtures for customer use shall be permitted to be met by providing a centrally located facility accessible to several stores. The maximum distance from entry to any store to this facility shall not exceed five-hundred (500) feet (152.4 m).

412.5.3 In stores with a floor area of one-hundred and fifty (150) square feet (13.9 m²) or less, the requirement to provide facilities for employees shall be permitted to be met by providing a centrally located facility accessible to several stores. The maximum distance from entry to any store to this facility shall not exceed three-hundred (300) feet (91.4 m).

412.6 Toilet Facilities for Workers.

Suitable toilet facilities shall be provided and maintained in a sanitary condition for the use of workers during construction.

413.0 Fixtures and Fixture Fittings for Persons with Disabilities.

Plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings for persons with disabilities shall conform to the appropriate standards referenced in Table 14-1 of this code.

413.1 Limitation of Hot Water Temperature for Public Lavatories. Hot water delivered from public-use lavatories shall be limited to a maximum temperature of 120°F (49°C) by a device that conforms to ASSE 1070 or CSA B125.3. The water heater thermostat shall not be considered a control for meeting this provision.

414.0 Bathtubs and Whirlpool Bathtubs.

Unless otherwise listed, bathtubs and whirlpool bathtubs shall comply with the following requirements:

414.1 A removable panel shall be provided to access and remove the pump. Whirlpool pump access located in the crawl space shall be located no more than twenty (20) feet (6,096 mm) from an access door, trap door, or crawl hole.

414.2 The circulation pump shall be located above the crown weir of the trap.

414.3 The pump and the circulation piping shall be self-draining to minimize water retention in accordance with standards referenced in Table 14-1.

414.4 Suction fittings on whirlpool bathtubs shall comply with the listed standards.

414.5 Limitation of Hot Water in Bathtubs and Whirlpool Bathtubs. The maximum hot water temperature discharging from the bathtub and whirlpool bathtub filler shall be limited to 120°F (49°C) by a device that conforms to ASSE 1070 or CSA B125.3. The water heater thermostat shall not be considered a control for meeting this provision.

415.0 Installation of Fixture Fittings.

Where two (2) separate handles control the hot and cold water, the left-hand control of the faucet when



Tempering Solutions for ASSE 1070 Applications



Whirlpools
Lavatories
Bidets

watts.com



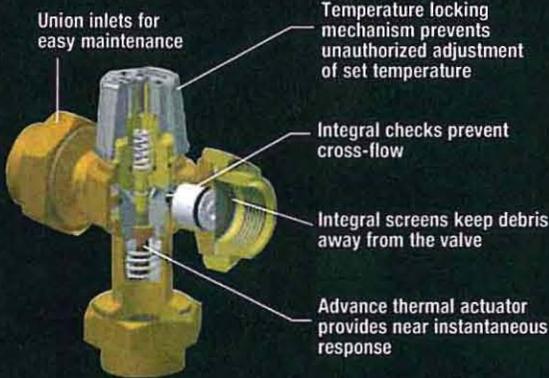


120°F
Maximum

MMV Whirlpool Valve

The Series MMV-WP models are Watts innovative solution to address safe tempered water to whirlpool tubs and baths as defined by the performance standard ASSE 1070. While most tempering valves require the setting of a handle-rotation stop to limit final delivery temperature, the MMV-WP's unique design limits water delivery temperature to 120°F*, regardless of inlet supply pressure and temperature. This ensures safe water, even if the handle-rotation stop is not initially set or later readjusted after routine maintenance. The MMV-WP features durable bronze construction, integral checks to prevent cross flow, and inlet screens to filter out debris. Five connection options are available including PEX, Sweat, Threaded, CPVC and Quick Connect in 1/2" and 3/4" sizes.

* ±3°F



International Residential Code - 2006

Section P2713.3 Bathtub and Whirlpool Bathtub Valves

"The hot water supplied to bathtubs and whirlpool bathtubs shall be limited to 120°F (49°C) by a water temperature-limiting device that conforms to ASSE 1070, except where such protection is otherwise provided by a combination tub/shower valve in accordance with Section P2708.3"

International Plumbing Code - 2006

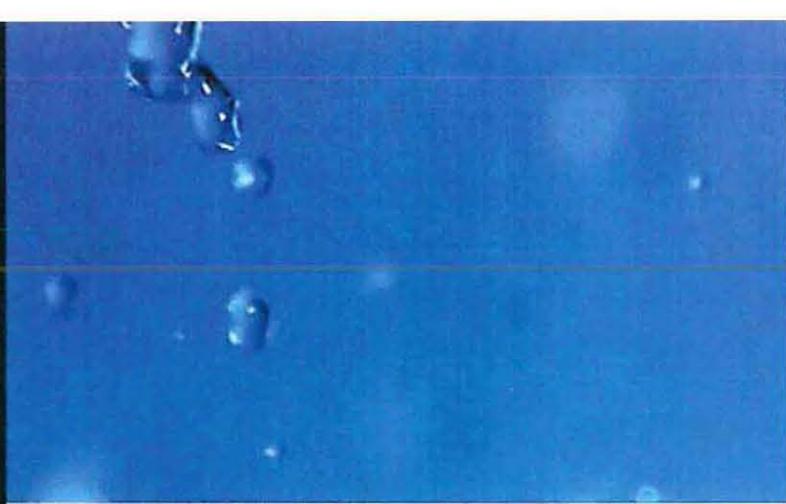
Section 424.5 Bathtub and Whirlpool Bathtub Valves

Same as IRC-2006 Section P2.

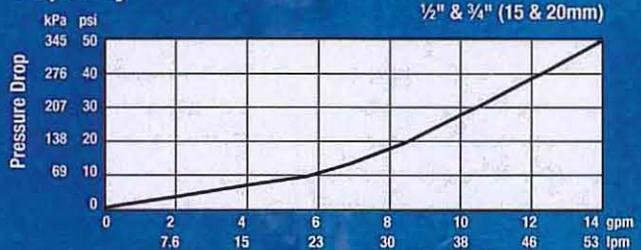
International Plumbing Code - 2006

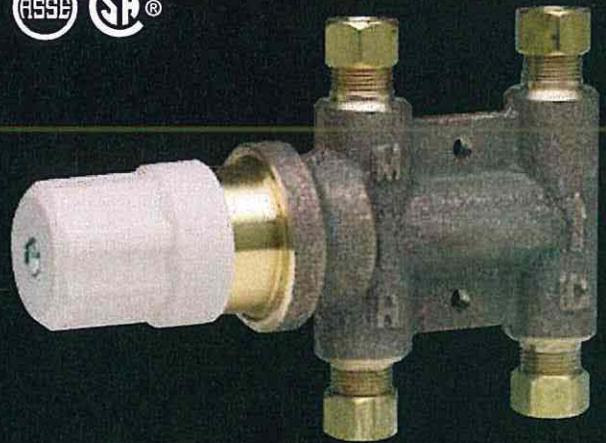
Section 408.3 Bidet Water Temperature

"The discharge water temperature from a bidet fitting shall be limited to a maximum temperature of 110°F (43°C) by a water temperature limiting device conforming to ASSE 1070"



Capacity

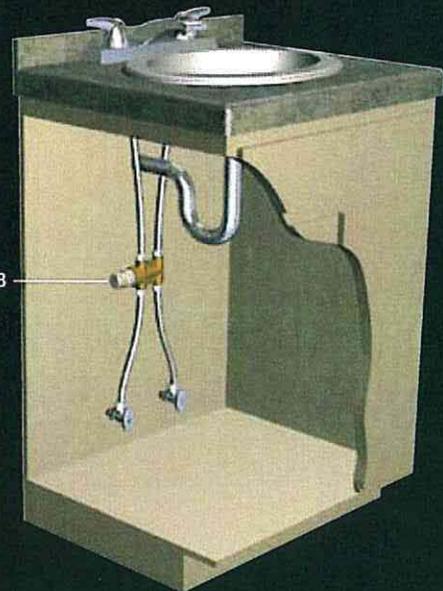
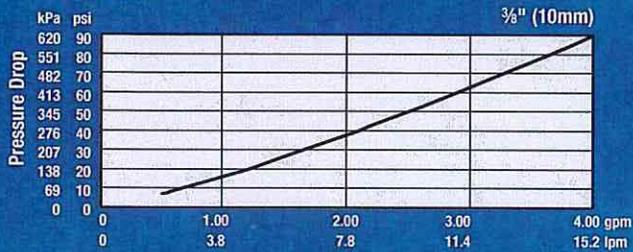




USG-B Lavatory Valve

Ideal for tempering water to sinks in public rest room facilities, the Under Sink Guardian features Watts' patented "H" pattern design with an integral cold water bypass saving considerable time and money during installation. The Series USG is available in bronze (USG-B) construction and features integral checks to prevent cross flow and inlet screens to filter out debris. Precise temperature control ensures safe water delivery temperature at all times.

Capacity



International Plumbing Code - 2006

Section 416.5

Tempered water for public hand washing facilities

"Tempered water shall be delivered from public hand-washing facilities through an approved water temperature limiting device that conforms to ASSE 1070"

Most Asked Questions on ASSE 1070

What is meant by water temperature limiting device?

One that restricts or limits the maximum temperature of the hot water supplying a fixture/fitting(s). Simply put, it's tempering the hot side of a valve in order to limit the maximum outlet temperature available to the user when mixed with cold water.

What is the scope of ASSE 1070?

What are the applications?

ASSE 1070 is for devices that limit water temperature to a fixture or fixtures such as sinks, lavatories, or bathtubs to reduce the risk of scalding. It is not intended to provide protection from thermal shock.

Is an ASSE 1070 valve the final tempering device?

Yes and no. The device can be the final tempering device or it can have water further tempered downstream (with the addition of cold water). In this instance, the valve is supplying tempered water to the hot side of a two-supply fitting and then further mixing with cold water at the point-of-use.

Does ASSE 1070 cover single or multiple fittings?

ASSE 1070 covers devices that supply single or multiple point-of-use fixtures.

Can the user adjust an ASSE 1070-listed device?

Yes, it may adjusted by the user or may be inaccessible to the user and set by the installer or building owner.

What is the maximum temperature allowed by an ASSE 1070 device?

A valve will be rejected, if at any time during Temperature Variation Test, the outlet temperature exceeds 120°F. Each valve must have an adjustable and lockable means to limit the setting of the device to the hot position.

What are the differences between ASSE 1070 and ASSE 1016?

ASSE 1016 covers three valve types (P – pressure balancing, T – thermostatic and T/P – combination). ASSE 1070 covers a single valve type, which is very similar to an ASSE 1016 type T valve, with a couple of exceptions. The temperature control requirements are not as stringent for a 1070 device ($\pm 7^\circ\text{F}$ allowable) versus a 1016 valve ($\pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$) due to the less critical nature of the application (showering versus hand washing or bathing).

Another important difference, and where 1070 is more stringent than 1016, is minimum tested flow. ASSE 1016 devices are tested for temperature control at a minimum flow of 2.5 gpm, the standard showerhead rating. ASSE 1070 devices are tested at the "manufacturers stated minimum flow". Because public rest room facilities require faucets outfitted with low flow aerators, most manufacturers rate their valves at a minimum flow of 0.5 gpm. This is important because accurate control at low flows is critical to the users safety.

How does ASSE 1070 differ from ASSE 1069?

An ASSE 1069 listed valve supplies water to a single pipe/tempered fitting and does not allow further tempering downstream. Examples would be push-button or infrared metering showers. Because the primary application for 1069 is showers, the temperature control requirement is more stringent than 1070. Actually, it is exactly the same for that of an ASSE 1016 type T valve, $\pm 3.6^\circ\text{F}$ (2.0°C). Finally, an ASSE 1069 valve cannot be adjusted by the user (installer or building owner only) where a 1070 valve can, and is intended to reduce the risk of thermal shock as well as scalding. A 1070 valve is not required to reduce the risk of thermal shock.

MODEL	ORDER CODE		DESCRIPTION
	1/2"	3/4"	
<i>Whirlpool/Bidet</i>			
MMV-UT-WP	0206043	0206072	Union Threaded Connection, 120°F maximum
MMV-US-WP	0206070	0206071	Union Sweat, 120°F maximum
MMV-PEX-WP	0206701	0206074	Union PEX, 120°F maximum
MMV-CPVC-WP	0206044	0206073	Union CPVC, 120°F maximum
MMV-QC-WP	0204047	0206075	Union Quick-Connect, 120°F maximum

<i>Lavatory</i>		
USG-B-M1	0204130	3/8" Compression



A Watts Water Technologies Company



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