

**CHAPTER 62-03.1-02  
GENERAL REGULATIONS**

Section

62-03.1-02-01 Conformance With Other Regulations

62-03.1-02-02 Uniform Plumbing Code - Exceptions and Modifications

**62-03.1-02-01. Conformance with other regulations.** Nothing in this article may be construed to prevent the application of local ordinances or other legal requirements.

**History:** Effective March 1, 2000.

**General Authority:** NDCC 43-18-09

**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-18-09

**62-03.1-02-02. Uniform Plumbing Code-Exceptions and modifications.** The following chapters and appendices of the Uniform Plumbing Code are modified as follows:

1. **Administration.** Add to 101.5.6 the words "or within" after the word "into". The following subsections do not apply: 103.1 through 103.4; 103.5.1.2, 103.5.3.1, 103.5.6, and table 1-1.
2. **Definitions.** Add to 211.0: "Inspection report" means a notice, written by a plumbing inspector to the person responsible for the plumbing installation, describing work inspected and stating violations and noncompliance of rules and regulations as listed, which must be corrected within a designated time.

Add to 218.0: "Plumbing installation certificate" means a document consisting of one or more copies certifying that certain plumbing installations, plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances, and other appurtenances were installed in conformity with the rules and regulations of the plumbing board. "Permit" as used in the Uniform Plumbing Code has the same meaning as plumbing installation certificate.

"Plumbing" add to definition: Maintenance does not include making repairs to faucets, valves, appliances, and fixtures, or removal of stoppages in waste or drainage pipes. See also North Dakota Century Code section 43-18-01.

"Plumbing system": Not included in this definition are medical gas and medical vacuum systems, liquid and fuel gas piping, and vents for water heaters.

3. **General regulations.** Add to 313.2: When a water heater is located in an attic, attic-ceiling assembly, floor-ceiling assembly, or floor-subfloor assembly where damage results from a leaking water heater, a

watertight pan of corrosion-resistant materials shall be installed beneath the water heater with not less than three-quarters of an inch [19.05 millimeters] diameter drain to an approved location. Add to 313.6: Water service piping must be installed with a minimum earth cover of seven feet [2.13 meters]. Minimum earth cover for building sewers must be four feet [1.22 meters].

Subsection 313.12.4 does not apply.

4. **Plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings.** Add to 402.4: Mixing-type hand-closing faucets may be installed on lavatories for public use. Lavatories must have waste outlets not less than one and one-fourth inches [31.75 millimeters] in diameter, with open strainers.

Add to 405.2: Urinals with nonintegral traps shall be prohibited.

Add to 408.1: Water closets in private rooms of hotels, motels, dormitories, and boarding houses must be of the elongated bowl type.

Delete table 4-1 from 412.1 and add table 2902.1 of the most recently state-adopted International Building Code, with the following modifications: References on table 2902.1 to sections of the International Building Code and International Plumbing Code do not apply.

Add to Note a: Types of occupancies not shown on this table shall be considered individually by the administrative authority. The occupant load shall be composed of fifty percent of each sex.

Add the following notes:

Drinking fountains. There shall be a minimum of one drinking fountain per occupied floor in schools, theaters, auditoriums, dormitories, and businesses. Where food is consumed indoors, water stations may be substituted for drinking fountains. Where bottled water coolers are provided, drinking fountains shall not be required. Drinking fountains shall not be required in occupancies with less than thirty persons. Drinking fountains shall not be installed in toilet rooms.

Urinals. The provision of urinals may offset water closets otherwise required but the number of water closets required may not be reduced in this manner by more than fifty percent. Walls and floors within two feet [609.6 millimeters] of the sides and front of urinals must be finished with a smooth, hard, nonabsorbent finish.

Lavatories. Where circular or similar handwashing appliances are provided, twenty-four lineal inches [609.6 millimeters] of wash sink or

eighteen inches [457.2 millimeters] of a circular basin, when provided

With water outlets for such space, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory.

Restaurant. For the purpose of this table, a restaurant is defined as a business that sells food to be consumed on premises. The number of occupants for a drive-in restaurant shall be considered as equal to the number of parking stalls. A hand sink is required to be available to employees in a restaurant or other food preparation occupancy.

Toilet facilities. Every dwelling unit shall be provided with a water closet, lavatory and a bathtub or shower.

Kitchen. Each dwelling unit shall be provided with a kitchen area and every kitchen area shall be provided with a sink.

Sewage Disposal. All plumbing fixtures shall be connected to a sanitary sewer or to an approved private sewage disposal system.

Water supply to fixtures. All plumbing fixtures shall be connected to an approved water supply. Kitchen sinks, lavatories, bathtubs, showers, bidets, laundry tubs and washing machine outlets shall be provided with hot and cold water.

Subsection 414.5 does not apply.

5. **Water heaters.** Does not apply.
6. **Water supply and distribution.** Add to 602.4. Every building intended for human habitation, occupancy, or use, and located on premises where public water is available, must be connected to such public water. Public water is considered available if located within two hundred feet [60.96 meters] from any proposed building required to have potable water located on any lot or premises which abuts and is served by public water.

Delete from 604.2 exception: or underground outside of structures. Delete from 604.8 exception: Plastic materials 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 aboveground at each end of the nonmetallic piping. The tracer wire size shall be not less than eighteen AWG and the insulation type shall be suitable for direct burial.

Add to 604.10: new heading "Lead Content"; also add additional sentence to the end of the paragraph: Effective January 4, 2014, the maximum allowable lead content shall not exceed a weighted average of zero point two five (0.25) percent with respect to wetted surfaces of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures used to convey or dispense water for human consumption.

Add to 605.2: Each building water supply shall be provided with a fullway valve installed on the inlet side of each water meter. Valves up to and including two inches [50.8 millimeters] in size must be a ball valve.

Add to 605.3: Wall hydrants must be separately controlled by an accessible valve inside the building.

7. **Sanitary drainage.** Add to 705.1.6. For aboveground installations an approved shielded coupling must be used to prevent outward expansion.

Delete from 712.1: Except that plastic pipe shall not be tested with air. Add to table 7-1, under reference standards column for PVC, SDR 35 ASTM 3034 or heavier. Note 1.

Delete from 723.0: Plastic drainage waste and vent (DWV) piping systems shall not be tested by the air test method.

8. **Indirect wastes.** Add to 807.4 or the discharge line from the dishwasher may be looped up and securely fastened to the underside of the counter.
9. **Vents.** Subsections 908.2.1, 908.2.2, and 908.2.3 do not apply: Replace 908.2.1 with an individually vented lavatory in a single bathroom or single toilet room shall be permitted to serve as the wet vent for one water closet and one bathtub or shower stall, or one water closet and one bathtub and shower combination if all of the following conditions are met:
  - a. The wet vent, and the dry vent extending from the wet vent, shall be two inches [50.8 millimeters] minimum pipe size.
  - b. The wet vent pipe opening shall not be below the weir of the trap that it serves. Vent sizing, grades, and connections shall comply with sections 904.0 and 905.0.
  - c. The horizontal branch drain serving both the lavatory and the

bathtub or shower stall shall be two inches [50.8 millimeters] minimum pipe size.

- d. The length of the trap arm from the bathtub or shower stall complies with the limits in table 10-1.
- e. The distance from the outlet of the water closet to the connection of the wet vent complies with the limits in table 10-1.
- f. The horizontal branch drain serving the lavatory and the bathtub or shower stall shall connect to the horizontal water closet branch above its centerline. When the bathroom or toilet room is the topmost load on a stack, the horizontal branch serving the lavatory and the bathtub or shower stall shall be permitted to connect to the stack below the water closet branch.
- g. No fixture other than those listed in L 6.2.1 shall discharge through a single bathroom or single toilet room wet-vented system.

Replace 908.2.2 with: Double Bathtubs, Bathtub and Shower Combinations, Shower Stalls, and Lavatories.

Two lavatories, each rated at 1.0 drainage fixture unit, and two bathtubs,

bathtub and shower combinations or shower stalls, installed in adjacent bathrooms, shall be permitted to drain to a horizontal drain branch that is two inches [50.8 millimeters] minimum pipe size, with a common vent for the lavatories and no individual vents for the bathtubs, bathtub and shower combinations or shower stalls, provided that the wet vent from the lavatories and their dry vent is two inches [50.8 millimeters] minimum pipe size and the length of all trap arms comply with the limits in table 10-1.

Add to 909.0. A combination waste and vent system may also be used for island sinks. The vertical waste pipe must be the same size as required for the combination waste and vent. The fixture trap size must be as required by chapter 7.

Subsection 910.2 does not apply.

- 10. Traps and interceptors. No change.
- 11. Storm drainage. No change.
- 12. Fuel piping. Does not apply.

13. Health care facilities and medical gas and vacuum systems. Does not apply.
14. Referenced standards. No change.
15. Firestop protection. Does not apply.
16. Nonpotable water reuse systems. No change.
17. Appendix E, manufactured or mobile home parks and recreational vehicle parks. Add to E1.0 water and sewer connections under the manufactured home may be made by individuals certified by the North Dakota department of commerce in accordance with the North Dakota manufactured home installation guidelines.

Part D does not apply.

18. Appendix L. Delete from L8.1 circuit venting shall be designed by a registered professional engineer as an engineered design.

History: Effective March 1, 2000; amended effective March 1, 2002; April 1, 2010; January 4, 2014.

General Authority: NDCC 43-18-09

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-18-09

**CHAPTER 62-03.1-03  
PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS**

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**62-03.1-03-01. General provisions.**

1. All sewage treatment systems shall be constructed, added to, or altered in accordance with this chapter. When a public or noncommunity sewerage system is deemed available to a premise used for human occupancy if such premise is within two hundred feet [60.96 meters], the approving authority shall require that sewage be discharged into that system.
2. Where public or noncommunity sewage treatment systems are not available and construction of an individual sewage treatment system is contemplated for a building of human occupancy or use or addition to, or alteration of any existing sewage treatment system, the master plumber or sewer and water contractor, or septic system installer, previous to beginning any construction may be required to make application to the local or district health units for a written permit to make the desired installation.
3. "Sewage treatment" under this section means all private methods of collecting and disposing of domestic sewage including septic tanks, privies, chemical toilets, and any others.
4. All domestic sewage shall be disposed of by an approved method of collection, treatment, and effluent discharge. Domestic sewage or sewage effluent shall not be disposed of in any manner that will cause pollution of the ground surface, ground water, bathing area, lake, pond, watercourse, or create a nuisance. It shall not be discharged into any abandoned or unused well, or into any crevice, sinkhole, or other opening either natural or artificial in a rock formation.

5. Where water under pressure is not available, all human body wastes shall be disposed of by depositing them in approved privies, chemical toilets, or such other installations acceptable to the administrative authority.
6. Water-carried sewage from bathrooms, kitchens, laundry fixtures, and other household plumbing shall pass through a septic or other approved sedimentation tank prior to its discharge into the soil or into an alternative system. Where underground disposal for treatment is not feasible, consideration will be given to special methods of collection and disposal.
7. The building contractor, owner, plumbing contractor, or disposal system installer are jointly responsible for compliance with this chapter.
8. Abandoned disposal systems, septic tanks, pumping and other chambers, and seepage beds shall be disconnected from the buildings. The tanks and chambers shall be pumped out and filled with earth.
9. No property shall be improved in excess of its capacity to properly absorb sewage effluent in the quantities and by the means provided in this code.
10. When there is insufficient lot area or improper soil conditions for adequate sewage treatment for the building or land use proposed, and the administrative authority so finds, no building permit shall be issued and no private sewage treatment shall be permitted. Where space or soil conditions are critical, no building permit shall be issued until engineering data and test reports satisfactory to the administrative authority have been submitted and approved or a private sewage treatment system complying with the provisions of this article has first been designed.
11. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the administrative authority from requiring compliance with higher requirements than those contained herein where such higher requirements are essential to maintain a safe and sanitary condition.
12. "Administrative authority" under this section means the ~~North Dakota state plumbing board~~, North Dakota state department of health, district health units, county or city health departments which have expertise in onsite sewage treatment systems, or individual official, board, department, or agency established and authorized by a state, county, city, or other political subdivision created by law to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
13. "Continuing education" under this section means a structured, professional presented curriculum dealing with onsite sewage treatment systems sanctioned wholly or in part by the administrative authority.
14. "Installer" under this section means an individual or contractor that engages in the construction of onsite sewage treatment systems. Homeowners who work on their own systems are not included in this definition.



15. "Mottled soil" under this section means soil from a soil boring which is marked with spots of contrasting colors. Any soil having spots of contrasting colors is considered mottled.
16. "Sewage treatment" under this section means all private methods of collecting and disposing of domestic sewage including septic tanks, privies, chemical toilets, and any others.
17. A "chamber or pump chamber" under this section means a watertight receptacle for receiving effluent from the septic tank which will be used for placement of an effluent grade pump to distribute that effluent to the treatment area.
18. "Noncommunity" under this section means a collector system for sewage disposal serving a group of homes, which uses lagoons or other collective methods of disposal and treatment, which are not otherwise regulated by the environmental protection agency or state regulations.