Chapter SPS 382

DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, INSTALLATION, SUPERVISION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF PLUMBING

Note: Sections ILHR 82.01 to 82.25, 82.15 and 82.17 to 82.25 as they existed on February 28, 1985 were repealed and new sections ILHR 82.01 to 82.36 and 82.51 and 82.60 were created effective March 1, 1985. Chapter ILHR 82 was renumbered chapter Comm 82 under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 1., Stats. and corrections made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, February, 1997, No. 494. Chapter Comm 82 was renumbered chapter SPS 382 under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672.

SPS 382.01 Scope. The provisions of this chapter apply uniformly to the design, construction, installation, supervision, maintenance and inspection of plumbing, including but not limited to sanitary and storm drainage, water supplies, wastewater treatment, and dispersal or discharge for buildings, except for POWTS systems as regulated by ch. SPS 383.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; CR 02–002: am. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 02–129: am. Register January 2004 No. 576, eff. 2–1–04; correction made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672.

SPS 382.015 Purpose. Pursuant to s. 145.02, Stats., the purpose of this chapter is to provide that all plumbing in connection with buildings and facilities in the state, including buildings owned by the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be safe, sanitary and such as to safeguard the public health and the waters of the state.

History: CR 02–002: cr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03.

SPS 382.03 Application. (1) The provisions of this chapter are not retroactive, unless specifically stated otherwise in the rule.

(2) Pursuant to s. 145.02 (2), Stats., this chapter is uniform in application and a municipality may not enact an ordinance for the design, construction, installation, supervision, maintenance and inspection of plumbing which is more stringent than this chapter, except as specifically permitted by rule.

(3) A department interpretation of the requirements in this chapter shall supersede any differing interpretation by a lower level jurisdiction. A department decision on the application of the requirements in this chapter shall supersede any differing decision by a lower level jurisdiction.

Note: A decision of the department may be appealed. Section 101.02 (6) (e), Stats., outlines the procedure for submitting requests to the department for appeal hearings and the department procedures for hearing appeals.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; CR 02–002: renum. to be (1), cr. (2) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 07–100: cr. (3) Register September 2008 No. 633, eff. 10–1–08; **CR 23–006: am. (2) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter I — Intent and Basic Requirements

SPS 382.10 Basic plumbing principles. This chapter is founded upon basic principles of environmental sanitation and safety through properly designed, installed and maintained plumbing systems. Some of the details of plumbing construction may vary, but the basic sanitary and safety principles desirable and necessary to protect the health of people are the same. As interpretations may be required and as unforeseen situations arise which are not specifically addressed, the following intent statements and basic requirements shall be used to evaluate equivalency where applicable:

(1) INTENT. (a) Plumbing in connection with all buildings, public and private, intended for human occupancy, shall be installed and maintained in such a manner so as to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public or occupants and the waters of the state.

(b) Plumbing fixtures, appliances and appurtenances, whether existing or to be installed, shall be supplied with water in sufficient volume and at pressures adequate to enable the fixtures, appliances and appurtenances to function properly and efficiently at all times and without undue noise under normal conditions of use. Plumbing systems shall be designed and adjusted to use the minimum quantity of water consistent with proper performance and cleaning.

(c) Devices for heating and storing water in pressure vessels or tanks shall be so designed and installed as to prevent dangers of explosion or overheating.

(d) Drain systems shall be designed, constructed and maintained so as to conduct the wastewater or sewage efficiently and shall have adequate cleanouts.

(e) The drain systems shall be so designed as to provide an adequate circulation of air in all pipes and no danger of siphonage, aspiration or forcing of trap seals under conditions of ordinary use.

(f) A plumbing system shall be of durable material, free from defective workmanship, and designed and constructed so as to provide satisfactory service for its reasonable expected life.

(g) Proper protection shall be provided to prevent contamination of food, water, sterile goods and similar materials by backflow of wastewater.

(h) All plumbing fixtures shall be installed so as to provide adequate spacing and accessibility for the intended use and cleaning.

(2) BASIC REQUIREMENTS. (a) Every building intended for human occupancy shall be provided with an adequate, safe and potable water supply.

(b) To fulfill the basic needs of sanitation and personal hygiene, each dwelling, with the exception of camping units, connected to a POWTS or public sewer shall be provided with at least the following plumbing fixtures: one water closet, one wash basin, one kitchen sink and one bathtub or shower, except a system or device recognized under ch. SPS 391 may be substituted for the water closet. All other structures for human occupancy shall be equipped with sanitary facilities in sufficient numbers as specified in chs. SPS 361 to 366.

(c) Hot or tempered water shall be supplied to all plumbing fixtures that normally require hot or tempered water for proper use and function.

(d) Where plumbing fixtures exist in a building that is not connected to a public sewer system, suitable provision shall be made for treating, recycling, dispersing or holding the wastewater.

(e) Plumbing fixtures shall be made of durable, smooth, non–absorbent and corrosion resistant material, and shall be free from concealed fouling surfaces.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; correction in (3) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats; am. (2), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; am. (3), Register, March, 1992, No. 435, eff. 4–1–92; r. (7) and renum. (8) to (15) to be (7) to (14), Register, February, 2000, No. 530, eff. 3–1–00; am. (2), (7) and (12), r. and recr. (3) and r. (14), Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7–1–00; CR 01–139: am. (3) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7–1–02; CR 02–002: r. and recr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; correction in (2) (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2008 No. 626; correction in (2) (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (2) (b) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter II — Administration and Enforcement

SPS 382.20 Plan review and cross connection control assembly registration. (1) GENERAL. Plans and specifications shall be submitted to the department or to an approved agent municipality for review in accordance with pars. (a) and (b).

Note: The Department forms required in this chapter are available from the Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at the Division's Web site at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

(a) *Department review.* Plumbing plans and specifications for the types of plumbing installations listed in Table 382.20–1, except direct plumbing fixture replacements, shall be submitted to the department for review, regardless of where the installation is to be located. A municipality shall be designated as an agent municipality in accordance with sub. (2). Written approval for the plumbing plans shall be obtained prior to installation of the plumbing.

(am) *Direct plumbing fixture replacement.* In this subsection "direct plumbing fixture replacement" means a fixture installed in the place of equipment previously approved by the department that does not increase the fixture load requirements and does not require alteration or modification of piping configuration.

(b) *Department or agent municipality review.* 1. Plumbing plans and specifications for the types of plumbing installations, except direct plumbing fixture replacements, listed in Table 382.20–2, shall be submitted for review to an agent municipality, if the installation is to be located within the agent municipality or to the department, if the installation is not to be located within an agent municipality. A municipality shall be designated as an agent municipality in accordance with sub. (2). Written approval for the plumbing plans shall be obtained prior to installation of the plumbing.

Note: For a listing of agent municipalities, see ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.20 (2).

Note: The number of plumbing fixtures to be submitted and reviewed by an agent municipality is a subject of local ordinances.

2. Plan review and approval of one– and 2–family dwellings. Review and approval of plumbing plans for one– and 2–family dwellings shall be in accordance with the provisions specified in s. SPS 320.09.

(c) *Cross connection control assembly registration.* The installation of each reduced pressure principle backflow preventer, spill resistant vacuum breaker, double check backflow prevention assembly, or pressure vacuum breaker shall be registered with the department no later than 7 days after installation of the assembly.

Table 382.20–1

Submittals To Department

	Type of Plumbing Installation
1.	All plumbing, new installations, additions and alterations, regardless of the number of plumbing fixtures involved, serving hospitals, nursing homes, ambulatory surgery centers, renal dialysis centers, community–based residential facilities (CBRF), and inpatient hospice.[a, c]
2.	Plumbing, new installations, additions and alterations involving 16 or more plumbing fixtures, serving buildings owned by a metropolitan or sanitary sewer district.[b]
3.	Plumbing, new installations, additions and alterations involving 16 or more plumbing fixtures, serving buildings owned by the state.[b]
4.	Alternate and experimental plumbing systems.
5.	Reduced pressure principle backflow preventers, double check backflow prevention assemblies, pressure vacuum breaker assemblies, and spill resistant vacuum breakers serving health care facilities.
6.	Stormwater and clearwater detention, treatment, and infiltration plumbing systems serving a public building or facility.[c]
7.	Onsite residential and commercial water reuse treatment systems, designed to treat water for compliance with Table 382.70–1.[c]
8.	Potable water storage systems.
9.	Potable water treatment by use of injection of a solution into the water supply system.[d]
10.	Medical or high purity water.
11.	Mixed wastewater holding device.[c]
12.	Multipurpose piping systems (MPP).[d]

[a] The registration of cross connection control assemblies as required under s. SPS 382.20 (1) (c) is included as a part of plan review and approval.

[b] For the purpose of plan review submittal, water heaters, floor drains, storm inlets, roof drains, multi–purpose piping (mpp) fire sprinklers and hose bibbs are to be included in the count.

c Agent municipalities may perform this review when so authorized by the department.

d Excludes one– and 2–family dwellings.

Table 382.20–2
Submittals To Department Or Agent Municipality

	Type of Plumbing Installation
1.	New installations, additions and alterations to drain systems, vent systems, water service systems, and water distribution systems involving 16 or more plumbing fixtures to be installed in connection with public buildings.[a,b]
2.	Grease interceptors to be installed for public buildings.
3.	Garage catch basins, carwash interceptors and oil interceptors to be installed for public buildings and facilities.
4.	Sanitary dump stations.
5.	Piping designed to serve as private water mains.
6.	Water supply systems and drain systems to be installed for manufactured home communities and campgrounds.[c]
7.	Piping designed to serve as private interceptor main sewers greater than 4 inches in diameter when sized for gravity flow.
8.	Chemical waste systems regardless of the number of plumbing fixtures.[c]
9.	Stormwater systems, not including infiltration plumbing systems, serving a public building or facility where the drainage area is one acre or more.[d]
10.	Mixed wastewater holding device.

[a] For the purposes of plan review submittal, water heaters, floor drains, storm inlets, roof drains, multi−purpose piping (MPP) fire sprinklers and hose bibbs are to be included in the count. For a phased project such as a mall or office complex fixture count includes all proposed fixtures connected to a common building sanitary sewer, a common water service and all storm sewers serving the building.

[b] For the purpose of plan submittal, public buildings do not include zero−lot−line row houses where each living unit is served by an individual water service and an individual building sewer.

[c] Only agent municipalities which are cities of the first class may review these types of installations.

[d] Plan review involving 16 or more plumbing fixtures also applies.

(2) AGENT MUNICIPALITIES. The department may designate to an approved municipality the authority to review and approve plumbing plans and specifications for those plumbing installations to be located within the municipality's boundary limits and which require approval under sub. (1) (b).

(a) An agent municipality shall utilize a plumbing inspector qualified by the department to conduct plumbing inspection and plan review at a staffing level based on local need.

1. The primary duties of the plumbing inspectors shall include plumbing plan review.

2. The plumbing inspectors shall be Wisconsin licensed master or journeyman plumbers.

Note: See Appendix A−382.20 (2) or the department's website at https://dsps.wi.gov/.

(b) An agent municipality may waive its jurisdiction for plan review and approval for any project, in which case plans shall be submitted to the department for review and approval.

(c) Agent municipalities may set by ordinance the fees for plan review services.

(d) An agent municipality appointment shall be renewed every five years.

(3) PRIORITY PLAN REVIEW. An appointment may be made with the department to facilitate the examination of plans in less than the normal processing time. Complete plans along with the fee specified in s. SPS 302.09, shall be submitted to the department. The plans shall comply with all of the provisions of this section.

(4) PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS. (a) One complete set of plans and one copy of specifications which are clear, legible and permanent copies shall be submitted for examination and approval.

(b) 1m. All plans submitted for approval shall be accompanied by sufficient data and information for the department to determine if the installation and its performance will meet the requirements of chs. SPS 381 to 384.

2m. Information to accompany the plans shall include the location or address of the installation and the name of the owner.

Note: For plans proposing the installation, creation or extension of a private interceptor main sewer which is to discharge to a municipal treatment facility, see also ch. NR 121.

(c) Plumbing plans, index sheets and specifications for a plumbing system submitted for review and approval shall be signed in accordance with any of the following methods:

1. A Wisconsin registered architect, engineer or plumbing designer shall sign and seal or stamp all plans and accompanying specifications in accordance with ch. A−E 2.

2. A master plumber, master plumber−restricted service, master plumber−restricted appliance or a utility contractor shall sign and date all plumbing plans and accompanying specifications as provided under s. 145.06, Stats. Each sheet of plans and specifications submitted shall be signed and dated and shall include the valid Wisconsin license number of the individual responsible for the installation. Where more than one sheet is bound together into one volume, only the title sheet or index sheet shall be signed and dated by the individual responsible for the installation. The signed title or index sheet shall clearly identify all of the other sheets in the volume.

3. A pump installer shall sign and date all plumbing plans and accompanying specifications for which the individual is responsible for the installation. Each sheet of plans and specifications submitted shall be signed and dated and shall include the valid Wisconsin license number of the individual responsible for the installation. Where more than one sheet is bound together into one volume, only the title sheet or index sheet shall be signed and dated by the individual responsible for the installation. The signed title or index sheet shall clearly identify all of the other sheets in the volume.

(d) 1. When requesting approval of an experimental plumbing system, all of the following shall be submitted:

a. At least 2 sets of plans signed in accordance with par. (d) and detailing the system installation for each site.

b. A letter of consent from the site or system owner of the installation. The letter shall acknowledge that the owner has received and read a copy of the experimental plumbing system submittal and is in agreement with all requirements listed within this subdivision.

c. Any additional information as requested by the department.

2. The registered architect, engineer, designer or master plumber responsible for the design of the experimental plumbing system shall, upon completion, certify in writing to the department that the installation is in compliance with the approved plans, specifications and data.

3. Onsite inspections shall be performed by the department at time intervals as specified by the department, but not less than once a year. Time intervals shall be included as conditions of approval. An inspection report shall be written. The department may assess a fee for each inspection.

Note: Refer to ch. SPS 302 for applicable fees.

4. No later than five years after the date of the completed installation the department may perform one of the following:

a. Order the removal of the experimental plumbing system.

b. Issue an alternate approval as specified in sub. (12) (a).

c. Provide an extension of the experiment with conditions.

5. If an experimental plumbing system is subsequently codified in chs. SPS 382 and 384, or ch. 145, Stats., the requirements as specified in subds. 3. and 4. do not apply.

(5) PLAN REVIEW. Except as provided in sub. (12), and pursuant to s. SPS 302.07 (3), the department shall review and make

a determination on an application for plan review within 15 business days.

(a) *Conditional approval.* If, upon review, the department determines that the plans substantially conform to the provisions of chs. SPS 382 to 384, a conditional approval, in writing, shall be granted. All noncode complying conditions stated in the conditional approval shall be corrected before or during installation.

(b) *Denial of approval.* If, upon review, the department determines that the plans do not substantially conform to the provisions of chs. SPS 382 to 384, the request of conditional approval shall be denied in writing.

(6) EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL. The plumber responsible for the installation of the plumbing shall keep at the construction site at least one set of plans bearing the department's or the agent municipality's stamp of approval and at least one copy of specifications. The plans and specifications shall be open to inspection by an authorized representative of the department.

(7) FEES. Fees for plumbing plan review and petition for variance shall be submitted in accordance with ss. SPS 302.64 and 302.52.

(8) REVISIONS. All changes or modifications, which involve the provisions of chs. SPS 382 to 384, made to plumbing plans and specifications, which have been granted approval under sub. (1), shall be submitted to the department or agent municipality for examination. All changes and modifications shall be approved in writing by the department or agent municipality prior to installation of the plumbing.

(9) REVOCATION OF APPROVAL. The department may revoke any approval, issued under the provisions of this chapter, for any false statements or misrepresentation of facts on which the approval was based.

(10) DEPARTMENT LIMITATION AND EXPIRATION OF APPROVAL. (a) A conditional approval of a plan by the department shall not be construed as an assumption by the department of any responsibility for the design; and the department does not hold itself liable for any defects in construction, nor for any damages that may result from the specific installation.

(b) Plan approval by the department or its authorized representative shall expire 2 years after the date indicated on the approval letter, if construction has not commenced within that 2 year period.

(11) PETITION FOR VARIANCE. (a) *Procedure.* The department shall consider and may grant a variance to a provision of this chapter in accordance with ch. SPS 303.

Note: Chapter SPS 303 requires the submittal of a petition for variance form (SBD–9890) and a fee, and that an equivalency is established in the petition for variance that meets the intent of the rule being petitioned. Chapter SPS 303 also requires the department to process regular petitions within 30 business days and priority petitions within 10 business days.

Note: Form SBD–9890 is available from the Department's Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at the Division's Web site at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

(b) *Petition processing time.* Except for priority petitions, the department shall review and make a determination on a petition for variance within 30 business days of receipt of all calculations, documents and fees required to complete the review. The department shall process priority petitions within 10 business days.

Note: Form SBD–9890 is available from the Department's Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at the Division's Web site at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

(12) ALTERNATE AND EXPERIMENTAL PLUMBING SYSTEM REVIEW AND APPROVAL. The provisions of this chapter, ch. SPS 384 or ch. 145, Stats., are not intended to prevent the design and use of approved innovative plumbing systems.

(a) *Alternate plumbing systems.* The department may issue an approval of an alternate plumbing system if the system complies with the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384, or ch. 145, Stats.

1. For an alternate plumbing system, before availability for statewide installation and use, an alternate plumbing system approval shall be issued. Concepts, plans, specifications and the documentation to support the system design shall be submitted to the department for review.

2. The department may require the submission of any information deemed necessary for review. Sufficient evidence shall be submitted to substantiate at least the following:

a. Assertions of function and performance.

b. Compliance with the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384, or ch. 145, Stats.

3. Pursuant to s. SPS 302.07 (3), the department shall review and make a determination on an application for an alternate plumbing system within 3 months. Approval for an alternate plumbing system shall be issued by the department in writing.

4. The department may include specific conditions in issuing an approval for an alternate plumbing system, including an expiration date for the approval. A violation of any of the conditions under which an approval is issued shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

5. If upon review the department determines that an alternate plumbing system does not comply with the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384, or ch. 145, Stats., the request for approval shall be denied in writing.

(b) *Experimental plumbing systems.* The department may issue an approval of an experimental plumbing system for the purpose of proving compliance with the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384 and ch. 145, Stats.

1. For an experimental plumbing system, a separate approval shall be obtained for each system or project to be installed for the purpose of proving compliance with the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384 and ch. 145, Stats. Approval for an experimental plumbing system shall be issued by the department in writing.

2. The department may require the submission of additional information deemed necessary for determining that the design meets the intent of chs. SPS 382 and 384 and ch. 145, Stats.

3. Pursuant to s. SPS 302.07 (3), the department shall review and make a determination on an application for an experimental plumbing system within 6 months.

4. The department may include specific conditions in issuing an approval for an experimental plumbing system, including an expiration date for the approval. A violation of any of the conditions under which an approval is issued shall constitute a violation of this chapter.

5. Denial of an experimental plumbing system or project by the department shall be made in writing.

6. The department may establish parameters to limit the number of applications for review it will accept for experimental plumbing systems.

(c) *Modification.* If an approved alternate or experimental plumbing system is modified or additional assertions of function or performance are made, the approval shall be void, unless the system is resubmitted to the department for review and approval is granted.

(d) *Revocation of approval.* The department may revoke an approval issued under this section for any false statements or misrepresentations of facts or data on which the approval was based, or as a result of system failure.

(e) *Limitations.* An approval issued by the department for an alternate or experimental plumbing system may not be construed as an assumption of any responsibility for defects in design, construction or performance of any system nor for any damages that may result.

(f) *Fees.* Fees for the review of an alternate or experimental plumbing system under this section and any onsite inspections shall be submitted in accordance with ch. SPS 302.

(13) CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL ASSEMBLY REGISTRATION. (a) Registration, as specified in sub. (1) (c), shall be submitted in a format acceptable to the department.

Note: The Department forms required in this chapter are available from the Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at the Division's Web site at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

(b) The form for registering cross connection control assemblies with the department shall include at least all of the following information:

1. The building or facility name and address where the assembly is or will be installed.

2. The location of the cross connection control assembly within the building or facility.

3. A description of the cross connection control assembly including the size, model number, serial number, and manufacturer.

4. The name of the owner or owner's agent submitting the registration form and contact information.

(c) Each registration form submitted shall be accompanied by the appropriate fee in accordance with s. SPS 302.645.

(d) Upon receipt of a completed registration form, the department shall issue written confirmation of registration including a department–assigned identification number for each cross connection control assembly.

(e) Upon permanent removal or replacement of any reduced pressure principle backflow preventer, double check backflow prevention assembly, spill resistant vacuum breaker or pressure vacuum breaker, the owner shall notify the department in writing using a format acceptable to the department.

(f) Test equipment shall be tested and calibrated according to ASSE/IAPMO/ANSI SERIES 5000 standard.

(14) PENALTIES. Penalties for violations of this chapter shall be assessed in accordance with s. 145.12, Stats.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; am. (1) (intro.), r. and recr. Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2, r. (5), renum. (6) to (12) to be (5) to (11), cr. (5) (intro.) and (12), Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; correction in (1) (b) 1. made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, May, 1988, No. 389; am. (4) (c) 2. intro. and 4. a. and b., Register, February, 1991, No. 422, eff. 3–1–91; am. (4) (c) 3.a., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91**;** am. (1) (intro.), (a), (4) (a) to (c) 1., (5) (a), (b) and Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2, renum. (4) (d) and (e) to be (4) (d) 1. a. and b. and am. (4) (d) 1. a., cr. (4) (d) 2., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; correction in (7) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, February, 1994, No. 458**;** corrections made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, October, 1996, No. 490; am. Tables 82.20–1, 2, (1) (b) 2., Register, February, 1997, No. 494, eff. 3–1–97; correction in (13) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, February, 2000, No. 530; am. Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2, r. (4) (b), Register, July, 2000, No. 535, eff. 9–1–00; cr. (4) (e), r. and recr. (11) and (12), am. Table 82.20–1, Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR 02–002: am. (1) (intro.) and Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2, r. and recr. (1) (a), r. (1) (b) 2. and (4) (d), renum. (1) (b) (intro.), and 1., (4) (c), (e) and (13) to be (1) (b) 1. and 2., (4) (b), (d) and (14) and am. (4) (b) (intro.) and 2. (intro.), cr. (1) (c), (4) (c) and (13) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 02–129: am. (title), (1) (intro) and (c), and (13) (e) Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2–1–04; CR 04–035: am. Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2 Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 06–119: am. (5) (intro.), (12) (a) 3. and (b) 3. Register July 2007 No. 619, eff. 8–1–07; CR 08–055: am. (1) (c) (intro.), (4) (b) 2. (intro.), (13) (e), Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2 Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (3) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 09–050: am. (1) (intro.), (b) 1. and Table 82.20–2, r. and recr. (1) (a), (c) and Table 82.20–1 Register December 2009 No. 648, eff. 1–1–10; CR 10–064: am. Tables 82.20–1 and 82.20–2 Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1–1–11; correction in (1) (a), (b) 1., 2., (3), (4) (b), (d) 5., (5) (intro.), (a), (b), (7), (8), (11) (a), (12) (intro.), (a) (intro.), 2. b., 3., 5., (b) (intro.), 1., 2., 3., (f), (13) (c), Table 82.20–1 made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; CR 13–046: am. (2) (a) (intro.) Register December 2013 No. 696, eff. 1–1–14: **CR 23–006: am. (1) (a), cr. (1) (am), am. (1) (b) 1., (c), Table 82.20–1, cr. Table 82.20–1 footnote d, (2) (d), am. (4) (a), r. (4) (b) 2. to 4., am. (13) (title), (b) (intro.), 1. to 3., (d), (e), cr. (13) (f) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; renum. (4) (b) (intro.), 1. to (4) (b) 1m., 2m. under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813; correction in (1) (c), Table 382.20–1 footnote d, made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.21 Testing and inspection. (1) TESTING OF PLUMBING SYSTEMS. Except as provided in par. (a), all new plumbing and all parts of existing systems which have been altered, extended, or repaired shall be tested and inspected as specified in sub. (2) to disclose leaks and defects before the plumbing is put into operation.

(a) *Waiver of testing.* 1. The testing of the plumbing shall not be required where the installation does not include the addition, replacement, alteration or relocation of any water distribution, drain or vent piping.

2. a. Field testing the installation of a storm building sewer and a storm private interceptor main sewer is not required.

b. The joints and connections to be employed for storm building sewer piping shall conform with s. SPS 384.40 (1) (a).

(b) *Local inspection.* Where the plumbing is installed in a municipality having a local inspector, the testing of the plumbing shall be done in the presence of a plumbing inspector, except as provided in subd. 1. b.

1. 'Notice of inspection.' a. The plumber responsible for the installation shall notify the plumbing inspector in person, by telephone or in writing when the work is ready for inspection.

b. Except as permitted in par. (c), if the inspection is not made by the end of the normal business day following the day of notification, not including Saturday, Sunday or legal holidays, the plumber may proceed with the testing and the installation.

c. Testing may be done without the presence of the inspector, if the master plumber responsible for the installation obtains the inspector's permission to provide a written test report in a format acceptable to the inspector.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for a sample affidavit form.

2. 'Preparations for inspection.' When the installation is ready for inspection, the plumber shall make such arrangements as will enable the plumbing inspector to inspect all parts of the plumbing system. The plumber shall have present the proper apparatus and appliances for making the tests, and shall furnish such assistance as may be necessary in making the inspection.

3. 'Rough–in inspection.' A rough–in inspection shall be made when the plumbing system is roughed–in and before fixtures are set. Except as provided in subd. 1., plumbing work shall not be closed in, concealed, or covered until it has been inspected and approved by the plumbing inspector and permission is granted to do so.

4. 'Final inspection.' a. Upon completion of the plumbing installation and before final approval is given, the plumbing inspector shall inspect the work.

b. Municipalities may require that a final test be conducted in accordance with sub. (2) (h) and that the final test, when required by the municipality, shall be observed by the plumbing inspector.

5. 'Reinspections.' Whenever the plumbing official finds that the work or installation does not pass any initial test or inspection, the necessary corrections shall be made to comply with this chapter. The work or installation shall then be resubmitted for inspection to the plumbing inspector.

(c) *Inspection of one–and 2–family dwellings.* The inspection of plumbing installations for one– and 2–family dwellings shall be in accordance with ss. SPS 320.08 to 320.11.

(d) The initial testing of cross connection control assemblies shall comply with s. SPS 382.22 (8).

(2) TESTING PROVISIONS. (a) *General.* The testing of plumbing installations shall be conducted in accordance with this paragraph.

1. 'Equipment, material and labor for tests.' All equipment, material and labor required for testing a plumbing system or part thereof shall be furnished by the plumber responsible for the installation.

2. 'Exposure of work.' Except as provided in pars. (b) and (e), all new, altered, extended or replaced plumbing shall be left uncovered and unconcealed until it has been tested. Where the work has been covered or concealed before it is tested, it shall be exposed for testing.

(b) *Sanitary building sewer and sanitary private interceptor main sewer.* A sanitary building sewer and a sanitary private interceptor main sewer shall be tested for leaks and defects with water or air before or after being covered in accordance with either subd.

1. or 2. The test for leaks and defects may be applied to the entire building sewer or private interceptor main sewer or in sections. For the purposes of this subdivision, the testing of a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer is not required to include the manholes serving the sewer.

1. The building sewer or private interceptor main sewer shall be tested by insertion of a test plug at the point of connection with the public sewer. The sewer shall then be filled with water under a head of not less than 10 feet. The water level at the top of the test head of water shall not drop for at least 15 minutes.

2. The air test shall be made by attaching an air compressor testing apparatus to any suitable opening, and, after closing all other inlets and outlets to the system, forcing air into the system until there is a uniform gauge pressure of 3 pounds per square inch. This pressure shall be held without introduction of additional air for a period of at least 15 minutes.

(c) *Building drain.* The entire building drain with all its branches, receptacles and connections shall be brought so far as practical to the surface or grade of the basement floor and shall be tested with water or air in accordance with par. (g).

(d) *Drain and vent systems.* The piping of a drain and vent systems, including conductors, shall be tested upon completion of the rough piping installation with water or air in accordance with par. (g).

(e) *Private water mains and water services.* Private water mains and water services shall be inspected before being covered. The private water mains and water services shall be tested and proven water tight under water pressure not less than the working pressure under which it is to be used. The water used for testing shall be obtained from a potable source of supply.

Note: Standard NFPA 24 for combination water services and combination private water mains may include more stringent requirements for testing.

(f) *Water distribution system.* The piping of a water distribution system shall be tested and proved water tight under a water pressure not less than the working pressure under which it is to be used. The water used for tests shall be obtained from a potable source of supply.

(g) *Test methods for drain and vent systems.* A test for water-tightness shall be applied to the entire drain and vent system at one time or to the entire system in sections after the rough piping has been installed in accordance with either subd. 1. or 2.

1. If applied to the entire system, all openings in the piping shall be tightly closed, except the highest opening, and the system shall be filled with water to the point of overflow. If the system is tested in sections, each opening shall be tightly plugged except the highest opening of the section under test, and each section shall be filled with water, but a section shall not be tested with less than a 10 foot head of water. In testing successive sections, at least the upper 10 feet of the next preceding section shall be tested, so that no joint or pipe in the building, except the uppermost 10 feet of the system, is subjected to a test of less than a 10 foot head of water. The water shall be kept in the system or in the portion under test for at least 15 minutes before inspection starts. The system shall then be tight at all points.

2. The air test shall be made by attaching an air compressor testing apparatus to any suitable opening, and, after closing all other inlets and outlets to the system, forcing air into the system until there is a uniform gauge pressure of 5 pounds per square inch or sufficient to balance a column of mercury 10" in height. This pressure shall be held without introduction of additional air for a period of at least 15 minutes.

(h) *Final test.* Where required by the local plumbing inspector, after the plumbing fixtures have been installed and the traps filled with water, the connections shall be tested and proved gas and watertight by either one of the methods specified in subd. 1. or 2.

1. The smoke test shall be made by introducing a pungent, thick smoke, produced by one or more smoke machines, into the completed system. When the smoke appears at stack openings on the roof, the openings shall be closed and a pressure equivalent to a one inch water column shall be built and maintained for the period of the inspection.

2. The air test shall be made by attaching a gauge to any suitable opening and, after closing all other inlets and outlets in the system, adding air into the system until a pressure equivalent to a one inch water column exists. The pressure shall remain constant for at least a 5−minute test period without the introduction of additional air.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3−1−85; r. and recr. (1) (d) 5., am. (1) (d) 7. intro., Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6−1−88; correction in (1) (c) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, May, 1988, No. 389**;** renum. (1) (a) and (2) (b) to (i) to be (1) (a) 1. and (2) (a) to (h), r. (2) (a), cr. (1) (a) 2. and (3), r. and recr. (1) (d) 1. (intro.), am. (1) (d) 2. (intro.), Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3−1−94**;** am. (3) (b) 3., Register, October, 1996, No. 490, eff. 11−1−96; am. (3), Register, February, 1997, No. 494, eff. 3−1−97; r. and recr. (2) (a) and (3), cr. Table 82.21−1, Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1−1−01; CR 02−002: r. and recr. (1) (b) 4. b. and (2) (d), am. (1) (d) 8. b. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 04−035: am. Table 82.21−1 Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12−1−04; CR 08−055: am. (title) and (1) (intro.), r. and recr. (1) (b) 1. b., r. (2) and Table 82.21−1, renum. (1) (d) and (3) to be (2) and Comm 82.22 (9) Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3−1−09; corrections in (1) (b) 4. b., (2) (a) 2., (b) (intro.), (c), (d), (g) (intro.) and (h) (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 10−064: renum. (1) (b) 1. b. to be (1) (b) 1. c., cr. (1) (b) 1. b., (d) Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1−1−11; correction in (1) (a) 2. b., (c), (d) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23−006: am. (1) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10−1−23.**

SPS 382.22 Maintenance and repairs. (1) GENERAL. (a) All plumbing systems, both existing and new, and all parts thereof, shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition.

(b) All devices or safeguards that are required by this chapter shall be maintained in good working order.

(c) The owner shall maintain plumbing systems.

(2) EXISTING SYSTEMS. (a) Except as specified in par. (b), any existing plumbing system may remain and maintenance continue if the maintenance is in accordance with the original system design and any of the following:

1. The plumbing system was installed in accordance with the code in effect at the time of installation.

2. The plumbing system conforms to the present code.

(b) When a hazard to life, health or property exists or is created by an existing system, that system shall be repaired or replaced.

Note: A cross connection is considered a health hazard by the department.

(c) Existing sewers and water services may only be connected to new buildings when determined by examination and test to conform to the requirements of this chapter.

(3) FIXTURES REPLACED. (a) When a fixture, appliance or section of pipe is replaced, the replacement fixture, appliance or pipe shall conform to the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Where the existing drain or vent piping does not conform to the current provisions of this chapter, the department may require the new fixtures to be provided with deep seal traps.

(4) PLUMBING REUSED. (a) 1. Except as provided in par. (b) plumbing materials, fixtures or devices removed and found to be in good condition may be reused if such reuse is approved by the department or a local plumbing inspector.

2. The owner of the building or facility in which the reused materials are to be installed shall provide written consent.

(b) Water supply piping materials may only be reused when the intended use involves an equal or higher degree of hazard than the previous use as specified in Table 382.70–1.

(5) REPAIRS. All repairs to fixtures, devices or piping shall be completed in conformance with the provisions of this chapter, except repair clamps or bands may be used for emergency situations.

(6) DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES. When a structure is demolished or removed, all sanitary sewer, storm sewer and water supply connections shall be sealed and plugged in a safe manner.

(7) DEAD ENDS. If a dead end is created in the removal of any part of a drain system, all openings in the drain system shall be properly sealed in accordance with s. SPS 384.40.

(8) TESTING OF CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL ASSEMBLIES. (a) The performance testing requirements of this subsection apply to all cross connection control assemblies regardless of date of installation.

Note: For further clarification see Table 382.22–1.

(b) 1. A performance test shall be conducted for the assemblies listed in Table 382.22–1 at all of the following intervals:

a. At the time of installation.

b. Immediately after repairs or alterations to the assembly have occurred.

c. At least annually.

2. The performance test shall be conducted using the appropriate test standard for the assembly as specified in Table 382.22–1.

3. A cross connection assembly performance test shall be conducted by an individual registered by the department in accordance with s. SPS 305.99.

4. a. The results of the cross connection control assembly performance test shall be submitted as specified in Table 382.22–1 in a format prescribed by the department accompanied by a filing fee as specified in s. SPS 302.645 (2).

b. As specified in Table 382.22–1, the results of the cross connection assembly performance test shall be submitted to the department and purveyor within 60 days of completion of the test.

5. The results of performance tests for the assemblies listed in Table 382.22–1 shall be made available upon request to the department, its agent or the local government unit.

Table 382.22–1
Testing and Submitting Requirements for Cross Connection Control Assemblies

ASSE Standard Name and Number	CAN/CSA Standard Name and Number	ASSE Test Standard Number and Test Required	Test Results to be Submitted to Department
Double Check Backflow Prevention Assemblies ASSE 1015	Double Check Valve Backflow Preventers CAN/CSA B64.5	5015	Yes
Double Check Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies ASSE 1015	Double Check Valve Backflow Preventers For Fire Protection Systems CAN/CSA–B64.5.1	5015	No
Double Check Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies ASSE 1048	– – – – – – –	5048	No
Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assembly ASSE 1020	Pressure Vacuum Breakers CAN/CSA–B64.1.2	5020	Yes
Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers ASSE 1013	Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers CAN/CSA B64.4	5013	Yes
Reduced Pressure Principle Fire Protection Backflow Preventers ASSE 1013	Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers for Fire Protection Systems CAN/CSA–B64.4.1	5013	No
Reduced Pressure Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies ASSE 1047	– – – – – – –	5047	No
Spill Resistant Vacuum Breaker Assemblies ASSE 1056	Spill Resistant Vacuum Breakers CAN/CSA B64.1.3	5056	Yes

History: CR 08–055: cr. (1) to (8) and Table 82.22–1, (9) renum. from Comm 82.21 (3) Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction to numbering in (3) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 09–050: am. (8) (b) 4. a. and Table 82.22–1, r. (9) Register December 2009 No. 648, eff. 1–1–10; correction in (4) (b), (8) (b) 1. (intro.), 2., 3., 4. a., b., 5. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (7), Table 382.22–1 Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter III — Drain and Vent Systems

SPS 382.30 Sanitary drain systems. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the design and installation of sanitary drain systems, including building drains and building sewers.

Note: The provisions for storm and clear water drain systems are specified in s. SPS 382.36.

(2) MATERIALS. All sanitary drain systems shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) LOAD ON DRAIN PIPING. (a) *Intermittent flow.* 1. 'Fixture.' The load factor on drain piping shall be computed in terms of drainage fixture unit values specified in Table 382.30–1 for the corresponding listed fixture.

2. 'Devices.' Drainage fixture unit values for intermittent flow devices not listed in Table 382.30–1 shall be computed on the basis of one fixture unit equalling one gallon per minute of flow.

Note: Equipment with a timed discharge cycle(s) of 2 minutes or less may be considered as an intermittent flow device.

(b) *Continuous flow devices.* Drainage fixtures unit values for continuous flow devices such as pumps, ejectors, air conditioning equipment or similar devices that discharge continuously shall be computed on the basis of 2 fixture units for each one gallon per minute of flow.

(4) SIZE OF DRAIN PIPING. (a) *Maximum loading.* 1. The total drainage load in any portion of drain piping may not exceed the limits specified in Tables 382.30–2 and 382.30–3, but may be less than the limits specified in Tables 382.30–2 and 382.30–3 based on an approved alternate standard consistent with s. SPS 381.20 (2) or an analysis provided by a Wisconsin registered architect, registered professional engineer, or permitted designer of engineering systems – plumbing.

2. The drainage fixture unit values assigned to a receptor may be less than the limits specified in Tables 382.30–2 and 382.30–3

based on an approved alternate standard consistent with s. SPS 381.20 (2) or an analysis provided by a Wisconsin registered architect, registered professional engineer, or permitted designer of engineering systems – plumbing.

Note: See s. SPS 382.31 (17) for sizing requirements of combination drain and vent systems.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Minimum size of building sewers.* 1. 'Gravity flow sewers.' The minimum size of a gravity flow sanitary building sewer shall be 4″ in diameter. A municipality or sanitary district by ordinance may require that portion of the building sewer between the lot line and the public sewer to be larger than 4" in diameter.

2. 'Pressurized sewers.' a. Sewers pressurized through the use of sewage ejectors, sewage pumps or sewage grinder pumps shall be sized to maintain a minimum flow velocity of 2 feet per second and shall be in accordance with the ejector or pump manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Pressurized building sewers shall be sized not less than 2" in diameter for sewage ejectors and sewage pumps, and 1¼" in diameter for all sewage grinder pumps.

(c) *Minimum size of private interceptor main sewers.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 3., the minimum size of a gravity flow private interceptor main sewer shall be 4" in diameter.

2. Except as provided in subd. 3., the minimum size of pressurized private interceptor main sewer shall be such so as to maintain a minimum flow velocity of 2 feet per second.

3. A municipality or a sanitary district may by ordinance, require the minimum size of a private interceptor main sewer to be larger than 4" in diameter.

4. Private interceptor main sewers 6" or less in diameter may not exceed the drainage fixture limits in Table 382.30–3.

5. Private interceptor main sewers 8" or larger in diameter shall conform with the design criteria specified in s. NR 110.13.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.30 (4) for further explanatory material.

(d) *Future fixtures.* Where provisions are made for the future installation of fixtures, the drainage fixture unit values of such fixtures shall be considered in determining the required sizes of drain and vent pipes. Construction to provide for future installations shall be terminated with a plugged fitting or fittings.

Table 382.30–1
Drainage Fixture Unit Values By Fixture Type

Type of Fixture[a]	Drainage-Fixture Unit Value (dfu)	Trap Size Minimum Diameter (inches)
Automatic Clothes Washers:		
Commercial type, individual	4	2
Commercial type, large capacity	a	a
Residential type	4	2
Autopsy Table	h	h
Bathroom Group, includes: water closet, lavatory, bathtub or shower	6	
Bathtubs, all types[b]	2	1 1/2
Bedpan Washer	6	2
Beer Tap	1/2	1 1/4
Bidet	2	1 1/2
Bottle Cooler	1/2	1 1/4
Campsite Receptor	6	4
Coffee Maker	1/2	1 1/4
Cuspidor, fountain or dental	1	1 1/4
Dipper Well	1	1 1/4
Dishwasher, commercial type	c	c
Dishwasher, residential type	2	1 1/2
Drinking Fountain	1/2	1 1/4
Elevator Threshold Drain	a	4
Exhaust Hood Washer	4	2
Floor Drain:		
2 inch	2	2
3 inch	3	3
4 inch	4	4
Larger than 4 inch	4	d
Glass Filler	1/2	1 1/4
Glass Washer	2	1 1/2
Health Care Fixtures:		
Clinic sink	6	NA
Exam/treatment sink	1	1 1/4
Sitz bath	2	1 1/2
Ice Chest	1/2	1 1/2
Laundry Tray, 1 or 2 compartment	2	1 1/2
Lavatory	1	1 1/4
Lavatory, combination per trap	1	1½
Manufactured Home	11	NA
Refrigerated Food Display Case	1	1
Shower Stall:		
Residential	2	2
Public, individual	2	2
Public, group	2 per shower head	2
Sinks:[i]		
Bar, residential	1	1¼
Breakroom (single compartment)	1	1 1/2
Cup	1/2	1 1/4
Factory, wash, per set of faucets	1	1 1/2
Fountain wash up	1	1 1/2
Fountain or Bar, 4 compartments or less	3	1 1/2
Food Waste Grinder, commercial 2 HP or less	2	f
Food Waste Grinder, commercial 3 HP or more	3	f
Laboratory	2	1 1/2
Laboratory, school	2	1 1/2
Classroom	1	1 1/4
Pack or plaster	3	2
Residential, with or without food waste grinder	2	1 1/2
Restaurant, Scullery, pots and pans — 4 compartments or less	3	f
Food, rinsing, cleaning or thawing	3	2
Service Sink, Flushing Rim	6	3
Service Sink, 2 inch diameter, wall outlet	2	2
Service Sink, 3 inch diameter, wall outlet	3	3
Service Sink, 2 inch diameter, floor outlet	2	2
Service Sink, 3 inch diameter, floor outlet	3	3
Shampoo Sink, barber or beauty parlor	2	1 1/2
Surgeons, wash up	3	1 1/2
Wash Fountain, circular and semi–circular	2	1 1/2
Receptors of Indirect Wastes, gravity flow discharge:		
1 1/4 inch receptor outlet diameter	1	1 1/4
1 1/2 inch receptor outlet diameter	2	1 1/2
2 inch receptor outlet diameter	3	2
3 inch receptor outlet diameter	4	3
4 inch receptor outlet diameter	6	4
Larger than 4 inch receptor outlet diameter	8	f
Soda Dispenser	1/2	1 1/4

Sterilizers:		
Bedpan	4	2
Garbage can washer	3	3
Instrument or water	1	
Urinal	2	g
Water Closet, nonpublic	4	g
Water Closet, public	6	g

NA = not applicable

[a] Based on discharge rate of the fixture.

[b] Includes foot, sitz and infant baths and regular bathtubs with or without showers or whirlpool circulation piping.

[c] Based on discharge rates and number of outlets; a 4″ diameter trap and drain pipe minimum recommended.

[d] Trap size corresponds to the size of the floor drain.

[f] Trap size corresponds to the size of the drain outlet.

[g] Trap size specified in referenced standards of s. SPS 384.20.

[h] Trap size corresponds to the size of the drain outlet. Use the dfu value of the receptor serving the autopsy table.

[i] Sinks not specified in this table shall be assigned 1 dfu for $1^1/_4$″ tailpiece, 2 dfu for $1^1/_2$″ tailpiece and 3 dfu for 2″ tailpiece.

Table 382.30–2

Stacks And Drain Piping

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Maximum Number of Drainage Fixture Units That May Drain Through Any Portion of Drain Piping[a]			
	Drain Piping Other Than Stacks[b]	Stacks[c]		
		Total Discharge from Side Connections into One Branch Interval[d,e]	Stacks of 3 Branch Intervals or Less	Stacks of More Than 3 Branch Intervals
1 ¼	1	1	2	2
1 ½	3	2	4	8
2	6	6	10	24
3	20	20	48	72
4	160	90	240	500
5	360	200	540	1,100
6	620	350	960	1,900
8	1,400	600	2,200	3,600
10	2,500	1,000	3,800	5,600
12	3,900	1,500	6,000	8,400
15	7,000	[f]	f	f

[a] Through any portion of a stack includes all of the flow at the design point.

[b] Does not include building drains and subdrains, building sewers, private interceptor main sewers and forced discharge piping.

[c] Drain stacks may be reduced in size as the drainage load decreases to a minimum diameter of one half of the diameter required at the base of the stack, but not smaller than that required for a stack vent under s. SPS 382.31 (14) (a).

[d] Into one branch interval includes the discharge from the top fitting of the branch interval and does not include the discharge from the bottom most fitting creating the branch interval.

[e] Reduction in diameter may occur within a branch interval.

[f] Sizing based on design criteria.

Table 382.30–3

Building Drains, Building Subdrains, Building Sewers and Private Interceptor Main Sewers[a]

Pipe Diameter (inches)	Maximum Number of Drainage Fixture Units Which May Drain Through Any Portion of a Building Drain, Building Subdrain, Building Sewer or Private Interceptor Main Sewer			
	Pitch (inch per foot)			
	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2
1 ¼	NP[b]	NP	1	1
1 ½	NP	NP	3	3
2	NP	NP	6	9
3	NP	36	42	50
4	NP	180	216	250
5	NP	390	480	575
6	NP	700	840	1,000
8	1,400	1,600	1,920	2,300
10	2,500	2,900	3,500	4,200
12	3,900	4,600	5,600	6,700
15	7,000	8,300	10,000	12,000

[a] Private interceptor main sewers 6 inches or less in diameter, see s. NR 110.13 for private interceptor main sewers 8 inches or larger in diameter.
[b] NP means Not Permitted.

Note: For further explanatory material see ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.30 (4).

(5) PITCH OF HORIZONTAL DRAIN PIPING. All horizontal drain piping 4" or larger in diameter shall be installed at a pitch which produces a computed velocity of at least 2 feet per second when flowing half full.

(a) *Horizontal branch drains.* 1. The minimum pitch of horizontal branch drains 2" or less in diameter shall be $^1/_4$" per foot.

2. The minimum pitch of horizontal branch drains larger than 2″ in diameter shall be $^1/_8$" per foot.

(b) *Building drains and building sewers.* 1. The minimum pitch of building drains shall be in accordance with Table 382.30–3.

2. a. The minimum pitch of building sewers 10" or less in diameter shall be in accordance with Table 382.30–3.

b. The minimum pitch of building sewers 12" or larger in diameter shall conform with the minimum pitch specified for municipal sewers in s. NR 110.13.

Note: See also s. SPS 382.30 (4) (c) 5. for further explanatory material.

(c) *Private interceptor main sewers.* 1. The minimum pitch of private interceptor main sewers 6" or less in diameter shall be in accordance with Table 382.30–3.

2. The minimum pitch of private interceptor main sewers 8" or larger in diameter shall conform with the minimum pitch specified for municipal sewers in s. NR 110.13.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(6) OFFSETS IN VERTICAL DRAINS. Offsets in vertical drain piping shall be in accordance with this subsection.

(a) *Offsets of 45° or less.* 1. An offset in a vertical drain, with a change in direction of 45° or less from the vertical, shall be sized as a vertical drain piping in accordance with sub. (4).

2. Except as provided in par. (c), where a horizontal branch connects to a drain stack within 2 feet above or below an offset with a change of direction of 30° to 45° from the vertical and the offset is located 5 or more branch intervals below the top of the stack, the offset shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (5) (a).

(b) *Offsets of more than 45°.* Except as provided in par. (c), a drain stack with an offset of more than 45° from the vertical shall be installed in accordance with subds. 1. to 5.

1. That portion of the drain stack above the highest offset shall be sized as for vertical drain piping in accordance with sub. (4).

2. That portion of the offset between and including the offset fittings shall be sized as building drain piping in accordance with sub. (4).

3. That portion of stack below the offset shall be not less than the size of the offset.

4. Where an offset of more than 45º is located more than four branch intervals below the top of the drain stack, a horizontal branch may not connect within the offset or within 2 feet above or below such offset.

5. a. Except as exempted in subd. 5. b., or par. (c), where an offset in a drain stack with a change of more than 45° from vertical is located below 5 or more branch intervals, the offset shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (5) (b).

b. The vent required in subd. 5. a. shall not be required where the drain stack, including the offset, is sized one pipe size larger than required for a building drain designed to serve as per sub. (4) and the entire stack and offset are not less in cross sectional area than that required for a stack plus the area of a vent as required in s. SPS 382.31 (5) (b).

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Exception.* Where an offset is located two or more feet below the lowest branch drain connection to the stack, the venting specified in this subsection and s. SPS 382.31 (5) (b) is not required.

(7) HORIZONTAL BRANCH DRAIN CONNECTION AT BASE OF A STACK. (a) A horizontal branch drain may not connect downstream from the base fitting of a drain stack 2" or larger in diameter within the distance equal to 10 pipe diameters of the drain to which the horizontal branch drain connects.

(b) A building drain branch or building subdrain branch may not connect to a building drain or building subdrain downstream from the base fitting of a drain stack 2" or larger in diameter within the distance equal to 20 pipe diameters of the building drain or building subdrain.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(8) PIPING CHANGES IN DIRECTION. Changes in the direction of drain piping shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.

(a) *Fittings.* All changes in direction of flow in drain piping shall be made by the appropriate use of 45 degree wyes, long or short sweep quarter bends, sixth, eighth, or sixteenth bends, or by a combination of these or other equivalent fittings. Except as provided in subds. 1. to 3., fittings which change the direction of flow for drain piping 8″ or less in diameter shall conform to the minimum radii specified in Table 382.30–4.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

1. The minimum radius for the first 90° fitting downstream from a trap serving a lavatory or sink shall be 1–3/4" for drain piping 1–1/2" in diameter. The fitting shall be a tee or quarter bend.

2. The minimum radius for the first 90° bend or elbow downstream from a water closet shall be 2–1/2" for drain piping 3" in diameter.

3. The minimum radius for the first 90° bend or elbow downstream from a water closet shall be 3" for drain piping 4" in diameter.

Table 382.30–4

Minimum Radii of Fittings (in inches)

Diameter of pipe (inches)	Changes in Direction of Flow	
	Horizontal to Vertical	Vertical to Horizontal and Horizontal to Horizontal
1–1/4	1–1/8	2–1/4
1–1/2	1–3/8	2–3/4
2	1–7/8	3–1/4
3	2–7/8	4–1/16
4	3–3/4	4–7/8
5	4–1/2	6–1/2
6	5	7
8	6	8

(b) *Blowout type fixtures.* Where blowout type fixtures are installed back to back, appropriate fittings shall be installed to prevent the passage of wastes from one fixture to the other.

(9) DRAIN FITTINGS AND CONNECTIONS. Drain fittings, connections, devices and methods of installation shall not obstruct or retard the flow of water, wastes, sewage or air in the drain system or venting system in an amount greater than the normal frictional resistance to flow, unless as otherwise permitted in this chapter or unless approved by the department.

(a) *Closet bend.* The reduction of a 4 x 3 inch closet bend or collar fitting from 4" to 3" shall not be considered an obstruction.

(b) *Side inlet tees or bends.* The side inlet of a low pattern or high pattern tee or bend shall not be used as a vent connection when the side inlet is placed in a horizontal position or when any arrangement of piping or fittings produces a similar effect.

(c) *Prohibited fittings and connections.* The types of fittings and connections specified in subds. 1. to 4. shall not be used for drain piping:

1. A heel inlet bend when the heel inlet is in the horizontal position;

2. A fitting or connection which has an enlargement chamber or recess with a ledge or shoulder, or reduction in pipe area in the direction of flow;

3. A fitting which has running threads; and

4. A connection by means of drilling and tapping of a drain or vent pipe, unless as otherwise approved by the department.

(d) *Saddles.* If a pipe saddle is used to connect drain piping together, the saddle shall be installed in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (5) (d).

(10) SUMPS, EJECTORS AND PUMPS. (a) *Sumps.* 1. 'General.' All sanitary building subdrains shall discharge into an approved, vented sump with an airtight cover. The sump shall be so located as to receive the wastewater by gravity flow, and shall be located at least 25 feet from any water well or as otherwise approved by the department of natural resources.

2. 'Capacity.' Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), the minimum capacity of the sump shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of subd. 2. a. to e. Capacity shall be based on one pump only.

a. The water supply fixture unit method shall be used to determine peak input flow in gallons per minute; only the fixtures that drain to the sump shall be included.

Note: When converting water fixture units to gallons per minute it is permissible to calculate the load as a supply system with predominantly flush tanks.

b. The capacity of the sump shall be such that the pump when actuated by the lowest "pump on" switch runs at least 20 seconds.

c. Between the highest "pump on" switch level and the sump inlet, the sump shall hold the amount of input that exceeds the discharge of the pumping equipment in a 5 minute peak input period. In no case shall the vertical distance between the switch and the inlet be less than 3 inches.

d. The low water level shall be maintained in accordance with the pump manufacturer's requirements, but shall not be less than 4″ above the sump bottom.

e. Sumps containing one pump shall have an inside diameter of at least 24". Sumps containing 2 pumps shall have an inside diameter of at least 30″.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

3. 'Vents.' All sumps and all drains leading to a sump shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31.

4. 'Materials.' All sumps shall be constructed in a watertight manner of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

5. 'Removable covers.' Penetrations through the top of removable sump covers shall be limited to those for the electrical supply, the vent piping and the discharge piping for the pump or pumps.

(b) *Ejectors and pumps.* 1. 'Where required.' The liquid from all sanitary building sumps shall be lifted and discharged into the building sanitary drain system by automatic ejectors, pumps or any other equally efficient method approved by the department.

2. 'Duplex equipment.' a. Duplex ejector or pumping equipment shall be installed in a public building where 3 or more water closets or more than 20 drainage fixture units discharge into a sump.

b. Duplex ejector or pumping equipment shall be installed where the sanitary wastes of 2 or more one– or 2–family dwellings discharge into a sump.

c. Where duplex ejector or pumping equipment is installed, appropriate devices shall be installed to automatically alternate operation of the pumps or ejectors and to operate both pumps or ejectors when one unit cannot handle the load.

d. Where duplex pumping equipment is installed, an audible or visual alarm system with a manual control reset shall be installed to indicate pump failure.

3. 'Size.' The size and design of an ejector or pump shall be determined by the capacity of the sump to be served, the discharge head and discharge frequency. All ejectors and pumps shall provide a minimum flow velocity of 2 feet per second in the forced discharge piping.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for velocity in relation to flow rate by various pipe sizes.

Note: Ejectors or pumps discharging to septic tanks may disturb the normal settling properties of the tank environment; contact the Division of Industry Services for more information.

a. All sewage grinder pumps shall have a minimum $1^1/_4$" diameter discharge opening and discharge piping.

b. All nongrinder–type sewage pumps serving water closets shall be capable of passing a 2" diameter solid ball and shall have a minimum 2″ diameter discharge opening and discharge piping. All other pumps handling sanitary wastes shall be rated by the manufacturer as an effluent pump, shall be capable of passing a $^1/_2$″ diameter solid ball and shall have a minimum $1^1/_4$" diameter discharge opening and discharge piping.

4. 'Discharge connections.' a. The discharge pipe from the ejector or pump shall be connected to the gravity drain by means of a wye pattern fitting. Where the fitting connects to a horizontal drain, the bottom of the wye branch of the fitting shall be located above the horizontal center line.

b. With the exception of exterior sumps, a full flow check valve shall be installed in the discharge piping from each ejector or pump.

c. Where duplicate ejector or pumping equipment is installed, each discharge pipe from an ejector or pump shall be provided with a gate or ball type valve installed downstream of each full flow check valve.

5. 'Discharge pipe air relief.' Air relief valves shall be provided at all high points in the discharge piping of an ejector or pump where the piping arrangement creates an air trap.

6. 'Prohibited connections.' No fixtures may be connected to the discharge pipe between the ejector or pump and the point where it enters the gravity drain.

7. 'Maintenance.' All ejectors, pumps and like appliances shall receive care as needed to keep them in a satisfactory operating condition.

(c) *Prefabricated pump and sump systems*. Macerating toilet systems and waste pumping systems for plumbing fixtures shall conform to ASME A112.3.4–2018/CSA B45.9–18. If unspecified by the manufacturer, the minimum capacity of a pump and sump system shall be determined in accordance with all of the following:

1. The water supply fixture unit, wsfu, method shall be used to determine peak input flow in gallons per minute. The peak input shall include all the fixtures that drain to the sump.

2. Unless storage is provided as specified in par. (a) 2., the capacity of the prefabricated pump and sump system shall accommodate the peak input flow.

3. The low water level shall be maintained in accordance with the pump manufacturer's requirements.

(d) *Exterior sumps.* Exterior sumps shall comply with s. SPS 384.25. The minimum capacity of exterior sumps shall be determined in accordance with all of the following:

1. Peak input flow in gallons per minute shall be determined in accordance with either of the following:

a. The water supply fixture unit, wsfu, method of all the fixtures that drain to the sump.

b. The provisions as specified in s. SPS 383.43 (2) through (6).

2. In lieu of providing the duplex pumping equipment as specified in par. (b) 2., a one–day holding capacity may be provided above a high level alarm when installed on a simplex system.

(11) BUILDING DRAINS AND BUILDING SEWERS. (a) *Limitations.* No building sewer may pass through or under a building to serve another building, unless:

1. The building sewer serves farm buildings or farm houses, or both, which are all located on one property; or

2. The building sewer or private interceptor main sewer serves buildings located on the same property and a document, which indicates the piping and distribution arrangement for the property and buildings, shall be recorded with the register of deeds no later than 90 days after installation.

(b) *Building drains.* 1. 'Elevation.' a. All building drains shall be installed below the lowest floor levels on which fixtures may be installed if the public sewer, POWTs or private interceptor main sewer elevation permits.

b. Where any portion of an above−ground building drain discharges to a vertical pipe, the building drain shall connect to the building sewer at an elevation at least 30" above the basement floor.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

2. 'Backwater protection.' A building drain subject to backflow or backwater shall be protected with a backwater valve or with a sump with pumping equipment in accordance with sub. (10).

a. Backwater valves, when fully open, shall have a capacity not less than that of the pipes in which installed.

b. Backwater valves shall be so located as to be readily accessible for cleaning.

3. 'Floor drain required.' a. Where a plumbing fixture or appliance is located on a floor which is entirely below grade, a floor drain shall be installed to serve that floor.

b. In any room containing the recessed or concealed portions of sterilizers located in health care or related facilities, at least one floor drain connecting to the drainage system shall be installed in a manner to adequately drain the entire floor area.

Note: See the pool code, s. SPS 390.19 (2) for drain requirements for swimming pool toilet or locker rooms. "SPS 390.19 (2) DRAINAGE OF COVERED AREAS.

(a) Floor drains shall be installed in toilet rooms and locker rooms where sanitary fixtures are located and where the room door is adjacent to the deck or adjacent to the impervious walkway draining to the deck.

(b) Floor drain openings shall be 1/4 inch or less in width or diameter.

(c) Floors shall be pitched to drain."

(c) *Building sewers.* 1. 'Minimum depth.' a. The top of a building sewer shall be located at a depth of not less than 42″ below finished grade, except as provided in subd. 1. b. or subd. 2.

b. The top of a building sewer which discharges to a septic tank, holding tank or grease interceptor shall be located at a depth of not less than 18" below finished grade.

2. 'Protection from frost.' a. Except as provided in subd. 2. c. to e., a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer shall be protected from frost in accordance with subd. 3. in areas where the top of the building sewer or private interceptor main sewer is located less than 60" below a surface area from which snow will be cleared.

b. Except as provided in subd. 2. c. to e., a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer shall be protected from frost in accordance with subd. 3. in areas where the top of the building sewer or private interceptor main sewer is located less than 42" below a surface area which snow will not be cleared.

c. Where a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer discharges to a holding tank, POWTs treatment tank or grease interceptor, the portion of a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer which is within 30 feet from the connecting building drain and which is under a surface area from which snow will not be cleared shall not be required to be protected from frost.

d. Frost protection for a building sewer shall not be required where the predicted depth of frost as determined from Figure 382.30−1 and Table 382.30−6 does not extend below the top of the building sewer.

e. Where a building sewer or private interceptor main sewer is installed to serve public facilities that are not open during the period from November 15 to March 15 and which are not places of employment, frost protection requirements shall not apply.

Note: This exemption applies to frost sleeves as provided in s. SPS 382.35 (5) (a) 2.

3. 'Insulation for building sewers.' Where required by subd. 2. a. or b., building sewer or private interceptor main sewer insulation for frost protection shall be provided in accordance with one of the methods specified in subd. 3. a. to d.

a. Extruded polystyrene foam insulation shall be installed at a depth of at least 18" below finished grade and at least 6" above the top of the sewer pipe. The minimum thickness and width of the foam insulation shall be determined from Figure 382.30−1 and Tables 382.30−5 to 382.30−7. If the insulation is to be installed more than 6" above the top of the sewer, the number of inches exceeding 6" shall be added to the width of insulation determined from Table 382.30−7.

b. Extruded polystyrene foam insulation shall be installed using a box method. The 3−sided box shall be formed with 3 lengths of polystyrene foam insulation where the top of the box extends horizontally to the farthest edge of both vertical sides. The insulation shall be installed at or below a depth of at least 12" below finished grade and 6" above the top and 6" from each side of the building sewer or private interceptor main sewer. The minimum thickness of the foam insulation shall be determined from Figure 382.30−1 and Table 382.30−5.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

c. Lightweight insulating concrete shall be installed to the depth of the spring line of the sewer and shall extend laterally at least 6" on both sides of the sewer. The minimum thickness of the insulating concrete shall be determined from Figure 382.30−1 and Table 382.30−5. The thickness shall be measured from the top of the sewer. The top of the insulation shall be installed at least 12" below finished grade.

d. Alternative methods of frost protection shall be approved by the department.

Figure 382.30–1. Frost protection zones.

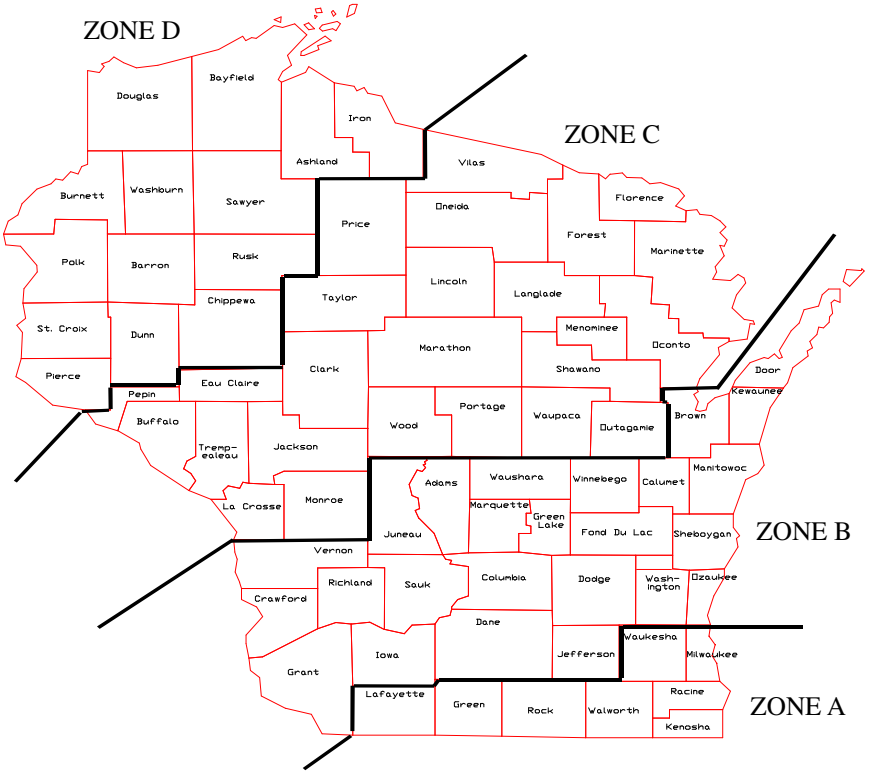

Table 382.30–5
Minimum Thickness of Insulation

Frost Protection Zone	Extruded Polystyrene Foam (in inches)	Insulating Concrete (in inches)
A	1.0	6
B	1.5	9
C	2.0	12
D	2.5	15

Table 382.30–6
Predicted Depth of Frost in Various Types of Backfill Soil (in feet)

Soil Type	Frost Protection Zone			
	A	B	C	D
Clay, Clay Loam	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Silt Loam, Silty Clay Loam	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.5
Sandy Clay Loam	4.0	4.5	5.5	6.0
Sandy Loam, Loamy Sand	4.5	5.0	6.0	6.5
Sand	5.0	5.5	6.5	7.5
Gravelly Sand	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.0

Table 382.30–7
Minimum Width of Extruded Polystyrene Foam Insulation (in feet)

Predicted Depth of Frost (feet)	Depth of Sewer (in feet)					
	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
2.5	2	NR				
3.0	3	2	NR			
3.5	4	3	2	NR		
4.0	5	4	3	2	NR	
4.5	6	5	4	3	2	NR
5.0	7	6	5	4	3	2
5.5	8	7	6	5	4	3
6.0	9	8	7	6	5	4
6.5	10	9	8	7	6	5
7.0	10	10	9	8	7	6
7.5	10	10	10	9	8	7
8.0	10	10	10	10	9	8
8.5	10	10	10	10	10	9
9.0	10	10	10	10	10	10
10.0	10	10	10	10	10	10

NR means Not Required.

(d) *Location limitations.* Building drains, building sewers or private interceptor main sewers shall be separated from water wells by the applicable separation distances contained in chs. NR 811 and 812 or as otherwise approved by the department of natural resources.

Note: See s. SPS 382.40 for provisions regarding the separation of water supply piping, building sewers and private interceptor main sewers.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material. Section NR 812.08 may require additional setbacks.

(e) *Installation of building drains and building sewers.* 1. 'Trenching.' All excavations for building drains and building sewers shall be open trench work, unless otherwise permitted by local ordinance or accepted by the local inspector.

2. 'Stable bottom.' Where the bottom of the trench can be maintained in a stable condition and free of water during the time of installation the building drain and the building sewer shall be bedded and initially backfilled to comply with all the following requirements:

a. Where the trench bottom does not contain stone larger than one inch in size or where bedrock is not encountered, the trench may be excavated to grade.

b. Where stone larger than one inch size or when bedrock is encountered, the trench shall be excavated to a depth at least 3 inches below the grade elevation and shall be brought back to grade with a bedding of sand, gravel or crushed stone that shall be of a size that all the material shall pass a ¾–inch sieve.

c. Bedding shall be sufficiently dry and hand or mechanically compacted to a minimum of 90 percent standard proctor density.

d. Initial backfill to a depth of 12 inches over the pipe shall be sand, crushed stone or excavated material which is neither corrosive nor organic in nature.

e. Initial backfill shall be of a size that passes a one–inch sieve.

f. A concrete floor may be placed over a building drain having less than 12 inches of initial backfill.

g. Initial backfill shall be placed in increments not to exceed 6 inches in depth.

h. Initial backfill shall be well tamped for the full width of the trench and length of the sewer.

3. 'Unstable bottom.' Where a mucky or unstable bottom is encountered in the trench, the required dry and stable foundation conditions shall be provided by providing one of the following options:

a. Sheathing shall be driven and left in place to a depth of 48 inches below the trench bottom or to solid foundation to a lesser depth.

b. Removal of wet and yielding material to a depth of 24 inches or to solid material and replacement of the unstable material with limestone screenings, pea gravel or equivalent material.

c. Install a longitudinally reinforced concrete cradle the width of the trench and at least 3 inches thick.

d. Install a longitudinally reinforced concrete slab the width of the trench and at least 3 inches thick.

e. Backfill and bedding shall comply with subd. 2. d. to h.

4. 'Backfill completion.' Care shall be exercised in placing the balance of the backfill to prevent breakage of the pipe. Large boulders or rock, concrete slabs, or frozen masses shall not be used in the backfill. At least 36″ of backfill cover shall be provided over the top of the pipe before the pipe trench is wheel–loaded.

5. 'Pipe openings protected.' The ends of all pipes not immediately connected shall be closed so as to prevent the introduction of earth or drainage from an excavation.

(f) *Connection to public sewer.* The connections of building sewers to public sewers shall be in accordance with conditions of approval for the public sewer granted by the department of natural resources under s. 281.41, Stats.

1. 'Gravity public sewer.' When a building sewer connection to the public sewer is not found within 3 feet of the point designated by the local governing body or its authorized representative, the connection shall be made in accordance with one of the provisions specified in subd. 1. a. to d.

a. A saddle fitting approved by the department and acceptable to the municipality or sanitary district shall be installed.

b. Where acceptable to the municipality or sanitary district a portion of the main sewer may be removed and a tee or wye fitting approved by the department may be inserted with compression joints in the public sewer acceptable to the municipality or the sanitary district. The insertion shall be made under the supervision of the authorized representative of the municipality or the sanitary district.

c. When the public sewer is concrete or clay, the end of the connecting sewer may be set upon or in an opening cut into the top half of the public sewer, but shall not protrude into the public sewer. The connection shall be secured by encasing the main sewer pipe and the connection in concrete at least 3" thick so as to assure permanency of the connection and adequate backing of the public sewer pipe.

d. In lieu of the use of a fitting and in the event that an opening cannot be located in the top half of the public sewer, a length of concrete or clay public sewer pipe may be removed and a section with a wye fitting shall be inserted in its place. The joints at the ends of the section shall be encased in concrete at least 3" thick. The connection or insertion shall be made under the supervision of the authorized representative of the municipality or the sanitary district.

2. 'Pressurized public sewer.' Where a forced building sewer discharges to a pressurized public sewer all of the following requirements shall apply:

a. A curb stop shall be installed on the same property as close as possible to the connection to the common forced main sewer.

b. A check valve shall be installed in the pressurized building drain or building sewer.

c. An accessible quick disconnect shall be installed upstream of the check valve.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(g) *Prohibited installations.* 1. 'Harmful discharge.' No person may connect to a public sewer any building drain or building sewer through which is discharged any substance likely to cause undue corrosion, obstruction, nuisance, explosion or interference with sewage treatment processes.

2. 'Storm water and clear water connections.' Except as provided in s. SPS 382.36 (3), storm drain piping and clear water drain piping may not discharge to a sanitary building drain which connects to a publicly–owned treatment works.

Note: See s. SPS 382.36 for provisions relative to storm sewers.

(h) *Locating requirements.* A means to locate buried non–metallic sewers and private interceptor main sewers discharging to municipal mains shall be accomplished in accordance with one of the following options:

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further information.

1. A tracer wire shall be installed in accordance with all of the following:

a. Tracer wire shall be installed along the length of the non–metallic pipe.

b. Tracer wire shall be a minimum of 18 gauge, insulated, single–conductor copper wire or equivalent.

c. Tracer wire shall be located directly above and within 6 inches of the non–metallic pipe.

d. Tracer wire shall be accessible and locatable within the owner's property at 400–foot intervals or increments thereof.

e. Exterior access locations shall include a means of protecting the tracer wire.

f. In–ground sleeves shall be installed as provided in s. SPS 382.35 (5) (a) 2. c. and d.

g. Where tracer wire is more than 6 inches from the pipe, tracer wire insulation color shall comply with subd. 1. h.

h. Tracer wire insulation color for non–metallic sewer pipe shall be green.

i. Tracer wire conductivity shall be tested prior to use.

j. Conductive warning tape may not be utilized in lieu of tracer wire.

2. Global positioning system data shall be recorded with the municipality where the non–metallic pipe is installed.

3. Another equally–effective means acceptable to the department shall be employed to mark the location of the non–metallic pipe.

(12) PRIVATE INTERCEPTOR MAIN SEWERS. (a) The connection of a private interceptor main sewer to a public sewer shall be in accordance with the conditions of approval for the public sewer granted by the department of natural resources under s. 281.41, Stats.

(b) Private interceptor main sewers which discharge to a municipal treatment facility shall be designed in accordance with the appropriate water quality management plan.

(c) All private interceptor main sewers shall be tested in accordance with s. SPS 382.21.

(d) Private interceptor main sewers 6" or less in diameter shall be installed in accordance with the criteria for building sewers specified in sub. (11) (b) and (c) and (d) and (e).

(e) Private interceptor main sewers 8" or larger in diameter shall be:

1. Provided with frost protection in accordance with sub. (11) (c); and

2. Installed in accordance with the municipal sewer criteria specified in s. NR 110.13.

(f) No private interceptor main sewer may pass through or under a building to serve another building, unless one of the following conditions are met:

1. The private interceptor main sewer serves farm buildings, farm houses, or both which are located on one property.

2. The private interceptor main sewer serves buildings that are located on one property and a document, which indicates the piping and distribution arrangement for the property and buildings, shall be recorded with the register of deeds no later than 90 days after installation.

3. An easement and agreement for maintenance and repairs shall be recorded with the register of deeds no later than 90 days after installation.

(13) LOCATION OF DRAIN PIPING. (a) Drain piping located below the ceilings of areas where food, ice or potable liquids are prepared, handled, stored or displayed shall be installed with the least number of joints and shall be installed in accordance with subds. 1. to 5.

1. All pipe openings through floors shall be provided with sleeves bonded to the floor construction and protruding not less than one inch above the top of the finish floor with the space between sleeve and the piping sealed.

2. Plumbing fixtures, except bathtubs and showers, shall be of the wall mounted type. Bathtubs shall have waste and overflow connections made above the floor and piped to a trap below the floor.

3. Floor and shower drains installed shall be equipped with integral seepage pans.

4. Cleanouts for piping shall be extended through the floor construction above.

5. Piping subject to operation at temperatures that will form condensation on the exterior of the pipe shall be thermally insulated.

(b) Where drain piping is located in ceilings of areas where food, ice or potable liquids are prepared, handled stored or displayed, the ceilings shall be of the removable type, or shall be provided with access panels in order to provide an access for inspection of the piping.

(c) Exposed drain piping shall not be located over a pool, surge tank or an open filter for a pool except where a trough is installed below exposed drain piping to divert the flow of seepage to a discharge point consistent with Table 382.38–1.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for examples of exposed piping considerations.

(14) VACUUM WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEMS. (a) Vacuum waste collection systems shall do all of the following:

1. Conform to CSA b45.13:19/IAPMO z1700–2019.

2. Be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

3. Include a vacuum generating system, waste collection center, piping network, vacuum valve and control components used to isolate the vacuum piping network from atmospheric pressure and collect waste at the point of origin. If a vacuum system provides the only means of sanitation, then a contingency system set to operate automatically shall be installed.

(b) Vacuum generating systems shall do all of the following:

1. Include vacuum pumps adequate to create a constant vacuum in the piping network and storage tanks.

2. Have automated controls for the operating of pumps, collection tanks and alarms.

3. Include demand activated vacuum pumps.

4. Be provided with a vacuum pump exhaust vent capable of handling the total air volume of the vacuum pump.

(c) Waste collection centers or storage tanks shall do all of the following:

1. Be adequately sized to prevent fouling of the system.

2. Be designed to withstand 150% of the rated vacuum created by the vacuum generating system without leakage or collapse.

3. Be accessible for inspection, repair, and replacement.

(d) Vacuum piping networks shall do all of the following:

1. Be designed to withstand 150% of the rated vacuum created by the vacuum generating system without leakage or collapse.

2. Be under continuous vacuum.

3. Be constructed of materials specified by the manufacturer.

4. Be sized in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5. Connect to water closets with at least 1 ½ inch. i.d. piping.

(e) Vacuum interface valves shall do all of the following:

1. Be installed to isolate the vacuum piping network from atmospheric pressure.

2. Open automatically when a waste removal cycle is initiated for the fixture.

(f) Control components shall include levels indicator switches that automatically control the discharge pumps and provide all of the following warnings of malfunction or blockage:

1. Start discharge.

2. Stop discharge.

3. Audible alarm for abnormally high effluent levels.

4. Full tank shutdown warning.

(g) Gravity type fixtures shall conform to s. SPS 384.20.

(h) Vacuum water closets shall do all of the following:

1. Have s. SPS 382.41 listed vacuum breakers installed in fixture supply piping.

2. Have a WSFU value of 1.

(i) Piping hangers and supports used in vacuum waste collection systems shall conform to s. SPS 382.60.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; am. Table 82.30–1, (8) (a), (9) (c) (intro.) and 3., and (10) (b) 3. b., r. and recr. (4) (d) 2., Table 82.30–4, (10) (a) 2. b., (11) (intro.) and (f) 2., cr. (8) (a) 1. to 3. and (9) (d), r. (9) (c) 4., renum. (9) (c) 5. to be 4. and am., Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; r. and recr. (4) (d), am. Table 82.30–3 and 82.30–7, r. (11) (intro.), renum. (11) (a) to (f) to be (b) to (g), cr. (11) (a) and (12) (f), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; am. Table 82.30–1, Register, April, 1992, No. 436, eff. 5–1–92; am. (7) (a) and (b), (11) (c) 1. a., (12) (e) 1. and Table 82.30–1, cr. (10) (a) 5., r. (11) (b) 1. b., renum. (11) (b) 1. c. to be (11) (b) 1. b., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; reprinted to restore dropped copy in (10) (b) 3. b., Register, July, 1994, No. 463; corrections in (11) (f) and (12) (g) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, April, 1998, No. 508; am. (11) (g) 2., Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7–1–00; CR 02–002: am. (4) (d) 5., (5) (b) 2. b., (c) 2., (10) (a) 2., (b) 4. b., (11) (b) 1. a., (c) 2. a. to c., 3. (intro.), (g) 2., (12) (f) (intro.) and 1., and Tables 82.30–1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, cr. (10) (b) 2. d., (c), (d), (11) (b) 3. b. and (c) 2. e., r. and recr. (11) (a) 2., (d), and (12) (f) 2., renum. (11) (b) 3., (c) 3. b. and c. to be (11) (b) 3. a., (c) 3. c. and d., Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 04–035: r. (3) (b) 32. a., am. Table 82.30–1 Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 07–069: cr. (11) (h) Register February 2008 No. 626, eff. 3–1–08; CR 08–055: am. (3), (6) (a) 2., (b) 1. to 3., (10) (a) 1., Tables 82.30–1 and 82.30–3, r. (4) (b), renum. (4) (c) to (e) and (11) (h) 1. g. to i. to be (4) (b) to (d), and (11) (h) 1. h. to j., r. and recr. (6) (b) 4., 5., (11) (e) 2., 3., (f) 2. and Table 82.30–2, cr. (11) (h) 1. g. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (6) (a) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 10–064: am. (6) (a) 2., (b) (intro.), 5. a., Table 82.30–2, cr. (6) (c) Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1–1–11; correction in (2), (3) (a) 1., 2., (4) (a) 1., (c) 4., (5) (b) 1., 2. a., (c) 1., (6) (a) 2., (b) 5. a., b., (c), (8) (a), (9) (d), (10) (a) 3., 4., (d) 1. b., (11) (c) 2. d., 3. a., b., c., (g) 2., (h) 1. f., (12) (c), Table 328.30–1, Table 328.30–2 made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (4) (a), Table 382.30–1, (10) (a) 2. (intro.), c., (c) (intro.), (d) (intro.), (11) (c) 2. e., cr. (12) (f) 3., am. (13) (c), (14) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; correction in (4) (a) 1., (16) (e) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.31 Vents and venting systems. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the design and the installation of vents and venting systems.

(2) MATERIALS. All vents and venting systems shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) GENERAL. (a) *Vents.* Every trap and trapped plumbing fixture shall be provided with an individual vent, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter. Vents and venting systems shall be designed and installed so that the water seal of a trap shall be subject to a maximum pneumatic pressure differential equal to one inch of water column.

(b) *Main stack.* Each gravity–flow sanitary building sewer shall be served by at least one stack which extends from a building drain to a vent terminal or vent header. The stack shall be not less than 3″ in diameter from the building drain to the vent terminal or vent header.

(4) VENT STACKS AND STACK VENTS. (a) *Where required.* A vent stack and a stack vent shall be installed to serve any drain stacks of 5 or more branch intervals.

(b) *Installation.* 1. The connection of the vent stack to a drain stack shall be at or below the lowest branch drain connection to the drain stack. The connection to the drain stack shall be by means of a wye pattern fitting installed in a vertical portion of the stack.

2. A vent stack and a stack vent shall:

a. Extend to a vent terminal in accordance with sub. (16);

b. Connect to a vent stack which extends to a vent terminal; or

c. Connect to a stack vent at least 6" above the flood level rim of the highest fixture discharging into a drain stack.

3. Vent stacks and stack vents may connect into a common vent header and then shall extend to a vent terminal.

4. The connection of a vent stack with another vent may not be less than 38″ above the next higher floor level where the plumbing fixtures are vented, but in no case lower than 2" above the elevation of the highest flood level rim of any fixture served by the vent.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(5) RELIEF AND YOKE VENTS FOR STACK OFFSETS. (a) *Vents serving offsets of 30 to 45° in drain stacks.* 1. Except as permitted in subd. 2., where a horizontal branch connects to a drain stack within 2 feet above or below an offset with a change of direction of 30 to 45° from the vertical and the offset is located below 5 or more branch intervals, the offset shall be vented in accordance with par. (b) 1. to 3.

2. Where the drain stack and offset are sized as building drain as per Table 382.30–3, the vents serving the offset of 30 to 45° in a drain stack are not required.

(b) *Vents serving offsets of more than 45º in drain stacks.* Offsets of more than 45º in drain stacks shall be vented where 5 or more branch intervals are located above the offset. The offset shall be vented by venting the upper and lower section of the stack.

1. 'Upper section.' The upper section of the stack shall be vented as a separate stack with a vent stack connection installed

in accordance with sub. (4). The offset shall be considered the base of the stack.

2. 'Vent connection above offset.' The vent stack shall connect with a wye pattern fitting above the stack offset and at or below the lowest drain branch above the offset.

3. 'Lower section.' The lower section of the stack shall be vented by a yoke vent connecting below the offset above or at the next lower horizontal branch.

a. Except as provided in subd. 3. b., the connection of the yoke vent to the drain stack shall be by means of a wye pattern fitting.

b. The yoke vent connection may be a vertical extension of the stack.

c. The connection of the yoke vent to another vent shall not be less than 38 inches above the next higher floor level where plumbing fixtures are installed that discharge into the drain stack.

(6) RELIEF VENTS FOR STACKS OF MORE THAN 10 BRANCH INTERVALS. (a) Drain stacks of more than 10 branch intervals shall be provided with a relief vent at each tenth interval installed.

(b) The lower end of the relief vent required in par. (a) shall connect to the stack by use of a wye pattern fitting below the horizontal branch serving that floor.

(c) The upper end of the relief vent required in par. (a) shall connect to the vent stack not less than 38 inches above the next higher floor level where plumbing fixtures are installed that discharge into the drain stack.

(7) RELIEF VENTS FOR BUILDING DRAINS. A building drain with a change in elevation of 12 feet or more and at an angle of 45° or more from the horizontal shall be provided with a relief vent.

(a) The connection of the relief vent to the building drain shall be by means of a wye pattern fitting installed within 2 feet upstream of the top of the change in elevation.

(b) The connection of the relief vent to another vent shall be not less than 38" above the next higher floor level where plumbing fixtures are installed that discharge through the building drain.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(8) VENTS FOR SANITARY SUMPS. (a) *Interior sanitary sumps.* Sanitary sumps shall be provided with a vent connecting either to the sump above the drain inlet or to the drain inlet within 12" of the sump.

(b) *Exterior sanitary sumps.* Sanitary sumps shall be provided with a vent that terminates in accordance with sub. (16) (h).

(9) FIXTURE VENTS. (a) *Developed length between vent and trap.* Each fixture trap shall be protected with a vent located in accordance with the provisions of subds. 1. and 2.

1. Each fixture trap which is not an integral part of the fixture shall be protected with a vent so located that the developed length of the fixture drain piping from the trap weir to the vent connection is within the limits set forth in Table 382.31−1.

2. Each fixture trap which is an integral part of the fixture shall be protected with a vent so located that the developed length of the fixture drain piping from fixture outlet to the vent connection is within the limits set forth in Table 382.31−1. For a floor outlet water closet or similar fixture, the point where the fixture drain piping turns horizontal shall be considered as the fixture outlet.

(b) *Minimum distance.* A vent shall not connect to a fixture drain within the distance equal to 2 diameters of the drain piping from the weir of a trap.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

Table 382.31−1

Maximum Developed Length Between Vent and Trap (in feet)

Diameter of Fixture Drain[a] (inches)	Vent Connecting to Horizontal Drain Piping			Vent Connecting to Vertical Drain Piping					
				by means of a Sanitary Tee Fitting			by means of a Wye Pattern Fitting[b]		
	Pitch of Fixture Drain (inch per foot)			Pitch of Fixture Drain (inch per foot)			Pitch of Fixture Drain (inch per foot)		
	1/8	1/4	1/2	1/8	1/4	1/2	1/8	1/4	1/2
1 1/4	NP[c]	5.0	2.5	NP	3.5	2.0	NP	1.5	1.0
1 1/2	NP	6.0	3.0	NP	5.0	3.0	NP	4.0	2.0
2	NP	8.0	4.0	NP	6.0	4.0	NP	4.5	4.0
3	24	12.0	6.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.0
4[d]	32	16.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	8.0

[a] Diameters to be selected on the basis of the smallest drain pipe installed downstream from the trap serving a particular fixture.
[b] The wye pattern fitting refers to a tee−wye fitting, a combination wye and eighth bend fitting or a wye and eighth bend combination of fittings with no more than one inch between the wye fitting and eighth bend fitting.
[c] NP means Not Permitted.
[d] The maximum developed length for fixture drains larger than 4 inches in diameter shall be approved by the department.

(10) CIRCUIT VENTING. In lieu of providing individual vents, a horizontal drain to which at least 2 but not more than 8 wall outlet fixtures or at least 2 but not more than 8 floor outlet fixtures, other than blowout type fixtures and wall−outlet carrier type water closets, are connected to the same horizontal branch drain, may be vented by a circuit vent in accordance with pars. (a) to (e).

(a) The circuit vent shall connect to the horizontal drain at a point between the 2 most upstream fixtures.

(b) 1. A circuit vented horizontal drain into which 4 or more fixtures discharge shall be provided with a relief vent. The relief vent shall connect to the circuit vented horizontal drain downstream of the most downstream fixture drain which is vented by the circuit vent and upstream of any other drain connections.

2. Two circuit vented horizontal drains serving a total of 8 fixtures, 4 on each branch, shall be provided with at least one relief vent, unless the horizontal drains connect to a drain stack with no other drain connections located above the circuit vented horizontal drains. One relief vent may serve both horizontal drains, if installed downstream of the point where the 2 horizontal drains are joined.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) A horizontal drain served by a circuit vent may not diminish in size from the most downstream fixture drain connection vented by the circuit vented drain to the circuit vent connection. Where a relief vent is installed, the horizontal drain served by the circuit vent shall not diminish in size from the relief vent connection to the circuit vent connection.

(d) Fixture drains served by a circuit vent shall conform to the provisions of sub. (9). The connection of the fixture drain to the branch drain served by the circuit vent shall be considered as the vent connection.

(e) Additional wall outlet fixtures with a drainage fixture unit value of one or less which are served by individual vents or common vents may discharge into a horizontal drain served by a circuit vent.

(11) COMMON VENTS. In lieu of providing individual vents, fixtures may be common vented in accordance with pars. (a) and (b).

(a) *Vertical drains.* A common vent may serve a maximum of 2 fixtures where both fixture drains connect to a vertical drain at the same elevation.

1. Where this connection is by means of a sanitary tee fitting with a side inlet, the centerline of the side inlet opening may not be below the centerline of the larger opening.

2. The drain connection of a blowout type fixture, kitchen sink where an appliance with pump discharge or a food waste grinder are installed, or a clothes washer served by a common vent may not be by means of a double sanitary tee fitting.

(b) *Horizontal branches.* The fixture drains from 2 wall–outlet fixtures, each with a drainage fixture unit value of one or less, or the fixture drains from 2 traps serving a kitchen sink with or without a dishwasher may connect to a horizontal branch without individual vents provided a common vent connects to the branch drain downstream of both fixture drains. Both fixture drains shall be of the same diameter. The developed length of the drain from the vent to the farthest trap shall conform to sub. (9).

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(12) RETURN VENTS. Plumbing fixtures may be vented in accordance with pars. (a) to (d).

(a) Wall outlet fixtures may be vented by extending an individual vent, vertical wet vent or a common vent as high as possible under the fixture enclosure and returning the vent vertically downward and connecting the vent to the fixture drain or branch drain by means of a wye pattern fitting.

(b) Horizontal vent piping shall connect to the vertical section of the fixture vent and extend to a point where it can extend vertically to a vent terminal in accordance with sub. (16) or connect to another vent in accordance with sub. (15).

(c) Drainage fittings shall be used on all sections of the vent pipe below the floor level and a minimum slope of $\frac{1}{4}$" per foot to the drainage point shall be provided.

(d) Cleanouts shall be provided on the vent piping in accordance with s. SPS 382.35.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(13) WET VENTING. In lieu of providing individual vents, fixtures may be wet vented in accordance with pars. (a) to (c).

(a) *Vertical wet vents.* 1. Where 2 wall outlet fixtures are located on the same floor level with their fixture drains connecting to the same vertical drain pipe at different elevations, the lower fixture drain may be wet vented in accordance with subd. 1. a. to e.

a. No other fixtures may discharge into the vertical drain pipe above or between the 2 wall outlet fixtures. Additional fixtures may discharge into the vertical drain pipe below the 2 wall outlet fixtures.

b. A branch vent shall connect to the vertical drain pipe immediately above the higher fixture drain connection.

c. The drain between the 2 fixtures shall be at least one pipe size larger than the upper fixture drain, but not smaller than 2" in diameter.

d. Both fixture drains shall conform to sub. (9). The connection of the lower fixture drain to the vertical drain shall be considered as the vent connection.

e. The higher fixture drain may not serve a water closet.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Horizontal wet vents.* A drain from a lavatory or lavatories which are either provided with individual vents or a common vent may serve as the wet vent for not more than 2 bathtubs or showers and not more than 2 water closets in accordance with subds. 1. to 7. No other fixtures may discharge into or be served by the wet vent.

1. All of the fixtures shall be located in nonpublic bathroom groups.

2. The lavatories and bathtubs or showers shall have a common horizontal drain with the drain for the lavatories serving as a wet vent for the bathtubs or showers.

3. Where 2 bathtubs or showers are served by the same wet vent, their fixture drains shall connect independently to the common horizontal drain downstream of the vertical drain serving the lavatory or lavatories.

4. Where 2 bathtubs or showers and 2 water closets are served by the same wet vent a relief vent shall be provided, unless the wet vented horizontal drain connects to a drain stack with no other drain connections located above the wet–vented horizontal drain. The relief vent shall connect to the horizontal drain at a point downstream of the fixture drains for the water closets and upstream of any other fixture drain connections.

5. One or 2 water closets may connect to the common horizontal drain with the drain from the lavatories and bathtubs or showers also serving as a wet vent for the water closets. Where 2 water closets are served by the same wet vent, their fixture drains shall connect independently to the common horizontal drain at the same point.

6. The wet vent shall be at least 2" in diameter. No more than 4 drainage fixture units may discharge into a 2" diameter wet vent.

7. A branch vent shall connect immediately above the highest fixture drain connection and shall be sized in accordance with sub. (14).

(c) *Other types of wet vents.* An individual vent serving a floor outlet fixture, a common vent serving floor outlet fixtures, a circuit vent, a relief vent serving a circuit vented drain or a relief vent serving a wet vented horizontal drain may serve as a wet vent in accordance with subds. 1. to 4.

1. No more than 2 wall outlet fixtures, each fixture with a drainage fixture unit value of one or less, may have their fixture drains connected into the individual vent, common vent, circuit vent or relief vent.

2. The wet vent shall be at least 2" in diameter.

3. The branch vent to which the wet vent connects shall be sized in accordance with sub. (14). The branch vent may serve the wall outlet fixtures in lieu of individual vents or a common vent.

4. The fixtures discharging into the wet vent shall be located on the same floor level as the fixtures served by the wet vent.

Note: For explanatory material refer to ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.31 (13).

(14) VENT SIZE. (a) *Stack vents and vent stacks.* Stack vent and vent stack pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–2 on the basis of developed length and the diameter of the drain stack at its base.

1. The developed length of the stack vent shall be measured along the vent pipe, from the highest drain branch connection to the vent terminal or to the connection to a vent header.

2. The developed length of the vent stack shall be measured along the vent pipe from the vent stack base connection to the vent terminal or to the connection to a vent header.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Vent headers.* 1. Vent header pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–3 with the number of drainage fixture units being the sum of the fixture unit loads of the stacks vented through that portion of the header. The diameter of a vent header shall not be less than any vent connecting to it.

2. The developed length of the vent header shall be measured along the pipe from the most distant vent stack or stack vent base connection to the vent terminal.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Branch vents.* Branch vent pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–3. The developed length of the

branch vent shall be measured along the pipe from the furthest fixture drain served by the branch vent to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter or to a vent terminal.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(d) *Individual vents.* Individual vent pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–3. The developed length of an individual vent shall be measured along the vent pipe from the fixture drain served by the vent to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter or to a vent terminal.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(e) *Common vents.* Common vent pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–3. The developed length of a common vent shall be measured along the vent pipe from the drain served by the vent to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter or to the vent terminal.

Table 382.31–2

Size and Length of Vent Stacks and Stack Vents

Diameter of Drain Stack at Base (inches)	Maximum Developed Length of Vent (feet)									
	Diameter of Vent (inches)									
	1 1/4	1 1/2[a]	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	12
1 1/2	50	150	NL[b]							
2	NP[c]	50	150	NL						
3		NP	50	400	NL					
4		NP	20	180	700	NL				
5			NP	50	200	700	NL			
6			NP	20	70	200	700	NL		
8				NP	25	60	250	800	NL	
10					NP	25	60	250	800	NL
12						NP	25	100	300	900

[a] Not more than 2 water closets or similar flush action type fixtures of 4 or more drainage fixture units.
[b] NL means No Limit.
[c] NP means Not Permitted.

Table 382.31–3

Minimum Diameters And Maximum Length Of Individual, Common, Branch And Circuit Vents And Vent Headers

Drainage Fixture Units (dfu)	Maximum Developed Length of Vent (feet)								
	Diameter of Vent (inches)								
	1 1/4[a]	1 1/2[b]	2	3	4	5	6	8	10
2	50	NL[c]							
4	40	200	NL						
8	NP[d]	150	250	NL					
10	NP	100	200	NL					
24	NP	50	150	NL					
42	NP	30	100	500	NL				
72		NP	50	400	NL				
240		NP	40	250	NL				
500		NP	20	180	700	NL			
1100			NP	50	200	700	NL		
1900			NP	20	70	200	700	NL	
3600				NP	25	60	250	800	NL
5600					NP	25	60	250	800

[a] No water closets permitted.
[b] Not more than 2 water closets or similar flush action type fixtures of 4 or more drainage fixture units.
[c] NL means No Limit.
[d] NP means Not Permitted.

(f) *Circuit vents.* Circuit vent pipe sizes shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31–3. The developed length of the circuit vent shall be measured along the vent from the connection with the branch drain served by the vent to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter or to a vent terminal.

(g) *Relief vents.* Relief vents shall be sized in accordance with the provisions of subds. 1. to 3. The developed length of a relief vent shall be measured along the vent from the connection with the branch drain served by the vent to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter or to a vent terminal.

1. 'Circuit vented branch drain.' The diameter of a relief vent for a branch drain served by a circuit vent shall be at least one half the diameter of the branch drain. The maximum developed length shall be determined from Table 382.31–3 based on the number of drainage fixture units served by the vent.

2. 'Building drain.' The diameter of a relief vent serving a building drain, as required in sub. (7), shall be at least one half the diameter of the building drain. The maximum developed length shall be determined from Table 382.31−3 based on the number of drainage fixture units served by the vent.

3. 'Horizontal wet vent.' The diameter of a relief vent serving a horizontal wet vent shall be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$". The maximum developed length shall be determined from Table 382.31−3 based on the number of drainage fixture units served by the vent.

(h) *Yoke vents.* A yoke vent serving a drain stack shall be sized as a vent stack in accordance with par. (a).

(i) *Vents for sumps.* 1. a. Except as provided in subd. 1. b., the size of a vent for a sanitary pump with other than a pneumatic ejector, shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31−4.

b. The size of a vent for a sanitary sump located outside with other than a pneumatic ejector shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31−4, but shall not be less than 2″ in diameter.

2. The air pressure relief pipe from a pneumatic ejector shall not be connected to vent or vent system serving a sanitary drain system, storm drain system or chemical waste system.

a. The relief pipe shall be of a size to relieve the air pressure inside the ejector to atmospheric pressure, but shall not be less than 2" in diameter where the ejector is located outside and $1\frac{1}{4}$" in diameter for all other ejector locations.

b. The vent shall terminate in accordance with the provisions of sub. (16).

Table 382.31−4

Size and Length of Vents for Sanitary Sumps

Discharge Capacity of Ejector (gpm)	Maximum Developed Length of Vent[a] (feet)				
	Diameter of Vent (inches)				
	$1\frac{1}{4}$[d]	$1\frac{1}{2}$[d]	2	3	4
10	NL[b]				
20	270	NL			
40	72	160	NL		
60	31	75	270	NL	
80	16	41	150	NL	
100	10	25	97	NL	
150	NP[c]	10	44	370	NL
200		NP	20	210	NL
250		NP	10	132	NL
300		NP	10	88	380
400			NP	44	210
500			NP	24	130

[a] The developed length of the vent is measured along the pipe from the connection to the sump, to the point where it connects to a vent pipe of a larger diameter.
[b] NL means No Limit.
[c] NP means Not Permitted.
[d] Diameter not permitted for exterior sumps.

(j) *Vents for chemical basins.* The size of vents serving chemical dilution or neutralizing basins shall be determined in accordance with Table 382.31−3 and based upon the number of drainage fixture units discharging into the basins.

(15) VENT GRADES AND CONNECTIONS. (a) *Vent grade.* All vent and branch vent pipes shall be graded and connected so as to drain back to a drain pipe by means of gravity.

(b) *Installation.* Vents shall be installed in accordance with subds. 1. to 3.

1. Except for wet vent piping, the connection of a vent to horizontal drain piping shall be at a point above the horizontal center line of the drain piping.

2. Except as provided in subs. (12) and (17), vent piping serving a wall−outlet fixture may not offset horizontally less than 36" above the floor, but in no case lower than the elevation of the highest flood level rim of any fixture served by the vent.

3. Vent piping may not connect to a branch vent less than 38" above the floor, but in no case lower than 2" above the elevation of the highest flood level rim of any fixture served by the vent.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(16) VENT TERMINALS. All vents and vent systems shall terminate in the open air in accordance with this subsection.

(a) *Extension above roofs.* Extensions of vents through a roof shall terminate at least 8" above the roof. Where the roof is to be used for any purpose other than weather protection, the vents shall extend at least 7 feet above the roof.

(b) *Waterproof flashings.* The penetration of a roof system by a vent shall be made watertight with an approved flashing.

(c) *Prohibited uses.* Vent terminals shall not be used as flag poles, support for antennas or other similar purposes.

(d) *Location of vent terminals.* 1. Location of vent terminals shall be all of the following:

a. At least 10 feet from an air intake.

b. At least 5 feet from a power exhaust vent.

c. At least 10 feet horizontally from or 2 feet above roof scuttles, doors, and openable windows.

d. At least 5 feet from or 2 inches above parapet walls.

e. At least 5 feet below any overhang.

2. Where a structure has an earth covered roof extending from surrounding grade, the vent extension shall run at least 7 feet above grade and terminate with an approved vent cap. The portion of vent pipe outside the structure shall be without joints, except one fitting may be installed where the pipe leaves the top or side of the structure.

(e) *Extension through wall.* A vent shall terminate at least 10 feet horizontally from any lot line. Extension of vents through wall shall terminate beyond the soffit. The vent shall terminate downward and be screened. The vent shall comply with par. (d).

(f) *Extensions outside buildings.* Drain or vent pipe extensions shall not be located or placed on the outside of an exterior wall of any new building, but shall be located inside the building.

(g) *Frost closure.* For protection against frost closure, each vent terminal shall be at least 2" in diameter. Where it is necessary to increase the diameter of the vent, the change in diameter shall be made at least 6" inside the building.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(h) *Penetrations through grade.* Except when installation is in accordance with par. (d) 2., penetrations through grade shall terminate at least 12" above finished grade and terminate with a vent cap or return bend.

(17) COMBINATION DRAIN AND VENT SYSTEMS. In lieu of providing individual vents, fixtures may be vented in accordance with pars. (a) to (d).

(a) *Stacks.* 1. A drain stack may serve as a combination drain and vent system for fixtures in accordance with subd. 1. a. to e.

a. The drain stack shall not serve more than 3 fixtures. Each fixture shall be located on a separate floor level.

b. The drain stack shall be limited to serving fixtures with a drainage fixture unit value of no greater than 2.0. A urinal may not discharge into the combination drain and vent portion of the stack. The largest drainage fixture unit value served by the stack shall determine the stack size as specified in Table 382.31−5.

c. The drain stack shall not be offset horizontally above the lowest fixture drain connection.

d. The developed length of any fixture drain from the trap weir to the drain stack shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 382.31−1.

e. The drain stack and its attendant vent shall be sized in accordance with Table 382.31–5.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

Table 382.31–5

Stack Sizing by DFU Value

Drainage Fixture Unit (dfu) Value	Size of Stack (inches)
0.5	1½
1.0	2
2.0	3

2. A drain stack may serve as a combination drain and vent system for a kitchen sink and a wall outlet fixture with a drainage fixture unit value of 2 or less in accordance with subd. 2. a. to d.

a. One kitchen sink within a dwelling unit, with or without a food waste grinder or dishwasher connection, shall connect to the drain stack above the wall outlet fixture with a drainage fixture unit value of 2 or less. No other fixtures may connect to the drain stack.

b. The drain stack shall be at least 2 inches in diameter below the kitchen sink connection and it shall be at least 4 inches in diameter below the connection to the lower fixture.

c. In lieu of the minimum sizes as required in subd. 2. b., the entire stack below the kitchen sink connection may be 3 inches in diameter.

d. The drain stack shall not offset horizontally above the fixture drain connection for the lower fixture.

(b) *Building drains.* A building drain or a building subdrain may serve as a combination drain and vent system for floor drains and floor outlet fixtures in accordance with subds. 1. to 6.

1. A vent or drain at least 2 inches in diameter shall be connected upstream of any building drain branch or building subdrain branch.

2. No more than 2 water closets may connect to the building drain or building subdrain by means of building drain branches or building subdrain branches.

3. a. That portion of the building drain or building subdrain between the connection of the building drain branch or building subdrain branch and the vent or drain required in subd. 1. shall be at least one pipe size larger than the minimum size permitted in Table 382.30–3 based on the total drainage fixture unit load, but not less than 3 inches.

b. The vent or drain required in subd. 1. shall be at least one–half the diameter of that portion of the building drain or building subdrain which is vented by the vent or drain, but may not be less than 2 inches in diameter.

c. A vent serving a drain required in subd. 1., shall be at least one half the diameter of that portion of the building drain or building subdrain which is vented by the system, but may not be less than 2 inches in diameter.

4. The trap of a floor drain or a floor outlet fixture, except a water closet, connected to a building drain branch or building subdrain branch shall be at least 3" in diameter.

5. A building drain branch or building subdrain branch may not connect to a building drain or building subdrain downstream from the base fitting of a drain stack 2" or larger in diameter within the distance equal to 20 pipe diameters of the building drain or building subdrain.

6. The pitch and the developed length of the building drain branch or building subdrain branch may not exceed the limits specified in Table 382.31–1.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Laboratory sink venting.* A horizontal drain may serve as a combination drain and vent system for island laboratory sinks in accordance with subds. 1. to 7.

1. A vent stack or a drain stack at least 2" in diameter shall be connected upstream of any fixture drain vented by the combination drain and vent system.

2. a. That portion of the horizontal drain between the connection of fixture drain and the vent stack or drain stack required in subd. 1. shall be at least one pipe size larger than the minimum size permitted in Table 382.30–2 based on total drainage fixture unit load.

b. The vent stack or drain stack required in subd. 1. shall be at least one–half the diameter of that portion of the horizontal drain which is vented by the stack, but may not be less than 2″ in diameter.

c. A stack vent serving a drain stack required in subd. 1. shall be at least one half the diameter of that portion of the horizontal drain which is vented by the stack, but may not be less than 2" in diameter.

3. All fixture drains vented by the horizontal drain shall be at least 3" in diameter.

4. Fixture drains to be vented by the horizontal drain shall connect individually to the horizontal drain.

5. An individual vent or common vent shall be extended as high as possible under the sink enclosure and then returned vertically downward and connected to the horizontal drain. A cleanout shall be provided on the vent piping.

6. In lieu of connecting the vent to the horizontal drain which forms the combination drain and vent system, the vent may connect to a horizontal fixture drain vented by the combination drain and vent system. The pitch and developed length of the horizontal fixture drain shall not exceed the limits specified in Table 382.31–1.

7. Fixture drains to be vented by the horizontal drain shall not connect to a horizontal drain downstream from the base fitting of a drain stack 2" or larger in diameter within the distance equal to 20 pipe diameters of the horizontal drain serving the stack.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(d) *Elevator threshold drain vent stacks.* 1. The minimum size of an elevator threshold stack shall be 6 inches.

2. The minimum size of an elevator drain trap shall be 4 inches.

3. The drain stack may not offset horizontally above the lowest threshold drain connection.

4. Elevator threshold drains, provided with individual traps that utilize other means of venting, are permitted to discharge into the stack.

5. The drain stack shall be limited to serving elevators threshold drains serving elevator door areas.

6. The developed length of any trap weir vented by the stack to the drain stack may not exceed the limits specified in Table 382.31–1.

7. A vent, at least 3 inches in diameter and not less than ½ the diameter of the largest portion of the drain stack, shall extend from immediately above the highest branch connection to a vent terminal in accordance with sub. (16).

Note: See ch. SPS 382 appendix for further explanatory material.

(17m) AIR ADMITTANCE VALVES. The use of air admittance valves in lieu of traditional venting shall comply with all of the following:

(a) The AAV may only serve as a termination point for a branch vent, circuit vent, common vent, individual vent, wet vent or combination drain and vent system. The AAV may serve a pumped–discharge type clothes washer standpipe when the fixture drain downstream of the point of vent is at least 3 inches in diameter.

(b) Branches that have fixtures served by the AAV, and when connected to a stack that has 4 or more branch intervals above the branch connection, must be provided with a relief vent located between the most downstream fixture and the stack.

(c) The AAV may not serve as a vent termination point for any of the following:

1. Areas of negative pressure such as parking garages, laboratories, and research facilities.

2. A commercial parking structure.

3. Vents installed to relieve positive pressures.

4. A fixture serving a chemical waste system.

5. POWTS components such as a holding tank or treatment tank.

6. A stack vent serving two or more branch intervals.

7. A vent stack that is required in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (4) (a).

8. A vent serving a sump.

9. An enclosed stairwell.

10. An area utilized as supply or return air plenum.

11. A pit, vault, or depression which is below the adjacent grade or floor level.

12. Plumbing wastewater and treatment devices used to treat fats, oils & grease (FOG).

13. An area that subjects the valve to grease or other materials which could cause fouling of the valve's seal.

14. Clean rooms such as FDA or DATCP regulated food and beverage production areas, bio safety labs, pharmaceutical production, and pharmaceutical processing facilities.

Note: For specific applications not listed, please contact DSPS Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at the Division's Website at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

15. A health care facility as defined is s. SPS 381.01 (116).

16. A restaurant kitchen licensed by the state or local department of health.

17. A residential bedroom.

Note: Does not include closets or bathrooms with solid doors in accordance with Standard International Building Code s. 508.2.3.

18. A daycare.

(d) The size and developed length for a vent using an AAV shall conform with Table 382.31–6.

Table 382.31–6

Maximum DFUs	Maximum Developed Distance of Vent to Connection of AAV in Feet Diameter in Inches		
	1–1/4[a]	1–1/2	2
1	35	NL[b]	NL[b]
3	28	140	NL[b]
6	NP[c]	100	200
20	NP[c]	60[d]	110
160	NP[c]	NP[c]	25

a Drainage Fixture Units based on ch. SPS 382.

b NL means no limit.

c NP means not permitted.

d Not more than two water closets or similar type fixtures of four or more drainage fixture units.

(e) The installation of the AAV shall conform with all of the following:

1. The AAV must be installed in the vertical position, plus or minus 15 degrees from plumb.

2. The vent system being served by the AAV may have horizontal offsets located less than 36 inches above the floor on which the fixtures are installed provided the vent does not connect to another vent.

3. The installation location of the AAV shall conform with all of the following:

a. A minimum of 4 inches above the top of the horizontal pipe being served (See Note).

b. No more than 20 inches below the flood rim of any fixture served by this product (See Note).

c. At least 6 inches above insulation materials (See Note).

d. In an accessible area.

e. Within a space that allows air to enter the product and has an opening equivalent to requirements in sub. (14).

f. With at least one 3–inch or larger diameter vent, serving the same building drain on which the AAV is installed, which extends to the atmosphere outside of the building.

Note: The distance is measured from termination of the vent pipe to the point specified in the rule.

(f) AAVs shall be tested. The AAV shall be tested prior to or after installation. The AAV shall be subjected to a pressure equal to 1 inch of water column. After observing for 1 minute, if the pressure falls .5 of an inch or less, it will be considered a passing AAV.

(g) When an AAV is installed in a building, the contractor shall provide the owner with a copy of the manufacturer's written AAV description.

(18) PROHIBITED USES. A vent or vent system shall not be used for purposes other than the venting of the plumbing system.

(a) *Boiler blowoff basin vents.* Vent piping from boiler blowoff basins shall not be connected to a vent or vent system serving a sanitary drain system, storm drain system or chemical waste system.

(b) *Chemical waste vents.* Vent piping for chemical waste systems shall not be connected to a vent system serving a sanitary drain system or storm drain system.

(c) *Steam vents.* Vents serving steam operated sterilizers, cleansing or degreasing equipment, pressing machines or any other apparatus which normally discharges steam into the vent shall not be connected to a vent or a vent system serving a sanitary drain system, storm drain system or chemical waste system.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; am. (11) (a), (17) (b) 3. b. and (c) 2. b., r. and recr. (11) (b), r. (13) (a) 2., cr. (17) (b) 3. c. and (c) 2. c., Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; reprinted to correct (17) (c) 4., Register, February, 1991, No. 422; cr. (4) (b) 4. and (17) (a) l. f., r. and recr. (5) (c) l. c. and (17) (c) 4., am. (5) (c) 2. c., (10) (intro.), (b) 1., (11) (b), (17) (a) l. e. and (17) (b), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; am. (6) (c), (7) (b), (10) (intro.), (a), (b) 1., (e), (13) (a) 1. c., (c) (intro.), 1. and 4., r. (16) (h), Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; CR 02–002: renum. (8) to be (8) (a) and am., cr. (8) (b), (14) (j) and (16) (h), am. (11) (a), (12) (intro.), (a), (13) (c) 1. (17) (a) 1. (intro.) to b., and Table 82.31–4, r. and recr. Table 82.31–5, Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 08–055: am. (4) (a), (10) (c), (13) (a) 1. e., (14) (g) 2., (17) (a) 1. e., (b) 1. and 3., r. and recr. (5) and (6), r. (17) (a) 1. f. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (17) (a) 1. (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 10–064: am. (5) (a) 2., (6) (c), (17) (a) 2., r. (14) (g) 2., renum. (14) (g) 3. and 4. to be (14) (g) 2. and 3. Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1–1–11; correction in (14) (g) (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2010 No. 660; correction in (2), (5) (a) 2., (9) (a) 1., 2., (12) (d), (14) (a) (intro.), (b) 1., (c), (d), (e), (f), (g) 1., 2., 3., (i) 1. a., b., (j), (17) (a) 1. b., d., e., (b) 3. a., 6., (c) 2. a., 6. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: r. and recr. (11) (a), (16) (d), (e), am. (17) (intro.), cr. (17) (d), (17m) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; correction in (16) (h), made under 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., and correction in (16) (e), (17m) (e) 3. e., f., (f) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.32 Traps and direct fixture connections.

(1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the types and installation of traps and direct fixture connections.

(2) MATERIALS. All traps and fixture connections shall be of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) GENERAL. Each plumbing fixture, each compartment of a plumbing fixture and each floor drain shall be separately trapped by a water seal trap, except as provided in par. (a) or as otherwise permitted by this chapter. A fixture shall not be double trapped.

(a) *Trap exceptions.* The plumbing fixtures listed in subds. 1. to 3. shall not be required to be separately trapped:

1. Fixtures having integral traps;

2. Compartments of a combination plumbing fixture installed on one trap, provided:

a. No compartment is more than 6" deeper than any other;

b. The distance between the compartments' waste outlets farthest apart does not exceed 30"; and

c. No compartment waste outlet is equipped with a food waste grinder.

3. Storm drains as provided in s. SPS 382.36 (12) (a).

Note: Residential exclusion see s. SPS 325.01 (4) (a).

(b) *Trap seals.* Each trap shall provide a liquid seal depth of not less than 2" and not more than 4", except as otherwise specified in this chapter.

(c) *Loss of trap seal.* A trap seal primer valve may be installed on a trap subject to high rates of evaporation.

1. A trap seal primer valve or other means of trap seal protection acceptable to the department shall be provided for a trap subject to seal loss due to evaporation.

Note: Liquids acceptable to use for reducing trap seal evaporation include mineral oil, vegetable oil, propylene glycol and glycerin.

2. Trap seal primer valves shall conform to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044.

Note: A list of referenced standards is contained in ch. SPS 381.

3. Barrier type trap seal protectors for floor drains shall conform to ASSE 1072.

(d) *Design.* Traps shall be self–scouring and shall not have interior partitions, except where such traps are integral with the fixture. Uniform diameter P–traps shall be considered self–scouring.

(e) *Size.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., traps shall be of diameters not less than those specified in Table 382.30–1.

2. The minimum trap diameter for a trap serving a shower replacing a non–public residential–type bathtub is 1.5 inches provided each of the following apply:

a. The shower shall have no more than one control valve and not allow for the operation of more than one showerhead simultaneously.

b. It shall be permissible under this approval to use a diverter valve that feeds up to 2 showerheads provided the showerheads cannot be used simultaneously.

c. The showerhead shall have a maximum flow rate of 2.5 gallons per minute.

(f) *Prohibited traps.* The installation of the types of traps listed in subds. 1. to 6. shall be prohibited:

1. Bell traps;

2. Drum traps, except where specifically approved by the department;

3. S–traps which are not integral parts of fixtures;

4. Separate fixture traps which depend on interior partitions for the trap seal;

5. Traps which depend upon moving parts to maintain the trap seal; and

6. Traps which in case of defect would allow the passage of sewer air.

(4) INSTALLATION. (a) *Setting of traps.* All traps shall be rigidly supported and set true with respect to the water level and so located as to protect the water seals, and shall be protected from freezing and evaporation.

(b) *Distance from fixture drain outlets.* 1. 'Vertical distance.' Except as provided in subd. 1. a. to c., the vertical distance between the top of the fixture drain outlet and the horizontal center line of the trap outlet shall not exceed 15".

a. The vertical distance between the top of the strainer of a floor drain or the opening of a standpipe receptor and the horizontal center line of the trap outlet shall not exceed 36".

b. The vertical distance between the top of the fixture drain outlet of a pedestal fixture or a cuspidor and the horizontal center line of the trap outlet shall not exceed 60".

c. The vertical distance between the water level in the bowl of a floor outlet water closet or floor outlet clinic sink and the center line of the horizontal portion of the fixture drain may not exceed 36 inches.

d. The vertical distance from the inlet to the horizontal centerline of the fixture drain for a campsite receptor, exterior storm drain inlet, or a receptor for a sanitary dump station may exceed 3 feet so as to permit the trap to be installed below the predicted depth of frost.

e. The vertical distance of a floor outlet fixture between the top of the fixture drain outlet and the horizontal center line of the trap outlet may not exceed 18 inches.

2. 'Horizontal distance.' Except as provided in subd. 2. a. and b., the horizontal distance between the vertical centerline of a fixture drain outlet and the vertical centerline of the trap inlet shall not exceed 15".

a. The horizontal distance for a pedestal drinking fountain shall not exceed 24".

b. The horizontal distance for an exterior sanitary area drain or a residential garage floor drain discharging through an interior trap shall not exceed 25 feet.

c. The minimum horizontal distance between the vertical centerline of the outlet from a floor–mounted water closet and a 3–inch double tee shall be 30 inches.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(5) DIRECT FIXTURE DRAIN CONNECTION. Except as provided in s. SPS 382.33, all plumbing fixtures and appliances discharging wastes shall connect directly to a drain system.

(a) *Floor drains.* 1. Floor drains shall be so located as to be accessible for cleaning purposes.

2. A floor drain receiving the wash from garbage cans shall be at least 3" in diameter.

(b) *Kitchen sinks.* Horizontal drain piping serving a kitchen sink trap shall not connect to vertical drain piping by means of a double sanitary tee where an appliance with pump discharge or a food waste grinder are installed.

(c) *Water closets.* A water closet shall discharge through a drain pipe or fitting with a minimum diameter of 3".

1. A floor mounted wall outlet water closet shall connect to a 4 inch or 4 × 3 inch closet collar fitting or to a horizontal or vertical carrier type fitting.

2. A floor outlet water closet shall connect to a 4 inch or 4 × 3 inch closet collar fitting.

3. A wall mounted wall outlet water closet shall connect to a horizontal or vertical carrier type fitting.

4. Two water closets discharging to a vertical drain from opposite sides by means of the same fitting shall be installed in accordance with subd. 4. a. and b.

a. Where the vertical drain is 3" in diameter, the fitting for floor outlet water closets shall be a 3 inch double wye pattern fitting.

b. Where the water closets are wall outlet types the fitting shall be a double wye pattern fitting or a carrier–type fitting.

(d) *Blowout–type fixtures.* Blowout–type plumbing fixtures shall be installed in accordance with the approval of the department.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; am. (4) (a), cr. (5) (intro.) and (d), Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; am. (4) (b) 1. b., Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7–1–00; CR 02–002: r. and recr. (3) (c) 1. and (4) (b) 2., am. (4) (b) 1. b., cr. (4) (b) 1. d., Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 02–129: am. (3) (intro.) Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2–1–04; CR 04–035: am. (3) (a) 3. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 08–055: cr. (4) (b) 2. c. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (2), (3) (a) 3., (e), (5) (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (3) (c) 2., cr. (3) (c) 3., renum. (3) (e) to (3) (e) 1. and am., cr. (3) (e) 2., am. (4) (b) 1., c., cr. (4) (b) 1. e., am. (5) (b), (c) 2. Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

SPS 382.33 Indirect and local waste piping. **(1)** SCOPE. (a) The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the installation of indirect waste piping and local waste piping.

(b) Indirect waste piping and local waste piping draining the fixtures, appliances and devices having a public health concern, including but not limited to those listed in Table 382.33−1, shall be considered as plumbing and shall comply with the provisions of this section.

(2) MATERIALS. Indirect waste piping more than 30" in length and all local waste piping shall be of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) SIZE. Except as provided in pars. (a) and (b), indirect waste piping more than 30" in length and all local waste piping shall be sized in accordance with s. SPS 382.30.

(a) Indirect or local waste piping not exceeding 20 feet in length for refrigerated food display cases may not be less than one inch in diameter.

(b) Indirect waste piping, attached to an appliance, appurtenance or equipment through which pressurized waste is discharged, shall be sized in accordance with specifications of the manufacturer of the appliance, appurtenance or equipment.

Table 382.33–1

Types of Fixtures, Appliances, and Devices of a Public Health Concern

Baptismal founts
Bar and soda fountains
Boiler blowoff basin outlet drains
Clothes washers and extractors
Coffee makers and urns
Dishwashers
Egg boilers
Food preparation sinks
Food processing equipment
Ice compartments and ice makers
Potato peelers
Refrigerated food display cases
Refrigerated food storage rooms and compartments
Steam tables, kettles, and related equipment
Sterilizers
Stills
Vending machines
Other devices, fixtures, and appliances as approved by the department

(4) INSTALLATION. Indirect waste piping and local waste piping shall be so installed as to permit access for flushing and cleaning.

(5) TRAPS. (a) *Indirect waste piping.* 1. Gravity flow indirect waste piping more than 30" in length shall be provided with a trap in accordance with s. SPS 382.32 (4), except indirect waste piping draining a sterilizer shall not be trapped.

2. All indirect waste piping draining a refrigerated food storage room, compartment or display case shall be provided with a trap in accordance with s. SPS 382.32 (4).

(b) *Local waste piping.* Local waste piping handling sanitary wastes and more than 30" in length shall be provided with a trap in accordance with s. SPS 382.32 (4).

Note: Residential exclusion see s. SPS 325.01 (3).

(6) MAXIMUM LENGTH. Indirect waste piping and local waste piping handling sanitary wastes may not exceed 30 feet in length horizontally nor 15 feet in length vertically.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(7) AIR–GAPS AND AIR–BREAKS. All indirect waste piping and all local waste piping shall discharge by means of an air−gap or air−break into a receptor.

(a) *Air−gap installation.* The installation of an air gap shall conform to any of the following requirements:

1. The distance of an air gap shall comply with one of the following:

a. The distance of an air gap serving indirect waste piping one inch or less in diameter and a receptor shall be at least twice the diameter of the indirect waste piping.

b. The distance of an air gap between indirect waste piping larger than one inch in diameter and a receptor shall not be less than 2 inches.

2. The installation of all air−gap fittings shall comply with ASME A112.1.3.

3. The installation of a residential dishwashing machine manufactured air gap shall comply with ASSE 1021.

(b) *Air–break installation.* The air−break between indirect waste piping or local waste piping and the receptor shall be accomplished by extending the indirect waste piping or local waste piping below the flood level rim of the receptor and terminating at an elevation above the trap outlet.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(8) RECEPTORS. A receptor receiving the discharge from indirect waste piping or local waste piping shall be of a shape and capacity as to prevent splashing or flooding. Receptors shall be installed in accordance with this subsection and shall be accessible.

(a) *Waste sinks and standpipes.* A waste sink or a standpipe serving as a receptor shall have its rim at least one inch above the floor.

(b) *Floor sinks.* A floor sink serving as a receptor shall be equipped with a removable metal basket over which the indirect waste piping or local waste piping is to discharge, or the floor sink shall be equipped with a dome strainer. Indirect waste piping or local waste piping shall not discharge through a traffic grate, but shall terminate over an ungrated portion of the floor sink.

(c) *Local waste piping.* Local waste piping may not receive discharge from another local waste pipe.

(d) *Other receptors.* A plumbing fixture may not be used as a receptor for indirect or local waste piping, except as provided in subds. 1. to 9.

1. The indirect waste piping of a portable dishwasher or water treatment device serving one or 2 outlets may discharge into a kitchen sink of a dwelling unit or to a branch tail piece serving a kitchen sink.

2. The indirect waste piping of a residential−type automatic clothes washer or water treatment device may discharge into a laundry tray.

3. The indirect or local waste piping serving a cross connection control device or assembly, water treatment device, air conditioner, humidifier or furnace condensate may discharge into a branch tailpiece serving a laundry tray.

4. The local waste piping serving a water heater temperature and pressure relief valve, water treatment device, cross connection control device or assembly, humidifier, sterilizer, or a furnace or air conditioner may discharge into the riser of a floor drain when installed in accordance with sub. (7) (b).

5. The indirect or local waste piping serving a water heater temperature and pressure relief valve, water treatment device, cross connection control device or assembly, or a furnace or air conditioner may discharge to a floor served by a floor drain so as not to create a health or safety hazard.

6. The indirect or local waste piping in a one− or 2−family dwelling serving a water heater temperature and pressure relief valve or water treatment device may discharge through the cover

of a clear water sump so as not to adversely affect floats by means of a fixed air gap installed in accordance with subs. (7) (a) 2. and (8).

7. The indirect waste piping serving a dental mold grinder may discharge into the tailpiece of a trap serving a sink that is provided with a plaster trap and is installed within 3 feet of the mold grinder.

8. A water closet, clinic sink, or urinal may receive the discharge from a mortuary or autopsy table.

9. The indirect waste piping serving a dialysis machine may discharge to a water closet or lavatory under all the following conditions:

a. The water closet or lavatory is in a patient toilet room of a single occupancy in a healthcare facility.

b. The discharge to the plumbing fixture shall be made by either a temporary or permanent fixed 1–inch air–gap that will not impede normal operation of the fixture when not in dialysis mode.

c. The discharge to the fixtures shall be limited to a department–approved portable healthcare dialysis appliance and a portable water treatment device specifically for dialysis use.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.33 (8) (a) to (d) for further explanatory material.

(9) INDIRECT WASTE PIPING REQUIRED. Indirect waste shall discharge to an approved receptor in accordance with all of the following:

(a) *Boilers, pressure tanks and relief valves.* Boilers, pressure tanks, relief valves and similar equipment discharging to a drain system shall be by means of an air–gap.

1. Steam pipes shall not connect or discharge to any part of a plumbing system.

2. a. Except as provided in subd. 2. b., wastewater more than 160° F in temperature shall be discharged by means of indirect waste to the plumbing system.

b. Steam condensate blow down shall be cooled to 160°F in temperature prior to discharging to a plumbing system.

(b) *Clear water.* When discharging to a plumbing system, all clear water shall discharge by means of an air–gap.

(bm) *Clothes dryers.* A single residential ventless dryer with a maximum discharge of less than 1 gallon per minute may discharge into a 2–inch automatic clothes washer box or standpipe within a dwelling unit. Both the residential automatic clothes washer drain hose and the residential ventless dryer drain hose shall physically fit within the receptor without distortion to either hose.

(c) *Clothes washers.* 1. 'Residential types.' Residential–type clothes washers shall discharge into the sanitary drain system by means of an air–break.

a. A standpipe receptor may not extend more than 36 inches nor less than 18 inches above the centerline of the trap outlet.

b. A standpipe receptor shall terminate at least 26 inches but not more than 48 inches above the floor on which the clothes washer is located.

c. The maximum number of washers which may discharge to a trap shall be in accordance with Table 382.33–2.

d. Washer wastes shall not be discharged to gutters, troughs, local waste piping, indirect waste manifolds or other similar connections.

2. 'Laundries.' Pumped–discharge automatic clothes washing equipment, including residential–type clothes washers, in launderettes, laundromats, and self–service laundry establishments shall have the wastes discharge to a drain system by means of standpipes. The standpipes shall be installed in accordance with subd. 1.

3. 'Commercial–type.' Gravity discharge clothes washing equipment shall discharge by means of an air–break or by other approved methods into a floor receptor, trench, or trough.

a. The receptor shall be sized to hold one full simultaneous discharge load from every machine draining into the receptor.

b. The size of the receptor drain shall be determined by the manufacturer's discharge flow rate and the frequency of discharge.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory information.

c. All wastes from the washers shall flow through an interceptor as specified in s. SPS 382.34 (7).

Table 382.33–2
Clothes Washer Discharge

Trap Diameter	Maximum Number of Washers
2 inches	1 machine
3 inches	3 machines
4 inches	4 machines

(d) *Dishwashing machines.* All dishwashing machines shall discharge to the sanitary drain system.

1. 'Residential type.' The indirect waste piping from a residential–type dishwashing machine shall not exceed a developed length of 10 feet. The indirect waste piping from a residential–type dishwashing machine shall be installed in accordance with one of the following methods:

a. Where an air–gap or air–break is located below the countertop, the indirect waste piping from the dishwashing machine shall discharge to a standpipe. The standpipe shall be at least 1 ½ inches in diameter and shall extend at least 15 inches above the trap weir.

b. Where an air–gap or air–break is located above the countertop, the indirect waste piping from the dishwashing machine shall discharge to local waste piping. The local waste piping shall connect to the kitchen sink branch tailpiece above the trap inlet, the standpipe or to the dishwashing machine connection of a food waste grinder. When the local waste piping discharges to a standpipe, the standpipe shall be at least 1 ½ inches in diameter and shall extend at least 15 inches above the trap weir. Where a hose is used for local waste piping, the developed length shall not exceed 18 inches.

2. 'Commercial'. Commercial dishwashing machines shall discharge into a sanitary drain system by means of an air–gap or air–break into a trapped and vented receptor. The indirect waste piping may not be more than 30 inches in length.

(e) *Drips and drain outlets.* Appliances, devices and apparatus not defined as plumbing fixtures which have drip or drain outlets, which discharge to the plumbing system, shall discharge into an approved receptor by means of an approved air–gap or air–break.

(f) *Elevator pit drains.* 1. All drains serving elevator pits shall discharge to the storm drain system as specified in s. SPS 382.36 (4).

2. Drains serving elevator pits shall not connect directly with the storm drain system by means of gravity flow piping.

3. A sump may not be located in an elevator machine room.

4. A drain serving an elevator pit that discharges to a sump shall have a submerged inlet constructed to maintain a minimum 6″ trap seal.

5. A sump located in an elevator pit may only receive storm or clear water waste from the elevator pit or the elevator machine room, or both.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(fm) *Elevator threshold drains.* Elevator emergency threshold drains provided to meet the requirements of International Building Code s. 3007.3 or 3008.3, as adopted and modified by chs. SPS 361 to 366, may be used only to minimize infiltration of water from fire sprinklers into elevator hoistways. Such drains may not receive other water including wastewater. Elevator threshold drains shall comply with all of the following:

1. In lieu of individual traps, a single trap may serve multiple threshold drains on a single floor serving a single hoistway.

2. Where multiple elevator threshold drains are served by one trap, an untrapped threshold drain may serve the cleanout requirements under s. SPS 382.35 (3) (a) and is exempt from s. SPS 382.35 (3) (g).

3. Discharge shall be as specified in Table 382.38–1, line 4m.

4. A drain stack serving only threshold drains serving elevator door areas may utilize a combination drain and vent system under s. SPS 382.31 (17) (d).

5. Elevator threshold drains are exempt from safing requirements under s. SPS 384.20 (4) (b) 9.

6. The elevator threshold drain stack utilizing a combination drain and vent as permitted by s. SPS 382.31 (17) (d) may not be combined with other plumbing prior to discharging to the building drain or other discharge points.

7. Elevator threshold drain traps shall comply with s. SPS 382.32 (3) (c) 1.

8. The drain stack shall be sized to accommodate the anticipated design discharge loads of the automatic fire sprinkler system.

(g) *Food handling establishments.* Plumbing fixtures, devices, appliances, and appurtenances installed in food handling establishments engaged in the storage, preparation, selling, serving, or processing of food shall be installed in accordance with this paragraph.

1. 'Bar and soda fountain sinks.' A bar sink, whether installed for hand washing or other use, or a soda fountain sink may discharge to the sanitary drain system through indirect waste piping.

a. Where the indirect waste piping is not trapped, the wastes shall be discharged by means of an air–gap.

b. Where the indirect waste piping is trapped, the wastes shall be discharged by means of an air–gap or air–break.

2. 'Beer taps, coffee makers, glass fillers and soda dispensers.' The drip pan from a beer tap, coffee maker, glass filler, soda dispenser or similar equipment shall discharge to the sanitary drain system through indirect waste piping by means of an air–break or air–gap.

3. 'Novelty boxes, ice compartments and ice cream dipper wells.' Novelty boxes, ice compartments and ice cream dipper wells shall discharge to the sanitary drain system through indirect waste piping by means of an air–gap.

a. The indirect waste piping shall not exceed 30" in length.

b. The indirect waste piping draining a novelty box or ice compartment may not discharge or connect to the indirect waste piping or local waste piping of any other fixture, appliance or device other than a novelty box or ice compartment.

4. 'Refrigerated food storage rooms, compartments and display cases.' Drains serving refrigerated food storage rooms, compartments or display cases shall discharge to the sanitary drain system through indirect waste piping. The indirect waste piping shall drain by gravity to a receptor by means of an air–gap or air–break. Where an air–break is installed, the flood level rim of the receptor shall be at least 2" below the top of the fixture strainer or drain opening in the refrigerated room, compartment or display case.

5. 'Enclosed food processing equipment.' Coffee urns, egg boilers, potato peelers, steam kettles, steam tables, vending machines and similar types of enclosed food processing equipment shall be discharged to the sanitary drain system through indirect waste piping by means of an air–gap.

6. 'Food preparation.' Open culinary sink compartments for thawing or washing food shall discharge to the sanitary drain system through an independent connection by means of an air–gap. The fixture drain upstream of the air–gap shall not exceed a length of 30″.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(h) *Sterilizers.* Appliances, devices or apparatus, such as stills, sterilizers and similar equipment requiring waste connections and used for sterile materials, shall discharge through indirect waste piping to the sanitary drain system by means of an air–gap.

Note: See s. SPS 382.50 regarding sterilizer wastes.

(i) *Cross connection control devices or assemblies.* Where a receptor is provided, the vent port discharge from cross connection control devices or assemblies shall discharge to the receptor by means of an air–gap.

(j) *Vacuum systems—central units.* Central vacuum units shall discharge by means of an air–gap or air break.

(k) *Swimming pools.* 1. The backwash and drain wastewater from a swimming pool, wading pool or whirlpool shall discharge in accordance with Table 382.38–1.

2. The discharge from deck drains serving indoor pools shall be directed to the sanitary sewer via an air–gap.

3. The discharge from deck drains serving outdoor pools shall be directed to the storm sewer by way of an air–gap, air–break, or to grade. The distance from the top of the air–break to the pool deck shall be a minimum of 6 inches, terminating at a point above the top of the receptor receiving the deck drain discharge.

4. The requirements for sewer connections as specified in ch. SPS 390 applies to all public swimming pools.

(10) WATER TREATMENT DEVICES. (a) The waste discharge of a water treatment device to the drain system shall be protected in accordance with s. SPS 382.41 with respect to cross connection control.

(b) The indirect waste piping or tubing from a water treatment device shall be of a material conforming to one or more of the standards listed in Tables 384.30–8 or 384.30–11.

Note: For appliances, devices and equipment not included in this section or other sections contact the department for information and proposed installation review.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. and recr. Table 82.33–1 and (9) (g) 5., cr. (8) (c) 3., (9) (g) 6. and (k), Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; r. and recr., (3), am. (9) (c) 1. a., (d) 2. and (g) 4., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; am. (8) (d) 1., 2. and (9) (g) 3. b., r. (9) (k), cr. (10), Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; correction in (9) (i) 5., made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, February, 1994, No. 458; r. and recr. (9) (f), Register, April, 1998, No. 508, eff. 5–1–98; correction in (9) (i) 5. made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, April, 1998, No. 508; r. and recr. (9) (i), cr. Table 82.33–3, Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR 02–002: am. (5) (a) 2., (7) (b), (9) (c) 1. b., (e), (g) 6., renum. (8) (a) 1., (9) (a) 2. and (10) to be (8) (a), (9) (a) 2. a. and (10) (a) and am. (9) (a) 2. a., r. (8) (a) 2., r. and recr. (8) (c), (d), (9) (b), (d) 1. and (i), cr. (9) (a) 2. b., (c) 1. c., and (10) (b) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 02–129: am. (9) (c) 1. b., r. (9) (d) 3. and table 82.33–3, cr. (9) (k) Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2–1–04; CR 08–055: r. and recr. (7) (a), cr. (8) (d) 6. and 7., am. (9) (c) 1. a., b. and (f) 1., r. (9) (c) 1. c. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (8) (d) (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 10–064: am. Table 82.33–2 Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1–1–11; correction in (1) (b), (2), (3) (intro.), (5) (a) 1., 2., (b), (9) (c) 2. a., 3. c., (f) 1., (g) 1., (k) 1., 4., (10) (a), (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: r. and recr. Table 382.33–1, am. (6), (8) (d) (intro.), 2., 6., 7., cr. (8) (d) 8., 9., (9) (intro.), (bm), renum. (9) (c) 2. (intro.), a., b. to (9) (c) 2., 1. c., d., and am., am. (9) (c) 3. (intro.), c., Table 382.33–2 (title), (f) (title), cr. (9) (fm), am. (9) (g) (intro.), 1., (k) 3. Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; correction in (8) (d) (intro.), 6., 8., 9. b., (9) (bm), (c) 2., (fm) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.34 Wastewater treatment and holding devices. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for design and installation of plumbing wastewater treatment and holding devices, appurtenances and systems, including but not limited to interceptors, catch basins, decontamination tanks and dilution and neutralizing basins.

(2) MATERIALS. All piping, devices and appliances for wastewater treatment and holding devices, appurtenances and systems shall be of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) GENERAL. Any deleterious waste material which is discharged into a plumbing system shall be directed to a wastewater treatment or holding device. The wastewater treatment or holding device shall be capable of separating, diluting or neutralizing the deleterious waste material to a degree that the wastewater is no longer deleterious. Wastewater treatment or holding devices that retain any waste materials shall be designed and installed to facilitate periodic removal or treatment, or both.

(a) *Treatment for reuse.* 1. Except as limited in subd. 2., graywater, storm water, clear water, blackwater and other wastewaters

as approved by the department may be reused in conformance with s. SPS 382.70.

2. Except as provided in subd. 3., wastewater discharged from water closets or urinals shall not be reused for drinking water.

3. All treatment works permitted by the department of natural resources, or a POWTS which includes an in situ soil dispersal or treatment component may treat wastewater discharged from water closets or urinals for reuse.

(b) *Deleterious waste materials.* For the purpose of this subsection, deleterious waste materials include any waste material, other than that from dwelling units, which may:

1. Congeal, coagulate or accumulate in drains and sewers, thereby, creating stoppages or retarding the discharge flow;

2. Retard or interfere with municipal sewage treatment processes;

3. Pass through a treatment process and pollute the watercourse receiving the treatment effluent;

4. Create explosive, flammable, noxious, toxic or other hazardous mixtures of materials; or

5. Damage, destroy or deteriorate sewers or piping materials or structures.

Note: See ch. ATCP 93 as to flammable, combustible, and hazardous liquids.

(c) *Private systems.* The special or industrial wastes from any plumbing system shall be treated, held or dispersed in compliance with the rules of the state agency having jurisdiction. The treatment, holding or dispersal system shall be installed so as not to endanger any water supply which is or may be used or which may create a nuisance, unsanitary conditions or water pollution.

(d) *Velocity control.* Interceptors, catch basins and other similar devices shall be designed, sized and installed so that flow rates shall be developed and maintained in a manner that solid and floating materials of a harmful, hazardous or deleterious nature will be collected in the interceptor for disposal.

(e) *Maintenance.* All devices installed for the purpose of intercepting, separating, collecting, holding or treating harmful, hazardous or deleterious materials in liquid or liquid–borne wastes shall be operated and cleaned of intercepted or collected materials or of any residual from treatment at such intervals which may be required to prevent their passage through the interceptor. Grease interceptors shall be maintained on a cycle not to exceed 90 days or per manufacturer's instructions.

(f) *Service reassembly.* Any fixed orifice, vent or trap of an interceptor, catch basin or other similar device shall remain intact and shall not be removed or tampered with except for cleaning purposes. After service, all parts of the interceptor, collector or treatment device, such as baffles, weirs, orifice plates, channels, vents, traps, tops, and fastening bolts or screws shall be replaced in proper working position.

(g) *Location.* 1. Wastewater holding devices, interceptors, catch basins and other similar devices shall be accessible for service, maintenance, repair and inspection.

a. No wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device may be surrounded or covered as to render it inaccessible for service or inspection.

b. No wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device may have its top located more than 6 feet above the surrounding floor.

c. Enough space shall be provided to enable the removal of any interior parts of the wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device.

d. At least 18 inches of clear space shall be provided above the top of the wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device.

2. An exterior wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device shall not be located within 5 feet of a building or any portion of a building or swimming pool; 10 feet of water service; 2 feet of a lot line and 10 feet of a clearwater cistern.

3. An exterior wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin, or similar device shall not be located within 10 feet of the high water mark of a lake, stream, pond or flowage.

4. An exterior subsurface treatment tank holding component, or reservoir to be installed in an area subject to saturated conditions, shall be installed to effectively prevent flotation of the tank or component.

Note: The department of natural resources under chs. NR 811 and 812 may require additional setbacks. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(h) *Disposition of retained materials.* Deleterious waste materials retained by a wastewater holding device, interceptor, catch basin or similar device shall not be introduced into any drain, sewer or natural body of water without approval of the state agency having jurisdiction.

(4) GARAGE FLOOR AREA WASTEWATER. (a) *Garages for public buildings and facilities.* 1. Where a drain will be installed to receive the wastewater from floor areas of public buildings and facilities on which self–propelled land, air or water vehicles can be driven, the wastewater shall discharge using one of the following methods:

a. In areas where vehicles will be serviced, the wastewater shall discharge through a garage catch basin or oil interceptor connected to a municipal sewer or holding tank approved to receive industrial wastewater.

b. In areas where vehicles will be driven or stored, the wastewater shall discharge through a floor drain equipped with a solid bottom sediment bucket, garage catch basin or oil interceptor.

2. Garage catch basins design shall conform to all of the following:

a. The holding area of the catch basin shall be watertight.

b. The catch basin shall have a minimum inside diameter of 36″.

c. The minimum depth of the basin shall be 24" measured from the lowest portion of the trap on the outlet of the basin.

d. The outlet of the basin shall be at least 4" in diameter and trapped with a water seal of at least 6" and constructed on the interior or exterior of the basin. Where an external trap is provided, the trap shall be within 36" of the basin.

e. Except as provided in subd. 5., the water line in the basin shall be at least 2" below all horizontal drains discharging into the basin. Where an external trap is provided, the measurement point on the horizontal drain shall be upstream of the trap.

f. The basin shall be provided with a cover at least 23 inches square or 23 inches in diameter.

g. Gravity drains from fixtures serving garage floor areas located on different floors from the basin may discharge into the basin if the drain stack carrying the wastewater is located at a distance equal to at least 20 times the inside diameter of the horizontal piping upstream of the basin.

h. Catch basins with solid covers shall be vented in accordance with sub. (8) (c).

3. Drains with traps may connect to the garage catch basin under all of the following conditions:

a. The trap shall be a minimum of 3" in diameter.

b. Except as provided in subd. 3. c., the developed length from all trap outlets to the basin shall not exceed the distance as specified in Table 382.31–1.

c. Where the maximum distance exceeds that as specified in Table 382.31–1, the trap shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (3) and the connection to the basin shall form a 6–inch trap seal. The trap seal may be constructed on either the interior or exterior of the basin, but within 36" of the basin.

4. Drains without traps may discharge into a garage catch basin under all of the following conditions:

a. The fixture drain shall have a minimum 4–inch inside diameter.

b. The fixture drain shall be piped with a 6–inch water seal constructed either on the interior or exterior of the basin.

c. An exterior trap shall be constructed within 36" of the basin.

d. The developed length of the fixture drain shall not exceed the distance equal to 24 times the diameter of the fixture drain.

e. Fixture drains shall individually discharge into a garage catch basin.

5. Pressurized drains from garage floor areas discharging to a garage catch basin shall conform to all of the following conditions:

a. The pressurized drain piping shall terminate inside the basin with a 6–inch submerged inlet. The termination shall be at least 12" above the floor of the basin.

b. The pressurized equipment, devices and piping shall be designed and installed to produce a maximum velocity of 2 feet per second at the point of connection to the basin.

Note: Plans for garage floor discharge–holding tanks may require plan approval by the department of natural resources.

(b) *Garages for one– and 2–family dwellings.* 1. Floor drains serving garages for one– and 2–family dwellings shall be provided with a removable solid bottom sediment basket.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

2. a. Except as permitted in subd. 2. b., catch basins serving garages for one– and 2–family dwellings shall be designed and installed in accordance with par. (a) 2.

b. The minimum inside diameter of catch basins serving garages for one– and 2–family dwellings shall be 18 inches.

(c) *Grates for garage catch basins, floor drains and trenches.* A garage catch basin, floor drain, and trench drain shall be provided with an approved, removable grate of sufficient strength for the anticipated loads. The grate shall have an available inlet area equal to at least the outlet drain for the catch basin, floor drain or trench drain.

Note: Residential exclusion see s. SPS 325.01 (4) (c).

(5) GREASE AND OIL TREATMENT. (a) All plumbing installations for occupancies, other than dwelling units, where grease, fats, oils or similar waste products of cooking or food are introduced into the drain system shall be provided with grease and oil treatment in accordance with this subsection.

(b) *General.* 1. 'Public sewers.' All new, altered or remodeled plumbing systems which discharge to public sewers shall be provided with one or more grease interceptors.

a. Where one or more exterior grease interceptors are provided all, and only, kitchen wastes shall be discharged to an exterior interceptor.

b. Except as required in subd. 1. c. or d., where one or more interior grease interceptors are provided the wastes from a food waste grinder, a sanitizing compartment of a sink or a rinse compartment of a sink, may bypass the interceptor or interceptors.

c. The wash compartment of a scullery sink shall discharge through a grease interceptor.

d. The pre–wash compartment not discharging through a garbage disposal shall discharge through a grease interceptor.

2. 'Private onsite wastewater treatment systems.' All new, altered, or remodeled plumbing systems which discharge to private onsite wastewater treatment systems shall be provided with grease interceptors of sufficient capacity to ensure compliance with s. SPS 383.44 (2).

a. Except as provided in subd. 2. b., only kitchen and food wastes shall be discharged to an exterior grease interceptor.

b. For remodeling, when it is not practicable to separate kitchen and toilet wastes, combined kitchen wastes and toilet wastes may be discharged directly to a private onsite wastewater treatment component tank or tanks which conform to par. (c). The required capacity of a grease interceptor shall be added to the required septic tank capacity as specified in ch. SPS 383.

c. For holding tank installations, the combined kitchen and toilet wastes may discharge directly to a holding tank where the location accepting the pumpage from the tank provides written acceptance of the combined waste to the department.

3. 'Existing installations.' The department or authority having jurisdiction may require the installation of any treatment device deemed necessary by the department or authority having jurisdiction for existing plumbing installations where the waterway of a drain system, sewer system, or private onsite wastewater treatment system is reduced or filled due to grease.

(c) *Exterior grease interceptors.* Exterior grease interceptors shall receive the entire greasy waste discharge from kitchens or food processing areas. All exterior interceptors shall be designed and constructed in accordance with this paragraph, so as to constitute an individual structure.

1. 'Design.' a. The liquid depth of the interceptor shall not be less than 42" nor more than an average of 72".

b. A rectangular interceptor tank shall have a minimum width of 36″ and a minimum length of 72". The longest dimension of the tank shall be parallel to the direction of waste flow.

c. A horizontal–cylindrical interceptor tank shall have a minimum inside diameter of 52" and a minimum length of 72". The longest dimension of the tank shall be parallel to the direction of waste flow.

d. Vertical–cylindrical interceptor tanks shall have a minimum inside diameter of 72".

e. Each prefabricated interceptor tank shall be clearly marked to indicate liquid capacity and the name and address or registered trademark of the manufacturer. The markings shall be impressed into or embossed onto the outside wall of the tank immediately above the outlet opening. Each site–constructed concrete tank shall be clearly marked at the outlet opening to indicate the liquid capacity. The marking shall be impressed into or embossed onto the outside wall of the tank immediately above the outlet opening.

f. The inlet and outlet openings of interceptor tanks or tank compartments shall be provided with, open–end sanitary tee fittings or baffles, so designed and constructed as to distribute the flow and retain the grease in the tank or tank compartments. The sanitary tee fittings or baffles shall extend at least 6" above the liquid level. At least 2" of clear space shall be provided above the top of the sanitary tee fittings or baffles. The sanitary tee fitting or baffle at the inlet opening shall extend below the liquid level of the tank a distance equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total liquid depth. The sanitary tee fitting or baffle at the outlet opening shall extend below the liquid level of the tank a distance equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total liquid depth. The waterline in the interceptor shall be at least 2" below the horizontal drain discharging to the interceptor.

g. Any new or replacement exterior grease interceptor shall have at least two compartments. Each compartment of an interceptor tank shall be provided with at least one manhole opening located over either the inlet or outlet opening. Additional manhole openings shall be provided such that no interior compartment wall of a tank is more than 4 feet from the edge of the manhole opening. The distance between manhole openings serving the same compartment may not exceed 8 feet. Manhole openings shall be not less than 23 inches in the least dimension. Manholes shall terminate at or above ground surface and be of approved materials. Steel tanks shall have a minimum 2–inch collar for the manhole extensions permanently welded to the tank. The manhole extension on fiberglass tanks shall be of the same material as the tank and an integral part of the tank. The collar shall have a minimum height of 2 inches.

h. Manhole risers for interceptor tanks shall be provided with a substantial, fitted, watertight cover of concrete, steel, cast iron or other approved material. Manhole covers shall terminate at or above grade and shall have an approved locking device.

i. A minimum 4 × 6 inch permanent label shall be affixed to the manhole cover, identifying the interceptor tank with the words GREASE INTERCEPTOR. Where the tank acts as the septic tank and grease interceptor the label shall identify it as such. The word-

ing used on the warning label shall be approved by the department, as part of the materials approval for the tank under ch. SPS 384.

j. An inlet or outlet opening which does not have a manhole opening as specified in subd. 1. g. shall be provided with an airtight inspection opening located over the inlet or outlet. The inspection opening shall be at least 4" in diameter. The inspection opening shall terminate at or above grade.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

2. 'Capacity and sizing.' The minimum liquid capacity of a grease interceptor shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision, except no grease interceptor may have a capacity of less than 1000 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a private onsite wastewater treatment system or less than 750 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a municipal sewer system and treatment facility.

a. The minimum capacity of a grease interceptor serving a restaurant with seating shall be equal to C, where

$$C = S \times H \times A$$

where, S = Number of seats, with each drive−in car service space counting as 3 seats and each drive−up service window counting as 60 seats.

H = Hours per day that meals are served, at least 6 hours but not more than 12 hours.

A = Appliance factor:

0.75 for a kitchen with no dishwashing machine and no food waste grinder.

1.0 for a kitchen with either a dishwashing machine or a food waste grinder.

1.25 for a kitchen with both a dishwashing machine and a food waste grinder.

b. The minimum capacity of a grease interceptor serving a dining hall, hospital, nursing home, school kitchen, church kitchen or a kitchen for carryout or delivery service shall be equal to C, where:

$$C = \frac{M \times G \times H}{2 \times P}$$

where, M = Meals served per day.

G = 3 gallons per meal served.

H = Hours per day that meals are served, at least 6 hours but not more than 12 hours.

P = Meal periods per day; 1, 2 or 3.

c. The minimum capacity of a grease interceptor as determined in subd. 2. a. or b. may be halved for establishments with all paper service, but may not be less than 1000 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a private sewage system or less than 750 gallons if the interceptor is to discharge to a municipal sewer system and treatment facility.

3. 'Installation.' a. Grease interceptor tanks may not be located within 5 feet of a building or any portion of the building or swimming pool; 10 feet of a water service; 2 feet of a lot line; 10 feet of a cistern or 10 feet of a reservoir or high water mark of a lake, stream, pond or flowage.

Note: The department of natural resources under chs. NR 811 and 812 may require additional setbacks. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

b. Where a grease interceptor tank is installed in groundwater, the tank shall be adequately anchored.

c. Grease interceptor tanks shall be installed on a bedding of at least 3″ in depth. The bedding material shall be sand, gravel, granite, limerock or other noncorrosive materials of a size that all will pass through a ¾" sieve.

d. The backfill material for steel and fiberglass grease interceptor tanks shall be as specified in subd. 3. c. for bedding and shall be tamped into place. The backfill material for concrete grease interceptor tanks shall be soil material, of a size that will pass through a 4 inch screen and shall be tamped into place.

e. All joints on concrete risers and manhole covers for a grease interceptor shall be tongue and groove or shiplap type and sealed watertight using neat cement, mortar or bituminous compound. All joints on steel risers for a grease interceptor shall be welded or flanged and bolted and be watertight. All steel manhole extensions from a grease interceptor shall be bituminous coated inside and outside. All methods of attaching fiberglass risers for a grease interceptor shall be watertight and approved by the department.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A−382.30 (11) (d) for material reprinted from s. NR 812.08. Section NR 812.08 may have additional setback requirements to wells.

(d) *Interior grease interceptors.* 1. 'Flow rating.' An interior grease interceptor shall be capable of accommodating a flow of at least 15 gallons per minute, but not less than the manufacturer's specifications.

2. 'Flow rate related to connected capacity.' Three−fourths of the total holding capacity in gallons of all fixtures and devices discharging to an interior grease interceptor, shall not exceed the value of the maximum flow rate which the interceptor can accommodate.

3. 'Grease holding capacity as related to flow rate.' The grease holding capacity in pounds shall not be less than double the value of the maximum flow rate which the interceptor can accommodate.

4. 'Flow controls.' Where required by the manufacturer, devices which control the rate of flow through an interior grease intercept shall be installed.

a. The flow control devices shall be accessible for inspection, service and cleaning.

b. Flow controls shall be installed in the drain branch leading to each fixture and shall be so rated that the combined flow from all combinations of discharge will not develop either sufficient static or velocity head so the established flow rate of the interceptor can be exceeded.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

5. 'Flow control vents.' Orifice type flow controls for an interior grease interceptor shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31.

6. 'Prohibited locations and types.' No water−cooled grease interceptor may be installed. No grease interceptor may be located where the surrounding temperatures, under operating conditions, are less than 40° F.

7. 'Horizontal inlet requirements.' A maximum of 12 inches of horizontal inlet pipe may be submerged.

8. 'Sizing calculations for greasy wok waste.' For calculating greasy waste for a wok, the following formula may be used:

$$\frac{\text{diameter x diameter x .7854 x depth x .65 x .75}}{231}$$

(e) *Prohibited treatment.* The introduction of grease or fat emulsifiers into a grease interceptor shall be prohibited.

(6) AUTOMATIC CAR WASHES. The wastes of floor drains and drain inlets of automatic car washes shall discharge through an approved car wash interceptor.

(a) *Design.* Except as provided in subds. 1. and 2. and par. (b), car wash interceptors shall be constructed and installed in accordance with sub. (4) (a) 2.

1. The interceptor's outlet shall be submerged to form a trap with a water seal of at least 15".

2. The bottom of the trap's water seal shall be at least 30" above the bottom of the interceptor.

(b) *Capacity.* The minimum liquid capacity of the interceptor shall be based on the maximum flow rate of water through the interceptor in gallons per minute.

1. Between the waterline and the bottom of the trap seal of the outlet, the interceptor shall have a capacity value equal to at least 5 times the maximum flow rate.

2. Below the bottom of the trap seal of the outlet, the interceptor shall have a capacity value equal to at least 15 times the maximum flow rate.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Hand−held car washing wands.* The wastes of floor drains and drain inlets serving 2 or more hand−held car washing wands shall discharge through an approved car wash interceptor. The wastes of one hand−held car washing wand may discharge to a garage catch basin.

(7) COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES. Wastes from gravity dump−type clothes washing equipment shall be discharged through an approved laundry interceptor in accordance with this subsection.

(a) *Screening apparatus.* A laundry interceptor shall be equipped with a wire basket or other device which will prevent the passage of solids, ½" or larger in diameter, string, buttons and other detrimental materials into the drain system.

(b) *Trench type interceptors.* A floor receptor, trench or trough as specified in s. SPS 382.33 (9) (c) 3., may serve as a laundry interceptor, if no oils or quantities of sand are discharged into it.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *In−line interceptor.* 1. In−line interceptors shall have a minimum inside diameter or horizontal dimension of 24".

2. An in−line interceptor shall be provided with an air−tight cover.

3. An in−line interceptor shall be provided with a vent.

a. The vent shall extend from above the flow line to a vent terminal in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (16) or shall be connected to the venting system serving the sanitary drain system.

b. The diameter of the vent shall be at least one−half of the diameter of the interceptor's outlet, but not less than 2".

4. The outlet for an in−line interceptor shall be at least 4″ in diameter. The outlet shall be submerged to form a trap with a water seal of at least 12". The bottom of the trap's water seal shall be at least 12" above the bottom of the interceptor.

5. The waterline in an in−line interceptor shall be at least 2" below the bottom of the inlet opening for the interceptor.

(8) OIL AND FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. Oily and flammable wastewater that discharges to a building sewer shall be intercepted or treated by a means acceptable to the department.

(a) *Site−constructed interceptors.* Site−constructed interceptors shall be designed in accordance with the requirements in sub. (4) (a) 2.

(b) *Prefabricated oil interceptors and separators.* Prefabricated oil interceptors and separators shall be manufactured with adequate capacity for the anticipated load.

(c) *Venting.* Oil and flammable interceptors and separators shall be so designed to prevent the accumulation of explosive gases.

1. A covered interceptor or separator shall be provided with an individual vent of at least 3 inches in diameter. The vent shall extend from the top of the interceptor or separator or as high as possible, from the side of the interceptor or separator to a point at least 12 feet above grade.

2. The drain pipe to the interceptor or separator shall be provided with a fresh air inlet connected within 2 feet of the inlet of the interceptor or separator. The fresh air inlet shall terminate at least one foot above grade, but not less than 6 feet below the terminating elevation of the vent serving the interceptor or separator. The fresh air inlet shall be at least 3 inches in diameter.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(9) BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENTS. Wastes containing glass of bottling establishments shall be discharged through an interceptor.

(10) DAIRY PRODUCT PROCESSING PLANTS. Dairy wastes from dairy product processing plants shall be discharged through an interceptor.

(11) MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES. The wastes from meat processing areas, slaughtering rooms and meat dressing rooms shall be discharged through an approved interceptor to prevent the discharge of feathers, entrails, blood and other materials.

(12) SAND INTERCEPTORS. Sand interceptors and other similar interceptors for heavy solids shall be so designed and located as to be accessible for cleaning. The outlet for the interceptor shall be submerged to form a trap with a water seal of at least 12".

(13) PLASTER AND HEAVY SOLIDS TRAP TYPE INTERCEPTORS. Plaster sinks shall be provided with plaster and heavy solids trap type interceptors.

(a) The interceptor shall be installed as the fixture trap.

(b) The drain piping between the sink and the interceptor shall not exceed a length of 36".

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(14) CHEMICAL WASTE PIPING SYSTEMS. All chemical wastes having a pH level of less than 5.5 or more than 10.0 shall discharge to a holding tank for proper disposal or to a drain system in accordance with this subsection.

(a) *Chemical dilution and neutralizing basins.* 1. All chemical wastes discharging into a drain system shall be diluted, neutralized or treated to a pH level of 5.5 to 10.0 by passing through an approved dilution or neutralizing basin before discharging to a building sewer.

2. Dilution and neutralizing basins shall have the minimum retention capacities in accordance with one of the following requirements:

a. The minimum retention capacity shall be as specified in Table 382.34.

b. The minimum retention capacity shall be as per the manufacturer's specifications.

c. The minimum retention capacity for a quantity exceeding 150 sinks or for special uses or installations shall be approved by the department.

3. Where a sufficient supply of diluting water cannot be provided to a dilution or neutralizing basin, the basin shall be filled with marble or limestone chips of not less than one inch nor more than 3" in diameter to the level of the basin's outlet.

4. Either the inlet or outlet of a dilution or neutralizing basin shall be submerged to form a trap with a water seal of at least 4".

Table 382.34

Minimum Capacities for Dilution and Neutralizing Basins

Maximum Number of Sinks	Minimum Retention Capacity in Gallons
1	5
4	15
8	30
16	55
25	100
40	150
60	200
75	250
100	350
150	500

(b) *Vents.* Vents for chemical waste systems shall be sized and installed in accordance with all of the following:

1. Dilution and neutralizing basins with submerged inlets shall have a sanitary vent connected to the basin and a chemical waste vent connected to the inlet pipe. The pitch and the developed length of the drain between the submerged basin inlet and the chemical waste vent shall be in accordance with Table 382.31−1.

2. Dilution and neutralizing basins with submerged outlets shall have a chemical waste vent connected to the basin and a sanitary vent connected to the outlet pipe. The pitch and the developed length of the drain between the submerged basin outlet and the sanitary vent shall be in accordance with Table 382.31−1.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

3. The vents for a chemical waste basin shall be sized based on the number of drainage fixture units discharging into the basin and installed in accordance with s. SPS 382.31.

(15) SPECIAL WASTEWATER OR MIXED WASTEWATER TREATMENT OR CONTAINMENT DEVICES. Mixed wastewater treatment and containment devices, decontamination tanks or other special wastewater treatment devices shall discharge to a dispersal or treatment system in accordance with this section or as approved by the department.

Note: A sanitary permit may be required. See ch. SPS 383 for requirements relating to containment tank installation with no valved discharge.

(a) *Installation.* 1. Exterior containment devices or treatment systems for mixed wastewater, decontamination tanks and other special wastewater treatment devices shall not be located within 5 feet of a building or any portion of the building or swimming pool; 10 feet of a water service; 2 feet of a lot line; 10 feet of a clearwater cistern or 10 feet of the high water mark of a lake, stream, pond or flowage.

Note: The department of natural resources under chs. NR 811 and 812 may require additional setbacks. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

2. Containment devices or treatment systems for mixed wastewater, decontamination tanks, or other special wastewater treatment devices shall be constructed in accordance with s. SPS 384.25 or as approved by the department.

(b) *Vents*. Vents for mixed wastewater, decontamination tanks and other special wastewater treatment systems shall be sized and installed in accordance with s. SPS 382.31.

(c) *Alarm system*. Containment devices or treatment systems for mixed wastewater, decontamination tanks and other special wastewater treatment devices shall be equipped with an alarm.

(d) *Sampling provision*. Containment devices or treatment systems for mixed wastewater, decontamination tanks and other special wastewater treatment devices shall be equipped to allow the collection of a representative sample.

(e) *Pump requirements.* 1. A discharge line serving a containment tank for servicing purposes shall comply with all of the following:

a. A pipe serving as the discharge line shall be of an acceptable type in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

b. A discharge line shall terminate with a service port consisting of a quick disconnect fitting with a removable plug.

c. The service port of a discharge line shall terminate at least 2 feet above final grade.

d. The service port of a discharge line shall be identified as such with a permanent sign with lettering at least 1/2 inch in height.

e. The service port of a discharge line shall be secured to a permanent support that is capable of withstanding the loads and forces placed on the port.

f. A discharge line shall be at least 3 inches in diameter.

Note: The requirements in s. SPS 382.34 (15) (e) 1. apply to all discharge lines whether gravity or pump discharge. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further information.

2. Where a lift station is employed for servicing a containment tank, the pump discharge line shall conform with subd. 1., except as provided in subd. 2. a. and b.

a. A discharge line from the lift station shall be at least 2 inches in diameter.

b. The lift station pump shall be activated by means of a keyed−switch at the service port.

(f) *Sizing.* The volume of the mixed wastewater treatment or containment device shall be based on anticipated use.

(g) *Vacuum relief.* A vacuum relief valve shall be installed in each water treatment appliance and installed more than 20 feet above any faucet or outlet served by the appliance when measured from the bottom of the tank.

(h) *Wastewater retention.* Where a containment tank has an outlet that is connected to a drain system, the outlet shall include a means to contain the wastewater from entering the drain system until proven to be safe for discharge.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3−1−85; am. (4) (a) 2. b., (5) (b) 2. intro., c. and (c) 4. b., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9−1−91**;** am. (4) (a) 2. c. and g., 3. a., (5) (b) 1. f. and j., 3. a., (c) 1., (8) (a) 2. c., r. and recr. (5) (a) 1., r. (5) (b) 3. e. and (c) (intro.), renum. (5) (b) 3. f. to be (5) (b) 3. e., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3−1−94; am. (5) (a) 2. (intro.), 3. and (b) 2. (intro.), Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7−1−00; am. (4) (b) 2., Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1−1−01; CR 02−002: r. and recr. (1), (2), (4) (a), (8) (a) and (b), am. (3) (intro.), (6) (a) (intro.) and (14) (b) (intro.), renum. (3) (a) to (f) to be (3) (b) to (g), cr. (3) (a) and (14) (b) 3., r. (3) (g), Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 02−129: am. (4) (a) 2. b. and (5) (b) 1. g. Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2−1−04; CR 08−055: am. (3) (a) 1., r. and recr. (4) (b) 2. and (14) (a) 2., renum. (5) (intro.) to (d) to be (5) (a) to (e) and am. (5) (a) and (b), cr. (5) (c) 7. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3−1−08; CR 10−064: am. (title), (1), (2), (3) (intro.), (a), (c), (e), (g), (h), (4) (a) 2. f., (5) (c) 3. a., r. (6) (d), cr. (15) Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1−1−11; correction in (15) (e) 2. (intro.) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2010 No. 660; correction in (2), (3) (a) 1., (4) (a) 3. b., c., (5) (b) 2. b., (c) 1. i., (d) 5., (7) (b), (c) 3. a., (14) (a) 2. a., (b) 1., 2., 3., (15) (a) 2., (b), (e) 1. a. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23−006: am. (3) (e), cr. (3) (g) 4., am. (4) (b) 1., (c), (5) (b) 2., 3., (c) (intro.), 1. g., (d) 7., cr. (5) (d) 8., am. (15) (a) 2., cr. (15) (g), (h) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10−1−23; correction in (5) (c) 1. g. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.35 Cleanouts. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the installation of cleanouts and manholes for all drain piping.

(2) MATERIALS. Cleanouts shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) WHERE REQUIRED. (a) *Horizontal drains.* Except as permitted under s. SPS 382.33 (9) (fm), all gravity horizontal drains within or under a building shall be accessible through a cleanout in accordance with one of the following requirements:

1. The developed length of drain piping between cleanouts for above−ground piping may not exceed 75 feet.

2. The developed length of drain piping between cleanouts for below ground piping 2 inches or less in diameter may not exceed 40 feet.

3. The developed length of drain piping between cleanouts for below ground piping greater than 2 inches in diameter may not exceed 75 feet.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Sanitary building sewers.* 1. Sanitary building sewers 6" or less in diameter shall be provided with cleanouts or manholes such that:

a. Cleanouts are located not more than 100 feet apart;

b. Manholes are located not more than 400 feet apart;

c. The distance from a cleanout to a manhole located upstream is not more than 200 feet; or

d. The distance from a manhole to a cleanout located upstream is not more than 300 feet.

2. Sanitary building sewers 8" or larger in diameter shall be provided with manholes at:

a. Every horizontal change in direction of more than 45 degrees where the change in direction is created within a distance of less than 10 feet;

b. Every change in pipe diameters where both connections are 8 inches or larger; and

c. Intervals of not more than 400 feet.

(c) *Storm building sewers.* 1. Storm building sewers 10" or less in diameter shall be provided with cleanouts or manholes such that:

a. Cleanouts are located not more than 100 feet apart;

b. Manholes are located not more than 400 feet apart;

c. The distance from a cleanout to a manhole located upstream is not more than 200 feet; or

d. The distance from a manhole to a cleanout located upstream is not more than 300 feet.

2. Storm building sewers 12" or larger in diameter shall be provided with manholes or storm drain inlets with an inside diameter of at least 36" at:

a. Every horizontal change in direction of more than 45 degrees where the change in direction is created within a distance of less than 10 feet,

b. Every change in pipe diameter where both connections are 12 inches or larger, and

c. Intervals of not more than 400 feet.

(d) *Private interceptor main sewers.* 1. Private interceptor main sewers 5″ or less in diameter shall be provided with an exterior cleanout or manhole upstream of the point of the creation of the private interceptor main sewer and such that:

a. Cleanouts are located not more than 100 feet apart;

b. Manholes are located not more than 400 feet apart;

c. The distance from a cleanout to a manhole located upstream is not more than 200 feet; or

d. The distance from a manhole to a cleanout located upstream is not more than 300 feet.

2. Private interceptor main sewers 6″ or larger in diameter shall be provided with a manhole at:

a. The most upstream point of the private interceptor main sewer;

b. Every horizontal change in direction of more than 45 degrees where the change in direction is created within a distance of less than 10 feet,

c. Every change in pipe diameter where both connections are 6 inches or larger, and

d. Intervals of not more than 400 feet.

(e) *Junction of building drain and building sewer.* A cleanout shall be provided near the junction of a building drain and a building sewer.

1. The cleanout shall be located within 5 feet of where the building drain and the building sewer connect. The cleanout may be located either inside or outside the building.

2. A cleanout in a drain stack may serve as the cleanout at the junction of the building drain and building sewer, if the stack is within 5 feet of where the building drain and building sewer connect.

(f) *Stacks.* Where a cleanout is provided in a drain stack, the cleanout shall be located not more than 60 inches above the lowest floor penetrated by the stack.

(g) *Branches.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., cleanouts shall be provided in connection with batteries of fixtures at such points that all parts of the branch drain may be accessible for cleaning or removal of stoppages. For the purposes of this requirement, removable fixture traps may serve as cleanout openings.

2. A cleanout shall not be required for a branch drain when the fixtures on the branch include one floor outlet fixture and any fixtures discharging into an accompanying wet vent.

(h) *Greasy wastes.* Drain pipes carrying greasy wastes shall be provided with cleanouts located not more than 40 feet apart and at all changes in direction of more than 45°.

(i) *Double sanitary tees.* A cleanout shall be provided immediately above or below a double sanitary tee drain fitting which is installed in a vertical drain pipe of less than 3" in diameter, unless a stack cleanout is provided in accordance with par. (f).

(j) *Traps and fixture drains.* 1. All traps shall be constructed or installed so that stoppages may be removed from the traps and the horizontal portions of fixture drains.

2. If a trap is not accessible for removal or does not contain a removable dip, a cleanout or a removable inlet shall be installed to enable cleaning of the trap passageway and the horizontal portions of the fixture drain.

(k) *Conductors.* Where a cleanout is provided in a conductor, the cleanout shall be located 28 to 60" above the lowest floor penetrated by the conductor.

(L) *Sampling manholes.* Municipalities or sanitary sewage districts by ordinance or rule may require the installation of sampling manholes for periodic sewage monitoring.

Note: The installation of sampling manholes may be needed for the monitoring of industrial wastes under chs. NR 200 to 299. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(m) *Catch basins and interceptors.* The fixture drain from all interceptors designed in accordance with s. SPS 382.34 (4) (a) 2. shall be provided with an accessible cleanout located outside of the basin and not more than 15 inches from the weir of the trap.

(4) DIRECTION OF FLOW. Every cleanout shall be installed so as to open in the direction of the waste flow or at a right angle thereto.

(5) ACCESSIBILITY. Cleanout plugs shall not be covered with cement, plaster, or any other similar permanent finishing material.

(a) *Underground piping.* Cleanouts installed in underground drain piping shall be extended vertically to or above the finish grade.

1. All interior and exterior cleanouts where the vertical distance between the horizontal drain pipe being served and the top of the cleanout opening exceeds 18 inches in length, shall connect to the drain piping through a fitting as specified in Table 382.30–4.

2. A cleanout located outside of a building shall be provided with a frost sleeve.

a. The frost sleeve shall be of a material approved for building sewers in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (2) (c).

b. Where a cleanout is located in an area subject to vehicular traffic the top of the frost sleeve shall terminate in a concrete pad at least 4" thick and extending at least 9" from the sleeve on all sides, sloping away from the sleeve.

c. The bottom of the frost sleeve shall terminate 6" to 12" above the top of the drain piping or at least 6" below the predicted frost depth in accordance with s. SPS 382.30 Table 382.30–6.

d. The frost sleeve shall have a removable watertight top of sufficient thickness and strength to sustain the weight of anticipated traffic.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Concealed piping.* Cleanout access for drain piping located in concealed spaces shall be provided by either extending the cleanout to at least the surface of a wall or floor or by providing access panels of a sufficient size to permit removal of the cleanout plug and proper cleaning of the pipe.

(6) CLEANOUT SIZE. (a) Cleanouts and cleanout extensions shall be sized in accordance with Table 382.35, except as provided in par. (b).

(b) The replacement or repair of a non–public 6–inch sanitary sewer may be served by an existing 4–inch extension within the building.

Table 382.35
Cleanout Sizes

Diameter of Pipe Served by Cleanout (inches)	Minimum Diameter of Cleanout Extension (inches)	Minimum Diameter of Cleanout Opening (inches)
1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
2	1 1/2	1 1/2
3	3	2 1/2
4	4	3 1/2
5	5	4
6	6	5
8 and larger	6	6

(7) PROHIBITED USE OF CLEANOUT OPENINGS. Cleanout openings shall not be used for the installation of fixtures or floor drains, except where another cleanout of equal access and capacity is provided.

(8) MANHOLES. (a) *Diameter.* The minimum diameter of manholes shall be 42 inches. A manhole shall have a minimum access opening of 23 inches.

(b) *Materials.* Manholes shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384 and in accordance with the design provisions of s. NR 110.13.

Note: The provisions of s. NR 110.13 regarding the manhole's flow channel, watertightness, and drop pipe indicate the following specifications:

—The flow channel through manholes shall be made to conform to the shape and slope of the sewer.

—Solid watertight manhole covers are to be used wherever the manhole tops may be flooded by street runoff or high water. Where groundwater conditions are unfavorable, manholes of brick or block shall be waterproofed on the exterior with plastic coatings supplemented by a bituminous waterproof coating or other approved coatings. Inlet and outlet pipes are to be joined to the manhole with a gasketed flexible watertight connection or any watertight connection arrangement that allows differential settlement of the pipe and manhole wall to take place.

—An outside drop pipe is to be provided for a sewer entering a manhole where the invert elevation of the entering sewer is 2 feet or more above the spring line of the outgoing sewer. The entire drop connection shall be encased in the concrete. Inside drop connection may be approved on a case–by–case basis.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; am. (3) (i), r. and recr. (3) (j), Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; am. (5) (a) 2. a., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; r. and recr. (3) (j) and (5) (a) 2. c., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; CR 02–002: am. (3) (a) and (d) 1. (intro.), renum. (3) (g) to be (3) (g) 1. and am., cr. (3) (g) 2. and (m), r. and recr. (5) (a) 1. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 08–055: r. and recr. (3) (a), am. (3) (b) 2. a., b., (c) 2. a., b., (d) 2. b., c., (5) (a) 1. and Table 82.35 Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (2), (3) (m), (5) (a) 1., 2. a., c., (6), (8) (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (3) (a) (intro.), (f), r. and recr. (6), am. (8) (a) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.; correction in (6) (b) made under s. 35.17, Stats, Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.36 Stormwater and clearwater plumbing systems. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of piping, conveyance, venting, detention and treatment of stormwater and clearwater in plumbing systems.

Note: Refer to ch. NR 151 for stormwater management requirements.

(2) MATERIALS. All stormwater and clearwater plumbing systems shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (3).

(3) DESIGN OF STORMWATER PLUMBING SYSTEMS. (a) Plumbing systems upstream of detention shall be designed, at a minimum, based on the 10–year, 24–hour storm event.

(b) Plumbing detention systems and plumbing systems located downstream of detention shall be designed based on anticipated flows and volumes.

(c) Stormwater and clearwater infiltration systems shall comply with s. SPS 382.365.

(d) Tank access shall comply with all the following:

1. Each compartment of a detention tank used for the reduction of total suspended solids shall be provided with a manhole opening. For compartments with multiple inlets or outlets a manhole or a cleanout, as determined under s. SPS 382.35 (6) Table 382.35, shall be provided at all additional inlets and outlets.

2. The distance between manhole openings serving the same compartment may not exceed 50 feet.

3. A manhole opening shall be not less than 23 inches in the least dimension.

4. A manhole shall terminate at or above ground surface and be of approved materials. Steel tanks shall have a minimum 2–inch collar for the manhole extensions permanently welded to the tank. The manhole extension on fiberglass tanks shall be of the same material as the tank and an integral part of the tank. The collar shall have a minimum height of 2 inches.

5. Manhole risers shall be provided with a substantial, fitted, watertight cover of concrete, steel, cast iron, or other approved material.

6. Manhole covers shall terminate at or above grade and shall have an approved locking device.

7. Tanks shall conform to provisions of s. SPS 384.25.

(e) Tank labeling shall comply with all the following:

1. Covers for all tank openings larger than 8 inches in diameter shall be provided with a permanent warning label indicating the dangers of entering the tank, in accordance with this paragraph.

2. The warning label shall be securely attached and made of a noncorrosive metal or plastic bearing the legend "DO NOT ENTER WITHOUT PROPER EQUIPMENT" or "DANGEROUS GASES EXIST IN TANK" or similar language.

3. The label shall be rectangular in shape with minimum dimensions of 4 by 5 inches.

4. The wording on the label shall be a minimum of 1/2 inch in height and be either indented or raised.

Note: For a listing of best management practices (BMPs) refer to ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.36 (3)–1.

Note: Where local discharge requirements are more stringent, stormwater plumbing systems may provide detention and treatment to comply with the local stormwater management plan.

(4) DISCHARGE AND CONNECTIONS. (a) *Discharge points.* The discharge points for stormwater and clearwater shall be as specified in Table 382.38–1.

(b) *Segregation of wastewater.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., stormwater or clearwater piping may not connect to a sanitary drain system.

2. Where a combined sanitary–storm sewer system is available, stormwater, clearwater and sanitary wastewater may be combined in the building sewer.

3. Stormwater gravity drains shall not be combined with clearwater drains prior to discharging to the storm building drain except where approved by the department.

Note: See also Table SPS 382.38–1 which limits clearwater discharges to sanitary sewer at 50 gpd.

Note: For the use of stormwater or reuse of clearwater, refer to the appropriate requirements in ss. SPS 382.30, 382.34, 382.40, 382.41, 382.70 and this section.

Note: For further explanatory material regarding the rational method, other methods and runoff co–efficients, see ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.36 (4).

(5) INPUT CALCULATIONS. (a) *Peak flow.* The peak flow of stormwater influent to a plumbing system shall be calculated using any of the following methods:

1. 'Area method.' For sizing of conveyance piping, when calculating stormwater peak flow based on the tributary area, the area in square feet shall be divided by the following applicable divisors:

a. For roofs the divisor is 26 square feet/gpm.

b. For paved or graveled ground surfaces the divisor is 32.5 square feet/gpm.

c. For lawns, parks and similar land surfaces the divisor is 104 square feet/gpm.

Note: For example, 10,000 square feet of roof area/26 square feet/gpm = 385 gpm or 0.85 cubic feet/second.

2. 'Rational method.' For calculating peak flow, the intensity shall be determined using the time of concentration for the tributary area.

Note: For the equation procedure for runoff coefficients for use with the rational method, refer to ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.36 (5)–1.

3. 'Engineering analysis method.' An engineering analysis shall be based on an analysis provided by a Wisconsin registered architect, registered professional engineer, or permitted designer of engineering systems – plumbing, or an approved alternate standard per s. SPS 381.20 (2) based on the peak flow calculated in accordance with sub. (3) (a).

Note: A model that calculates peak flow such as SWMM, TR–20, TR–55, P8 or an equivalent methodology may be used.

(b) *Volume.* The volume of stormwater influent to a plumbing system shall be based on an analysis provided by a Wisconsin registered architect, registered professional engineer, or permitted designer of engineering systems – plumbing, or an approved alternate standard per s. SPS 381.20 (2) and a minimum of a two–year, 24–hour storm event and designed so that no property damage occurs at 100–year, 24–hour storm event with a Type II distribution.

Note: For runoff coefficients and use of other methods or models, refer to ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.36 (5)–2 and A–382.36 (5)–3.

Note: The intensity of rainfall varies considerably during a storm as well as geographic regions. To represent various regions of the United States, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) developed four synthetic 24–hour rainfall distribution types from available National Weather Service (NWS) duration–frequency data (Hershfield 1961; Frederick et al., 1977) or local storm data. Type IA is the least intense and type II is the most intense short duration rainfall. Types I and IA represent the Pacific maritime climate with wet winters and dry summers. Type III represents Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coastal areas where tropical storms bring large 24–hour rainfall amounts. Type II represents the rest of the country, including Wisconsin. For more information, see the USDA–NRCS webpage: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/.

(c) *Additional inputs to stormwater systems.* Additional inputs to stormwater systems shall be estimated based on anticipated flows and volumes.

(6) CONVEYANCE AND DETENTION SYSTEMS. (a) *Design.* The design of stormwater and clearwater conveyance systems shall conform to all of the following:

1. Horizontal stormwater conveyance piping shall be sized using either of the following:

a. An engineering analysis, based on full flow capacity, acceptable to the department.

b. Tables 382.36–1 to 382.36–5 based on pipe type, diameter and pitch.

2. a. A vertical conductor for stormwater may not be smaller than the largest horizontal branch discharging into the conductor.

b. Vertical conductors shall be sized in accordance with Tables 382.36–1 and 382.36–3 or by an engineering analysis acceptable to the department.

Note: For the use of Baird's equation, refer to ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.36 (6)–1.

3. Clearwater conveyance systems shall be sized in accordance with s. SPS 382.30 (3) and (4).

4. Underground, gravity–flow storm building sewers shall have a minimum 3–inch inside diameter.

(b) *Velocity in stormwater conveyance system piping.* The pitch of stormwater conveyance system piping shall be designed to create a minimum velocity of one foot per second when flowing full.

(c) *Fittings and connections.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., fittings and connections for stormwater and clearwater conveyance systems shall comply with s. SPS 382.30 (8) and (9).

2. The minimum radius for the first 90° fitting located downstream of a roof drain shall comply with the horizontal to vertical requirements in Table 382.30–4.

(d) *Stack offsets.* Stack offsets for piping of a clearwater conveyance system piping shall comply with s. SPS 382.30 (6).

(e) *Pitch of clearwater gravity conveyance system piping.* 1. The minimum pitch of gravity conveyance system piping having a 2–inch inside diameter or less shall be 1/8 inch per foot.

2. The minimum pitch of clearwater gravity conveyance system piping having at least a 3–inch inside diameter or more shall be 1/16 inch per foot.

(f) *Branch connections near base of stack.* Branch drains from interior clearwater inlets may not connect downstream from the base fitting or fittings of a drain stack within a distance equal to 20 pipe diameters of the building drain.

(g) *Detention systems.* 1. The storage volume of a dry detention system shall be designed and installed with a drain time of 72 hours after a storm event.

2. Paved surfaces or parking lots serving as detention areas shall be limited to a design depth of 6 inches, unless otherwise limited by local ordinance.

3. By design, ground surface ponding shall drain within 24 hours after a storm event.

4. A subsurface stormwater detention system that has a permanent pool of water shall be designed and installed in a manner that accomplishes vector control.

Table 382.36–1

Maximum Capacity of Stormwater Conveyance Piping for PVC, ASTM D1785, D2665, F891 and ABS, ASTM D1527, D2661, F628

Nominal Pipe Size (in inches)	Maximum Capacities in gallons per minute (gpm)					
	Pitch of Piping Per Foot					
	1/32 inch (0.26% slope)	1/16 inch (0.52% slope)	1/8 inch (1.04% slope)	¼ inch (2.08% slope)	½ inch (4.16% slope)	Vertical
2	11	15	22	31	44	34
3	30	40	60	80	110	89
4	60	80	120	160	230	183
5	110	150	210	300	420	334
6	170	240	340	480	690	545
8	360	510	710	1,010	1,430	1,133
10	660	930	1,310	1,850	2,620	2,079
12	1,050	1,480	2,090	2,960	4,180	3,316
14	1,350	1,900	2,690	3,810	5,390	4,271
16	1,920	2,720	3,840	5,440	7,690	6,097
18	2,630	3,720	5,270	7,440	10,520	8,348
20	3,520	4,970	7,030	9,956	14,060	11,155
24	5,750	8,140	11,490	16,260	22,990	18,244

Note: To convert to cubic feet per second (cfs) divide gpm by 448.8.

Table 382.36–2

Maximum Capacity of Stormwater Horizontal Conveyance Piping for PVC, ASTM D3034

Nominal Pipe Size (in inches)	Maximum Capacities in gallons per minute (gpm)				
	Pitch of Piping Per Foot				
	1/32 inch (0.26% slope)	1/16 inch (0.52% slope)	1/8 inch (1.04% slope)	¼ inch (2.08% slope)	½ inch (4.16% slope)
4	60	80	110	160	220
6	160	230	320	450	640
8	350	490	700	990	1,400
10	630	900	1,270	1,790	2,540
12	1,010	1,430	2,020	2,850	4,040
15	1,730	2,450	3,460	4,900	6,920

Note: To convert to cubic feet per second (cfs) divide gpm by 448.8.

Table 382.36–3

Maximum Capacity of Stormwater Conveyance Piping for Cast Iron, ASTM A74 and ASTM A888

Nominal Pipe Size (in inches)	Maximum Capacities in Gallons Per Minute (gpm)					
	Pitch of Piping Per Foot					
	1/32 inch (0.26% slope)	1/16 inch (0.52% slope)	1/8 inch (1.04% slope)	¼ inch (2.08% slope)	½ inch (4.16% slope)	Vertical
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26[a]
3	20	30	40	60	80	80
4	50	60	90	130	180	173
5	80	120	170	230	330	315
6	140	190	270	380	540	516
8	290	420	590	830	1,170	1,118
10	540	770	1,090	1,540	2,170	2,068
12	870	1,230	1,740	2,490	3,490	3,318
15	1,630	2,310	3,270	4,620	6,530	6,217

a. Sizing per manufacturer's specifications.

Note: To convert to cubic feet per second (cfs) divide gpm by 448.8.

Table 382.36–4

Maximum Capacity of Stormwater Horizontal Conveyance Piping for Concrete, ASTM C76 and ASTM C14

Nominal Pipe Size (in inches)	Maximum Capacities in gallons per minute (gpm)				
	Pitch of Piping Per Foot				
	1/32 inch (0.26% slope)	1/16 inch (0.52% slope)	1/8 inch (1.04% slope)	¼ inch (2.08% slope)	½ inch (4.16% slope)
4	40	60	90	120	170
6	130	180	260	360	510
8	280	390	550	780	1,110
10	500	710	1,000	1,420	2,010
12	820	1,150	1,630	2,310	3,260
15	1,480	2,090	2,960	4,180	5,910
18	2,400	3,400	4,810	6,800	9,620
21	3,630	5,130	7,250	10,260	14,500
24	5,180	7,320	10,350	14,640	20,710
27	7,090	10,020	14,170	20,050	28,350
30	9,390	13,270	18,770	26,550	37,550
33	12,100	17,120	24,210	34,230	48,410
36	15,260	21,590	30,530	43,170	61,060
39	18,900	26,720	37,790	53,440	75,580
42	23,020	32,560	46,050	65,120	92,100
48	32,870	46,490	65,740	92,980	131,490
54	45,000	63,640	90,010	127,290	180,010
60	59,600	84,290	119,200	168,580	238,410

Note: To convert to cubic feet per second (cfs) divide gpm by 448.8.

Table 382.36–5

Maximum Capacity Of Stormwater Horizontal Conveyance Piping For Elliptical Reinforced Concrete Pipe

Pipe Diameters in inches (circular pipe equivalent)	Maximum Capacities in gallons per minute (gpm)			
	Pitch of Piping Per Foot			
	1/16 inch (0.52% slope)	1/8 inch (1.04% slope)	¼ inch (2.08% slope)	½ inch (4.16% slope)
14 X 23 (18)	3,300	4,675	6,700	9,500
19 X 30 (24)	7,200	10,060	14,700	21,000
24 X 38 (30)	13,250	18,740	26,500	37,475
29 X 45 (36)	21,545	30,475	43,095	60,940
34 X 53 (42)	32,500	45,965	65,000	91,925
38 X 60 (48)	46,405	65,625	92,800	131,245
43 X 68 (54)	63,525	89,840	127,050	179,800
48 X 76 (60)	84,135	118,985	168,270	237,965

(7) OTHER DESIGN REQUIREMENTS. (a) *Subsoil drains.* 1. A subsoil drain discharging to a plumbing system shall discharge into an area drain, manhole or storm sewer, trapped receptor or a sump with a pump.

2. Where a foundation drain is subject to backwater, the drain shall be protected by a backwater valve or a sump with a pump.

(b) *Backwater valve.* All backwater valves shall be accessible for maintenance.

(c) *Sewer location.* 1. No storm building sewer or private interceptor main storm sewer may pass through or under a building to serve another building, unless one of the following conditions is met:

a. The storm building sewer or private interceptor main storm sewer serves farm buildings or farm houses, or both, that are located on one property.

b. Where a storm building sewer or private interceptor main storm sewer serves buildings that are located on one property, a document that indicates the piping and distribution arrangement for the property and buildings is recorded with the register of deeds no later than 90 days after installation.

2. The location of storm building drains and building sewers shall comply with ss. SPS 382.30 (11) (d) and 382.40 (8) (b) 7.

(d) *Installation requirements.* 1. The connection of a stormwater leader discharging to a storm building sewer shall be made at or above the finished grade.

Note: For more information regarding joints and connections, refer to s. SPS 384.40.

1m. If in direct connection and at finished grade, a removable strainer shall protect the inlet. The capacity of the strainer shall be provided in accordance with sub. (9) (b).

2. The elevation of a storm building drain shall comply with s. SPS 382.30 (11) (b) 1.

3. Interior inlets and drains subject to backflow or backwater shall be protected with a check valve or backwater valve.

4. Storm building drains and building sewers shall be installed to comply with s. SPS 382.30 (11) (e).

5. Storm building sewer connections to public sewers shall be in accordance with s. SPS 382.30 (11) (f).

6. Cleanouts for conveyance system piping shall be installed in accordance with s. SPS 382.35.

7. Storm building sewers that receive clearwater and that may be subject to freezing shall be installed in accordance with s. SPS 382.30 (11) (c) 2.

8. Storm building drains, clearwater building drains, and building storm sewers and appurtenances shall be separated from water wells by the applicable separation distances contained in chs. NR 811 and 812, or as otherwise permitted by the department of natural resources.

9. All underground stormwater storage tanks for water reuse shall be separated from sanitary sewers by a minimum of 8 feet.

10. a. A means to locate buried non−metallic storm building sewers and private interceptor main sewers that discharge to municipal mains shall be provided in accordance with the options under s. SPS 382.30 (11) (h), except as provided in subd. 10. b.

b. Tracer wire insulation color for non−metallic storm pipe shall be brown.

11. Subsoil drain connections to the storm sewer shall be installed at a point above the horizontal center line of the storm sewer in such a manner that the subsoil drain is entirely above the top of the building sewer; or be provided with a backwater valve.

(e) *Hydrodynamic stormwater separators.* Hydrodynamic stormwater separators shall conform to ASTM F1745/F1745m.

(8) SUMPS AND PUMPS. (a) *Sumps.* 1. 'General.' All storm building subdrains shall discharge into a sump, the contents of which shall be automatically lifted and discharged, dispersed or used in accordance with sub. (4).

2. 'Construction and installation'. a. Except as provided in subd. 2. c. and d., an interior sump shall have a rim extending at least one inch above the floor immediately adjacent to the sump.

b. A sump shall have a removable cover of sufficient strength for anticipated loads.

c. Where a sump is installed in an exterior meter pit or elevator pit, the rim may be level with the floor.

d. When a sump is provided with an airtight, solid cover.

3. 'Location'. All sumps installed for the purpose of receiving clearwater, groundwater or stormwater shall be separated from water wells by the applicable separation distances contained in chs. NR 811 and 812, or as otherwise permitted by the department of natural resources.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A−382.30 (11) (d) for material reprinted from s. NR 812.08.

4. 'Size'. a. Except as permitted under subd. 4. b. or c. the size of each sump shall be no smaller than 16 inches in diameter at the top, 14 inches in diameter at the bottom, and 22 inches in depth, but in no case smaller than the manufacturer requirements to ensure sufficient pump run time.

b. The minimum sump diameter may be smaller than 16 inches when specified by the manufacturer for a combination sump and pump.

c. A sump located in an elevator pit may have a width or diameter of not less than 12 inches and a depth of not less than 12 inches.

5. 'Solid covered sumps.' A storm or clearwater sump with a solid cover shall be vented. The vent shall terminate a minimum of 1 inch above finished floor and be sized per Table 382.31−4. In lieu of a separate vent, a sealed sump may incorporate a radon vent connected to the subsoil drain or sump cover.

(b) *Pumps.* 1. 'Size.' The pump shall be of a capacity appropriate for the anticipated use.

2. 'Discharge piping.' a. Where a pump discharges into a storm drain system, a check valve shall be installed.

b. The minimum diameter discharge piping shall be based on the design flow rate of the pump and a minimum velocity of one foot/second.

3. 'Clearwater discharge.' Clearwater may not discharge into a stormwater sump, except for one− and 2−family dwellings.

(9) INLET REQUIREMENTS. (a) *Interior clearwater drain inlets.* Interior clearwater drain inlets shall terminate at least one inch above the finished floor.

(b) *Exterior stormwater inlets.* 1. 'Construction.' a. All exterior stormwater inlets shall be constructed of material in accordance with s. SPS 384.30.

Note: For additional information on approved materials, refer to s. SPS 384.30 (3) (f).

b. All exterior stormwater inlets subject to vehicular traffic shall be set on a suitable base capable of sustaining the anticipated load.

2. 'Design'. All exterior stormwater inlets shall be designed for the anticipated flow.

Note: For manhole requirements, refer to s. SPS 382.35 (3).

3. 'Inlet grates'. a. General. All inlets shall be provided with a well−fitted, removable grate of a thickness and strength to sustain the anticipated loads.

Note: Sections SPS 362.1101 to 362.1110 specify that for floor or ground surface inlets when placed within an identifiable accessible route, openings in the floor or ground surface shall be of a size that does not permit the passage of a ½−inch sphere. Also, it states that grates having elongated openings be placed so that the longest dimension is perpendicular to the dominant direction of travel.

b. Floor or ground surface inlets. Openings in the floor or ground surface shall be of a size that prohibits the entrapment of wheeled vehicles, wheelchairs or pedestrians within the grate openings.

c. Grates on horizontal pipes. Grates shall be provided on horizontal inlets greater than 6 inches in diameter. The grates shall be placed so that the rods or bars are not more than 3 inches downstream of the inlet. Rods or bars shall be spaced so that the openings do not permit the passage of a 6−inch sphere.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Subsurface areas of 50 square feet or less.* Other than stairwells, all subsurface areas not exceeding 50 square feet and exposed to the weather, shall comply with one of the following:

1. Drain to foundation drains through a minimum 2−inch diameter pipe or a through a continuous layer of washed stone aggregate.

2. Drain to the storm building drain, storm subdrain or storm sewer through a minimum 3−inch diameter pipe.

(d) *Subsurface areas of more than 50 square feet and stairwells.* An area drain shall be provided in subsurface areas greater than 50 square feet and in all stairwells exposed to the weather. The area drain shall comply with all of the following:

1. Drain to the storm building drain, storm subdrain or storm sewer.

2. The fixture drain shall have a minimum 3−inch inside diameter and may not discharge into a subsoil or foundation drain.

(10) ROOF DRAINS. (a) *General roofs.* Conventional roof, deck, and balcony drains shall conform to ASME A112.6.4 and the following:

Note: Roof structure requirements are contained in chs. SPS 361–366.

1. Roof drains shall be equipped with strainers extending not less than 4 inches above the surface of the roof immediately adjacent to the roof drain. Strainers shall have an available inlet area above the roof not less than 1.5 times the area of the conductor to which the drain connects.

2. Roof strainers used on sun decks, open parking decks, and similar areas shall be of the flat surface type, shall be level with the deck, and shall have an available inlet area not less than 2 times the area of the conductor to which the drain connects.

(b) *Siphonic roof drains.* Siphonic roof drains shall conform to ASME A112.6.9 or ASTM F2021 and be indelibly marked with the following minimum information:

1. The dome, bodies, and baffle plates shall be marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark.

2. The baffle plate and drain body shall be marked with the baffle plate model number, resistance value, k, and words, "replace missing baffle with model___."

3. The design of siphonic roof drainage systems shall conform to ASPE 45.

(c) *Controlled flow roof drains.* 1. 'Application.' In lieu of sizing the roof drain piping based on actual maximum horizontal roof areas as specified in sub. (5) (a) 1., the roof drain piping may be sized based on the equivalent adjusted maximum horizontal projected roof areas which result from controlled flow and storage of storm water on the roof.

2. 'Installation.' Control of storm water runoff shall be by control devices. Control devices shall be protected by strainers.

3. 'Sizing.' Two or more drains shall be installed on roof areas less than or equal to 10,000 square feet in area, 4 or more drains shall be installed on roof areas greater than 10,000 square feet in area.

4. 'Storms.' The water from a 10–year, 24–hour storm event may not be stored on the roof for greater than 24 hours.

(d) *Secondary roof drains* 1. 'Sizing.' When secondary roof drain systems are installed the secondary system shall be sized and installed in accordance with the requirements in this section using the same calculations and methods as the primary system.

2. 'Prohibited connection.' Secondary roof drain systems may not be connected to primary roof drain systems.

3. 'Discharge.' All secondary roof drain systems shall discharge in accordance with Table 382.38–1.

4. 'Openings.' The opening for the secondary roof drainage shall be not less than 2 inches and not more than 4 inches above the bottom opening of the primary roof drain.

5. 'Overflow drains.' Secondary overflow drains and overflow standpipes rim elevations shall be not less than 2 inches and not more than four inches above the bottom elevation of the primary roof drains.

6. 'Overflow drains.' Secondary overflow drains and overflow standpipes rim elevations may not exceed 5 inches in height above the adjacent roof elevation served by the primary roof drains.

(12) TRAPS AND VENTS. (a) *Traps.* 1. Traps are required for interior drain inlets receiving clearwater.

2. Except for exterior loading dock drains, traps are required for exterior drain inlets located within 10 feet of an air inlet, door or openable window.

3. More than one drain inlet may discharge to the same trap.

4. A foundation drain that discharges by gravity to a storm sewer shall be trapped. The trap shall be provided with cleanouts.

(b) *Vents.* 1. A trap receiving clearwater shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31. Vent piping for a clearwater drain system may not be connected to a vent system serving a sanitary drain system or chemical waste system.

2. a. Vents serving a solid covered sump shall terminate a minimum of 1 inch above finished floor or in accordance with s. SPS 382.31 (16), except for s. SPS 382.31 (16) (d) 1. c. In lieu of a separate vent, a sealed sump may incorporate a radon vent connected to the subsoil drain or sump cover.

b. Sump vents shall be sized as per Table 382.31–4.

(13) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. (a) *Plan.* An operation and maintenance plan shall be implemented for all stormwater plumbing systems for drainage areas of one or more acres that are installed on or after December 1, 2004.

(b) *Plan information.* An operation and maintenance plan as required in par. (a) shall include at least all of the following information, applicable to the system:

1. Accumulated solids or byproduct removal requirements.
2. Identification of safety hazards.
3. Cleaning and inspection schedule.
4. Inspection and maintenance checklist, including at least the following items:
   a. Filters.
   b. Disinfection units.
   c. Sedimentation chambers.
   d. Detention devices.
   e. Infiltration systems.
5. Start up and shutdown procedures.
6. Vector control requirements.
7. A contingency plan in the event of system failure.
8. Pre–construction runoff volume.
9. Post–construction runoff volume.
10. Infiltration volume.
11. Detention volume.

(c) *Plan location.* The operation and maintenance plan shall remain onsite and be available for inspection when requested by the department.

(d) *Record of maintenance.* When requested the owner shall make available for inspection all maintenance records to the department or agent for the life of the system.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. and recr. (3) (a) and (b) 1., (c) 1. and (11) (a) 4., cr. (3) (c) 3., Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; renum. (13) (a) and (b) to be (b) and (c) and am. (b) 1., cr. (3) (b) 3. and (13) (a), r. (3) (c) 3. and (13) (intro.), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; reprinted to correct error in (5) (e) 2., Register, October, 1991, No. 430**;** am. (3) (b) 1., (c) 1. a., (13) (b) 1. and (c), cr. (11) (a) 5., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; r. and recr. (11) (a) 2. and 5., Register, April, 1998, No. 508, eff. 5–1–98; renum. and am. (3) (b) 3. a. to be (3) (b) 3. and (3) (b) 3. b. to be (3) (b) 4., Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7–1–00; am. (3) (b) 3., (4) (a), (5) (a) and (6) (a), cr. (3) (b) 5. and Table 82.36–4a, Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR 02–002: r. and recr. (3), (11) (a) 3., (13) (a) 2., (15) (a) and (b), am. (5) (e) (intro.), (10), (12), (14) and Table 82.36–4 Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 04–035: r. and recr. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 07–069: cr. (7) (d) 10. Register February 2008 No. 626, eff. 3–1–08; CR 08–055: am. (4) (b) 3. and (8) (a) 4., r. and recr. (11) Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (2), (3) (c), (4) (a), (6) (a) 1. b., 2. b., 3., (c) 1., 2., (d), (7) (c) 2., (d) 2., 4., 5., 6., 7., 10. a., (9) (b), (11), (c), (12) (b) 1., 2. b. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: cr. (3) (d), (e), am. (4) (title), (5) (a) 3., (b), cr. (6) (g) 4., am. Table 382.36–1, Table 382.36–3, (7) (d) 1., cr. (7) (d) 1m., 11., (e), am. (8) (a) 4. a., cr. (8) (a) 5., (b) 3., r. and recr. (10), r. (11), am. (12) (b) 2. a., cr. (13) (b) 1. a. to d. Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; renum. (13) (b) 1. a. to d. to (13) (b) 8. to 11.; corrections in (12) (b) 2. a. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7. and s. 35.17, Stats., and correction made in (3) (d) 4., (7) (d) 1m., (8) (a) 5. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.365 Stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems serving building sites.

Note: The department of natural resources has registration requirements for class V injection wells. See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(2) SITE AND SOIL EVALUATION. (a) *Site evaluation.* A site evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and standards as provided in s. SPS 385.40 (3) (a).

(b) *Soil evaluation.* 1. A soil evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the methods and standards as provided in s. SPS 385.30 (1) (c).

2. Individuals qualified to conduct soil evaluation under this subsection shall be an individual that maintains either a registration as provided in s. SPS 305.33 or a license as provided in ch. GHSS 4.

(3) INFILTRATION SYSTEM DESIGN. (a) *Influent quality.* For stormwater and clearwater infiltration plumbing systems, the influent quality shall comply with the requirements in Table 382.70–1 for subsurface infiltration and irrigation.

(am) *Site evaluation.* All infiltration systems must comply with the requirements of Wisconsin department of natural resources standards for site evaluation for stormwater infiltration and bioretention for infiltration.

(b) *In situ soil requirements.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., the minimum depth of suitable in situ soil for infiltration systems shall be as specified under subd. 1. a. or b. to separate the system from the highest groundwater elevation or bedrock. When groundwater mounding calculations affect the depth to seasonal groundwater, the depth of suitable soil shall be measured to the calculated elevation of mounded groundwater.

a. Five feet of suitable soil separation where the soil contains greater or equal to 10 percent and less than or equal to 20 percent fines.

b. Three feet of suitable soil separation where the soil contains greater than or equal to 20 percent fines.

Note: Wisconsin department of natural resources standards for site evaluation for stormwater infiltration are found in department of natural resources Conservation Technical Standard 1002.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for explanatory information.

2. For roof runoff or where treatment has afforded an equivalent level of water quality, the depth of in situ soil shall be no less than one foot of materials finer than coarse sand.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for representative water quality levels.

(bm) *Engineered soil requirements.* The installation of a stormwater infiltration system where engineered soil is incorporated in lieu of in situ soil shall comply with all the following:

1. The engineered filtering layer shall be located above any limiting factor identified within the soil report.

2. The engineered soil may not be less than 24 inches in depth, or 18 inches with supporting documentation and department approval.

Note: Wisconsin department of natural resources standards for bioretention for infiltration are found in department of natural resources Conservation Technical Standard 1004.

(d) *Groundwater mounding.* Groundwater mounding consideration shall be included in the design of any stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system that has a width that exceeds 15 feet and a depth to the estimated highest groundwater elevation.

Note: An acceptable model is provided by the USGS, webpage: http://water.usgs.gov/ogw/techniques.html.

(e) *Drain down time.* 1. Stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems shall be designed to drain within 72 hours after a storm event.

2. By design, ground surface ponding shall drain within 24 hours after a storm event.

(f) *Setbacks.* 1. Stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems shall be located as provided in Table 382.365–4, except for irrigation systems.

Table 382.365–4
Horizontal Setback Parameters by Physical Feature

Physical Feature	Setback Parameters in feet
Building	10
Holding tank, stormwater collection tank	10
POWTS dispersal component	5
POWTS holding or treatment component	10
Property line	5
Swimming pool, in ground	15

2. All stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems shall be separated from water wells by the applicable separation distances contained in chs. NR 811 and 812 or as otherwise approved by the department of natural resources.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.30 (11) (d) for material reprinted from ss. NR 811.12 (5) (d) and 812.08. Section NR 811.12 (5) (d) or 812.08 may have additional setback requirements.

(4) INSTALLATION. (a) *Orientation.* Except for subsurface irrigation systems, all of the following shall apply:

1. The longest dimension of a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system consisting in part of in situ soil shall be oriented along the surface contour of the site location, unless otherwise approved by the department.

2. The infiltrative surface of a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system consisting in part of in situ soil and located below the surface of the original grade shall be level.

(b) *Other requirements.* 1. A stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system consisting in part of in situ soil may not be installed if the soil is frozen at the infiltrative surface.

2. Snow cover shall be removed before excavating or installing a stormwater or clearwater system component consisting in part of in situ soil.

3. For a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system consisting in part of in situ soil, the soil moisture content shall be evaluated immediately prior to installation of the component. If the soil evaluation at the infiltrative surface results in the sample capable of being rolled into a ¼ –inch wire, the installation may not proceed.

Note: To accomplish a field test for soil wetness, a soil sample the size of one's palm may be rolled to form at least a ¼–inch wire.

4. All vessels and pipes of a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system shall be bedded in accordance with a product approval under s. SPS 384.10 or a plan approval under s. SPS 382.20.

(5) OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. (a) *General.* Operation and maintenance shall be performed in accordance with the operation and maintenance plan submitted with the stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system design and s. SPS 382.36 (13), where applicable.

(b) *Prohibited substance.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., no substance shall be discharged into a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system that results in exceeding the enforcement standards and preventive action limits specified in ch. NR 140 Tables 1 and 2 at a point of standards application, pursuant to s. 160.21 (2), Stats.

Note: For groundwater standard limits on various substances, refer to ch. NR 140 Table 1.

2. Pursuant to s. 160.19 (2) (a), Stats., the department has determined that it is not technically or economically feasible to

require that a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system treat wastewater to comply with the preventive action limit for chloride specified in ch. NR 140 Table 2, as existed on June 1, 1998.

Note: Section 160.19 (2) (a), Stats., reads: "Each regulatory agency shall promulgate rules which define design and management practice criteria for facilities, activities and practices affecting groundwater which are designed, to the extent technically and economically feasible, to minimize the level of substances in groundwater and to maintain compliance by these facilities, activities and practices with preventive action limits, unless compliance with the preventive action limits is not technically and economically feasible."

3. Pursuant to s. 160.21 (2), Stats., the point of standards application relative to the performance of stormwater and clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing systems is any of the following:

a. Any point of present groundwater use for potable water supply.

b. Any point beyond the boundary of the property on which the facility, practice or activity is located.

(c) *Deleterious substance.* Substances deleterious to a stormwater or clearwater subsurface infiltration plumbing system shall be intercepted, diluted or treated in accordance with s. SPS 382.34 prior to the substance discharging into a stormwater or clearwater infiltration system.

History: CR 04–035: cr. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; correction in (2) (a), (b) 1., 2., (3) (a), (b) 1., (c) 1., 2., (f) 1., (4) (b) 4., (5) (a), (c), Table 382.365–3 made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: cr. (3) (am), renum. (3) (b) 1. to (3) (b) 1. (intro.) and am., cr. (3) (b) 1. a., b., (bm), r. (3) (c), Table 382.365–1 to Table 382.65–3 Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; correction in (3) (b) 1. (intro.) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.37 Sanitation facilities and campgrounds.

(1) COMPOSTING SYSTEMS. (a) Composting systems which employ water or other liquids as a transport medium for wastes shall conform with this subsection.

Note: Composting systems where water or other liquids are not employed as a transport medium are addressed under ch. SPS 391.

(b) The materials, design, construction and performance of a composting system which employs water or other liquids as a transport medium for wastes shall conform to NSF Standard 41.

(c) All composting systems shall be listed by a testing agency acceptable to the department.

Note: For a listing of agencies acceptable to the department, see ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–384.11.

(d) 1. Components for the storage or treatment of wastes shall be continuously ventilated.

2. Ventilation ducts or vents for the composting system shall conform to s. SPS 382.31 (16).

(e) 1. The disposal of the end product from a composting system shall be in accordance with 40 CFR Part 503, Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge.

Note: EPA materials relating to EPA 503, including, "Domestic Septage Regulatory Guidance: A Guide to the EPA 503 Rule", are available from the Office of Water Resource, US EPA, 401 M Street SW, Washington D.C. 20460.

2. The disposal of any liquid from a composting system shall be either to a publicly owned treatment works or a POWTS conforming to ch. SPS 383.

(f) The connection of potable water supplies to a composting system shall be protected in accordance with s. SPS 382.41.

(g) The drainage systems for the composting system shall conform to the applicable requirements of ss. SPS 382.30 to 382.36 and the manufacturer's specifications.

(2) SANITARY DUMP STATIONS. (a) Sanitary dump stations which are used to receive domestic wastes and domestic wastewater from camping unit transfer tanks, RV transfer tanks, the holding tanks of travel trailers, recreational vehicles or other similar mobile vehicles, and transfer containers shall conform with this subsection.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.37 (2) for further explanatory material.

(b) The drain receptor for a sanitary dump station shall be at least 4″ in diameter.

(c) 1. The drain receptor shall be provided with a self–closing cover.

2. The cover for the drain receptor shall be operable without touching the cover with one's hands.

(d) The drain receptor shall be surrounded by an impervious pad at least 6 feet in diameter. The pad shall be:

1. Pitched toward the drain receptor with a minimum slope of ¼″ per foot; and

2. Of sufficient strength to sustain anticipated loads.

(e) The drain receptor shall be trapped in accordance with s. SPS 382.32.

(f) The drain receptor for a sanitary dump station that is installed within an enclosed structure shall be vented in accordance with s. SPS 382.31.

(g) A permanent supply of water shall be provided to wash down the drain receptor and pad. The water supply shall be:

1. Provided with cross connection control in accordance with s. SPS 382.41; and

2. Labeled indicating that the supply is not for drinking purposes.

3. The non–potable supply water for the wash down for the drain receptor must be located at least 50 feet from a potable water supply unless a variance is approved by the department under s. SPS 382.20 (11).

(h) 1. Aboveground drains shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (2) (a).

2. Aboveground water supply piping shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (4) (e).

(3) CAMPGROUNDS. (a) *Drain systems.* Sewers serving campgrounds shall comply with the provisions in s. SPS 382.30 and all of the following:

1. A drain line serving a recreational vehicle shall discharge to a minimum 4–inch diameter campsite receptor by means of an indirect waste pipe.

2. One campsite receptor shall be designed to serve no more than 4 recreational vehicles.

3. Where 2 or more drain lines are designed to discharge into the same campsite receptor, an increaser shall be installed in the vertical portion of the trap riser to accommodate the drains.

4. The rim of a campsite receptor shall terminate no less than 4 inches above the finished grade.

5. The rim of a campsite receptor shall not terminate at an elevation that is higher than the water supply termination serving the same site.

6. A vent is not required to serve the trap serving a campsite receptor.

7. When not in use, a campsite receptor shall be capped.

(b) *Water supply systems.* Water supply systems serving campgrounds shall comply with the provisions in s. SPS 382.40 and all of the following:

1. An accessible control valve shall be installed at the most upstream point of the campground water supply distribution system and downstream of the municipal meter or pressure tank.

2. If water is provided to a campsite, individual approved backflow protection shall serve each hose connection in accordance with s. SPS 382.41.

3. A campsite water supply riser shall terminate no less than 18 inches above finished grade.

4. If a water supply is provided for individual campsites, water distribution to each individual campsite must comply with the requirements of chs. SPS 381 to 387 and the water supplied may be used for the served campsite only.

5. The water connection to a camping unit may be plumbed directly if the fixtures comply with provisions of chs. SPS 382 and 384.

6. A water connection to a camping unit may be made by NSF/ANSI 51 or 61 compliant hose if each camping unit is individually protected by approved cross connection control.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

History: Cr. Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7–1–00; CR 02–002: cr. (2) (h) and (3) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 08–055: am. (3) (b) 3. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (1) (d) 2., (e) 2., (f), (g), (2) (e), (f), (g) 1., (h) 1., 2., (3) (a) (intro.), (b) (intro.), 2. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (2) (a), (g) (intro.), cr. (2) (g) 3., (3) (b) 4. to 6. Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; correction in (3) (b) 4. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.38 Discharge points. (1) PURPOSE. The purpose of this section is to establish allowable discharge points for wastewater discharging from plumbing systems.

(2) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the discharge points for wastewater based on the use of the fixtures, appurtenances, appliances and devices discharging into the plumbing system.

(3) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. (a) Wastewater from plumbing systems shall be discharged as specified in Table 382.38–1.

(b) Wastewater from uses other than those listed in Table 382.38–1, shall be discharged as specified by the department on a site–specific basis.

Table 382.38 – 1

Allowable Discharge Points by Fixture or Specific Uses

Use or Fixture	Allowable Discharge Points					
	POWTS[a]	Municipal Sanitary Sewer	Municipal Storm Sewer	Ground Surface	Combined Sanitary–Storm Sewer	Subsurface Dispersal[i]
1. Cross connection control device or assembly [see s. SPS 382.33 (9) (i)]	X	X		X[b, c,e]	X	
2. Domestic wastewater	X	X			X	
3. Condensate from high efficiency furnace or water heater	X	X			X	
4. Drinking fountain	X	X	X	X[b]	X	X
4m. Elevator threshold drains		X		X	X	
5. Elevator pit drain [see s. SPS 382.33 (9) (f)]			X	X[b]	X	X
6. Enclosed public parking levels	X	X		X[b]	X	X
7. Industrial wastewater[h]	X[f]	X			X	
8. Municipal well pump house floor drain and sink	X	X		X[b]	X	X
9. One– and 2–family garage floor area [see s. SPS 382.34 (4) (b)]	X	X		X[b]	X	
9g. Garage catch basins or oil interceptors in public buildings and facilities. [see s. SPS 382.34 (4) (a) 1.a.]	X[c, h, k]	X				
9r. Open public parking levels			X	X[b]	X	X
10. Residential living unit air conditioner condensate	X	X[g]	X[c]	X[b]	X	X
11. Storm water, groundwater, fire sprinkler test discharge and clear water	X	X[g]	X[c]	X[b]	X	X
12. Secondary roof drain systems				X[j]		
13. Swimming pool or wading pool — diatomaceous earth filter backwash	X	X			X	
14. Swimming pool or wading pool — drain wastewater	X	X[b]	X[b,c]	X[b,c]	X[b]	X
15. Swimming pool or wading pool — sand filter backwash	X	X[b]	X[b,c]	X[b,c]	X[b]	X
16. Water heater temperature and pressure relief valve [see s. SPS 382.40 (5)]	X	X	X	X[b]	X	X
17. Wastewater from water treatment device	X	X	X[c]	X[b,c]	X	X
18. Whirlpool backwash drain and wastewater	X	X	X[c]	X[b,c]	X	
19. Discharges not specifically listed above	Contact the department					

[a] Allowed when the POWTS is designed to include designated wastewater.

[b] Unless prohibited by local municipality and when no nuisance is created.

[c] A discharge permit may be required by the department of natural resources.

[e] Allowed for exterior installation and when no sanitary sewer is in the building.

[f] Refer to the department of natural resources for discharge regulations.

[g] Fifty gallons per day.

[h] The department of natural resources may require WPDES permits for industrial discharges and may allow other options.

[i] Subsurface dispersal must comply with s. SPS 382.365.

[j] Discharge separate from the primary system and where observable.

[k] Discharge is required to be received by a holding tank, see s. SPS 382.34 (4) for additional requirements for garage floor area wastewater.

History: CR 02–002: cr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 02–129: am. Table 82.38–1 line 15 Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2–1–04; CR 04–035: am. Table 82.38–1 Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 08–055: am. Table 82.38–1 Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (3) (a), (b), Table 382.38–1 made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: cr. Table 382.38–1 lines 4m, 9g., 9r., footnote k Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter IV — Water Supply Systems

SPS 382.40 Water supply systems. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the design and installation of water supply systems.

Note: Chapter NR 811 governs the design and construction of community water systems or waterworks.

(2) MATERIALS. All water supply systems shall be constructed of approved materials in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) GENERAL. (a) *Water quality.* 1. Every outlet providing water shall be provided with water of the quality as specified under s. SPS 382.70 (3) for the intended use.

2. Nonpotable water may be supplied to water treatment devices or systems designed to treat water for compliance with Table 382.70–1.

(b) *Hot water required.* Except as provided in subds. 1. and 2., hot water shall be provided to all plumbing fixtures, appliances, and equipment used for personal washing, culinary purposes, or laundering, and sinks used for building maintenance in a public building.

1. Tempered water. a. Tempered water or hot water shall be provided to lavatories, wash fountains and shower heads which are not located in dwelling units or living units.

b. Tempered water supplied to serve multiple lavatories, wash fountains and shower heads shall be provided by means of temperature–actuated mixing valves that comply with ASSE 1017.

2. Lavatories located in park shelters and bath houses which are not open during the period from November 15 to March 15 and which are not places of employment shall not be required to be provided with hot water.

3. Lavatories located in waysides which are not places of employment shall not be required to be provided with hot water.

Note: The exception of providing hot water under subds. 1. to 3. does not supersede the requirements of other state agencies for providing hot water.

(c) *Protection.* 1. Pursuant to s. NR 811.07 the interconnection of 2 or more water supply systems, one system served by a public supply source and the other system served by another supply source is prohibited, unless approved in writing by the department of natural resources.

2. A water supply system shall be designed and installed in accordance with s. SPS 382.41 and maintained to prevent nonpotable liquids, solids or gases from being introduced into the potable water supply system through cross connections.

3. a. Except as provided in subd. 3. b., when a connection between 2 water supply systems exists, one system having a higher degree of hazard than the other system as specified in s. SPS 382.41, the water supply system with a lower degree of hazard shall be protected as specified in s. SPS 382.41.

b. When a water treatment device is provided to lower the concentration of a health–related contaminant, cross connection control shall not be required to protect the water supply system downstream of the treatment device from the upstream contaminated source.

4. The water supply system shall be protected from thermal expansion when a closed system is created.

(d) *Identification.* 1. Where buildings or facilities contain water supply systems where the water supply systems have different degrees of hazard, then those water supply systems shall be labeled in accordance with this section.

a. Aboveground piping supplying water other than potable shall be labeled by tags or colored bands according to Table 382.40–1a.

Note: When identifying potable water piping or valves with tags or bands, label according to Table 382.40–1a.

b. Valves supplying other than potable water shall be identified by tags according to Table 382.40–1a.

c. The tags or colored bands shall be placed at intervals of not more than 25 feet. Where piping passes through a wall, floor or roof, the piping shall be so identified on each side of the wall and within each compartment.

d. The colored bands shall be at least 3 inches wide and shall bear text identifying the water or the specific use.

e. Tags used to identify water outlets, valves and piping shall be of metal or plastic in the shape specified in Table 382.40–1a.

f. The lettering on the triangular and circular tags shall be at least 1/2 inch in height.

g. A hose bibb intended to discharge water that does not meet drinking water quality as specified in s. SPS 382.70, shall be labeled as nonpotable or so identified for the specific use or uses, and shall be equipped with a removable handle.

2. Piping downstream of cross connection control assemblies as listed in Table 382.22–1 shall be labeled with bands or tags as specified in subd. 1. a. to f.

3. Where a building or a structure is served by 2 distribution systems, one system supplied by a public water supply and the other system supplied by a private well, each water distribution system shall be identified to indicate the supply source.

4. The installation of each reduced pressure principle backflow preventer, double check backflow prevention assembly, spill resistant vacuum breaker and pressure vacuum breaker shall display a department assigned identification number.

a. The method to display the department assigned identification number shall be a weather–resistant tag, securely attached to the cross connection control assembly.

b. The tag shall contain at least the following information.

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services
Identification/Object Number _____
Cross Connection Control Assembly
Do Not Remove This Tag

c. The department assigned identification number shall be printed in the blank area with a permanent, waterproof marker or similar indelible method.

Note: To obtain a Department–assigned identification number for a cross connection control assembly, contact the Department's Division of Industry Services at P.O. Box 7162, Madison, WI 53707–7162; or at telephone (608) 266–2112 or (877) 617–1565 or 711 (Telecommunications Relay); or at fax (608) 267–9723; or at the Division's Web site at http://dsps.wi.gov/programs/industry–services.

(e) *Multipurpose piping system.* 1. A multipurpose piping system shall be designed and installed in accordance with this section

and NFPA 13D and materials must be acceptable under the NFPA 13D standard and s. SPS 384.30, with the following exceptions:

a. A partial or single sprinkler may be installed in a dwelling unit not required to be sprinklered under NFPA 13D.

b. Limited purpose or limited area sprinklers may be installed in areas not required to be sprinklered.

Note: See s. SPS 321.095 of the Dwelling Code and s. SPS 362.0903 (10) of the Commercial Building Code as to fire protection provisions for multipurpose piping systems.

2. Fire department connections are prohibited in a multipurpose piping system.

3. Materials for multipurpose piping systems shall be acceptable under NFPA 13D and s. SPS 384.30 (4) (e) and (5).

4. Five gpm shall be added onto the multipurpose calculations for each dwelling connected to a common water supply system.

5. A flow test shall be performed at the controlling sprinkler before the system is put into operation.

(4) CONTROL VALVES. (a) *Private water mains.* Private water mains shall be provided with control valves as specified in this subsection.

1. 'Corporation cocks.' a. If a private water main 2" or less in diameter connects to a public water main, a corporation cock shall be installed at the connection to the public water main.

b. If a private water main 2−1/2" or larger in diameter connects to a public water main, a corporation cock shall be installed not more than 8 feet from the connection to the public water main.

2. 'Curb stops.' a. Except as provided in subd. 2. b., if a private water main connects to public water main, a curb stop shall be installed in the private water main between the corporation cock and the property line.

b. If a private water main 2−1/2" or larger in diameter connects to a public water main, one control valve may serve as the corporation cock and the curb stop. The control valve shall be located not more than 8 feet from the connection to the public water main and shall be accessible for operation.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A−382.40 (4) for further explanatory material.

(b) *Water services.* Water services shall be provided with control valves as specified in this subsection.

1. 'Corporation cocks.' a. If a water service 2" or less in diameter connects to a public water main, a corporation cock shall be installed at the connection to the public water main.

b. If a water service 2−1/2" or larger in diameter connects to a public water main, a corporation cock shall be installed not more than 8 feet from the connection to the public water main.

2. 'Curb stops.' a. Except for water services serving farm buildings and farm houses, a curb stop shall be installed in each water service which connects to a private water main. The curb stop shall be located outside the building served by the water service.

b. Except as provided in subd. 2. c., a curb stop shall be installed in each water service which connects to a public water main. The curb stop shall be located between the corporation cock and the property line.

c. If a water service 2−1/2" or larger in diameter connects to a public water main, one control valve may serve as the corporation cock and the curb stop. The control valve shall be located not more than 8 feet from the connection to a public water main and shall be accessible for operation.

3. 'Building control valves.' If a water service serves a building, a building control valve shall be provided in the water service as specified in this subsection.

a. If the water service connects to a public water supply or to a private water supply which has an external pressure tank, the building control valve shall be installed inside the building and located within 3 feet of developed length from the point where the water service first enters the building. If a water meter is provided, the building control valve shall be located upstream of the water meter.

b. If a private water supply includes an internal pressure tank, the building control valve shall be installed inside the building and located within 3 feet of developed length downstream from the internal pressure tank.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Water distribution systems.* 1. Control valves shall be installed in water distribution systems serving public buildings as specified in this subdivision.

a. If a water meter is provided, a control valve shall be installed within 3 feet of developed length downstream from the outlet of the water meter. If bypass piping is provided around a water meter, a control valve shall be installed in the bypass piping.

Note: See sub. (8) (d) 3. for the requirements relating to the bypassing of water meters.

b. A control valve shall be installed in the supply piping to each water heater and water treatment device and in the fixture supply to each plumbing fixture, plumbing appliance and piece of equipment. The control valve may be part of the bypass piping or an internal part of a water treatment device. When the valve is an internal part of the water treatment device, the device shall be removable for service.

c. If a hot water circulation system is provided, a control valve shall be installed on both the inlet and outlet piping to the circulation pump. If a hot water circulation system has 2 or more return pipe lines, a balancing control valve shall be installed in each return piping line.

d. The water distribution system for buildings with more than 4 dwelling units or living units shall be provided with control valves in such numbers and at such locations so that the water supplied to all the units within the building can be isolated into groups of 4 of less units.

Note: See sub. (8) (g) for the valve requirements for water temperature control.

2. Control valves shall be installed in water distribution systems serving one− and 2−family dwellings as specified in this subdivision.

a. If a water meter is provided, a control valve shall be installed within 3 feet of developed length downstream from the outlet of the water meter. If bypass piping is provided around a water meter, a control valve shall be installed in the bypass piping.

Note: See sub. (8) (d) 3. for the requirements relating to the bypassing of water meters.

b. A control valve shall be installed in the supply piping to each water heater and water treatment device and in the fixture supply to each water closet, exterior hose bibb, plumbing appliance and piece of equipment. When the valve is an internal part of the water treatment device, the device shall be removable for service.

c. If a hot water circulation system is provided, a control valve shall be installed on both the inlet and outlet piping to the circulation pump. If a hot water circulation system has 2 or more return pipe lines, a balancing control valve shall be installed in each return piping line.

(5) HOT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS. (a) *General.* Water heating systems shall be sized to provide sufficient hot water to supply peak demand, except for a tankless type water heater that meets the requirements of par. (am).

(am) *Tankless type water heaters.* All tankless type water heaters shall have minimum flow rate as specified in this paragraph.

1. The minimum flow rate of a tankless type water heater may be obtained by multiplying 0.65 by the calculated hot water gallons per minute demand, as determined by Tables 382.40–1t and 382.40–3, provided the heater will achieve a water temperature of 110°F at the terminal fitting or faucet.

2. The sizing method in subd. 1. may not be used for sizing a water heater serving a high−flow fixture, a hose bibb, a hydrant, or a fixture that is required to have a supply line with a diameter larger than 1/2 inch.

3. For the purposes of subd. 2, "high−flow fixture" means a fixture with a flow rate of more than 4 gallons per minute, at 80 pounds per square inch, and a water velocity not exceeding 8 feet per second.

(b) *Temperature maintenance.* Except as provided in par. (bm), the developed length of hot water distribution piping from the source of the hot water supply to a plumbing fixture or appliance exceeds 100 feet, a circulation system or self−regulating electric heating cable shall be provided to maintain the temperature of the hot water within the distribution piping.

1. If a circulation system is used to maintain the temperature, no uncirculated hot water distribution piping may exceed 25 feet in developed length.

2. If a self−regulating electric heating cable is used to maintain the temperature, the cable shall extend to within 25 feet of each fixture or the appliance.

3. Water distribution piping conveying circulated water or served by a self−regulating electric heating cable shall be insulated to limit the heat loss at the external surface of the pipe insulation to a maximum of 25 BTUs per hour per square foot for aboveground piping and 35 BTUs per hour per square foot for underground piping. The maximum heat loss shall be determined at a temperature differential, T, equal to the maximum water temperature minus a design ambient temperature no higher than 65° F.

4. Water distribution piping served by self−regulating electric heating cable shall be identified as being electrically traced in accordance with ch. SPS 316.

5. The installation of self−regulating electric heating cable may be subcontracted by a plumber to another trade.

6. All hot water circulation system connections shall be made downstream of the control valve serving the water heating device.

7. Hot water circulation piping and tubing may not exceed the maximum velocity requirements specified per the manufacturer.

Note: See A−382.40 (5) for pipe insulation requirements.

(bm) *Temperature maintenance; public buildings.* Except as required in par. (b) all public lavatories in public buildings shall comply with the provisions of sub. (5) (b), except that allowable hot water supply distances for any fixture shall be calculated from the nearest source of hot water using the method in subd. 1. For public lavatories the allowable supply distance shall comply with the method in either subd. 1 or 2. of this section. In this section hot water sources shall include water heaters, circulating water systems, and self−regulating heat trace temperature maintenance systems.

1. Maximum allowable pipe length method: Under this method the distance from a hot water supply to a fixture, public lavatory, or appliance may not exceed the distances in Table 382.40−1d. Fixture fittings, fixture supply connectors, and faucets may not be part of this calculation.

2. Maximum allowable volume method: Under this method the maximum allowable volume of water between a hot water source and a public lavatory may not exceed 8 ounces. The allowable volume shall be the sum of the internal volume of all pipe, but may not include volume contained within fixture shutoff valves, within flexible water supply connectors to a fixture fitting, or within a fixture fitting. Pipe volume shall be calculated using the values in Table 382.40−1h.

Note: Insulation requirements for these systems are found in s. SPS 322.44 (2) and chs. SPS 361 to 366.

(c) *Water heaters.* All water heaters and safety devices shall be designed and constructed in accordance with s. SPS 384.20 (5) (p).

Note: Water heaters are to be installed in accordance with the requirements specified in chs. SPS 361 to 366 and chs. SPS 320 to 325 with respect to energy efficiency, enclosures and venting.

(d) *Safety devices.* Water heaters shall be equipped with safety devices as specified in this paragraph.

1. All pressurized storage−type water heaters and unfired hot water storage tanks shall be equipped with one or more combination temperature and pressure relief valves. The temperature steam rating of a combination temperature and pressure relief valve or valves shall equal or exceed the energy input rating in BTU per hour of the water heater. No shut off valve or other restricting device may be installed between the water heater or storage tank and the combination temperature and pressure relief valve.

Note: The temperature steam rating of a combination temperature and pressure relief valve is commonly referred to as the AGA temperature steam rating.

2. All pressurized non−storage type water heaters shall be provided with a pressure relief valve installed at the hot water outlet with no shut off valve between the heater and the relief valve.

3. Temperature and pressure relief valves shall be installed so that the sensing element of the valve extends into the heater or tank and monitors the temperature in the top 6" of the heater or tank.

4. A vacuum relief valve shall be installed in each water heater and hot water storage tank which, when measured from the bottom of the heater or tank, is located more than 20 feet above any faucet or outlet served by the heater or tank.

5. Every relief valve which is designed to discharge water or steam shall be connected to a discharge pipe.

a. The discharge pipe and fittings shall be made of a material acceptable for water distribution piping in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (4) (e) 1.

b. The discharge pipe and fittings shall have a diameter not less than the diameter of the relief valve outlet.

c. The discharge pipe may not be trapped.

d. No valve may be installed in the discharge pipe.

e. The discharge pipe shall be installed to drain by gravity flow to a floor served by a floor drain or to a receptor in accordance with s. SPS 382.33 (8). The outlet of the discharge pipe shall terminate within 6" over the floor or receptor, but not less than a distance equal to twice the diameter of the outlet pipe. The outlet of the discharge pipe may not be threaded.

f. The discharge pipe for a water heater shall terminate within the same room or enclosure within which the water heater or hot water storage tank is located.

(e) *Controls.* 1. All hot water supply systems shall be equipped with automatic temperature controls capable of adjustments from the lowest to the highest acceptable temperature settings for the intended use.

2. A separate means shall be provided to terminate the energy supplied to each water heater and each hot water circulation system.

(6) LOAD FACTORS FOR WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS. (a) *Intermittent flow fixtures.* The load factor for intermittent flow fixtures on water supply piping shall be computed in terms of water supply fixture units as specified in Tables 382.40−1t and 382.40−2 for the corresponding fixture and use. Water supply fixture units may be converted to gallons per minute in accordance with Table 382.40−3 or 382.40−3e.

(b) *Continuous flow devices.* The load factor for equipment which demands a continuous flow of water shall be computed on the basis of anticipated flow rate in terms of gallons per minute.

Table 382.40–1a
Distribution and Service

Supply	Tag and Band Color	Tag Shape	Tag Size	Tag Legend[a]
Potable	Green	Round	3″ diameter	Safe Water
Nonpotable	Yellow	Triangle	4″ sides	Nonpotable Water or Not Safe for Drinking
Reuse (Nonpotable)	Purple	Triangle	4″ sides	Nonpotable Water or Not Safe for Drinking or Specific Use[b]
Device Specific[c]	Gray	Triangle	4″ sides	Specific Use[b]

[a] All nonpotable water outlets shall be identified at the point of use for each outlet with the following legends or as otherwise approved by the department.
[b] Tag should reflect the intended use.
[c] Serving an individual or similar plumbing fixtures or appliances.

Table 382.40–1b
Water Supply Fixture Units for Nonpublic Use Fixtures

Type of Fixture[a]	Water Supply Fixture Units (wsfu)		
	Hot	Cold	Total
Automatic Clothes Washer	1.0	1.0	1.5
Bar Sink	0.5	0.5	1.0
Bathtub, with or without Shower Head	1.5	1.5	2.0
Bidet	1.0	1.0	1.5
Dishwashing Machine	1.0		1.0
Glass Filler		0.5	0.5
Hose Bibb:			
$^1/_2$″ diameter		3.0	3.0
$^3/_4$″ diameter		4.0	4.0
Kitchen Sink	1.0	1.0	1.5
Laundry Tray, 1 or 2 Compartment	1.0	1.0	1.5
Lavatory	0.5	0.5	1.0
Manufactured Home	—	15	15
Shower, Per Head	1.0	1.0	1.5
Water Closet, Flushometer Type		6.0	6.0
Water Closet, Gravity Type Flush Tank		2.0	2.0
Bathroom Groups:			
Bathtub, Lavatory and Water Closet–FM[b]	2.0	7.5	8.0
Bathtub, Lavatory and Water Closet–FT[c]	2.0	3.5	4.0
Shower Stall, Lavatory and Water Closet–FM	1.5	7.0	7.5
Shower Stall, Lavatory and Water Closet–FT	1.5	3.0	3.5

[a] For fixtures not listed, factors may be assumed by comparing the fixture to a listed fixture which uses water in similar quantities and at similar rates.
[b] FM means flushometer type.
[c] FT means flush tank type.

Table 382.40-1d

Piping Volume and Maximum Piping Length

Nominal Pipe Size (in inches)	Volume (liquid ounces per foot length)	Maximum Pipe Length (in feet)	
		Public lavatory faucets	Other fixtures and appliances
1/4	0.33	24	25
5/16	0.5	16	25
3/8	0.75	12.5	25
1/2	1.5	6	25
5/8	2	4	25
3/4	3	2	25
7/8	4	0.5	25
1	5	0.5	25
1 ¼	8	0.5	25
1 ½	11	0.5	25
2 or larger	18	0.5	25

Table 382.40-1h
Ounces of Water per Foot of Tube

Nominal Size (inches)	Copper Type M	Copper Type L	Copper Type K	CPVC CTS SDR 11	CPV-C SCH 40	CPV-C SCH 80	PE-R-T SDR 9	Composite ASTM F1281	PEX CTS SDR 9
3/8	1.06	0.97	0.84	N/A	1.17	—	0.64	0.63	0.64
1/2	1.69	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.89	1.46	1.18	1.31	1.18
3/4	3.43	3.22	2.90	2.67	3.38	2.74	2.35	3.39	2.35

(c) *Water heating sizing alternate approval.* The load factor for an individual water heater serving an individual residence, apartment, living unit of a hotel or motel, and similar places where plumbing fixtures are intended for use by an individual or family, to the exclusion of all others, may be calculated as follows:

1. The minimum flow rate of a water heater may be obtained by multiplying the hot water demand calculated in accordance with Table 382.40–1b by a factor of 0.65.

2. The flow rate for a storage tank type water heater may be calculated based on a 70% usable storage plus the recovery rate and a 10 minimum draw time.

3. The flow rate for tankless type water heaters shall be based on a temperature increase that will provide 110°F at the most remote terminus.

4. This alternate sizing method may not be applied to any of the following:

a. Water heaters serving high flow fixtures, hose bibs, hydrants or fixtures requiring 1/2 inch supply piping. High flow fixtures are fixtures with flow rates greater than 4 gpm at 80 psig and a water velocity less than or equal to 8 feet per second.

b. Sizing hot water distribution piping.

Note: See appendix for further explanatory information and examples.

Table 382.40–2
Water Supply Fixture Units for Public Use Fixtures

Type of Fixture[a]	Water Supply Fixture Units (wsfu)		
	Hot	Cold	Total
Automatic Clothes Washer, Individual Commercial Type	2.0	2.0	3.0
Automatic Clothes Washer, Large Capacity Commercial Type	b	b	b
Automatic Clothes Washer, Individual Residential Type	1.0	1.0	1.5
Autopsy Table	2.0	2.0	3.0
Bathtub, With or Without Shower Head	2.0	2.0	3.0
Coffeemaker		0.5	0.5
Dishwasher, Commercial	b	b	b
Drink Dispenser		0.5	0.5
Drinking Fountain		0.25	0.25
Glass Filler		0.5	0.5
Health Care Fixtures:			
Clinic sink	2.0	7.0	7.0
Exam/treatment sink	0.5	0.5	1.0
Sitz bath	1.5	1.5	2.0
Surgeon washup	1.5	1.5	2.0
Hose Bibb:			
1/2″ diameter		3.0	3.0
3/4″ diameter		4.0	4.0
Icemaker		0.5	0.5
Lavatory	0.5	0.5	1.0
Shower, Per Head	2.0	2.0	3.0
Sinks:			
Bar and Fountain	1.5	1.5	2.0
Barber and Shampoo	1.5	1.5	2.0
Cup		0.5	0.5
Flushing Rim		7.0	7.0
Kitchen and Food Preparation per faucet	2.0	2.0	3.0
Laboratory	1.0	1.0	1.5
Service sink	2.0	2.0	3.0
Urinal:			
Syphon Jet		4.0	4.0
Washdown		2.0	2.0
Wall Hydrant, Hot and Cold Mix:			
1/2″ diameter	2.0	2.0	3.0
3/4″ diameter	3.0	3.0	4.0
Wash Fountain:			
Semicircular	1.5	1.5	2.0
Circular	2.0	2.0	3.0
Water Closet:			
Flushometer		6.5	6.5
Gravity Type Flush Tank		3.0	3.0

[a] For fixtures not listed, factors may be assumed by comparing the fixture to a listed fixture which uses water in similar quantities and at similar rates.
[b] Load factors in gallons per minute, gpm, based on manufacturer's requirements.

Table 382.40–3
Conversion of Water Supply Fixture Units to Gallons Per Minute

Water Supply Fixture Units	Gallons per Minute	
	Predominately Flushometer Type Water Closets or Syphon Jet Urinals	Predominately Flush Tank Type Water Closets or Washdown Urinals
1	—	1
2	—	2
3	—	3
4	10	4
5	15	4.5
6	18	5
7	21	6
8	24	6.5
9	26	7
10	27	8
20	35	14
30	40	20
40	46	24
50	51	28
60	54	32
70	58	35
80	62	38
90	65	41
100	68	42
120	73	48
140	78	53
160	83	57
180	87	61
200	92	65
250	101	75
300	110	85
400	126	105
500	142	125
600	157	143
700	170	161
800	183	178
900	197	195
1000	208	208
1250	240	240
1500	267	267
1750	294	294
2000	321	321
2250	348	348
2500	375	375
2750	402	402
3000	432	432
4000	525	525
5000	593	593

Note: Values not specified in the table may be calculated by interpolation.

Table 382.40–3e
Conversion of Water Supply Fixture Units to Gallons Per Minute for Water Treatment Devices[a] Serving an Individual Dwelling[b]

Water Supply Fixture Units (WSFUs)	Gallons Per Minute (GPM)
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	4.5
6	5
7	6
8	6.5
25	7
35	8
40	9

[a] Treatment devices providing treatment for compliance with Table 382.70–1 shall use Table 382.40–3 for conversion.

[b] Table shall not be used for converting hose bibb, high flow fixture or hydrant wsfu.

(7) SIZING OF WATER SUPPLY PIPING. The sizing of the water supply system shall be based on the empirical method and limitations outlined in this subsection, an approved alternate standard per s. SPS 381.20 (2), or an analysis provided by a Wisconsin registered architect, registered professional engineer or permitted designer of engineering systems – plumbing.

Note: See appendix for details for alternative methods for sizing of the water supply piping of one– and 2–family and apartment buildings.

(a) *Methodology.* The determination of minimum pipe sizes shall take into account the pressure losses which occur throughout the entire water supply system and the flow velocities within the water distribution system. Calculations for sizing a water distribution system shall include:

1. The load factor in water supply fixture units or gallons per minute on the piping;

2. The minimum pressure available from the water main or pressure tank;

3. The pressure loss due to the differences in elevation from the:

a. Water main or pressure tank to the building control valve; and

b. Building control valve to the controlling plumbing fixture;

4. The pressure losses due to flow through water heaters, water treatment devices, water meters and backflow preventers;

5. The minimum flow pressure needed at the controlling plumbing fixture; and

6. The pressure losses due to flow friction through piping, fittings, valves and other plumbing appurtenances. This pressure loss may be calculated in terms of equivalent lengths of piping. The equivalent length of piping to a controlling plumbing fixture, including fittings, valves and other appurtenances, may be obtained by multiplying the developed length by 1.5.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) *Private water mains and water services.* Private water mains and water services shall be designed to supply water to the water distribution systems to maintain the minimum flow pressures specified in par. (d), but shall not be less than 3/4" in diameter.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(c) *Maximum loading.* The calculated load on any portion of the water distribution system may not exceed the limits specified in Tables 382.40–4 to 382.40–9.

(d) *Pressure.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 1. a. to c., water supply systems shall be designed to provide at least 8 psig of flow pressure at the outlets of all fixture supplies.

a. The flow pressure at the outlets of the fixture supplies serving siphonic type urinals, washdown type urinals and washdown

type water closets, siphonic type flushometer water closets and campsite water supply hose connections shall be at least 15 psig.

b. The flow pressure at the outlets of the fixture supplies serving one piece tank type water closets, pressure balance mixing valves, manufactured homes, and thermostatic mixing valves shall be at least 20 psig.

c. The flow pressure at the outlets of the fixture supplies serving blowout type urinals and blowout type water closets shall be at least 25 psig.

d. The flow pressure at the outlets of the fixture supplies serving any other fixture shall be the minimum pressure required by the manufacturer for the fixture, appliance, or equipment to operate.

2. a. Except as provided in subd. 3., if the water pressure available from a water main or private water supply exceeds 80 psig, a pressure reducing valve and strainer, if a strainer is not a component of the valve, shall be installed in the water distribution system.

b. A pressure reducing valve required under subd. 2. a. shall be installed upstream from all plumbing fixtures and plumbing appliances and downstream from the water meter of an utility, if a meter is provided.

3. A pressure reducing valve shall not be required to be installed in a water distribution system which supplies water directly to a water pressure booster pump.

4. If the pressure or water supply volume available from the water main or private water supply is inadequate by calculation to provide the minimum pressures specified in subd. 1., a hydropneumatic pressure booster system or a water pressure booster pump shall be installed to increase the supply of water.

a. Each water pressure booster pump shall be provided with an automatic low pressure cut−off switch. The cut−off switch shall be located on the inlet side of the pump and shall be set to terminate the energy supplied to the pump when a positive pressure of less than 10 psig occurs. Pressure gauges shall be installed on the influent and effluent piping.

b. A vacuum relief valve not less than one−half inch in diameter shall be installed in each water pressure tank, if the bottom of the pressure tank is more than 20 feet above any water supply outlet served by the pressure tank.

(e) *Maximum velocity.* A water distribution system shall be designed so that the flow velocity does not exceed 8 feet per second except for combination sprinkler distribution piping as designed in sub. (3) (e).

(f) *Minimum sizes.* 1. Water distribution piping 1/2" in diameter serving 2 or more plumbing fixtures may not have a load of more than 2 water supply fixture units.

2. Water distribution piping 1/2" in diameter serving a shower which is not individually pressure balanced or individually thermostatically blended may not serve any additional fixtures.

(g) *Minimum sizes for fixture supplies.* Except as provided in subds. 1. to 3., the fixture supplies serving all plumbing fixtures, appliances and pieces of equipment shall be at least 1/2" in diameter.

1. Fixture supplies serving syphon jet type urinals shall be at least 3/4" in diameter.

2. Fixture supplies serving flushometer type water closets shall be at least one inch in diameter.

3. Fixture supplies serving emergency eye wash or shower outlets shall be not less than recommended by the manufacturer.

4. Water distribution piping less than 1/2 inch diameter shall have a minimum 1/4 inch diameter, serve one plumbing fixture, the served fixture shall have a maximum load factor of .5 water supply fixture units, and the developed length shall be 25 feet or less.

(h) *Maximum lengths of fixture supply connectors.* 1. a. Except as provided in subd. 1. b. and c., fixture supply connectors may not exceed more than 24" in developed length upstream from a plumbing fixture or the body of a faucet.

b. A fixture supply connector located downstream of a water cooler, water treatment device or water heater which individually serves a faucet or outlet may not exceed more than 10 feet in developed length.

c. A fixture supply connector located upstream of a water treatment device serving no more than 2 fixtures or outlets may not exceed 10 feet in developed length.

2. Fixture supply connectors may not extend more than 10 feet in developed length upstream of a plumbing appliance.

(8) INSTALLATION. (a) *Frost protection.* 1. Adequate measures shall be taken to protect all portions of the water supply system from freezing. All private water mains and water services shall be installed below the predicted depths of frost specified in s. SPS 382.30 (11) (c) 2. d., Figure 382.30−1 and Table 382.30−6, unless other protective measures from freezing are taken.

2. A hose bibb or a hydrant that penetrates an exterior wall of a heated structure shall be a frost proof and self−draining type.

Note: See s. SPS 382.41 (4) (m) relative to cross connection control devices.

(b) *Location.* 1. Exterior water supply piping may not be located in, under or above sanitary sewer manholes, or POWTS treatment, holding or dispersal components.

2. If a private water main or a water service crosses a sanitary sewer, the water piping within 5 feet of the point of crossing shall be installed in accordance with any of the following requirements:

a. The water piping shall be installed at least 12 inches above the top of the sewer.

b. The water piping shall be installed at least 18 inches below the bottom of the sewer.

c. The water or sewer piping shall be installed within a waterproof sleeve made of materials as specified for sanitary building sewers in s. SPS 384.30 (2).

3. Except as permitted in subds. 4 and 5., private water mains and water services shall be installed at least 5 feet horizontally from any sanitary sewer.

Note: The Department of Natural Resources has limitations for the separation of water mains and sanitary sewers.

4. Private water mains and water services may be installed less than 5 feet horizontally from a pressurized sanitary sewer if all of the following conditions are met:

a. The bottom of the water piping is installed at least 18 inches above the pressurized sewer.

b. The water piping is installed at least 3 feet horizontally from the pressurized sewer.

5. Private water mains and water services may be installed less than 5 feet horizontally from a non−pressurized sanitary sewer if any of the following conditions are met:

a. The bottom of the water piping is installed at least 12 inches above the sewer.

b. The sewer is constructed of materials listed in Table 384.30−2.

c. The water service is 2 inches or less in diameter and is located more than 24 inches from the sewer.

6. The portion of a private water main or water service within 5 feet of developed length from the point where the water service first enters the building may be less than 12 inches above the sewer and within 24 inches of the sewer.

7. No private water main or water service may be installed within 6 inches of a storm sewer.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A−382.30 (11) (d) for setback distance from yard hydrant to well.

Note: See ch. SPS 383 Table 383.43−1 for setback distances to POWTS components.

9. No underground water supply storage tank shall be installed within 8 feet of a storage vessel containing a substance of a higher hazard than that contained in the water supply storage tank.

10. Private water mains shall be provided with provisions for flushing of the system at a minimum of 10 feet per second until clear.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 appendix for further explanatory information.

(c) *Limitations.* No private water main or water service may pass through or under a building to serve another building unless one of the following conditions are met:

1. The private water main or water service serves farm buildings or farm houses, or both that are all located on one property.

2. The private water main or water service serves buildings that are located on the same property and a document which indicates that the piping and distribution arrangement for the property and buildings will be recorded with the register of deeds no later than 90 days after installation.

(d) *Water distribution piping.* 1. Water distribution piping shall be supported in accordance with s. SPS 382.60.

2. Provisions shall be made to evacuate all water out of the water distribution system.

3. a. Except where parallel water meters are installed, water distribution piping shall be provided to bypass a water meter 1½″ or larger.

b. The minimum diameter of water distribution piping serving as a meter bypass shall be one nominal pipe size smaller than the meter. Water distribution piping serving as a meter bypass shall be of the same material and shall be equal to or one nominal pipe size smaller than the water distribution piping immediately downstream of the meter.

4. Except as provided in subds. 5. and 6., a bypass shall be provided to serve a water treatment device. The bypass piping may be an internal part of the water treatment device.

5. A bypass shall not be required when a water treatment device serves no more than 2 fixtures or outlets.

6. A bypass shall be prohibited for a water treatment device installed to reduce a contaminant in order to comply with the provisions in s. SPS 382.70 (3).

7. When water distribution piping larger than the code minimum is used the system shall be designed to allow effective flushing of the system at 8 feet per second.

8. Hygienic sampling valves shall be installed within 6 feet, upstream and downstream, of a chemical injection system or water treatment device installed to mitigate a contaminant regulated under ch. NR 809 or NR 140.

Note: For information on sample valve requirements see s. NR 812.34 (2).

9. A water treatment device that consists of 2 or more treatment tanks shall also have a hygienic sampling valve between each treatment tank.

10. Any portion of the water distribution system terminating by means of a plug, cap, or closed fitting and dry downstream with no outlet may not exceed 6 pipe diameters.

(e) *Valves.* 1. All control valves installed in a water service, except a valve serving only as a corporation cock, shall be accessible.

2. Stop– and waste–type control valves may not be installed underground except in the following situations:

a. Fire hydrants intended for fire fighting.

b. Two–inch and larger diameter hydrants serving municipal wastewater treatment plants.

c. Emergency fixtures.

3. All control valves and fixture stop valves installed in a water distribution system shall be accessible. Control valves for the individual plumbing fixtures and appliances within dwelling units shall be accessible from within the dwelling unit.

Note: The installation of two water services or a private water main may require the installation of a check valve. Refer to ch. NR 811 for more information.

(f) *Water hammer arrestors.* All plumbing fixtures, appliances and appurtenances with 3/8" or larger inlet openings and with solenoid actuated quick closing valves shall be provided with water hammer arrestors. Water hammer arrestors shall be installed in the fixture supplies serving the fixtures, appliances or appurtenances. Water hammer arrestors shall be accessible.

(g) *Temperature control.* The water temperature to all showers in public buildings shall be controlled by thermostatic or combination thermostatic–pressure balanced mixing valves or by individually controlled pressure balanced mixing valves. A thermostatic or combination thermostatic–pressure balanced mixing valve may not be bypassed.

(h) *Fittings and connections.* The drilling and tapping of water supply piping shall be prohibited except for:

1. Corporation cocks for a water service or a private water main; and

2. Self–tapping valves which serve individual plumbing appliances.

(i) *Flushing and disinfection of potable water supply systems.* 1. a. Before a newly constructed water supply system is to be put into use, the piping of the system shall be flushed with water and disinfected. Each water outlet shall be flushed beginning with the outlet closest to the building control valve and then each successive outlet in the system. The flushing at each water outlet shall continue for at least 1 minute and until the water appears clear and with no trace of disinfectant at the outlet.

b. Each portion of a water supply system which is altered or repaired shall be flushed for at least one minute and until the water appears clear.

2. New private water mains and extensions to private water mains shall be disinfected prior to use in accordance with AWWA C651 or the following method:

a. The pipe system shall be flushed with clean water until no dirty water appears at the points of outlet.

b. The system or part thereof shall be filled with a solution of water and chlorine containing at least 50 parts per million of chlorine and the system or part thereof shall be valved off and allowed to stand for 24 hours or the system or part thereof shall be filled with a solution of water and chlorine containing at least 200 parts per million of chlorine and allowed to stand for 3 hours.

c. Following the allowed standing time, the system shall be flushed with clean potable water.

d. The procedures shall be repeated if it is shown by a bacteriological examination that contamination still exists in the system.

3. The department may require a water quality analysis to be done for a new or repaired water supply system. The analysis shall be performed in accordance with acceptable nationally recognized laboratory practices. If the water supply system has been disinfected, water samples for the analysis may not be taken sooner than 24 hours after disinfection.

Note: See s. SPS 384.30 (1) regarding the bending of pipe and protection from puncture.

4. New or repaired combination water services or combination private water mains shall be flushed and disinfected prior to use in accordance with NFPA 24.

(j) *Water softeners.* Ion exchange water softeners used primarily for water hardness reduction that, during regeneration, discharge a brine solution shall be of a demand initiated regeneration type equipped with a water meter or a sensor unless a wastewater treatment system downstream of the water softener specifically documents the reduction of chlorides.

(jm) *Water tanks.* Water tanks for public, potable use shall meet all of the following criteria:

1. 'Pneumatic pressure tanks.' Pneumatic pressure tanks shall conform to all of the following:

a. Tanks shall conform to ch. SPS 384.

b. Tanks shall be served by a pressure relief valve.

c. Tanks shall be able to be isolated for maintenance, repair, or replacement and equipped with a drain valve by means of a control valve.

d. Water calculations incorporating the size of a pneumatic pressure tank may use a 5−minute peak flow in gallons per minute for the water supply system. The system shall be designed to minimize stagnation.

e. Tanks shall be stamped or labeled showing the manufacturer's name, model number, the tank volume, year manufactured, and the allowable working pressure.

2. 'Storage tanks.' a. Storage tanks shall conform to ch. SPS 384.

b. All water storage tanks and structures shall be watertight and exclude water, rain, snow, birds, animals, insects, and dust.

c. Exterior translucent tanks shall be shielded from direct sunlight.

3. 'Separation.' Potable water may not be stored in a tank or compartment adjacent to non−potable water when the two compartments are separated by a single wall.

4. 'Locks.' Locks shall be provided on access manholes, inspection covers, fill pipe, fences, ladder cage bottoms, and any other locations deemed necessary to prevent trespassing, vandalism, and sabotage.

5. 'Drain piping' Piping used to drain a storage tank or structure shall discharge to the ground surface through an air gap. The drain may discharge over a drainage inlet receptor, splash pad, or rip rap.

6. 'Overflow.' a. Tanks or reservoirs shall be provided with overflow piping. The pipe shall open downward between 6 and 12 inches over a drainage inlet, splash pad, or rip rap. Interior tanks within the building structure shall provide overflow piping discharging to an approved clearwater receptor or as approved by the department.

b. The overflow outlet pipe shall be provided with a 4−mesh non−corrodible screen.

c. The overflow outlet pipe shall be of approved material in accordance with Table 384.30−8.

d. The overflow outlet pipe shall be sized to permit discharge flow in excess of the maximum fill rate of the inlet pipe flow.

e. Overflow piping shall be visible at the discharge location.

f. For storage tanks or reservoirs with more than one compartment and where each compartment can be isolated from the other compartments each compartment shall be provided with its own overflow pipe.

7. 'Inlet and outlet piping.' a. Inlet and outlet piping from a tank or storage structure shall be sized in accordance with s. SPS 382.40 (7).

b. Piping shall be of approved material in accordance with Table 384.30−8 for locations within the building, above floor, Table 384.30−7 for locations below grade and outside of the building foundation parameters.

8. 'Access.' a. Water tanks or structures shall have convenient access for cleaning and maintenance.

b. Manhole openings shall be fitted with a solid watertight cover which overlaps the framed opening and extends down around the opening frame a minimum of 2 inches. A watertight gasket shall be attached to the bottom side of the manhole cover.

c. Manhole covers for buried tanks or structures shall be no less than 24 inches above a sloped finished grade.

d. Inspection covers shall be watertight and locked securely to prevent unauthorized access.

e. Interior paints or coatings shall conform to NSF/ANSI Standard 61.

9. 'Bypass piping.' Bypass piping shall be provided allowing the tank or reservoir to be taken out of service for maintenance and inspection purposes when directly connected to a well or municipal water supply.

10. 'Vents.' a. Storage tanks shall be vented to the atmosphere. The overflow pipe may not be considered a vent.

b. Vents shall be constructed of water distribution materials as per Table 384.30−8, or as approved by the department.

c. Vents shall terminate above the top of the tank in a U−bend or vent cap with the opening 24 to 36 inches above grade and covered with a 24−mesh stainless steel screen at a location that is secured.

d. Minimum vent size shall allow an air flow consistent with water inflow and outflow rates and shall be not less than 2 inches.

11. 'Location.' a. Exterior tanks may not be located within a flood plain or floodway or within 2 feet above the regional flood elevation.

b. The area surrounding a storage tank shall be graded to prevent standing surface water within 50 feet of the tank.

c. Storage tanks shall be located in an area that is accessible year−round.

d. Tanks shall be separated from potential contamination sources by the applicable separation distances contained in chs. NR 811 and 812 or as otherwise approved by the department of natural resources or as approved by the department.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material. Section NR 812.08 may require additional setbacks.

e. The top roof of an exterior tank may not be less than 2 feet above grade level.

12. 'Controls.' a. Atmospheric pressure tanks shall have a means for maintaining pressure within the building water distribution system. A hydro−pneumatic tank, pump facilities, or other reliable methods shall be provided to maintain system pressure.

b. Manual valves shall be installed in the water distribution system to isolate tank and pump equipment from the water distribution system.

c. Valves designated for operation of the storage tank shall be visibly recognized as being open or closed. Solenoid valves shall have a control system panel that will have indicators showing visual valve open or closed status.

d. Drain valves shall be provided to allow access to the storage tank for maintenance purposes.

e. A high water fill valve or float valve shall maintain the storage tank levels to the minimum water storage required for use. A bypass to the fill valve shall be provided.

f. Tank water levels shall be observable by means of a sight level indicator.

g. A pressure gauge shall be installed downstream of the storage tank and booster pumps.

h. A thermometer or sensor shall be installed on the storage tank for water temperature monitoring purposes.

13. 'Water supply.' a. The influent water supply to the storage tank shall be from an approved source and controlled to maintain the minimum and maximum water levels.

b. The influent water supply shall terminate a minimum of 6 inches above the highwater level.

c. The influent water supply piping shall be provided with a control valve.

14. 'Pumps.' Pumps shall be installed according to the manufacturer specifications and s. SPS382.40 (7) (d) 4. Pump piping shall have required check valves, pressure gauge, isolation valves, and sampling faucet installed on the system.

15. 'Disinfection.' Continuous water treatment is required for all storage tanks through a constant water flow through the potable water storage tank. All of the water tank volume shall be turned over every 24 hours.

16. 'Labeling.' All piping and control valves serving the storage tank water system shall be labeled in accordance with Table 382.40−1a for specific use.

17. 'Storage tank inspections.' a. The interior and exterior of water storage facilities shall be regularly inspected and maintained in accordance with s. NR 810.14.

b. Inspections of storage facilities 10,000 gallons or greater shall be by a professional tank inspection firm or by a registered professional engineer.

c. Maintenance shall include removal of sedimentation and biofilm and repairs as necessary to maintain good working condition.

d. All storage facilities shall be inspected at least once every 5 years, unless otherwise approved by the department.

e. Inspections of vent and overflow screens and hatches shall be conducted at least once per year.

18. 'Records.' a. Records shall be kept of dates of cleaning, relining, and replacement of components or parts.

b. Department representatives shall be provided access to the water storage system records upon request.

(k) *Locating requirements.* 1. A means to locate buried non−metallic water services and private water mains connected to municipal supply systems shall be provided in accordance with the options under s. SPS 382.30 (11) (h), except as provided in subds. 2. and 3.

2. Tracer wire insulation color for non−metallic, potable water pipe shall be blue.

3. Tracer wire insulation color for non−metallic, non−potable water pipe shall be purple.

History: 1−2−56; r. and recr. Register, November, 1972, No. 203, eff. 12−1−72; r. and recr. Register, February, 1979, No. 278, eff. 3−1−79; renum. from H 62.13, Register, July, 1983, No. 331, eff. 8−1−83; renum. from ILHR 82.13 and r. and recr. (2) (b) and (4) (d) 1., am. (4) (c) 3. and (6) (a) (intro.), cr. (6) (b), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3−1−85; r. and recr. Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6−1−88; am. (5) (d) 5. a., r. and recr. (7) (h) 1. and (8) (c), renum. (8) (c) 2. to 6. to be (8) (b) 4. to 8. and am. (8) (b) 4. c., Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9−1−91; am. (8) (b) 1. and 2., Register, April, 1992, No. 436, eff. 5−1−92; renum. (3) (c) and (8) (a) to be (3) (c) 2. and (8) (a) 1. and am. (8) (a) 1., cr. (3) (c) 1., (e), (8) (a) 2. and Table 82.40−9, am. (7) (c), r. (3) (b) 1. b. and c., Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3−1−94; r. (5) (b) 3., renum. (5) (b) 4., 5. to be (5) (b) 3., 4., Register, December, 1996, No. 480, eff. 4−1−96; correction in (5) (b) 3., made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, October, 1996, No. 490; r. and recr. (5) (b), Register, February, 1997, No. 494, eff. 4−1−97; reprinted to restore dropped copy, Register, April, 1997, No. 496; am. (3) (e) and (8) (b) 1. and 2., r. (8) (b) 3. and cr. (3) (f) and (8) (j), Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7−1−00; except (3) (f) eff. 5−1−00; cr. (3) (d) 3., am. (8) (g) and (i) 2., Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1−1−01; except (3) (d) 3., eff. 9−1−01; CR 02−002: r. and recr. (3) (a), (d) 1. (intro.) to b., (7) (h), (8) (c) and Tables 82.40−4 to 11, cr. (3) (a) 2., (c) 3. and (d) 1. h., am. (3) (b) 1., (4) (c) 1. b. and 2. b., (7) (d) 1. a. and b., (8) (d) 4., (g), and Tables 82.40−1 and 2, r. (3) (e), renum. (3) (f) and (8) (b) 4. to 8. to be (3) (e) and (8) (b) 3. to 7., Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 02−129: am. (4) (c) 1. b. Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2−1−04, correction in (8) (b) 5. made under s. 13.93 (2m) b. 7., Stats., Register January 2004 No. 577; CR 04−035: r. (3) (e) 2. c., r. and recr. Table 82.40−9, cr. (8) (i) 4. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12−1−04; CR 06−120: r. and recr. (3) (e) 2. b., cr. (3) (e) 2. c. Register February 2008 No. 626, eff. 3−1−08; CR 07−069: cr. (8) (k) Register February 2008 No. 626, eff. 3−1−08; CR 07−100: am. (8) (b) 2. Register September 2008 No. 633, eff. 10−1−08; CR 08−055: am. (3) (b) 1. b., (d) 3. (intro.), (5) (c), (6) (a), (7) (d) 1. b., (8) (b) 2., (j), Tables 82.40−1 and 82.40−2, r. and recr. (3) (e), (8) (e) 2., cr. (8) (b) 8., (d) 3. b. and Table 82.40−3e, renum. (8) (d) 3. to be (8) (d) 3. a. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3−1−09; CR 10−064: am. (3) (a) (title), (c) 1., (5) (a), (6) (a), (8) (b) 3. to 6.,Table 82.40−8 (title) and Table 82.40−10 (title), r. and recr. (3) (d) 1., renum. (3) (d) 2., 3. and Table 82.40−1 to be (3) (d) 3., 4. and Table 82.40−1b, cr. (3) (d) 2., (8) (b) 9., Table 82.40−1a, r. (9) Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1−1−11; CR 10−103: r. (3) (e) 2. b. to 2. d., renum. (3) (e) 2. a. to (3) (e) 2., Register August 2011 No. 668, eff. 9−1−11; correction in (2), (3) (a) 1., 2., (c) 2., 3. a., (d) 1. a., b., e., g., 2., 4. b., (5) (b) 4., (c), (d) 5. a., e., (6) (a), (7) (c), (8) (a) 1., (b) 3. c., 5. b., (d) 1., 6., (k) 1., Table 382.40−3e made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 6., 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; CR 11−031: r. (8) (b) 2., 8., renum. (8) (b) 3., 4. to (8) (b) 2., 3., am. (8) (b) 3., cr. (8) (b) 4., am. (8) (b) 5. (intro.), 7. Register June 2013 No. 690, eff. 7−1−13; CR 13−046: am. (6) (a) Register December 2013 No. 696, eff. 1−1−14; **CR 23−006: am. (3) (b) (intro.), cr. (3) (c) 4., am. (3) (d) 4., renum. (3) (e) 1. to (3) (e) 1. (intro.) and am., cr. (3) (e) 1. a., b., 3. to 5., am. (5) (a), cr. (5) (am), am. (5) (b) (intro.), cr. (5) (b) 6., 7., (bm), am. (6) (a), cr. Table 382.40−1d, 382.40−1h, (6) (c), am. Table 382.40−2, am. (7) (intro.), cr. (7) (d) 1. d., am. (7) (d) 4. (intro.), a., (e), cr. (7) (g) 4., (8) (b) 10., r. and recr. (8) (d) 3. b., cr. (8) (d) 7. to 10., am. (8) (i) 1. a., cr. (8) (jm), am. Tables 382.40−8 (title), 382.40−9 (title), cr. Tables 382.40−12 to 382.40−15 Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10−1−23; correction in (3) (b) (intro.), (3) (e), (5) (am) 2., (bm), (8) (d) 8., (i) 1. a. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

Page intentionally left blank.

Table 382.40–4

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR COPPER TUBING–TYPE K, ASTM B88; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																										
	1/2"			3/4"			1"			1 1/4"			1 1/2"			2"			2 1/2"			3"			4"		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	1.5	–	1.5	3.5	–	3.5	6.5	–	8.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	22.0	7.0	35.0	39.0	28.0	83.0	62.0	80.0	185	132	437	538
1	1.0	–	1.0	2.5	–	2.5	5.0	–	6.0	9.5	–	12.5	15.5	5.0	22.5	32.0	16.0	60.0	57.0	67.0	160	91.0	196	330	192	864	882
2	1.0	–	1.0	3.5	–	3.5	7.5	–	9.5	14.0	4.5	20.0	22.0	7.0	35.0	47.0	42.0	116	83.0	160	290	132	437	538	279	1611	1611
3	1.5	–	1.5	4.5	–	5.0	9.5	–	12.5	17.5	5.5	25.5	28.0	11.0	50.0	58.0	70.0	165	103	261	390	165	661	723	291	1725	1725
4	2.0	–	2.0	5.0	–	6.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	20.5	6.5	31.0	32.0	16.0	60.0	68.0	100	215	116	338	455	165	665	726	NP		
5	2.0	–	2.0	6.0	–	7.0	13.0	4.5	18.0	23.0	7.5	37.0	36.0	22.0	73.0	75.0	128	250	NP			NP					
6	2.5	–	2.5	6.5	–	8.0	14.0	4.5	20.0	25.0	8.5	42.0	40.0	30.0	86.0	NP											
7	2.5	–	2.5	7.0	–	9.0	15.5	5.0	22.5	28.0	11.0	50.0	42.0	34.0	103												
8	3.0	–	3.0	7.5	–	9.5	16.5	5.5	24.0	30.0	13.5	55.0	NP														
9	3.0	–	3.0	8.0	–	10.0	17.5	5.5	25.5	NP																	
10	3.5	–	3.5	8.5	–	10.5	18.5	6.0	27.5																		
11	3.5	–	3.5	9.0	–	11.5	19.0	6.0	28.5																		
12	3.5	–	3.5	9.5	–	12.5	NP																				
13	4.0	–	4.0	10.0	4.0	13.0																					
14	4.0	–	4.0	10.5	4.0	14.0																					
15	4.0	–	4.0	10.5	4.0	14.5																					
16	4.5	–	5.0	NP																							
17	4.5	–	5.0																								
18	4.5	–	5.0																								
19	5.0	–	6.0																								
	NP																										

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–5
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR COPPER TUBING–TYPE L, ASTM B88; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																											
	1/2"			3/4"			1"			1 1/4"			1 1/2"			2"			2 1/2"			3"			4"		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0	7.0	–	9.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	23.0	7.5	37.0	40.0	30.0	86.0	65.0	90.0	200	136	462	561
1	1.0	–	1.0	2.5	–	2.5	5.5	–	6.5	10.0	4.0	13.0	16.0	5.0	23.0	33.0	17.5	63.0	59.0	72.0	170	94.0	211	345	198	909	923
2	1.5	–	1.5	4.0	–	4.0	8.5	–	10.5	14.5	4.5	20.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	48.0	44.0	120	86.0	175	305	137	468	566	288	1694	1694
3	2.0	–	2.0	5.0	–	6.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	18.5	6.0	27.5	29.0	12.5	52.0	60.0	75.0	175	107	283	410	169	698	752	298	1792	1792
4	2.0	–	2.0	6.0	–	7.0	12.0	4.0	16.5	21.5	7.0	33.0	34.0	18.5	66.0	70.0	108	225	119	356	469	NP			NP		
5	2.5	–	2.5	6.5	–	8.0	14.0	4.5	20.0	24.0	8.0	40.0	38.0	26.0	80.0	77.0	136	260	NP								
6	2.5	–	2.5	7.5	–	9.5	15.5	5.0	22.5	26.0	9.0	45.0	42.0	33.0	100	NP											
7	3.0	–	3.0	8.0	–	10.0	16.5	5.5	24.0	29.0	12.5	52.0	44.0	37.0	107												
8	3.0	–	3.0	8.5	–	10.5	18.0	6.0	26.5	31.0	15.0	58.0	NP														
9	3.5	–	3.5	9.5	–	12.5	19.0	6.0	28.0	NP																	
10	3.5	–	3.5	10.0	4.0	13.0	20.0	6.5	30.0																		
11	4.0	–	4.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	20.5	6.5	31.0																		
12	4.0	–	4.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	NP																				
13	4.0	–	4.0	11.5	4.0	15.5																					
14	4.5	–	5.0	12.0	4.0	16.5																					
15	4.5	–	5.0	NP																							
16	5.0	–	6.0																								
17	5.0	–	6.0																								
18	5.0	–	6.0																								
19	5.0	–	6.0																								
20	5.5	–	6.5																								
	NP																										

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–6
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR COPPER TUBING–TYPE M, ASTM B88; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																										
	1/2"			3/4"			1"			1 1/4"			1 1/2"			2"			2 1/2"			3"			4"		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0	7.0	–	9.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	42.0	33.0	100	67.0	96.0	210	139	481	577
1	1.0	–	1.0	3.0	–	3.0	6.0	–	7.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	16.5	5.5	24.0	34.0	18.5	66.0	61.0	77.0	180	97.0	227	360	202	945	953
2	1.5	–	1.5	4.5	–	5.0	9.0	–	11.5	15.5	5.0	22.5	24.0	8.0	40.0	50.0	48.0	128	88.0	184	315	141	493	588	294	1750	1750
3	2.0	–	2.0	5.5	–	6.5	11.5	4.0	15.5	19.5	6.5	29.0	30.0	13.5	55.0	62.0	80.0	185	110	300	425	174	731	776	303	1835	1835
4	2.5	–	2.5	6.5	–	8.0	13.0	4.5	18.0	22.0	7.0	35.0	35.0	20.0	70.0	73.0	120	240	121	374	484	NP			NP		
5	2.5	–	2.5	7.5	–	9.5	15.0	5.0	21.5	25.0	8.5	42.0	40.0	30.0	86.0	79.0	144	270	NP								
6	3.0	–	3.0	8.0	–	10.0	16.5	5.5	24.0	28.0	11.0	50.0	44.0	36.0	106	NP											
7	3.5	–	3.5	9.0	–	11.5	18.0	6.0	26.5	30.0	13.5	55.0	45.0	39.0	112												
8	3.5	–	3.5	9.5	–	12.5	19.5	6.5	29.0	32.0	17.0	62.0	NP														
9	4.0	–	4.0	10.0	4.0	13.0	20.5	6.5	31.0	NP																	
10	4.0	–	4.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	21.5	7.0	34.0																		
11	4.5	–	5.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	NP																				
12	4.5	–	5.0	12.0	4.0	16.5																					
13	5.0	–	6.0	12.5	4.5	17.5																					
14	5.0	–	6.0	12.5	4.5	18.0																					
15	5.0	–	6.0	NP																							
16	5.5	–	6.5																								
17	5.5	–	6.5																								
18	5.5	–	6.5																								
19	6.0	–	7.0																								
20	6.0	–	7.0																								
21	6.0	–	7.5																								
	NP																										

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–7

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE, SCHEDULE 40, ASTM A53; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																											
	1/2”			3/4”			1”			1 1/4”			1 1/2”			2”			2 1/2”			3”			4”		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	1.5	–	1.5	3.5	–	3.5	7.0	–	9.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	21.0	7.0	32.0	34.0	18.5	66.0	60.0	75.0	175	123	381	490
1	1.0	–	1.0	2.5	–	2.5	5.0	–	6.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	16.0	5.0	23.0	31.0	15.0	57.0	49.0	46.0	124	87.0	180	310	179	769	805
2	1.5	–	1.5	4.0	–	4.0	7.5	–	9.5	15.5	5.0	22.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	45.0	38.0	110	72.0	116	235	127	406	511	260	1435	1435
3	2.0	–	2.0	5.0	–	6.0	9.0	–	11.5	19.0	6.0	28.0	29.0	12.5	52.0	56.0	65.0	155	89.0	188	320	158	607	683	317	1966	1966
4	2.5	–	2.5	5.5	–	6.5	11.0	4.0	15.0	22.0	7.0	35.0	34.0	18.5	66.0	65.0	90	200	104	266	395	184	809	837	NP		
5	3.0	–	3.0	6.5	–	8.0	12.0	4.0	16.5	25.0	8.5	42.0	38.0	26.0	80.0	74.0	124	245	118	350	465	NP					
6	3.0	–	3.0	7.0	–	9.0	13.5	4.5	19.0	28.0	11.0	50.0	42.0	33.0	100	81.0	152	280	119	358	471						
7	3.5	–	3.5	7.5	–	9.5	14.5	4.5	20.5	30.0	13.5	55.0	46.0	40.0	113	83.0	163	293	NP								
8	4.0	–	4.0	8.0	–	10.0	16.0	5.0	23.0	33.0	17.5	63.0	49.0	46.0	124	NP											
9	4.0	–	4.0	9.0	–	11.5	17.0	5.5	25.0	35.0	20.0	70.0	50.0	49.0	131												
10	4.5	–	5.0	9.5	–	12.5	18.0	6.0	26.5	37.0	24.0	76.0	NP														
11	4.5	–	5.0	10.0	4.0	13.0	19.0	6.0	28.0	37.0	24.0	77.0															
12	5.0	–	6.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	19.5	6.5	29.0	NP																	
13	5.0	–	6.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	20.5	6.5	31.0																		
14	5.0	–	6.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	21.5	7.0	33.0																		
15	5.5	–	6.5	11.5	4.0	15.5	NP																				
16	5.5	–	6.5	12.0	4.0	16.5																					
17	6.0	–	7.0	12.5	4.5	17.5																					
18	6.0	–	7.0	13.0	4.5	18.0																					
19	6.0	–	7.0	13.0	4.5	18.5																					
20	6.5	–	8.0	NP																							
21	6.5	–	8.0																								
22	7.0	–	9.0																								
23	7.0	–	9.0																								
24	7.0	–	9.0																								
25	7.5	–	9.5																								
	NP																										

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–8
CHLORINATED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE TUBING, ASTM D2846, SDR 11; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																	
	1/2”			3/4”			1”			1 1/4”			1 1/2”			2”		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	1.5	–	1.5	3.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	10.0	16.0	5.0	23.0
1	0.5	–	0.5	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0	7.5	–	9.5	11.5	4.0	15.5	23.0	7.5	37.0
2	1.0	–	1.0	3.0	–	3.0	6.0	–	7.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	16.5	5.5	24.0	34.0	18.5	66.0
3	1.5	–	1.5	4.0	–	4.0	8.0	–	10.0	13.5	4.5	19.0	21.0	7.0	32.0	42.0	33.0	100
4	1.5	–	1.5	4.5	–	5.0	9.0	–	11.5	15.5	5.0	22.5	24.0	8.0	40.0	50.0	48.0	128
5	2.0	–	2.0	5.0	–	6.0	10.5	4.0	14.0	17.5	5.5	25.5	27.0	10.0	47.0	56.0	65.0	155
6	2.0	–	2.0	6.0	–	7.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	19.5	6.5	29.0	30.0	13.5	55.0	59.0	73.0	171
7	2.0	–	2.0	6.5	–	8.0	12.5	4.5	17.5	21.5	7.0	33.0	33.0	17.5	63.0	NP		
8	2.5	–	2.5	7.0	–	9.0	13.5	4.5	19.0	23.0	7.5	37.0	34.0	19.0	68.0			
9	2.5	–	2.5	7.0	–	9.0	14.5	4.5	20.5	24.0	8.0	40.0	NP					
10	2.5	–	2.5	7.5	–	9.5	15.0	5.0	21.5	24.0	8.0	41.0						
11	3.0	–	3.0	8.0	–	10.0	16.0	5.0	23.0	NP								
12	3.0	–	3.0	8.5	–	10.5	16.5	5.5	24.0									
13	3.0	–	3.0	9.0	–	11.5	NP											
14	3.0	–	3.0	9.5	–	12.5												
15	3.5	–	3.5	9.5	–	12.5												
16	3.5	–	3.5	10.0	4.0	13.0												
17	3.5	–	3.5	NP														
18	4.0	–	4.0															
19	4.0	–	4.0															
20	4.0	–	4.0															
21	4.0	–	4.0															
22	4.0	–	4.0															
23	4.5	–	5.0															
	NP																	

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.

GPM means gallons per minute.

FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.

FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.

NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.

For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.

SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–9
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR CROSSLINKED POLYETHYLENE (PEX) TUBING, ASTM F876, F877, and F2769; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																				
	1/2"			5/8"			3/4"			1"			1 1/4"			1 1/2"			2"		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	–	1.0	2.5	–	2.5	4.0	–	4.0	6.5	–	8.0	13.5	4.5	19.0
1	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	–	1.0	1.5	–	1.5	3.5	–	3.5	6.0	–	7.0	9.5	–	12.5	19.5	6.5	29.0
2	1.0	–	1.0	1.5	–	1.5	2.5	–	2.5	5.0	–	6.0	9.0	–	11.5	14.0	4.5	20.0	28.0	11.0	50.0
3	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	3.0	6.5	–	8.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	17.5	5.5	25.5	36.0	22.0	73.0
4	1.5	–	1.5	2.5	–	2.5	4.0	–	4.0	7.5	–	9.5	13.0	4.5	18.0	20.5	6.5	31.0	42.0	33.0	100
5	1.5	–	1.5	3.0	–	3.0	4.5	–	5.0	8.5	–	10.5	15.0	5.0	21.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	47.0	42.0	116
6	2.0	–	2.0	3.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	6.0	9.5	–	12.5	16.5	5.5	24.0	25.0	8.5	42.0	51.0	53.0	135
7	2.0	–	2.0	3.5	–	3.5	5.5	–	6.5	10.5	4.0	14.0	18.0	6.0	26.5	28.0	11.0	50.0	NP		
8	2.0	–	2.0	3.5	–	3.5	5.5	–	6.5	11.0	4.0	15.0	19.0	6.0	28.0	30.0	13.5	55.0			
9	2.5	–	2.5	4.0	–	4.0	6.0	–	7.0	12.0	4.0	16.5	20.5	6.5	31.0	NP					
10	2.5	–	2.5	4.0	–	4.0	6.5	–	8.0	12.5	4.5	17.5	21.5	7.0	34.0						
11	2.5	–	2.5	4.5	–	5.0	7.0	–	9.0	13.5	4.5	19.0	NP								
12	2.5	–	2.5	4.5	–	5.0	7.0	–	9.0	14.0	4.5	20.0									
13	3.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	6.0	7.5	–	9.5	14.5	4.5	20.5									
14	3.0	–	3.0	5.0	–	6.0	8.0	–	10.0	NP											
15	3.0	–	3.0	5.5	–	6.5	8.0	–	10.0												
16	3.0	–	3.0	5.5	–	6.5	8.5	–	10.5												
17	3.5	–	3.5	5.5	–	6.5	8.5	–	11.0												
18	3.5	–	3.5	6.0	–	7.0	NP														
19	3.5	–	3.5	6.0	–	7.0															
20	3.5	–	3.5	6.0	–	7.5															
21	4.0	–	4.0	NP																	
	NP																				

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means – not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–10
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR CHLORINATED POLYVINYL CHLORIDE TUBING, ASTM F442, SDR 13.5; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)																				
	3/4”			1”			1 1/4”			1 1/2”			2”			2 1/2”			3”		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	2.5	–	2.5	4.5	–	5.0	9.0	–	11.5	13.0	4.5	18.0	23.0	7.5	37.0	38.0	26.0	80.0	65.0	90.0	200
1	3.5	–	3.5	7.0	–	9.0	13.0	4.5	18.0	18.5	6.0	27.5	34.0	18.5	66.0	56.0	65.0	155	94.0	211	345
2	5.5	–	6.5	10.0	4.0	13.0	19.0	6.0	28.0	27.0	10.0	47.0	49.0	46.0	124	82.0	156	285	138	475	572
3	7.0	–	9.0	12.5	4.5	17.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	34.0	18.5	66.0	62.0	80.0	185	102	255	385	170	703	755
4	8.0	–	10.0	15.0	5.0	21.5	27.0	10.0	47.0	40.0	30.0	86.0	72.0	116	235	114	331	449	NP		
5	9.0	–	11.5	16.5	5.5	24.0	31.0	15.0	57.0	45.0	38.0	110	78.0	142	267	NP					
6	10.0	4.0	13.0	18.5	6.0	27.5	34.0	18.5	66.0	49.0	46.0	124	NP								
7	11.0	4.0	15.0	20.0	6.5	30.0	37.0	24.0	76.0	50.0	48.0	128									
8	11.5	4.0	15.5	21.5	7.0	33.0	38.0	26.0	80.0	NP											
9	12.5	4.5	17.5	23.0	7.5	37.0	NP														
10	13.0	4.5	18.0	23.0	7.5	39.0															
11	14.0	4.5	20.0	NP																	
12	14.5	4.5	20.5																		
13	14.5	5.0	21.5																		
	NP																				

Note:
WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.
Approved for cold water use only.
Intended use is for MPP systems.

Table 382.40–11
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LOAD FOR POLYETHYLENE ALUMINUM POLYETHYLENE TUBING (PexAlPex), ASTM F1281; (C=150)

Pressure Loss Due to Friction (in lbs. per 100 ft. of Length)	Pipe Diameter (in inches)											
	1/2”			5/8”			3/4”			1”		
		WSFU			WSFU			WSFU			WSFU	
	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT	GPM	FM	FT
0.5	0.5	–	0.5	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0
1	0.5	–	0.5	1.5	–	1.5	3.0	–	3.0	6.0	–	7.0
2	1.0	–	1.0	2.0	–	2.0	4.5	–	5.0	8.5	–	10.5
3	1.5	–	1.5	3.0	–	3.0	5.5	–	6.5	10.5	4.0	14.0
4	1.5	–	1.5	3.5	–	3.5	6.5	–	8.0	12.5	4.5	17.5
5	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0	7.0	–	9.0	14.0	4.5	20.0
6	2.0	–	2.0	4.0	–	4.0	8.0	–	10.0	15.5	5.0	22.5
7	2.5	–	2.5	4.5	–	5.0	8.5	–	10.5	17.0	5.5	25.0
8	2.5	–	2.5	5.0	–	6.0	9.5	–	12.5	18.0	6.0	26.5
9	2.5	–	2.5	5.5	–	6.5	10.0	4.0	13.0	19.5	6.5	29.0
10	3.0	–	3.0	5.5	–	6.5	10.5	4.0	14.0	20.5	6.5	31.0
11	3.0	–	3.0	6.0	–	7.0	11.0	4.0	15.0	20.5	6.5	32.0
12	3.0	–	3.0	6.0	–	7.0	11.5	4.0	15.5	NP		
13	3.5	–	3.5	6.5	–	8.0	12.5	4.5	17.5			
14	3.5	–	3.5	7.0	–	9.0	NP					
15	3.5	–	3.5	7.0	–	9.0						
16	3.5	–	3.5	7.5	–	9.5						
17	4.0	–	4.0	NP								
18	4.0	–	4.0									
19	4.0	–	4.0									
20	4.0	–	4.0									
21	4.5	–	5.0									
	NP											

Note: WSFU means water supply fixture units.
GPM means gallons per minute.
FM means predominately flushometer type water closets or syphon jet urinals.
FT means predominately flush tank type water closets or wash down urinals.
NP means not permitted, velocities exceed 8 feet per second.
For using this table, round the calculated pressure loss due to friction to the next higher number shown.
SPS 382.40 (7) (f) and (g) specifies minimum sizes for water distribution piping.

Table 382.40–12
Maximum Allowable Load for PVC Sched. 80, ASTM 1785, (1/2 to 2 inches)

Press. Loss due to friction A-value	½ inch				¾ inch				1 inch				1¼ inches				1½ inches				2 inches			
			WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU	
	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT
0.5	0.77	1	---	0.5	1.7	1.2	---	1.5	3.5	1.5	---	3.5	7	1.7	---	9	11	2	4	16	21.6	2.3	7	33
1	1.1	1.5	---	1	2.5	1.8	---	2.5	5	2.2	---	6	10.5	2.6	4	14	16	2.9	5	23	32	3.4	17	60
2	1.6	2.2	---	1.5	3.7	2.7	---	3.5	7.1	3.1	---	9	15.5	3.8	5	21	23.5	4.2	7	39	46	5	40	87
3	2	2.7	---	2	4.6	3.4	---	4.5	9	4	---	12	19	4.7	6	29	29.4	5.3	12	55	57	6.2	69	160
4	2.4	3.2	---	2	5.3	3.9	---	6	10.5	4.6	4	14	22.3	5.5	7	31	34.2	6.2	19	60	67	7.3	97	210
5	2.7	3.6	---	2.5	6	4.4	---	7	11.8	5.2	4	16	25.3	6.3	8	40	38.4	6.9	25	80	75.4	8	134	251
6	2.9	3.9	---	2.5	6.6	4.9	---	8	13	5.7	4	18	27.7	6.9	10	49	42.1	7.6	32	100				
7	3.2	4.3	---	3	7.2	5.3	---	9	14.1	6.2	4	20	30.1	7.5	12	55	45.8	8	39	112				
8	3.4	4.6	---	3	7.7	5.7	---	9	15	6.6	5	21	32.3	8	16	60								
9	3.7	5	---	3.5	8.2	6	---	10	16	7.1	5	22												
10	3.9	5.3	---	3.5	8.7	6.4	---	10	17	7.6	5	23												
11	4.1	5.6	---	4	9.2	6.8	---	12	17.9	8	5	26												
12	4.3	5.8	---	4	9.6	7.1	---	13																
13	4.5	6.1	---	4.5	10.1	7.5	4	14																
14	4.7	6.4	---	4.5	10.5	7.8	4	14																
15	4.8	6.5	---	4.5	10.8	8	4	15																
16	5	6.8	---	6																				
17	5.2	7.1	---	6																				
18	5.3	7.2	---	6																				
19	5.5	7.5	---	6.5																				
20	5.7	7.8	---	6.5																				
21	5.8	7.9	---	6.5																				
22	5.9	8	---	6.5																				
Per 100 feet of length																								

Note: SPS Table 382.40–12 applies only to water services and private water mains.

Table 382.40–13
Maximum Allowable Load for PVC Sched. 80, ASTM 1785, (2 1/2 to 6 inches)

Press. Loss due to friction A-value	2½ inches				3 inches				3 ½ inches				4 inches				5 inches				6 inches			
			WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU	
	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT
0.5	35	2.6	20	70	64	3.1	87	195	92	3.3	200	335	130	3.6	425	527	237	4	1,226	1,226	380	4.6	2,546	2,546
1	51	3.8	50	130	91	4.4	196	330	134	4.8	450	550	188	5.2	835	855	344	6	2,213	2,213	569	7	4,647	4,647
2	74	5.6	125	245	132	6.4	436	536	195	7	885	900	274	7.6	1,564	1,564								
3	92	6.9	200	330	164	8	654	717																
4	108	8	288	415																				
Per 100 feet of length																								

Note: SPS Table 382.40–13 applies only to water services and private water mains.

Table 382.40–14

Maximum Allowable Load for Schedule 80 CPVC ASTM F 441 Pipe (⅜ to 2 inches)

Press. Loss due to Friction A-Value	⅜ inch				½ inch				¾ inch				1 inch				1¼ inch				1½ inches				2 inches			
			WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU	
	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT
0.5	0.36	0.8	---	0.25	0.5	0.7	---	0.5	0.6	1.1	---	0.5	3.2	1.5	---	3	6.9	1.8	---	8	10.5	2	4	14	20.7	2.3	6	31
1	0.5	1.2	---	0.5	1	1.5	---	1	2.4	1.8	---	2	4.7	2.1	---	4.5	10	2.6	4	13	15.2	2.9	5	22	30.1	3.4	13	55
2	0.75	1.8	---	0.5	1.5	2.2	---	1.5	3.5	2.7	---	2.5	6.7	3.1	---	8	14.5	3.8	4	20	22.2	4.2	7	35	43.8	4.9	36	106
3	0.97	2.3	---	1	1.7	2.4	---	1.5	4.3	3.3	---	4	8.3	3.8	---	10	18.1	4.7	6	26	27.6	5.2	10	49	54.5	6.1	60	147
4	1.1	2.7	---	1	1.8	2.6	---	1.5	5	3.9	---	6	9.7	4.5	---	12	21.1	5.5	7	32	32.2	6	16	60	63.7	7.1	85	193
5	1.24	3	---	1	2.5	3.6	---	2.5	5.7	4.4	---	6.5	11	5.1	4	15	23.8	6.2	7	39	36.4	6.8	22	74	71.8	8	115	234
6	1.37	3.3	---	1	2.7	3.9	---	2.5	6.2	4.8	---	7	12.1	5.6	4	16	26.3	6.8	9	45	40.1	7.5	30	87				
7	1.5	3.7	---	1.5	2.95	4.3	---	3	6.7	5.2	---	8	13.1	6.1	4	18	28.5	7.4	11	51	42.7	8	34	102				
8	1.6	3.9	---	1.5	3.2	4.6	---	3	7.25	5.6	---	9	14.1	6.5	4.5	20	30.8	8	14	56								
9	1.7	4.1	---	1.5	3.4	4.9	---	3	7.75	6	---	9	15	7	5	21												
10	1.8	4.4	---	1.5	3.6	5.2	---	3.5	8.3	6.4	---	10	15.9	7.4	5	23												
11	1.9	4.6	---	1.5	3.7	5.4	---	3.5	8.7	6.7	---	11	16.8	7.8	5	24												
12	2	4.9	---	2	3.9	5.7	---	3.5	9	7	---	12	17.2	8	5	25												
13	2.08	5.1	---	2	4.1	6	---	4	9.4	7.3	---	12																
14	2.16	5.3	---	2	4.3	6.3	---	4	9.8	7.6	4	13																
15	2.24	5.5	---	2	4.4	6.4	---	4	10.2	8	4	13																
16	2.32	5.7	---	2	4.6	6.7	---	5																				
17	2.4	5.9	---	2	4.8	7	---	5																				
18	2.47	6	---	2	5	7.3	---	6																				
19	2.55	6.2	---	2.5	5.1	7.4	---	6																				
20	2.63	6.4	---	2.5	5.2	7.6	---	6																				
21	2.71	6.6	---	2.5	5.3	7.7	---	6																				
22	2.78	6.8	---	2.5	5.5	8	---	6.5																				
25	3	7.3	---	3																								
30	3.25	8	---	3																								
Per 100 feet of Length																												

Table 382.40–15
Maximum Allowable Load for Schedule 80 CPVC ASTM F 441 Pipe (2 1/2 to 10 inches)

Press. Loss due to Friction A-Value	2½ inches				3 inches				4 inches				6 inches				8 inches				10 inches			
			WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU				WSFU	
	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT	GPM	Vel. ft/sec	FM	FT
0.5	33.2	2.6	17	64	59.8	3	74	174	125	3.5	393	500	366	4.6	2,416	2,416	768	5.5	7,134	7,134	1,393	6.3	14,756	14,756
1	48.3	3.8	44	121	87	4.3	180	310	181	5.2	784	817	533	6.7	4,117	4,117	1,116	8	11,378	11,378				
2	70.2	5.5	108	226	126	6.3	400	505	281	8	1,629	1,629												
3	87.4	6.8	181	312	157	7.8	600	677																
4	102	8	255	385																				
Per 100 feet of Length																								

Note: CPVC 3 inches and larger only approved for cold water.

SPS 382.41 Cross connection control. (1) SCOPE. The provisions of this section set forth the requirements for the protection of water within water supply systems when and where there is the possibility of contamination due to cross connections or backflow conditions.

Note: The Department of Natural Resources governs the operation and design of community water systems and under s. NR 810.15 (1) requires the supplier of water to develop and implement a comprehensive cross connection control program.

(2) MATERIALS. (a) All methods, devices, and assemblies intended to protect water supply systems from cross connections shall be of a type recognized and approved in accordance with ch. SPS 384 and as described in sub. (4).

(b) All methods including barometric loops and air gaps intended to protect water supplies relative to cross connection or backflow shall be constructed of materials suitable for water supply systems in accordance with ch. SPS 384.

(3) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. Water supply systems and the connection of each plumbing fixture, piece of equipment, appliance or nonpotable water piping system shall be designed, installed and maintained in such a manner to prevent the contamination of water supplies by means of cross connections.

(a) *Types of cross connection control.* 1. Water supply systems shall be protected against contamination due to cross connections or backflow conditions by one of the methods or devices specified in Table 382.41−1 depending upon the situation or Table 382.41−2 depending upon the specific application or use, and the limitations specified in sub. (4).

2. For the situations described in par. (b) 3., cross connection control shall be provided as part of the fixture fitting outlet or in the water supply piping for the fixture fitting outlet.

(b) *Classifications.* For the purposes of this section:

1. The designation of a high hazard or low hazard situation shall be determined on the basis of how a toxic or nontoxic solution is intended or recommended by the manufacturer of the solution to interface with the potable water supply system.

2. a. A continuous pressure situation shall be considered to exist when a pressure greater than atmospheric within the water supply system exists for more than 12 continuous hours.

b. A noncontinuous pressure situation shall be considered to exist if the conditions in subd. 2. a. do not occur.

3. A high hazard cross connection situation shall be considered to exist for a connection of the water supply system to:

a. Any part of the drain system; and

b. Any other piping system conveying water from nonpotable sources, including but not limited to lakes, rivers, streams or creeks.

4. Except as provided in subd. 5., a high hazard cross connection situation shall be considered to exist at:

a. A water supply hose bibb, faucet, wall hydrant, sill cock or other outlet which terminates with hose threads allowing a hose to be attached;

b. A water supply faucet, wall hydrant or other outlet which terminates with a serrated nipple allowing a hose to be attached;

c. A water supply faucet, hydrant or outlet serving a sink used for building maintenance in a public building;

d. A chemical pot−feeder or automatic chemical feeder is installed to serve a boiler, cooling tower or chilled water system; and

e. In the water supply piping connecting to the outlet of a fire hydrant for any purpose other than fire fighting.

5. A cross connection may not be considered to exist at the hose threaded outlet installed for the sole purpose of any of the following:

a. Draining a water supply system or any portion thereof.

bm. Connecting individual portable dialysis machines when enclosed in a lockable box.

c. Connecting individual residential−type automatic clothes washers or dryers.

6. a. A high hazard situation shall be considered to exist for the connection of 2 water supply systems one supplied by a public water supply and the other system supplied by a private well.

Note: The interconnection of a public water supply system and another source of water is addressed in ss. NR 811.06 and 811.07 and must be approved by the Department of Natural Resources.

b. Cross connection control devices used in conjunction with automatic fire sprinkler systems shall be listed by an acceptable testing agency for such an application under the standards governing the design and installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

7. A cross connection situation shall not be considered to exist when a multipurpose piping system serves a one− or 2− family dwelling provided the sprinkler system is constructed of materials and joints suitable for water distribution systems as specified in ss. SPS 384.30 (4) (e) and 384.40, respectively.

(c) *Containment.* 1. For sewerage treatment facilities which are required to conform with ch. NR 110, in addition to the cross connection control required for each potable water usage or water outlet, a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer shall be installed:

a. In the water service to each building or structure within the complex;

b. In the private water main upstream of all water services serving the facility; or

c. In the water distribution system upstream of all water outlets and in the process piping network upstream of all points of use, if both a water distribution system and a process network is contained within the same building or structure.

2. For marinas, wharves and docks where potable water outlets are provided to serve boats or ships, in addition to the cross connection control required for each potable water outlet or usage, a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer shall be installed in the water supply system to limit backflow into the water supply source.

3. The installation of a cross connection control device in the water supply system for a building or structure shall not alleviate the requirement to provide cross connection control for the connection of each plumbing fixture, piece of equipment, appliance or other piping system.

(d) *Prohibitions.* 1. The use of a toxic solution as a heat transfer fluid in single−wall heat exchanger for potable water is prohibited.

2. A cross connection control method, device, or assembly may not be bypassed without a cross connection control method, device, or assembly of at least equal protection.

(e) *Existing automatic fire sprinkler systems.* An alteration, modification or addition to an existing automatic fire sprinkler shall necessitate conformance with this section, if the:

1. Existing water supply line to the existing sprinkler system is increased in diameter; or

2. Existing device or method which had been previously recognized to address cross connection concerns is to be removed or replaced.

Table 382.41–1

Methods or Assemblies of Cross Connection Control (Standard)	Situations and Conditions							
	Backpressure				Back Siphonage			
	Low Hazard		**High Hazard**		**Low Hazard**		**High Hazard**	
	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure
Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems (For Plumbing Fixtures and Water–Connected Receptors) (ASME A112.1.2)/Air Gap Fittings for Use with Plumbing Fixtures, Appliances, and Appurtenances (ASME A112.1.3)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Atmospheric Type Vacuum Breakers (ASSE 1001)/CSA B64.1.1						X		X
Anti–Siphon Fill Valves for Water Closet Tanks (ASSE 1002/ASME A112.1002/CSA B125.12)					X		X	
Hose Connection Vacuum Breakers (ASSE 1011)/Hose Connection Backflow Preventers (ASSE 1052)/CSA B64.2 & B64.2.2	X◊	X	X◊	X	X◊	X	X◊	X
Backflow Preventers with Intermediate Atmospheric Vent (ASSE 1012)/Dual Check Valve Backflow Preventers with Atmospheric Port (CSA B64.3)	X	X			X	X		

Table 382.41–1 (Continued)

Methods or Assemblies of Cross Connection Control (Standard)	Situations and Conditions							
	Backpressure				Back Siphonage			
	Low Hazard		**High Hazard**		**Low Hazard**		**High Hazard**	
	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure
Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Preventers and Reduced Pressure Principle Fire Protection Backflow Preventers (ASSE 1013)/Reduced Pressure Principle (RP) Backflow Preventers (CSA B64.4)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Backflow Prevention Devices for Hand–Held Showers (ASSE 1014)		X		X		X		X
Double Check Backflow Prevention Assemblies and Double Check Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies (ASSE 1015)					X	X		
Trap Seal Primer Valves–Potable Water Supplied (ASSE 1018)					X		X	
Wall Hydrant with Backflow Protection and Freeze Resistance (ASSE 1019)		X		X		X		X
Pressure Vacuum Breaker Assemblies (ASSE 1020)/Pressure Vacuum Breakers (CSA B64.1.2)					X	X	X	X
Backflow Preventer for Beverage Dispensing Equipment (ASSE 1022)					X	X	X	X
Dual Check Backflow Preventers (ASSE 1024)					X	X		

Table 382.41–1 (Continued)

Methods or Assemblies of Cross Connection Control (Standard)	Situations and Conditions							
	Backpressure				Back Siphonage			
	Low Hazard		**High Hazard**		**Low Hazard**		**High Hazard**	
	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure
Dual Check Valve Type Backflow Preventers for Carbonated Beverage Dispensers, Post–Mix Type (ASSE 1032)					X	X	X	X
Laboratory Faucet Backflow Preventers (ASSE 1035)		X		X		X		X
Pressurized Flushing Devices for Plumbing Fixtures (ASSE 1037/ASME A112.1037/CSA B125.37)					X		X	
Reduced Pressure Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies (ASSE 1047)					X			
Double Check Detector Fire Protection Backflow Prevention Assemblies (ASSE 1048)					X			
Dual Check Backflow Preventer Wall Hydrants–Freeze Resistant Type (ASSE 1053)		X		X		X		X
Chemical Dispensers with Integral Backflow Protection (ANSI/CAN/ASSE/IAPMO 1055)						X		X
Spill Resistant Vacuum Breakers (ASSE 1056)/Spill–Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breakers (CSA B64.1.3)					X	X	X	X
Freeze Resistant Sanitary Yard Hydrants with Backflow Protection (ASSE 1057)		X		X		X		X

Table 382.41–1 (Continued)

Methods or Assemblies of Cross Connection Control (Standard)	Situations and Conditions							
	Backpressure				Back Siphonage			
	Low Hazard		**High Hazard**		**Low Hazard**		**High Hazard**	
	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure	Continuous Pressure	Non–continuous Pressure
Backflow Preventers with Integral Pressure Reducing Boiler Feed Valve and Intermediate Atmospheric Vent Style for Domestic and Light Commercial Water Distribution Systems (ASSE 1081)1	X	X			X	X		
Barometric Loop [s. SPS 382.41(5)(i)]					X	X	X	X
Vacuum Breaker Tee [s. SPS 382.41(5)(j)]					X	X	X	X

◊ = The use a of a hose connection backflow preventer, dual check backflow preventer wall hydrant–freeze resistant or a hose connection vacuum breaker in a continuous pressure situation shall be limited to campgrounds and marinas.

1 = closed loop boiler feed only, standard does not require NSF/ANSI 372 or NSF/ANSI/CAN–61 conformance.

(4) LIMITATIONS. (a) Cross connection control devices shall be limited in use in accordance with the respective standard, unless otherwise specifically permitted under this subsection.

(b) 1. Except as provided in pars. (b) 2. and (o), an atmospheric–type vacuum breaker shall be installed such that the bottom of the device or the critical level mark on the device is at least 6 inches above all of the following:

a. The flood level rim of the receptor serving the water supply port.

b. The highest point downstream from the device where backpressure would be created.

c. The highest point of an injection or aspiration port.

2. A deck–mounted atmospheric type vacuum breaker shall be installed such that the bottom of the device or the critical level mark on the device is at least 1 inch above all of the following:

a. The flood level rim of the receptor serving the water supply port.

b. The highest point downstream from the device where backpressure would be created.

c. The highest point of an injection or aspiration port.

(c) 1. a. The use a of a hose connection backflow preventer, dual check backflow preventer wall hydrant–freeze resistant or a hose connection vacuum breaker in a continuous pressure situation shall be limited to campgrounds and marinas.

b. The use of a hose connection backflow preventer and a hose connection vacuum breaker shall be limited to the discharge side of a control valve such as a faucet or hose bibb.

2. A hose connection backflow preventer and a hose connection vacuum breaker may not be employed in backpressure situations of more than 10 feet of water column.

(d) A backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent:

1. May not be employed in backpressure situations of more than 150 psig; and

2. May not serve boilers having a maximum steam pressure setting greater than 15 psig or a maximum water pressure setting greater than 30 psig.

(e) 1. A reduced pressure principle backflow preventer and a reduced pressure detector backflow preventer may not be subjected to a backpressure greater than twice the rated working pressure of the device.

2. A reduced pressure principle backflow preventer and a reduced pressure detector backflow preventer which serve a water–based fire protection system may have a test outlet located between the number 2 check valve and the number 2 listed indicating control valve.

3. A reduced pressure principle backflow preventer and a reduced pressure detector backflow preventer which are 2” or smaller in size and which serve a water–based fire protection system are not required to have a test cock on the number one listed indicating control valve.

(f) A hand–held shower may not be employed in backpressure situations of more than 5 feet of water column.

(g) 1. A double check backflow prevention assembly and a double check detector assembly backflow preventer may not be subjected to a backpressure greater than twice the rated working pressure of the device.

3. A double check backflow prevention assembly and a double check detector assembly backflow preventer which are 2” or smaller in size and which serve a water–based fire protection system are not required to have a test cock on the number one listed indicating control valve.

(h) A water supply fed trap seal primer valve shall be installed such that the bottom of the device or the critical level as marked on the device is at least 12” above:

1. The connection to the trap; and

2. The highest point downstream from the device where backpressure would be created.

(i) A vacuum breaker wall hydrant, freeze resistant automatic draining type or a freeze resistant sanitary yard hydrant, may not be employed in backpressure situations of more than 10 feet of water column.

(k) A pressure type vacuum breaker assembly shall be installed such that the bottom of the device or the critical level mark on the device is at least 12" above all of the following:

1m. The flood level rim of the receptor serving the water supply port.

2m. The highest point downstream from the device where backpressure would be created.

3m. The highest point of an injection or aspiration port.

(L) A laboratory faucet backflow preventer may not be employed in backpressure situations of more than 6 feet of water column.

(m) The cross connection control device to serve a hose bibb or hydrant that penetrates an exterior wall of a heated structure may not prevent a hose bibb or hydrant from being freeze resistant automatic draining as required under s. SPS 382.40 (8) (a).

(n) A spill resistant vacuum breaker shall be installed so that the bottom of the device or the critical level mark on the device is at least 12" above all of the following:

1. The flood level rim of the receptor serving the water supply port.

2. The highest point downstream from the device where back pressure would be created.

3. The highest point of an injection or aspiration port.

(o) A water−fed trap seal primer shall be provided with high hazard backflow protection compliant with this section and all the following:

1. Fixture trap or tailpiece trap seal primers shall consist of a 1 1/4 inch (32 mm) or larger tailpiece or trap assembly that is designed to connect to a supply tube that drains to the floor drain trap inlet.

2. Ballcock trap seal primer shall be used in conjunction with anti−siphon fill valves complying with ASSE 1002.

3. Flushometer tailpiece or trap seal primers shall only be used in conjunction with a flushometer complying with ASSE 1037 and shall be installed below the critical level of the vacuum breaker if a vacuum breaker is used.

(5) INSTALLATION. (a) An air gap for cross connection control shall conform to ASME A112.1.2.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(b) Cross connection control methods, devices and assemblies shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's written installation specifications and this chapter. The methods, devices and assemblies shall be accessible for inspection, testing, maintenance and replacement.

Note: See s. SPS 384.30 (5) (c).

(c) Cross connection control devices shall be protected from freezing.

(d) 1. Except as provided in subd. 1m., a cross connection control device or cross connection control assembly may not be located in uninhabitable spaces susceptible to flooding.

1m. A cross connection control device or cross connection control assembly that does not incorporate a vent port may be installed in an uninhabited location susceptible to flooding.

2. A cross connection control device which has one or more vent ports may not be located in a pit, vault or depression which is below the adjacent grade or floor level, even if the pit, vault or depression is provided with a drain at the bottom of the pit.

(e) 1. Vent ports of cross connection control devices shall be positioned:

a. Away from areas where toxic gases and fumes may accumulate;

b. Downward or protected to protect the ports from falling debris; and

c. So as to drain dry.

2. Cross connection control devices or assemblies shall be so located that any vent ports are provided with an air gap so as to comply with s. SPS 382.33 or ASME A112.1.3.

3. a. If a pressure vacuum breaker, reduced pressure principle backflow preventer, or a reduced pressure detector backflow preventer, is located within a building, a drain or receptor shall be provided to receive the discharge from the vent ports of the device. If a floor drain is to receive the discharge from the vent ports of a pressure vacuum breaker, reduced pressure principle backflow preventer or a reduced pressure detector backflow preventer, the flow or pathway of the discharge may not create a nuisance.

b. Where drain piping is provided for the discharge from a vent port, an air gap in accordance with par. (a) shall be provided between the vent port and the drain piping.

c. Where a receptor is provided for the discharge from a vent port, an air gap in accordance with par. (a) shall be provided between the vent port and the receptor.

(f) The installation of a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer, a reduced pressure principle fire protection backflow preventer, a reduced pressure detector fire protection backflow prevention assembly, a double check backflow prevention assembly, a double check fire protection backflow prevention assembly, a double check detector fire protection backflow prevention assembly, a pressure vacuum breaker assembly, and a spill resistant vacuum beaker shall conform to all of the following limitations:

1. The minimum distance between the floor, surface or platform which is to provide access and the lowest point of the assembly may not be less than 12".

2. The maximum distance between the floor, surface or platform which is to provide access and the lowest point of the assembly may not be more than 7 feet.

3. The minimum distance between a ceiling or other obstruction and the highest point of the assembly may not be less than 18".

4. The minimum distance between a wall or other obstruction and the back and ends of the assembly may not be less than 4".

5. The minimum distance between a wall or other obstruction and the front of the assembly may not be less than 24".

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further explanatory material.

(g) The discharge outlet of local waste piping serving a cross connection control device shall be visible and not be located within a concealed space.

(h) No control valve may be placed downstream from an atmospheric−type vacuum breaker or a laboratory faucet backflow preventer.

(i) A barometric loop to provide cross connection control for backsiphonage shall be formed by creating a loop in the potable water supply piping upstream to the source of cross connection.

1. The loop shall extend at least 35 feet above:

a. The highest point downstream from the loop where backpressure would be created; and

b. The point of discharge.

2. No outlets for potable water use shall be installed downstream of the peak of the loop.

(j) Vacuum breaker tees shall be assembled such that:

1. The bottom of the horizontal portion of the tee is installed at least one inch above the flood level rim of the receptor;

2. The inside diameter of the tee is equal to or greater than the inside diameter of the drain piping from the water treatment device;

3. The tee is installed in such a position that the discharge will not create a nuisance;

4. The piping upstream of the tee is of a type suitable for water distribution in accordance with s. SPS 384.30 (4) (e).

5. The vent portion of the tee is equal to or greater than the inside diameter of the drain piping from the water treatment device; and

6. The vent port of the tee is:

a. Positioned away from areas where toxic gases and fumes may accumulate; and

b. Constructed to protect the port from falling debris.

(k) A chemical dispensing system shall be connected to the water distribution system in either of the following manners:

1. The fixture supply shall be individually connected to the water distribution system.

2. The fixture supply shall be installed with a pressure bleeding device. The pressure bleeding device shall create a visually free flow of water through the atmosphere from the faucet connection into the fixture drain.

History: 1–2–56; r. (2) through (7), Register, October, 1971, No. 190, eff. 11–1–71; r. and recr. Register, November, 1972, No. 203, eff. 12–1–72; renum. from H 62.14, Register, July, 1983, No. 331, eff. 8–1–83; renum. from ILHR 82.14 and am. (1) (h) 17., r. (2), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. and recr. Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; am. (2) (a), Tables 82.41–1, 2, (4) (c), (e) to (i), (k) to (m), (5) (e) 3. a., (i), cr. (4) (n), r. and recr. (5) (b), (f), r. (5) (h), Register, February, 1997, No. 494, eff. 3–1–97; correction in (4) (n) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 1., Stats., Register, February, 2000, No. 530; am. (3) (a) 2., (4) (k) 1. and (5) (a), r. and recr. (4) (b) and (n), and Tables 82.41–1 and 82.41–2, cr. (4) (k) 1. c. and (5) (L), Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR 02–002: am. (3) (intro.), (5) (a), Tables 82.41–1 and 2, renum. (5) (i) to (L) to be (5) (h) to (k) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 04–035: cr. (3) (b) 4. d., am. Tables 82.41–1 and –2, 82.41 (2), (3) (a) 1. and (b) 7. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; CR 08–055: cr. (3) (b) 4. e., am. (4) (c) 1. a., (f), (i), (n), (5) (a), (e) 2., (f) (intro.), Tables 82.41–1 and 82.41–2 Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; corrections in (6) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1. and 7., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; CR 09–050: r. (6) Register December 2009 No. 648, eff. 1–1–10; CR 10–064: am. (1), (5) (e) 2., Table 82.41–2 Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1–1–11; correction in (2) (a), (b), (3) (a) 1., (b) 7., (4) (m), (5) (e) 2., (j) 4., Table 382.41–1, Table 382.41–2 made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (2) (a), (3) (b) 4. e., 5. (intro.), a., r. (3) (b) 5. b., cr. (3) (b) 5. bm., am. (3) (b) 5. c., r. and recr. (3) (b) 6. b., renum. (3) (d) to (3) (d) 1. and am., cr. (3) (d) 2., r. and recr. Table 382.41–1, r. Table 382.41–2, am. (4) (b) 1. (intro.), 2. (intro.), r. (4) (g) 2., (k) 2., cr. (4) (o), am. (5) (d) 1., cr. (5) (d) 1m., am. (5) (e) 3. a., (f) (intro.), (h) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23; renum. (4) (k) 1. to (4) (k) under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813; correction in (4) (b) 1. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

Subchapter V — Special Plumbing Installations

SPS 382.50 Health care and related facilities. **(1)** GENERAL. The provisions of this section shall set forth the requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of devices, fixtures and equipment which are installed in health care and related facilities.

(2) FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT. (a) *Special fixtures and equipment.* 1. 'Requirements for ice manufacture and storage.' Machines for manufacturing ice or any device for handling or storage of ice shall be located in an area not subject to contamination.

2. 'Sterilizers and washer sanitizers.' a. Sterilizers and washer sanitizers shall discharge by means of indirect waste.

b. The indirect waste piping shall discharge by means of air–gap.

3. 'Aspirators.' Aspirators which require the use of water shall be provided with approved cross connection control.

(b) *Spouts and actions*. Except in psychiatric–care facilities in areas where patient safety is at risk with standard gooseneck spouts and actions, the selection of spouts and actions on plumbing fixtures shall comply with this section and Table 382.50–1.

1. 'Spouts'. a. Lavatories and sinks accessible to patients shall have a fixed water supply spout mounted so that its discharge point is a minimum distance of 5 inches above the flood level rim of the fixture.

b. Spouts shall have laminar flow in facilities listed in par. (3) (b).

2. 'Actions.' All fixtures used by medical and nursing staff, patients, residents, and food handlers shall be equipped with valves that can be operated without the use of hands and shall comply with all of the following:

a. Where wrist blade handles are used for this purpose, the handles may not exceed 4 1/2 inches in length, except handles on scrub sinks and clinical sinks shall be no less than 6 inches long.

b. Single lever faucet handles may be used in lieu of wrist blades.

c. In lavatories with self–closing faucets accessible to patients, the flow of the hot water shall be calculated to evacuate the water distribution piping from the faucet to the recirculated hot water supply.

(c) *Floor drain prohibition.* 1. Except as provided in subd. 2., floor drains may not be installed in operating or delivery rooms.

2. Floor drains may be installed in cystoscopic rooms. The drain shall contain a non–splash, horizontal–flow flushing bowl beneath the drain plate.

(3) WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS. (a) *Hospital water supply systems.* Water supply systems serving hospitals shall comply with all of the following:

1. All hospitals shall be provided with at least 2 water services. Whenever more than one water main is available, the connections shall be made to different water mains.

2. Each water service connection shall adequately serve the total building water supply demand as specified in s. SPS 382.40 (7), except for additional services supplying water to additions deemed non–essential as defined in a hospital water management plan.

Note: The installation of two water services or a private water main may require the installation of a check valve. Refer to ch. NR 811 for more information.

(ag) *Health care facilities.* Hot and cold water shall be provided to all sinks accessible to patients and comply with all of the following:

1. Hot water shall be initiated and stored at a minimum of 140°F.

2. The maximum temperature to fixture fitting outlets accessible to patients may not exceed 115°F.

(b) *Hospital, community–based residential facility, inpatient hospice and nursing home water supply systems*. 1. Water supply systems serving a hospital, community–based residential facility, inpatient hospice or nursing home shall comply with all of the following:

a. Except as provided in subd. 1. b., a single control valve may serve an area where 4 or fewer patient care units exist and where each unit contains not more than 2 persons.

b. A water supply serving an intensive care patient care unit shall be individually valved.

2. All water distribution piping shall be insulated in accordance with chs. SPS 361 to 366.

3. Cold water shall be supplied to lavatories or sinks located in patient rooms.

4. A hot water distribution system shall be under constant recirculation to provide continuous hot water at each hot water outlet, except that when using thermal disinfection, under subd. 6. a. uncirculated hot water distribution piping may not exceed 3 feet in developed length.

4m. Control valves shall automatically regulate the temperature of the water supply of the distribution system that exceeds 140°F to each fixture accessible to patients.

5. Water provided to patient showers, therapeutic equipment and all types of baths shall be installed with pressure balanced and thermostatically controlled control valves which automatically regulate the temperature of the water supply to the fixture fitting outlet within a temperature range of 110°F to 115°F. Such control valves shall automatically reduce flow to 0.5 gpm or less when the water supply to the fitting outlet exceeds 115°F or when loss of cold water pressure occurs.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.50 (3) (b) 5. for sketches showing various design options.

6. Hot water distribution systems may not include a heat recovery system, and shall be installed and maintained to provide disinfection by one of the following methods:

a. Water stored and circulation initiated at a minimum of 140°F and with a return of a minimum of 124°F.

be. .5 mg/L residual chlorine.

bm. Chloramine.

bs. Chlorine dioxide.

Note: Additional information may be contained in ASHRAE Guideline 12–2000, Minimizing the Risk of Legionellosis Associated with Building Water Systems. This standard is published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air–Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE); 1791 Tullie Circle, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329, phone: (800) 5–ASHRAE or (404) 636–8400 ext. 507; fax: (404) 321–5478; e–mail: orders@ashrae.org; or online at www.ashrae.org.

c. Another disinfection method approved by the department or using disinfectant provided by the municipality with an approved minimum residual disinfectant concentration at all points and individual site approval by the department.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix for further information.

7. A water distribution system may not be designed, installed, or maintained so that the maximum water temperature to fixture fitting outlets accessible to patients exceeds 115°F.

Note: See s. SPS 382.40 (5) and ch. DHS 124 for additional requirements for circulation systems.

7m. The use of limit stops in faucets or shower or tub mixing valves to achieve a maximum temperature of 115°F is prohibited.

8. Except as provided in subd. 7., a water distribution system may not be designed, installed and maintained so that the maximum temperature to fixture fitting outlets exceeds 180°F.

9. Water outlets accessible to patients shall have laminar flow.

10. Any portion of the water distribution system terminating by means of a plug, cap, or closed fitting and dry downstream with no outlet within the water distribution system may not exceed 6 pipe diameters.

11. Where a dialysis box is installed in a patient room or a patient toilet room, all of the following shall apply:

a. The dialysis box shall be lockable.

b. Hose threads located within a lockable dialysis box used exclusively for the connection of portable dialysis equipment do not require a cross connection control device.

c. A receptor located within a dialysis box shall be sealed when not in use.

12. Hot water distribution piping shall be labeled with the disinfection method used. Labeling shall be within the water heater mechanical room on the hot water distribution piping at the point of injection, within 5 feet of the injection point, and every 25 feet thereafter within the mechanical room. The interior of all doors serving the mechanical room shall be labeled with the disinfection method. All label lettering shall be at least 1/2 inch height in clearly readable letters.

13. Facilities with a population exceeding 250 occupants shall have a water management plan. The management plan shall include all of the following:

a. An emergency water contingency plan program on the loss or contamination of the water supply.

b. A pathogen control plan.

c. The emergency and routine disinfection procedures.

d. The identity of the individual responsible for the water quality.

e. The provisions for the periodic flushing of the water supply system.

f. Balancing valve report for the hot water distribution system.

14. Expansion tanks installed in the hot water distribution system shall be of the flow–through type.

(c) *Adult day care centers.* A water distribution system serving an adult day care center may not be designed, installed, or maintained so that the maximum water temperature to fixture fitting outlets accessible to participants exceeds 115°F.

Table 382.50–1
Spouts and Actions Required in Health Care and Related Facilities

Fixture Location	Type of Spout		Type of Action		
	Standard	Provide a 5–inch clearance	Hand	Wrist	Foot, Knee or Electronic Sensor
NURSING DEPARTMENT					
Patient toilet room		X		X	X
Patient toilet room, isolation		X			X
Utility room		X		X	X
Treatment room		X		X	X
Medicine room		X		X	X
Kitchen floor lavatory		X		X	X
Kitchen floor sink	X	X		X	X
Nurses toilet room	X	X	X	X	X
Floor laboratory		X	X	X	X
NURSERY					
Nursery		X		X	X
Exam/treatment room		X		X	X
Infant intensive care unit		X			X
Labor room		X		X	X
SURGICAL					
Scrub room		X [a]			X
Sub–sterile room	X	X		X	X
Clean–up room	X	X		X	X
Frozen sections room		X	X	X	X
Surgical supply room		X		X	X
Work room	X	X		X	X

Table 382.50–1 (Continued)
Spouts and Actions Required in Health Care and Related Facilities

Fixture Location	Type of Spout		Type of Action		
	Standard	Provide a 5–inch clearance	Hand	Wrist	Foot, Knee or Electronic Sensor
Cystoscopic room		X [a]		X	X
Fracture room	X	X		X	X
Recovery room		X			X
CENTRAL SUPPLY					
Work room	X	X		X	X
Solutions room	X	X		X	X
Pharmacy		X	X	X	X
Manufacturing		X		X	X
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT					
Observation bedroom		X		X	X
Utility room		X		X	X
Operating room		X [a]			X
Exam room		X		X	X
DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT					
Occupational therapy room		X		X	X
Hydro–therapy room		X		X	X
Exam/treatment room		X		X	X
Radium treatment/exam room		X		X	X
Toilet room		X		X	X
Dark room		X		X	X
Autopsy room		X [a]			X
Lavatory in autopsy shower room		X	X	X	X
Laboratory		X	X	X	X
CLINIC OR OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT					
Exam/treatment room		X		X	X
Dental operating room		X			X
Dental laboratory		X	X	X	X
Dental recovery room		X		X	X
Surgical room		X [a]			X
Eye exam room		X			X
Ear, nose, and throat exam room		X			X
COMMON AREAS					
Day rooms		X		X	X
Hallways		X		X	X
Patient waiting area		X		X	X
Vestibule waiting area	X				
SERVICE DEPARTMENT					
Lavatory in kitchen	X	X		X	X

X = Spout and action meet required type.

[a] Spout includes a spray head.

History: 1–2–56; am. (3) (4) and (5), Register, August, 1961, No. 68, eff. 9–1–61; r. and recr. Register, November, 1972, No. 203, eff. 12–1–72; r. and recr., Register, February, 1979, No. 278, eff. 3–1–79; renum. from H 62.16, Register, July, 1983, No. 331, eff. 8–1–83; renum. from ILHR 82.16 and am. (7) (b), (10) (a) 1. and 2., (b) 2., (f) (intro.) and (h), Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. (10) (f) and Table 25, Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; correction in (7) (b) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register, July, 2000, No. 535; am. (2) and (10) (g) Table 26, r. and recr. (10) (g) and (h), r. (10) (i), Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR 02–002: r. and recr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 04–035: am. Table 82.50–1 and (3) (b) 5. Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12–1–04; correction in (3) (b) 2. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register February 2008 No. 626; CR 08–055: am. (3) (b) 5. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (2) (b) (intro.), (3) (a) 2., (b) 2. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (2) (b) (intro.), renum. (2) (b) 1. to (2) (b) 1. a. and am., cr. (2) (b) 1. b., renum. (2) (b) 2. to (2) (b) 2. (intro.) and am., cr. (2) (b) 2. a. to c., am. (3) (a) 2., cr. (3) (ag), am. (3) (b) 4., cr. (3) (b) 4m., am. (3) (b) 5., 6. (intro.), r. (3) (b) 6. b., cr. (3) (b) 6. be. to bs., am. (3) (b) 6. c., am. (3) (b) 7., cr. (3) (b) 7, 9. to 14., (c), am. Table 382.50–1; correction in (3) (b) 4. made under s. 35.17, Stats., and correction in numbering in (3) (ag) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**

SPS 382.51 Manufactured homes and manufactured home communities. (1) DRAIN SYSTEMS. Except as provided in pars. (a) and (b), the building sewers and private inter-

ceptor main sewers serving a manufactured home or manufactured home community shall comply with s. SPS 382.30.

(a) The minimum slope of the aboveground building sewer shall be 1/8 inch per foot.

(b) For manufactured homes, the most upstream point of the building sewer shall be determined at the connection with the building drain installed by the manufactured home manufacturer prior to delivery.

(c) The above ground building sewer shall be constructed of materials suitable for above ground drain and vent as specified in s. SPS 384.30 (2) (a).

(2) WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS. (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c), the water services and private water mains for a manufactured home or manufactured home community shall comply with s. SPS 382.40.

(b) The above ground water service shall be constructed of materials approved for water distribution as specified in s. SPS 384.30 (4) (e).

(c) The curb stop serving an individual manufactured home shall terminate outside the perimeter of the manufactured home.

(d) For manufactured homes, the most downstream point of the water service shall be determined at the connection with the water distribution piping by the manufactured home manufacturer prior to delivery.

(e) The entire water supply system shall be designed for periodic flushing at a minimum velocity of 3 feet per second per ANSI/AWWA Standard C651, Table 3.

(3) MANUFACTURED HOME CONNECTIONS. (a) Frost sleeves for plumbing serving a manufactured home shall conform to all of the following:

1. Water service and building sewer connections shall be provided with frost sleeves extending to within 6 inches of the top of the below ground horizontal building sewer or water service, or to a depth at least 6 inches below the predicted depth of frost in accordance with Table 382.30–6.

2. The frost sleeve shall terminate at least 2 inches above grade.

3. The sleeve shall be constructed of material approved for building drain or building sewer material as specified in s. SPS 384.30 (2).

(b) Termination of the water service and building sewer shall conform to all of the following:

1. The manufactured home water service for connection to the manufactured home shall terminate a minimum of 6 inches above the surrounding finished grade.

2. The manufactured home building sewer for connection to the manufactured home shall terminate a minimum of 4 inches above the surrounding finished grade and may not terminate higher than the water service.

(c) The manufactured home water service and building sewer shall be capped or plugged when not connected to a manufactured home.

Note: See ch. SPS 382 Appendix A–382.51 (3) for further explanatory material.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. and recr. Table, Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9–1–91; am. (2) (d), Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; CR 02–002: r. and recr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; CR 08–055: am. Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3–1–09; correction in (1) (intro.), (c), (2) (a), (b), (3) (a) 1., 3. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: cr. (2) (e) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter VI — Installation

SPS 382.60 Pipe hangers and supports. The provisions of this section control the types, materials and installation of anchors, hangers and supports for plumbing piping.

(1) MATERIAL. (a) *Strength.* Hangers, anchors and supports for piping shall be of sufficient strength to support the piping and its contents. Drain piping shall be considered as being full of water. Underground piers for pipe support shall be of concrete, masonry, plastic or pressure treated wood.

(b) *Compatibility.* 1. Hangers and straps shall be of a compatible material that will reduce the potential for galvanic action with the piping.

2. Hangers and straps may not distort, cut or abrade piping.

(2) INSTALLATION. (a) Piping hangers and anchors shall be securely attached to the building's structure at intervals to support the piping and its contents, but not at intervals greater than those specified in Table 382.60, except PVC used for venting may have a maximum horizontal spacing of 5 feet. The connection of drain piping to a fixture or appliance shall be considered a point of support.

(b) Hubless pipe installed in the horizontal position shall be supported within 24" on each side of a joint, unless the joint has an alignment retaining shield.

(c) Hangers shall not be attached to a building's structure by means of wood plugs.

(d) Shower valves and piping from the shower valve to the shower head outlet shall be securely attached to the structure.

Table 382.60

Support Spacing

Material	Maximum Horizontal Spacing (feet)	Maximum Vertical Spacing (feet)
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	4	10
Brass	10	10
Cast iron	5[a]	15
Copper or Copper–Alloy Pipe	12	10
Copper or Copper–Alloy Tubing:		
≤ 1¼″ diameter[c]	6	10
≥ 1½″ diameter[c]	10	10
Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC):		
≤ 1″ diameter[c]	3	5[b]
≥ 1¼″ diameter[c]	4	6[b]
Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX)	2 2/3	4
Ductile Iron	5[a]	15
Galvanized Steel	12	15
Lead	Continuous	4
Polybutylene (PB)	2 ft. 8 in.	4
Polyethylene (PE)	2	4
Polypropylene (PP)	2	4
Polyvinylidene Fluoride (PVDF)	2	4
Polyvinyl Chloride, flexible (PVC)	2	4
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)	4	10
Stainless Steel	12	15

[a] The maximum horizontal spacing for supports may be increased to 10 feet when 10–foot lengths of pipe are employed.
[b] Mid–story guide is to be employed.
[c] "≥" means greater than or equal to.
"≤" means less than or equal to.

History: Cr. Register, February, 1985, No. 350, eff. 3–1–85; r. and recr. Register, May, 1988, No. 389, eff. 6–1–88; r. and recr. Table 82.60, Register, February, 1994, No. 458, eff. 3–1–94; cr. (2) (d), Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1–1–01; CR

02–002: am. Table Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5–1–03; correction in (2) (a) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23–006: am. (2) (a) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10–1–23.**

Subchapter VII — Plumbing Treatment Standards

SPS 382.70 Plumbing treatment standards. **(1)** PURPOSE. The purpose of this section is to establish plumbing treatment standards for plumbing systems that supply water to outlets based on the intended use.

(2) SCOPE. The provisions of this section apply to plumbing systems that supply water to outlets.

Note: For requirements and specifications for POWTS, refer to ch. SPS 383.

Note: The department of natural resources requires WPDES permits for point source discharges under ch. 283, Stats.

(3) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS. A plumbing system shall supply water that is of a quality that will protect public health and the waters of the state and be suitable for the intended use.

Note: Refer to s. SPS 382.34 for requirements for wastewater reuse.

(4) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. (a) Except as provided under par. (b), a plumbing system shall supply a quality of water at the outlet or at the termination of the plumbing system that meets or exceeds the minimum requirements as specified in Table 382.70–1.

(b) For an outlet other than a plumbing fixture, appliance or appurtenance, there may be more stringent requirements assigned by a municipality, governmental unit, state agency or the owner of the plumbing system.

Table 382.70–1
Plumbing Treatment Standards

Intended Use	Plumbing Treatment Standards [f]
1. Drinking, cooking, food processing, preparation and cleaning, pharmaceutical processing, and medical uses	NR 811 and 812 approved sources
2. Personal hygiene, bathing, and showering	NR 811 and 812 approved sources
3. Automatic fire protection systems	As acceptable by local authority
4. Swimming pool makeup water	NR 811 and 812 approved sources
5. Swimming pool fill water	DHS 172 requirements
6. Cooling water [b]	pH 6 – 9 [b] ≤ 50 mg/L BOD_5 ≤ 30 mg/L TSS Free chlorine residual 1.0 – 10.0 mg/L [b]
7. Subsurface infiltration and irrigation, using reuse as the source [c]	≤ 15 mg/L oil and grease ≤ 30 mg/L BOD_5 ≤ 35 mg/L TSS < 200 fecal coliform cfu/100 mL [d]
8. Subsurface irrigation, using stormwater as the source [c]	< 15 mg/L oil and grease < 60 mg/L TSS
9. Surface or spray irrigation using stormwater and clearwater as the source [c]	≤ 10 mg/L BOD_5 ≤ 5 mg/L TSS
10. Surface irrigation except food crops, vehicle washing, clothes washing, air conditioning, soil compaction, dust control, washing aggregate, and making concrete [a, c]	pH 6 – 9 [b] ≤ 10 mg/L BOD_5 ≤ 5 mg/L TSS Free chlorine residual 1.0 – 10.0 mg/L [b]
11. Toilet and urinal flushing	pH 6 – 9 [b] 200 mg/L BOD_5 ≤ 5 mg/L TSS Free chlorine residual .1 mg/L – 4.0 mg/L [b]
12. Uses not specifically listed above	Contact department for standards

[a] Refer to the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection for commercial use.

[b] Applies only to wastewater treatment devices for reuse systems. Other equivalent disinfection methods may be approved by the department.

[c] These requirements do not apply to the treatment of industrial wastewater or other wastewater discharges that are subject to a WPDES permit issued by the department of natural resources.

[d] A 12–inch minimum separation of medium sand or finer material above high groundwater or bedrock.

[f] For stormwater, the plumbing treatment standards are based on an annual average. Evaluation of research to prove compliance with this table is based on the geometric mean of the data acceptable to the department or an equivalent method.

(5) NONPOTABLE WATER TREATMENT DEVICES AND SYSTEMS. Devices or equipment used to treat nonpotable water for the uses specified in Table 382.70–1 shall be listed under NSF/ANSI 350 or NSF/ANSI 350–1 by an ANSI accredited, third–party, listing agency acceptable to the department; or be approved by the department in accordance with s. SPS 384.50.

(a) *Design and installation.* The design and installation of nonpotable water treatment devices and systems shall conform to s. SPS 382.34 (3) (a) and include:

1. 'Maintenance and inspection.' A maintenance log shall be created and kept by the system owner and remain onsite. The maintenance log shall be available for inspection upon request and contain the following minimum information:

Action	Service Interval
Inspect, clean, and replace filters	≤ 3 months
Inspect and verify treatment components and systems are operational and maintaining minimum treatment standards.	In accordance with the manufacturer's and department's instructions.
Inspect and verify pump operation	At start–up and ≤ 12 months thereafter
Inspect and verify valve operation	At start–up and ≤ 12 months thereafter
Inspect and verify pressure tank operation	At start–up and ≤ 12 months thereafter
Clean storage tanks, inspect and verify locking devices	At start–up and ≤ 12 months thereafter
Inspect precautionary labeling/marking	At start–up and ≤ 12 months thereafter

Inspect and verify integrity of mulch basins	As required to prevent ponding, runoff and maintain mulch depth
Cross connection control inspection and test	At start−up and ≤ 12 months thereafter

2. 'Manual.' An installation, operation, and maintenance manual shall be provided to the system owner and remain onsite. The manual shall contain the following minimum information:

a. A detailed diagram of the system showing the location of critical system components.

b. Complete operation and maintenance instructions.

c. Instructions on deactivating the system for maintenance or repair.

d. Complete manufacturer's contact information

e. Model number.

f. Representative sources of supply for expendable system components.

3. 'Labeling.' Non−potable water systems shall be indelibly labeled in accordance with NSF 350 or NSF 350−1. The labeling shall be plainly visible after installation.

History: CR 02−002: cr. Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 04−035: am. Table 82.70−1 Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12−1−04; CR 08−055: am. Table 82.70−1 Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3−1−09; CR 10−064: am. Table 82.70−1 Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1−1−11; correction in (4) (a) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register December 2011 No. 672; **CR 23−006: am. Table 382.70−1, cr. (5) Register September 2023 No. 813, eff. 10−1−23; correction in (5) (a) 1. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register September 2023 No. 813.**