



ASPEnewsletter

Southwestern Ohio Chapter

July-Aug 2011 Volume 30 Issue 1

Chapters are not authorized to speak for the Society

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
PLUMBING ENGINEERS
SOUTHWESTERN OHIO CHAPTER**

2690 E. Tara Trail
DAYTON, OH 45434-6255
Tel 937-602-2898
Internet www.swoaspe.com

President

Brandt Junker, CPD
TP Mechanical Contractors
brandt.junker@tpmechanical.com
Tel 513-851-8881
Desk 513-372-6207
Cell 513-488-6234

Vice President, Technical

Al Fike, PE
Alfike38@yahoo.com
Cell 937-602-2898

Vice President, Legislative

Ronald K Bartley, PE, CPD, CPI
KLH Engineers
rbartley@klhengrs.com
Tel 937-220-9700
Fax 937-220-9702

**Vice President, Membership/
Affiliate Liaison**

Ronald Cobb, PE, CPD
SHP Leading Design
rcobb@shp.com
Tel 513-381-2112

Treasurer

Matthew Sciarretti, PE, CPD, LEED-AP
Heapy Engineering, LLC
sciarretti@heapy.com
Tel 937-224-0861
Fax 937.224.5777

Administrative Secretary

Robert McGinnis
Heapy Engineering, LLC
mmcginnig@heapy.com
Tel 937-224-0861
Fax 937-224-5777

**Corresponding Secretary/
Newsletter Editor**

James N Miller, PE, CPD
Herndon Engineering Services, Inc
jmiller@herndoneng.com
Tel 513-248-1313
Fax 513-248-2869
Cell 513-404-1778

The *ASPEnewsletter* is published by the Southwestern Ohio Chapter of the American Society of Plumbing Engineers (a non-profit organization). Opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Southwestern Ohio Chapter, American Society of Plumbing Engineers or the Editor.

ASPE September Meeting

Date: TUESDAY, September ?th

Location: Cincinnati Master Plumbers Association Training Facility. 11020 Southland Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, Phone 513.742.2672. From I-275 take SR 4 south to Northland (1/2 mile); turn right on Northland to Southland (1/2 mile); turn left on Southland to CMPA Training Facility (1/4 mile). Plumbing Products Show. Demonstrations, information, food, & drinks.

FUTURE MEETING SCHEDULE

Sept 2011 Product Information Show @ Cincinnati Master Plumbers
Oct 2011 Technical Symposium @ Orlando, Florida

All meetings held in Middletown unless noted otherwise

Below please find some *tentative* meeting/ tour ideas. Please provide input if you have any other ideas that you'd like us to consider. The meeting schedule will be finished for the September Newsletter.

- Christian Moerlein Brewery Tour -Dinner Meeting
- Greensource Building Tour -Showcase Green Office in Cincy
- CWW- Fairfield Tour
- Newport Aquarium
- BIM Modeling, Engineering, Coordination to End User
- Vectren Energy-Gas Conservation-Kirk Barret –Middletown
- PreFab Pods & Rack Systems by TP Mechanical w/Tour of TP Mechanical's Fabrication Facility and Mercy Hospital West (under Construction)

Technical jargon...

- For the first time, leading North American plumbing organizations came together in Chicago, IL on June 7, 2011 to discuss current issues impacting the plumbing community. Stakeholders represented included plumbers, contractors, engineers, inspectors, code officials, standards development organizations, and manufacturers.

The key issue discussed by the group was a **presentation on electronic (hands-free) faucets provided by Johns Hopkins University staff** at a recent national conference and the subsequent media coverage. During the meeting, the participants reviewed the Johns Hopkins presentation based on the limited public information available and also heard presentations from Dr Paul Sturman, PE, from the Center for Biofilm Engineering at Montana State University, who spoke on biofilms; Doug Erickson from the American Society for Healthcare Engineering (ASHE), who discussed the status of a project that is surveying hospitals on their use of electronic faucet systems; and Jim Mann, Executive Director of the Handwashing Leadership Forum.

The following conclusions and recommended actions resulted from the meeting:

- The use of electronic faucets provides significant benefit by reducing the potential of cross-contamination from faucet handles to healthcare providers' hands.
- Broad industry participation (manufacturers, engineers, subject-matter experts, and installers) early in any research process would enhance the research regarding accuracy and results.
- As no one in the group had seen the actual study, additional information is needed concerning the results presented by Johns Hopkins, and the group agreed that outreach should continue. Questions prepared by the group will be provided to Johns Hopkins, along with an invitation for them to participate with the group in further research and data collection.
- Full support was given to the position statement recently published by ASHE and the Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC).
- The ASPE Research Foundation will coordinate research projects designed to address questions raised by the Johns Hopkins presentation.
- A separate position statement on the use of electronic faucets will be developed by the group for future release.
- There is tremendous value in bringing together stakeholders to discuss important industry issues. While this meeting was the first of its kind, it will not be the last, as significant

benefits resulted from the cross-industry communication on the issue.

- The International Code Council will develop a **Guideline for Building Commissioning** to meet the need to increase the efficiency of commercial buildings. A committee of global industry leaders and technical experts will be appointed to develop the Guideline. Commissioning is a new process required by the *International Green Construction Code* (IGCC), California Green Building Standards **Code (CalGreen)** and LEED (there's that dirty acronym again) certification.

The new Guideline will provide a minimum level of quality to safeguard health, property, and public welfare, and ensure performance. Guideline provisions will apply to the commissioning of buildings, who commissions them, and how. The document will complement the IGCC, CalGreen, LEED, and the like so as not to create conflict in the marketplace or with current regulations.

The Guideline will be aimed at those responsible for providing building commissioning from jurisdictions, to building inspectors, contractors, architects, engineers, designers and others with functions in the international development community and those who will enforce commissioning from a regulatory perspective. The purpose of the Guideline is to provide regulators and third parties with a guide to determine who is competent to be a commissioning agent. It would include skill sets and how to enforce commissioning from a regulator's perspective, with an eye toward creating an ICC certification program.

- *Casper the Friendly Ghostwriter*

Legislatively speaking...

- As the code world turns: The time has come for us to familiarize ourselves with the **changes to be found (at this writing) in the 2010 Ohio Plumbing Code which, at this writing, WILL go into effect on November 1, 2011** (remember, there will be NO grandfathering of projects under the 2007 OPC).

There are numerous administrative changes in the 2010 OPC such as changing "International Plumbing Code" to "Ohio Plumbing Code" and other revisions designed to keep the OPC consistent with Ohio law. In the interest of space, these and similar changes have been omitted from this article. Also omitted are minor changes that plumbing designers/engineers will not normally address on a regular basis.

Items **highlighted** represent revised or added text found in the 2010 OPC. Items ~~stricken through~~ represent text found in the 2007 OPC that was deleted from the 2010 edition. Items in *italics* represent additional commentary.

CHAPTER 2 – DEFINITIONS

Section 202 – GENERAL DEFINITIONS

GRAY WATER. Liquid and other material from cooking and washing activities which is normally deposited in a plumbing or disposal fixture but which does not contain sewage. Waste discharged from lavatories, bathtubs, showers, clothes washers and laundry trays.

The OPC is slowly embracing LEED/green engineering technologies; this is one of the first steps in that direction.

CHAPTER 3 – GENERAL REGULATIONS

Section 301 – GENERAL

301.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern the general regulations regarding the design and installation of plumbing not specific to other chapters.

301.3 Connections to the sanitary drainage system. All plumbing fixtures, drains, appurtenances and appliances used to receive or discharge liquid wastes or

sewage shall be directly connected to the sanitary drainage system of the building or premises, in accordance with the requirements of this code and the requirements of the department of the city engineer, in cities having such departments, the boards of health of health districts, or the sewer purveyor, as appropriate (see division (D) of section 3781.03 of the Revised Code). This section shall not be construed to prevent the indirect waste systems required by Chapter 8.

Exceptions:

1. Bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers and laundry sinks shall not be required to discharge to the sanitary drainage system where such fixtures discharge to a gray water recycling system approved by the "Ohio Environmental Protection Agency" in accordance with Chapter 3745-42 of the Administrative Code.

As previously stated, the OPC is slowly adopting LEED/green engineering technologies; this is another of the first steps towards that goal.

2. Wastes from dental or cuspidor fountains, drinking fountains, floor drains or shower drains may be indirectly connected by means of an air break to the sanitary drainage system. Each indirectly connected item listed above shall individually discharge to a directly connected floor drain, waste receptor or standpipe.

This allows indirect drains to supplant a trap primer valve for floor drains. This also restores a provision that was removed from the OPC two or three code cycles ago.

Section 305 – PROTECTION OF PIPES AND PLUMBING SYSTEM COMPONENTS

305.6.1 Sewer depth. Building sewers shall be installed below grade with a minimum cover of 24 inches (610 mm) measured from the top of the sewer pipe to the finished grade. Deleted.

The deletion is due to the definition of 'Building Drain' found in Chapter 2 (highlight mine):

BUILDING DRAIN. That part of the lowest piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste and other drainage pipes inside and that extends 30 inches (762 mm) in developed length of pipe beyond the exterior walls of the building and conveys the drainage to the building sewer.

By definition, the OPC is claiming no authority over piping extending 30 inches beyond the building envelope. Therefore, all references to site utilities are being stricken from the code. Note that the limit is 30 inches and NOT 5 feet; the '5 foot rule' is nothing more than a 'gentlemen's agreement' that developed through the years.

Section 312 – TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

312.9 Shower liner test. Where shower floors and receptors are made water-tight by the application of materials required by Section 417.5.2, the completed liner installation shall be tested. The pipe from the shower drain shall be plugged water tight for the test. The floor and receptor area shall be filled with potable water to a depth of not less than 2 inches measured at the threshold. Where a threshold of at least 2 inches high does not exist, a temporary threshold shall be constructed to retain the test water in the lined floor or receptor area to a level not less than 2 inches deep measured at the threshold. The water shall be retained for a test period of not less than 15 minutes, and there shall not be evidence of leakage.

If you are working on a project where the Architect is designing a site-constructed shower enclosure (in lieu of a fiberglass/ acrylic shower surround), be certain he/she is aware of this new provision in the OPC. The temporary threshold can be constructed by simply taking a 2 x 4, turning it up on its side and tacking the membrane to it.

Section 314 – CONDENSATE DISPOSAL

314.1 Fuel-burning appliances. Liquid combustion by-products of condensing appliances shall be collected and discharged to an approved plumbing fixture or disposal area in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Condensate piping shall be of approved corrosion-resistant material and shall not be smaller than the drain connection on the appliance. Such piping shall maintain a minimum horizontal slope in the direction of discharge of not less than one-eighth unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope).

314.2 Evaporators and cooling coils. Condensate drain systems shall be provided for equipment and appliances containing evaporators or cooling coils. Condensate drain systems shall be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with Sections 314.2.1 through 314.2.4.

314.2.1 Condensate disposal. Condensate from all cooling coils and evaporators shall be conveyed from the drain pan outlet to an approved place of disposal. Such piping shall maintain a minimum horizontal slope in the direction of discharge of not less than one-eighth unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (1-percent slope). Condensate shall not discharge into a street, alley or other areas so as to cause a nuisance.

314.2.2 Drain pipe materials and sizes. Components of the condensate disposal system shall be cast iron, galvanized steel, copper, cross-linked polyethylene, polybutylene, polyethylene, ABS, CPVC or PVC pipe or tubing. All components shall be selected for the pressure and temperature rating of the installation. Joints and connections shall be made in accordance with the applicable provisions of Chapter 7 relative to the material type. Condensate waste and drain line size shall be not less than 3/4-inch (19 mm) internal diameter and shall not decrease in size from the drain pan connection to the place of condensate disposal. Where the drain pipes from more than one unit are manifolded together for condensate drainage, the pipe or tubing shall be sized in accordance with Table 314.2.2 (omitted for spatial considerations).

314.2.3 Auxiliary and secondary drain systems. In addition to the requirements of Section 314.2.1, where damage to any building components could occur as a result of overflow from the equipment primary condensate removal system, one of the following auxiliary protection methods shall be provided for each cooling coil or fuel-fired appliance that produces condensate:

1. An auxiliary drain pan with a separate drain shall be provided under the coils on which condensation will occur. The auxiliary pan drain shall discharge to a conspicuous point of disposal to alert occupants in the event of a stoppage of the primary drain. The pan shall have a minimum depth of 1-½ inches (38 mm), shall not be less than 3 inches (76 mm) larger than the unit or the coil dimensions in width and length and shall be constructed of corrosion-resistant material. Galvanized sheet metal pans shall have a minimum thickness of not less than 0.0236-inch (0.6010 mm) (No. 24 gage) galvanized sheet metal. Nonmetallic pans shall have a minimum thickness of not less than 0.0625 inch (1.6 mm).

2. A separate overflow drain line shall be connected to the drain pan provided with the equipment. Such overflow drain shall discharge to a conspicuous point of disposal to alert occupants in the event of a

stoppage of the primary drain. The overflow drain line shall connect to the drain pan at a higher level than the primary drain connection.

3. An auxiliary drain pan without a separate drain line shall be provided under the coils on which condensate will occur. Such pan shall be equipped with a water-level detection device conforming to UL 508 that will shut off the equipment served prior to overflow of the pan. The auxiliary drain pan shall be constructed in accordance with Item 1 of this section.

4. A water-level detection device conforming to UL 508 shall be provided that will shut off the equipment served in the event that the primary drain is blocked. The device shall be installed in the primary drain line, the overflow drain line, or in the equipment-supplied drain pan, located at a point higher than the primary drain line connection and below the overflow rim of such pan.

Exception: Fuel-fired appliances that automatically shut down operation in the event of a stoppage in the condensate drainage system.

314.2.3.1 Water-level monitoring devices. On down-flow units and all other coils that do not have a secondary drain or provisions to install a secondary or auxiliary drain pan, a water-level monitoring device shall be installed inside the primary drain pan. This device shall shut off the equipment served in the event that the primary drain becomes restricted. Devices installed in the drain line shall not be permitted.

314.2.3.2 Appliance, equipment and insulation in pans. Where appliances, equipment or insulation are subject to water damage when auxiliary drain pans fill such portions of the appliances, equipment and insulation shall be installed above the flood level rim of the pan. Supports located inside of the pan to support the appliance or equipment shall be water resistant and approved.

314.2.4 Traps. Condensate drains shall be trapped as required by the equipment or appliance manufacturer.

314.3 Enforcement. Enforcement of the provisions of this section is the responsibility of the certified building official of the certified municipal, county, or township building department having jurisdiction or the Superintendent of the Division of Industrial Compliance.

Admittedly, the requirements of this section are likely to affect HVAC systems more so than plumbing equipment.

CHAPTER 4 – FIXTURES, FAUCETS AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

Section 403 – MINIMUM PLUMBING FACILITIES

There were lengthy changes and additions placed in the body of this chapter. However, the gist of this entire section can be summed up in the following:

403.5 Enforcement. This section is identical to section 2902 of the building code. It is provided in this code for reference only. Enforcement of the provisions of section 2902 of the building code and this section is the responsibility of the certified building official of the certified municipal, county, or township building department having jurisdiction or the superintendent of the division of industrial compliance.

As this entire section is presented for reference purposes only, one would think that this would be placed in a stand-alone appendix rather than in the body of the code. Instead, it is included in Chapter 4.

Section 405 – INSTALLATION OF FIXTURES

405.3.2 Public lavatories. In employee and public toilet rooms, the required lavatory shall be located in the same room as the required water closet.

This is so that people can wash their hands before opening a door to leave the room instead of afterwards.

Section 412 – FLOOR AND TRENCH DRAINS

412.2 Floor drains. Floor drains shall have removable strainers. The floor drain shall be constructed so that the drain is capable of being cleaned. Access shall be provided to the drain inlet. Ready access shall be provided to floor drains.

Exception: Floor drains serving refrigerated display cases shall be provided with access.

CHAPTER 5 - WATER HEATERS

Section 502 – INSTALLATION

502.1.1 Elevation and protection. Elevation of water heater ignition sources and mechanical damage protection requirements for water heaters shall be in accordance with the mechanical code and the "International Fuel Gas Code".

Exception: Elevation of the ignition source is not required for appliances that are listed as flammable vapor ignition resistant.

The above requirements are intended to bring the OPC into alignment with the International Fuel Gas Code.

CHAPTER 6 – WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Section 608 – PROTECTION OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLY

608.16.1 Beverage dispensers. The water supply connection to beverage dispensers shall be protected against backflow by a backflow preventer conforming

to ASSE 1022 or by an air gap. The portion of the backflow preventer device downstream from the second check valve and the piping downstream therefrom shall not be affected by carbon dioxide gas.

Typically, beverage dispenser manufacturers will include an ASSE 1022-approved backflow preventer with their equipment. However, in this application, the 2007 OPC specifically required a double check valve with an intermediate atmospheric vent also conforming to ASSE 1022. Even though an ASSE 1022-approved device may have been included with the equipment, many plans examiners/ inspectors would still require the additional double check valve. This change provides clarity and eliminates the potential for redundant backflow protection.

CHAPTER 7 – SANITARY DRAINAGE

Section 702 – MATERIALS

TABLE 702.3 BUILDING SEWER PIPE

Deleted.

Again, the OPC is getting out of the building sewer business.

CHAPTER 8 – INDIRECT/SPECIAL WASTES

Section 802 – INDIRECT WASTES

802.1.4 Swimming pools. Where wastewater from swimming pools, backwash from filters and water from pool deck drains discharge to the building drainage system, the discharge shall be through an indirect waste pipe by means of an air gap.

CHAPTER 9 – VENTS

Section 906 – FIXTURE VENTS

906.1 Distance of trap from vent. Each fixture trap shall have a protecting vent located so that the slope and the developed length in the fixture drain from the trap weir to the vent fitting are within the requirements set forth in Table 906.1.

Exception: The developed length of the fixture drain from the trap weir to the vent fitting for self-siphoning fixtures, such as water closets, shall not be limited in individual vent, common vent, and wet vent systems.

Some plans examiners and inspectors were including the length of the trapway within water closets and urinals in the developed length of a fixture drain. This change will keep the trapway out of the developed length calculation.

Section 908 – COMMON VENT

908.2 Connection at the same level. Where the fixture drains being common vented connects at the same level, the vent connection shall be at the interconnection of the fixture drains or downstream of the interconnection. A common vent on the horizontal shall be a double pattern fitting.

It was the intent of the 2007 OPC that for common vented systems on the horizontal that all sanitary connections be made with double-pattern fittings. It is no longer the intent; it is directly stated in the code.

Section 917 – AIR ADMITTANCE VALVES

917.1 General. Vent systems utilizing air admittance valves shall comply with this section and Section 903.1. Stack-type air admittance valves shall conform to ASSE 1050. Individual and branch-type air admittance valves shall conform to ASSE 1051.

917.8 Prohibited installations. Air admittance valves shall not be installed in nonneutralized special waste systems as described in Chapter 8. Air admittance valves shall not be located in spaces utilized as supply or return air plenums or where limited by the manufacturer's installation instructions. Air admittance valves without an engineered design shall not be utilized to vent sumps or tanks of any type.

As you may have guessed, the purpose of the last sentence is to remove the responsibility and liability for this venting practice from the plans examiner and inspector and place it squarely on the shoulders of the design professional as an engineered design which must conform to OPC 106.7.

CHAPTER 10 – TRAPS, INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

Section 1003 – INTERCEPTORS AND SEPARATORS

1003.4 Oil separators required. At repair garages, car-washing facilities, and 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.

With the hydraulic fluid typically used in elevators these days being biodegradable (rather than being petroleum-based), it is no longer necessary to provide an interceptor for elevator sump pump discharge.

CHAPTER 11 – STORM DRAINAGE

Section 1101 – GENERAL

1101.2 Where required. All roofs, paved areas, yards, courts and courtyards in buildings shall drain into a separate storm sewer system, or a combined sewer system, or to an approved place of disposal. For one- and two-, and three- family dwellings, and where approved, storm water is permitted to discharge onto flat areas, such as streets or lawns, provided that the storm water flows away from the building.

This change was a bone tossed to builders and developers (especially of apartment/ townhouse/condominium complexes).

CHAPTER 12 – SPECIAL PIPING AND STORAGE SYSTEMS

Section 1202 – MEDICAL GASES

1202.1 Nonflammable medical gases.

Nonflammable medical gas systems, inhalation anesthetic systems and vacuum piping systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 99C.

Exceptions:

1. This section shall not apply to portable systems or cylinder storage.
2. ~~Vacuum system exhaust shall comply with the mechanical code.~~ Deleted.

This brings medical vacuum piping requirements in line with NFPA 99/99C.

APPENDIX C – GREY WATER SYSTEMS (IPC)

APPENDIX G – VACUUM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (IPC)

Deleted from the OPC. Since neither the State of Ohio nor its plans examiners/ inspectors have a full understanding of these systems at this time, their provisions have been deleted from the OPC. The responsibility (and liability) for these systems is placed in the hands of the design professional as an alternative engineered design which must conform to OPC 106.7

• A while back, the following was discussed around the water cooler **concerning hard-piped vs safe-wasted drainage in food service applications.** For the purposes of this discussion, we'll confine ourselves to matters in Ohio. The first comment comes from a Food Service Professional.

We have just been informed that effective January 1, 2011 Kentucky has adopted the International Code in regards to type of drain connections to be used for food service equipment. This is a Food Service code change that affects the drain connections but does not change the kitchen equipment. All drains for prep sinks in the kitchens are now required to be indirect.

Three-compartment sinks and dishwashers are also affected by this code change but the State is leaving it up to local authorities to decide if they want direct or indirect drains for these items. In Ohio, we have given up on trying to figure out what the local code officials want. During design phase we have talked to local officials about which type of drain connection they require only to find they have changed their mind by time the project is installed. We now recommend that both a floor sink and direct connection be installed for the three compartment sink and

dishwasher. The cost of installing the direct pipe connection and capping it off is minimal compared to the cost of breaking up a wall or floor if the code inspector takes exception to what has been provided.

This was followed by this response from the Plumbing Designer:

We're not sure if this is what you are referring to, but we are aware of some new verbiage (shown below) in the 2010 Ohio Plumbing Code, which is based heavily on the International Codes. We think that the plumbing discrepancies in what is required from project to project is most likely a result of the allowance for the local Health Department to enforce their own requirements, which is really something they've had the authority to do even before this code section was revised.

Existing Verbiage

301.3 Connections to the sanitary drainage system. All plumbing fixtures, drains, appurtenances and appliances used to receive or discharge liquid wastes or sewage shall be directly connected to the sanitary drainage system of the building or premises, in accordance with the requirements of this code. This section shall not be construed to prevent the indirect waste systems required by Chapter 8.

New Verbiage

301.3 Connections to the sanitary drainage system. All plumbing fixtures, drains, appurtenances and appliances used to receive or discharge liquid wastes or sewage shall be directly connected to the sanitary drainage system of the building or premises, in accordance with the requirements of this code and the requirements of the department of the city engineer, in cities having such departments, the boards of health of health districts, or the sewer purveyor, as appropriate (see division (D) of section 3781.03 of the Revised Code). This section shall not be construed to prevent the indirect waste systems required by Chapter 8.

We understand that you are making this suggestion in order to avoid the possibility of rework, delays in schedule, and added costs. It may prevent things from having to be reworked in the field, but I think it will cause problems for us during plan review. I appreciate your effort to come up with a way to prevent this from being a problem on future projects, but I just want to make sure we are addressing the issue properly.

And the Plumbing Designer is quite correct on the following points:

a. The various Health Departments within the State of Ohio have always had the final opinion on plumbing systems in food service applications. Even if this has not been referenced directly in the Ohio Plumbing

Code, there was usually some type of accommodation between the Health Department and Code Officials (with the Health Department taking final responsibility in these matters).

b. The inclusion of both types of connections (hard-piped and safe wasted) on the Contract Documents, while potentially more cost- and labor-effective, could pose a problem in terms of compliance with the OPC. Should the hard-piped connection not be used and capped off, we have created a flat vent extending upstream from the floor drain/sink. And this is addressed in OPC 905:

905.3 Vent connection to drainage system.

Every dry vent connecting to a horizontal drain shall connect above the centerline of the horizontal drain pipe.

905.4 Vertical rise of vent.

Every dry vent shall rise vertically to a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) above the flood level rim of the highest trap or trapped fixture being vented.

-Ronald K Bartley, PE, CPD, CPI

Through the pipes...

● The **2011 SAO College** series of seminars will take place on the following dates from noon to 5 pm:

- Sept. 1 - Cincinnati State Conference Center
- Sept. 9 - Columbus State Community College

SAO College is attended annually by more than 300 design and construction professionals, including architects, engineers, contractors, construction managers and state agency or state college/university representatives throughout the state.

This year, SAO is planning a comprehensive agenda of topics related to our services as well as updates on construction reform, BIM (AAARGH!), energy conservation and other hot topics relevant to the design and construction industry.

The final agenda and registration information will be announced in July. For more information about SAO College, contact Christina Ringley at christina.ringley@das.state.oh.us.

● In a story reported in *Columbus Business First* on Friday, June 24, less than a year ago, Columbus architecture firm Karlsberger Cos. was rebounding from the departure of its CEO and working to stay afloat in a tough construction environment.

That struggle ended Friday.

The company, in a statement on its website, said it closed its doors after 83 years in business. Karlsberger was the fourth-largest architectural firm in

the region with \$18 million in 2009 billings and more than 50 local staff members, the latest figures available, according to *Columbus Business First* research.

Karlsberger officials in the statement said the “general economic times have made it impossible for the firm to continue. Our levels of revenues are insufficient for us to meet our ongoing obligations.”

- Hail to the Chief! In case you haven't heard, our esteemed Chapter President, Brandt Junker, has **successfully achieved the Certified in Plumbing Design (CPD) designation** by passing this year's examinations. Brandt has made the commitment to himself and his profession and has earned the CPD designation. **Congratulations, Brandt!**

- It is with sadness that we note the following passings:

JC Bartley, the father of Chapter VP Legislative Ron Bartley, passed away on May 14 after a lengthy illness.

And, **Jerri Hudson**, wife of past Chapter President and Region II Director Dave Hudson, left us on June 29, also after a lengthy illness.

The Board and membership of the Southwestern Ohio Chapter offer their deepest sympathies to both families and their friends.

Parting thought...

Therefore do not worry about tomorrow, for tomorrow will worry about itself. Each day has enough trouble of its own.

-Matthew 6:34

Portland International Airport Saves
177,000 Gallons of Water Every Day
with Sloan High-Efficiency dual-flush Flushometers

Portland Airport has made great water-efficiency improvements, and so can you. Read the rest of Portland's story at www.sloanvalve.com/portlandairport. For more information about Sloan dual-flush Flushometers, go to www.sloanvalve.com.

BBN Sales Inc.
513-681-9999

SLOAN
The Water Efficiency Company



▶ What do the Beach Boys, Mickey Mouse, and T&S low-lead faucets have in common?

▶ They all got their start in California, and they all swept the nation. Although California led the way with the AB1953 legislation mandating low-lead faucets, it's only a matter of time until they are required in all states. And T&S is ready — all of our faucets are low-lead compliant and are available across the country. And, as always, T&S faucets are as rugged and reliable as they come, and meet the requirements of the Buy America Act. Contact your sales rep for more information.

Mickey Mouse® and the Beach Boys® are trademarks of Disney Enterprises, Inc. and Brothers Records, Inc., respectively, and T&S Brass has no affiliation with either such entity.



contributing to LEED certification



RELIABILITY BUILT IN™
www.tsbrass.com • 800.476.4103

T&S plumbing products represented in Southwestern Ohio by:
Midwest Spec - 800-755-7732

Southwestern Ohio Chapter-ASPE

2011-2012 Chapter Election Results

President

Brandt Junker

VP, Technical

Al Fike

VP, Legislative

Ron Bartley

VP, Membership

Ron Cobb

Treasurer

Matt Sciarretti

Administrative Secretary

Bob McGinnis

Corresponding Secretary

Jim Miller

Newsletter Editor

Jim Miller

Lifetime Guaranteed Chemical Waste Tanks

Guess you could say we pass the acid test.



Treatment & Containment Tanks

- From 2 thru 2,000 gallons
- Polyethylene or polypropylene
- Above and below grade designs
- Single or double wall construction

Monitoring & Treatment Systems

Whether you are looking to monitor and record your facility's pH levels, actively treat pH levels, or design a multi-phase system for separating greases, oils and sediments and then treat pH, Schier Products can consult, design and manufacture your system. Schier's state-of-the-art EVR analyzer panel is a color LCD paperless recorder with up to 2 years of information storage, is Ethernet ready, and can control multiple inputs and outputs simultaneously.



Call us for a quote today!

Catalog available in print or online



grease interceptors



oil separators



solids interceptors



chemical waste tanks



stainless steel drains

1-800-827-7119 • www.schierproducts.com • Made in the USA



Your Schier Products representative
for Southern Ohio & Kentucky:

StreamKey

10515 Reading Rd | Cincinnati, OH 45241

(T) 513-792-1221 | (F) 513-792-1223

ARE YOU SAYING THAT THE SPEAKMAN T/P VALVE PROTECTS FROM BOTH SCALDING & THERMAL SHOCK?

AND IT'S CERTIFIED TO MEET ASSE 1016 AT 1.5 GPM!



THE NEW SPEAKMAN T/P VALVE 1.5 IS HERE

NO MORE EASY LEGAL SETTLEMENTS FOR HOSPITAL AND HOTEL SCALDING & FALLING PERSONAL INJURY LAWSUITS

DEFEND YOURSELF

Specify the new **SPEAKMAN T/P VALVE 1.5** for maximum protection

SPEAKMAN[®]
Absolutely the best.

CERTIFIED TO 1.5 GALLONS PER MINUTE
Call 800-537-2107 to learn more or
visit us at www.speakmancompany.com



...THE LAW FIRM OF ROBBER, CHEATEM, AND BLINDEM IS DOWN IN THE DUMPS... WHY?

DISNEY MCLANE & ASSOCIATES

428 McGregor Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45206
P: 800-542-1682

In a few short days you can:

- Mingle with plumbing engineers from across the country
- Identify what design methods you need to increase your skill set
- Discover innovative ideas to take back to the office
- Find out what industry segments will be hot in the next year
- Pick the brains of experts working in the field
- Grow your knowledge...and your career

NEW This Year! Networking Roundtable Discussions

Partake in a lively conversation on the latest plumbing engineering issues with your peers from across the country.

2011 ASPE
TECHNICAL
SYMPOSIUM

OCT. 27-30, 2011
ORLANDO, FLORIDA



Network to Succeed.



Southwest Ohio ASPE would like to thank the following for their support of ASPE night at the Dayton Dragons June 3rd, 2011

Ticket Sponsors

BWA South Company
Campbell Equipment Company
Corporate Equipment Company
Midwest Spec
Nibco, Inc.
Rep Source
Rieck Mechanical Services
StreamKey, Inc.

Food Sponsors

Disney McLane & Associates
Viega

By supporting the Southwest Ohio ASPE 2011 Dayton Dragon's Game, these sponsors receive a newsletter ad page. In addition, the ticket sponsors also receive a front-page logo link on the Southwest Ohio website. Contact Jeff Watern at jwatern@helmigl.com for more information on this sponsorship opportunity.