

TOWN OF GREENVILLE
ORDINANCE NO. 2016-WO-027

**TOWN OF GREENVILLE WATER AND SEWER UTILITY ORDINANCE REGULATING
THE DISCHARGE OF FATS, OILS AND GREASE (FOG) FROM FOOD SERVICE
ESTABLISHMENTS**

WHEREAS, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (Act), and its implementing regulations, regulates the direct discharge of pollutants into surface waters from State and locally owned and operated Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) or Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTP); and

WHEREAS, the Act requires local governments who own and operate a WWTP or WWTP to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or applicable state agency authorized by the Act to issue such permits before discharging pollutants into local rivers, streams, or other surface waters; and

WHEREAS, Title 36, Article 9, Chapter 2, Section 17 of the Indiana Code authorizes the Town of Greenville, Indiana (Town) to collect, process, and dispose of waste substances and sanitary wastewater, and to establish, maintain, and operate sewers, wastewater disposal systems, and systems to collect and dispose of waste substances; and

WHEREAS, the Town owns and operates its own WWTP, and maintains and administers a pretreatment program pursuant to Title 36, Article 9, Chapter 2, Section 17 of the Indiana Code, it's NPDES Permit;

WHEREAS, Food Service Establishments (FSEs) located throughout the Town of Greenville Utility service area may utilize large amounts of fats, oils, and grease (FOG) as part of their food preparation and processing activities; and

WHEREAS, large quantities of FOG are discharged from FSEs and contribute to blockages in the Town's sewage system. These blockages result in grease removal and sewer repair costs to the Town and result in the overall degradation of the Town's sewer infrastructure; and

WHEREAS, greater regulation of FSEs is necessary to protect and preserve our sewage system, ensure compliance with our NPDES Permit, and ensure compliance with state and federal law.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF GREENVILLE, INDIANA, THAT:

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Section 1.0 Short Title and Purpose

1.1 Short Title

This Ordinance shall be known as the “FOG Ordinance” and may be cited as such.

1.2 Purpose

It is the purpose of this Ordinance to establish uniform requirements for FSEs that Discharge to the WWTP and enable the Town to comply with applicable State and Federal laws required by the Clean Water Act and the general Pretreatment regulations. This Ordinance further establishes a regulatory scheme to:

- 1.2.1 Provide standards for the types of grease capturing equipment that must be installed by FSEs;
- 1.2.2 Provide for the effective long-term use of grease capturing equipment through related operational requirements and prohibitions, and periodic inspections;
- 1.2.3 Increase opportunities for recovering from wastewater discharge lines both food solids (which can be composted) and waste grease (which can be recycled);
- 1.2.4 Prevent the uncontrolled introduction of FOG into the WWTP that will interfere with its operation;
- 1.2.5 Aid in preventing sewer blockages and obstructions from contributions and accumulation of FOG in the WWTP;
- 1.2.6 Facilitate Town compliance with applicable federal and state laws regarding WWTP operations;
- 1.2.6 Comply with the Town’s NPDES permit conditions; and
- 1.2.7 Authorize the Town, the Utility, the Superintendent and their duly authorized representatives to administer and enforce this Ordinance.

Section 2.0 Definitions and Abbreviations

2.1 Definitions

Unless otherwise defined in this Ordinance, the terms and phrases shall be defined as follows:

2.1.1 Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, *et. seq.*

2.1.2 Approval Authority means the Region 5 Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or delegated designee thereof.

2.1.3 Authorized Representative of the Food Service Establishment (FSE) means the following:

- (a) If the FSE is a corporation:
 - (1) The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - (2) The manager of one or more operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual FOG Registration requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- (b) If the FSE is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
- (c) If the FSE is a Federal, State, or local governmental facility: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the

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operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee.

- (d) The individuals described in paragraphs (a) through (c), above, may designate a duly authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the Director.

- 2.1.4 Best Management Practices (BMPs) means a schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. For purposes of this Ordinance, Best Management Practices include procedures and practices that reduce the discharge of FOG to the building sewer and to the WWTP.
- 2.1.5 Building Drain means the part of the plumbing that is the lowest horizontal piping within a building or house that conducts Wastewater or storm water to a Sewer Lateral.
- 2.1.6 Bypass means an intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a Food Service Establishment's Grease Control Device.
- 2.1.7 Town means the Town of Greenville, Indiana.
- 2.1.8 Combined Sewer means a Sewer designed and constructed to convey Sanitary Wastewaters (domestic, commercial, or industrial Wastewaters) and storm water through a single pipe system to the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP).
- 2.1.9 Commercial User means a source of Wastewater discharging to the WWTP from business establishments including, but not limited to, stores, markets, office buildings, FSEs, shopping centers, and which is not an industrial user.
- 2.1.10 Control Authority means the Water Utility Board of the Town of Greenville. It is the governing body of the WWTP.

- 2.1.11 Designated Facility Contact means a person whose position is responsible for day to day activities and operation of the FSE.
- 2.1.12 Director or Superintendent means the person responsible for supervising the operation of the WWTP, or that person's duly authorized representative.
- 2.1.13 Discharge means the pouring forth, emission or release of Pollutants or Wastewater from any source.
- 2.1.14 Effluent means the water, together with any wastes that may be present, flowing out of a drain, Sewer, receptacle or outlet.
- 2.1.15 Effluent Limitation means any restriction established by the Control Authority or the Approval Authority on quantities, Discharge rates and concentrations of Pollutants that are discharged from point sources into the WWTP or waters of the state.
- 2.1.16 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- 2.1.17 Existing Source means a Food Service Establishment that is not a new source.
- 2.1.18 Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) means a group of substances including hydrocarbons, fatty acids, soaps, fats, waxes, oils or any other materials that are extracted by a solvent from an acidified sample that are not volatilized during the laboratory test procedures. This includes both polar (animal or vegetable in origin) and non-polar (Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons) substances. Oils and Greases are more specifically defined by the standard method used for their determination.
- 2.1.19 FOG Control Device means any Grease Interceptor, Grease Trap or other mechanism, device, or process, which attaches to, or is applied to, wastewater plumbing fixtures and lines, the purpose of which is to trap or collect FOG prior to it being discharged into the WWTP.

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- 2.1.20 FOG Control Program means the program established by the Town of Greenville's Pretreatment program under the authority granted by the Ordinance.
- 2.1.21 FOG Registration Certificate (Certificate) means the certificate issued by the Town certifying that all prerequisites defined in this ordinance are satisfied at the time of issuance and the FSE may commence discharging to the sewer as such.
- 2.1.22 Food Grinder means any device installed in the plumbing or sewage system for the purpose of grinding food waste or food preparation by-products for the purpose of disposing it in the sewer system.
- 2.1.23 Food Service Establishment (FSE) means an operation or enterprise that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption. Such facilities may include, but are not limited to, those that process meat or other food ingredients as an intermediate step or for final human consumption, food service operations in a summer camp, residential substance abuse treatment facility, halfway house, correctional facility, school, restaurant, commercial kitchen, caterer, church, hotel, bar, hospital, prison, care institution or similar facility.
- 2.1.24 Grab Sample means an individual sample or group of samples collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
- 2.1.25 Grease Interceptor means a device located underground and outside a food service facility designed to collect, contain, or remove food Wastes and grease from the Waste stream while allowing the balance of the liquid Waste to discharge to the WWTP system by gravity.
- 2.1.26 Grease Trap means a device located inside a food service facility or under a sink designed to collect, contain, or remove food Wastes and grease from the Waste stream while allowing the balance of the liquid Waste to discharge to the WWTP by gravity.
- 2.1.27 Inspector means a person authorized by the Superintendent to perform inspection and monitoring duties to determine compliance with this Ordinance.

- 2.1.28 Indiana Plumbing Code means the current version of Indiana Administrative Code Title 675 Article 16 (675 IAC 16).
- 2.1.30 Manifest means the receipt which is retained by the generator of wastes for disposing recyclable wastes or liquid Wastes as required by the Control Authority.
- 2.1.31 May means that the act referred to is both permissible and approved.
- 2.1.33 NPDES Permit means the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit now or hereafter held by the Town which sets forth conditions for the Discharge of any Pollutants or combinations of Pollutants.
- 2.1.34 Nuisance means any substance which is injurious to health, offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfort or enjoyment of life or property.
- 2.1.35 Pollutant means, but is not limited to, any of the following discharged into water: FOG, dredged spoil, solid Waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, Wastewater, garbage, sludge, munitions, chemical Wastes, toxic Wastes, hazardous substances, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural Waste.
- 2.1.36 Pretreatment means the reduction of the amount of Pollutants, the elimination of Pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of Pollutant properties in Wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, discharging or otherwise introducing such Pollutants into the WWTP. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes or any combination thereof, by process changes, or by other means, except dilution.
- 2.1.37 Pretreatment Requirements means any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment imposed on a User, other than a Pretreatment Standard.
- 2.1.38 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (WWTP) means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. § 1292) owned in this

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instance by the Town of Greenville. This definition includes any Sewers, pipes, and other conveyances conveying Wastewater to the WWTP treatment plant. The term does not include pipes, Sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment or storage. For the purposes of this Ordinance, WWTP shall also include any Sewers, pipes or other conveyances that convey Wastewater to the WWTP from persons outside the Town who are, by contract or agreement with the Town, users of the Town's WWTP. The term also means the municipality, as defined in Section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the discharges to and the Direct Discharges from such a treatment works.

- 2.1.39 Sanitary Sewer means a Sewer designed to convey liquid and water-carried Wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants and institutions and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally allowed to enter.
- 2.1.40 Sanitary Wastewater means the liquid and water-carried Waste from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, institutions, and other places that is transported by Sewers and is primarily composed of human and household Waste. Sanitary Wastewater, as received by the WWTP, may contain a component of industrial Waste.
- 2.1.41 Settable Solids means that portion of the suspended solids which are of sufficient size and weight to settle in a given period of time, usually one hour.
- 2.1.42 Sewer means a pipe or conduit, which carries Wastewater, storm water, or drainage water.
- 2.1.43 Sewer Lateral means the horizontal piping that extends from the end of the Building Drain to the public Sewer or other place of disposal. Sewer laterals are not part of the WWTP.
- 2.1.44 Shall means the act referred to is mandatory.
- 2.1.45 State means State of Indiana.
- 2.1.46 Standard Methods means an assembly of analytical techniques and descriptions commonly accepted in water and Wastewater treatment as

listed in 40 C.F.R. § 136 and contained in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published jointly by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

2.1.47 Surveillance means the ongoing systematic collection and analysis of data.

2.1.48 Suspended Solids means solids, which either float on the surface or are suspended in water, Wastewater or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtration.

2.1.49 Treatment Plant means that portion of the WWTP designed to provide treatment to Wastewater.

2.1.50 Twenty-five Percent (25%) Rule means a requirement for FOG Control Devices to be maintained such that the combined FOG and solids accumulation does not exceed 25% of the design hydraulic depth of the Grease Trap or Interceptor. This is to ensure that the minimum hydraulic retention time and required available hydraulic volume is maintained to effectively intercept and retain FOG from discharging to the sewer system.

2.1.51 Utility means the Town of Greenville's Wastewater Utility.

2.1.52 Waste means Sanitary Wastewater and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, processing, manufacturing, or industrial operation of whatever nature, including such waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

2.1.53 Wastewater means liquid or water-carried Wastes from residential, commercial, industrial, municipal, agricultural, or other sources.

2.2 Abbreviations

BMP means Best Management Practice

CFR means Code of Federal Regulations

EPA means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

FOG means fats, oils and grease

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FSE means food service establishment

gpd means gallons per day

IDEM means the Indiana Department of Environmental Management

mg/L means milligrams per liter

NPDES means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

WWTP means Waste Water Treatment Plant

Section 3.0 General Conditions

3.1 Bylaws and Regulations of the Control Authority

The Control Authority may adopt and enforce such reasonable regulations not in conflict herewith as it may be deemed necessary for the safe, economical and efficient management of the WWTP.

3.2 Administrative Orders

The Control Authority or its designated representative may issue orders necessary to any FSE to achieve and maintain compliance with the requirements and provisions of this Ordinance.

3.3 Enforcement Response Plan

The Enforcement Response Plan adopted by the Control Authority shall be used when responding to incidents of FSE noncompliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

3.4 Fines and Penalties

The Control Authority shall have the authority to assess fines and penalties as stated in this Ordinance and Enforcement Response Plan's Penalty Matrix.

3.5 Confidential Information

3.5.1 Information and data on an FSE obtained from reports, questionnaires, applications, monitoring programs and inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agency without restriction unless the FSE specifically requests in writing and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Director that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets or confidential information pursuant to Federal

or State law. Wastewater quantities and Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

3.5.2 The portions of a report which disclose trade secrets or confidential information shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this Ordinance, the NPDES Permit or the Pretreatment program. Such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.

3.5.3 Notwithstanding anything in the paragraph immediately above, information accepted, in writing, by the Director as confidential, shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency except EPA or to the general public by the Director without User's written permission (327 IAC 12.1).

3.5.4 The EPA shall have immediate and unlimited access to all information compiled as part of the Pretreatment program, including confidential documents.

3.6 Access to Premises and Right to Inspect

Authorized representatives of the Town shall have the right to enter upon the premises of an FSE at all reasonable times.

Section 4.0 Registration of and General Provisions for Food Service Establishments

No FSE shall discharge, or cause to be discharged any Wastewater from an FSE directly or indirectly into the Sewer system without first registering with the Town of Greenville.

4.1 Registration Process

All FSEs shall complete, sign and submit to the Superintendent a FOG Registration Certificate (Certificate) application on the form provided by the Superintendent, accompanied by the appropriate fees as listed in the Wastewater Utility Rate Ordinance.

Application Information

All FSEs are required to register their establishments with the Town. The Certificate application shall be completed and filed with the Town prior to

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commencing or continuing discharges or food preparation activities. The applicable fees shall accompany the submission of the application. The applicant shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information at a minimum:

- (a) FSE Name, physical and business address, telephone number, name and contact information for the Authorized Representative of FSE and a Designated Facility Contact;
- (b) Date of construction of any building, structure, facility or installation that is discharging or may Discharge Pollutants to the WWTP;
- (c) Facility information including but not limited to:
 - (1) Types of kitchen equipment utilized;
 - (2) Number of meals served or products created;
 - (3) Seating capacity;
 - (4) Hours of operation;
 - (5) Description of FSE operation;
 - (6) Cuisine (menu); and
 - (7) Service activities or clients using the applicant's services.
- (d) Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all Sewers, Sewer connections, FOG control devices or other pretreatment equipment and appurtenances by size and location and a current water use schematic;
- (e) Name, address and telephone number of property owner or lessor and the property manager where the FSE is located; and
- (f) Any other information as specified in the application form.

4.1.2 Certificate Application Submission Time Frames

- (a) New Source FSEs shall submit complete Certificate applications with associated fees and documents to the Town no less than 30 calendar days prior to commencing food preparation activities.
- (b) Existing Source FSEs shall submit complete Certificate applications with associated fees and documents within 90 calendar days of the effective date of this ordinance.

4.1.3 Signatories to Certificate Applications

All Certificate applications shall be signed by the Authorized Representative of the FSE.

4.1.4 Application Review and Approval

- (a) After submission of the Certificate application the Town will review the application and will schedule an initial inspection with the FSE.
- (b) After initial inspection the FSE will receive notification of its category and applicable requirements outlined in this Ordinance.
- (c) The Certificate will be issued once compliance with this Ordinance has been verified by final inspection.

4.1.5 Certificate Duration

- (a) Certificates must be renewed every three years.
- (b) Renewal applications must be submitted 180 calendar days prior to the expiration of the current Certificate.

4.1.6 Non-Transferability of Certificates

- (a) Certificates issued under this ordinance are for a specific Food Service Establishment, for a specific operation and create no vested rights.
- (b) No registered holder shall assign, transfer, or sell any Certificate issued under this ordinance.

4.1.7 Continuation of Expired Certificate

An expired Certificate will continue to be effective and enforceable until the Certificate is reissued if:

- (a) The FSE has submitted a complete Certificate application at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of the FSE's existing Certificate; and
- (b) The failure to reissue the Certificate, prior to expiration of the previous Certificate, is not due to any act or failure to act on the part of the FSE.

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4.2 Transfers of Ownership and Remodeling

All FSEs shall notify the Director when ownership of the FSE changes or any remodeling or improvements are undertaken.

4.2.1 Transfer of Ownership

Transfer of ownership will render the current Certificate null and void. The new owner shall complete a new application describing any changes that could affect the FOG discharge category (see section 6.2) that was assigned to the establishment under its previous ownership. The new owner shall notify the Utility within 15 calendar days after taking ownership.

4.2.2 Remodeling

- (a) Existing FSEs proposing remodeling shall be required to notify the Utility within 15 calendar days prior to the commencement of the work.
- (b) Any existing entity that expands or renovates its operations to include an FSE shall be required to notify the Utility within 15 calendar days prior to the commencement of the work.

4.3 Best Management Practices

All FSEs shall implement Best Management Practices in its operation to minimize the discharge of FOG to the sewer system. Detailed requirements for Best Management Practices can be found in the FOG registration packet. This may include kitchen practices and employee training that is essential to minimize FOG discharge.

4.4 Proper Disposal or Recycling

All FSEs shall properly store and recycle or dispose of FOG diverted from their liquid Sanitary Wastewater in accordance with all laws and regulations applicable to such storage, recycling and disposal.

Section 5.0 Prohibitions and Limitations

The following prohibitions shall apply to all FSEs:

- 5.1 Discharging Wastewater exceeding the Effluent Limitation of 200 mg/L of total Fats, Oils and Grease into the Town of Greenville's sewer system.
- 5.2 Installation of Food Grinder(s) in the plumbing system of newly constructed FSEs. Any Existing FSE having a Food Grinder in place before the effective date of this Ordinance may remain in place until kitchen renovations are made.
- 5.3 Introduction of any additives into an FSE's Wastewater system for the purpose of emulsifying FOG or biologically/chemically treating FOG for grease remediation or as a supplement to FOG Control Device maintenance.
- 5.4 Disposal of FOG into any internal or external drain. All FOG shall be collected and stored properly in receptacles such as barrels or drums for recycling or disposal.
- 5.5 Discharge of water with temperatures in excess of 140°F to any FOG Control Device.
- 5.6 Discharge of sanitary Wastewater from toilets, urinals, and other fixtures containing Wastes to Sewer lines connected to the FOG Control Device.
- 5.7 Discharge of FOG to toilets, urinals, wash basins, and other fixtures intended for Sanitary Waste is prohibited.
- 5.8 Discharge of any Waste including FOG and solid materials removed from the FOG Control Device to the sewer system, is prohibited. FOG removed from FOG Control Devices shall be hauled for recycling or disposal periodically as part of the operation and maintenance requirements for FOG Control Devices.
- 5.9 Operation of FOG Control Device with FOG and solids accumulation exceeding 25% of the total operating depth of the FOG Control Device (25% Rule).
- 5.10 Discharge of any Waste including FOG and solid materials removed from floor mats and kitchen appliances directly to the WWTP.

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Section 6.0 FOG Pretreatment

6.1 Categories of Food Service Establishments

Based on information provided in the Certificate application and the facility's records for water consumption at that location, the Director or a designee shall assign the applicant a category of A, B, or C.

6.1.1 An applicant shall be given the designated points in the following categories:

- (a) Operating hours per week
 - (1) 100 hours or more - 5 points
 - (2) Between 50 and 99 hours - 4 points
 - (3) Between 25 and 49 hours - 3 points
 - (4) Between 15 and 24 hours - 2 points
 - (5) Less than 15 hours - 1 point
- (b) Monthly flow by cubic feet
 - (1) 8,021 cubic feet or more - 5 points
 - (2) Between 6,684 and 8,020 cubic feet - 4 points
 - (3) Between 5,348 and 6,683 cubic feet - 3 points
 - (4) Between 4,011 and 5,347 cubic feet - 2 points
 - (5) Less than 4,011 cubic feet - 1 point
- (c) Seating capacity
 - (1) 150 seats or more - 5 points
 - (2) Between 75 and 149 seats - 4 points
 - (3) Between 50 and 74 seats - 3 points
 - (4) Between 25 and 49 seats - 2 points
 - (5) Less than 25 seats - 1 point
- (d) Serving practices
 - (1) Full kitchen and serves food on dishes that are washed on site - 5 points
 - (2) Full kitchen and serves food on disposable dishes or dishes that are not washed on site - 4 points

- (3) Prepares prepackaged food and serves food on dishes that are washed on site - 3 points
- (4) Prepares prepackaged food and serves food on disposable dishes - 2 points
- (5) Limited use kitchen – carry-in for prep and clean-up - 1 point
- (e) Deep fryer used as part of daily food preparation - 5 points
- (f) Deep fryer present, but not part of daily food preparation – 2 points
- (g) Facility has commercial dishwasher - 4 points
- (h) Facility has three bay or prep sink - 5 points
- (i) Facility has Food Grinder - 5 points
- (j) Facility has mop sink - 3 points
- (k) Facility has floor drains - 3 points
- (l) Facility has a drive-thru, drive -in, or carry-out service - 1 point

6.1.2 An applicant will be assigned a Category based on the following point totals:

- (a) An applicant receiving 24 or more points will be assigned to Category A.
- (b) An applicant receiving 6 points to 23 points will be assigned to Category B.
- (c) An applicant receiving less than 6 points will be assigned to Category C.

6.2 Category Requirements

6.2.1 Category A

Any applicant for a Certificate who is designated as Category A must install a Grease Interceptor that captures flows from all floor drains, mop sinks, and three bay sinks and other kitchen fixtures. The size of the Grease Interceptor shall be the larger of 1000 gallons or determined using the formula outlined in the Indiana Department of Health Code (410 IAC 6- 10.1-66).

If the Category A applicant is an existing FSE and has an established grease removal technology, the FSE may apply for a variance. If for any

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other reason, a new applicant cannot meet the FOG Control Device requirements established in this ordinance, they may apply for a variance.

6.2.2 Category B

Any applicant for a Certificate who is designated as Category B must install Grease Traps that capture flow from, at minimum, all kitchen sinks and fixtures. The minimum size of the Grease Trap shall be determined using the current Indiana Plumbing Code.

If the Category B applicant is an existing FSE and has an established grease removal technology, the FSE may apply for a variance. If for any other reason, a new applicant cannot meet the FOG Control Device sizing requirements established in current Indiana Plumbing Code, they may apply for a variance.

6.2.3 Category C

Any applicant for a Certificate who is designated as Category C shall not be required to install a FOG Control Device. If at any time, the applicant is unable to meet the requirements established in this Ordinance, the installation of a FOG Control Device may be required by the Director.

6.3 Maintenance of FOG Pretreatment Systems

The FOG Pretreatment system shall be maintained in satisfactory and effective operation at the FSE's expense. The FOG Control Device shall be regularly pumped, cleaned, and maintained. The maintenance schedule shall be set to keep the FOG Control Device in good working order and to minimize the introduction of FOG into the WWTP. Maintenance and disposal records shall be maintained onsite and available for inspection for a minimum of three years.

6.3.1 FOG that has accumulated in a FOG Control Device shall not be allowed to pass into any Sewer Lateral, the WWTP or public right of way during maintenance activities.

6.3.2 All material (including accumulated FOG, floating materials, sludge/solids, and other materials) removed and hauled from FOG Control Devices shall be disposed in accordance with federal, state and local laws at a FOG Disposal Facility approved by the Control Authority or the Indiana

Department of Environmental Management, or, if taken out of state, approved by a similar state agency.

6.3.4 FSEs are required to obtain and maintain a copy of the waste hauler's documentation which must include:

- (a) Name and address of hauling company;
- (b) Name and Signature of Operator performing the maintenance;
- (c) Documentation of full pump-out with volume of water and FOG removed (e.g. 1,000 gallons);
- (d) Documentation of the level of floating FOG and Settable Solids (to determine if volume exceeds 25% capacity of grease removal equipment);
- (e) Documentation if repairs to the Grease Interceptor are required or performed; and
- (f) Identification of the facility where the Waste hauler will dispose of the Waste.

6.4 Monitoring

6.4.1 Control Manhole Requirements

All users who own, operate, or maintain an FSE connected to the WWTP who make a new connection or modify an existing connection to the WWTP shall install a Control Manhole unless, due to space limitations, the Superintendent determines that a Control Manhole is not required.

6.4.2 Visual Monitoring

The Superintendent may conduct visual monitoring at the sole expense of the FSE to observe the actual conditions of the FSE's Sewer Lateral or downstream Sewer.

6.4.3 Effluent Monitoring may be conducted and rates and charges outlined in the Wastewater Utility Rates and Charges Ordinance.

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6.5 Reporting

6.5.1 All FSEs shall submit documentation of maintenance of all FOG Control Devices upon request.

6.5.2 The Superintendent may require periodic reporting regarding Best Management Practices, in accordance with the FOG Control Program.

6.5.3 Other reports may be required such as compliance schedule progress reports and any other reports deemed reasonably appropriate by the Director.

6.6 Record Keeping

FSEs shall be required to keep all manifests, receipts and invoices of all cleaning, records of maintenance, FOG removal from the Grease Control Device, disposal carrier and disposal site location onsite for no less than three years.

6.7 Variance from FOG Control Device Requirements

6.7.1 A new Category A FSE in an existing building or an existing Category A FSE may obtain a variance from the Grease Interceptor requirement to allow alternative pretreatment technology. Additionally, a new Category B FSE may obtain a variance from the Grease Trap sizing requirements to allow for the installation of a Grease Trap that is smaller than the requirements in the current Indiana Plumbing Code. The FSE must demonstrate that it is impossible or impractical to install, operate or maintain a Grease Interceptor or Grease Trap of the size specified in the current Indiana Plumbing Code by doing the following:

(a) The FSE shall be able to justify that the alternative pretreatment technology is equivalent or better than required FOG Control Device by meeting the 200 mg/L total FOG Effluent Limitation and shall install a Control Manhole.

(b) Alternatively, if the installation of a Monitoring Manhole is not possible, the FSE shall demonstrate its effectiveness to control FOG discharge through downstream visual monitoring of the sewer system conducted by the Utility, for at least three months, at the FSEs expense. A variance may be granted if the monitoring results

show less than or equal to 200 mg/L total FOG or no visible accumulation of FOG in its Sewer Lateral and downstream Sewer lines.

6.7.2 An existing FSE that has established grease removal technology may continue to use the existing Fog Control Device if it meets the following requirements:

- (a) The FSE shall be able to justify that the alternative pretreatment technology is equivalent or better by meeting the 200 mg/L total FOG Effluent Limitation and shall install a Control Manhole.
- (b) Alternatively, if the installation of a Control Manhole is not possible, the FSE shall demonstrate its effectiveness to control FOG discharge through downstream visual monitoring of the sewer system, for at least three months, at its own expense. A Variance may be granted if the monitoring results show less than or equal to 200 mg/L total FOG or no visible accumulation of FOG in its lateral and downstream sewer lines.

6.7.3 Application for Variance

An FSE may submit an application for variance from the FOG Control Device requirements to the Director. Upon determination by the Director that reasons are sufficient to justify a variance, the Certificate will be issued or revised to include the variance.

6.7.4 Appeal of Variance

An FSE that applies for a variance, but is not granted a variance may appeal, in writing, to the Control Authority.

6.7.5 Terms and conditions

A variance shall contain terms and conditions that serve as basis for its issuance. A variance may be revoked at any time when any of the terms and conditions for its issuance are not satisfied or if the conditions upon which the variance was based change so that the justification for the variance no longer exists. The variance shall be valid until the expiration

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date specified in the Certificate so long as the FSE remains in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Ordinance.

Section 7.0 Enforcement

7.1 Grease Mitigation

Any FSE who discharges any Waste which causes or contributes to any Sewer blockage or overflow, obstruction, interference, damage, or any other impairment to the WWTP or to the operation of those facilities shall be liable for all costs required to clean or repair the facilities together with expenses incurred by the Town to resume normal operations.

7.2 Penalties

Any FSE who is found to have:

- 7.2.1 Violated the Effluent Limitation set forth in this Ordinance;
- 7.2.2 Caused the WWTP to violate any Effluent Limitation in the WWTP's permit;
- 7.2.3 Caused or contributed to obstructions or blockages in the Sewer system;
- 7.2.4 Non-effluent limit violations under this Ordinance or any orders, rules, and regulations issued hereunder;
- 7.2.5 Made any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Ordinance; and
- 7.2.6 Falsified, tampered with, or rendered inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Ordinance,

shall be fined no more than \$2,500.00 for each offense. Each day on which a violation occurs or continues may be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

7.3 Determination of Fines and Penalties

A list of all applicable fines shall be found in the Utility's Enforcement Response Plan. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the Utility may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this Ordinance or the orders, rules, and regulations issued hereunder.

7.4 Revocation of the FOG Registration Certificate

Any FSE who violates the conditions of this ordinance is subject to having its Certificate revoked. Additionally if a discharge of Wastewater causes or threatens to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or Nuisance the Certificate may be revoked. The Certificate may also be terminated for the following, but not limited to the following reasons:

- 7.4.1 Failure of the FSE to report changes in operations;
- 7.4.2 Refusal of reasonable access to the FSE's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring;
- 7.4.3 Falsifying reports;
- 7.4.4 Refusing to allow timely access to the facility premises and records;
- 7.4.5 Repeated failure to meet Effluent Limitation;
- 7.4.6 Causing or contributing to repeated obstruction and blockages of the Sewer system;
- 7.4.7 Failure to pay fines and penalties; and
- 7.4.8 Failure to meet compliance schedules.

7.5 Administrative Enforcement

If the Director discovers an FSE is in violation of this Ordinance or any orders, rules, and regulations issued hereunder the Director shall have the authority to enforce said ordinance.

Section 8.0 Severability

If any provision, paragraph, word, or section of this Ordinance is invalidated by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions, paragraphs, words, and sections shall not be affected and shall continue in full force.

Section 9.0 Conflict

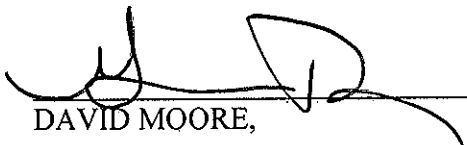
All other Ordinances and parts of other Ordinances inconsistent or conflicting with any part of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

Section 10.0 Effective Date

This Ordinance shall take effect September 12, 2016.

ADOPTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE, INDIANA, ON THE
12th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2016.

PRESIDENT OF THE TOWN
COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE,
INDIANA



DAVID MOORE,



JACK TRAVILLIAN,
CLERK/TREASURER

IC 36-9-2-17

Disposal of waste substances and domestic or sanitary sewage; systems

Sec. 17. A unit may collect, process, and dispose of waste substances and domestic or sanitary sewage, and may establish, maintain, and operate sewers, sewage disposal systems, and systems to collect and dispose of waste substances. As added by Acts 1980, P.L. 211, SEC. 4. Indiana Code 2016

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act)

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1376; Chapter 758; P.L. 845, June 30, 1948; 62 Stat. 1155). As amended by:

Chapter 928, P.L. 580, July 17, 1952; 66 Stat. 755; Chapter 518, P.L. 660, July 9, 1956; 70 Stat. 498; P.L. 86-70, June 25, 1959; 73 Stat. 148; P.L. 86-624, July 12, 1960; 74 Stat. 417; P.L. 87-88, July 20, 1961; 75 Stat. 204; P.L. 89-753, November 3, 1966; 80 Stat. 1246; P.L. 91-224, April 3, 1970; 84 Stat. 91; P.L. 92-50, July 9, 1971; 85 Stat. 124; P.L. 92-138, October 14, 1971; 85 Stat. 379; P.L. 92-240, March 1, 1972; 86 Stat. 47; P.L. 92-500, October 18, 1972; 86 Stat. 816; P.L. 93-207, December 28, 1973; 87 Stat. 906; P.L. 93-243, January 2, 1974; 87 Stat. 1069; P.L. 93-593, January 2, 1975; 88 Stat. 1924; P.L. 94-238, March 23, 1976; 90 Stat. 250; P.L. 94-369, July 22, 1976; 90 Stat. 1011; P.L. 94-558, October 19, 1976; 90 Stat. 2639; P.L. 95-217, December 27, 1977; 91 Stat. 1566; P.L. 95-576, November 2, 1978; 92 Stat. 2467; P.L. 96-483, October 21, 1980; 94 Stat. 2360; P.L. 97-357, October 19, 1982; 96 Stat. 1712; P.L. 97-440, January 8, 1983; 96 Stat. 2289; P.L. 100-4, February 4, 1987; 101 Stat. 7

The original 1948 statute (Ch. 758; P.L. 845), the Water Pollution Control Act, authorized the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, in cooperation with other Federal, state and local entities, to prepare comprehensive programs for eliminating or reducing the pollution of interstate waters and tributaries and improving the sanitary condition of surface and underground waters. During the development of such plans, due regard was to be given to improvements necessary to conserve waters for public water supplies, propagation of fish and aquatic life, recreational purposes, and agricultural and industrial uses. The original statute also authorized the Federal Works Administrator to assist states, municipalities, and interstate agencies in constructing treatment plants to prevent discharges of inadequately treated sewage and other wastes into interstate waters or tributaries.

Since 1948, the original statute has been amended extensively either to authorize additional water quality programs, standards and procedures to govern allowable discharges, funding for construction grants or general program funding. Amendments in other years provided for continued authority to conduct program activities or administrative changes to related activities.

This latter set of amendments included:

- Extension of appropriations authority through FY 1956 (Ch. 927; P.L. 579)
- Continued authority to develop comprehensive programs for water pollution control, to provide grants to States and interstate agencies to assist in developing such programs and to construct treatment facilities, and to establish enforcement measures for pollution of interstate waters (Ch. 518; P.L. 660)
- Extension of financial assistance to the State of Alaska (P.L. 86-70)
- Redefinition of eligible entities to include the 50 States and the District of Columbia (P.L. 86-624)
- Extension of the FWPCA for three months (P.L. 92-50)
- Extension of the FWPCA for one month (P.L. 92-138)
- Extension of certain provisions through June 30, 1972, and other provisions through April 30, 1972 (P.L. 92-240)
- Extension of the FWPCA through FY 1974 (P.L. 93-207)
- Establishment of the formula to allocate treatment works construction grants (P.L. 93-243)
- Extension of the FWPCA through FY 1975 (P.L. 93-593)
- Increase in the authorization level for the National Study Commission (P.L. 94-238)
- Establishment of a related municipal public works capital development and investment program (P.L. 94-369)
- Authorization for a loan guarantee program for construction of treatment works (P.L. 94-558)
- Additional program authorizations (P.L. 95-576)
- Extension of certain provisions through 1982 as well as authority for demonstration programs to remove PCB's from the Hudson River and to clean-up state-owned abandoned mines that can be used as hazardous waste disposal sites (P.L. 96-483)
- Clarification of revenue distribution to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (P.L. 97-357)
- Modification of effluent limitations relating to biochemical oxygen demand and pH (P.L. 97-440)

Major amendments were enacted in 1961, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1977, and 1987. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (P.L. 87-88) stipulated that Federal agencies consider during the planning for any reservoir, storage to regulate streamflow for the purpose of water quality control (33 U.S.C. 1252). Authority was provided to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to undertake research programs related to determining effects of pollutants and treatment methods and to assess water quality in the Great Lakes. Measures which could be taken by the Secretary, at the request of a State, to ward against pollution of interstate or navigable waters were also specified (33 U.S.C. 1254(f)).

The 1966 amendments (P.L. 89-753), entitled the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, authorized the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Water Resources Council, to conduct a comprehensive study of the effects of pollution, including sedimentation, in the estuarine and estuarine zones of the U.S. on fish and wildlife, sport and commercial fishing, recreation, water supply and power, and other specified uses (33 U.S.C. 466).

The study report, due to the Congress three years following enactment, was to contain: 1) an analysis of the importance to estuaries to the economic and social well-being of the U.S. and of the effects of pollution upon the use and enjoyment of the estuaries; 2) a discussion of the major economic, social, and ecological trends occurring in the estuarine zones of the nation; 3) recommendations for a comprehensive national program for the preservation, study, use and development of estuaries, and the respective responsibilities which should be assumed by Federal, State, and local governments and by public and private interests.

Procedures for abating domestic pollution which damages the health or welfare of citizens in a foreign country were also outlined (33 U.S.C. 466). In addition, the amendments prohibited individuals, except as permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Interior, from discharging oil into the navigable waters of the U.S.

The Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 (December 2, 1970) created the Environmental Protection Agency, abolished the Federal Water Quality Administration in the Department of Interior, and transferred to EPA all functions formerly assigned to the Secretary of Interior and the Department of Interior which had been administered through the Federal Water Quality Administration.

The 1970 amendments (P.L. 91-224), cited as the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, further amended the prohibitions on discharges of oil to allow such discharges only when consistent with regulations to be issued by the President and where permitted by Article IV of the 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (33 U.S.C. 1321). In issuing regulations, the President was authorized to determine quantities of oil which would be harmful to the public health or welfare of the U.S., including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, and wildlife, as well as public and private property, shorelines and beaches.

The President was also authorized to publish a National Contingency Plan to provide for efficient and coordinated action to minimize damage from oil discharges, including containment, dispersal, and removal. Related duties were to be assigned to various Federal agencies. The 1970 amendments also mandated that the President develop regulations to define substances other than oil as hazardous substances.

In addition, the 1970 amendments required that performance standards be developed for marine sanitation devices (33 U.S.C. 1322), authorized demonstration projects to control acid or other mine water pollution (33 U.S.C. 1257a) and to control water pollution within the watersheds of the Great Lakes (33 U.S.C. 1258). The amendments described the responsibility of Federal agencies to ensure that any Federal facilities are operated in compliance with applicable water quality standards (33 U.S.C. 1323).

Applicants for Federal permits or licenses for activities involving discharges into navigable waters are to provide a State certification that the proposed activity will not violate applicable water quality standards (33 U.S.C. 1341). Licenses and permits may not be granted if the State or interstate certification has been denied.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500) stipulated broad national objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters (33 U.S.C. 1251). Provisions included a requirement that the Federal Power Commission not grant a license for a hydroelectric power project to regulate streamflow for the purpose of water quality unless certain conditions are satisfied (33 U.S.C. 1252).

In addition, the amendments significantly expanded provisions related to pollutant discharges. These included requirements that limitations be determined for point sources which are consistent with State water quality standards, procedures for State issuance of water quality standards, development of guidelines to identify and evaluate the extent of nonpoint source pollution, water quality inventory requirements, as well as development of toxic and pretreatment effluent standards (33 U.S.C. 1311 - 1313 and 33 U.S.C. 1315 - 1317).

Additional provisions further defined liability for discharges of oil and hazardous substances and the Federal role in clean-up operations (33 U.S.C. 1321) and established a Clean Lakes Program.

Section 402 of the 1972 amendments established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to authorize EPA issuance of discharge permits (33 U.S.C. 1342). Section 403 stipulated guidelines for EPA to issue permits for discharges into the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, and ocean waters further offshore (33 U.S.C. 1343).

Important provisions were contained in Section 404 of the amendments. This section authorized the Corps of Engineers to issue permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters at specified disposal sites (33 U.S.C. 1344). EPA was authorized to prohibit the use of a site as a disposal site based on a determination that discharges would have an unacceptable adverse effect on municipal water supplies, shellfish beds and fishery areas, wildlife, or recreational uses.

The 1977 amendments, the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217), again extensively amended the Act. Of particular significance were the following provisions:

- Development of a "Best Management Practices" Program as part of the state areawide planning program (33 U.S.C. 1288)
- Authority for the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide technical assistance to states in developing "best management practices" as part of its water pollution control programs (33 U.S.C. 1288(i)(1))

- Authorization of \$6 million for the Secretary of Interior to complete the National Wetlands Inventory by December 31, 1981 (33 U.S.C. 1288(i)(2))
- Authority for the Corps of Engineers to issue general permits on a state, regional, or national basis for any category of activities which are similar in nature, will cause only minimal environmental effects when performed separately, and will have only minimal cumulative adverse impact on the environment (33 U.S.C. 1344(e))
- Exemption of various activities from the dredge and fill prohibition including normal farming, silviculture, and ranching activities (33 U.S.C. 1344(f))
- Procedures for State assumption of the regulatory program, including a requirement that the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service be involved in an advisory role regarding transfer of the program to the State (33 U.S.C. 1344 (g-m))
- Requirement for development of agreements to minimize duplication and delays in permit issuance (33 U.S.C. 1344 (g))

The Water Quality Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-4) provided the most recent series of amendments to the original statute. Provisions included:

- Authority to continue the Chesapeake Bay Program and to establish a Chesapeake Bay Program Office (33 U.S.C. 1267). The original authorization for this program, the Chesapeake Bay Research Coordination Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-460), expired on September 30, 1984
- Establishment of a Great Lakes National Program Office within EPA and a Great Lakes Research Office within NOAA (33 U.S.C. 1268). Related Federal agencies, including the Fish and Wildlife Service, are required to submit annual reports to EPA regarding agency activities affecting compliance with the 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement
- Requirement that EPA, in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA, conduct research, as part of the Great Lakes Program, on the harmful effects of pollutants on the general health and welfare (33 U.S.C. 1254). Such research should emphasize the effect bioaccumulation of these pollutants in aquatic species has upon reducing the value of aquatic commercial and sport fisheries
- Requirement that states develop strategies for toxics cleanup in waters where the application of "Best Available Technology" (BAT) discharge standards is not sufficient to meet State water quality standards and support public health (33 U.S.C. 1314)
- Increase in the penalties for violations of Section 404 permits (33 U.S.C. 1344)
- Provisions that additional State reporting requirements on water quality of lakes including methods to mitigate the harmful effects of high acidity (33 U.S.C. 1324). Authorization for EPA to undertake a water quality demonstration program for lakes with an authorization of \$15 million to States, with funds to be distributed based on relative acidity problems
- Establishments of \$400 million program for States to develop and implement, on a watershed basis, nonpoint source management and control programs with EPA responsibility for grant administration, program approval, and periodic program evaluation (33 U.S.C. 1329)
- Authorization for a State/Federal cooperative program to nominate estuaries of national significance and to develop and implement management plans to restore and maintain the biological and chemical integrity of estuarine waters (33 U.S.C. 1330). Authorization to NOAA to conduct water quality research and trends assessment in estuaries of national significance
- Requirement that EPA study and monitor the water quality effects attributable to the impoundment of water by dams (33 U.S.C. 1375)

ARTICLE 16. PLUMBING CODE

Rule 1. Indiana Plumbing Code (Repealed)

(Repealed by Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; filed Sep 22, 1988, 2:35 p.m.: 12 IR 341, eff Jan 2, 1989)

Rule 1.1. Indiana Plumbing Code, 1989 (Repealed)

(Repealed by Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; filed Nov 30, 1990, 4:07 p.m.: 14 IR 748, eff Jan 2, 1991)

Rule 1.2. Indiana Plumbing Code, 1991 Edition (Repealed)

(Repealed by Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; filed Jun 30, 1999, 2:53 p.m.: 22 IR 3414)

Rule 1.3. Indiana Plumbing Code, 1999 Edition (Repealed)

(Repealed by Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

Rule 1.4. 2012 Indiana Plumbing Code

675 IAC 16-1.4-1 Adoption by reference

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7

Sec. 1. (a) That certain document, being titled the International Plumbing Code, 2006 edition, second printing, published by the International Code Council, Inc., 500 New Jersey Avenue NW, Sixth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20001-2070, be and the same is hereby adopted by reference as if fully set out in this rule, save and except those amendments made in this rule.

(b) Wherever the term "this code" is used within this rule, it shall mean the 2012 Indiana Plumbing Code.

(c) This rule is available for review and reference at the: Legal and Code Services Section

Indiana Department of Homeland Security
Government Center South
302 West Washington Street, Room W246 Indianapolis,
Indiana 46204

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission: 675 IAC 16-1.4-1; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-2 Chapter 1; administration

Authority: IC 22-13

Affected: IC 4-21.5; IC 22-12-7; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 25-28.5; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 2. Delete Chapter 1 and insert to read as follows:

(a) 101.1 Title. This rule shall be known as the 2012 Indiana Plumbing Code and shall be published, except incorporated documents, by the Department of Homeland Security for general distribution and use under that title.

(b) 101.2 Scope.

(1) The provisions of this code shall apply to the construction, alteration, and addition to plumbing equipment and systems regulated by this code for Class 1 structures, except townhouses, within the Class 1 structure and up to five (5) feet (1,524 mm) outside of any portion of the Class 1 structure.

(2) Compliance with this code for Class 2 structures or Class 1 townhouses is evidence of compliance with the Indiana Residential Code (675 IAC 14).

(3) This code does not regulate licensure requirements for plumbers. Such licensure requirements are set out in IC 25-28.5.

(c) 101.3 Appendices and Standards. Provisions in the appendices are not enforceable unless specifically adopted. The codes and standards referenced in this code shall be considered part of the requirements of this code to the prescribed extent of each such reference. Where differences occur between provisions of this code and referenced codes and standards, the provisions of this code shall apply.

(d) 101.4 Intent. The purpose of this code is to provide minimum standards for safety and to safeguard property and public welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, installation, quality of material, and location of plumbing equipment and systems.

Exceptions: Where enforcement of a code provision would violate the conditions of the listing, labeling, or manufacturer's installation instructions of the equipment or appliance, the conditions of the listing, labeling, or manufacturer's instruction shall apply.

(e) 101.5 Plans. Plans shall be submitted for Class 1 structures as required by the General Administrative Rules (675 IAC 12-6), and for Class 2 structures as required by local ordinance.

(f) 101.6 Existing construction. For existing construction, see the General Administrative Rules (675 IAC 12-4) and for Class 2 structures as required by local ordinances.

(g) 101.7 Conflicts between Codes. For conflicting requirements within the Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission's rules, see the General Administrative Rules (675 IAC 12-4).

(h) 101.8 Appeals. Appeals from orders issued by the Division of Fire and Building Safety are governed by IC 4-21.5 and IC 22-12-7. Appeals of orders issued by a local unit of government are governed by local ordinance and also may be appealed to the commission.

(i) 101.9 Alternative Methods and Materials: See the General Administrative Rules 675 IAC 12-6-11.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission: 675 IAC 16-1.4-2; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-3 Chapter 2; definitions

Authority: IC 22-13

Affected: IC 10-19-2; IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 25-4; IC 25-31; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 3. Chapter 2 is amended to read as follows:

(a) Amend Section 201.3 by deleting the text and inserting the following: Where terms are not defined in this code and are defined in the Indiana Building Code (675 IAC 13), the Indiana Electrical Code (675 IAC 17), the Indiana Mechanical Code (675 IAC 18), the Indiana Fire Code (675 IAC 22), or the Indiana Fuel Gas Code (675 IAC 25), such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in those codes.

(b) Amend Section 202 Definitions, as follows:

(1) Delete the definition of Approved and insert to read as follows:

APPROVED as to materials, equipment, design of products, and types of construction, means acceptance by the code official by one (1) of the following methods:

(i) investigation or tests conducted by nationally recognized authorities; or

(ii) investigation or tests conducted by technical or scientific organizations; or

(iii) nationally accepted principles.

The investigation, tests, or principles shall establish that the materials, equipment, design of products, and construction are safe for their intended purposes.

(2) Amend the definition of Backflow to read as follows: BACKFLOW means the reversal of flow of water or mixtures of water and other liquids, gases, or other substances into the distribution pipes of the potable supply of water from any source or sources.

(3) Add the definition of Backpressure to read as follows: BACKPRESSURE means any elevation of the pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, steam pressure, air pressure, etc.) above the supply pressure at the point of consideration, which would cause or

tend to cause a reversal of the normal flow direction.

- (4) Amend the definition of Building to delete the text and insert as follows: BUILDING means any structure occupied or intended for supporting or sheltering any occupancy.
- (5) Delete the definition of Code Official and insert to read as follows: CODE OFFICIAL means the Division of Fire and Building Safety, the local building official as authorized under IC 36-7-2-9 and the local ordinance.
- (6) Amend the definition of Dead End to delete the text and insert as follows: DEAD END means a pipe that is terminated at a developed length of two (2) feet (609.6 mm) or more by means of a plug or other closed fitting, except where serving a clean out extension to an accessible area.
- (7) Add the definition of Division of Fire and Building Safety to read as follows: DIVISION OF FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY means the Division of Fire and Building Safety of the Indiana Department of Homeland Security created pursuant to IC 10-19-2.
- (8) Add the definition of Gray Water to read as follows: GRAY WATER means waste water discharged from lavatories, bathtubs, showers, clothes washers, laundry trays, condensate cooling coils, and evaporators.
- (9) Add the definition of Indiana Building Code to read as follows: INDIANA BUILDING CODE means the Indiana Building Code (675 IAC 13) in effect in Indiana at the time of construction, remodeling, alteration, or addition of a Class 1 Structure, except for townhouses, or the Indiana Residential Code (675 IAC 14) for Class 2 structures and Class 1 townhouses, in effect at the time of the construction, addition, or alteration of the plumbing system.
- (10) Add the definition of Indiana Electrical Code to read as follows: INDIANA ELECTRICAL CODE means the Indiana Electrical Code (675 IAC 17) in effect at the time of construction, remodeling, alteration, or addition of a Class 1 Structure.
- (11) Add the definition of ICC Electrical Code: See the Indiana Electrical Code.
- (12) Add the definition of Indiana Energy Conservation Code to read as follows: INDIANA ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE (675 IAC 19) means the Indiana Energy Conservation Code in effect at the time of construction, remodeling, alteration, or addition of a Class 1 Structure.
- (13) Add the definition of Indiana Mechanical Code to read as follows: INDIANA MECHANICAL CODE means the Indiana Mechanical Code (675 IAC 18) in effect at the time of construction, remodeling, alteration, or addition of a Class 1 Structure.
- (14) Add the definition of Indiana Plumbing Code to read as follows: INDIANA PLUMBING CODE means the Indiana Plumbing Code (675 IAC 16) in effect at the time of construction, remodeling, alteration, or addition of a Class 1 Structure.
- (15) Add the definition of International Building Code to read as follows: INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE: See the Indiana Building Code.
- (16) Add the definition of International Energy Conservation Code to read as follows: INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE: See the Indiana Energy Conservation Code.
- (17) Add the definition of International Mechanical Code to read as follows: International Mechanical Code: See the Indiana Mechanical Code.
- (18) Add the definition of International Plumbing Code to read as follows: INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE: See the Indiana Plumbing Code.
- (19) Amend the definition of Labeled to delete the text and insert as follows: LABELED means equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization engaged in product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.
- (20) Amend the definition of Listed to delete the text and insert as follows: LISTED means equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization engaged in product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials, and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.
- (21) Delete the definition of Plumbing and insert to read as follows: PLUMBING means the practice, materials, and fixtures utilized in the installation, extension, and alteration of all piping, fixtures, plumbing appliances, and plumbing appurtenances, within or on the same property of the structure, in connection with sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities; venting systems; and public or private water supply systems.
- (22) Amend definition of Registered Design Professional to delete the text and insert as follows: REGISTERED DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An architect who is registered under IC 25-4 or professional engineer who is registered under IC 25-31. If a registered design professional is not required by 675 IAC 12-6 or 675 IAC 15, then it means the owner.
- (23) Amend the definition of Swimming Pool to read as follows: See Indiana Swimming Pool Code, 675 IAC 20-1.1.
- (24) Add the definition of Townhouse to read as follows: TOWNHOUSE means a single family dwelling constructed in a row of attached units separated by property lines and with open space on at least two (2) sides, and is regulated by the Indiana Residential Code (675 IAC 14) as a Class 1 structure.
- (25) Add the definition of Water Closet to read as follows: WATER CLOSET means a water-flushed plumbing fixture designed to receive human waste directly from the user of the fixture.
- (26) Delete the definition of Water Main and insert to read as follows: WATER MAIN means water supply pipe or system of pipes for public or community use.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-3; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-4 Chapter 3; general regulations

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 4. Chapter 3 is amended as follows:

(a) Amend Section 301.1.1 to read as follows: See Section 101.2.

(b) Amend Section 301.3 to add an exception to read as follows:

Exception: Bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers, air conditioning condensation, laundry trays, and processwater that is exposed only to heat transfer and no other contamination shall not be required to discharge to the sanitarydrainage system where such fixtures discharge to a gray water system in accordance with Appendix C.

(c) Amend Section 301.7 to read as follows: See Section 101.7.

(d) Amend Section 304.4 by deleting the text after "protected" and inserting "with an impervious material".

(e) Amend Section 305.3 by adding a third sentence to read as follows: No plumbing pipes shall be directly embedded in concrete or masonry.

(f) Amend Section 305.6 as follows:

(1) In the first sentence, delete "water".

(2) Delete the last sentence in its entirety without substitution.

(g) Delete the text of Section 305.6.1 and insert to read as follows: Waterlines. Waterlines shall not be installed outside of a building, in attics or crawlspaces, or in any other place subjected to freezing temperatures, unless adequate provision is made to protect such waterlines from freezing by insulation, ambient heat, or alternate heat source. No waterlines shall beconcealed in outside walls, above grade.

(h) Add Section 305.6.2 to read as follows: The minimum depth of exterior water supply piping measured from finished grade to the top of the water pipe shall be in accordance with Table 305.6.2.

(i) Add Table 305.6.2 Minimum Depth of Bury of Exterior Water Supply Piping as follows:

Table 305.6.2

Minimum Depth of Bury for Exterior Water Supply Piping

NO.	COUNTY	DEPTH IN INCHES
1	Adams	48
2	Allen	48
3	Bartholomew	36
4	Benton	48
5	Blackford	42
6	Boone	42
7	Brown	36
8	Carroll	48
9	Cass	48

NO.	COUNTY	DEPTH IN INCHES
47	Lawrence	36
48	Madison	42
49	Marion	42
50	Marshall	48
51	Martin	36
52	Miami	48
53	Monroe	36
54	Montgomery	42
55	Morgan	42

10	Clark	36	56	Newton	48
11	Clay	36	57	Noble	48
12	Clinton	42	58	Ohio	36
13	Crawford	36	59	Orange	36
14	Daviess	36	60	Owen	36
15	Dearborn	36	61	Parke	42
16	Decatur	36	62	Perry	36
17	Dekalb	48	63	Pike	36
18	Delaware	42	64	Porter	48
19	Dubois	36	65	Posey	36
20	Elkhart	48	66	Pulaski	48
21	Fayette	42	67	Putnam	42
22	Floyd	36	68	Randolph	42
23	Fountain	36	69	Ripley	36
24	Franklin	36	70	Rush	42
25	Fulton	48	71	St. Joseph	48
26	Gibson	36	72	Scott	36
27	Grant	42	73	Shelby	42
28	Greene	36	74	Spencer	36
29	Hamilton	42	75	Starke	48
30	Hancock	42	76	Steuben	48
31	Harrison	42	77	Sullivan	36
32	Hendricks	42	78	Switzerland	36
33	Henry	42	79	Tippecanoe	42
34	Howard	42	80	Tipton	42
35	Huntington	48	81	Union	42
36	Jackson	36	82	Vanderburgh	36
37	Jasper	48	83	Vermillion	42
38	Jay	42	84	Vigo	36
39	Jefferson	36	85	Wabash	48
40	Jennings	36	86	Warren	42
41	Johnson	42	87	Warrick	36
42	Knox	36	88	Washington	36
43	Kosciusko	48	89	Wayne	42
44	LaGrange	48	90	Wells	48
45	Lake	48	91	White	48
46	LaPorte	48	92	Whitley	48

(j) Amend Section 305.8 to read as follows: delete "sixty two thousandths (0.062) -inch-thick (1.6 mm)" and insert "five hundred seventy-five ten-thousandths (0.0575) -inch-thick (1.463 mm), No. 16 gage".

(k) Delete Section 308.6 without substitution.

(l) Delete Section 311 in its entirety without substitution.

(m) Amend Section 312.9.1 to read as follows: Delete "annual" and insert "at the time of installation".

(n) Delete Section 312.9.2 without substitution.

(o) Amend Section 314.2.1 as follows:

(1) After "disposal", insert "gray water storage or other nonpotable sustainable use".

(2) Insert the following text after the first sentence: Such piping shall maintain a minimum horizontal slope in the direction of discharge of not less than one-eighth (1/8) unit vertical in twelve (12) units horizontal (one (1) percentslope).

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 6-1.4-4; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.; 20121024-IR-675110448FRA.eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-5 Chapter 4; fixtures, faucets, and fixture fittings

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 5. Chapter 4 is amended as follows:

- (a) Delete Section 403 in its entirety and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (b) Delete Section 404 in its entirety and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (c) Delete Section 405.2 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (d) Delete Section 405.3 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (e) Delete Section 405.3.1 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (f) Delete Section 410.1 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (g) Delete Section 410.2 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.
- (h) Amend Section 413.4 by adding a second sentence to read as follows: The cold water supply shall be protected against backflow by an air gap or a backflow preventer in accordance with Section 608.
- (i) Amend Section 416.5 to add an exception to read as follows:
Exception: An ASSE 1070 point of use device may be omitted if the fixture is supplied with tempered water through an ASSE 1017 master mixing valve.
- (j) Amend Section 419.1 to insert, after "ASME A112.19.2M", "ASME A112.19.19, Vitreous China Nonwater Urinals, 2006 edition,".
- (k) Delete the last sentence in Section 419.2 and insert: See Chapter 29 of the Indiana Building Code.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-5; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.; 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-6 Chapter 5; water heaters

Authority: IC 22-13-2-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 6. Chapter 5 is amended as follows:

- (a) Add Section 502.1.1 Elevation of ignition source to read as follows: Elevation of ignition source. Equipment and appliances having an ignition source and located in hazardous locations and public garages, private garages, repair garages, automotive motor-fuel-dispensing facilities, and parking garages shall be elevated such that the source of ignition is not less than eighteen (18) inches (457 mm) above the floor surface on which the equipment or appliance rests. Such equipment and appliances shall not be installed in Group H occupancies or control areas where open use, handling, or dispensing of combustible, flammable, or explosive materials occur. For purposes of this section, rooms or spaces that are not part of the living space of a dwelling unit and that communicate directly with a private garage through openings shall be considered to be part of the private garage.
- (b) Add Section 502.1.1.1, Parking garages to read as follows: Parking garages. Connection of a parking garage with any room in which there is a fuel-fired appliance shall be by means of a vestibule providing a two-door separation, except that a single door is permitted where the sources of ignition in the appliances are elevated in accordance with Section 304.3 of the Indiana Mechanical Code.
Exception: This section shall not apply to appliance installations complying with Section 304.5 of the Indiana Mechanical Code.
- (c) Add Section 502.2.1, Prohibited locations to read as follows: Prohibited locations. Fuel-fired appliances shall not be located in, or obtain combustion air from, any of the following rooms or spaces:
 - (1) Sleeping rooms.
 - (2) Bathrooms.
 - (3) Toilet rooms.
 - (4) Storage closets.
 - (5) Surgical rooms.Exception: This section shall not apply to the following appliances:
 - (i) Direct-vent appliances that obtain all combustion air directly from the outdoors.
 - (ii) Solid fuel-fired appliances provided that the room is not a confined space and the building is not of unusually tight construction.
 - (iii) Appliances installed in a dedicated enclosure in which all combustion air is taken directly from the outdoors, in accordance with Section 703 of the Indiana Mechanical Code. Access to such enclosure shall be through a solid door, weather-stripped in accordance with the exterior air leakage requirements of the Indiana Energy Conservation Code and equipped with an approved self-closing device.
- (d) Delete Section 504.2 and insert to read as follows: Bottom fed water heaters. A bottom fed water heater or tank connected to a water heater that is installed at and above the fixture outlet shall be protected from accidental drainage and negative pressure by:
 - (1) a check valve and a properly sized expansion tank; or
 - (2) a vacuum relief valve that shall comply with ANSI Z 21.22 and be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- (e) Add Section 504.2.1 to read as follows: The cold water piping shall rise above the top of the water heater before connecting to the tank inlet.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-6; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.; 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-7 Chapter 6; water supply and distribution

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 7. Chapter 6 is amended as follows:

- (a) Delete Section 602.3 in its entirety without substitution.
- (b) Amend Section 604.9 to read as follows:
 - (1) Add a new second sentence as follows: An air chamber is not a water hammer arrestor.
 - (2) Delete the last sentence in its entirety without substitution.
- (c) Amend Table 605.3, WATER SERVICE PIPE, under "copper or alloy tubing" by deleting "M or WM".
- (d) Delete Section 605.3.1 without substitution.
- (e) Amend Table 605.5, by inserting "Cross-linked" in front of "Polyethylene (PEX-AL-PEX)".
- (f) Amend Section 605.22.2 to read as follows: after "A", delete "purple" and after "solvent cement", delete "not purple in color".
- (g) Delete Section 606.4 without substitution.
- (h) Amend Section 607.1 to add an exception to read as follows:

Exception: An ASSE 1070 point of use device may be omitted if the fixture is supplied with tempered water through an ASSE 1017 master mixing valve.
- (i) Amend Section 607.3.2 to add a second sentence to read as follows: When thermal expansion tanks are used for this purpose, there shall be no valves installed between the water heating appliance and the expansion tank.
- (j) Amend Table 608.1, APPLICATION OF BACKFLOW PREVENTERS, "Backflow preventer for carbonated beverage machines", to delete "low hazard" and insert "high hazard".
- (k) Add Section 608.1.1 to read as follows: The owner of the structure shall have the backflow prevention assembly tested at the time of installation and after relocation.
- (l) Add Section 608.1.2 to read as follows: Backflow preventers for hot water over one hundred ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit (43.3 degrees Celsius) shall be a listed type, designed to operate at temperatures of one hundred ten (110) degrees Fahrenheit (43.3 degrees Celsius) or more without rendering any portion of the assembly inoperable.
- (m) Amend Section 608.14.1 to delete the text and insert as follows: Location of backflow preventers. Access and clearance shall be provided for the required testing. Access and clearance shall require a minimum of twelve (12) inches (305 mm) between the lowest portion of the assembly and grade, floor, or platform. Installations elevated more than five (5) feet (1,524 mm) above the floor or grade shall be provided with a permanent platform complying with the structural requirements and fire resistive requirements of the Indiana Building Code. Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers and reduced pressure detector assembly backflow preventers shall be installed horizontally, unless otherwise listed, at a location where any leakage from the relief port will be noticed and not subject the backflow preventer to flooding.
- (n) Delete the text of Section 608.15.4 and insert as follows: Openings and outlets shall be protected by atmospheric type or pressure type vacuum breakers. The critical level of the atmospheric type vacuum breaker shall be set a minimum of six
 - (6) inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the fixture or device. Pressure type vacuum breakers shall be set a minimum of twelve (12) inches (304 mm) above all downstream piping and outlets. Fill valves shall be set in accordance with Section 425.3.1. Vacuum breakers shall not be installed under exhaust hoods or similar locations that will contain toxic fumes or vapors. Pipe-applied atmospheric-type vacuum breakers shall be installed not less than six (6) inches (152 mm), and twelve (12) inches (304 mm) for pressure-type vacuum breakers, above the flood level rim of the fixture, receptor, or device served.
- (o) Amend Section 608.16.1 to delete the text and insert as follows: The water supply connection to beverage dispensers shall be protected against backflow by a listed reduced pressure principle backflow preventer. Copper shall not be used downstream from the backflow preventer.
- (p) Amend Section 608.16.3 as follows: after "transfer fluid", add "(non-potable water)", and, after "nontoxic transfer fluid", add "(potable water)".
- (q) Amend Section 608.16.4 to delete the exceptions without substitution.
- (r) Amend Section 608.16.5 as follows: after "A valve", insert "including system zone valves".
- (s) Delete Section 608.17 in its entirety without substitution.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-7; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.; 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-8 Chapter 7; sanitary drainage

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 8. Chapter 7 is amended as follows:

- (a) Amend Table 704.1 as follows: delete "0.083.3 mm/m" and insert "83.3 mm/m".
- (b) Amend Section 705.8.2 as follows: delete "purple" and "not purple in color and," without substitution.
- (c) Amend Table 702.2 as follows: under "Copper or copper alloy tubing", delete without substitution "M or DWV".
- (d) Amend Section 705.14.2 as follows: delete "purple" and "not purple in color and" without substitution.
- (e) Amend Section 706.3 as follows: after "combination fittings", delete "side inlets or".
- (f) Delete the fourth sentence in Section 708.3.5 without substitution.
- (g) Amend Table 710.1(2) as follows: In the second column, delete "2,900" and insert "3,900".

(h) Add Section 710.3 to read as follows: 710.3 Minimum underground drainage size. The minimum pipe size installed underground in a sanitary drainage system within a building shall be two (2) inch nominal (50.8 mm) pipe size.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-8; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-9 Chapter 8; indirect/special waste

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 9. Chapter 8 is amended as follows: Amend Section 802.4 by inserting a new second sentence to read as follows: A trap for a clothes-washer standpipe receptor shall not be installed below the floor. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-9; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-10 Chapter 9; vents

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 10. Chapter 9 is amended as follows:

(a) Amend Section 901.2.1 by adding an exception to read as follows:

Exception: Floor drains.

(b) Amend Section 904.1, in the first sentence, to delete "[number] inches (mm)" and insert "six (6) inches (152.4 mm)".

(c) Amend Section 917.1 by deleting: "Stack type air admittance valves shall conform to ASSE 1050" without substitution.

(d) Delete the text of Section 917.3 and insert as follows: Where permitted. Individual branch and circuit vents shall be permitted to terminate with a connection to an individual or branch-type air admittance valve. Individual and branch-type air admittance valves shall vent only fixtures that are on the same floor level and connect to a horizontal branch drain. The horizontal branch drain having individual and branch-type air admittance valves shall conform to Section 917.3 or Section 917.3.2.

(e) Delete the text of Section 917.3.3 and insert as follows: Stack. Air admittance valves shall not serve as the vent terminal for vent stacks or stack vents.

(f) Amend Section 917.4 by deleting: "Stack type air admittance valves shall be located not less than six (6) inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the highest fixture being vented."

(g) Amend Section 917.8 by adding a second sentence to read as follows: Air admittance valves shall not be used to vent sump pits.

(h) Amend Section 918.2 (Equation 9-1) as follows: delete " $Q_v \text{ (gpm)} = 27.8 r_s^{2/3} (1-r_s) D^{8/3}$ " and insert " $Q_v \text{ (gpm)} = 27.8 r_s^{2/3} (1-r_s) D^{8/3}$ ".

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-10; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-11 Chapter 10; traps, interceptors, and separators

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 11. Chapter 10 is amended as follows:

(a) Amend Section 1002.1 as follows: in exception 2, after "fixture", insert "up to three (3) compartments".

(b) Amend Section 1003.1 to add a second sentence to read as follows: A cleanout shall be installed immediately downstream of the interceptor or separator.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-11; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-12 Chapter 11; storm drainage

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 12. Chapter 11 is amended as follows:

(a) Delete Section 1107.2 without substitution.

(b) Add Section 1113.1.5 to read as follows: Water powered sump pumps. Water powered sump pumps shall comply with Section 608 of this code.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-12; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-13 Chapter 12; special piping and storage systems

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 13. Chapter 12 is amended as follows: Delete the text of Chapter 12, Special Piping and Storage Systems and insert: See the Indiana Fire Code (675 IAC 22). *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-13; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-14 Chapter 13; referenced standards

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 14. Referenced standards are amended as follows:

(a) Amend the first paragraph by deleting "Section 102.8" and inserting "See Section 101.3".

(b) Delete the following standard from the list of ASSE Standards in its entirety without substitution:

Standard Reference Number	Title	Referenced in Code Section Number
ASSE 1050-02	Performance Requirements for Stack Air Admittance Valves for Sanitary Drainage	917.1

(c) In the reference to NFPA 50-01, delete "01 edition" and insert "as adopted at 675 IAC 28-1-16".

(d) In the reference to NFPA 51-02, delete "02 edition" and insert "as adopted at 675 IAC 28-1-18".

(e) In the reference to NFPA 70-05, delete "05 edition" and insert "as adopted at 675 IAC 17".

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-14; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-15 Appendix A; plumbing permits fee schedule

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 15. Delete the text of Appendix A in its entirety and insert: See local ordinance. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-15; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-16 Appendix B; rate of rainfall for various cities

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 16. Appendix B is not adopted and is for informational purposes only. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-16; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-17 Appendix C; gray water recycling systems

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 17. Appendix C is adopted in its entirety except as amended:

(a) In Section C101.2, delete the text of the definition of GRAY WATER and insert to read as follows: GRAY WATER means waste water discharged from lavatories, bathtubs, showers, clothes washers, laundry trays, condensate cooling coils,

and evaporators.

(b) Delete Section C103 in its entirety without substitution.

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-17; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-18 Appendix D; degree day and design temperatures

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 18. Appendix D is not adopted and is for informational purposes only. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-18; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-19 Appendix E; sizing of water piping system

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 19. Appendix E is adopted except as amended. Amend Section E201.1 as follows:

(1) In item 4, delete the reference to "Table E201.1" and insert "Table E103.3(2)".

(2) In item 5, delete the reference to "Table E202.1" and insert "Table E203.3(2)".

(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-19; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR- 675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)

675 IAC 16-1.4-20 Appendix F; structural safety

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 20. Appendix F is not adopted and is for informational purposes only. For requirements for cutting, notching, and boring in wood members, see the Indiana Building Code (675 IAC 13) or Indiana Residential Code (675 IAC 14). *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-20; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-21 Appendix G; vacuum drainage system

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 21. Appendix G is not adopted and is for informational purposes only. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-21; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

675 IAC 16-1.4-22 ASME 112.19.19-2006, Vitreous China Nonwater Urinals

Authority: IC 22-13-2

Affected: IC 22-12; IC 22-13; IC 22-14; IC 22-15; IC 36-7-2-9

Sec. 22. (a) That certain document being titled ASME A112.19.19, Vitreous China Nonwater Urinals, 2006 edition, as published by The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990, is hereby adopted by reference as if fully set out in this rule save and except those revisions made in this rule.

(b) Amend Paragraph 1.3 as follows:

(1) Delete the second sentence in its entirety without substitution.

(2) In the reference to ANSI/ICC A117.1, insert, after "Facilities", ", as adopted by the Commission in the Indiana Building Code in effect at the time of construction, alteration or addition".

(3) In the reference to ASME A112.6.1M, insert, after "Use", ", the 1997 edition".

(4) In the reference to ASME A112.6.2, insert, after "Tanks", ", the 2000 edition".

(5) In the reference to ASME A112.19.2, insert, after "Tanks", ", the 2003 edition".

(6) In the reference to ASME A112.19.5, insert, after "Urinals", ", the 1999 edition".

(7) In the reference to ASME A112.19.12, insert, after "Systems", ", the 2000 edition".

(8) In the reference to UL 969, insert, after "Systems", "effective on 12/23/2005".

(c) Amend Paragraph 3.1 to delete the text and insert the following: See 675 IAC 12-6-11. *(Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; 675 IAC 16-1.4-22; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)*

Rule 2. American Society of Sanitary Engineers Standard 1051-1998 (Repealed)

(Repealed by Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission; filed Sep 25, 2012, 2:42 p.m.: 20121024-IR-675110448FRA, eff 90 days after filing with the Publisher)