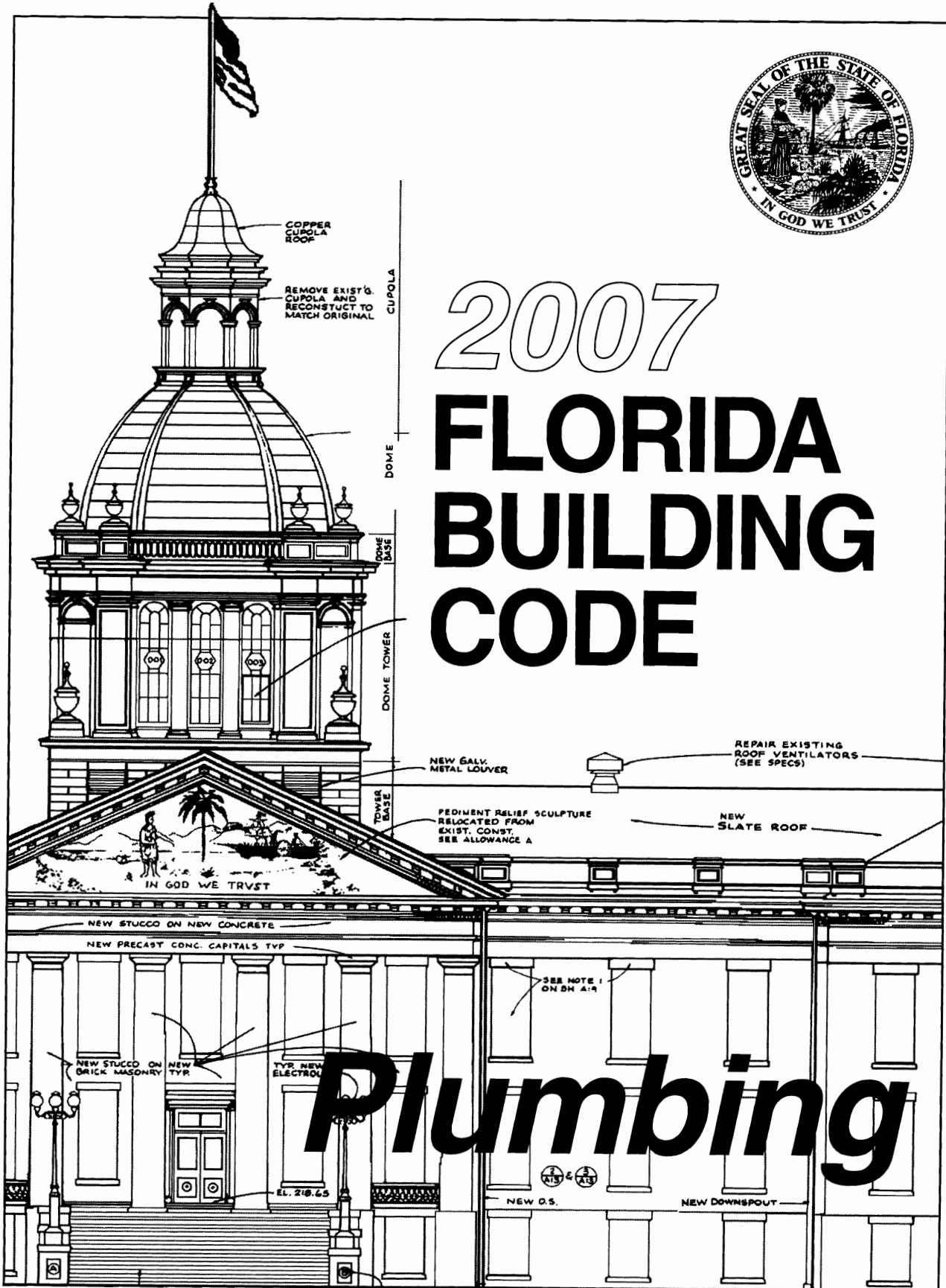




# 2007 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE



2007 Florida Building Code, Plumbing

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# PREFACE

## History

The State of Florida first mandated statewide building codes during the 1970s at the beginning of the modern construction boom. The first law required all municipalities and counties to adopt and enforce one of the four state-recognized model codes known as the “state minimum building codes.” During the early 1990s a series of natural disasters, together with the increasing complexity of building construction regulation in vastly changed markets, led to a comprehensive review of the state building code system. The study revealed that building code adoption and enforcement was inconsistent throughout the state and those local codes thought to be the strongest proved inadequate when tested by major hurricane events. The consequences of the building codes system failure were devastation to lives and economies and a statewide property insurance crisis. The response was a reform of the state building construction regulatory system that placed emphasis on uniformity and accountability.

The 1998 Florida Legislature amended Chapter 553, *Florida Statutes* (FS), Building Construction Standards, to create a single state building code that is enforced by local governments. As of March 1, 2002, the *Florida Building Code*, which is developed and maintained by the Florida Building Commission, supersedes all local building codes. The Florida Building Code is updated every three years and may be amended annually to incorporate interpretations and clarifications.

## Scope

The *Florida Building Code* is based on national model building codes and national consensus standards which are amended where necessary for Florida’s specific needs. The code incorporates all building construction-related regulations for public and private buildings in the State of Florida other than those specifically exempted by Section 553.73, Florida Statutes. It has been harmonized with the *Florida Fire Prevention Code*, which is developed and maintained by the Department of Financial Services, Office of the State Fire Marshal, to establish unified and consistent standards.

The base codes for the 2007 edition of the *Florida Building Code* include: the *International Building Code*®, 2006 edition; the *International Plumbing Code*®, 2006 edition; the *International Mechanical Code*®, 2006 edition; the *International Fuel Gas Code*®, 2006 edition; the *International Residential Code*®, 2006 edition; the *International Existing Building Code*®, 2006 edition; the *National Electrical Code*, 2005 edition; the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Fair Housing Guidelines*, and; substantive criteria from the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-conditioning Engineers’ (ASHRAE) Standard 90.1-2004. State and local codes adopted and incorporated into the code include the *Florida Energy Efficiency Code for Building Construction*, the *Florida Accessibility Code for Building Construction* and special hurricane protection standards for the high-velocity hurricane zone.

The code is composed of seven main volumes: the *Florida Building Code, Building*, which also includes Chapter 13 (energy efficiency) and Chapter 11 (accessibility) as well as state regulations for licensed facilities; the *Florida Building Code, Plumbing*; the *Florida Building Code, Mechanical*; the *Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas*; the *Florida Existing Building Code*; the *Florida Building Code, Residential*; and the *Florida Building Code, Test Protocols for High-Velocity Hurricane Zones*. Chapter 27 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*, adopts the *National Electrical Code*, NFPA 70, by reference. Chapter 33 of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* adopts the *National Electrical Code Requirements for One- and Two-Family Dwellings*, NFPA 70A, by reference.

Under certain strictly defined conditions, local governments may amend requirements to be more stringent than the code. All local amendments to the *Florida Building Code* must be adopted by local ordinance and reported to the Florida Building Commission then posted on [www.floridabuilding.org](http://www.floridabuilding.org) in Legislative format for a month before being enforced. Local amendments to the *Florida Building Code* and the *Florida Fire Prevention Code* may be obtained from the Florida Building Commission web site, or from the Florida Department of Community Affairs or the Florida Department of Financial Services, Office of the State Fire Marshal, respectively.

## Adoption and Maintenance

The *Florida Building Code* is adopted and updated with new editions triennially by the Florida Building Commission. It is amended annually to incorporate interpretations, clarifications and to update standards. Minimum requirements for permitting, plans review and inspections are established by the code, and local jurisdictions may adopt additional administrative requirements that are more stringent. Local technical amendments are subject to strict criteria established by Section 553.73, F.S. They are subject to commission review and adoption into the code or repeal when the code is updated triennially and are subject to appeal to the Commission according to the procedures established by Section 553.73, F.S.

Ten Technical Advisory Committees (TACs), which are constituted consistent with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Guidelines, review proposed code changes and clarifications of the code and make recommendations to the Commission. These TACs whose membership is constituted consistent with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Guidelines include: Accessibility; Joint Building Fire (a joint committee of the Commission and the State Fire Marshal); Building Structural; Code Ad-

ministration/ Enforcement; Electrical; Energy; Mechanical; Plumbing and Fuel Gas; Roofing; and Special Occupancy (state agency construction and facility licensing regulations).

The Commission may only issue official code clarifications using procedures of Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. To obtain such a clarification, a request for a Declaratory Statement (DEC) must be made to the Florida Building Commission in a manner that establishes a clear set of facts and circumstances and identifies the section of the code in question. Requests are analyzed by staff, reviewed by the appropriate Technical Advisory Committee, and sent to the Florida Building Commission for a first action. Draft Declaratory Statements are subject to public comment and are finalized by the Commission at its next meeting. These interpretations establish precedents for situations having similar facts and circumstances and are typically incorporated into the code in the next code amendment cycle. Non-binding opinions are available from the Building Officials Association of Florida's web site ([www.BOAF.net](http://www.BOAF.net)) and a Binding Opinion process is available online at [www.floridabuilding.org](http://www.floridabuilding.org).

## **Marginal Markings**

Vertical lines in the margins within the body of the code indicate a change from the requirements of the base codes to the 2007 *Florida Building Code* effective October 1, 2008.

Sections deleted from the base code are designated "Reserved."

## **Acknowledgments**

The *Florida Building Code* is produced through the efforts and contributions of building designers, contractors, product manufacturers, regulators and other interested parties who participate in the Florida Building Commission's consensus processes, Commission staff and the participants in the national model code development processes.

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## CHAPTER 10

# TRAPS, INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

### SECTION 1001 GENERAL

**1001.1 Scope.** This chapter shall govern the material and installation of traps, interceptors and separators.

### SECTION 1002 TRAP REQUIREMENTS

**1002.1 Fixture traps.** Each plumbing fixture shall be separately trapped by a water-seal trap, except as otherwise permitted by this code. The vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the trap weir shall not exceed 24 inches (610 mm) and the horizontal distance shall not exceed 30 inches (610 mm) measured from the centerline of the fixture outlet to the centerline of the inlet of the trap. The height of a clothes washer standpipe above a trap shall conform to Section 802.4. A fixture shall not be double trapped.

#### Exceptions:

1. This section shall not apply to fixtures with integral traps.
2. A combination plumbing fixture is permitted to be installed on one trap, provided that one compartment is not more than 6 inches (152 mm) deeper than the other compartment and the waste outlets are not more than 30 inches (762 mm) apart.
3. A grease trap intended to serve as a fixture trap in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions shall be permitted to serve as the trap for a single fixture or a combination sink of not more than three compartments where the vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 30 inches (762 mm) and the developed length of the waste pipe from the most upstream fixture outlet to the inlet of the interceptor does not exceed 60 inches (1524 mm).

**1002.2 Design of traps.** Fixture traps shall be self-scouring. Fixture traps shall not have interior partitions, except where such traps are integral with the fixture or where such traps are constructed of an approved material that is resistant to corrosion and degradation. Slip joints shall be made with an approved elastomeric gasket and shall be installed only on the trap inlet, trap outlet and within the trap seal.

**1002.3 Prohibited traps.** The following types of traps are prohibited:

1. Traps that depend on moving parts to maintain the seal.
2. Bell traps.
3. Crown-vented traps.
4. Traps not integral with a fixture and that depend on interior partitions for the seal, except those traps constructed

of an approved material that is resistant to corrosion and degradation.

5. "S" traps.
6. Drum traps.

**Exception:** Drum traps used as solids interceptors and drum traps serving chemical waste systems shall not be prohibited.

**1002.4 Trap seals.** Each fixture trap shall have a liquid seal of not less than 2 inches (51 mm) and not more than 4 inches (102 mm), or deeper for special designs relating to accessible fixtures. Where a trap seal is subject to loss by evaporation, a trap seal primer valve shall be installed. A trap seal primer valve shall conform to ASSE 1018 or ASSE 1044.

**1002.5 Size of fixture traps.** Fixture trap size shall be sufficient to drain the fixture rapidly and not less than the size indicated in Table 709.1. A trap shall not be larger than the drainage pipe into which the trap discharges.

**1002.6 Building traps.** Building (house) traps shall be prohibited, except where local conditions necessitate such traps. Building traps shall be provided with a cleanout and a relief vent or fresh air intake on the inlet side of the trap. The size of the relief vent or fresh air intake shall not be less than one-half the diameter of the drain to which the relief vent or air intake connects. Such relief vent or fresh air intake shall be carried above grade and shall be terminated in a screened outlet located outside the building.

**1002.7 Trap setting and protection.** Traps shall be set level with respect to the trap seal and, where necessary, shall be protected from freezing.

**1002.8 Recess for trap connection.** A recess provided for connection of the underground trap, such as one serving a bathtub in slab-type construction, shall have sides and a bottom of corrosion-resistant, insect- and verminproof construction.

**1002.9 Acid-resisting traps.** Where a vitrified clay or other brittleware, acid-resisting trap is installed underground, such trap shall be embedded in concrete extending 6 inches (152 mm) beyond the bottom and sides of the trap.

**1002.10 Plumbing in mental health centers.** In mental health centers, pipes and traps shall not be exposed.

### SECTION 1003 INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

**1003.1 Where required.** Interceptors and separators shall be provided to prevent the discharge of oil, grease, sand and other substances harmful or hazardous to the building drainage system, the public sewer, the private sewage disposal system or the sewage treatment plant or processes.

**1003.2 Approval.** The size, type and location of each interceptor and of each separator shall be approved by the plumbing official. Where the interceptor or separator is located within a

private sewage disposal system, such interceptor or separator shall be approved by the health official. The interceptor or separator shall be designed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and the requirements of this section. Wastes that do not require treatment or separation shall not be discharged into any interceptor or separator.

**1003.3 Grease interceptors.** Grease interceptors shall comply with the requirements of Sections 1003.3.1 through 1003.3.4.2.

**1003.3.1 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices required.** A grease interceptor or automatic grease removal device shall be required to receive the drainage from fixtures and equipment with grease-laden waste located in food preparation areas, such as in restaurants, hotel kitchens, hospitals, school kitchens, bars, factory cafeterias and clubs. Fixtures and equipment shall include pot sinks, prerinse sinks; soup kettles or similar devices; wok stations; floor drains or sinks into which kettles are drained; automatic hood wash units and dishwashers without prerinse sinks. Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices shall receive waste only from fixtures and equipment that allow fats, oils or grease to be discharged.

**1003.3.2 Food waste grinders.** Where food waste grinders connect to grease interceptors, a solids interceptor shall separate the discharge before connecting to the grease interceptor. Solids interceptors and grease interceptors shall be sized and rated for the discharge of the food waste grinder. Emulsifiers, chemicals, enzymes and bacteria shall not discharge into the food waste grinder.

**1003.3.3 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices not required.** A grease interceptor or an automatic grease removal device shall not be required for individual dwelling units or any private living quarters.

**1003.3.4 Grease interceptors and automatic grease removal devices.** Grease interceptors or automatic grease removal devices shall conform to PDI G101, ASME A112.14.3 or ASME A112.14.4 and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

**1003.3.4.1 Grease interceptor capacity.** Grease interceptors shall have the grease retention capacity indicated in Table 1003.3.4.1 for the flow-through rates indicated.

**1003.3.4.2 Rate of flow controls.** Grease interceptors shall be equipped with devices to control the rate of water flow so that the water flow does not exceed the rated flow. The flow-control device shall be vented and terminate not less than 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood rim level or be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

**1003.3.5 Automatic grease removal devices.** Where automatic grease removal devices are installed, such devices shall be located downstream of each fixture or multiple fixtures in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. The automatic grease removal device shall be sized to pretreat the measured or calculated flows for all connected fixtures or equipment. Ready access shall be provided for inspection and maintenance.

**1003.4 Oil separators required.** At repair garages, car-washing facilities, at factories where oily and flammable liquid wastes are produced and in hydraulic elevator pits, separators shall be installed into which all oil-bearing, grease-bearing or flammable wastes shall be discharged before emptying into the building drainage system or other point of disposal.

**Exception:** An oil separator is not required in hydraulic elevator pits where an approved alarm system is installed.

**TABLE 1003.3.4.1  
CAPACITY OF GREASE INTERCEPTORS <sup>a</sup>**

TOTAL FLOW-THROUGH RATING (gpm)	GREASE RETENTION CAPACITY (pounds)
4	8
6	12
7	14
9	18
10	20
12	24
14	28
15	30
18	36
20	40
25	50
35	70
50	100
75	150
100	200

For SI: 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound = 0.454 kg.

a. For total flow-through ratings greater than 100 (gpm) , double the flow-through rating to determine the grease retention capacity (pounds).

**1003.4.1 Separation of liquids.** A mixture of treated or untreated light and heavy liquids with various specific gravities shall be separated in an approved receptacle.

**1003.4.2 Oil separator design.** Oil separators shall be designed in accordance with Sections 1003.4.2.1 and 1003.4.2.2.

**1003.4.2.1 General design requirements.** Oil separators shall have a depth of not less than 2 feet (610 mm) below the invert of the discharge drain. The outlet opening of the separator shall have not less than an 18-inch (457 mm) water seal.

**1003.4.2.2 Garages and service stations.** Where automobiles are serviced, greased, repaired or washed or where gasoline is dispensed, oil separators shall have a minimum capacity of 6 cubic feet (0.168 m<sup>3</sup>) for the first 100 square feet (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of area to be drained, plus 1 cubic foot (0.28 m<sup>3</sup>) for each additional 100 square feet (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of area to be drained into the separator. Parking garages in which servicing, repairing or washing is not conducted, and in which gasoline is not dispensed, shall not require a separator. Areas of commercial garages utilized only for storage of automobiles are not required to be drained through a separator.

**1003.5 Grease interceptors.** Grease interceptors shall be water and gas tight. Each interceptor shall be engineered to withstand the load, such as from vehicular traffic, to be placed on the interceptor. The minimum tank volume of grease interceptors shall be 750 gallons (2839 L), and the maximum volume shall be 1,250 gallons (4731 L). Interceptors shall be permitted to be installed in series.

**1003.5.1 Grease interceptor capacity.** The minimum grease retention capacity for interceptors shall be at least two times the flow-through rate.

**1003.5.2 Construction of interceptor.** Each interceptor shall be constructed in accordance with Rule 64E-6, *Florida Administrative Code*. Minimum depth of the liquid shall be 42 inches (1067 mm). Each compartment shall be accessible with a minimum clearance of 18 inches (457 mm) square or in diameter.

**1003.5.3 Inlet and outlet piping.** The inlet and outlet piping shall have a two-way cleanout tee installed. Inlet piping shall enter at 2½ inches (64 mm) above the liquid level. Inlet piping shall connect to a tee, sweep or baffle, which shall extend to 24 inches (610 mm) below the water level. The outlet pipe shall start at 8 inches (203 mm) above the bottom of the interceptor and extend vertically to a tee. The tee and pipe shall be no less than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter. The tee shall be installed with the run in the vertical direction.

**1003.6 Laundries.** Laundry facilities not installed within an individual dwelling unit or intended for individual family use shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the drainage system of solids 0.5 inch (12.7 mm) or larger in size, string, rags, buttons or other materials detrimental to the public sewage system.

**1003.7 Bottling establishments.** Bottling plants shall discharge process wastes into an interceptor that will provide for the separation of broken glass or other solids before discharging waste into the drainage system.

**1003.8 Slaughterhouses.** Slaughtering room and dressing room drains shall be equipped with approved separators. The separator shall prevent the discharge into the drainage system of feathers, entrails and other materials that cause clogging.

**1003.9 Venting of interceptors and separators.** Interceptors and separators shall be designed so as not to become air bound where tight covers are utilized. Each interceptor or separator shall be vented where subject to a loss of trap seal.

**1003.10 Access and maintenance of interceptors and separators.** Access shall be provided to each interceptor and separator for service and maintenance. Interceptors and separators shall be maintained by periodic removal of accumulated grease, scum, oil, or other floating substances and solids deposited in the interceptor or separator.

**1003.11 Sand interceptors in commercial establishments.** Sand and similar interceptors for heavy solids shall be designed and located so as to be provided with ready access for cleaning, and shall have a water seal of not less than 6 inches (152 mm).

**SECTION 1004  
MATERIALS, JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS**

**1004.1 General.** The materials and methods utilized for the construction and installation of traps, interceptors and separators shall comply with this chapter and the applicable provisions of Chapters 4 and 7. The fittings shall not have ledges, shoulders or reductions capable of retarding or obstructing flow of the piping.

**TABLE 1003.5.1  
SIZING FORMULAS FOR GREASE INTERCEPTORS  
PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM**

SIZING FORMULA FOR RESTAURANTS:	OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS WITH COMMERCIAL KITCHENS:
<p><math>(S) \times (GS) \times (HR/12) \times (LF) =</math> Effective capacity of grease interceptor in gallons</p> <p>Where:</p> <p><i>S</i> = Number of seats in dining area</p> <p><i>GS</i> = Gallons of waste water per seat (Use 25 gallons for restaurants with china dishes and/or automatic dishwasher) (Use 10 gallons for restaurants with paper or baskets and no dishwashers)</p> <p><i>HR</i> = Number of hours restaurant is open</p> <p><i>LF</i> = Loading Factor (Use 2.00 interstate highway; 1.50 other freeways; 1.25 recreational area; 1.00 main highway; 0.75 other highway)</p>	<p><math>(M) \times (GM) \times (LF) =</math> Effective capacity of grease interceptor in gallons</p> <p>Where:</p> <p><i>M</i> = Meals prepared per day</p> <p><i>GM</i> = Gallons of waste water per meal (Use 5 gallons)</p> <p><i>LF</i> = Loading Factor (Use 1.00 with dishwashing machine and 0.75 without dishwashing machine)</p>

**Note:** For other than private sewage disposal systems, reduce gallon values by 25 percent.

