

CITY OF MILPITAS

Building & Safety Department
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035
408-586-3240

www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov



RESIDENTIAL WATER SERVICE

1. PERMIT INFORMATION:

- This permit is for the replacement of the existing water service piping between the meter and the building.
- This permit does not include adding a new water service if a new City water meter is being installed.
- A Permit may be issued only to a State of California Licensed Contractor with the proper license classification or the Homeowner.
- If the work is performed by the Homeowner personally or by his/her workers, and an inspection indicates the work cannot be completed satisfactorily, then a licensed contractor must perform the work.
- If the Homeowner hires workers, State Law requires the Homeowner to obtain Worker's Compensation Insurance. Proof of this insurance is required prior to inspection.

2. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- Building Codes:** All work must comply with the 2016 California Residential Code (CRC) or 2016 California Building Code, 2016 California Electrical Code (CEC), 2016 California Mechanical Code (CMC), 2016 California Plumbing Code (CPC), 2016 California Energy Code, 2016 California Green Building Code and 2016 Milpitas Municipal Code (MMC).
- See the "*Residential Water Piping*" handout for installation of piping inside and underneath the building.
- The size of each water supply pipe from the meter to the fixture supply branches, risers, fixtures, connections, outlets, or other uses shall be based on the total demand and shall be determined according to the methods and procedures outlines in CPC Section 610.0.
 - The building supply pipe shall not be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (CPC 610.8).
- Materials for building supply (between meter and building):
 - Pipe may be brass, copper, CPVC, CPVC-AL-CPVC, ductile-iron, galvanized steel, malleable iron, PE, PE-AL-PE (polyethylene-aluminum-polyethylene), PE-RT (polyethylene of raised temperature), PEX (cross-linked polyethylene), PP (polypropylene), PVC or stainless steel (CPC Table 604.1).
 - All pipe, pipe fittings, traps, fixtures, material, and devices used in a plumbing system shall be listed or labeled (third-party certified) by an approved listing agency (CPC 301.2).
 - Each length of pipe and each pipe fitting, trap, fixture, material, and device used in a plumbing system shall have cast, stamped, or indelibly marked on it the manufacturer's mark or name, which shall readily identify the manufacturer to the end user of the product. When required by the approved standard that applies, the product shall be marked with the weight and the quality of the product. Such marking shall be done by the manufacturer. Field markings shall not be acceptable. (CPC 301.2.1)

- Pipe, tube, fittings, solvent cements, thread, sealants, solvents and flux used in potable water systems intended to supply drinking water shall meet the requirements of NSF 61. Materials used in the water supply system, except valves and similar devices, shall be of a like material. Materials shall be in accordance with the applicable standards referenced in Table 604.1. (CPC 604.1)
 - Copper tube for water piping shall have a weight of not less than Type L, except Type M copper tubing shall be permitted to be used above ground in, or on, a building or underground outside of structures (CPC 604.3).
 - Hard-drawn copper tubing for water supply and distribution in addition to the required incised marking, shall be marked in accordance with ASTM B 88 Seamless Copper Water Tube as referenced in Table 604.1. The colors shall be: Type K, green; Type L, blue; Type M, red. (CPC 604.4)
 - PEX plastic tubing and fitting joining methods shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and Sections 605.9.1 & 605.2.2 (CPC 605.9).
 - PEX-AL-PEX plastic pipe or tubing and fitting joining methods shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and Sections 605.10.1 & 605.10.1.1 (CPC 605.10).
 - When PEX tubing is placed in soil, the tubing or piping shall be sleeved with a material approved for potable water use in soil or other material that is impermeable to solvents or petroleum products (CPC Table 604.1 FN 2)
 - No person shall use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free. Lead free means not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. All pipe, pipe or plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder, or flux shall be certified by an independent ANSI accredited third party. (CPC 604.2 and Health & Safety Code 116875)
- Joints and connections:
- Joints and connections shall be in accordance with CPC Sections 315.0 and 605.0.
 - Burred ends of all pipe and tubing shall be reamed to the full bore of the pipe or tube, and all chips shall be removed (CPC 309.3 & 609.1).
- Valves:
- Valves shall be brass or other approved material. Each gate or ball valve shall be a fullway type with working parts of non-corrosive material. Valves shall meet the requirements of NSF 61, Standard for Drinking Water System Components, as referenced in Table 604.1. (CPC 606.1)
 - A fullway valve shall be installed on the discharge side of each water meter to shut-off each building. The valve shall be accessible at all times. (CPC 606.2)
 - In multidwelling units, one or more shutoff valves shall be provided in each dwelling unit so that the water supply to any plumbing fixtures in that dwelling unit can be shut off without stopping water supply to fixtures in other units. These valves shall be accessible in the dwelling unit that they control. (CPC 606.3)
 - A union shall be installed in the water supply piping not more than 12 inches of regulating equipment, water heating, conditioning tanks, and similar equipment that requires service by removal or replacement (CPC 609.5).

General requirements:

- Plastic pipe used for water service piping outside underground shall have a blue insulated copper tracer wire or other approved conductor installed adjacent to the piping. Access shall be provided to the tracer wire or the tracer wire shall terminate above ground at each end of the nonmetallic piping. The tracer wire size shall be not less than 18 AWG and the insulation type shall be suitable for direct burial. (CPC 604.10.1)
- Water pipes shall not be run or laid in the same trench as building sewer or drainage piping constructed of clay or materials that are not approved for use within a building unless both of the following conditions are met: 1) the bottom of the water pipe, at all points, shall be not less than 12 inches above the top of the sewer or drain line; 2) The water pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench with a clear horizontal distance of not less than 12 inches from the sewer or drain line. Water pipes crossing sewer or drainage piping constructed of clay or materials that are not approved for use within a building shall be laid not less than 12 inches above the sewer or drain pipe. (CPC 609.2)
- Water service yard piping shall be not less than 12 inches below finish grade (CPC 609.1).
- Piping in the ground shall be laid on a firm bed for its entire length (CPC 313.3).
- CPVC piping must be installed in accordance with CPC Section 604.1.1 and 605.3. Prior to issuance of any plumbing permit to install CPVC a Certificate of Compliance for Installation of CPVC Materials must be filled out and signed as required. This certificate acknowledges the health & safety hazards associated with CPVC installations and the requirements for an injury prevention plan and worker safety training. The certificate also indicates the person signing will comply with the flushing requirements and worker safety measures.
- PEX and PE-AL-PE piping shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's installation standards. A copy of the standards shall be onsite for review by the Building Inspector. (CPC 605.10 & 605.9)
- Dielectric unions shall be used at all points of connection where there is a dissimilarity of materials (CPC 605.16).
- Piping in connection with a plumbing system shall be so installed that piping or connections will not be subject to undue strains or stresses, and provisions shall be made for expansion, contraction, and structural settlement. No plumbing piping shall be directly embedded in concrete or masonry. No structural member shall be seriously weakened or impaired by cutting, notching or otherwise as defined in the CBC or CRC. (CPC 312.2)
- Penetrations through roof shall be made watertight by the use of lead, copper, galvanized iron, or other approved flashings or flashing material. Exterior wall openings shall be made watertight (CPC 312.8).

Testing:

- Upon completion of a section or of the entire hot and cold water supply system, it shall be tested and proved tight by connecting to the water supply or, except for plastic piping, using a 50 psi air pressure test. In either method, the piping shall withstand the test without leaking for a period of not less than 15 minutes. (CPC 609.4) Test gauge shall have incrementation of 1 psi or less and shall not exceed 100 psi (CPC 318.0).

Trenching and backfill:

- Excavations shall be completely backfilled as soon after inspection and approval as practicable. Adequate precaution shall be taken to ensure proper compactness of backfill around piping without damage to such piping. Trenches shall be backfilled in thin layers to 12 inches above the top of the piping with clean earth, which shall not contain stones, boulders, cinderfill, frozen earth, construction debris, or other materials that would damage or break the piping or cause corrosive action. Mechanical devices such as bulldozers, graders, etc. shall be permitted to then be used to complete backfill to grade. Fill shall be properly compacted. Suitable precautions shall be taken to ensure permanent stability for pipe laid in filled or made ground. (CPC 314.4)
- Trenches deeper than the footing of any building or structure and paralleling the same shall be not less than 45 degrees therefrom (CPC 314.1).
- When pipes are driven, the drive pipe shall be not less than one size larger than the pipe to be laid (CPC 314.2).

Pressure regulator:

- Where the water pressure is in excess of 80 psi, an approved type pressure regulator preceded by an adequate strainer. The regulator and strainer shall be accessible, protected from freezing, and shall have the strainer readily accessible for cleaning without removing the regulator or strainer body or disconnecting the supply piping. An approved expansion tank shall be installed in the cold water distribution piping downstream of each such regulator. (CPC 608.2)

Expansion Tank:

- Any water system provided with a check valve, backflow preventer, pressure regulator or any other normally closed device that prevents dissipation of building pressure back into the water main shall be provided with an approved, listed, and adequately sized expansion tank or other approved device having a similar function to control thermal expansion. Such expansion tank or other approved device shall be installed on the building side of the check valve, backflow preventer, or other device and shall be sized and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. (CPC 608.3)

Prevention of water contamination:

- All hose-bibbs shall be protected by a non-removable hose-bibb type backflow preventer, a non-removable hose bibb-type vacuum breaker, or by an atmospheric vacuum breaker installed not less than six (6) inches above the highest point of usage located on the discharge side of the last valve (CPC 603.5.7).
- Potable water supply to swimming pools, spas, and hot tubs shall be protected by an airgap or a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer when: 1) the unit is equipped with a submerged fill line; or 2) the potable water supply is directly connected to the unit circulation system (CPC 603.5.20).
- If it would be possible for any used, unclean, polluted, or contaminated water, mixtures, or substances to enter any portion of the water piping system, such as through landscape irrigation piping, an approved back-flow prevention device must be installed (CPC 602.1 & 602.3).

- The potable water supply shall be protected from irrigation systems without pumps or chemical injection systems with an atmospheric vacuum breaker or other device as permitted in CPC 603.5.6. If an atmospheric vacuum breaker is installed, it must be installed a minimum of 6" above the highest sprinkler head or in accordance with it's listing (CPC 603.5.1, 603.5.20 & Table 603.2). Systems with pumps or injection systems require a Reduced-pressure principle (RP) backflow device (CPC 603.5.6.1).

Grounding and bonding:

- Grounding and bonding of the electrical service is required to be in accordance with the 2016 California Electrical Code when the water piping is replaced. If the existing metal underground water pipe is the only grounding electrode or if the metal underground water pipe is being replaced with plastic, an additional grounding electrode must be installed as permitted in CEC 250.52. **The metal underground water service pipe shall not be used as the sole grounding system; it must be supplemented with an additional electrode (CEC 250.53(D)(2)).** Grounding of the metal underground water pipe must occur within the first 5 feet of the piping entering the building.
- All grounding electrodes that are present at each building served shall be bonded together (CEC 250.50).
- Metal water (hot and cold) and gas piping systems installed in or attached to a building or structure shall be bonded to the service equipment enclosure, the grounded conductor at the service, the grounding electrode conductor where of sufficient size, or to the one or more grounding electrodes used in accordance with CEC Section 250.104.

3. SMOKE ALARMS, CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS & SPARK ARRESTERS:

- In single family and multi-family residences (including townhomes, condominiums and apartments), installation of smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms and spark arresters on all chimneys is required prior to the final inspection. Refer to the "*Smoke Alarm, Carbon Monoxide Alarm and Spark Arrester Certificate*" attached for detailed information.

4. WATER CONSERVING FIXTURES:

- When required, all non-compliant plumbing fixtures must be replaced. Refer to the attached "*Water Conserving Certificate of Compliance*" handout for details on when this is required.

5. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

- Two inspections are required, a rough and a final. The rough inspection should be scheduled when the new water line is installed and before it is covered up. A final inspection should be scheduled after all work is complete. For each inspection, the Permit Card and the Approved Job Copy of the Drawings (if any) must be presented to the inspector. Permits expire 180 days after issuance or last inspection passed, whichever is the latest.

6. QUESTIONS:

- If you have any questions regarding your project contact the Building & Safety Department at (408) 586-3240.



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455 East Calaveras Boulevard, Milpitas, California 95035-5479 – www.ci.milpitas.ca.gov

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Certificate of Compliance For Installation of CPVC Plumbing Materials (Pursuant to California Plumbing Code Section 604.1.1)

To: Chief Building Official:

I am the Owner-Builder or a Plumbing Contractor licensed by the State of California and seek a permit for residential construction that involves the installation of CPVC plumbing materials as provided for under California Plumbing Code (CPC) Section 604.1.1. In accordance with CPC Sections 604.1.1(d), I hereby Certify that:

I, as an Owner-Builder, my employees and any workers, or

As a Licensed Contractor, my employees, and any subcontractors, that:

- I/We are aware of the health and safety hazards associated with CPVC plumbing installations, and the solvents used for such installations. Our Illness and Injury Prevention Plan and its worker safety training elements include the hazards associated with CPVC plumbing pipe installations, and our Illness and Injury Prevention Plan meets the Department of Industrial Relation’s guidelines; and
- I/We will comply with the flushing procedures, worker safety measures (for gloving and ventilation) and the manufacturer’s installation instructions per CPC 604.1.1h.

I also certify that:

- Only CPVC piping material listed as an approved material and installed in accordance with the California Plumbing Code will be used.
- CPVC pipe and solvent manufacturer’s Installation Instructions will be posted at the jobsite during installation and will be available for inspection.
- I/We will maintain the required grounding and bonding required by the 2016 California Electrical Code Sections 250.52, 250.104 (A) and (B) and 250.130.

Job Name: _____ Permit #: _____

Job Street Address: _____ Suite/Unit# _____

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Company: _____ License #: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____



SMOKE ALARM, CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM and SPARK ARRESTER CERTIFICATE

This "Certificate" can be signed by the property owner and provided to the Building Inspector prior to final inspection if access to the interior of the dwelling for inspection of the smoke and carbon monoxide alarms is not possible and the permitted is exterior only (such as re-roofing, re-siding, patio covers, swimming pools and the like).

In single family and multi-family residences (including townhomes, condominiums and apartments), installation of smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms and spark arresters is required prior to the final inspection as follows: (CRC R314 & R315 and CBC 907.2.11)

Smoke Alarms listed in accordance with UL 217, listed and approved by the California State Fire Marshal and tested & maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions shall be installed in existing or new dwellings as follows: **in each sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each story of the dwelling.** In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level. Alarms that no longer function shall be replaced. New smoke alarms that are solely battery powered must have a non-replaceable and non-removable battery capable of powering the smoke alarm for at least 10 years. Fire alarm systems shall be permitted in lieu of smoke alarms if they comply with the provisions of NFPA 72. The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall also comply with the following requirements:

1. Smoke alarms shall not be located where ambient conditions, including humidity and temperature, are outside the limits specified by the manufacturer's published instructions.
2. Smoke alarms shall not be located within unfinished attics or garages or in other spaces where temperatures can fall below 40°F or exceed 100°F.
3. Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, alarms shall be mounted on an inside wall.
4. Smoke alarms shall be installed a minimum of 20 feet horizontal distance from a permanently installed cooking appliance, except Ionization smoke alarms with an alarm-silencing switch or Photoelectric smoke alarms shall be permitted to be installed 10 feet or greater from a permanently installed cooking appliance and Photoelectric smoke alarms shall be permitted to be installed greater than 6 feet from a permanently installed cooking appliance where the kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions and the 10 foot distances would prohibit the placement of a required smoke alarm or smoke detector. Smoke alarms listed for use in close proximity to a permanently installed cooking appliance can be installed in accordance with their listing.
5. Smoke alarms shall be installed not less than a 3 foot horizontal distance from the door or opening of a bathroom that contains a bathtub or shower unless this would prevent placement of a smoke alarm required by the code.
6. Smoke alarms shall not be installed within a 36 inch horizontal path from the supply registers of a forced air heating or cooling system and shall be installed outside of the direct airflow from those registers.
7. Smoke alarms shall not be installed within a 36 inch horizontal path from the tip of the blade of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan.
8. Where stairs lead to other occupied levels, alarm shall be located so that smoke rising in the stairway cannot be prevented from reaching the alarm by an intervening door or obstruction.
9. For stairways leading up from a basement, alarms shall be located on the basement ceiling near the entry to the stairs.
10. For tray-shaped ceilings (coffered ceilings), alarms shall be installed on the highest portion of the ceiling or on the sloped portion of the ceiling within 12 inch vertically down from the highest point.
11. Smoke alarms installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 72.
12. Heat alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with NFPA 72.

Carbon Monoxide Alarms listed in accordance with UL 2034, or combination carbon and smoke alarm listed in accordance with UL2034 and UL217, listed and approved by the California State Fire Marshal and installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions shall be installed in existing or new dwellings having a fuel-fired appliance, fireplace or an attached garage with an opening communicating with the dwelling as follows: **outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of bedroom(s) and on every occupiable level of a dwelling unit.** If there is a fuel-burning appliance located with a bedroom or its attached bathroom, an alarm shall be located within the bedroom.

Power supply: Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring and shall be equipped with a battery back-up. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than as required for overcurrent protection. Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms are permitted to be solely battery operated (carbon monoxide alarms can also be plug-in with battery back-up) in existing buildings where no construction is taking place; in existing areas of buildings undergoing alterations or repairs that do not result in the removal of interior walls or ceiling finishes exposing the structure unless there is an attic or crawl space available which could provide access for building wiring without the removal of interior finishes; where repairs or alterations are limited to the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck; or when work is limited to the installation, alteration or repairs of plumbing or mechanical systems or the installation, alteration or repair of electrical systems which do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure.

Interconnection: Where more than one smoke or carbon monoxide alarm is required to be installed within an individual dwelling or sleeping unit, the alarms shall be interconnected in such a manner that the activation of one alarm will activate all of the alarms in the individual unit, except interconnection is not required in buildings that are not undergoing alterations, repairs or construction of any kind; where alterations or repairs do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure unless there is an attic or crawl space available which could provide access for interconnection without the removal of interior finishes; where repairs or alterations are limited to the exterior surfaces of dwellings, such as the replacement of roofing or siding, or the addition or replacement of windows or doors, or the addition of a porch or deck; or when work is limited to the installation, alteration or repairs of plumbing, mechanical or electrical systems which do not result in the removal of interior wall or ceiling finishes exposing the structure.

Spark arresters: When a permit has been issued and the value of the work exceeds \$1,000, a spark arrester must be installed on all fireplace chimneys if one does not already exist, per MMC Section II-3-2.06. Spark arresters shall be constructed in conformance with CRC Section 1003.9.2.

*** CERTIFICATION ***

I understand the above requirements and certify that I now have smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms and spark arrestors installed as required above.

HOMEOWNERS NAME (please print): _____

ADDRESS: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____ PERMIT NO. _____



WATER CONSERVING CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Project Address: _____ Permit Number: _____

If the Building Inspector cannot physically inspect all plumbing fixtures in the building or cannot verify compliance due to lack of product markings or data, this Certificate of Compliance may be signed by the property owner(s) and given to the Building Inspector. The Building Inspector must inspect and verify all plumbing fixtures or receive this Certificate prior to final inspection.

California Civil Code Section 1101 requires the following. **Note this law applies only to properties built and available for use or occupancy on or before January 1, 1994.**

On or before January 1, 2017, for any **one and two family** residential building, all non-compliant plumbing fixtures shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures (regardless of whether property undergoes alterations or improvement).

As of January 1, 2014, for any **multi-family** (more than two units) residential building and any **commercial** building, all non-compliant plumbing fixtures shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures in the following circumstances:

1. Additions, if the sum of concurrent building permits by the same permit applicant would increase the floor area of the building by more than 10%, all non-compliant fixtures must be upgraded throughout the building. This includes all common area plumbing fixtures as well as fixtures in private individual units or tenant unit owned by the same owner.
2. Alterations or improvements, if total construction cost in the building permit exceeds \$150,000, all non-compliant fixtures that service the specific area of the alteration or improvement will be required to be upgraded.
3. Any alteration to a room that contains non-compliant plumbing fixtures will require all fixtures in that room to be upgraded.

On or before January 1, 2019, for any **multi-family** (more than two units) residential building and any **commercial** building, all non-compliant plumbing fixtures shall be replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures (regardless of whether property undergoes alterations or improvement).

The requirements of this law shall not apply to any of the following:

1. The requirements of this law shall be postponed one year from the date of issuance of a demolition permit for the building. If the building is not demolished after one year, the provision of this law shall apply even though the demolition permit is still in effect or a new demolition permit has been issued.
2. Registered historical sites.
3. Real property for which a licensed plumber certifies in writing that, due to the age or configuration of the property or its plumbing, installation of water-conserving plumbing fixtures is not technically feasible.
4. A building for which water service is permanently disconnected.
5. The property was built and available for use or occupancy after January 1, 1994.

I/We, the owner(s) of this property, certify under penalty of perjury:

- All existing plumbing fixtures meet the minimum requirements of water-conserving as noted below.
- All non-compliant plumbing fixtures have been replaced with water-conserving plumbing fixtures in accordance with Civil Code Sections 1101.1 through 1101.8, the current California Plumbing Code and California Green Building Standards Code, and manufacturer's installation requirements, and that the water-conserving plumbing fixtures comply with the requirements as noted below.
- I/We are exempt for reason #____ listed above. If for reason #3, attached is a letter from a licensed plumber.

Signature of Property Owner(s)

Print Name(s)

Date: _____

The following non-compliant fixtures shall be replaced with water-conserving fixtures as noted: (CGBC 4.303 & 5.303)

- Existing water closets that exceed 1.6 gallons per flush shall be replaced with one that has an effective flush volume not to exceed **1.28 gallons per flush**. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Tank-type toilets. The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as the composite, average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush.
- Existing urinals that exceed 1.0 gallons per flush shall be replaced with one that uses not more than an average of **0.125 gallons per flush** (0.47 L) for wall mounted and **0.5 gallons** (1.89 L) for other types of urinals.
- Existing single shower heads that exceed 2.5 gallons per minute shall be replaced with one that has a maximum flow rate of not more than **2.0 gallons per minute** at 80 psi. Shower heads shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.
- When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed **2.0 gallons per minute** at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to allow only one shower outlet to be in operation at a time. A hand-held shower shall be considered a showerhead.
- Existing residential lavatory faucets that exceed 2.2 gallons per minute shall be replaced with one that has a maximum flow rate not to exceed **1.2 gallons** (4.54 L) per minute at 60 psi. The minimum flow rate shall not be less than 0.8 gallons (3.03 L) per minute at 20 psi.
- Existing lavatory faucets in residential common and public use areas (outside of dwellings or sleeping units) and in commercial areas that exceed 2.2 gallons per minute shall be replaced with one that has a maximum flow rate not to exceed **0.5 gallons per minute** at 60 psi.
 - Metering faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of **0.20 gallons per cycle commercial** or **0.25 residential**.
- Existing kitchen faucets that exceed 2.2 gallons per minute shall be replaced with one that has a maximum flow rate not to exceed **1.8 gallons per minute** at 60 psi. Residential kitchen faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi.
 - Note: Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators or other means may be used to achieve reduction.