

CITY OF JEWETT

PLUMBING ORDINANCE # 5-82-1

DATED _____, 1982

AN ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES, OR PARTS OF ORDINANCES OR AMENDMENTS THERETO, THAT CONFLICT WITH THE TERMS OR CONDITIONS OF THIS ORDINANCE AND ENACTING IN LIEU THEREOF A NEW ORDINANCE, REGULATING PLUMBING WORK IN THE CITY OF JEWETT, TEXAS, DEFINING CERTAIN TERMS; PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS; PROVIDING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ORDINANCE AND THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND ESTABLISHING CERTAIN FEES; PROVIDING FOR SPECIFICATIONS, MATERIALS AND METHODS OF PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS; PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF THIS ORDINANCE; PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Jewett:

TITLE CITED

1. This ordinance shall be known as the Plumbing Ordinance of the City of Jewett, and may be cited as such.

INTENT AND PURPOSE

1. PURPOSE: For the protection and preservation of life and of the public health, safety, property and the general welfare of the people, the following provisions are enacted relating to the installation, alteration or repair of pipes, fittings, and fixtures for water and sewer, in all buildings and structures and on all property now erected or to be erected, changed, constructed, reconstructed, repaired or altered in the City of Jewett, and outside the City of Jewett, if same be connected to either the City water, or sewer systems. The intent and purpose of this ordinance is to regulate the construction, erection, enlargement, alteration, maintenance or repair of all piping, fittings, fixtures, etc., used for the conduction of water, sewage in or on and about any and all premises in the City of Jewett, and outside the boundaries of the City of Jewett, if same be connected to either the City water, gas or sewerage systems.

PIPING AFFECTED BY THIS ORDINANCE

1. EXTENT OF APPLICATION: This ordinance shall apply to all plumbing as herein defined within the boundaries of the City of Jewett. Any plumbing outside the boundaries of the City of Jewett, connecting to either the City water or sewerage systems shall meet all the requirements of this ordinance as to methods of installation and materials and shall be inspected by the City Plumbing Inspector.

ADMINISTRATION

1. PLUMBING INSPECTIONS: The office of Plumbing Inspector is hereby created to administer and enforce this code. The Mayor shall appoint the Plumbing Inspector and any assistants necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties. Such appointment shall be subject to confirmation by the City Council. The person chosen to fill this office shall be of good moral character; shall be possessed of such executive ability, training and experience as is required for the performance of his duties in the enforcement of this code. He shall receive such compensation and serve for such term as may be fixed by the governing body.
2. PROHIBITED INTERESTS: The Plumbing shall not work for or be connected or associated with any master plumber, plumbing manufacturer or wholesale plumbing and supply company or do any plumbing work while employed as a Plumbing Inspector.
3. POWERS OF INSPECTOR: The Plumbing Inspector shall have the power and it shall be his duty, where any building, premises or construction contains improper or defective plumbing, to give prompt written notification to the utility involved to cut off the water, thereto until such improper or defective plumbing shall be made to comply fully with the provisions of this code.
4. AUTHORITY OF INSPECTION: The Plumbing Inspector shall have the right to enter any building or premises at any reasonable time in the discharge of his official duties, or for the purpose of making any inspection, re-inspection, or test required by this code.

PERMITS, FEES AND INSPECTIONS

1. WHEN REQUIRED: All new plumbing work, such portions of existing systems as may be affected by new work or any changes, shall be inspected to insure compliance with all the requirements of this ordinance. It shall be the duty of the plumber to give reasonable advance notice to the Plumbing Inspection Department when plumbing work is ready for inspection.
2. If the Inspector finds the installation does not meet with the requirements of the Code, the plumber shall make the necessary corrections and the work shall then be re-submitted for inspection.
3. All materials and labor necessary for tests shall be furnished by the plumber.

4. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM TEST: Upon completion of the water system, or section thereof, it shall be tested and proved tight under a water test at least as great as city water pressure. Water for testing must be from a potable supply. Pressure must be on systems for at least 15 minutes prior to inspection. Caulking or use of any patching material is strickly prohibited. All faulty pipe and materials shall be replaced with good materials.
5. COVERING PLUMBING: No part of the plumbing system shall be covered before it has been tested, inspected and approved as prescribed in this section. If any part is covered prior to the provisions of this Section, it shall be exposed upon the direction of the Plumbing Inspector..
6. FINAL INSPECTION shall be made on the sanitary system and the water system after the fixtures are set and the building is ready for occupancy.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. SEWER REQUIRED: Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed shall have a connection to a public sewer.
2. EXCEPTION: When there is no sewer available whithin a reasonable distance an approved private sewage disposal syatem may be used.
3. EASEMENT PROVISION: A house sewer may not cross another lot unless an easement or right-of-way is provided to protect all property owners.

SEWER AND WATER PIPES

1. SEPARATE SEWER DITCH: Water-service pipes, or any underground water pipes, shall not be run or laid in the same trench as the building sewer or drainage piping.
2. DAMAGE TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR PUBLIC SEWER: It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit by any means into the building drainage system or sewer any ashes; cinders; rags; inflammable, poisonous, or explosive liquids; gases; oils, grease; or any other materials which would or could obstruct, damage, or overload such system or sewer.

JOINTS AND CONNECTIONS

GENERAL:

1. TIGHTNESS: Joints and connections in the plumbing system shall be watertight for the pressures required by test, with the exception of those portions of perforated or open-joint piping which are installed for the purpose of collecting and conveying ground or seepage water to the underground storm drains.

2. SOLDER OR SWEAT JOINTS: Solder or sweat joints for tubing shall be made with approved fittings. Surface to be soldered or sweated shall be cleaned bright. The joints shall be properly fluxed and made with approved solder. Joints in copper water tubing shall be made by the appropriate use of approved brass water fittings, properly sweated or soldered together.
3. PLASTIC PIPE: All plastic pipe shall be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and joints between plastic pipe and fittings shall be made by one of the following methods:
 - A. The solvent weld method, with socket type fittings molded of the same materials as the pipe.
 - B. Insert fittings and stainless steel clamps.
 - C. Screw type plastic fittings on threaded plastic pipe.
4. SOLVENT: All solvent cements shall bear the NSF seal of approval.

TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS

1. VERTICAL DISTANCE OF TRAP TO FIXTURE: The vertical distance from the fixture outlet to the trap weir shall not exceed 24 inches except for residential washing machines which may be 48 inches. The same principle applies to the distance from an integral fixture trap, as in a water closet, to the connection with a horizontal drain.
2. P TRAPS: Approved types of P traps of the same, or larger, diameter of the fixture drain may be used.
3. DRUM TRAPS: Drum traps shall be not less than 3 inches nor more than 4 inches in diameter with at least a 2-inch water seal. The trap screw shall be one size less than the trap diameter.
4. TRAP SEAL: Each fixture trap shall have a water seal or not less than 2 inches and not more than 4 inches, except where a deeper seal is found necessary by the Plumbing Inspector for special conditions.
5. SELF-CLEANING: Fixture traps shall be self-cleaning.
6. SLIP JOINTS: Slip joints or couplings may be used on the trap inlet or within the trap seal or on the exposed part of the water supply.
7. PROHIBITED TRAPS:
 - A. No trap which depends for its seal upon the action of movable parts shall be used.
 - B. Full S-traps are prohibited.
 - C. Bell traps are prohibited.
 - D. Crown-vented traps are prohibited.

PIPE CLEANOUTS: Cleanouts, when installed on an underground drain shall be extended to or above the finished grade directly above the place where the cleanout is installed; or they may be extended to the outside of the building when found necessary by the Plumbing Inspector.

BUILDING SEWER: A cleanout of the same nominal size as the pipe, up to 4 inches and not less than 4 inches for larger pipe shall be installed at the junction of the building (House) drain and the building sewer. Cleanouts shall be installed at intervals not to exceed 100 feet in straight runs and shall be brought to grade in an approved manner.

PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS: Cleanout openings shall not be used for the installation of new fixtures or floor drains except where approved by the Inspector.

LOCATION OF CLEANOUT PLUGS: All cleanouts shall be so installed that there is at least 18 inches of clearance for the purpose of rodding. When unable to maintain 18-inch clearance, extend cleanout to outside of building or some other accessible location.

INTERCEPTORS AND BACKWATER VALVES

INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

GREASE TRAPS: Wastes from kitchen sinks and/or dishwashers in any hotel, restaurant, club house, boarding house, public institution, hospital or similar place, shall discharge into an approved type grease trap of adequate size before entering the sanitary drain or sewer.

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES: Commercial laundry wastes shall be equipped with an interceptor having a removable wire basket or similar device that will prevent strings, rags, buttons or other materials detrimental to the public sewer system from passing into the system. Basket or device shall prevent passage into the drainage system of solids $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or larger. The basket or device shall be removable for cleaning. The drain from the interceptor shall discharge into a properly vented "P" trap or catch basin.

WASHATERIA WASTE: Waste from washing machines in a washateria shall discharge into a trough at least 4 inches deep and 6 inches wide or into a system of copper or cast iron standpipes and drain pipes. The drain shall then discharge into an interceptor as described in paragraph C.

CATCH BASIN SIZES

0-24	Washing Machines	24"X24"X48" deep
24-30	Washing Machines	30"X30"X48" deep
30-60	Washing Machines	36"X36"X48" deep

Kitchen Sink, commercial	3/4
Lavatory	3/8
Laundry Tray, 1,2,or 3 compartments	1/2
Shower (single-head)	1/2
Sinks (serv., slop)	1/2
Urinals (flush tank)	1/2
Urinals (direct flush valve)	3/4
Water closets (tank type)	3/8
Water closets (flush valve type)	1
Hose Bibbs	1/2
Wall Hydrant	1/2

WATER HEATERS

1. TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE: All water heaters shall be protected with a combination temperature and pressure relief valve installed in the hot water outlet side of the tank or in opening provided for it in top of tank. The temperature sensing element shall be immersed in the water within the upper 6 inches of the storage tank.
2. WATER HEATING EQUIPMENT: A shut-off valve shall be installed in the cold water supply to each water heater and/or storage tank. Valve shall be near equipment served and readily accessible.

DRAIN SYSTEM

BUILDING SEWER

1. SEPARATE TRENCHES: The building sewer shall be installed in a separate trench from the water-service pipe and shall be cast-iron sewer pipe, vitrified-clay sewer pipe, bituminized-fiber sewer pipe, asbestos-cement sewer pipe, plastic sewer pipe or type DWV, or better, copper tube. Joints shall be watertight and root-proof. The building sewer shall be tested with a 10-foot head of water or equivalent and found to be tight.

DRAINAGE PIPING INSTALLATION

1. UNIFORM GRADE: Horizontal drainage piping shall be installed at a uniform slope or grade as follows:
 - A. Small Piping: Horizontal drainage piping of 3-inche diameter and less shall be installed with a fall of not less than 1/4 inches per foot.
 - B. Large Piping: Horizontal drainage piping larger than 3-inche diameter shall be installed with a fall of not less than 1/8 inch per foot.
 - C. Minumum Velocity: Where conditions do not permit building drains and sewers to be laid with a fall as great as that specified, then a lesser slope may be permitted provided the computed velocity will not be less than 2 feet per second.

To secure maximum protection against possible contamination, the well should be cased from the top of the water producing formation to at least 18 inches above the elevation of the concrete surface slab or finished floor of the well house. The casing should also extend at least 1 inch above the top of the foundation upon which the pump or motor is mounted. It is also desirable to have the well casing pressure cemented from the top of the water formation to the earth's surface; at least, a mixture of watertight concrete should be placed around the upper 10 feet of the casing, or deeper if necessary to exclude water from shallow formations as illustrated. The drilled well should also be provided with a cover sloped away from the casing.

BORED WELL: Bored wells may be constructed with the aid of hand or machine driven augers. Casings of tile, metal or other suitable material should be provided in the excavation and extended from the earth's surface to the water stratum to be developed. Similar to dug wells, bored wells do not tap deep sources of water and are, therefore, subject to the same difficulties of providing relatively large yields, and they may be affected considerably during periods of drought.

DRIVEN WELLS: A driven well is constructed by driving a pipe fitted with a well point with a pile or other driving device. Such installations are limited to localities where water-bearing sands lie at comparatively shallow depths and where the water sands are not located below layers of rock which would prohibit the driving of the pipe.

ABANDONMENT

ABANDONMENT OF WELLS

Permanently abandoned wells should be filled with suitable materials to protect the water-bearing formations from contamination. Wells may be deemed satisfactorily filled when:
(1) Drilled or cased wells are filled completely with cement grout, concrete, or clean puddled clay, (2) Dug or bored wells are filled completely with puddled clay or its equal after as much as possible of the curbing is removed. This procedure should be carried out whether or not a new well is to be constructed nearby. Abandoned wells should never be used for the disposal of sewer, septic tank effluents or other wastes.

SUGGESTED CHLORINATION ACCESS FOR WELLS

It sometimes becomes necessary to disinfect wells. In order that the protective seal need not be broken for introduction of chlorine compounds, it is suggested that a pipe be installed through the well seal to provide an access for chlorination. This pipe should either be capped or raised and equipped with an elbow turned downward and screened or capped.

THE LOCATION OF WELLS

While the determination of a safe distance between ground water supplies and a possible source of contamination is dependent on many factors, to safeguard your well from possible sources of contamination such as stock and poultry yards, privies, septic tanks, absorption fields, etc., it is recommended that the well be located at least 150 feet from such sources of contamination. If local conditions will not permit a distance of 150 feet between the well and the entire septic tank system, the watertight septic tank should be installed at least 50 feet from the well and an effluent line of tight joints should be laid so that no part of the open jointed absorption field will be located within 150 feet of the well. It is also recommended that the well be located so that flooding and the entrance of surface water are prevented. For existing wells located less than 150 feet from possible sources of contamination, the construction of diversion ditches or levees between the well and potential sources of contamination might be considered.

Water producing formations located less than 10 feet from the original ground surface should be considered potentially unsafe and should not be utilized as a domestic water supply. Deeper wells drawing water from rock formations, such as limestone that are creviced or channeled, should also be regarded with suspicion until several analyses have demonstrated that the water is free from contamination. Even then, occasional analyses should be made because polluted water may travel long distances through crevices or underground channels without being purified.

WELL CONSTRUCTION

DUG WELLS: The shallow dug well constructed with hand tools is only deep enough to reach shallow ground water. This type of well generally furnishes comparatively little water, and it is difficult to maintain so as to assure a clear and safe water supply. To be protected from surface contamination, a dug well must be provided with a watertight casing and a concrete cover. The casing or curbing for dug wells is usually constructed of stone, brick, tile or metal. No matter what the choice of materials may be, it is recommended that the upper 10 feet of the casing or curbing be enclosed with reinforced concrete 6 inches in thickness. A sanitary pump should be installed to draw the water, and surface drainage should be such that surface waters are diverted from the well.

DRILLED WELL: Drilled wells are deep enough to reach a more plentiful and more reliable water supply. A casing of steel or other approved materials should be placed in a drilled well to prevent caving of the formations penetrated and also to insure protection of the water supply from contamination by water from shallow strata.

DISINFECTION OF WATER SUPPLIES

New wells and equipment become contaminated during construction and installation. Also, existing wells that have been opened for repair are subject to contamination from tools, dust, soil, hands, etc. Certainly any water supply that has been tested bacteriologically and found unsafe should not be used until disinfection is completed. However, it is not wise to assume that water will be indefinitely safe even after disinfection. For this reason, construction and location defects should be removed prior to disinfecting an existing well, and periodic samples should be submitted for bacteriological analysis after disinfection has been carried out.

An effective and economical method of well disinfection is the introduction of a chlorine solution into the well and circulating it through the system. The amount of chlorine to use in disinfection will depend on the amount of water in the well or tank and the condition or chlorine demand of that water.

PENALTIES

Any person, either by himself or agent, and any firm, corporation or other entity who violates any of the provisions of this Code shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction of any such violation, shall be fined in any sum not to exceed ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$ 100.00); and each day during which such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offence. In any case of a violation of any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance by any corporation, the officers and agents actively in charge of the business of such corporation shall be subject to the penalty herein provided. Any offense defined herein which has been defined by laws of the State of Texas as an offence and for which penalty has been prescribed shall be punished as provided in said State Law, and nothing herein shall be held as fixing any penalty contrary to a penalty provided by the laws of the State of Texas.

FORM OF COMPLAINTS

In any prosecution hereunder, it shall not be necessary for the complaint to negative any exceptions contained in this Code concerning any prohibited act, but any such exception may be urged as a defence by any person charged by such complaint.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFECTS UNCHANGED

This Code does not relieve from or lessen the responsibility or liability of any person owning, operating, controlling, or installing any plumbing, for damages to person or property caused by any defect therein, nor shall the City be regarded as assuming any such liability by reason of the inspection authorized herein or certificate of approval issued as herein provided.

SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

If any provision of this Code, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Code, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

REPEALING CLAUSE

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

PASSED AND APPROVED, this 18th day of

May, 1982.

Sam R. Thomas
Mayor

ATTEST:

City Secretary