

New Homes, Inc.

Flow Reduction Request

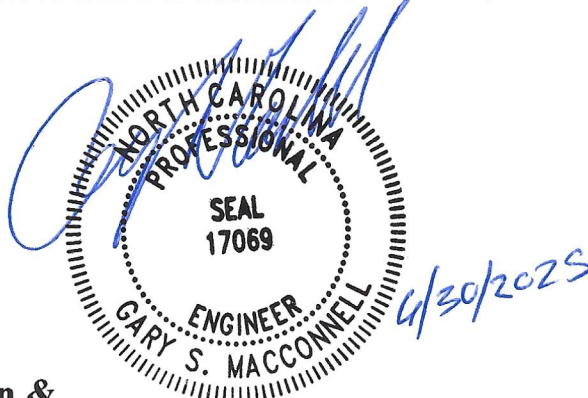
**Lot 49 Duncan Creek Subdivision
(748 Beacon Hill Rd.)**

Harnett County, North Carolina

Project Number: C13941.00

Date of Preparation: June 30, 2025

PROJECT MANAGEMENT



**Supporting Information &
Technical Specifications Prepared By:**

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Technical Memorandum

To: Harnett County Health Department
Client: New Homes, Inc.
Subject: 748 Beacon Hill Road.

Date: June 30, 2025
From: Gary S. MacConnell, P.E.
Project No.: C13941.00

This technical memorandum is a request for a design daily flow exemption to a residential dwelling using low flow fixtures as provided for in Session Law 2013-413 (House Bill 74) and Session Law 2014-120 Section 53 which relates to Rule 15A NCAC 18E. Neither the State nor local health department shall be liable for any damages caused by an engineered system approved or permitted pursuant to Session Law 2014-120 Section 53.

New Homes, Inc. is proposing to construct a 4-bedroom home located at 748 Beacon Hill Road Lot 49 of Duncan's Creek Subdivision in Harnett County, NC. A copy of the house plans and soils report can be found in the Existing Information section of this application package. MacConnell & Associates, P.C. (M&A) is requesting a 25 percent flow reduction, using low-flow fixtures, to be incorporated into the design so that the home may be permitted as a 4-bedroom without needing to increase the size of the drainfield. The proposed treatment system is sized for the unadjusted flow of 480-GPD. The proposed initial and repair drainfields are sized for the reduced design flow of 360-GPD.

This request is for a flow reduction per provisions provided in Session Law 2013-413 and Session Law 2014-120. Typically, the basis for the design flow is provided in 15A NCAC 18E and prior regulations. The applicable regulations which preceded the 15A NCAC 18E rules and which served as the basis in determining flow in the 15A NCAC 18E rules: dates well before The Energy Policy Act of 1992 which established maximum flow rates for various fixtures in a nationwide effort to reduce both energy and water use. The flows which were established in the Act have recently been further reduced through the WaterSense program, which allows for labeling of fixtures which meet minimum criteria and conserve water.

Specifications for each fixture model can be found in the Proposed Fixtures section of this application package. A summary of the fixtures and flow rates can be found below in Table 1. A

washing machine will be installed by the Owner in the future, so to calculate flow rates, M&A has elected to go with the base-rule flow to provide a conservative estimate

Table 1. Flow rates of proposed fixtures installed by builder.

Fixture	Manufacturer	Flow Rate	Units
Kitchen Faucet	Delta/9159-DSF	1.8	GPM
Bathroom Faucet	Delta/35749LF	1.2	GPM
Master Bathroom Faucet	Delta/2559-MPU-DST	1.2	GPM
Showerheads	Delta/52680	2.5	GPM
Toilets	Delta/C43913	1.28	GPF

Table 2 identifies the type of fixture, flows for fixtures based on the 15A NCAC 18E rules (Flow A), and flows for proposed fixtures (Flow B). The savings or water conservation from both the rule-based flows and proposed conditions are presented in both flow and percent below (Table 2).

Table 2. Savings of water from rule-based flows with the proposed fixtures.

Fixture	Units	Base/Rule Flow A	Proposed Flow B	A to B Savings	A to B % Savings
Kitchen Faucet	GPM	3.0	1.8	1.2	40%
Bathroom Faucet	GPM	3.0	1.2	1.8	60%
Showerhead	GPM	5.5	2.5	3.0	55%
Toilet	GPF	3.5	1.28	2.2	63%
Clothes Washer	GPL	32.0	32.0	0.0	0%

Documentation for the above values is presented at the end of this discussion. The documentation includes:

1. Rule basis of flow and effective dates of rule.
2. Typical indoor water use.
3. Proposed fixtures.
4. Supporting documentation including historical flow rates for fixtures.
5. Technical Advisory Council Report for Wastewater Flows from Single Family Dwellings
6. Existing Information.

The projected flows using rule-based design flowrates would be:

Unadjusted Design Flow per Rule (15A NCAC 18E and prior regulations)

<u>Description</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Flow/Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bedrooms	4	120 GPD	480 GPD
Total			480 GPD

Using the information presented above on flow A and B, the projected water use is presented in Table 3 below. The savings presented are from fixture rates when the rules were made effective in comparison to the flow rates with the proposed fixtures.

Fixture	% Use	Base Flow GPD	% Savings	Savings GPD	Adjusted GPD	
Kitchen Faucet	6%	29	40%	11.5	17.3	
Bathroom Faucet	10%	48	60%	28.8	19.2	
Showerhead*	19%	91	55%	59.7	41.5	
Toilet	28%	134	63%	85.2	49.2	
Clothes Washer	22%	106	0%	0	105.6	
Leaks & Other	15%	72	0%	0	72.0	
Total	100%	480	37%	175.3	304.7	63%

Notes:

*Highest water use shower head used in analysis.

The projected flow of 304.7 GPD is approximately sixty-three percent of the design flow which we have found to be typical of homes with water conscious fixtures. We are requesting a 25 percent reduction or a design flow for subsurface disposal of 360 GPD.

Analysis of wastewater shows that with the flow reduction, the waste is not considered high strength at presented below:

	Base Flow Concentration	Reduced Flow Concentration (220/1-.25)	High Strength
BOD₅	220 mg/l	293 mg/l	350 mg/l
TSS	220 mg/l	293 mg/l	350 mg/l

Thus, the effluent from the septic tank is expected to be similar to a non-reduced flow effluent. Based on this analysis, the use of low-flow fixtures provides sufficient remaining capacity. We respectfully ask for acceptance of this proposal.

Table of Contents

1. Rule basis of flow and effective dates of rule.
2. Typical indoor water use.
3. Proposed fixtures.
4. Supporting documentation including historical flow rates for fixtures and washer.
5. Technical Advisory Council Report for Wastewater Flows from Single Family Dwellings.
6. Existing information.

1. Rule basis of flow and effective dates of rule.

SECTION .0400 – DESIGN DAILY FLOW AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

15A NCAC 18E .0401 DESIGN DAILY FLOW

(a) The minimum DDF for dwelling units shall be based on:

- (1) 175 gpd for a one bedroom dwelling unit with no more than two occupants and 400 square feet of living space or less; or
- (2) 120 gpd per bedroom with a minimum of 240 gpd per dwelling unit or 60 gpd per person when occupancy exceeds two persons per bedroom, whichever is greater.

(b) DDF for facilities other than dwelling units shall be in accordance with Table II as follows:

TABLE II. Design daily flow for Facilities

Facility type	Design daily flow
Commercial	
Airports, railroad stations, bus and ferry terminals, etc.	5 gal/traveler, food preparation not included
Barber shops	50 gal/chair
Bars, cocktail lounges	20 gal/seat, food preparation not included
Beauty shops, style shops, hair salons	125 gal/chair
Bed and breakfast homes and inns	Dwelling unit DDF based on Paragraph (a) of this Rule plus 120 gal/rented room which includes the following: Meals served to overnight guests Laundry for linens 150 gal/room with cooking facilities in individual rooms
Event Center	5 gal/person with toilets and hand sinks up to 4 hrs 10 gal/person with toilets and hand sinks up to 8 hrs 15 gal/person with toilets and hand sinks greater than 8 hrs Add 5 gal/person with full kitchen
Markets open less than four days/week, such as a flea market or farmers market	30 gal/stall or vendor, food preparation not included
Marinas with no holding tank discharge included	30 gal/boat slip, with bathhouse 10 gal/boat slip, wet slips or slips on dock 5 gal/boat slip, dry storage or warehouse
Motels/hotels	120 gal/room includes the following: No cooking facilities in individual rooms other than a microwave or other similar devices No food service or limited food service establishment Laundry for linens 150 gal/room with cooking facilities in individual rooms
Offices and factories with no IPWW included	12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift Add 10 gal/employee for showers
Stores, shopping centers, and malls	100 gal/1,000 ft ² of retail sales area, food preparation not included
Warehouse that are not retail sales warehouses	100 gal/loading bay or 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift
Storage warehouse including self-storage facilities and does not include caretaker residence	12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift
Alcoholic beverage tasting areas with no process wastewater included	200 gal/1,000 ft ² of tasting area floor space and includes glass washing equipment Food preparation and food clean up not included 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift
Camps/Campgrounds	
Summer camps with overnight stays*	60 gal/person, applied as follows:

	15 gal/person/food preparation 20 gal/person/toilet facilities 10 gal/person/bathing facilities 15 gal/person/laundry facilities
Day camps not inclusive of swimming area bathhouse*	20 gal/person and 5 gal/meal served with multiuse service or 3 gal/meal served with single-service articles
Temporary Labor Camp or Migrant Housing Camp with overnight stays*	60 gal/person, applied as follows: 15 gal/person/food preparation 20 gal/person/toilet facilities 10 gal/person/bathing facilities 15 gal/person/laundry facilities
Travel trailer or RV in an RV park*	100 gal/space
Recreational Park Trailer or Park Model Trailer 400 ft ² or less in an RV park*	150 gal/space
Bathhouse for campsites and RV park sites with no water and sewer hook ups with a maximum of four people per campsite	70 gal/campsite
Food preparation facilities	
Food Establishments with multiuse articles*	25 gal/seat or 25 gal/15 ft ² of floor space open 6 hrs/day or less 40 gal/seat or 40 gal/15 ft ² of floor space open 6 to 16 hrs/day Add 4 gpd/seat for every additional hour open beyond 16 hrs
Food Establishments with single service articles*	20 gal/seat or 20 gal/15 ft ² of floor space open 6 hrs/day or less 30 gal/seat or 30 gal/15 ft ² of floor space open 6 to 16 hrs/day Add 3 gpd/seat for every additional hour open beyond 16 hrs
Food stand with up to eight seats, mobile food units, and commissary kitchens*	50 gal/100 ft ² of food stand, food unit, or food prep floor space and 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift
Other food service facilities*	5 gal/meal served with multiuse articles 3 gal/meal served with single service articles
Meat markets or fish markets with no process wastewater included*	50 gal/100 ft ² of floor space and 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift
Health care and other care institutions	
Hospitals*	300 gal/bed
Rest homes, assisted living homes, and nursing homes*	150 gal/bed with laundry 75 gal/bed without laundry Add 60 gal/resident employee with laundry
Day care facilities	15 gal/person open ≤ 12 hr shift without laundry Add 1 gal/person/hr open for more than 12 hrs per day Add 5 gal/person with full kitchen
Group homes, drug rehabilitation, mental health, and other care institutions	75 gal/person with laundry
Orphanages	60 gal/student or resident employee with laundry
Public access restrooms	
Convenience store, service station, truck stop*	250 gal/toilet or urinal meeting the following: Open less than 16 hrs/day Food preparation not included Retail space not included 325 gal/toilet or urinal meeting the following:

	Open 16 to 24 hrs/day Food preparation not included Retail space not included
Highway rest areas and visitor centers*	325 gal/toilet or urinal or 10 gal/parking space, whichever is greater
Recreational facilities	
Bowling center	50 gal/lane, food preparation not included
Community center, gym [∞]	5 gal/person plus 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift or 50 gal/100 ft ² , whichever is greater
Country club or golf course	10 gal/person 12 gal/employee/≤ 8 hr shift Add 2 gal/employee/hr for more than 8 hr shift 3 gal/person for convenience stations Food preparation not included
Fairground	250 gal/toilet or urinal
Fitness center, spas, karate, dance, exercise [∞]	50 gal/100 ft ² of floor space used by clientele Food preparation not included
Recreational park, State park, county park, and other similar facilities with no sports facilities	10 gal/parking space
Outdoor sports facilities, mini golf, batting cages, driving ranges, motocross, athletic park, ball fields, stadium, and other similar facilities	250 gal/toilet or urinal, 5 gal/seat, or 10 gal/parking space, whichever is greater Food preparation not included
Auditorium, theater, amphitheater, drive-in theater	2 gal/seat or 10 gal/parking space, whichever is greater Food preparation not included
Swimming pools and bathhouses	5 gal/person domestic waste only, bathing load of pool may be used as an alternative method of sizing
Sports facilities courts or other similar facilities	250 gal/toilet or urinal or 50 gal/court, whichever is greater
Institutions	
Church or other religious institution*	2 gal/seat sanctuary only 3 gal/seat with warming kitchen in same structure as sanctuary 5 gal/seat with full kitchen in same structure as sanctuary
Public or private assembly halls used for recreation, regularly scheduled meetings, events, or amusement [∞] * For churches, flow shall be in addition to sanctuary structure flow	2 gal/person with toilets and hand sinks 3 gal/person with addition of a warming kitchen 5 gal/person with full kitchen
Schools	
Day schools*	6 gal/student with no cafeteria or gymnasium 9 gal/student with cafeteria only 12 gal/student with cafeteria and gymnasium
After school program	5 gal/student in addition to flow for regular school day
Boarding schools	60 gal/student and resident employee with laundry

* Facility has potential to generate HSE.

[∞]Designer shall use the maximum building occupancy assigned by the local fire marshal in calculating DDF unless another method for determining DDF is proposed, including the justification for not using the maximum building occupancy.

(c) The minimum DDF from any facility other than a dwelling unit shall be 100 gpd. For facilities with multiple design units, the minimum DDF shall be 100 gpd per design unit. The DDF of the facility shall be the sum of all design unit flows.

(d) DDF determination for wastewater systems with facilities not identified in this Rule shall be determined using available water use data, capacity of water-using fixtures, occupancy or operation patterns, and other measured data from the facility itself or a comparable facility.

- (e) Where laundry is not specified for a facility in Table II, but is proposed to be provided, the DDF shall be adjusted to account for the proposed usage and machine water capacity. The applicant or a licensed professional shall provide cut-sheets for laundry machines proposed for use in facilities.
- (f) HVAC unit or ice machine condensate, gutter or sump pump discharge, water treatment system back flush lines, or similar incidental flows shall not discharge to the wastewater system, unless a PE designs the wastewater system for these flows.
- (g) Unless otherwise noted in Table II, the DDF per unit includes employees.
- (h) Food service facilities and other facilities that are projected to generate wastewater with constituent levels greater than DSE, as defined in Rule .0402 of this Section, are identified in Table II with a single asterisk (*) as HSE. Any facility that has a food service component that contributes 50 percent or more of the DDF shall be considered to generate HSE. Determination of wastewater strength shall be based on projected or measured levels of one or more of the following: BOD, TSS, FOG, or TN. Table III of Rule .0402(a) of this Section identifies the constituent limits for DSE.
- (i) Wastewater with constituents other than those listed in Table III of Rule .0402(a) of this Section may be classified as IPWW as defined in G.S. 130A-334(2a) on a site-specific basis.
- (j) A request for an adjusted DDF shall be made in accordance with Rule .0403 of this Section.

History Note: Authority G.S. 130A-335(e); S.L. 2013-413, s.34; S.L. 2014-120, s. 53; Eff. January 1, 2024.

15A NCAC 18E .0402 SEPTIC TANK EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

(a) Septic tank effluent standards for DSE shall be as set forth in Table III of this Paragraph. Effluent that exceeds these standards for any constituent shall be considered HSE. When measured, effluent characteristics shall be based on at least two effluent samples collected during normal or above-normal operating periods. A normal period is when the occupancy, operation, or use of the facility is average when compared to the occupancy, operation, or use over a time frame of a minimum of one year. The samples shall be taken from the existing or a comparable facility on non-consecutive days of operation. A comparable facility is based on documentation showing that the hours of operation, floor plan, water use practices, water-using fixtures, location, etc., are similar to the facility listed in the application. The samples shall be analyzed for a minimum of BOD₅, TSS, TN, and FOG.

Table III. Septic tank effluent standards for DSE

Constituent	Maximum DSE mg/L
BOD	≤ 350
TSS	≤ 100
TN*	≤ 100
FOG	≤ 30

*TN is the sum of TKN, nitrate nitrogen, and nitrite nitrogen

- (b) Designs for facilities that generate HSE or when an adjusted DDF is proposed in accordance with Rule .0403 shall address the issue of wastewater strength in accordance with one of the following:
 - (1) Wastewater systems that meet one of the following criteria shall utilize advanced pretreatment, designed in accordance with Rule .1201(b) of this Subchapter, to produce DSE or better prior to dispersal:
 - (A) DDF greater than 1,500 gpd and HSE;
 - (B) any proposed flow reduction in accordance with Rule .0403 of this Section where the DDF is greater than 1,500 gpd; or
 - (C) any proposed flow reduction in accordance with Rule .0403 of this Section with projected or measured effluent characteristics that exceed DSE as set forth in Table III of this Rule; or
 - (2) A licensed professional, in accordance with G.S. 89C, 89E, or 89F, may justify not using advanced pretreatment by providing the following, as applicable:

2. Typical indoor water use.

Indoor Water Use at Home

 gracelinks.org/124/indoor-water-use-at-home



Shutterstock.com

Fortunately, when we want fresh, clean water, all most of us have to do is turn on a faucet. On average, our direct indoor water use (water you use from your tap, toilet, dishwasher, etc.) adds up to about 60 gallons of water a day per person.

Here's how indoor water use breaks down:

- Toilets (28 percent)
- Washing Machines (22 percent)
- Showers and Baths (19 percent)
- Sinks (16 percent)
- Household Leaks (14 percent)

That last number is surprising – it's almost 10 gallons of water per person per day lost to leaky toilets and faucets.

Conserving Water with Water-Efficient Toilets, Showerheads and More

Fortunately, saving water around the house is easier today than ever before. Newer (low-flow) toilets, showerheads and faucets are designed to be more efficient than older models and can save your household gallons every day. For example, older toilets use up to 7 gallons per flush, whereas low-flow toilets use 1.5 gallons or less.

Likewise, older showerheads flow over 4 gallons per minute, while low-flow models can flow as low as 1.5 gallons per minute. Be careful what showerhead you purchase, though, because some fixtures, especially those with multiple nozzles, exceed the federal limit of 2.5 gallons per minute. If you use one of those, consider cutting back your shower time.

Check out EPA's WaterSense website for water- and energy- saving products. In addition, you can find energy- and water-saving appliances like dishwashers and washing machines through DOE's ENERGY STAR label. By switching to water-saving fixtures and appliances you can reduce your indoor water use by a third on average.

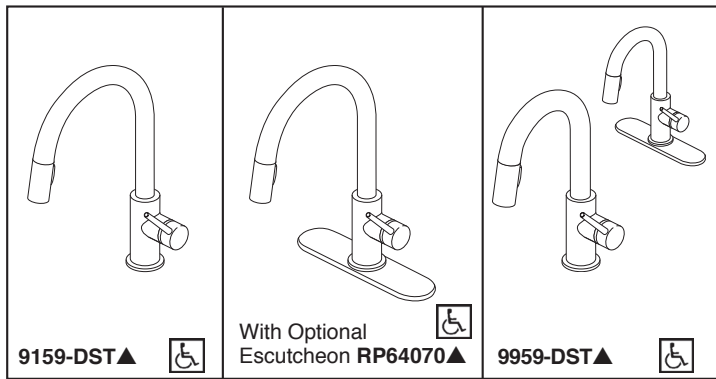
Heating is a Water and Energy Hog!

In most households water heating is a huge energy user, after indoor heating and cooling, appliances, electronics and lighting. So sadly, long hot showers waste both water and energy! Although modern fixtures and appliances are a great way to save gallons, it's still important to simply turn off the tap.

By taking simple steps to reduce your water use at home you can save gallons, energy and dollars every day! To find lots of ways to save water and energy visit the Water Saving Tips page.

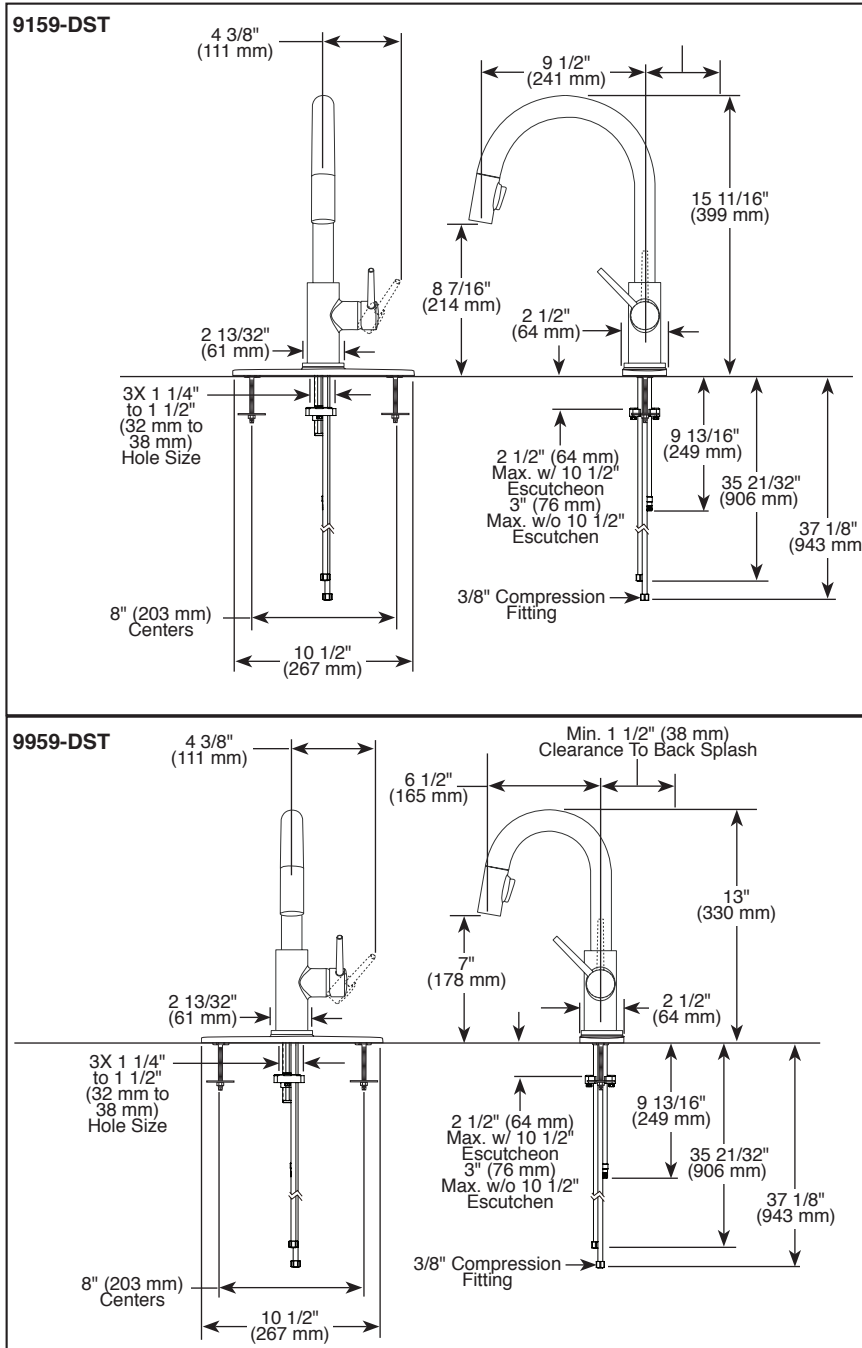
Did You Know? Washing dishes by hand takes about 20 gallons per load but Energy Star dishwashers only use 4 to 6 gallons. Even standard machines use only 6 to 8 gallons. If you do wash dishes by hand, turn off the tap until you're ready to rinse.

3. Proposed fixtures.



Submitted Model No.: _____

Specific Features: _____



▲ Designate proper finish suffix

Delta reserves the right (1) to make changes in specifications and materials, and (2) to change or discontinue models, both without notice or obligation. Dimensions are for reference only. See current full-line price book or www.deltafaucet.com for finish options and product availability.

DSP-K-9159-DST Rev. F



see what Delta can doSM

KITCHEN FAUCETS

- Trinsic® Collection
- Single Handle Deck Mount
- 2-Function Pull-Down Sprayer

FEATURES:

- MagnaTite® Magnetic System
- DIAMOND Seal® Technology
- Touch-Clean® Sprayhead


STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

- Maximum 1.8 gpm @ 60 psi, 6.8 L/min @ 414 kPa
- One or three hole mount (escutcheon optional, not included)
- Spout rotates 360°
- Control mechanism shall be full-motion valve cartridge
- Two-function wand; Aerated stream or spray
- Red/blue indicator markings
- Dual integral check valves in sprayer
- Quick connect hoses

WARRANTY

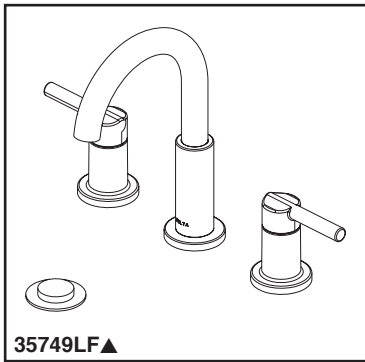
- Parts and Finish - Lifetime limited warranty; or for commercial purchasers, 10 years for multi-family residential (apartments and condominiums) and 5 years for all other commercial uses, in each case from the date of purchase.
- Electronic Parts and Batteries (if applicable) - 5 years from the date of purchase; or for commercial purchasers, 1 year from the date of purchase. No warranty is provided on batteries.

COMPLIES WITH:

- ASME A112.18.1 / CSA B125.1
- ASME A112.18.6
-  Indicates compliance to ICC/ANSI A117.1
- Verified compliant with .25% weighted average Pb content regulations.

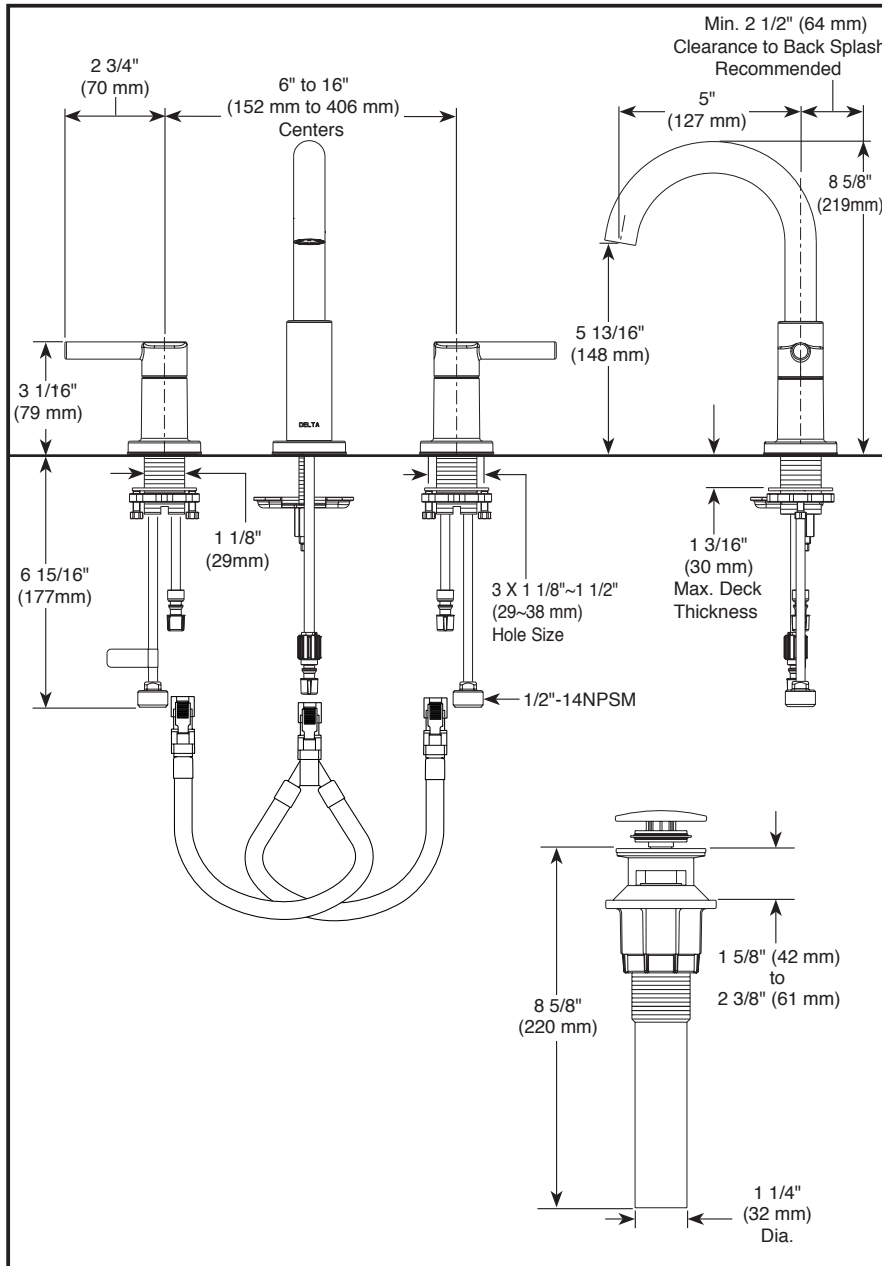
Delta Faucet Company

55 E. 111th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46280
350 South Edgeware Road, St. Thomas, ON N5P 4L1
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Submitted Model No.: _____

Specific Features: _____



▲ Designate proper finish suffix

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DSP-L-35749LF Rev. B



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BATHROOM FAUCET

■ Nicoli® Collection

■ Two Handle Widespread, Deck Mount

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

- Max. flow rate 1.2 gpm @ 60 psi, 4.5 L/min @ 414 kPa
- Solid brass end valves and spout body
- Three hole mount
- Hot and cold stems are interchangeable
- 1/4 turn handle stops
- 1/4" O.D. copper supply lines
- Control mechanism is a rotating cylinder type with stainless steel plate and 90° rotation, with replaceable non-metallic seats
- Models have drain with pop-up type fitting with plated flange and stopper

WARRANTY

- Parts and Finish - Lifetime limited warranty; or for commercial purchasers, 10 years for multi-family residential (apartments and condominiums) and 5 years for all other commercial uses, in each case from the date of purchase.
- Electronic Parts and Batteries (if applicable) - 5 years from the date of purchase; or for commercial purchasers, 1 year from the date of purchase. No warranty is provided on batteries.



COMPLIES WITH:

- ASME A112.18.1 / CSA B125.1
- ASME A112.18.2 / CSA B125.2



Indicates compliance to
ICC / ANSI A117.1 - Valve control only

- EPA WaterSense®

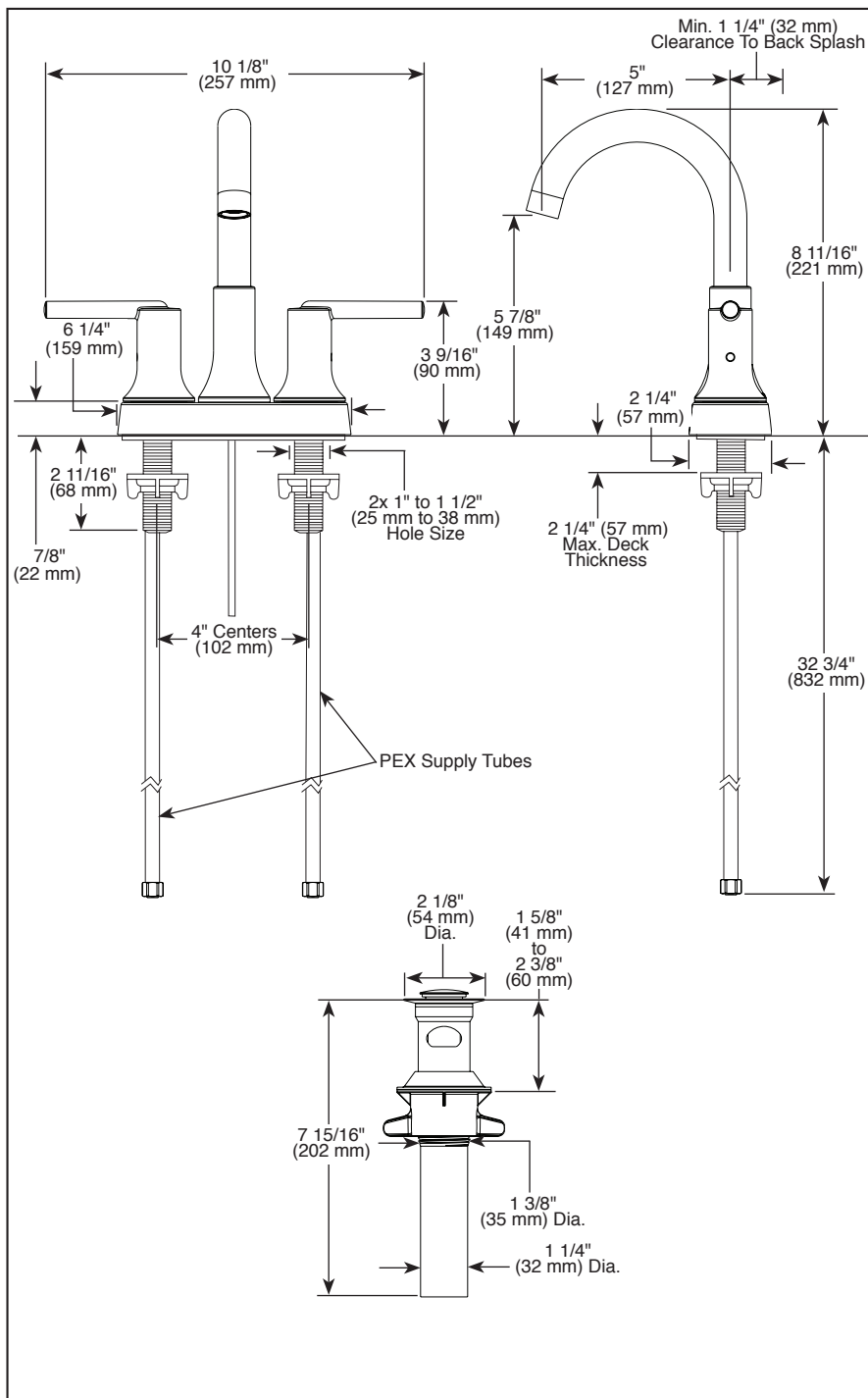
Delta Faucet Company

55 E. 111th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46280
350 South Edgeware Road, St. Thomas, ON N5P 4L1
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Submitted Model No.: _____

Specific Features: _____



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BATHROOM FAUCET

- Trinsic™ Bath Collection
■ Two Handle Deck Mount

FEATURES:

- DIAMOND Seal® Technology


STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

- Max flow rate 1.2 gpm @ 60 psi, 4.5 L/min @ 414 kPa
- Three hole mount
- 1/4 turn handle stops
- Diamond coated ceramic cartridge
- Hot and cold stems are interchangeable.
- 3/8" O.D. straight PEX supply tubes
- Models have metal drain with push-pop type fitting with plated flange and stopper

WARRANTY

- Parts and Finish - Lifetime limited warranty; or for commercial purchasers, 10 years for multi-family residential (apartments and condominiums) and 5 years for all other commercial uses, in each case from the date of purchase.
- Electronic Parts and Batteries (if applicable) - 5 years from the date of purchase; or for commercial purchasers, 1 year from the date of purchase. No warranty is provided on batteries.

**COMPLIES WITH:**

- ASME A112.18.1 / CSA B125.1
- ASME A112.18.2 / CSA B125.2
-  Indicates compliance to ICC/ANSI A117.1 - Valve control only
- EPA WaterSense®
- Verified compliant with 0.25% weighted average Pb content regulations.

▲ Designate Proper Finish Suffix

Delta reserves the right (1) to make changes in specifications and materials, and (2) to change or discontinue models, both without notice or obligation. Dimensions are for reference only. See current full-line price book or www.deltafaucet.com for finish options and product availability.

DSP-L-2559-MPU-DST Rev. F

Delta Faucet Company

55 E. 111th Street, Indianapolis, IN 46280
350 South Edgeware Road, St. Thomas, ON N5P 4L1
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Submitted Model No.: _____

Specific Features: _____



RAINCAN SHOWERHEAD

■ Raincan Showerhead

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

- Maximum 2.5 gpm at 80 psi (9.5L/Min @ 552 kPa)
- One to five spray showerhead
- 5"-8 1/2" spray face diameter
- Brass construction: 52682, 52689
- Touch-clean spray holes: 52680, 57740, 52683

WARRANTY


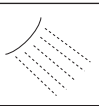
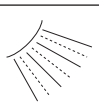
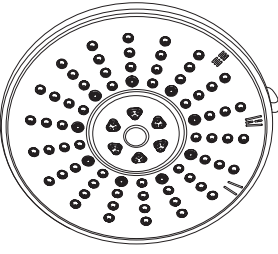
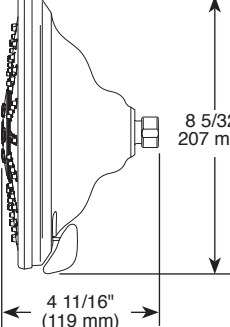

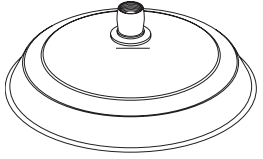
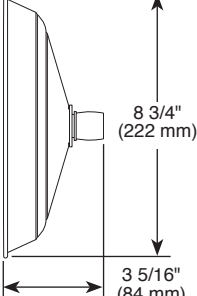


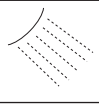
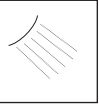

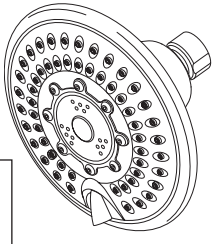
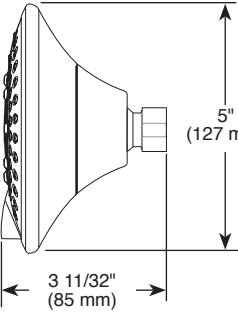
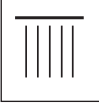
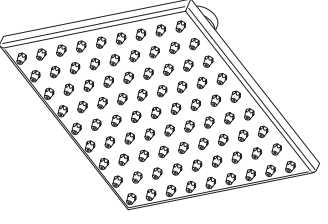
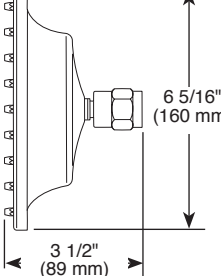
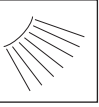
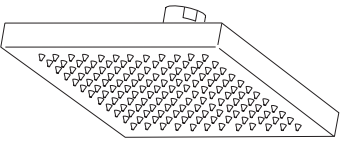
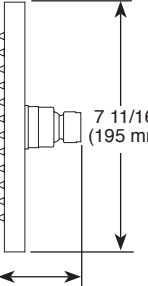
- Lifetime limited warranty on parts (other than electronic parts and batteries) and finishes: or, for commercial users, for 5 years from date of purchase.
- 5 year limited warranty on electronic parts (other than batteries); or, for commercial users, for 1 year from the date of purchase. No warranty is provided on batteries.

COMPLIES WITH:

- ASME A112.18.1 / CSA B125.1



55 E. 111th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46280
350 South Edgeware Road, St. Thomas, ON N5P 4L1
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<p>52680▲ Showerhead</p>  <p>Full Body Spray</p>  <p>Massaging Spray</p>  <p>Full Spray w/Massage</p>		 <p>8 5/32" (207 mm)</p> <p>4 11/16" (119 mm)</p>
<p>52682▲ Showerhead</p>  <p>Soft Rain Spray</p>		 <p>8 3/4" (222 mm)</p> <p>3 5/16" (84 mm)</p>
<p>52683▲ Showerhead</p>  <p>Full Body Spray</p>  <p>Full Spray w/Massage</p>  <p>Massaging Spray</p>  <p>Aerated Spray</p>  <p>Pause</p>		 <p>5" (127 mm)</p> <p>3 11/32" (85 mm)</p>
<p>52689▲ Showerhead</p>  <p>Soft Rain Spray</p>		 <p>6 5/16" (160 mm)</p> <p>3 1/2" (89 mm)</p>
<p>57740▲ Showerhead</p>  <p>Full Body Spray</p>		 <p>7 11/16" (195 mm)</p> <p>2 9/16" (65 mm)</p>

▲ Designate proper finish suffix

Delta reserves the right (1) to make changes in specifications and materials, and (2) to change or discontinue models, both without notice or obligation. Dimensions are for reference only. See current full-line price book or www.deltafaucet.com for finish options and product availability.

DSP-B-52680 Rev. C



see what Delta can do™

Foundations® Toilet C43913▲

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

- Vitreous China
- 29 9/32" (744 mm) in length, 17 1/2" (445 mm) in width, 30 13/16" (783 mm) in height.
- Elongated bowl with chair height design 16 1/2" (419 mm) to top of the bowl.
- 12" (305 mm) rough-in.
- High efficiency 1.28 gpf (4.8 lpf).
- 3" (76 mm) flush valve.
- 2" (51 mm) fully glazed trapway.
- Includes polished chrome trip lever.

WARRANTY

- Chinaware – Lifetime limited warranty; or for commercial purchasers, 10 years for multi-family residential (apartments and condominiums) and 5 years for all other commercial uses, in each case from the date of purchase.
- Mechanical Parts – 1 year from the date of purchase.
- Electronic Parts and Batteries (if applicable) – 5 years from the date of purchase; or for commercial purchasers, 1 year from the date of purchase. No warranty is provided on batteries.
- Toilet Seats – 1 year from the date of purchase. For commercial purchasers no warranty is given.



COMPLIES WITH

- ADA / ANSI A117.1
- ASME A112.19.2 / CSA B45.1
- ASME A112.19.5
- EPA WaterSense® High Efficiency Toilet
- CalGreen

Technical Information	
Fixture configuration	Two-piece, elongated bowl
Water per flush	1.28 gpf (4.8 lpf)
Passageway	2" (51 mm)
Water area	9 1/16" X 6 5/32" (230 mm x 156 mm)
Seat post hole centers	5 1/2" (140 mm)
Included Components:	
Tank Assembly	RP81873▲
Tank Cover	RP82448▲
Flush Lever	RP82450▲
Mounting Hardware – Bowl to floor	RP100489
Mounting Hardware – Tank to bowl	RP82451
Seat Assembly	RP92086▲

▲ Designate proper finish suffix (-WH for white)

Installation Notes

- Install this product according to the installation guide.
- This model complies with the American Disabilities Act (ADA) when installed per the requirements of the Accessibility Guidelines, Section 604 Water Closets, of the Act, which includes the installation of an open front seat (not included).
- This model complies with CSA B651 when installed per Clause 4.3.6 of the standard.



see what Delta can doSM

Foundations[®] Toilet C43913▲

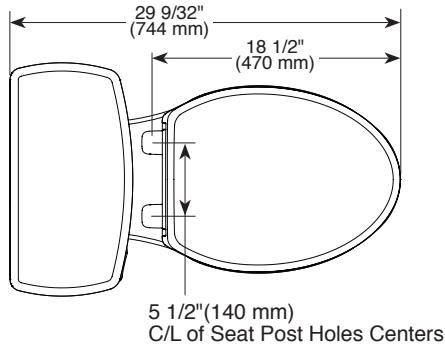
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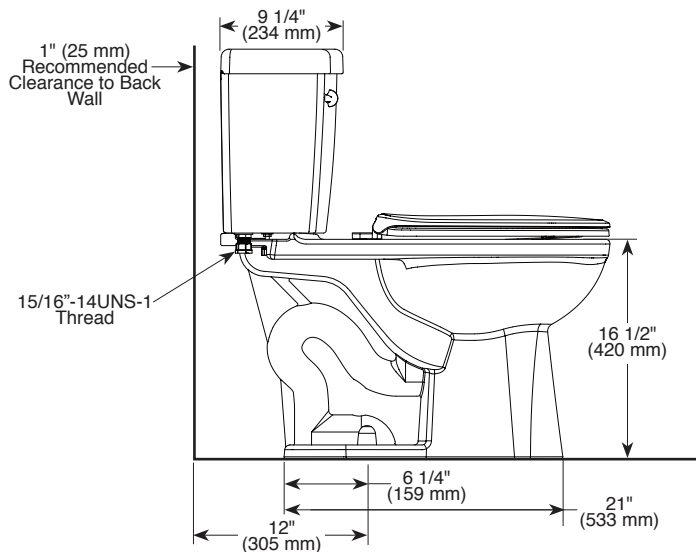
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Specific Features: _____

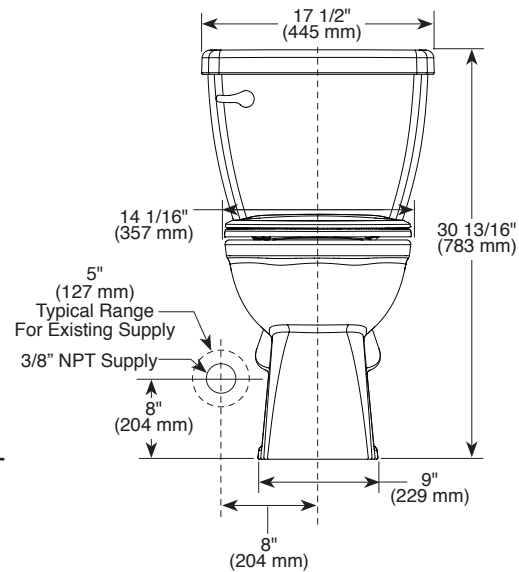
Top down view



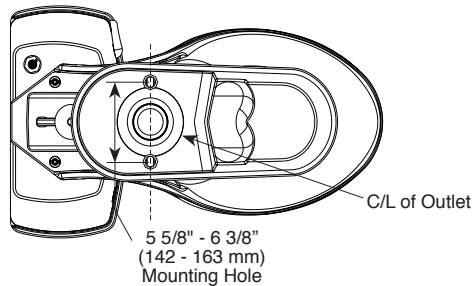
Left view



Front view



Foot Print



▲ Designate proper finish suffix (-WH for white)

Delta reserves the right (1) to make changes in specifications and materials, and (2) to change or discontinue models, both without notice or obligation. Dimensions are for reference only. See full-line pricebook or www.deltatoilet.com for finish options and product availability.

DSP-S-C43913 Rev. B

4. Supporting documentation including historical flow rates for fixtures and washer.

WaterSense® High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification

Supporting Statement

I. Introduction

The WaterSense program released its High-Efficiency Lavatory¹ Faucet Specification (specification) on October 1, 2007, to promote and enhance the market for water-efficient lavatory faucets. The goal of this specification is to allow consumers to identify and differentiate products in the marketplace that meet this specification's criteria for water efficiency and performance.

This specification addresses lavatory faucets and lavatory faucet accessories² in private use, such as those found in residences, and private restrooms in hotels and hospitals. Since these types of faucets are used primarily for hand washing and other sanitary activities, such as face washing and razor rinsing, WaterSense believes that maximum flow rates can be reduced enough to impact national water consumption while at the same time not negatively impacting user satisfaction. This specification is not intended to address kitchen faucets, which have a very different set of uses and performance criteria, or public restroom faucets (e.g., airports, theaters, arenas, stadiums, offices, and restaurants), which already have national performance standards and criteria to which they should conform.

II. Current Status of Faucets

WaterSense estimates that currently there are 222 million residential lavatory faucets in the United States. This estimate is based on an assumed one-to-one ratio of lavatory faucets to residential bathrooms.³ In addition to the existing stock, approximately 25 million new faucets are sold each year for installation in new homes or replacement of aging fixtures in existing homes.⁴ Of these 25 million faucets, roughly two-thirds of those are lavatory faucets (approximately 17 million units). Residential lavatory and kitchen faucets account for

¹ Lavatory is the terminology used in the Energy Policy Act of 1992 and ASME A112.18.1 to describe the types of faucets to which the standards apply. In this specification, lavatory means any bathroom sink faucets intended for private use.

² Accessory, as defined in ASME 112.18.1, means a component that can, at the discretion of the user, be readily added, removed, or replaced, and that, when removed, will not prevent the fitting from fulfilling its primary function. For the purpose of this specification, an accessory can include, but is not limited to lavatory faucet flow restrictors, flow regulators, aerator devices, laminar devices, and pressure compensating devices.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Housing Surveys for the United States, 1970-2003.

⁴ Business Trend Analysts, 2006. "2005/2006 Outlook for the U.S. Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry." <www.mindbranch.com/catalog/print_product_page.jsp?code=R225-358>

approximately 15.7 percent of indoor residential water use in the United States⁵—equivalent to more than 1.1 trillion gallons of water used each year.

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 originally set the maximum flow rate for both lavatory and kitchen faucets at 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) at 80 pounds per square inch (psi) static pressure. In 1994, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A112.18.1M-1994–Plumbing Supply Fittings set the maximum flow rate for lavatory faucets at 2.2 gpm at 60 psi. In response to industry requests for conformity with a single standard, in 1998, the U.S. Department of Energy adopted the 2.2 gpm at 60 psi maximum flow rate standard for all faucets (see 63 FR 13307; March 18, 1998). This national standard is codified in the *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* at 10 *CFR* Part 430.32. As a point of reference, the maximum flow rates of many of the pre-1992 faucets range from 3 to 7 gpm. Other than the aforementioned maximum flow rate standards, there currently are no universally accepted performance tests or specifications (e.g., rinsing or wetting performance standards) for faucets.

III. WaterSense High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification

Scope

The WaterSense program developed this specification to address criteria for improvement and recognition of water-efficient and high-performance lavatory faucets and lavatory faucet accessories. WaterSense labeled lavatory faucet accessories can be incorporated into the design of new faucets to control the flow rate and provide the mechanism for meeting this specification's criteria, or can be purchased separately and retrofit onto existing older faucets to provide water efficiency and performance. This specification focuses solely on the category of lavatory faucets intended for private use because of the differences in the uses and performance expectations between private lavatory faucets and kitchen or public restroom faucets. Lavatory faucets are used primarily for hand washing and other sanitary activities, such as teeth brushing, face washing, and shaving. For these activities, discussions with faucet manufacturers and water utility representatives provided a general consensus that a reduction in the maximum flow rate from 2.2 gpm (the current federal water-efficiency standard) to 1.5 gpm, as established by this specification, is not very noticeable for most users. The most noticeable differences are increased wait times when filling the basin or waiting for hot water. While decreasing a faucet's maximum flow rate increases user wait time for these activities, WaterSense determined the potential water savings gained from the primary use of lavatory faucets (i.e., washing and rinsing) outweigh any potential inconvenience caused by increased wait times and will not negatively impact overall user satisfaction.

Kitchen sink faucets were excluded from this specification because the different uses and user expectations require other considerations for defining performance. One major performance consideration is a kitchen faucet's ability to effectively rinse dishes. Kitchen faucets also are commonly used for pot or container filling, and significantly increased wait times might not be acceptable to most users. WaterSense determined that reducing the maximum flow rates of kitchen faucets would create issues of user satisfaction and be counter to its program goals of

⁵ Mayer, Peter W. and William B. DeOreo. Residential End Uses of Water. Aquacraft, Inc. Water Engineering and Management. American Water Works Association. 1998.

increasing efficiency while maintaining or improving performance. In order to maintain user satisfaction and ensure a high level of performance, a maximum flow rate greater than what is suitable for lavatory faucets might need to be considered for kitchen faucets. Some type of wetting or rinsing performance test also might need to be included. In addition, there is an emerging area of research and development in multiposition control lever faucet technologies that offer users “high” and “low” settings for different activities. While performance data are not yet available, these technologies might prove to be effective in using water more efficiently. For these reasons, WaterSense intends to evaluate the possibility of developing a WaterSense specification for kitchen faucets at a later date.

Public restroom and metering faucets (faucets that are set to discharge a specific amount of water or run for a specified period of time for each use) also were excluded from this specification because of their differing uses and performance expectations and because standards governing their maximum flow rate already exist. Public restroom faucets, for example, are used almost exclusively for hand washing or simple rinsing, compared to lavatory faucets in homes and in other private bathrooms that face a myriad of uses. As a consequence, the maximum flow rate for these public restroom and metering fixtures can be set significantly lower than the flow rate for private lavatory faucets without negatively impacting user satisfaction. Also, a separate set of standards already apply to these types of fixtures. Codified in the *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* at 10 CFR Part 430 (specifically §430.32(o) Faucets) are standards setting the maximum flow rate for metering faucets at 0.25 gallons/cycle. Section 5.4.1 and Table 1 of ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1–Plumbing Supply Fittings also establish the maximum flow rates for public lavatory (other than metering) faucets at 0.5 gpm. As a consequence, this category of faucet is not covered by the current specification. If WaterSense decides to address water efficiency and performance for these types of faucets, it will do so under a separate specification at a later time.

Water-Efficiency and Performance Criteria

The water-efficiency component of this specification establishes a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm at an inlet pressure of 60 psi. Lowering the maximum flow rate from 2.2 gpm to 1.5 gpm (both at 60 psi) represents a 32 percent reduction, which is consistent with WaterSense’s stated goal of improving efficiency by at least 20 percent. Even when installed in systems with high water pressure (up to 80 psi), faucets designed to this specification will have maximum flow rates of approximately 1.75 gpm, which still represents a greater than 20 percent increase in efficiency. WaterSense chose to specify a test pressure of 60 psi to maintain consistency with the current industry standard (ASME A112.18.1–Plumbing Supply Fittings) to which all faucets sold in the United States must comply.

The requirements of this specification are also in harmony with other international standards. The Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee established standards for the rating and labeling of water-efficient products (AS/NZS 6400:2005). As part of the standard, water-efficient faucets are rated on a scale of 1 to 6 based on maximum flow rates. Under this system, comparable 1.5 gpm WaterSense labeled lavatory faucets would receive a 5 out of 6 star rating, meeting criteria for maximum flow rates between 4.5 liters per minute (L/min) (1.2 gpm) and 6.0 L/min (1.6 gpm).

Meeting or exceeding user expectations via the establishment of performance criteria for WaterSense labeled products is an important aspect of the WaterSense program. From the outset of discussions with interested parties, WaterSense was aware that performance of water-efficient lavatory faucets is affected by low water pressures. To ensure user satisfaction with WaterSense labeled lavatory faucets or lavatory faucet accessories across a range of possible user conditions, WaterSense has established a minimum flow rate of 0.8 gpm at 20 psi in the specification.

In developing these water-efficiency and performance criteria, WaterSense evaluated comments received during the draft specification's public forum and public comment period (see *Response to Issues Raised During Public Comment on February 2007 Draft Specification for WaterSenseSM Labeling of High-Efficiency Lavatory Faucets*). WaterSense also considered user satisfaction data generated from four high-efficiency lavatory faucet retrofit studies and the impact of pressure changes on product flow rates for various types of lavatory faucet accessories.

WaterSense established a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm at 60 psi because interested parties that provided comments on the draft specification generally agreed that a flow rate of 1.5 gpm would provide no noticeable difference for most users. In addition, data collected from retrofit studies demonstrate a high level of user satisfaction with high-efficiency lavatory faucets that have maximum flow rates of 1.0 and 1.5 gpm. Aquacraft, Inc. conducted retrofit studies in Seattle, Washington (2000)⁶ and East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), California (2003)⁷ in which they replaced existing lavatory faucet aerators with 1.5 gpm pressure compensating aerators. In the Seattle study, 58 percent of the participants felt their faucets with the new aerators performed the same or better than their old faucet fixtures and 50 percent stated they would recommend these aerators to others. In the EBMUD study, 80 percent of the participants felt their faucets with the new aerators performed the same or better than their old faucet fixtures, and 67 percent stated they would recommend these aerators to others. A third Aquacraft, Inc. retrofit study conducted in Tampa, Florida (2004)⁸ replaced existing lavatory faucet aerators with 1.0 gpm pressure compensating aerators. The participants in this study were receptive to an even higher-efficiency fixture, with 89 percent saying their new aerators performed the same or better than their old faucet fixtures and would recommend them to others. Seattle Public Utilities also provided WaterSense with survey results of customer use and satisfaction with 1.0 gpm pressure compensating aerators distributed through the utility's direct-mail showerhead and faucet aerator pilot program. According to its survey, 94 percent of the participants that received the free aerators installed them and only 2 percent disliked the aerators and removed them.⁹

⁶ Seattle Home Water Conservation Study: The Impacts of High-Efficiency Plumbing Fixture Retrofits in Single-Family Homes, December 2000.

⁷ Water Conservation Study: Evaluation of High-Efficiency Indoor Plumbing Fixture Retrofits in Single-Family Homes in the East Bay Municipal Utility District Service Area, July 2003.

⁸ Tampa Water Department Residential Water Conservation Study: The Impacts of High-Efficiency Plumbing Fixture Retrofits in Single-Family Homes, January 2004.

⁹ Seattle Public Utilities. "Showerhead/Aerator Pilot Program Summary." Unpublished.

WaterSense established a minimum flow rate of 0.8 gpm at 20 psi for several reasons. First, WaterSense felt this minimum flow rate was reasonable to ensure user satisfaction in homes with low water pressure based on comments that were received regarding the draft specification. Second, WaterSense received comments from several utilities regarding programs in which 1.0 gpm lavatory faucet aerators are provided to customers. These products have shown a high level of user satisfaction, and WaterSense wants to recognize these products and the efforts of the utilities to ensure that additional water savings can be achieved through such programs. Third, WaterSense wants to avoid restricting design options to the extent possible. The specification leaves open the possibility for the use of fixed orifice flow control devices (with a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm) instead of restricting manufacturers to the use of pressure compensating devices. Under the specification, a 1.5 gpm maximum flow rate fixed orifice aerator could qualify for use of the label (according to currently available product specifications and flow curves). Pressure compensating devices with maximum flow rates between 1.5 and 1.0 gpm could also qualify for the use of the WaterSense label (according to currently available product specifications and flow curves). WaterSense believes that this approach allows for the greatest degree of design freedom for manufacturers and supports existing utility programs, while still ensuring a high level of performance and user satisfaction.

In order for high-efficiency lavatory faucets to effectively emerge in the market following the release of the final version of this specification, the market must ideally be equipped to produce the faucets or faucet technology that the specification requires. WaterSense is not currently aware of any lavatory faucets on the market with a maximum flow rate of 1.5 gpm. There are, however, several types and models of faucet components and accessories currently available that have the capability to control the flow to the level that is required by this specification. As a result, WaterSense is confident that faucets and faucet accessories that meet the requirements of this specification can be readily brought to market.

Potential Water and Energy Savings

To estimate water and energy savings that can be achieved by products that meet this specification, WaterSense examined the Seattle (2000) and EBMUD (2003) Aquacraft retrofit studies, which provided actual water consumption reductions generated by the installation of high-efficiency, pressure-compensating 1.5 gpm aerators on lavatory faucets. WaterSense expects the results under this specification to be similar to what was found in these two studies. These studies indicate that installing high-efficiency aerators can yield significant reductions in household water consumption. Post faucet retrofit, the weighted average daily per capita reduction in water consumption achieved was 0.6 gallons per capita per day (gcpd). It is important to note that in both of these studies, kitchen faucets in each household were retrofitted with 2.2 gpm pressure compensating aerators. While these retrofits contributed in part to overall reductions in household water consumption, the retrofits simply brought those kitchen sink faucets up to current water-efficiency standards, therefore, WaterSense decided to set aside this confounding influence in order to estimate the water savings. Assuming the average household consists of 2.6 people, this equates to an average annual household savings of approximately 570 gallons of water (see Calculation 1).

Calculation 1. Average Household Water Savings

$$0.6 \text{ gpcd} \cdot 2.6 \text{ people/household} \cdot 365 \text{ days} = 570 \text{ gallons annually}$$

Extrapolated to the national level, potential estimated water savings could be as great as 61 billion gallons annually (see Calculation 2). These estimates clearly demonstrate the significant water savings potential of high-efficiency lavatory faucets and accessories.

Calculation 2. National Water Savings

$$570 \text{ gal/year} \cdot 107,574,000^{10} \text{ occupied residences w/ plumbing fixtures} = 61 \text{ billion gallons}$$

Based upon these estimates, the average household could save more than 70 kWh of electricity (see Calculation 3) or 350 cubic feet of natural gas (see Calculation 4) each year. National savings could exceed 3 billion kWh hours and 20 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas each year (see Calculations 5 and 6).

Calculation 3. Electricity Saving Per Household

$$(570 \text{ gal/year} \cdot 0.70) \cdot (176.5 \text{ kWh of electricity/1,000 gal}) = 70 \text{ kWh of electricity per year}$$

Calculation 4. Natural Gas Savings Per Household

$$(570 \text{ gal/year} \cdot 0.70) \cdot (0.8784 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 0.35 \text{ Mcf (350 cubic feet) of natural gas per year}$$

Calculation 5. National Electricity Savings Potential

$$(61,000,000,000 \text{ gal} \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.40) \cdot (176.5 \text{ kWh of electricity/1,000 gal}) = 3 \text{ billion kWh of electricity nationwide}$$

Calculation 6. National Natural Gas Savings Potential

$$(61,000,000,000 \text{ gal} \cdot 0.70 \cdot 0.56) \cdot (0.8784 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 20 \text{ million Mcf of natural gas nationwide} = 20 \text{ Bcf of natural gas nationwide}$$

These calculations are based upon the following assumptions:

- Approximately 70 percent of faucet water used in a household is hot water (Tampa and Seattle Aquacraft studies).
- 42,788,000 (approximately 40 percent) of occupied residences in the United States heat their water using electricity.¹¹
- 60,222,000 (approximately 56 percent) of occupied residences in the United States heat their water using natural gas.¹²

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Census Bureau. American Housing Survey for the United States 2005. Table 1A-4 page 5.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Census Bureau. American Housing Survey for the United States 2005. Table 1A-5, page 6.

¹² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Census Bureau. American Housing Survey for the United States 2005. Table 1A-5, page 6.

- Water heating consumes 0.1765 kWh of electricity per gallon of water heated assuming:
 - Specific heat of water = 1.0 BTU/lb · ° F
 - 1 gallon of water = 8.34 lbs
 - 1 kWh = 3,412 BTUs
 - Incoming water temperature is raised from 55° F to 120° F (Δ 65 ° F).
 - Water heating process is 90 percent efficient, electric hot water heater.

Calculation 7.

$$[(1 \text{ gal} \cdot 1.0 \text{ BTU/lbs} \cdot ^\circ \text{F}) (1\text{KWh}/3,412 \text{ BTUs}) / (1 \text{ gallon}/8.34 \text{ lbs}) \cdot 65^\circ \text{F}] / 0.90 \\ = 0.1765 \text{ kWh/gal}$$

- Water heating consumes 0.8784 Mcf of natural gas per 1,000 gallons of water heated assuming:
 - Specific heat of water = 1.0 BTU/lb · ° F
 - 1 gallon of water = 8.34 lbs
 - 1 Therm = 99,976 BTUs
 - Incoming water temperature is raised from 55° F to 120° F (Δ 65 ° F)
 - Water heating process is 60 percent efficient, natural gas hot water heater

Calculation 8.

$$[(1 \text{ gal} \cdot 1.0 \text{ BTU/lbs} \cdot ^\circ \text{F}) (1\text{Therm}/99,976 \text{ BTUs}) / (1 \text{ gallon}/8.34 \text{ lbs}) \cdot 65^\circ \text{F}] / 0.60 \\ = 0.009053 \text{ Therms/gal}$$

Calculation 9.

$$0.010428 \text{ Therms/gal} \cdot 1,000 \text{ gal} \cdot 1\text{Mcf}/10.307 \text{ Therms} = 0.8784 \text{ Mcf/kgal}$$

Cost Effectiveness and Payback Period

The average homeowner retrofitting their lavatory faucets with WaterSense labeled high-efficiency lavatory faucet accessories (e.g., aerator, laminar flow device, flow restrictor) will realize accompanying \$3.26 savings on water and wastewater cost annually due to lower water consumption (see Calculation 10).

Calculation 10. Annual Water and Wastewater Cost Savings

$$570 \text{ gallons/year} \cdot \$5.72/1,000 \text{ gallons}^{13} = \$3.26/\text{year}$$

Factoring in the accompanying energy savings, the average household with electric water heating may save an additional \$6.65 (70 kWh/year · \$.095/kWh), for a combined annual savings of \$9.91. The average household with natural gas water heating, may save an additional \$4.56.(0.35 Mcf/year · \$13.04/Mcf), for a combined annual savings of \$7.82.

¹³ Raftelis Financial Consulting. Water and Wastewater Rate Survey. American Water Works Association. 2004.

Assuming that the average household has two lavatory faucets¹⁴, replacing the aerators in each lavatory faucet with a WaterSense labeled aerator would save \$1.63 per faucet on annual water and wastewater costs. The average payback period for the replacement of two lavatory faucet aerators would be approximately 10 months for those with electric water heating and 12 months for those heating with natural gas (See Calculations 11 and 12).

Calculation 11. Average Payback Period (Electric Water Heating)

$$\$8.00 / [\$3.26/\text{year} + (70 \text{ kWh}/\text{year} \cdot \$0.095/\text{kWh})] = 0.8 \text{ years } (\sim 10 \text{ months})$$

Calculation 12. Average Payback Period (Natural Gas Water Heating)

$$\$8.00 / [\$3.26/\text{year} + (0.35 \text{ Mcf}/\text{year} \cdot \$13.04 / \text{Mcf})] = 1.0 \text{ years } (\sim 12 \text{ months})$$

These calculations are based upon the following assumptions:

- WaterSense labeled retrofit devices retail for \$4.00 each.
- Average cost of electricity is \$0.095/kWh¹⁵.
- Average cost of natural gas is \$13.04/Mcf¹⁶.

Unit Abbreviations:

Bcf = billion cubic feet

BTU = British thermal unit

F = Fahrenheit

gal = gallon

gpcd = gallons per capita per day

gpm = gallons per minute

kgal = kilogallons

kWh = kilowatt hour

lbs = pounds

L/min = liters per minute

Mcf = thousand cubic feet

psi = pressure per square inch

WaterSense assumes that the cost of new faucets manufactured and sold as WaterSense labeled fixtures will not increase significantly since in many cases the manufacturer will simply need to substitute the current flow regulating device with a similar, more efficient rated device. In many cases this will be as simple as switching from the current 2.2 gpm aerator or laminar flow device to a comparable 1.5 gpm WaterSense labeled device

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Census Bureau. American Housing Survey for the United States 2005. Table 1A-3 page 4.

¹⁵ Average Retail Price of Electricity to Ultimate Customers by End-Use Sector, Energy Information Administration. <www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epa/epat7p4.html>

¹⁶ Short-Term Energy Outlook, Energy Information Administration. <www.eia.doe.gov/steo>

WaterSense® Specification for Showerheads

1.0 Scope and Objective

This specification establishes the criteria for showerheads labeled under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) WaterSense® program. It is applicable to showerhead fixture fittings, inclusive of:

- Fixed showerheads that direct water onto a user (excluding body sprays) for bathing purposes; and
- Hand-held showers, a subset of showerheads that are moveable devices for directing water onto a user. Hand-held showers can be installed on a support to function as a fixed showerhead.

When used in this document the term “showerhead” shall also include hand-held showers.

This specification is designed to ensure sustainable, efficient water use and a high level of user satisfaction with showerhead performance.

2.0 General Requirements

- 2.1 The showerhead shall conform to applicable requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.¹
- 2.2 If the showerhead has more than one mode, all modes must meet the maximum flow rate requirement outlined in Section 3.1.1 and at least one of the modes, as specified by the manufacturer, must meet all of the requirements outlined in this specification.
- 2.3 The showerhead shall not be packaged, marked, or provided with instructions directing the user to an alternative water-use setting that would override the maximum flow rate, as established by this specification. Any instruction related to the maintenance of the product, including changing or cleaning showerhead components, shall direct the user on how to return the product to its intended maximum flow rate.

3.0 Water-Efficiency Criteria

- 3.1 The flow rate of the showerhead shall be tested in accordance with the procedures in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 and shall meet the following criteria:
 - 3.1.1 The manufacturer shall specify a maximum flow rate value (rated flow) of the showerhead. This specified value must be equal to or less than 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) (7.6 liters per minute [L/min]).

¹ References to this and other standards apply to the most current version of those standards.

- 3.1.2 The maximum flow rate shall be the highest value obtained through testing at flowing pressures of 20, 45, and 80 ± 1 pounds per square inch (psi) ($140, 310$, and 550 ± 7 kilopascal [kPa]), when evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 430 Subpart F, Appendix B, Step 6(b). This maximum flow rate shall not exceed the maximum flow rate value specified in Section 3.1.1.
- 3.1.3 The minimum flow rate, determined through testing at a flowing pressure of 20 ± 1 psi (140 ± 7 kPa) and when evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 430 Subpart F, Appendix B, Step 6(a), shall not be less than 60 percent of the maximum flow rate value specified in Section 3.1.1.
- 3.1.4 The minimum flow rate shall be the lowest value obtained through testing at flowing pressures of 45 and 80 ± 1 psi (310 and 550 ± 7 kPa), when evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 430 Subpart F, Appendix B, Step 6(a). This minimum flow rate shall not be less than 75 percent of the maximum flow rate value specified in Section 3.1.1.

4.0 Spray Force Criteria

- 4.1 The spray force of the showerhead shall be tested in accordance with the procedures outlined in Appendix A and shall meet the following criteria:
 - 4.1.1 The minimum spray force shall not be less than 2.0 ounces (0.56 newtons [N]) at a pressure of 20 ± 1 psi (140 ± 7 kPa) at the inlet when water is flowing.

5.0 Spray Coverage Criteria

- 5.1 The spray coverage of the showerhead shall be tested in accordance with the procedures outlined in Appendix B and shall meet the following criteria:
 - 5.1.1 The total combined maximum volume of water collected in the 2- and 4-inch [in.] (50-, 101-millimeter [mm]) annular rings shall not exceed 75 percent of the total volume of water collected, and;
 - 5.1.2 The total combined minimum volume of water collected in the 2-, 4-, and 6-in. (50-, 101-, 152-mm) annular rings shall not be less than 25 percent of the total volume of water collected.

6.0 Marking

In addition to the marking requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1, the following markings shall apply:

- 6.1 The product shall be marked with the maximum flow rate value in gpm and L/min as specified by the manufacturer, verified through testing and in compliance with this specification.
- 6.2 The product packaging shall be marked with the maximum flow rate value in gpm and L/min as specified by the manufacturer, verified through testing and in compliance with this specification.
- 6.3 The product packaging shall be marked with the minimum flow rate value in gpm and L/min at 45 psi, calculated in Section 3.1.4 as 75 percent of the manufacturer's specified maximum flow rate value, verified through testing and in compliance with this specification.
- 6.4 Flow rate marking shall be in gpm and L/min in two or three digit resolutions (e.g., 2.0 gpm [7.6 L/min]).

7.0 Effective Date

This specification is effective on February 9, 2010.

8.0 Future Specification Revisions

EPA reserves the right to revise this specification should technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. Revisions to the specification would be made following discussions with industry partners and other interested stakeholders.

9.0 Definitions

Definitions within ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 are included by reference

ASME – American Society of Mechanical Engineers

ASME PTC – American Society of Mechanical Engineers Performance Test Codes

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CSA – Canadian Standards Association

ISA – International Society of Automation

WaterSense® Specification for Showerheads Supporting Statement

I. Introduction

Showering is one of the leading uses of water inside the home, representing approximately 17 percent of annual residential indoor water use in the United States. This translates into more than 1.2 trillion gallons of water consumed each year^{1,2}. The WaterSense program released its final specification for showerheads on March 4, 2010, to capitalize on this opportunity to further improve the nation's water and energy efficiency by raising consumer awareness and promoting the use of more efficient showerheads. The intent of this specification is to help consumers identify those products that have met EPA's criteria for water efficiency and performance.

WaterSense collaborated with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)/Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Joint Harmonization Task Force to develop the specification criteria for high-efficiency showerheads. This task force is open to the public and comprises a wide variety of stakeholders, including showerhead manufacturers, water and energy utilities, testing laboratories, consultants, and other water-efficiency and conservation specialists. Their participation, resources, and expertise enabled WaterSense to evaluate showerhead efficiency and performance and develop meaningful testing protocols that can effectively differentiate showerhead performance.

Prior to the task force's work there were no universally accepted criteria for measuring showerhead performance. Federal water-efficiency legislation and national performance standards only establish product flow rates that dictate water consumption—they do not address what makes a satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, shower. Now, with this specification, WaterSense and the task force have bridged this consumer information gap by incorporating performance requirements for products seeking to earn the WaterSense label. The requirements address flow rates across a range of pressures, spray force, and spray coverage, three key attributes of showerhead performance, according to consumer testing. These new requirements are designed to ensure a high level of performance and user satisfaction with high-efficiency showerheads.

II. Current Status of Showerheads

With nearly 110 million occupied housing units in the United States³ and an average of two showerheads per household⁴, WaterSense estimates that there are 220 million showerheads

¹ Assumes a per capita shower use of 11.6 gallons. See Mayer, Peter W. and William B. DeOreo. *Residential End Uses of Water*. Aquacraft, Inc. Water Engineering and Management. American Water Works Association. 1998. Page 102.

² According to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are 300 million persons in the United States.

³ See U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's *American Housing Survey for the United States*. 2007.

⁴ Mayer and DeOreo, op. cit., 99.

currently installed in homes across the United States. WaterSense also estimates that approximately 10 percent of the existing 220 million showerheads are replaced each year due to wear, remodeling, or other reasons. This means that the vast majority of these existing showerheads have flow rates equal to or less than the federal standard of 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm), which was mandated by the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 1992. With normal replacements and units sold for new construction, WaterSense estimates that approximately 25.6 million⁵ new showerheads are sold each year. Since Congress enacted the federal requirements in the early 1990s, manufacturers have gone on to develop showerheads that use significantly less water than the flow rates set in EPA 1992. These high-efficiency showerheads can save at least 20 percent compared to standard fixtures, resulting in a potential savings of more than 1,200 gallons per showerhead per year.

III. WaterSense Specification for Showerheads

Scope

This specification applies to showerheads and hand-held showers. Showerheads are fixed devices for directing water onto a user for bathing purposes. Hand-held showers, a subset of showerheads, are moveable devices for directing water onto a user. Hand-held showers can be installed on a support to function as a showerhead.

Multiple showerheads are eligible to receive the WaterSense label provided the showerheads are sold in combination in a single device intended to be connected to a single shower outlet. Further, each showerhead must meet all of the requirements of the specification and the entire multiple-head system must meet the maximum flow rate requirement of the specification in all possible operating modes.

Body sprays are excluded from this specification because their function and design are wholly different than that of a showerhead or hand-held shower. Retrofit devices, including aftermarket flow control devices, are also excluded because the intent of the specification is to recognize and label complete, fully functioning fixtures or fittings, and not individual components.

General Requirements

Many showerheads are sold with multiple modes to provide the user with options for different spray types (e.g., misting, massaging, or pause). WaterSense wants to maintain manufacturing flexibility and consumer choice for multiple mode showerheads, thus the specification addresses these types of showerheads by requiring all modes to meet the maximum flow rate requirement (i.e., no mode can exceed 2.0 gallons per minute [gpm]) and at least one of the modes, as specified by the manufacturer, must meet all of the requirements contained in the specification, including the maximum and minimum flow rates, spray force, and spray coverage requirements.

Water-Efficiency Criteria

⁵ Units sold for replacement is based upon a 10 percent natural replacement rate. Units sold for new construction is based on 1,797,000 new housing starts per year based on the average number of new housing starts from 2003–2007 from U.S. Census. 2007 American Housing Survey, Table 1A-1. www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/h150-07.pdf.

The water-efficiency component of this specification establishes a maximum flow rate of 2.0 gpm (7.6 liter per minute [L/min]). WaterSense settled on this flow rate after examining the range of products currently available on the market. This maximum flow rate represents a 20 percent reduction from the current federally allowable maximum flow rate of 2.5 gpm established by EAct 1992, which is consistent with WaterSense’s stated water-efficiency goal.

The specification also includes minimum flow rate requirements at 80, 45, and 20 pounds per square inch (psi) of pressure (the upper, mid, and lower range of potential household pressures) to ensure performance and user satisfaction under a variety of household conditions. Specifically, at 45 and 80 psi the tested flow rate cannot be less than 75 percent of the showerhead’s maximum “rated”⁶ flow rate value. This minimum requirement is specified at both 45 and 80 psi because some showerheads that are designed to compensate and adjust for changes in water pressure will actually produce maximum flow at 45 psi and not at 80 psi. As a result, WaterSense wants to ensure that this minimum flow rate requirement is met at both pressures. Likewise, at 20 psi the tested flow rate cannot be less than 60 percent of the showerhead’s maximum rated flow rate value. Table 1 below provides some examples of the allowable minimum flow rates for showerheads with various rated flow rates. Defining minimum flow rate requirements in this manner ensures that the showerhead is designed to provide consistent flow across a range of pressures.

Table 1. Example Minimum Flow Rates

Showerhead Rated Flow Rate	Minimum Allowable Flow Rate		
	80 psi	45 psi	20 psi
2.0 gpm	1.5 gpm	1.5 gpm	1.2 gpm
1.75 gpm	1.3 gpm	1.3 gpm	1.1 gpm
1.5 gpm	1.1 gpm	1.1 gpm	0.9 gpm
1.0 gpm	0.8 gpm	0.8 gpm	0.6 gpm

WaterSense is requiring both the maximum and minimum flow rates of the showerhead to meet the testing and verification protocols for sampling outlined in the *Code of Federal Regulations* (see 10 CFR 430 Subpart F, Appendix B, Steps 6[b] and 6[a], respectively). The U.S. Department of Energy currently uses the sampling plan outlined in the CFR for assessing compliance of showerhead flow rates with EAct 1992 requirements, and thus referencing it in this specification provides specific and familiar guidance to third-party certifying bodies for determining whether a showerhead meets the flow rate requirements established by WaterSense.

Performance Criteria

Establishing performance-based criteria for WaterSense labeled showerheads is critical to ensuring user satisfaction and maintaining the integrity of the WaterSense label. Prior to this specification, however, there were no universally agreed-upon testing protocols for showerhead performance or measures that adequately defined user satisfaction. WaterSense worked with

⁶ The “rated” flow rate is the showerhead’s maximum flow rate, as specified by the manufacturer, verified through testing, and in compliance with this specification.

the task force to determine, through its expertise and supported by consumer testing, the key performance attributes of showerheads.

To measure those attributes in a laboratory setting, the task force undertook an intensive effort to develop test protocols. The spray force and spray coverage requirements contained in the specification are a result of these efforts. Both test protocols subsequently underwent several iterations of round robin testing in various laboratories by multiple manufacturers and independent third-party certifiers in order to ensure that the procedures are repeatable and the results reproducible. Laboratory test data were then compared back to the consumer test data for a variety of showerheads to determine the specific performance levels that are included in the specification. These performance levels define the boundaries for user satisfaction for both spray force and spray coverage.

The spray force component of the specification requires a showerhead's spray force to be at least 2.0 ounces (0.56 newtons [N]) at an inlet pressure of 20 psi when the water is flowing. The testing procedure, described in Appendix A of the specification, is a pass/fail test that assesses the relative force of the shower spray through the use of a force balance fixture. The force balance fixture is equipped with a force target on one side that receives the shower spray and counterbalancing weights on the other side, set to the specified force (i.e., 2.0 ounces). As the shower spray hits the force target, the force balance fixture measures the rotation angle of the balance at the pivot point of the two sides (the spray and counterbalancing weights).

If the shower spray force is greater than the specified minimum, it will overcome, or move, the counterbalancing weights to or beyond the point of balance, achieved when the angle rotates within 0.1° of zero or past it. Under this scenario the showerhead would pass the force requirements. If the showerhead's force is less than the specified minimum, it will not overcome the counterbalancing weights and the angle of balance will not rotate within 0.1° of zero or past it. Under this scenario, the showerhead would fail the force requirements. The target force of 2.0 ounces specified in the specification represents the lower bounds of user satisfaction based on results from consumer tests using a variety of showerheads.

The spray coverage component of the specification, as described in Appendix B of the specification, requires the use of an annular ring gauge consisting of a series of concentric rings, starting with a 2-inch diameter center ring and each successive ring increasing in diameter by 2 inches out to 20 inches. The showerhead is positioned and turned on directly above the surface of the annular ring gauge. The relative amount of water captured in each set of concentric rings provides a representation of the distribution of the spray pattern and can be used to evaluate the showerhead's spray coverage.

Simultaneous to the development of the test apparatus, WaterSense gathered consumer test data to determine user preferences with respect to spray coverage. Data showed general dissatisfaction with showerheads that spray with a hollow spot in the center or that have too much water flowing in the center to form a very narrow beam. Thus the criteria contained in the specification were crafted to capture and disqualify showerheads with these types of coverage characteristics. Specifically, to meet the spray coverage requirement, the total volume of water collected in the two center rings (out to 4 inches) cannot exceed 75 percent of the total collected water volume (i.e., the showerhead cannot deliver all its water through a narrow beam in the center). In addition, the total combined volume of water collected in the three center rings (out to

6 inches) must be at least 25 percent of the total collected water volume (i.e., the showerhead cannot have a hollow spot in the center).

Marking

With this specification, WaterSense has adopted a new approach to product and package flow rate marking. The requirements are designed to clarify and clearly indicate which maximum flow rate value the manufacturer is to use. At the outset of certification, the manufacturer specifies a maximum flow rate value ("rated" flow rate), not to exceed 2.0 gpm, which is subsequently verified through testing. WaterSense requires the manufacturer to mark the product and product packaging with this rated flow rate value, so that the information provided to the consumer is both informative and accurate.

In addition to marking the product and packaging with the maximum rated flow rate, the product packaging (but not the product itself) must also be marked with the showerhead's minimum flow rate at 45 psi. This minimum flow rate is calculated as 75 percent of the manufacturer's specified maximum flow rate value and is subsequently verified through testing. The purpose of this marking requirement is to assist installers in properly matching showerheads and automatic-compensating mixing valves for installation in order to provide protection against thermal shock and scalding events (see Section V below for more information).

Potential Water and Energy Savings

Note: Refer to Appendix A for the assumptions and calculations used to derive these estimates.

Showerheads with a flow rate of 2.0 gpm or less have the potential to save significant amounts of water both individually and at the national level. Replacing standard showerheads with WaterSense labeled showerheads could save more than 1,200 gallons per showerhead or 2,300 gallons of water per household per year. Based upon the amount of water saved, the average household could save 300 kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity or 1,500 cubic feet of natural gas that would otherwise be required to heat the water.

Nationwide, if WaterSense labeled showerheads were purchased for all normal showerhead replacements and installed in all new construction, WaterSense estimates that water savings could reach 30.3 billion gallons per year. National energy savings could exceed 1.6 billion kWh of electricity and 10.9 million cubic feet (Mcf) of natural gas each year.

Cost-Effectiveness

Note: Refer to Appendix A for the assumptions and calculations used to derive these estimates.

The average homeowner retrofitting his or her showerheads with WaterSense labeled showerheads will realize an accompanying \$14 savings on water and wastewater costs annually due to lower water consumption. Factoring in the accompanying energy savings, the average household with electric water heating may save an additional \$36, for a combined annual savings of \$50. The average household with natural gas water heating may save an additional \$18 for a combined annual savings of \$32.

If the average showerhead costs \$30 retail, the average payback period for the replacement of two standard showerheads per household with WaterSense labeled models would be approximately 14 months for those with electric water heating and about two years for those heating with natural gas.

IV. Certification and Labeling

WaterSense has established an independent third-party product certification process, described on the WaterSense Web site at www.epa.gov/watersense/partners/certification.html. Under this process, products are certified to conform to applicable WaterSense specifications by accredited third-party licensed certifying bodies. Manufacturers are then authorized to use the WaterSense label in conjunction with certified products.

V. Other Issues

Detailed Drawings for the Force Balance Test Apparatus

As the specification indicates, the spray force performance requirement is measured via a force balance test apparatus. This force balance test apparatus was developed by the task force specifically for the purpose of determining a showerhead's compliance with the specification's force requirements; therefore it is not a readily available or mass-produced piece of testing equipment. In addition, the test apparatus needs to be manufactured with very specific tolerances to ensure the results are repeatable and reproducible in any laboratory setting. WaterSense has made available the specification drawings to facilitate the construction of this test equipment. Detailed drawings for the force balance test apparatus are available on the WaterSense Web site at www.epa.gov/watersense/products/showerheads.html.

Health and Safety

In developing this specification, WaterSense and the task force considered potential negative impacts of reducing the flow rate on consumer satisfaction, including potential health and safety issues once these products are installed in the plumbing system. Of particular concern is the potential for increasing the risk of thermal shock or scalding as shower flow rates are reduced. Thermal shock or scalding can be caused when a hot- or cold-water-using device is activated (e.g., flushing the toilet or running the dishwasher) while the shower is running. Water is diverted away from the shower, causing a pressure drop in either the hot or cold water supply line to the shower. As a consequence, the balance of hot and cold water is shifted either to a hotter or colder temperature mix. This sudden change in temperature can either cause a user to abruptly move away from the shower stream, potentially resulting in an injury or fall, or if the temperature increase is severe enough, scalding can occur.

To mitigate the risks of temperature-related shower injuries, most U.S. plumbing codes require showers to be outfitted with individual automatic-compensating mixing valves that comply with either the American Society of Sanitary Engineers (ASSE) 1016 or ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1 standards. An automatic-compensating mixing valve is a device that is installed as part of the shower's flow control that helps to regulate water temperature; it is not part of the showerhead itself. The valve works either through balancing the incoming hot and cold water

pressures or through controlling the mixed outlet temperature with a thermostatic element that can maintain water temperature to within $\pm 3.6^{\circ}\text{F}$.

Despite advances in plumbing codes and mixing valve technology, thermal shock and scalding risks are still present under two scenarios. First, automatic-compensating mixing valves are currently only required to be tested and certified at a flow rate of 2.5 gpm at 45 psi. When these devices are outfitted with a showerhead that has a lower flow rate, there may not be adequate assurance that the valve is sensitive enough to provide the required protection. This is potentially true for all showerheads, as standard showerheads are currently tested and certified at a flow rate of 2.5 gpm at 80 psi. Second, not all homes are equipped with an automatic-compensating mixing valve. The risks are of particular concern for showerhead retrofits in homes built prior to 1987.

As a part of the development of the criteria for showerheads, WaterSense and the task force evaluated the link between flow rate and temperature deviations associated with pressure and temperature changes. The task force gathered and presented data to compare the temperature profiles that result from a drop in hot and cold water pressure for both standard and high-efficiency showerheads under the two risk scenarios: (1) installation with various types of automatic-compensating mixing valves (thermostatic, pressure balancing, or combination) designed for a flow rate of 2.5 gpm at 45 psi and (2) installation without the protection of an automatic-compensating mixing valve. The data showed that the risks are present for showerheads of all flow rates, but that more efficient showerheads are more sensitive to sudden changes in water pressure. As a consequence, a temperature change in water exiting the shower may be amplified when the pressure within the cold water or hot water supply plumbing suddenly changes.

Ultimately, WaterSense and the task force came to the conclusion that the thermal shock and scalding risks cannot be fully addressed through the specification for showerheads. First, there is a clear disconnect between the showerhead and automatic-compensating mixing valve compatibility, as the products are tested at different pressures (80 psi and 45 psi, respectively) and currently automatic-compensating mixing valves are only tested at a flow rate of 2.5 gpm. Second, the potential temperature of the hot water is controlled by the design of the hot water heater and delivery system, which can discharge water well in excess of the code required 140°F due to "layering" and the location of the thermostat at a point that is not necessarily the location of the hottest water. Because of the interrelated nature of these three components in the plumbing system, the control of the risks cannot solely rest on the design of the showerhead. In fact, the showerhead itself has very little, if any, control over the outlet water temperature.

To the extent possible, WaterSense has addressed this issue in the specification by requiring manufacturers to mark the product packaging with the minimum flow rate at 45 psi as determined by testing at that pressure. This is a vital step toward providing the information necessary to "match" the showerhead with a compatible automatic-compensating mixing valve that is rated to perform at the same flow rate and tested pressure. In addition, industry is currently working to harmonize automatic-compensating mixing valve standards and showerhead standards to address potential incompatibilities of these plumbing system components. This will go a long way toward addressing the risks of thermal shock and scalding associated with the installation of a WaterSense labeled showerhead, indeed with all

showerheads, particularly in new construction. WaterSense is also educating consumers and program partners regarding the issue and associated risks so that consumers can continue to make informed purchasing decisions.

Appendix A: Calculations and Key Assumptions

Potential Water Savings Calculations

Assumptions:

- Average actual flow rate for an existing showerhead is 2.22 gpm⁷ (the average flow rate is less than the standard rated flow rate of 2.5 gpm most likely because the products are rated at 80 psi, but installed in homes with less pressure)
- Average shower duration is 8.2 minutes¹¹
- The average person takes 0.67 showers per day⁸
- A WaterSense labeled showerhead reduces the flow rate by 20 percent
- An estimated 10 percent of existing showerheads are replaced each year due to wear, remodeling, or other reasons
- There are an estimated 1,797,000 new housing starts per year based on the average number of new housing starts from 2003–2007⁹

Equation 1. Annual Water Savings Potential from Replacing a 2.5 gpm Rated Showerhead
$$(((2.22 \text{ gpm} - (2.22 \text{ gpm} \times (1 - 0.2))) \times 8.2 \text{ minutes/shower} \times 0.67 \text{ showers/person/day} \times 2.6 \text{ people/household} \times 365 \text{ days/year}) = 2,300 \text{ gal/household/year}$$

$$(2,300 \text{ gal/household/year} / 2 \text{ showerheads/household}) = 1,200 \text{ gal/showerhead/year}$$

Equation 2. Annual National Water Savings Potential from Replacing All Existing 2.5 gpm Showerheads
$$(1,200 \text{ gal/showerhead/year} \times 220 \text{ million existing showerheads}) = 260 \text{ billion gal/year}$$

Equation 3. Annual National Water Savings Potential from Natural Replacement with WaterSense Labeled Showerheads
$$(1,200 \text{ gal/showerhead/year} \times 220 \text{ million showerheads} \times 0.10) = 26 \text{ billion gal/year}$$

Equation 4. Annual National Water Savings Potential from Installation of WaterSense Labeled Showerheads in New Construction
$$(1,200 \text{ gal/showerhead/year} \times 1,797,000 \text{ annual new housing starts} \times 2 \text{ showerheads/household}) = 4.3 \text{ billion gal/year}$$

Unit Abbreviations:

gal = gallon

gpm = gallons per minute

psi = pressure per square inch

Potential Energy Savings Calculations

⁷ Mayer and DeOreo, Op. cit., 102.

⁸ Calculated based upon an assumed 17.2 gallons per shower and 11.6 gallons per day for showering. (Ibid.)

⁹ U.S. Census. 2007 American Housing Survey, Table 1A-1. www.census.gov/prod/2008pubs/h150-07.pdf.

Assumptions:

- Approximately 73 percent of showerhead water used in a household is hot water¹⁰
- 42,239,000 (approximately 40 percent) of occupied residences in the United States heat their water using electricity¹¹
- 60,998,000 (approximately 56 percent) of occupied residences in the United States heat their water using natural gas^{11,12}
- Water heating consumes 0.18 kWh of electricity per gallon of water heated assuming:
 - Specific heat of water = 1.0 Btu/lb x ° F
 - 1 gallon of water = 8.34 lbs
 - 1 kWh = 3,412 Btus
 - Incoming water temperature is raised from 55° F to 120° F (Δ 65 ° F)
 - Water heating process is 90 percent efficient for electric hot water heaters
- Water heating consumes 0.88 Mcf of natural gas per 1,000 gallons of water heated assuming:
 - Specific heat of water = 1.0 Btu/lb x ° F
 - 1 gallon of water = 8.34 lbs
 - 1 Therm = 99,976 Btus
 - Incoming water temperature is raised from 55° F to 120° F (Δ 65 ° F)
 - Water heating process is 60 percent efficient for natural gas hot water heaters

Electricity

Equation 5. KWh Required to Raise 1 Gallon of Water 65° F

$$[(1.0 \text{ Btu/lbs} \times ^\circ \text{F}) (1\text{kWh}/3,412 \text{ Btus}) / (1 \text{ gal}/8.34 \text{ lbs}) \times 65^\circ \text{F}] / 0.90 = 0.18 \text{ kWh/gal}$$

Equation 6. Electricity Saving Potential per Household

$$(2,300 \text{ gal/year} \times 0.73) \times (180 \text{ kWh of electricity}/1,000 \text{ gal}) = 300 \text{ kWh of electricity per year}$$

Equation 7. National Electricity Savings Potential from Replacing All Existing 2.5 gpm Showerheads

$$(260 \text{ billion gal/year} \times 0.73 \times 0.40) \times (180 \text{ kWh of electricity}/1,000 \text{ gal}) = 14 \text{ billion kWh of electricity nationwide}$$

Equation 8. National Electricity Savings Potential from Natural Replacement with WaterSense Labeled Showerheads

$$(26 \text{ billion gal/year} \times 0.73 \times 0.40) \times (180 \text{ kWh of electricity}/1,000 \text{ gal}) = 1.4 \text{ billion kWh of electricity nationwide}$$

Equation 9. National Electricity Savings Potential from Installation of WaterSense Labeled Showerheads in New Construction

¹⁰ DeOreo, William B., and Peter W. Mayer. *The End Uses of Hot Water in Single Family Homes From Flow Trace Analysis*. 2000. Aquacraft, Inc.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Census Bureau. *American Housing Survey for the United States: 2007*. 2008. Table 1A-5, page 7.

¹² Ibid.

$(4.3 \text{ billion gal/year} \times 0.73 \times 0.40) \times (180 \text{ kWh of electricity/1,000 gal}) = 230 \text{ million kWh of electricity nationwide}$

Natural Gas

Equation 9. Therms Required to Raise 1 Gallon of Water 65° F

$[(1.0 \text{ Btu/lbs} \times ^\circ \text{F}) (1 \text{ Therm/99,976 Btus}) / (1 \text{ gal/8.34 lbs}) \times 65^\circ \text{F}] / 0.60 = 0.009 \text{ Therms/gal}$

Equation 10. Converting Therms to Mcf

$0.009 \text{ Therms/gal} \times 1,000 \text{ gal/kgal} \times 1 \text{ Mcf/10.307 Therms} = 0.88 \text{ Mcf/kgal}$

Equation 11. Natural Gas Savings Potential per Household

$(2,300 \text{ gal/year} \times 0.73) \times (0.88 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 1.5 \text{ Mcf (1,500 cubic feet) of natural gas per year}$

Equation 12. National Natural Gas Savings Potential from Replacing All 2.5 gpm Showerheads

$(260 \text{ billion gal} \times 0.73 \times 0.56) \times (0.88 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 94 \text{ million Mcf of natural gas nationwide}$

Equation 13. National Natural Gas Savings Potential from Natural Replacement with WaterSense Labeled Showerheads

$(26 \text{ billion gal} \times 0.73 \times 0.56) \times (0.88 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 9.4 \text{ million Mcf of natural gas nationwide}$

Equation 14. National Natural Gas Savings Potential from Installation of WaterSense Labeled Showerheads in New Construction

$(4.3 \text{ billion gal/year} \times 0.73 \times 0.56) \times (0.88 \text{ Mcf of natural gas/1,000 gal}) = 1.5 \text{ million Mcf of natural gas nationwide}$

Unit Abbreviations:

Bcf = billion cubic feet

Btu = British thermal unit

F = Fahrenheit

kgal = kilogallons

kWh = kilowatt hour

lbs = pounds

Mcf = thousand cubic feet

Cost-Effectiveness Calculations

Assumptions:

- Price of water and wastewater is \$6.06/1000 gallons¹³
- 2009 Price of electricity is \$0.12/kWh¹⁴
- 2009 Price of natural gas is \$11.98/Mcf¹⁵

¹³ Raftelis Financial Consulting. *Water and Wastewater Rate Survey*. American Water Works Association. 2006.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of Energy, www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/table5_3.html.

Equation 15. Annual Household Water and Wastewater Cost Savings
 $2,300 \text{ gallons/year} \times \$6.06/1,000 \text{ gallons} = \$14/\text{year}$

Equation 16. Annual Household Electricity Savings
 $(300 \text{ kWh/household/year} \times \$0.12/\text{kWh}) = \$36/\text{year}$

Equation 17. Annual Household Natural Gas Savings
 $(1.5 \text{ Mcf/household/year} \times \$11.98/\text{Mcf}) = \$18/\text{year}$

Equation 18. Annual Water, Wastewater, and Electricity Savings
 $(\$14/\text{year} + \$36/\text{year}) = \$50/\text{year}$

Equation 19. Annual Water, Wastewater, and Natural Gas Savings
 $(\$14/\text{year} + \$18/\text{year}) = \$32/\text{year}$

Equation 11. Average Full Payback Period (Electric Water Heating)
 $(\$30/\text{showerhead} \times 2 \text{ showerheads/household}) / \$50/\text{year} = 1.2 \text{ years } (\sim 14 \text{ months})$

Equation 12. Average Full Payback Period (Natural Gas Water Heating)
 $(\$30/\text{showerhead} \times 2 \text{ showerheads/household}) / \$32/\text{year} = 1.9 \text{ years } (\sim 23 \text{ months})$

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Energy, www.eia.doe.gov/steo.



WaterSense® Specification for Tank-Type Toilets

Version 1.2

June 2, 2014

WaterSense® Specification for Tank-Type Toilets

1.0 Scope and Objective

This specification establishes the criteria for a tank-type high-efficiency toilet under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) WaterSense program. It is applicable to:

- Single-flush, tank-type gravity toilets
- Dual-flush, tank-type gravity toilets
- Dual-flush, tank-type flushometer tank (pressure-assist) toilets
- Tank-type, flushometer tank (pressure-assist) toilets
- Tank-type electrohydraulic toilets
- Any other tank-type technologies that meet these performance specifications

The specification is designed to ensure both sustainable, efficient water use and a high level of user satisfaction with flushing performance.

2.0 General Requirements

- 2.1 The toilet shall conform to applicable water closet requirements in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1,¹ except as otherwise indicated in this specification.
- 2.2 If the toilet has dual-flush capabilities, it shall conform to requirements in ASME A112.19.14.

3.0 Water Efficiency Criteria

- 3.1 Single-flush toilets: The effective flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons (4.8 liters) when evaluated in accordance with the sampling plan contained in 10 CFR 429.30. For single-flush toilets, the effective flush volume is the average flush volume when tested in accordance with ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.
- 3.2 Dual-flush toilets: The effective flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons (4.8 liters) when evaluated in accordance with the sampling plan contained in 10 CFR 429.30. For dual-flush toilets, the effective flush volume is the average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush. Flush volumes shall be tested in accordance with ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 and ASME A112.19.14.
- 3.3 Samples with average flush volume in excess of 0.10 gallon (0.4 liter) greater than their rated flush volume shall be deemed to fail testing requirements due to excessive flush volume.²

¹ References to this and other standards apply to the most current version of that standard.

² For example, fixtures rated at 1.28 gallons per flush (the maximum flush volume) but flushing at greater than 1.38 gallons (5.2 liter) when adjusted in accordance with the water consumption test procedure in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 shall be deemed to have "failed" the requirements of this specification.

- 3.4 Samples with average flush volumes less than or equal to 0.10 gallon (0.4 liter) greater than their rated flush volume shall be adjusted, if possible, to their rated flush volume prior to performance testing.
- 3.5 Samples with average flush volumes less than their rated flush volume shall be tested at measured volume and this volume shall be recorded on the test report.

4.0 Flush Performance Criteria

- 4.1 Toilet model performance is identified as either a “pass” or “fail” depending upon whether it can successfully and completely clear all test media from the fixture in a single flush in at least four of five attempts. Flush performance testing shall be conducted in accordance with the waste extraction test protocol provided in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.

5.0 Product Marking

- 5.1 Toilet fixtures shall be marked in accordance with requirements in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 with the exception identified in Section 5.1.1 below.
 - 5.1.1 Toilet bowls intended to be used with tanks of varying consumption levels (e.g., 1.6 and 1.28 gallons per flush) shall be marked with a dual consumption marking or a consumption range, as indicated in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1; however, toilet bowls shall not be marked with the words “or less” to indicate compatibility with tanks of varying consumption levels.
- 5.2 Toilet tanks shall not be packaged, marked, nor provided with instructions directing the user to an alternative water use setting that would override the rated flush volume, as established by this specification. Any instruction related to the maintenance of the product shall direct the user on how to return the product to its rated flush volume.

6.0 Effective Date

This specification is effective on June 2, 2014.

7.0 Future Specification Revisions

EPA reserves the right to revise this specification should technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. Revisions to the specification would be made following discussions with industry partners and other interested stakeholders.

8.0 Definitions

Definitions within ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 and ASME A112.19.14 are included by reference.

- **Pressure-assist toilet:** A water closet that uses a flushometer tank as a flushing device, as defined in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.
- **Rated flush volume:** The maximum flush volume, as specified by the manufacturer, verified through testing and in compliance with this specification.

Appendix A: Requirements for WaterSense Labeling

The following requirements must be met for products to bear the WaterSense label.

1.0 WaterSense Partnership

The manufacturer³ of the product must have a signed partnership agreement in place with EPA.

2.0 Conformity Assessment

Conformance to this specification must be certified by an EPA licensed certifying body accredited for this specification in accordance with the *WaterSense Product Certification System*.

3.0 Clarifications

3.1 Adjustability

Toilet tanks with adjustable water use settings that can be identified and activated by a user or plumbing professional to override the rated flush volume, as established by this specification, do not comply with the intent of this specification or the WaterSense program and do not qualify for use of the WaterSense label.

3.2 Tanks and Bowls Manufactured and Sold by Different Companies

WaterSense requires every combination tank and bowl to be tested and certified for conformance to this specification in order to ensure that the toilet as a whole provides the expected water efficiency and performance. Wall-hung bowls and in-wall carrier systems manufactured and sold by different companies can earn the WaterSense label, provided that the combination unit is tested and certified. However, since these products might not necessarily be sold as a unit, WaterSense has established some additional certification requirements that these products must meet in order to earn the WaterSense label. Both manufacturers must agree to have their products tested and certified together in order for the tank and bowl combination to receive the WaterSense label.

Certification Listing

In order to control the use of the WaterSense label, EPA is requiring each manufacturer (e.g., the tank manufacturer and the bowl manufacturer) to obtain a certification listing with one of EPA's licensed certifying bodies to show that the toilet, formed by the combination tank and bowl, was certified for conformance to the specification. The listings must identify both components, along with the respective manufacturers' names,

³ Manufacturer, as defined in the WaterSense program guidelines, means: "Any organization that produces a product for market that might be eligible to meet WaterSense criteria for efficiency and performance. Manufacturers can also produce 'private label' products that are sold under the brand name of a separate organization, which is treated as a separate partner/application from the original product manufacturer." In the case of private labeling, the private labeling organization that ultimately brands the product for sale must have a signed WaterSense partnership agreement in place with EPA.

brand names, model names, and model numbers by which the products are identified and sold. Separate listings will allow the licensed certifying body to directly authorize each manufacturer to use the WaterSense label on their tanks or bowls. Note that though a certification listing is required for each manufacturer, WaterSense is not requiring the combination toilet to be tested more than once. The licensed certifying body must ensure that the listing information is complete prior to issuing the certification and the WaterSense label to either manufacturer.

As an alternative to separate listings, and at the discretion of the licensed certifying body, the manufacturer of one of the components (e.g., either the tank or bowl manufacturer) can become listed as an additional company under the certification listing of the manufacturer of the corresponding component (e.g., the bowl or tank). However, both components, along with the respective manufacturer's names, brand names, model names, and model numbers by which the products are identified and sold, must be identified under both the certification file owner's listing and the additional company's listing. This will ensure that there is no confusion about which products were certified in combination to earn the WaterSense label.

3.3 *Product Packaging Marking and Labeling*

Though every combination tank and bowl must be tested and certified for conformance to this specification in order to ensure that the toilet as a whole provides the expected water efficiency and performance, in some cases the tank and bowl might be packaged individually and/or sold separately. To ensure that it is clear to the purchaser that a particular combination tank and bowl is labeled, EPA is providing clarification regarding how the packaging must be marked and how the WaterSense label must be used. These marking and labeling requirements apply to tanks and bowls made by the same company and those made by different companies, as is the case for some wall-hung bowls and in-wall carrier systems.

Manufacturers must adhere to the following product packaging marking and labeling requirements for toilet tanks and bowls packaged and sold individually:

- In all cases, the toilet tank and toilet bowl packaging must bear the WaterSense label.
- Toilet bowl packaging must indicate all of the specific brand names, model names, and model numbers, as applicable, of the counterpart tanks it can be used with to form a WaterSense labeled tank-type toilet. For example, the toilet bowl packaging might say:

“This [insert description of bowl] is WaterSense labeled when used with [list brand names, model names, and model numbers, as applicable, of the tank(s) that the bowl can be used with to form a WaterSense labeled tank-type toilet].”

- Product specification sheets or other product documentation for both the toilet tank and bowl must indicate all of the specific brand names, model names, and model numbers, as applicable, of the counterpart products (e.g., the bowl or tank) that the product can be used with to form a WaterSense labeled tank-type toilet.

Note that for toilet tanks and bowls packaged and sold together as a unit, the packaging must bear the WaterSense label.

Summary of Revisions to the WaterSense® Specification for Tank-Type Toilets Version 1.2

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) WaterSense program is announcing the release of Version 1.2 of its *WaterSense Specification for Tank-Type Toilets* (specification). The purpose of this document is to summarize the revisions made to the specification, share the reasoning for the changes, and provide a timeline for compliance with the new requirements.

It is important to note that EPA considers the revisions made in Version 1.2 of the specification to be minor in nature. The revisions are meant to provide clarification of the existing requirements and do not materially affect the scope, performance, or efficiency requirements. The revisions also do not affect the status of existing certified, WaterSense labeled tank-type toilets.

Background

WaterSense released its initial *Tank-Type High-Efficiency Toilet Specification* in January 2007 and issued the first revision to the specification in May 2011. Since that time, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) and Canadian Standards Association (CSA) have revised ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 *Ceramic Plumbing Fixtures* to include the waste media extraction test, fill valve integrity test, and tank trim adjustability test protocols established in the *WaterSense Specification for Tank-Type Toilets*. To align with the revised ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard, to the extent possible, WaterSense is issuing Version 1.2 of the specification. The changes to the specification, described in this document, will ensure consistency and reduce redundancy in toilet testing for manufacturers seeking the WaterSense label. WaterSense has also taken this opportunity to make some additional minor revisions to the specification to align it with the other WaterSense product specifications. All of the revisions contained in Version 1.2 will ensure that tank-type toilets receiving the WaterSense label are certified and labeled consistently, in accordance with EPA's intent, and will continue to meet consumer expectations for efficiency and performance.

Section 2.0 General Requirements

EPA has revised the title of the section from "Summary of Criteria" to "General Requirements." This change does not affect the specification's original scope of objective, but rather aligns the organization of the specification with other WaterSense product specifications.

Similarly, to align with other WaterSense product specifications, EPA has revised the content of Section 2.0 to provide the general and overarching requirements that products must meet to earn the WaterSense label, rather than a summary of the specification requirements. This section now indicates that all tank-type toilets shall conform to the applicable water closet requirements in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1, and all dual-flush tank-type toilets must conform to applicable requirements within ASME A112.19.14 *Six-Liter Water Closets Equipped With a*

Dual Flushing Device. This change now more fully and clearly aligns the specification with the requirements of the guiding national standards for tank-type toilets.

Section 3.0 Water Efficiency Criteria

Flush Volume Measurement Requirements

The majority of the fixture performance testing protocol, originally provided in Appendix A of the specification, is included in the recent revisions to the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard. The fixture performance testing protocol is now incorporated by reference in Section 2.0 of the specification. However, the ASME/CSA standard does not address the average flush volume limits that dictate whether a toilet is deemed to pass or fail the flush volume test or whether the flush volume should be adjusted to complete the test. As a result, WaterSense has retained these requirements in the specification. As discussed below, Appendix A was removed from the specification because a majority of the requirements are now redundant with the A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard; therefore, WaterSense moved these flush volume limit requirements to *Section 3.0 Water Efficiency Criteria*. This change does not affect the specification's original requirements or intent.

Section 4.0 Flush Performance Criteria

Testing Protocol Reference

In Version 1.1 of the specification, the fixture performance testing protocol was identified in Appendix A. Since the protocol is now included in the recent revisions to the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard, WaterSense has updated *Section 4.0 Flush Performance Criteria* to reference compliance with the standard rather than Appendix A (Appendix A has been subsequently deleted). In addition, under Version 1.1, this section summarized the test media requirements. It also stipulated that the protocol was only applicable to single-flush toilets and to the full flush option of dual-flush toilets. These requirements are also covered in the referenced standards and, therefore, WaterSense removed them from this section to minimize redundancy.

In addition, in the development of the revised ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard, there was consensus that the casing used for the test media did not materially affect the results of the test. Either cased or uncased media were deemed acceptable for performance testing. In view of this decision and because of the desire for the WaterSense specification to be consistent with the standard, EPA has determined that performance testing using cased or uncased media is acceptable under this specification. This allowance is included by reference to the standard.

Section 5.0 Supplementary Requirements for Flush Volume Adjustability (Version 1.1)

Section Removal

In Version 1.1 of the specification, *Section 5.0 Supplementary Requirements for Flush Volume Adjustability* included testing protocols intended to limit the flush volume adjustability of certified tank-type toilets. These testing protocols included the fill valve integrity test protocol (Appendix B of Version 1.1 of the specification) and the tank trim adjustability testing protocol (Appendix C of Version 1.1 of the specification). These testing protocols were adopted by the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard, which is now incorporated by reference in Section 2.0 of the specification. Therefore, WaterSense removed these requirements from the specification to minimize redundancy. This change does not affect the specification's original requirements or intent.

Section 5.0 Product Marking

Tank Marking Requirements

Toilet tank marking requirements identified in ASME A112.19.5 *Flush valves and spuds for water closets, urinals, and tanks* (referenced in Version 1.1 of the specification) require manufacturers to permanently mark or label the tank with information pertaining to the appropriate flush valve replacement parts. These requirements have subsequently been incorporated into ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1. Therefore, WaterSense updated the specification to reference compliance with the toilet fixture marking requirements identified in the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard.

Bowl Marking

Version 1.1 of the specification allowed toilet bowls to be marked in a manner that indicated compatibility with flush volumes below 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf). This requirement was intended to alleviate confusion because many manufacturers were marking their toilet bowls with a 1.6 gpf flush volume despite compatibility and certification with tanks that flush at lower volumes (e.g., 1.28 gpf). The revisions to ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 now include provisions clarifying the marking requirements for bowls that are compatible with lower (or varying) flush volumes. Specifically, the standard allows toilet bowls to be marked using the words "or less," a dual consumption marking, or a consumption range.

WaterSense is incorporating by reference the bowl marking requirements from the ASME/CSA standard, which will provide clarity on the appropriate ways to mark bowls that are compatible with a range of flush volumes. However, WaterSense is taking exception to the allowance for the use of the words "or less." Placing a marking on the bowl that identifies a maximum flush volume along with the words "or less" could imply that the bowl is compatible with tanks of any flush volume, potentially below the minimum the flush volumes with which the bowl was certified to perform.

Section 8.0 Definitions

Referenced Standards

WaterSense has removed the reference to ASME A112.19.5, as the marking requirements have been incorporated into ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.

Definitions

WaterSense has removed the definition of an electrohydraulic toilet because it is incorporated by reference in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.

WaterSense has revised the definition of a pressure-assist toilet to use language consistent with definitions included in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1.

WaterSense has revised the definition of rated flush volume to be consistent with the definition included in other WaterSense product specifications. The new definition clarifies that the rated flush volume is specified by the manufacturer and verified through testing to ensure compliance with the specification.

Appendix A: Fixture Performance Testing Protocol (Version 1.1)

Section Removal

As mentioned previously, a majority of the fixture performance testing protocol, originally provided in Appendix A of Version 1.1 of the specification, is now incorporated by reference in the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard. One exception is the flush volume measurement limits that dictate whether the toilet passes, fails, or should be readjusted for testing. To reduce redundancy with the standard, WaterSense has subsequently moved these requirements to Section 3.0 and has removed the entirety of Appendix A from the specification. This change does not affect the specification's original requirements or intent.

Appendix B: Fill Valve Integrity Test Protocol (Version 1.1)

Section Removal

As mentioned previously, the fill valve integrity test protocol, originally provided in Appendix B of Version 1.1 of the specification, is now incorporated by reference in the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard. To reduce redundancy with the standard, WaterSense has subsequently removed the entirety of Appendix B from the specification. This change does not affect the specification's original requirements or intent.

Appendix C: Tank Trim Adjustability Testing Protocol (Version 1.1)

Section Removal

As mentioned previously, the tank trim adjustability testing protocol, originally provided in Appendix C of Version 1.1 of the specification, is now incorporated by reference in the ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1 standard. To reduce redundancy with the standard, WaterSense has

subsequently removed the entirety of Appendix C from the specification. This change does not affect the specification's original requirements or intent.

Appendix A: Requirements for WaterSense Labeling

Section 3.3 Product Packaging Marking and Labeling

Section 3.3 of Appendix A provides additional product packaging marking and labeling requirements for toilet tanks and bowls that are packaged and sold individually. Version 1.1 prohibited the WaterSense label on toilet bowl packaging that indicated compatibility with flush volumes greater than the rated flush volume identified in this specification. WaterSense developed that requirement to prevent confusion about whether a bowl with an advertised flush volume higher than the maximum allowed by the specification was actually labeled.

The new bowl marking requirements identified in ASME A112.19.2/CSA B45.1, and now incorporated by reference in the specification, should eliminate this confusion as toilet bowls can be marked with a dual consumption marking or a consumption range to indicate compatibility with multiple flush volumes. Therefore, EPA is now requiring the toilet tank and bowl packaging, in all cases, to bear the WaterSense label.

Timeline for Compliance with Version 1.2 of the Specification

Version 1.2 of this specification goes into effect June 2, 2014. EPA is providing manufacturers with a six-month grace period to begin complying with the new requirements. By December 2, 2014 all certification activities must be completed in accordance with Version 1.2 of this specification, in order for tank-type toilets to earn the WaterSense label. The existing licensing agreements between EPA and the licensed certifying body will remain in full force and effect.

Clothes Washer

[Terms of Use](#)[Water Calculator](#)[Water Conservation Tips](#)[Indoor Water Use](#)[Toilets](#)[Clothes Washer](#)[Showers](#)[Faucet](#)[Dishwasher](#)[Leaks](#)[DIY - Installation](#)[How to Read Your Water Meter](#)[Landscape & Irrigation](#)[Water & Energy](#)[About Us](#)

Crisp, Clean Clothes Without the Waste

Washing laundry is a significant use of water in the average home; accounting for 15% to 40% of the overall water consumption inside the typical household of four persons. The average American family washes almost 400 loads of laundry each year.

Water Factor

Because washers come in various sizes and capacity, the water efficiency of clothes washers is rated using the term "Water Factor" to accurately compare water use. Water Factor (WF) is measured by the quantity of water (gallons) used to wash each cubic foot of laundry.

Older Washers

An old school washer will use approximately 40 to 45 gallons (151.4 L to 170.3 L) of water per load and have a water factor of 10 or higher. A family of four using a standard clothes washer will generate more than 300 loads per year, consuming 12,000 gallons (45.4 m³) of water annually.

High Efficiency Washers

New, High-Efficiency Washers (HEW) (front loading or top loading machines are available) can use 14 to 25 gallons (53 L to 94.6 L) of water per load and will have a water factor of 8 or less. Replacing an old and inefficient clothes washer can reduce this water use by more than 6,000 gallons per year (22.7 m³), save energy, clean the clothes better, and reduce fabric wear.

Clothes Washer Water Saving Tips

1. Run full loads only, even if the washer has an adjustable load setting. A full load is the most efficient way to wash clothes.
2. Replace the old inefficient clothes washer with a new high-efficiency model to save water and energy.

More Information About Clothes Washers

Standard Washers

The standard top loading clothes washer, using a vertical-axis drum, has changed little from General Electric's design in 1947. The vertical axis design requires enough water in the drum to suspend the fabric in the soapy water while the agitator churns the clothes to help remove dirt and stains. The large amount of water required to suspend the fabric in the tub limits the ability for this type of washer to efficiently use water. Historically, vertical axis washers consumed 45 gallons per load (170 L), though newer models of the past few years have reduced this to less than 40 gallons per load (151.4 L). Even the best designs manufactured today require more than 9 gallons (34.1 L) of water per cubic foot of capacity (28.31 L).



High-Efficiency Washers

High-efficiency front or top loading washers facilitate greater efficiency because they use less water and energy. These high-tech machines are proven to be more effective in cleaning the clothes with less water, and is gentler on the fabric when compared to old-school vertical axis washers. Additional benefits of lower water use are: a) less laundry detergent is required; and, b) less water needs to be heated resulting in energy conservation. Most high-efficiency washers use only 15 to 30 gallons (56.8 to 113.6 L) of water to wash the same amount of clothes as older washers (29 to 45 gallons per load (109.7 to 170 L). The most efficient washers use less than 5 gallons (18.9 L) per cubic foot of capacity.

Water Efficiency of Washers

The smaller the water factor rating, the more water efficient the clothes washer. A typical residential clothes washer has a capacity of approximately 3 cubic foot, though sizes range from 1.7 cubic feet (48.13 L) to more than 4.2 cubic feet (118.9 L) for the extra large capacity machines. The Water Factor provides a means to directly compare water efficiency of different sized machines.

Efficiency Example

Washer A uses 32 gallons of water per load (wash and rinse cycles) with a 4 cubic foot capacity of laundry; thus, has a Water Factor rating of 8 ($32 \div 4 = 8$).

Washer B uses 30 gallons of water (wash and rinse cycles) with a 2.5 cubic foot capacity; thus, has a Water Factor rating of 12 ($30 \div 2.5 = 12$).

Washer A uses water more efficiently ($WF=8$) than Washer B ($WF=12$). While Washer A uses slightly more water per load, it can clean 40% more clothes per load.

Looking for a New Water Efficient Washer?

When buying a new machine, finding the Water Factor rating of a clothes washer is not always easy. Though manufacturers measure Water Factors for each model of washer, manufacturers are not required to display the rating on the machine. Fortunately, the Energy Star Program reports [Water Factors and energy use for nearly every HEW in the market](#).

Listing of High Efficiency Clothes Washers

Are you in the market for a new clothes washer? The most recent listings of high-efficiency clothes washers are provided here:

- [CEE Residential Clothes Washers Qualifying Product List](#)

CLOTHES WASHERS

[For Partners](#)

OVERVIEW

SPECIFICATION

BUYING GUIDANCE

PROMOTIONS

The average American family washes about 300 loads of laundry each year. ENERGY STAR can help families cut their related energy and water costs. ENERGY STAR certified clothes washers use about 25% less energy and 33% less water than regular washers. Over the lifetime of the product, models that have earned the ENERGY STAR can save \$380 in energy costs.

They have a greater tub capacity which means you can wash fewer loads to clean the same amount of laundry. They are available in front-load and top-load models from brands including Blomberg, Asko, GE, Kenmore, LG, Samsung, Whirlpool, and many more. ENERGY STAR top-load models utilize new technologies that do not require the tub to fill with water. They clean using sophisticated wash systems to flip or spin clothes through a stream of water. Many have sensors to monitor incoming water levels and temperature. They also rinse clothes with repeated high-pressure spraying instead of soaking them in a full tub of water.

Consider the following:

- **Use less energy.** On average, a new ENERGY STAR certified clothes washer uses 316 kWh of electricity and can save you about \$35 a year on your utility bills compared to a standard model.
- **Use less water.** A full-sized ENERGY STAR certified clothes washer uses 14 gallons of water per load, compared to the 20 gallons used by a standard machine. That's a savings of more than 2,000 gallons of water, per year!!
- **Is your washer over 10 years old?** It's estimated that there are 74 million top-loading washers and 24 million front-loading washers - 26 million of which are at least 10 years old, still in use across the country. Washers that are approximately 10 years old are significantly less efficient than newer models. Together, these inefficient washers cost consumers about \$4.7 billion each year in energy and water. If you have a standard clothes washer that is approximately 10 years old, it's costing you, on average \$185 a year.



If every clothes washer purchased in the U.S. was ENERGY STAR certified, we could save more than \$3.3 billion each year and prevent more than 19 billion pounds of annual greenhouse gas emissions, equal to the emissions from more than 1.8 million vehicles.

5. Technical Advisory Council Report for Wastewater Flows from
Single Family Dwellings.



Executive Summary

Wastewater Flows from Single Family Dwellings

Study done for the Michigan Technical Advisory Council for Onsite Wastewater Treatment

Danielle N. McEachin and Ted L. Loudon
Student Intern and Professor, respectively,
Agricultural Engineering Department
Michigan State University

The purpose of this study was to collect, organize and present what is known about the amount of wastewater that can be expected to flow from dwellings. The goal is to provide designers and regulators with an actual flow based data set from which to develop design flow numbers for sizing systems. The data in this document comes from a variety of sources. Most were found on the Internet, some were found in the library, and others were provided from file data collected by entities in Michigan. The study was restricted to data collected during the years 1980-2000, so that the values determined would be representative of life styles of the present generation. In fact, only two numbers in the data tables are from before 1987.

A group of studies providing metered home water use rates presented in units of gpd per capita from around the country were reviewed and summarized. When averages were weighted based on the number of homes per study, the overall weighted average per capita daily water use was just under 51 gpd (Table 1). The value of this data is limited by the fact that much of the data was total use, including outdoor water use, and had to have a correction factor applied. Numerous sources containing recommended per capita design flows were reviewed. Most recommendations are in the 50-70 gpd/c range (Table 4).

Perhaps the most valuable data is data gathered in Michigan. A study of metered data from 700 homes in southern Michigan showed an average daily use per home of 214.3 gallons. The three bedroom home average was 221.3 gpd (74 gpd/br) and the four bedroom average was 285.5 gpd (71 gpd/br). A study of measured flows from 66 homes in Jackson County showed flows of 56 gpd per bedroom.

Average per person flows, averaged over large numbers of people, appear to be in the 50-55 gpd/c range. Average flows expressed per bedroom, for 3-4 bedroom homes appear to be in the 70-75 gpd/br range. While bedrooms do not generate flow, people do, it is common to design on the basis of number of bedrooms since occupancy varies. For large clusters of homes, designing on the basis of 75 gpd/br would appear to be supported by the data available. For an individual home design, a significant safety or peaking factor must be applied. Many of the references consulted suggest a factor of 2 or even 2.5. Use of a high design flow for individual homes helps to compensate for the state of the art in site evaluation and the occasional high water use occupancy.

The Technical Advisory Council will produce a companion guidance document providing recommendations for applying this data in design recommendations.

Wastewater Flows from Single Family Dwellings

Study done for the Michigan Technical Advisory Council for Onsite Wastewater Treatment

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Purpose: Rational design of wastewater treatment and dispersal systems is based on the flow that the system must be able to handle. This is usually expressed on a daily flow basis and typically includes a factor of safety which is large for individual home systems and may be reduced as systems are clustered together. The purpose of this study was to collect, organize and present what is known about the amount of wastewater that can be expected to flow from dwellings. The goal is to provide designers and regulators with an actual flow based data set from which to develop design flow numbers for sizing systems.

The data in this document comes from a variety of sources. Most were found on the Internet, some were found in the library, and others were provided from file data collected by entities in Michigan. Every effort was made to ensure that the data reflect indoor water use, which eliminates most consumptive uses and represents the flow that would be expected in the wastewater system. Because consumptive uses are hard to eliminate completely, particularly in arid climates, we restricted our data to the more humid states. One exception is that a study from Denver, CO is included in which a significant effort was made to eliminate outdoor consumptive uses in the design of the study. The numbers in the Colorado study are higher than those from more humid states but we cannot determine exactly what the reason for this might be. Wherever total water use numbers were encountered they were multiplied by a factor of 0.70 to give indoor water use only. These values are indicated by a *. This factor is based on the findings of multiple studies which measured both indoor and outdoor usage. We restricted our selection of data to include only data collected during the years 1980-2000, so that the values determined would be representative of life styles of the present generation. In fact, only two numbers in the data tables are from before 1987, and these are from a study deemed to be sufficiently reliable that we did not wish to exclude it.

The data are divided into four tables. Table 1 contains data from literature and internal sources that were obtained through actual measurement. This means that the numbers were derived from meter readings at occupied residences. These numbers are from studies where multiple homes were metered and the indoor water use was determined. Only some of these studies reported indoor water use only. For those where the reported values were total use, the 0.70 factor was used to obtain indoor water use numbers. See footnotes following the tabulated data for the basis of this factor. The study done by the American

Water Works Association Research Foundation metered 1188 homes to obtain their data. The Denver Board of Water Commissioners metered 5649 homes in the city and county of Denver.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has conducted many studies on residential water use. In some of their work, they designed studies to obtain as diverse a group of homes as possible by gathering data on each household through issuing a questionnaire to each resident. Their study entitled "Water Saved by Low-flow Fixtures" included water meter data from over 200 homes. They also conducted a study of flow from apartment buildings in which they collected data from 23 buildings. The apartments were noted to be especially leaky and they found unusually high per capita water use. The U.S. Geological Survey published a table with water use values for every state. We selected data from the more humid states and applied the 0.70 factor to obtain indoor water use values. Data were collected from homes where the water supply was from both self-supplied (SS) and public-supplied (PS) sources.

Table 2 contains data that was found through actual measurement but is presented as gallons per day per home. The Michigan study done by Equinox Inc. for use in the design of the Mill Valley Condominium Subdivision metered over 700 homes in Livingston and Oakland counties and determined average water use per dwelling. The first 7 entries in Table 2 represent flows averaged over multiple single family dwellings and would be representative of flows to be expected from a cluster of homes. The average flow equals 159 GPD/home over 640 homes. The Michigan Department of Environmental Quality study involved determination of metered flows from over 500 homes in Oakland County and Highland Township. Both of these Michigan studies are believed to be highly reliable but resulted in per home flows that were higher.

Table 3 contains data found through actual measurement but the values were presented in the original studies in units of gallons per day per bedroom. This data is from a study done by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. In this study, 66 homes were metered in Jackson County and the size of home determined so that the data could be presented in terms of a per bedroom water use average.

Table 4 contains data from publications which give representative numbers that are recommended for design of wastewater systems. These are not well referenced so it is unclear whether they originally came from actual use studies or are estimates, possibly including a safety factor, that are simply repeated from another publication. These sources were mostly found on the Internet.

After the tables are a set of statements and observations gleaned from literature. The effect of income level and household size on water use is analyzed. Our reasons for using the 0.70 factor are given, a comparison of self-supplied and public-supplied water use is given. Typical times of peak water use are analyzed as are the effects of metering and water pressure.

Conclusions that can be drawn:

From Table 1, the per capita metered indoor water use data from nationwide studies show an average value of 69 gallons per person per day. The per capita data obtained by applying the 0.70 factor to total water use data found in humid climates shows an average value of 55.2 gallons per day, with a self-supplied average of 50.5, a public-supplied average of 57.7 and a range of 35-86.8. The weighted average per capita water use data for all homes in Table 1 show an overall average use of 50.7 gallons per day, with a self-supplied use of 51.1 and a public-supplied use of 50.47.

The per home metered indoor data in Table 2 shows an average of 214.3, with a 3 bedroom average of 221.3, a 4 bedroom average of 285.5 and a range of 140-327. The first 7 entries in Table 2 represents measured flow data from 640 Michigan homes and shows an average of 159 GPD/home.

The nationwide data sets show somewhat higher per capita water use. Humid region data suggest that average per capita indoor water use averages between 50 and 70 gpd. Total water use per home averages between 160 and 285 GPD with the larger figure for larger homes.

This should be considered a work in progress. We would like to include additional data. If the reader has or is aware of additional data that could be included, we would like to receive it. This summary will be modified if additional data are received or otherwise located.

Residential Water Consumption Data, From a Variety of Sources

Report by: Danielle McEachin

Table 1. Sources whose data was found by actual measurement, measured in GPD/Person

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
AWWA Research Foundation	http://www.awwarf.com/exsums/90781.htm	Residential End Uses of Water [Project#241]	12 study sites, across the U.S.	Copyright 1999	Indoor	1,188 Single-family homes	69.3, Including Leakage
Denver Board of Water Commissioners	Litke and Kauffman, "Analysis of Residential Use of Water in the Denver Metropolitan Area, CO, 1980-87"		16 groups of homes in the city and county of Denver	Data From 1980-87	Indoor	5,649 Single-family homes	64-119 Mean = 85.6
Rhode Island Governor's Office of Housing, Energy, and Intergovernmental Relations	M. A. Horn, P.A. Craft & Lisa Bratton, "Estimation of Water Withdrawal and Distribution, Water Use, and Wastewater Collection and Return Flow in Cumberland, Rhode Island, 1988"		Cumberland, Rhode Island	Data From 1988	Indoor and Total	Single-family homes	70 SS (Total) 77 PS (Indoor) & 90 PS (Total)
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office	Brown and Caldwell, "Residential Water Conservation Projects, Summary Report", 1984	Water Saved by Low-flow Fixtures	Nationwide	Data from 1983	Indoor	200 Single-family homes	66.2

of Policy Development and Research		Retrofit of Apartment Buildings	Washington, D. C.	Data From 1981	Indoor	23 Apartment buildings	100** Including Leakage
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Table 1. (cont.)

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
United States Geological Survey	http://water.usgs.gov/watuse/tables/dotab.st.html	Table 12. Domestic Freshwater Use by State (States chosen with humidity similar to that of Michigan)	Alabama	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 70* PS
			Arkansas	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	61.6* SS 74.2* PS
			Connecticut	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 49* PS
			Delaware	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	55.3* SS 54.6* PS
			Georgia	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 80.5* PS
			Illinois	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	58.8* SS 63* PS
			Indiana	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	53.2* SS 53.2* PS
			Kentucky	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	35* SS 49* PS
			Louisiana	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	58.1* SS 86.8* PS
			Maine	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	63* SS 40.6* PS
			Maryland	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	58.1* SS 73.5* PS
			Massachusetts	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	50.4* SS 46.2* PS
			Michigan	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	51.1* SS 53.9* PS
			Mississippi	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	35* SS 86.1* PS

Table 1. (cont.)

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
United States Geological Survey	http://water.usgs.gov/watuse/tables/dotab.st.html	Table 12. Domestic Freshwater Use by State (States chosen with humidity similar to that of Michigan) (cont.)	Missouri	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	42* SS 59.5* PS
			New Hampshire	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	45.5* SS 49.7* PS
			New Jersey	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 52.5* PS
			New York	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	40.6* SS 83.3* PS
			North Carolina	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	38.5* SS 39.9* PS

			Ohio	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 37.5* PS
			Pennsylvania	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	36.4* SS 43.4* PS
			Rhode Island	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	49* SS 46.9* PS
			South Carolina	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 53.2* PS
			Tennessee	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	45.5* SS 59.5* PS
			Vermont	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	50.4* SS 56* PS
			Virginia	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5* SS 52.5* PS
			West Virginia	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	56* SS 51.8* PS
			Wisconsin	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	42.7* SS 36.4* PS

Table 1. (cont.)

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
United States Geological Survey	http://oh.water.usgs.gov/water_use/95huc.html	Estimated Water Use for Ohio, 1995, by Hydrologic Cataloging Unit	Ohio	Data From 1995	Indoor	Single-family homes	70 SS* 50 PS*
Michigan Department of Public Health		Oakland County Water Use/Population Study	Oakland County, MI	Data From 1991	Total	151 2 bedroom homes	56.7*
						445 3 bedroom homes	49*
						186 4 bedroom homes	51.8*
						30 5 bedroom homes	57.4*

SS = Self-supplied

PS = Public-supplied

*Converted to Indoor Use From Total Use by using the formula Indoor Use = (0.70) Total Use

** This study stated these apartments to have an especially large amount of leakage and therefore the numbers from these apartments were not used in any averages

Average per capita indoor water use = 50.76

SS average per capita indoor water use = 51.1

PS average per capita indoor water use = 50.47

Range of per capita water use = 35-100

Table 2. Sources whose data was found by actual measurement, measured in GPD/Home

Sponsor	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	GPD/ Home
Equinox, Inc., Stephens Consulting, Inc.	Daniel C. Schrauben and David R. Beschke, "Basis of Design, Flow Adjustment, Wastewater System, Mill Valley Condominium Subdivision", June 17, 1999.	Deer Creek	Data From 1990	Indoor	3 single-family homes	148
		Greenock Hills No. 3	Data From 1990	Indoor	20 single-family homes	158
		Lake Tyrone	Data From 1990	Indoor	182 single-family homes	165
		Portage Bay	Data From 1990	Indoor	20 single family homes	140
		Runyan Lake	Data From 1990	Indoor	274 single-family homes	164
		Sandy Creek	Data From 1990	Indoor	5 single-family homes	154
		Tanglewood	??	Indoor	136 single-family	145

				homes	
		City of Novi	Data From 1990-1992	Indoor	4 bedroom home 327
		City of Novi	Data From 1990-1992	Indoor	3 bedroom home 234
		Eagle Ravine	Data From 1990	Indoor	8 Single-family homes 270
		Milford Bluffs	Data From 1990	Indoor	3 bedroom home 222
		Milford Bluffs	Data From 1990	Indoor	4 bedroom home 255
		Settler's Pointe	Data From 1990	Indoor	3 bedroom home 213

Table 2. (cont.)

Sponsor	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	GPD/ Home
Equinox, Inc., Stephens Consulting, Inc.	Daniel C. Schrauben and David R. Beschke, "Basis of Design, Flow Adjustment, Wastewater System, Mill Valley Condominium Subdivision", June 17, 1999. (cont.)	Settler's Pointe	Data From 1990	Indoor	4 bedroom home	281
		Village of Milford	??	Indoor	4 bedroom home	209
		Village of Milford	??	Indoor	3 bedroom home	206
Michigan Department of Public Health	Oakland County Water Use/Population Study	Oakland County, MI	Data From 1991	Total	3 Bedroom home	197
					4 Bedroom home	257
	Highland Township, Four Bedroom and Three Bedroom Water Usage Comparison	Highland Township	Data From 1993	Total	3 Bedroom home	256
					4 Bedroom home	284

Average per home indoor water use (all homes) = 214.3

Average indoor water use (3 bedroom homes) = 221.3

Average indoor water use (4 bedroom homes) = 285.5

Range of indoor water use (all homes) = 140-327

Table 3. Sources whose data was found by actual measurement, measured in GPD/BR

Sponsor	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	GPD/ Bedroom
Michigan Department of Public Health	Engineering Company Review of One Subdivision, Jackson County	Jackson County	Data From 1991	Total	66 single-family homes (3 & 4 bedrooms)	56

Table 4. Sources using published numbers (recommended for design use)

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
Auburn University	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?7696	Conserving Water, Developing Water-Conserving Habits: A Checklist	Alabama	Data From 1995	Indoor	Single-family homes	50-70
Domestic Wastewater Systems & Pump Talk, R.L. Peeks Pump Sales	http://freehosting1.at.webjump.com/6eba64886/pu/pumpman-webjump/plan.htm	Planning Your Water System	N/A	Last Modified May 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	75
Individual Sewage Treatment System (ISTS), Scott County	http://www.co.scott.mn.us/EH/ISTS/septic.htm	Water Usage and Your On-Site Sewage Treatment System	Minnesota	Data From 1990	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5*-70*
Kennewick Public Works Department	http://www.ci.kennewick.wa.us/pw/watercon.htm	32 Tips on Water Conservation	Washington	Last Modified June 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	63.75
Michigan State	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?5373	How to Conserve	Michigan	Data from	Indoor	Single-family	50-70

University, Extension		Water in Your Home and Yard		1987		homes	
Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Energy Center	http://www.dnr.state.mo.us/de/residential/waterusage.htm	Residential Energy Efficiency, Water Usage	Missouri	Last Modified Mar. 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	50
North Carolina Cooperative Extension Services	http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/bae/programs/extension/publicat/wqwm/he250.html	Focus on Residential Water Conservation	North Carolina	Last Modified Mar. 1996	Indoor	Single-family homes	52.5*
Polk County, Department of Water Conservation	http://www.co.polk.ia.us/departments/conserv/kids.asp.html	Water Conservation for Kids	Iowa	Last Modified June 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	50

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
Prairie Water News, Vol. 12, no. 1	http://www.quantumlynx.com/water/back/vol12no1/v21_st2.html	Bill Anderson, "Water Use Trends on the Prairies"	Saskatchewan	Spring, 1992	Indoor	Single-family homes	50 SS
Ron Crites and George Tchobanoglous, "Small and Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems, 1999.			N/A	Copyright, 1999	Indoor	High rise	55
						Low rise	55
						Hotel	40
						Newer home	70
						Older home	50
						Summer cottage	40
						Motel w/kitchen	100
						Motel w/o kitchen	95
						Trailer park	40
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Office of Water	http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/wot/howmuch.html	How Much Drinking Water Do We Use in Our Homes	N/A	Last Modified June 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	54.5
United States Geological Survey	http://water.usgs.gov/outreach/poster3/grade_school/Page7.html	Water Resources Outreach Program	N/A	Last Modified Mar. 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	79
University of Arkansas	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?7541	Home Water Use Management	Arkansas	Data From 1992	Indoor	Single-family homes	63.75
University of Georgia	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?6229	Conserving Water at Home	Georgia	Data From 1991	Indoor	Single-family homes	50-75
University of Maine	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?6453	Conserving Water at Home	Maine	Data From 1991	Indoor	Single-family homes	45-50

Sponsor	Source	Study	Area of Study	Time Period	Indoor use or Total use?	Type of Dwelling	Per capita daily water use
University of Maryland	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/covertwq?5321	Margaret T. Ordonez, "Water Conservation	Maryland	??	Indoor	Single-family homes	50-75

		In the Home.”					
University of Minnesota	http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/youthdevelopment/components/0328-05.html	Water Use and Conservation	Minnesota	Last Modified June 2000	Indoor	Single-family homes	50
University of Rhode Island	http://hermes.ecn.purdue.edu/cgi/convertwq?6425	Alyson McCann and Thomas P. Husband, “Water Conservation In and Around the Home.”, 1999.	Rhode Island	Data From 1991	Indoor	Single-family homes	50-75

SS = Self-supplied

PS = Public-supplied

Range of per capita water use for homes = 40-79

*Converted to indoor use from total use by using the formula Indoor Use = (0.70) Total Use

Interesting Observations on the Effects of Some Factors on Water Use

- Water-conserving toilets were shown to leak more often than non-conserving ones in the “Water Saved by Low-flow Fixtures” study done by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Effects of income level and household size on water use:
 - To determine the effects of income on residential water use, the study “Water Saved by Low-flow Fixtures” by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development compared the average interior water use in gallons per capita-day for each household with the average income range for that household. The scatter plot of this data showed a wide variation of per capita water use within each income range.
 - The average interior water use values for each income bracket were also compared, and showed little or no correlation between income and water use.
 - In this same study, the average interior water use in gpcd was compared with household size. A wide variation of water usage within each household size was observed. However, the comparison of average interior water use for each group of household sizes did show a decreasing trend in per capita use as the number of people in the house increased.
 - If outside use were also included in this study, a correlation between income and water use would most likely be observed, due to bigger yard size and pools.
 - In the study, “Analysis of Residential Use of Water in the Denver Metropolitan Area, Co”, it was found that Indoor water use correlated best with persons per household and that correlation with assessed value was very low.
 - The Oakland County Water Use/Population Study also showed little or no correlation between assessed value and water use.
 - It is interesting to note, however, that homes with low incomes may not have washing machines or dishwashers, while homes with higher incomes usually do. This could have a great effect on water use.
- Indoor water use as a function of total water use:
 - Indoor water use is said to be about seventy-five percent of total water use in the document, “Focus on Residential Water Conservation” by the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service.
 - The book “Small and Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems” states that, “If a community has a water system but not a wastewater collection system, the average wastewater flow-rate can be estimated by multiplying the water use by a factor of sixty-eighty percent, depending on the landscaping.” This is approximately equivalent to saying that base water use is sixty-eighty percent of total water use.
 - The Oakland County Water Use/Population Study shows a difference between winter and summer water use of sixty-six percent.
 - Based on these observations some of the total water use data in the above table was multiplied by a factor of 0.70 to get the indoor water use.
 - The study “Analysis of Residential use of Water in the Denver Metropolitan Area, Co” states that, “Water used to grow lawns in Denver is forty-two percent of water consumption.” This is because Colorado is a very dry state.
- Times of peak water use:
 - In the study, “Analysis of Residential Use of Water in the Denver Metropolitan Area, Co”, it is stated that, “more water is used in the summer, on Sundays, and from 7 a.m.– 9 a.m.”
 - On the EPA’s website “How Much Drinking Water Do We Use In Our Homes?”, it states that
 - The lowest rate of use is from 11:30 p.m. to 5:00 a.m.
 - There is a sharp rise in use from 5:00 a.m. to noon, with a peak hourly use from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m.
 - There is a moderate use from noon to 5:00 p.m., with a lull around 3:00 p.m.
 - There is an increase in use in the evening from 5:00 to 11:00 p.m., with the second minor peak from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
- Metered versus flat rate customers:
 - The study, “Water Saved by Metering”, done by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development compares metered customers’ water use with that of flat rate customers.
 - Denver is unique because it has both metered and flat rate customers. Since 1957, all new homes have been required to be metered. In spite of this, most customers are flat rate because they pre-existed this policy. Because of this, nearly identical homes in the same area can have different billing systems.
 - To study the effect of metering, one group of twenty-five metered homes and two groups of flat-rate homes (forty-two homes total) were identified, and there water use data collected for a period of three-years.
 - The test groups were selected so those factors such as fire hydrants and downstream water uses were eliminated.
 - Over the three-year period of data collection, water use in metered homes averaged about 453 gallons per day (total, 42% is yard watering), and water use in flat-rate homes averaged about 566 gpd. Thus, metered homes used twenty-percent less water than flat-rate homes.
 - The basic effect of metering is to reduce the amount of water used for irrigation. Therefore, water use would be reduced more in a dry area such as Denver than a more humid area.
- Effect of water pressure on water use:
 - Reducing water pressure can be one means of reducing water use. A decrease in water pressure causes a decrease in water flow related to the square root of pressure drop.

- Many water use appliances regulate the volume of water they use, eliminating the effect of water pressure. Water pressure does, however, have an effect on water leakage and outdoor water use.
- The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development did a study on water pressure entitled, "Effect of Water Pressure on Water Use", in which they studied different pressure zones in Denver, Los Angeles, and Atlanta. They found a difference of about two-three percent in the water use of homes with high compared to low pressure (difference of about 35 psi).
- Equations Related to Water Use
 - The book, "Small and Decentralized Wastewater Management Systems", states that the equation for flow from a residence can be given as: Flow, gal/home*day = 40 gal/home*day + 35 gal/person*day x (number of persons/home).
 - The document, "Water Use", given to me by Larry Stephens describes three types of residences, with separate equations for estimating water use.
 - In a Type I residence the total floor area of the residence divided by the number of bedrooms is more than 800 square feet, or more than two of the following water-use appliances are installed: automatic washer, dishwasher. In a Type I residence the estimated water use is equal to 150 gpd/bedroom. This assumes an occupancy of two people per bedroom, each using 75 gpd.
 - In a Type II residence the total floor area of the residence divided by the number of bedrooms is more than 500 square feet and there are no more than two water-use appliances. Water use in a Type II residence is obtained by multiplying 75 times a factor equal to the number of bedrooms plus one.
 - In a Type III residence the total floor area of the residence divided by the number of bedrooms is more than 500 square feet and there are no more than two water-use appliances. Water use in a Type III residence is obtained from the formula: 66+38(number of bedrooms +1).

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6. Existing information.



NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**

ROY COOPER • Governor

KODY H. KINSLEY • Secretary

MARK BENTON • Chief Deputy Secretary for Health

SUSAN KANSAGRA • Assistant Secretary for Public Health

Division of Public Health

Submittal Includes: ☐ (a2) Improvement Permit ☐ (a2) Construction Authorization ☐ Fee \$ _____

IMPROVEMENT PERMIT FOR G.S. 130A-335(a2)

County: _____

PIN/Lot Identifier: _____

Issued To: _____

Property Location: _____

Subdivision (if applicable) _____ Lot #: _____ Block: _____ Section: _____

LSS Report Provided: Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, name and license number of LSS: _____

New ☐

Expansion ☐

System Relocation ☐

Change of Use ☐

Facility Type: _____

Number of bedrooms: _____ Number of Occupants: _____ Other: _____

Design Wastewater Strength: ☐ Domestic ☐ High Strength ☐ Industrial Process Wastewater

Proposed Design Daily Flow: _____ GPD Proposed LTAR (Initial): _____ Proposed LTAR (Repair): _____

Proposed Wastewater System Type*: _____ (Initial) Pump Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ May be required

Proposed Wastewater System Type*: _____ (Repair) Pump Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ May be required

**Please include system classification for proposed wastewater system types in accordance with Rule .1301 Table XXXII*

Effluent Standard: ☐ DSE ☐ HSE ☐ NSF/ANSI 40 ☐ TS-I ☐ TS-II ☐ RCW

Saprolite System (Initial): ☐ Yes ☐ No Saprolite System (Repair): ☐ Yes ☐ No

Fill System (Initial): ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, specify: ☐ New ☐ Existing (when adding more than 6 inches of fill to system area provide a fill plan)

Fill System (Repair): ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, specify: ☐ New ☐ Existing (when adding more than 6 inches of fill to system area provide a fill plan)

Usable Depth to LC (Initial)*: _____ Usable Depth to LC (Repair)*: _____ *** Limiting Condition**

Max. Trench Depth (Initial)*: _____ Max. Trench Depth (Repair)*: _____ *** Measured on the downhill side of the trench**

Artificial Drainage Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please specify details: _____

Type of Water Supply: ☐ Private well ☐ Public well ☐ Shared well ☐ Municipal Supply ☐ Spring ☐ Other: _____

Drainfield location meets requirements of Rule .0508: Yes ☐ No ☐ Drainfield location meets requirements of Rule .0601: Yes ☐ No ☐

Permit valid for: ☐ Five years [site plan submitted pursuant to GS 130A-334(13a)] ☐ No expiration [plat submitted pursuant to GS 130A-334(7a)]

Permit conditions:

Licensed Soil Scientist Print Name: _____

Licensed Soil Scientist Signature: Alex Adams Date: _____

The LSS evaluation is being submitted pursuant to and meets the requirements of G.S. 130A-335(a2).

See attached site sketch

This Section for Local Health Department Use Only

Initial submittal received: _____ by _____
Date Initials

G.S. 130A-335(a3) states the following:

When an applicant for an Improvement Permit submits to a local health department an Improvement Permit application, the permit fee charged by the local health department, the common form developed by the Department, and a soil evaluation pursuant to subsection (a2) of this section, the local health department shall, within five business days of receiving the application, conduct a completeness review of the submittal. A determination of completeness means that the Improvement Permit includes all of the required components. If the local health department determines that the Improvement Permit is incomplete, the local health department shall notify the applicant of the components needed to complete the Improvement Permit. The applicant may submit additional information to the local health department to cure the deficiencies in the Improvement Permit. The local health department shall make a final determination as to whether the Improvement Permit is complete within five business days after the local health department receives the additional information from the applicant. If the local health department fails to act within any period set out in this subsection, the applicant may treat the failure to act as a determination of completeness. The Department shall develop a common form for use as the Improvement Permit.

The review for completeness of this Improvement Permit was conducted in accordance with G.S. 130A-335(a3). This Improvement Permit is determined to be:

☐ Incomplete (If box is checked, information in this section is required.)

The following items are missing:

Copies of this were sent to the LSS and the Applicant on _____
Date

State Authorized Agent: _____ Date: _____

☐ Complete

State Authorized Agent: _____ Date: _____

This Improvement Permit is issued pursuant to G.S. 130A-335 (a2) and (a3) using the signed and sealed LSS/LG evaluation(s) attached here. The issuance of this permit in no way guarantees the issuance of other permits. The permit holder is responsible for checking with appropriate governing bodies in meeting their requirements. *This permit is subject to revocation if the site plan, plat, or the intended use changes.*** The Improvement Permit shall not be affected by a change in ownership of the site. This permit is subject to compliance with the provisions of 15A NCAC 18E and to the conditions of this permit.**

The Department, the Department's authorized agents, and the local health departments shall be discharged and released from any liabilities, duties, and responsibilities imposed by statute or in common law from any claim arising out of or attributed to evaluations, submittals, or actions from a licensed soil scientist or licensed geologist pursuant to GS 130A-335(a2).

Improvement Permit Expiration Date: _____

See attached site sketch

Re-submittal of Improvement Permit

LHD USE ONLY: This IP resubmittal received: _____ by _____
Date Initials

The following items are being resubmitted pursuant to G.S. 130A-335(a3) for issuance of the Improvement Permit:

I, _____ hereby attest that the information required to be included with this re-submittal
Licensed Soil Scientist (Print Name)
is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and that the proposed Improvement Permit meets all applicable federal,
State, and local laws, regulations, rules, and ordinances.

Signature of Licensed Soil Scientist

Date

The section below is for Local Health Department use after submittal of items noted as missing above.

LHD Follow-up Completeness Review of Improvement Permit

The review for completeness of this Improvement Permit re-submittal was conducted in accordance with G.S. 130A-335(a3). This Improvement Permit is determined to be:

☐ Incomplete (If box is checked, information in this section is required.)

The following items are missing:

Copies of this were sent to the LSS and the Applicant on _____
Date

State Authorized Agent: _____

Date: _____

☐ Complete

State Authorized Agent: _____

Date: _____



Permit/File #: _____

CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZATION FOR G.S. 130A-335(a2)

County: _____

Pre-Construction Conference Required: Yes ☐ No ☐

PIN/Lot Identifier: _____

Issued To: _____

Property Location: _____

AOWE/PE Plans/Evaluations Provided: Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, name and license number of AOWE/PE: _____

Facility Type: _____

Number of bedrooms: _____ Number of Occupants: _____ Other: _____

☐ New ☐ Expansion ☐ Repair ☐ System Relocation ☐ Change of UseBasement? ☐ Yes ☐ No Basement Fixtures? ☐ Yes ☐ NoCrawl Space? ☐ Yes ☐ No Slab Foundation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Type of Wastewater System* _____ (Initial) _____ (Repair)

**Please include system classification for proposed wastewater system types in accordance with Rule .1301 Table XXXII*Design Daily Flow: _____ GPD Wastewater Strength: ☐ Domestic ☐ High Strength ☐ Industrial Process WWSession Law 2014-120 Section 53, Engineering Design Utilizing Low-flow Fixtures and Low-flow Technologies? ☐ Yes ☐ No
(if yes, please provide engineering documentation)Effluent Standard: ☐ DSE ☐ HSE ☐ NSF/ANSI 40 ☐ TS-I ☐ TS-II ☐ RCWType of Water Supply: ☐ Private well ☐ Public well ☐ Shared well ☐ Municipal Supply ☐ Spring ☐ Other: _____**Installation Requirements/Conditions**

Septic Tank Size: _____ gallons Total Trench/Bed Length: _____ feet Trench/Bed Spacing: _____ feet on center

Trench/Bed Width: _____ inches LTAR: _____ gpd/ft² Usable Depth to LC (Initial)*: _____ ***Limiting condition**Soil Cover: _____ inches Slope Corrected Maximum Trench/Bed Depth*: _____ inches ***Measured on the downhill side of the trench**Pump Tank Size (if applicable): _____ gallons Requires more than 1 pump? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Pump Requirements: _____ ft. TDH vs. _____ GPM Grease Trap Size (if applicable): _____ gallons

Distribution Method: ☐ Serial ☐ D-Box or Parallel ☐ Pressure Manifold(s) ☐ LPP ☐ Other: _____Artificial Drainage Required: Yes ☐ No ☐ If yes, please specify details: _____**Legal Agreements** (If the answer is "Yes" to any type of legal agreements, please attach a copy of the agreement.)Multi-party Agreement Required [.0204(g)]: ☐ Yes ☐ No Declaration of Restrictive Covenants: ☐ Yes ☐ NoEasement, Right-of-Way, or Encroachment Agreement Required [.0301(b)]: ☐ Yes ☐ NoManagement Entity Required: ☐ Yes ☐ No Minimum O&M Requirements: _____

Permit conditions:

The requirements of 15A NCAC 18E are incorporated by reference into this permit and shall be met. Systems shall be installed in accordance with the attached site sketch. ***This Construction Authorization is subject to revocation if the site plan, plat, or the intended use changes.*** The Construction Authorization shall not be affected by a change in ownership of the site. This Construction Authorization is subject to compliance with the provisions of 15A NCAC 18E, or 15A NCAC 18A .1900, as applicable, and to the conditions of this permit.

AOWE/PE Print Name: _____

AOWE/PE Signature: Alex Adams Date: _____

This AOWE/PE submittal is pursuant to and meets the requirements of G.S. 130A-335(a2) and (a5).

See attached site sketch

This Section for Local Health Department Use Only

Initial submittal received: _____ by _____
Date Initials

G.S. 130A-335(a5) states the following:

When an applicant for a Construction Authorization, or an Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization together, submits a Construction Authorization, or an Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization application together, the permit fee charged by the local health department, the common form developed by the Department, and any necessary signed and sealed plans or evaluations conducted by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 89C of the General Statutes as a licensed engineer or a person certified pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 90A of the General Statutes as an Authorized On-Site Wastewater Evaluator, the local health department shall, within five business days of receiving the application, conduct a completeness review of the submittal. A determination of completeness means that the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization includes all of the required components. If the local health department determines that the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization is incomplete, the local health department shall notify the applicant of the components needed to complete the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization. The applicant may submit additional information to the local health department to cure the deficiencies in the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization. The local health department shall make a final determination as to whether the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization is complete within five business days after the local health department receives the additional information from the applicant. If the local health department fails to act within any period set out in this subsection, the applicant may treat the failure to act as a determination of completeness. The applicant may apply for the building permit for the project upon the decision of completeness of the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization by the local health department or if the local health department fails to act within five business days. The Authorized On-Site Wastewater Evaluator or licensed engineer submitting the evaluation pursuant to this subsection may request that the local health department revoke or suspend the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization for cause. Upon written request of the Authorized On-Site Wastewater Evaluator or licensed engineer, the local health department shall suspend or revoke the Construction Authorization or Improvement Permit and Construction Authorization pursuant to G.S. 130A-23. The Department shall develop a common form for use as the Construction Authorization.

The review for completeness of this Construction Authorization was conducted in accordance with G.S. 130A-335(a5). This

Construction Authorization is determined to be:

☐ Incomplete (If box is checked, information in this section is required.)

The following items are missing: _____

Copies of this were sent to the AOWE/PE and the Applicant on _____
Date

State Authorized Agent: _____ Date: _____

☐ Complete

State Authorized Agent: _____ Date of Issuance: _____

This Construction Authorization is issued pursuant to G.S. 130A-335(a2) and (a5) using the signed and sealed plans or evaluations attached here. This Construction Authorization is subject to revocation if the site plan, plat, or the intended use changes. The Construction Authorization shall not be affected by a change in ownership of the site. This Construction Authorization is subject to compliance with the provisions of the Laws and Rules for Sewage Treatment and Disposal and to the conditions of this permit.

The Department, the Department's authorized agents, and the local health departments shall be discharged and released from any liabilities, duties, and responsibilities imposed by statute or in common law from any claim arising out of or attributed to plans, evaluations, preconstruction conference findings, submittals, or actions from a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 89C of the General Statutes as a licensed engineer or a person certified pursuant to Article 5 of Chapter 90A of the General Statutes as an Authorized On-Site Wastewater Evaluator in GS 130A-335(a2), (a5), and (a7). The Department, the Department's authorized agents, and the local health departments shall be responsible and bear liability for their actions and evaluations and other obligations under State law or rule, including the issuance of the operations permit pursuant to GS 130A-337.

Construction Authorization Expiration Date: _____

See attached site sketch

Re-submittal of Construction Authorization

LHD USE ONLY: This CA resubmittal received: _____ by _____
Date Initials

The following items are being resubmitted pursuant to G.S. 130A-335(a5) for issuance of the Construction Authorization:

I, _____ hereby attest that the information required to be included with this re-submittal
Authorized Onsite Wastewater Evaluator (Print Name)
is accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and that the proposed Construction Authorization meets all applicable federal, State, and local laws, regulations, rules, and ordinances.

Signature of Authorized On-Site Wastewater Evaluator

Date

The section below is for Local Health Department use after submittal of items noted as missing above.

LHD Follow-up Completeness Review of Construction Authorization

The review for completeness of this Construction Authorization re-submittal was conducted in accordance with G.S. 130A-335(a5). This Construction Authorization is determined to be:

☐ Incomplete (If box is checked, information in this section is required.)

The following items are missing:

Copies of this were sent to the AOWE/PE and the Applicant on _____
Date

State Authorized Agent: _____

Date: _____

☐ Complete

State Authorized Agent: _____

Date: _____



Adams Soil Consulting, PLLC
1676 Mitchell Road
Angier, NC 27501
919-414-6761
alexadams@bcsoil.com

June 16, 2025
Project #1769

“The LSS/LG evaluation(s) attached to this application is to be used to issue an Improvement Permit in accordance with G.S. 130A-335(a2) and (a3).”

“The plans or evaluations attached to this application are to be used to issue a Construction Authorization in accordance with G.S. 130A-335 (a2), (a5), and (a6)”

RE: 748 Beacon Hill Rd – Lillington, NC (Harnett County) -Lot #49 – Duncan’s Creek Subdivision for New Home Inc., LLC (PIN# 0630-21-7525)

To whom it may concern:

Adams Soil Consulting (ASC) conducted a preliminary soil evaluation on the above referenced parcel to determine the areas of soils which are suitable for subsurface wastewater disposal systems (conventional & LPP). The soil/site evaluation was performed using hand auger borings during moist soil conditions based on the criteria found in the State Subsurface Rules, State Subsurface Rules, 15ANCAC 18E. From this evaluation, ASC is providing the attached 4-bedroom (360 gallon/day) septic design. This submittal is in conjunction with a separately submitted “engineered flow reduction”.

The suitable soils found on the subject property were relatively consistent in the initial and repair areas. The area designated for the initial/primary septic system (see attached septic plan) was found to contain soils with greater than 24 inches in depth before a restrictive horizon was encountered.

Please find the attached wastewater soil/site evaluation forms for specific soil properties found in the initial and repair areas as well as assigned soil long term acceptance rate (LTAR). Numerous soil borings were made throughout the property and representative soil profile descriptions for the primary septic field and repair area are provided. A location sketch for profile descriptions is also attached. The initial and primary septic fields were sized based on a flow rate of 360 gallons/day and utilizing an Accepted Status or PPBPS system. Any unauthorized site disturbance, filling, soil removal, or layout changes may result in the permit being revoked.

The septic installer contractor shall install the primary and repair (if needed) system on contour, see attached site plan for the primary system and repair locations. No underground utilities, water lines, or sprinkler systems shall be placed into the initial or repair septic areas. Installation must meet all state and local county regulations for septic system installation. The trenches must be installed in the same location as the site plan. If the installation is in question at the time of installation call me (Alex Adams) at 919-414-6761.

This report discusses the location of provisionally suitable soils identified on the property and does not guarantee the future function of any waste water disposal system installed.

If you have any questions regarding the findings on the attached map or in this report, please feel free to contact me anytime.

Sincerely,



Alex Adams
NC Licensed Soil Scientist #1247
AOWE Certification: 10021E



Duncan Creek Lot 49 4 BR, w/ 360 gpd Harnett County

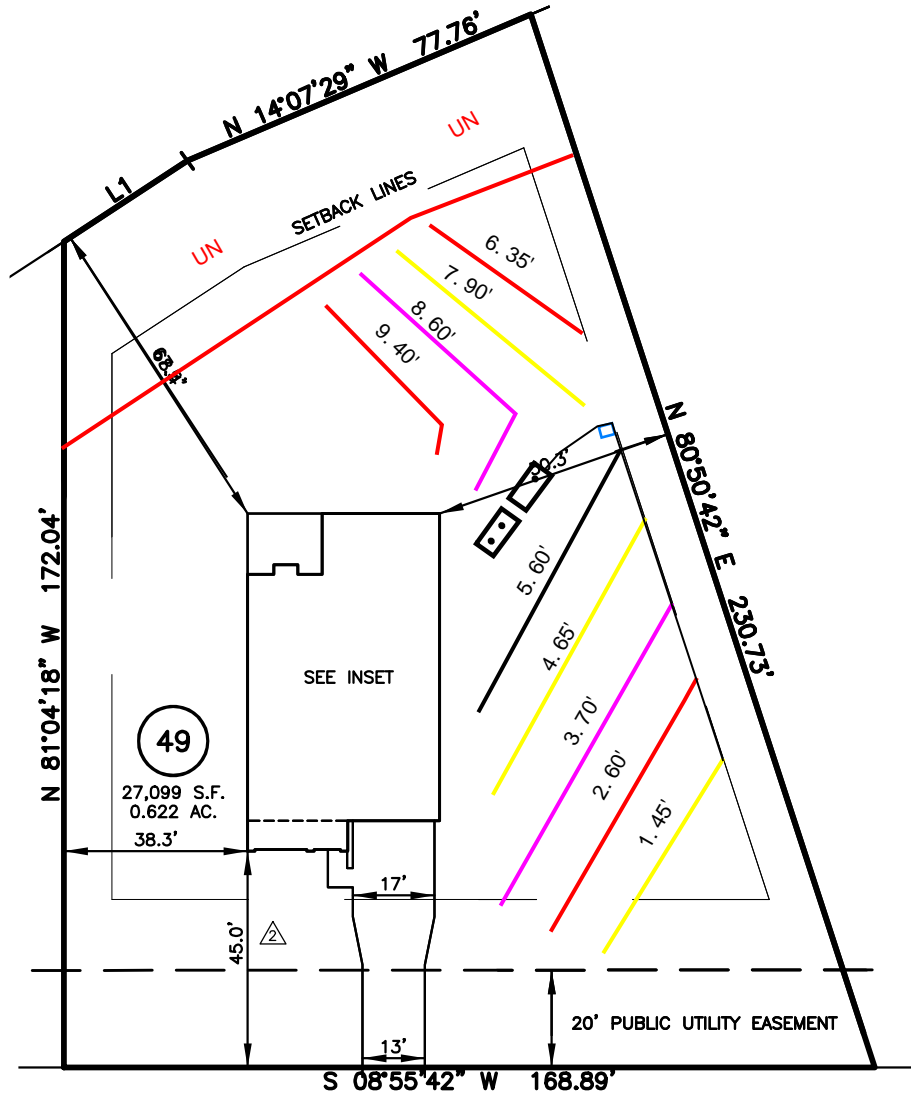
*House footprint to be field staked by surveyor and system verified prior to any construction

**Septic area must not be altered by construction activities.

***No cuts of 2' or greater within 15' of septic area

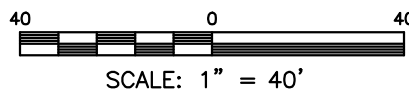
**** Recommend protective barrier around septic field during construction.

*If plumbing is not sufficient a pump tank will be required to septic field



BEACON HILL ROAD
50' PUBLIC R/W

Adams
Soil Consulting
919-414-6761



INITIAL:
Lines 1-5 (300')
Accepted Status
Pressure Manifold
REPAIR:
Lines 6-9 (225')
PPBPS
Pressure Manifold

Comments:	

SOIL/SITE EVALUATION for ON-SITE WASTEWATER SYSTEM
(Complete all fields in full)

OWNER: Duncan Creek Development Group. DATE EVALUATED: 6/10/2025
ADDRESS: _____
PROPOSED FACILITY: Single Family 4 BR PROPOSED DESIGN FLOW (.0400): 360 gpd PROPERTY SIZE: .62 Acres
LOCATION OF SITE: 748 Beacon Hill Rd. Lillington NC 27546 PROPERTY RECORDED: Y
WATER SUPPLY: ☒ Public ☐ Single Family Well ☐ Shared Well ☐ Spring ☐ Other _____ WATER SUPPLY SETBACK: _____
EVALUATION METHOD: ☒ Auger Boring ☐ Pit ☐ Cut TYPE OF WASTEWATER: ☒ Domestic ☐ High Strength ☐ IPWW

P R O F I L E #	.0502 LANDSCAPE POSITION/ SLOPE %	HORIZON DEPTH (IN.)	SOIL MORPHOLOGY		OTHER PROFILE FACTORS				.0509 PROFILE CLASS & LTAR*	.0502(d) SLOPE CORRE CTION
			.0503 STRUCTURE/ TEXTURE	.0503 CONSISTENCE/ MINERALOGY	.0504 SOIL WETNESS/ COLOR	.0505 SOIL DEPTH	.0506 SAPRO CLASS	.0507 RESTR HORIZ		
1	Linear 2%	0-12	GR SL	VFR,SEXP,NS	7.5 yr 7/2 @ 33"	33"	N.O	N.O	U/P.S .35	1"
		12-33	SBK SCL	FR,SEXP,SS						
2	Linear 2%	0-24	GR SL	VFR,SEXP,NS	N.O	36"	N.O	N.O	P.S .4	1"
		24-36	SBK SCL	FR,SEXP,SS						
3										
4										

DESCRIPTION	INITIAL SYSTEM	REPAIR SYSTEM	SITE CLASSIFICATION (.0509): U/P.S EVALUATED BY: Bobby Weaver/Alex Adams OTHER(S) PRESENT: _____
Available Space (.0508)	S	S	
System Type(s)	III B	III B	
Site LTAR	.35	.35	
Maximum Trench Depth	20"	20"	
Comments: _____			

Duncan Creek Lot 49 4 BR, w/ 360 gpd Harnett County

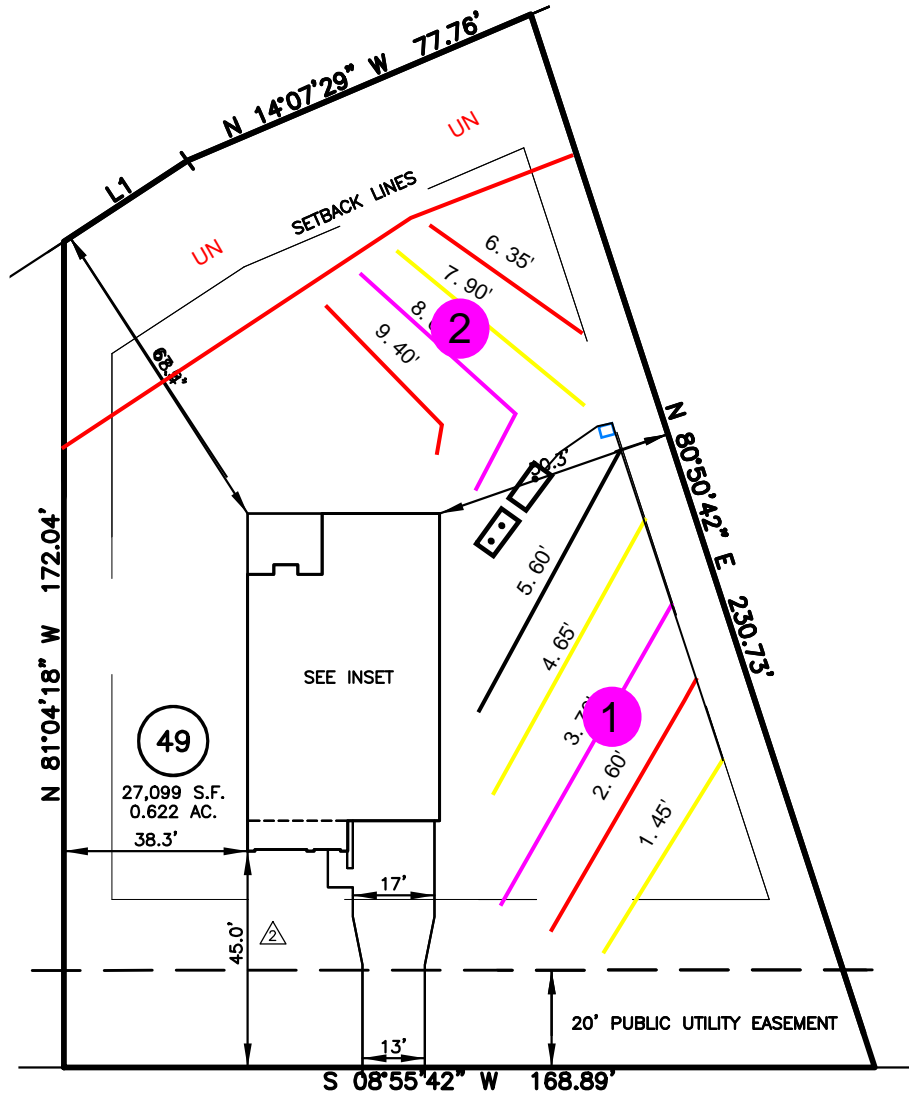
*House footprint to be field staked by surveyor and system verified prior to any construction

**Septic area must not be altered by construction activities.

***No cuts of 2' or greater within 15' of septic area

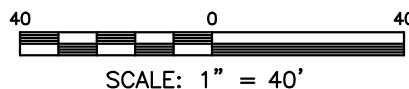
**** Recommend protective barrier around septic field during construction.

*If plumbing is not sufficient a pump tank will be required to septic field



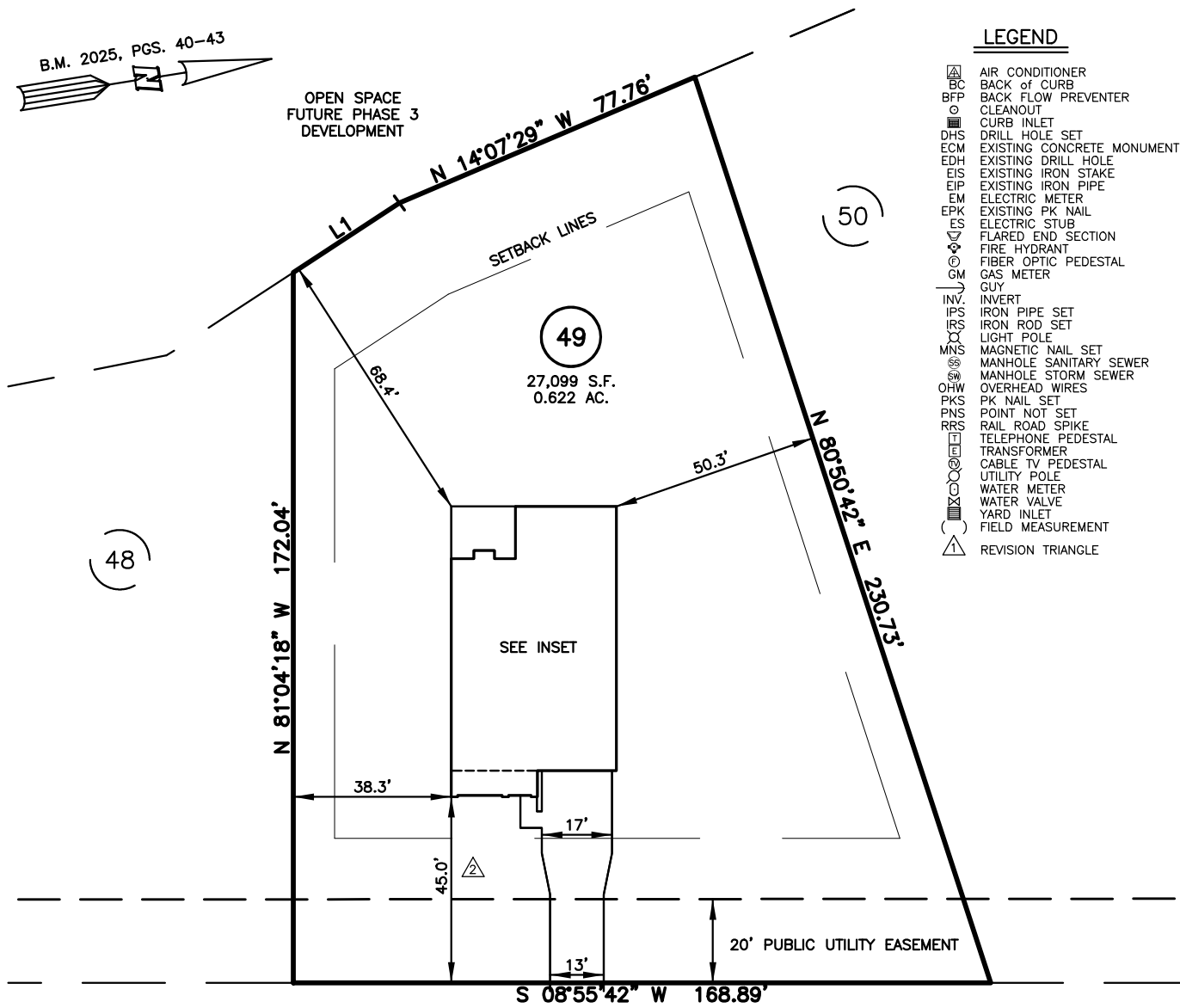
BEACON HILL ROAD
50' PUBLIC R/W

Adams
Soil Consulting
919-414-6761



INITIAL:
Lines 1-5 (300')
Accepted Status
Pressure Manifold
REPAIR:
Lines 6-9 (225')
PPBPS
Pressure Manifold

SITE PLAN FOR
NEW HOME, INC.
748 BEACON HILL ROAD
LOT 49, DUNCAN'S CREEK PHASE 2
UPPER LITTLE CREEK TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

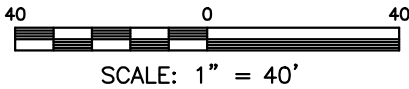


LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N 24°17'07" W	30.74'

IMPERVIOUS SURFACES	S.F.
HOUSE	2,500
WALK & DRIVE	820
PORCH	190
TOTAL	3,510

BEACON HILL ROAD
50' PUBLIC R/W

REFERENCES:
B.M. 2025, PGS. 40-43



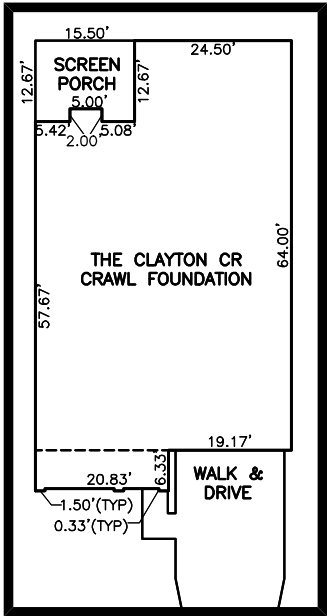
SETBACK INFO

FRONT: 35'

REAR: 25'

SIDES: 10'

CORNER SIDE: 20'



INSET SCALE: 1"=30"

SITE PLAN
NOT FOR RECORDATION,
CONVEYANCE OR SALES

REV CODE: 1.FLIP, 2.PLAN, 3.ROTATE, 4.MOVE, 5.SS
6.SEVERAL OF ABOVE, 7.LAND FEATURE, 8. OTHER

REV2: JUN. 13, 2025(4)
REV1: JUN. 09, 2025(2)
DATE: MAY 21, 2025

F.B. _____

THIS IS A SITE PLAN AS DEFINED BY G.S. 160D-102 AND
IS NOT INTENDED TO BE ATTACHED TO ANY INSTRUMENT
RECORDED IN THE REGISTER OF DEEDS OFFICE

RWK, PA
ENGINEERING ~ SURVEYING
CORPORATE LICENSE: C-1771
101 W. MAIN ST., SUITE 202
GARNER, NC 27529
PHONE (919) 779-4854
FAX (919) 779-4056

O:\DUNCAN'S CREEK\DNCK49\DUNCAN CREEK 49.DWG



Signature Series

Lot: 49 | Duncans Creek
748 Beacon Hill Road
Lillington, NC 27546



611 Jones Franklin,
Raleigh, NC, 27606

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DESCRIPTION

The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

Cover Sheet

DRAWN BY:

Drew DiMeo

HANDING:

LEFT

ISSUE DATE:

/11/1111

SHEET

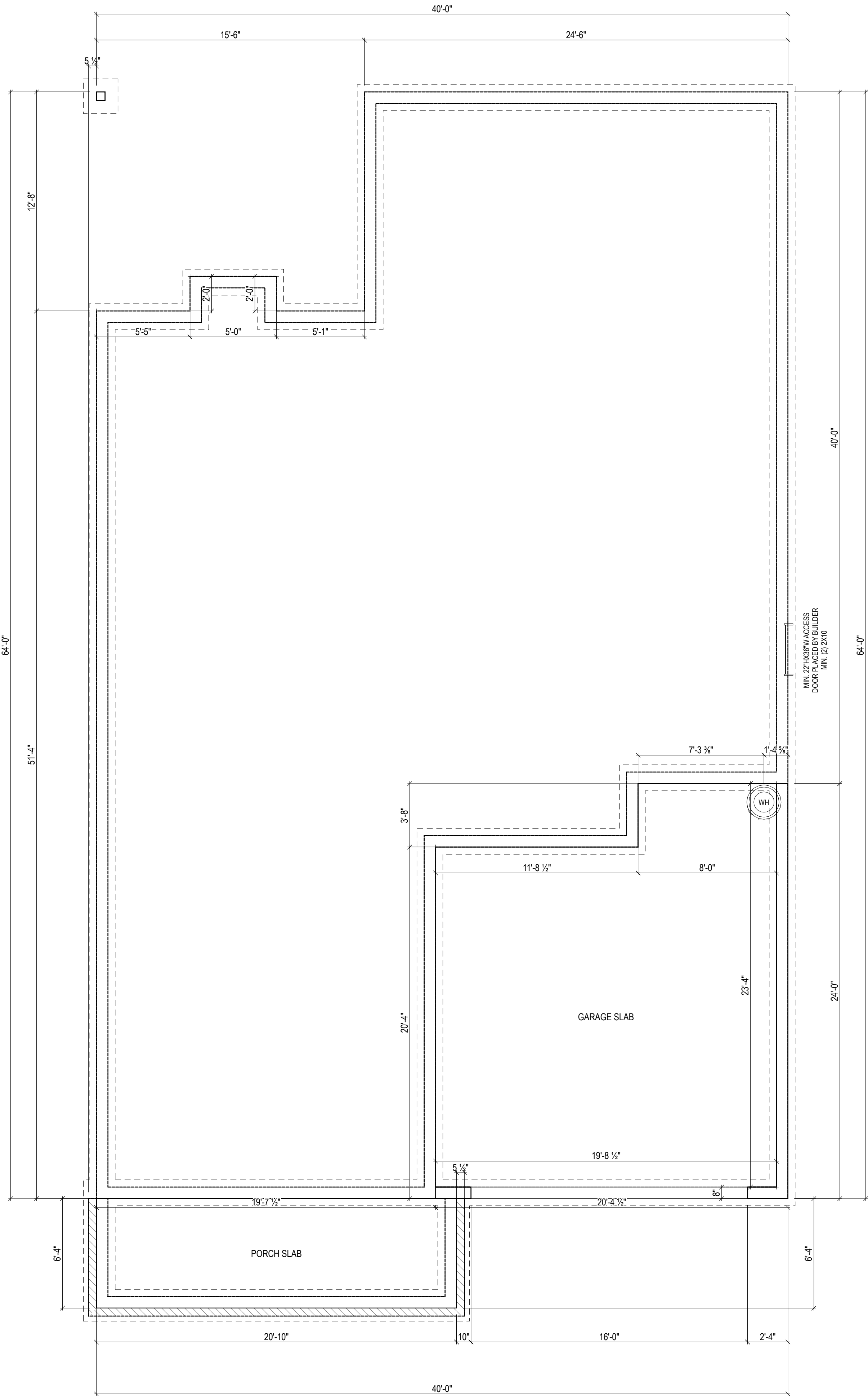
G-100

<div>GENERAL NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS:</div> <div>1 GENERAL DATA</div> <div>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</div> <div>THIS PROJECT IS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE, AND ASSOCIATED SITE WORK.</div> <div>TYPICAL NOTES: ALL WORK TO BE COORDINATED AND SCHEDULED BY THE OWNER.</div> <div>ALL WORK, INCLUDING PLUMBING, HVAC AND ELECTRICAL WORK NOT DETAILED HEREIN, SHALL COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND THE BUILDING STANDARDS REFERENCED THEREIN.</div> <div>ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF THE APPROPRIATE INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR CUSTOM WORK.</div> <div>ALL ITEMS SPECIFIED HEREIN ARE TO BE USED WITHOUT SUBSTITUTION. IF THESE NOTES CONFLICT WITH THE OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS, THE NOTES HEREIN SHALL GOVERN AND TAKE PRECEDENT.</div> <div>THE STRUCTURE IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF-SUPPORTING AND STABLE AFTER THE BUILDING IS FULLY COMPLETE. IT IS SOLELY THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THE SAFETY OF THE BUILDING AND ITS COMPONENT PARTS DURING ERECTION. THIS INCLUDES THE ADDITION OF TEMPORARY BRACING THAT MAY BE REQUIRED.</div> <div>IT IS SOLELY THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE SAFETY CODES AND REGULATIONS DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION.</div> <div>PLAN DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF ROUGH FRAMING OR MASONRY UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. DIMENSIONS TO EXTERIOR WALLS INCLUDE 7/16" OSB WALL SHEATHING WITH WATER-RESISTIVE BARRIER, ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST 1/4".</div> <div>FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION @ FIRST FLOOR LEVEL IS SET AT 0'-0". SEE SITE PLAN FOR ACTUAL FIRST FLOOR ELEVATION @ EACH BUILDING.</div> <div>ALL @ INTERIOR PARTITIONS SHALL BE 2x4 STUDS @ 16" O.C. WITH 1/2" DRYWALL EACH SIDE. PLAN DIMENSION IS ASSUMED TO BE 3 1/2" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. PROVIDE SOLID LUMBER BLOCKING FOR ALL WALL MOUNTED ITEMS.</div> <div>SUBSTRATE (BACKER) FOR TILE IN SHOWERS/TUBS SHALL BE FIBER-CEMENT OR SIMILAR PER APPLICABLE CODE.</div> <div>ALL INTERIOR COLORS AND FINISHES, NOT SPECIFIED HEREIN, TO BE SELECTED BY THE OWNER.</div> <div>2 SITE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR OR EXCAVATOR MUST CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE AT LEAST 48 HOURS BUT NO MORE THAN 10 WORKING DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING ANY DIGGING PROJECT.</div> <div>SOILS BEARING PRESSURE AS INDICATED ON THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PLANS BY OTHER.</div> <div>3 CONCRETE REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PLANS BY OTHER.</div> <div>SEE OWNER SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.</div> <div>4 MASONRY STONE /ENEER IF USED) TO BE MANUFACTURED STONE - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENT FOR MATERIAL SELECTION AND COLORS.</div> <div>BRICK ACCENTS (IF USED) TO BE FULL SIZE UNITS, CUT TO THICKNESS OR SHAPE REQUIRED FOR THE SPECIFIC USE. REFER TO THE OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENT FOR MATERIAL SELECTION AND COLORS.</div> <div>5 METALS REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PLANS BY OTHER.</div> <div>6 WOOD & PLASTICS PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING FOR ALL WALL MOUNTED ITEMS INCLUDING: • CABINETS & SHELVES CLOSET RODS • MIRRORS AND BATH ACCESSORIES</div> <div>FRAMING LUMBER IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY OR EXPOSED TO THE EXTERIOR SHALL BE PRESERVATIVE PRESSURE TREATED. ANY WOOD, INCLUDING EXTERIOR SHEATHING, WITHIN 6" OF FINISHED GRADE SHALL BE PRESERVATIVE-PRESSURE TREATED.</div> <div>ANY WOOD, INCLUDING EXTERIOR WALL SHEATHING, LESS THAN 2" VERTICALLY FROM CONCRETE STEPS, PORCH SLABS, PATIO SLABS AND SIMILAR HARD HORIZONTAL SURFACES SHALL BE PRESERVATIVE PRESSURE TREATED.</div> <div>PROTECTION OF WOOD AND WOOD-BASED PRODUCTS AGAINST DECAY AS REQUIRED BY R317. PROTECTION AGAINST TERMITES AS REQUIRED BY R318.</div> <div>FIRE BLOCKING TO COMPLY WITH R302.11.</div> <div>REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PLANS BY OTHER.</div>		<div>CABINETS AND COUNTERTOPS REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR CABINET, COUNTERTOP AND HARDWARE SELECTIONS.</div> <div>INTERIOR TRIM OF REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR REQUIRED INTERIOR TRIM PROFILES.</div> <div>7 THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION WATER BARRIER THE WATER BARRIER SYSTEM IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WALL SHEATHING SYSTEM.</div> <div>THERMAL INSULATION • INSULATION TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM R-VALUES: • EXTERIOR WALLS R=15 MIN. • SLOPED CEILINGS (WITH ATTIC SPACE) R=38 OR R=30 WHEREVER THE FULL HEIGHT OF UNCOMPRESSED R=38 INSULATION EXTENDS OVER THE WALL TOP PLATE AT THE EAVES. • SLOPED CEILINGS (WITHOUT ATTIC SPACE) R=38 MIN., OR R=30 MIN. WHERE THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT SPACE FOR REQ'D INSULATION. • FLAT CEILINGS (WITH ATTIC SPACE) R=38 OR R=30 WHEREVER THE FULL HEIGHT OF UNCOMPRESSED R=38 INSULATION EXTENDS OVER THE WALL TOP PLATE AT THE EAVES. • FLOORS R=19 MIN. • REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR INSULATION TYPES AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.</div> <div>ARCHITECTURAL SHINGLE ROOFING - SHINGLE ROOFING SHALL BE DIMENSIONAL ASPHALT TYPE WITH DIMENSION FEATURES. SEE OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR MANUFACTURER, STYLE, COLOR AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INSTALLATION AND ACCESSORIES. • SHINGLES SHALL BE TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AST D 7185. • SHINGLES SHALL MEET THE CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROPRIATE MAXIMUM BASIC WIND SPEED: MAXIMUM BASIC WIND SPEED CLASSIFICATION REQUIREMENT • REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING PLANS BY OTHER. • ROOFING SHALL BE INSTALLED OVER ONE LAYER OF ASPHALT IMPREGNATED 15# ROOFING FELT. 2 LAYERS FOR ROOF PITCHES 2:12 - 4:12.</div> <div>VALLEY LININGS TO BE INSTALLED PER R905.2.8.2</div> <div>GUTTERS TO BE MINIMUM 5" ALUMINUM OGEE STYLE WITH 4" CORRUGATED RECTANGULAR ALUMINUM DOWNSPOUTS AT LOCATIONS AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.</div> <div>DOWNSPOUTS TO BE CONNECTED TO UNDERGROUND STORM PIPING AND ROUTED TO DISCHARGE LOCATIONS AS SPECIFIED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR. 12" WIDE (2" THICKNESS) RIGID FOAM LOCATED AT TOP OF FOOTER, SLOPING AWAY FROM THE UNIT TO PREVENT CONCRETE OVERFLOW AND ALLOW PIPE TO TIGHTLY FIT TO STEM WALL.</div> <div>UNDERGROUND DRAINPIPES TO BE PROVIDED AT ALL COURTYARD SLAB CUTOUT LANDSCAPE AREAS TO PREVENT POOLING WATER.</div> <div>LAP SIDING - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR MATERIAL, MANUFACTURER, STYLE, COLOR AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.</div> <div>EXTERIOR TRIM & SOFFITS - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR MATERIAL, MANUFACTURER, STYLE, COLOR AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.</div> <div>PROVIDE EXTERIOR TRIM OF SIZES INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.</div> <div>8 DOORS & WINDOWS EXTERIOR PATIO DOORS AND SLIDING PATIO DOORS - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR MANUFACTURER, STYLE COLOR AND HARDWARE SELECTIONS. • SIZES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. • ALL DOORS TO HAVE LOW-E GLASS SAFETY GLAZING.</div> <div>INTERIOR DOORS - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR DOOR TYPE, STYLE AND HARDWARE SELECTIONS. SIZES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.</div> <div>WINDOWS - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR WINDOW MANUFACTURER, STYLE, COLOR AND HARDWARE SELECTIONS. • SIZES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. • ALL WINDOWS TO HAVE LOW-E INSULATING GLASS • WINDOW MANUFACTURER SHALL PROVIDE TEMPERED GLASS AS REQUIRED BY R308.4 AT ALL HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS. • WINDOW FALL PROTECTION AS REQUIRED BY R312.2. • WRITTEN INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE WINDOW MANUFACTURER FOR EACH WINDOW - SEE FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. • ALL BEDROOM WINDOWS TO MEET EMERGENCY RESCUE OPENING CODE REQUIREMENTS. • WINDOW TRIM TO BE OFFSET MIN. 1/4" WHERE WINDOW MEETS TRIM FOR CAULKING. COORDINATE WITH WINDOW SELECTION. PAD OUT THE TRIM IF NEEDED. • TRIM MATERIAL PER OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS. SIZES AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. • SEE CURRENT BUILDING CODE FOR ALL ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.</div> <div>9 FINISHES DRYWALL WALLS AND CEILINGS- REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR REQUIRED DRYWALL FINISHES. • PROVIDE TYPE-X GYPSUM PANELS AT LOCATIONS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS FOR FIRE-RATED ASSEMBLIES. • ALL BATHROOMS TO HAVE MOISTURE-RESISTANT, PAPERLESS GYPSUM. • PROVIDE 1/2" TILE BACKER BOARD IN LIEU OF DRYWALL AT ALL WALL LOCATIONS REQUIRING A TILE FINISH.</div> <div>INTERIOR FINISHES - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR ALL INTERIOR FLOOR, WALL AND CEILING FINISHES.</div>	<div>10 SPECIALTIES BATH ACCESSORIES - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR REQUIRED BATH ACCESSORIES.</div> <div>FIREPLACE - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR FIREPLACE REQUIREMENT AND SELECTIONS.</div> <div>CLOSET ROODS AND SHELVING - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR REQUIREMENTS AND SELECTIONS.</div> <div>11 EQUIPMENT APPLIANCES - REFER TO OWNERS SCOPE OF WORK DOCUMENTS FOR APPLIANCE SELECTIONS.</div> <div>12 FURNISHINGS SECTION NOT USED</div> <div>13 SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION SECTION NOT USED</div> <div>14 CONVEYING SYSTEMS SECTION NOT USED</div> <div>22 PLUMBING REFER TO PLUMBING PLANS BY OTHERS.</div> <div>23 HVAC REFER TO HVAC PLANS BY OTHERS.</div> <div>26 ELECTRICAL REFER TO ELECTRICAL PLANS BY OTHERS.</div>	<div><div>NEW HOME INC.</div><div>New Home Inc 1611 Jones Franklin, Raleigh, NC, 27606</div></div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">REV.#</th><th colspan="8">DESCRIPTION</th><th rowspan="2">DATE</th></tr><tr><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	REV.#	DESCRIPTION								DATE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																																																																																
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GENERAL FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

General Floor Plan Notes shall apply unless noted otherwise on plan.

1. Wall Heights: Typically 9'-1 1/2" at first floor and second floor, and 9'-1 1/2" at attics U.N.O. All walls are constructed using a double top plate. Splices at Double Top Plate do not need to occur at Vertical Studs but must be at least 24" apart from Joint in other Top Plate layer. Special wall heights are noted on plans where they occur.
2. Wall Thickness is typically 3 1/2". 2x6 frame shall be used at walls that back up to plumbing fixtures. Walls greater than 10' high shall be framed with 2x6 framing or greater and will be noted as a special condition where it occurs on plan.
3. Typical header height shall be 7'-8" AFF at First Floor, and 7'-4" AFF at Second Floor U.N.O.
4. Jacks: Openings up to 3'-4" wide shall have (1) 2x4 jack stud SPF on each side. Openings greater than 3'-4" wide shall have (2) 2x4 jack studs SPF on each side.
5. Soffits, Coffered Ceilings, Trey Ceilings and other significant ceiling plan elements are shown on the floor plans and are denoted as single dashed lines. Unless specifically call out as included, Kitchens include soffits over wall cabinetry.
6. Door & Window Frames, where occurring near corners, shall be a minimum of 4 1/2" from corner. Except for walk-in closets with doors near a corner, doors at closets shall be centered on closet.
7. Windows: Shall have at least (1) window in each sleeping room, that meets egress. Shall be provided with tempered glass at hazardous glazing areas. False windows shall be installed with obscure glazing.
8. Closets for clothing or coat storage shall be equipped with 1 rod/shelf. Closets for linen shall have 4 open equal shelves. Closets for pantries shall have 4 equal wood shelves, painted.
9. Stair treads shall be a min of 9" deep, risers shall be a maximum of 8 1/4", unless noted otherwise, per the current North Carolina Residential Code.
10. Handrails and Guards at stairs shall be 34" above the finished surface of the ramp surface of the stair. Handrails at landings and overlooks of multilevel spaces shall be 36" above finished floor. Guards (pickets or balusters) shall be spaced with no more than 4" between guards.
11. Attic Access shall be provided at all attic area with a height greater than 30". Minimum clear attic access shall be 20" x 30". Pull down stairs and access doors in knee walls meeting minimum criteria are also acceptable.
12. Garage Door to Living Space shall be 2'-8" x 6'-8" minimum size and shall be 20 minute fire rated and weather sealed.
13. Garage Walls, as a minimum, shall be separated from living space by installing 1/2" gypsum board on the garage side of the wall. With habitable space above, the inside of all garage walls require 1/2" GWB supporting 5/8" type X GWB on ceiling.



1 FOUNDATION PLAN- Crawlspace
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



New Home Inc
1611 Jones Franklin,
Raleigh, NC, 27606

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The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

FOUNDATION PLAN

DRAWN BY: Drew DiMeo
HANDING: RIGHT
ISSUE DATE: 11/11/1111
SHEET

A-100

General Floor Plan Notes shall apply
unless noted otherwise on plan.

1. Wall Heights: Typically 9'-1 1/2" at first floor and second floor, and 9'-1 1/2" at attics U.N.O. All walls are constructed using a double top plate. Splices at Double Top Plate do not need to occur at Vertical Studs but must be at least 24" apart from Joint in other Top Plate layer. Special wall heights are noted on plans where they occur.

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10. Handrails and Guards at stairs shall be 34" above the finished surface of the ramp surface of the stair. Handrails at landings and overlooks of multilevel spaces shall be 36" above finished floor. Guards (pickets or balusters) shall be spaced with no more than 4" between guards.

11. Attic Access shall be provided at all attic area with a height greater than 30". Minimum clear attic access shall be 20" x 30". Pull down stairs and access doors in knee walls meeting minimum criteria are also acceptable.

12. Garage Door to Living Space shall be 2'-8" x 6'-8" minimum size and shall be 20 minute fire rated and weather sealed.

13. Garage Walls, as a minimum, shall be separated from living space by installing 1/2" gypsum board on the garage side of the wall. With habitable space above, the inside of all garage walls require 1/2" GWB supporting 5/8" type X GWB on ceiling.



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The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

FOUNDATION PLAN

DRAWN BY:
Drew DiMeo

HANDING:

RIGHT

ISSUE DATE:
11/11/1111

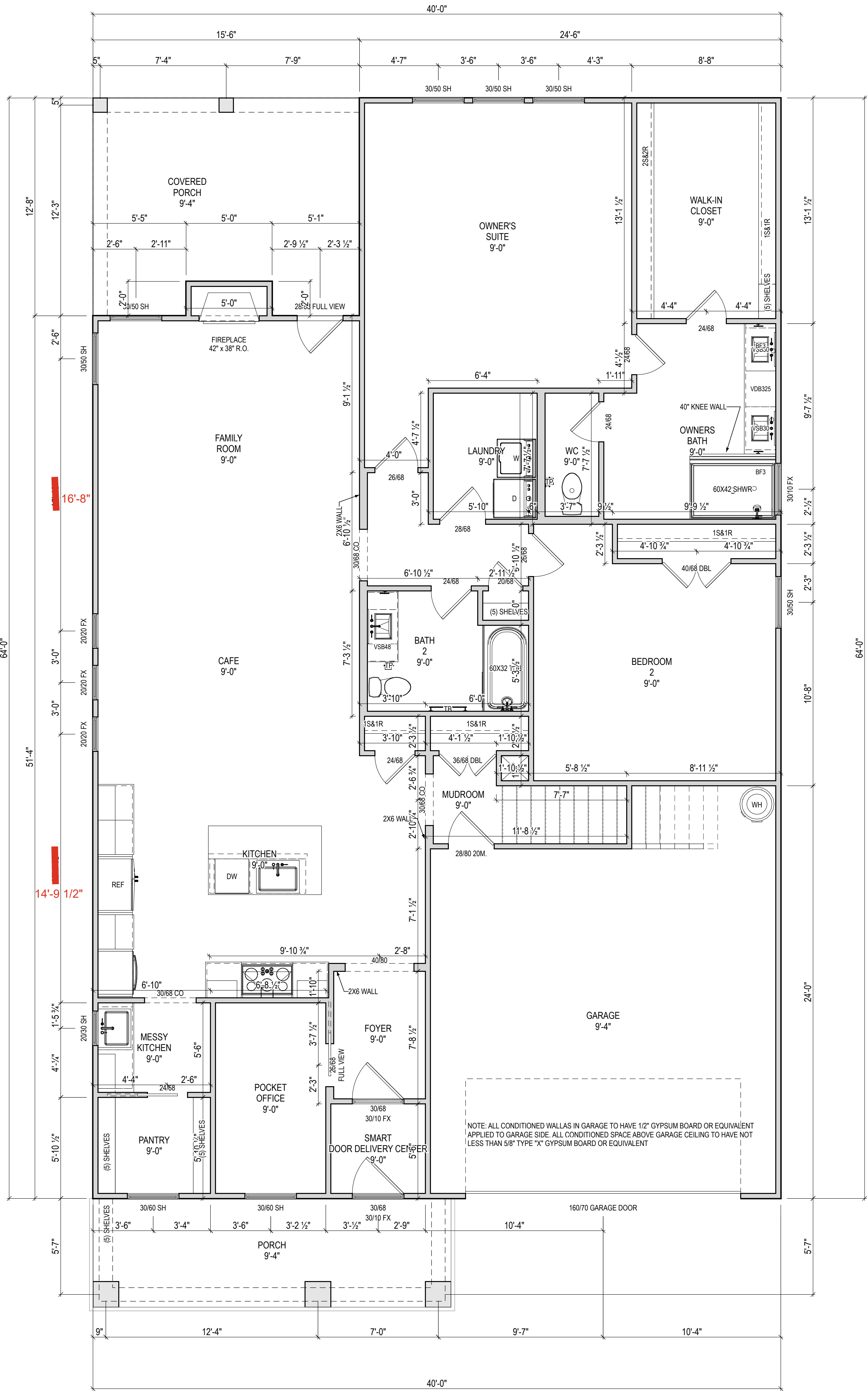
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A-100

GENERAL FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

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1 First Floor Plan

1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



New Home Inc
1611 Jones Franklin,
Raleigh, NC, 27606

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The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

First Floor Plan

DRAWN BY:
Drew DiMeo

HANDING:
RIGHT

ISSUE DATE:
11/11/1111

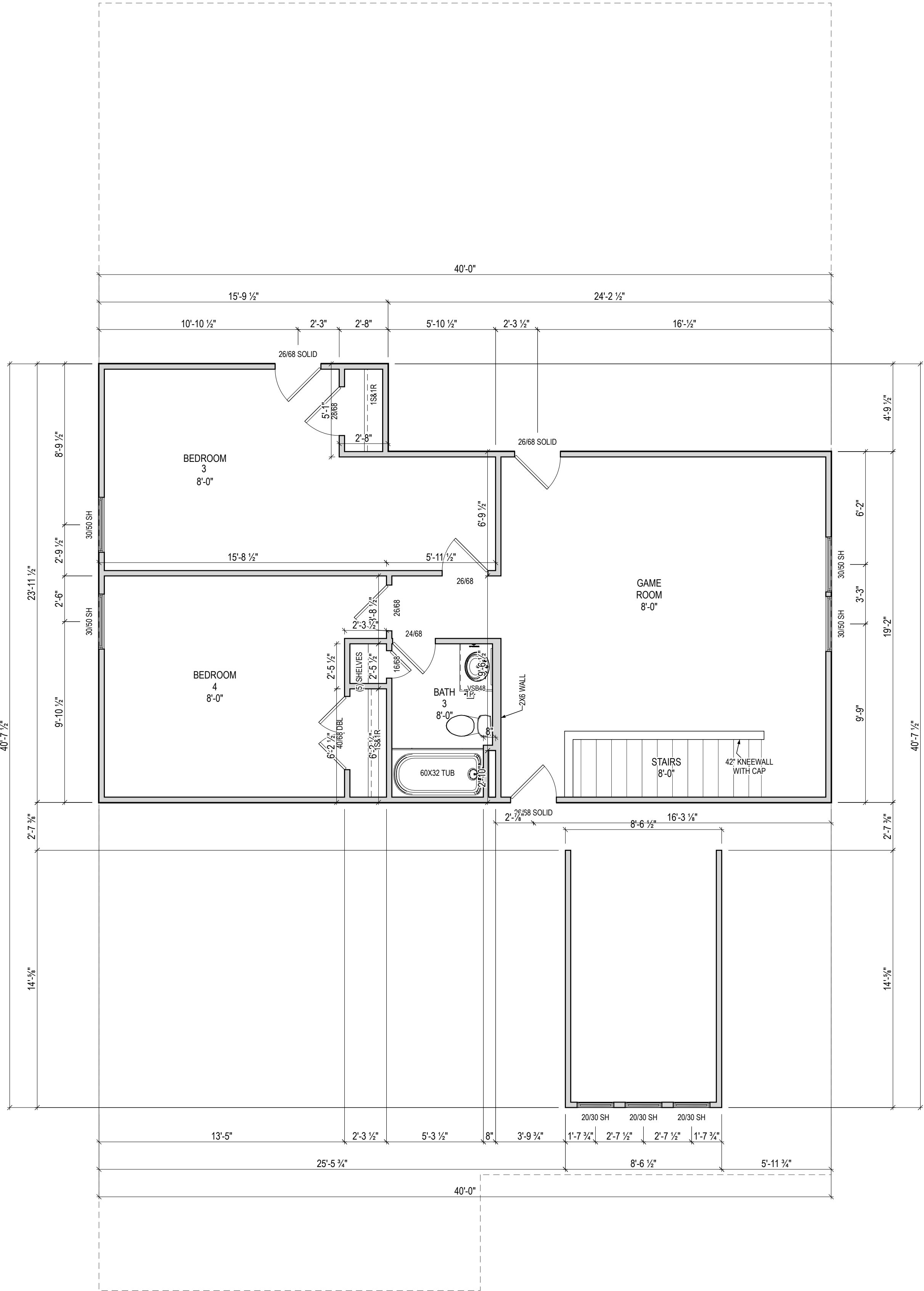
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A-110

GENERAL FLOOR PLAN NOTES:

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1 Second Floor Plan
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



New Home Inc
1611 Jones Franklin,
Raleigh, NC, 27606

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The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

Second Floor Plan

DRAWN BY:
Drew DiMeo

HANDING:
RIGHT

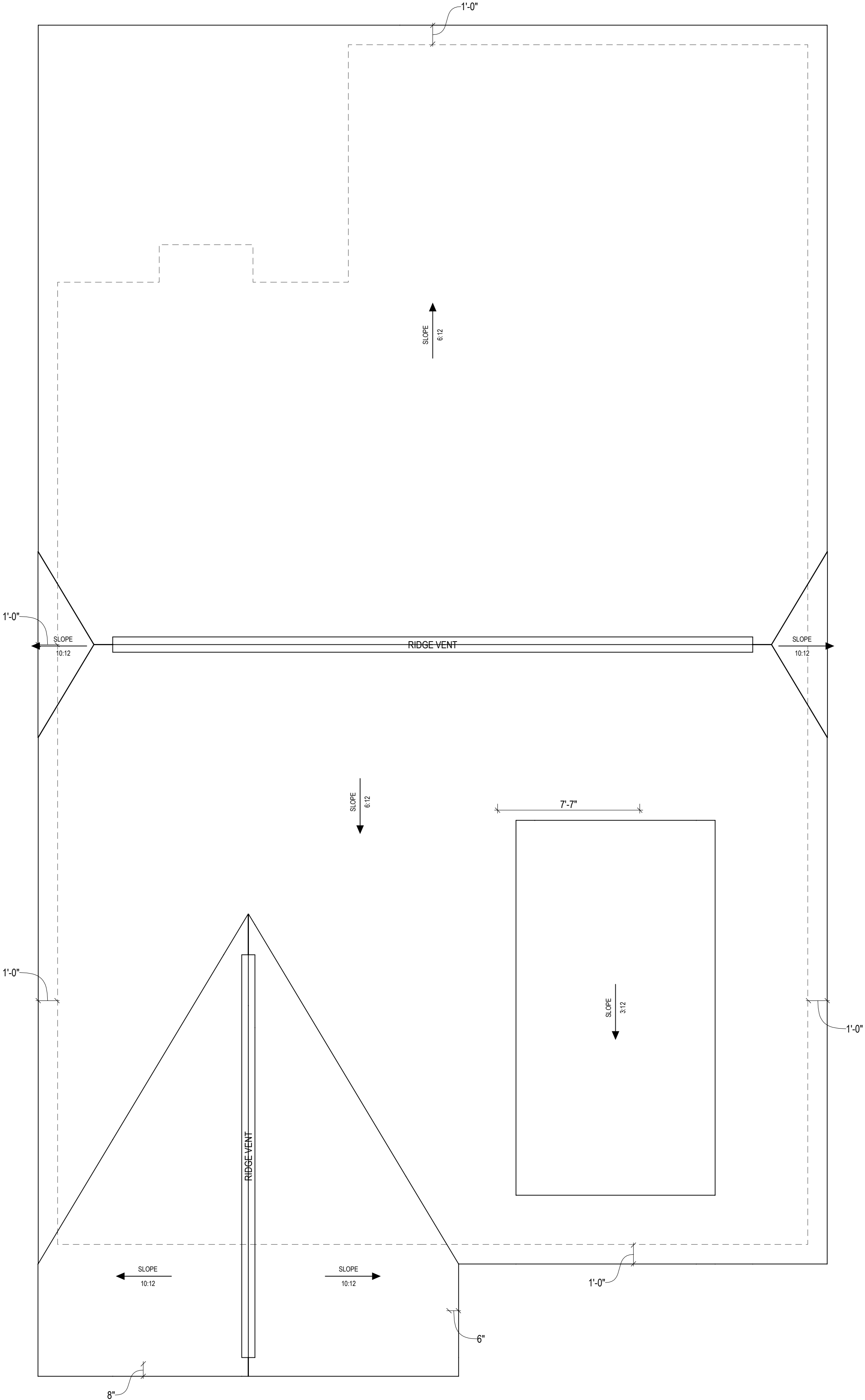
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A-120

GENERAL ROOF PLAN NOTES:

1. ALL ROOF OVERHANGS TO BE 1'-0" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
2. ALL TRAY CEILING TRAY HEIGHTS TO BE 12' UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
3. THESE PLANS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.
4. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF ALL DETAILS AND DIMENSIONS.
5. 8×16' ATTIC STORAGE PLATFORM - PROVIDE 3/4" APA RATED PLYWOOD SUB-FLOORING OR OSB SHEATHING RATED FOR 20#/SF ON BOTTOM CHORD OF TRUSSES. TRUSS MANUFACTURER TO ACCOUNT FOR ADDITIONAL LOADS



1 Roof Plan

1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)

1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



New Home Inc

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The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

Roof Plan

DRAWN BY: Drew DiMeo
HANDING: RIGHT
ISSUE DATE: 11/11/1111
SHEET

A-200

GENERAL ELEVATION NOTES:

General Elevation Notes shall apply unless noted otherwise on plan.

1. Roof shall be finished with architectural composition shingles with slopes as noted on plan.

2. Ridge Vent shall be provided and installed on all ridges greater than 6' in length per manufacturer's specifications.

3. Soffit Vent shall be continuous soffit vent.

4. House Wrap, "tyvek" or approved equal shall be installed over entire exterior wall per manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

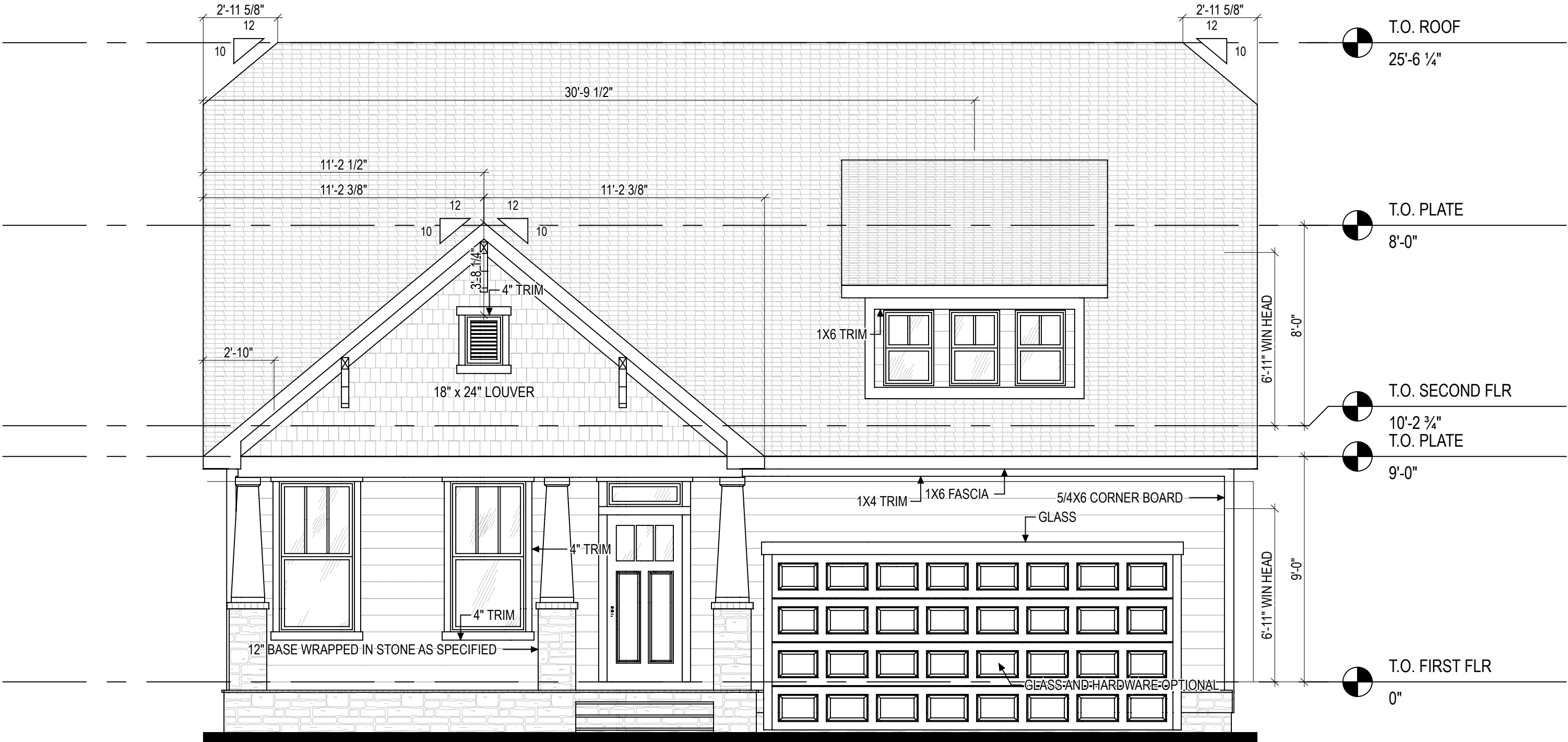
5. Flashing shall be provided above all door and window openings, above finish wall material changes and at wall surfaces where lower roof areas abut vertical wall surfaces.

6. Porch Railings shall be provided at all porch walking surfaces greater than 30" above adjacent finished grade. It shall be 36" high with guards spaced no more than 4" apart. Consult community specifications for material.

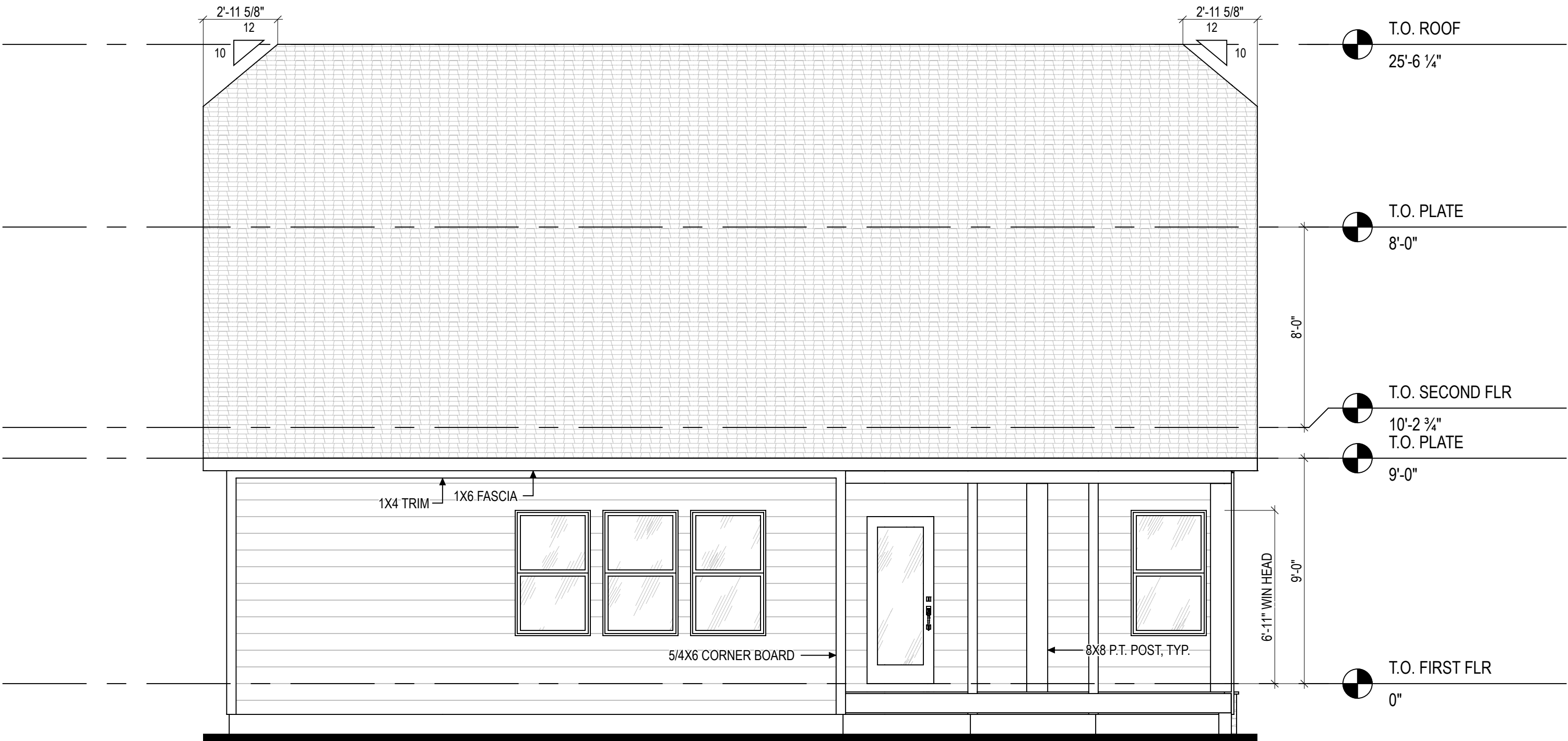
7. Finish Wall Material shall be as noted on elevation drawings.

8. Brick Veneer, if included on elevation shall be tied to wall surface with galvanized corrugated metal ties at a rate of 24" oc horizontally and 16" oc vertically so that no more than 2.67sf of brick is supported by (1) tie. Space between face of wall and back face of brick shall be limited to a maximum of 1". Flashing shall be provided behind brick above all wall openings and at base of brick wall. Flashing shall be a minimum of 6-mil poly or other corrosion resistant material and shall be installed so that it laps under the house wrap material a minimum of 2". Weepholes shall be provided at a rate of 48" oc and shall not be less than 3/16" in diameter and shall be located immediately above flashing.

9. Brick Veneer Support Lintels shall be provided if brick veneer is included on elevation. Lintels shall be provided as listed in the following schedule and shall have a minimum bearing length of 6". Masonry Lintels shall be provided so that deflection is limited to L/600.



1 Front Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



2 Rear Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)



New Home Inc
1611 Jones Franklin,
Raleigh, NC, 27606

REV.#	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

Elevations - Front and Back

DRAWN BY:
Drew DiMeo

HANDING:
LEFT

ISSUE DATE:
11/11/1111

SHEET

A-310

GENERAL ELEVATION NOTES:

General Elevation Notes shall apply unless noted otherwise on plan.

1. Roof shall be finished with architectural composition shingles with slopes as noted on plan.

2. Ridge Vent shall be provided and installed on all ridges greater than 6' in length per manufacturer's specifications.

3. Soffit Vent shall be continuous soffit vent.

4. House Wrap, "tyvek" or approved equal shall be installed over entire exterior wall per manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

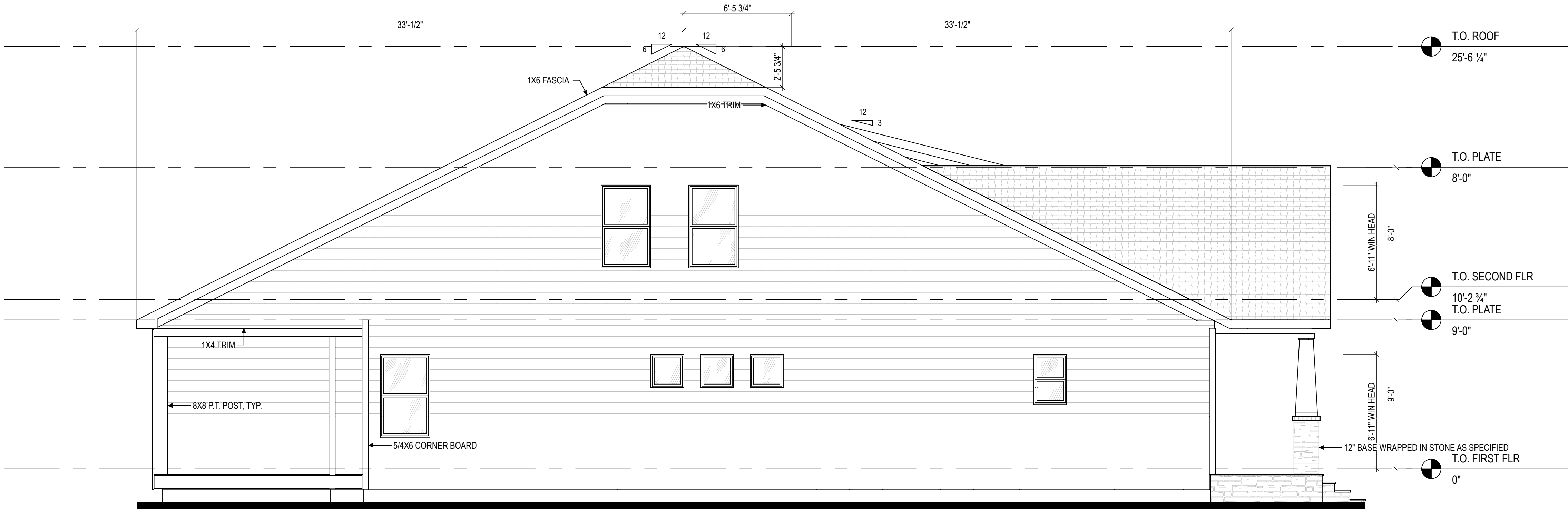
5. Flashing shall be provided above all door and window openings, above finish wall material changes and at wall surfaces where lower roof areas abut vertical wall surfaces.

6. Porch Railings shall be provided at all porch walking surfaces greater than 30" above adjacent finished grade. It shall be 36" high with guards spaced no more than 4" apart. Consult community specifications for material.

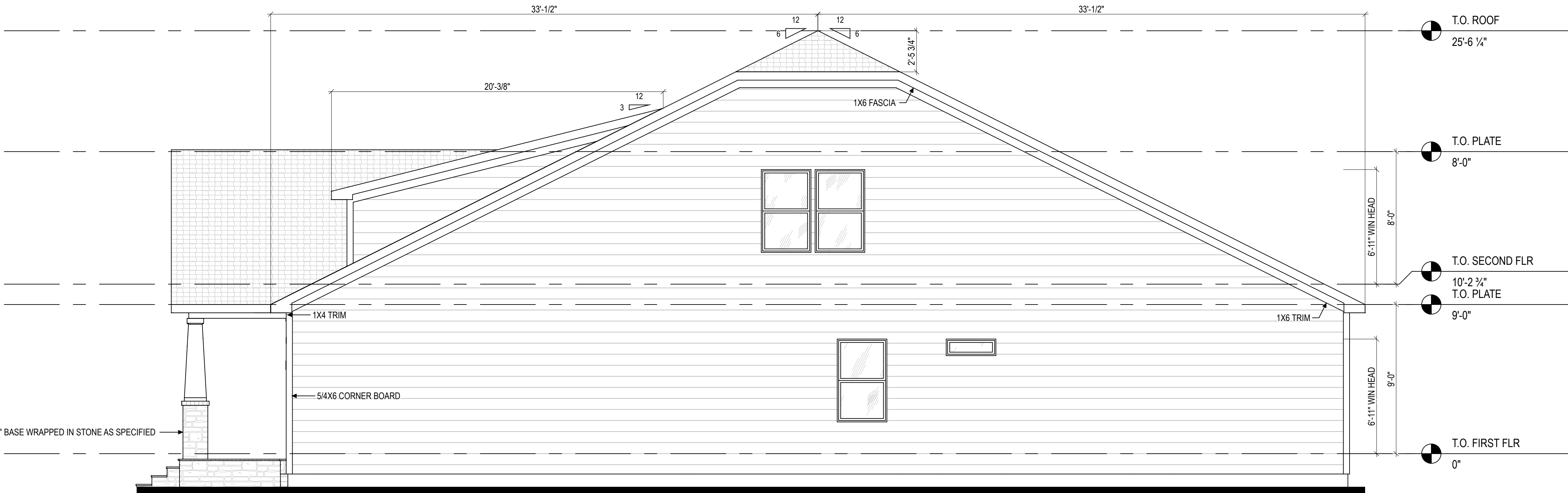
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9. Brick Veneer Support Lintels shall be provided if brick veneer is included on elevation. Lintels shall be provided as listed in the following schedule and shall have a minimum bearing length of 6". Masonry Lintels shall be provided so that deflection is limited to L/600.

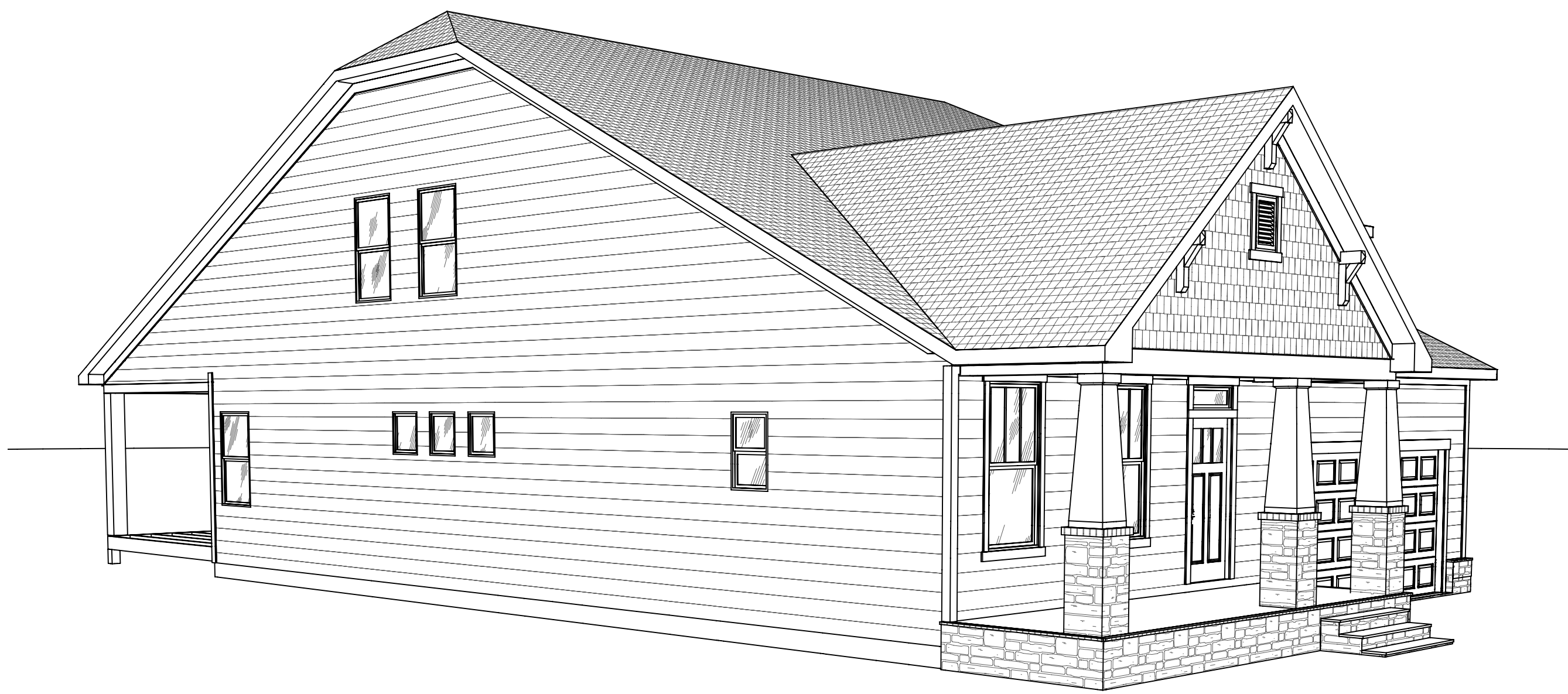


1 Left Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)

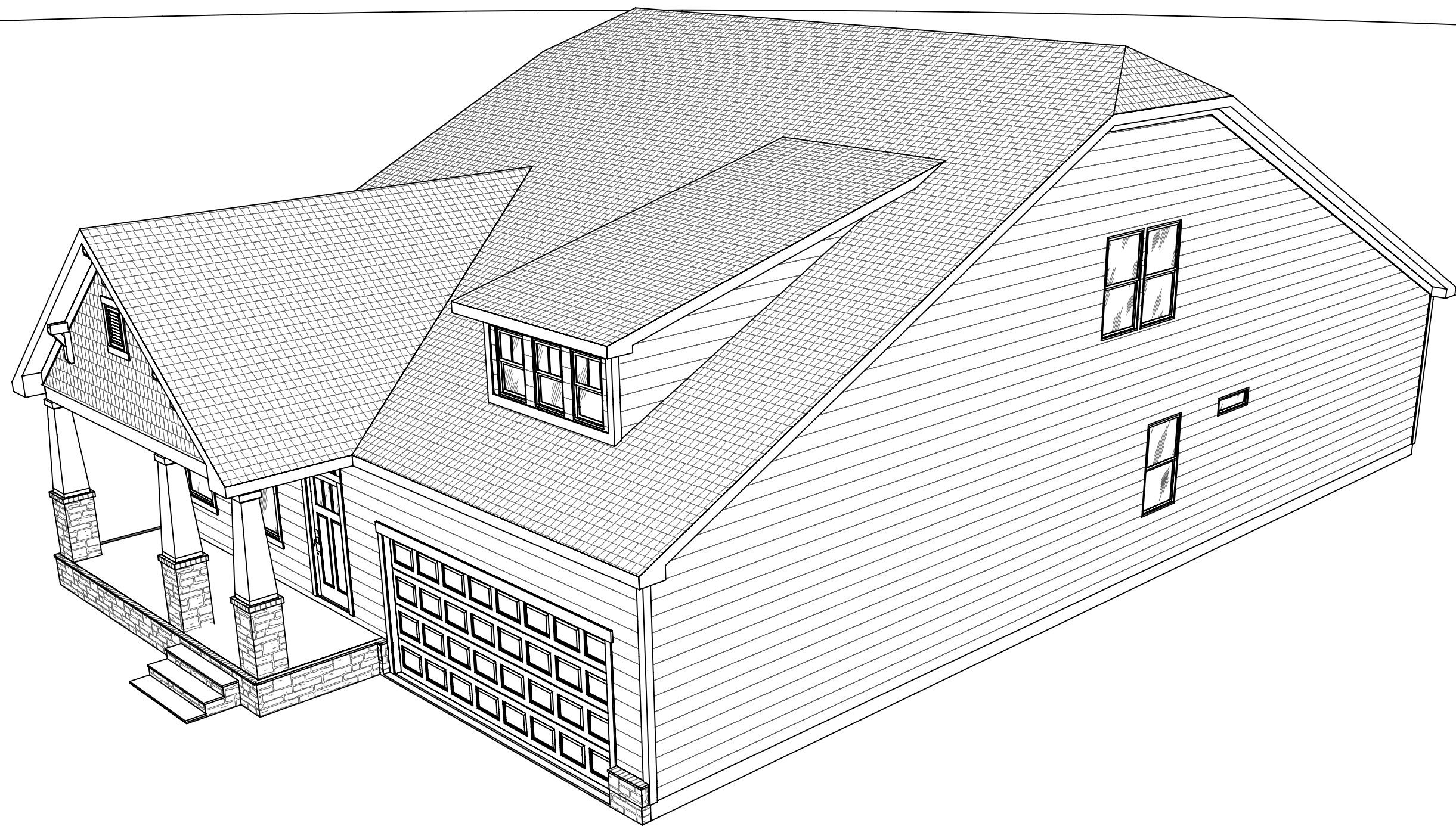


2 Right Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 22x34)
1/8" = 1'-0" (WHEN PRINTED ON 11x17)

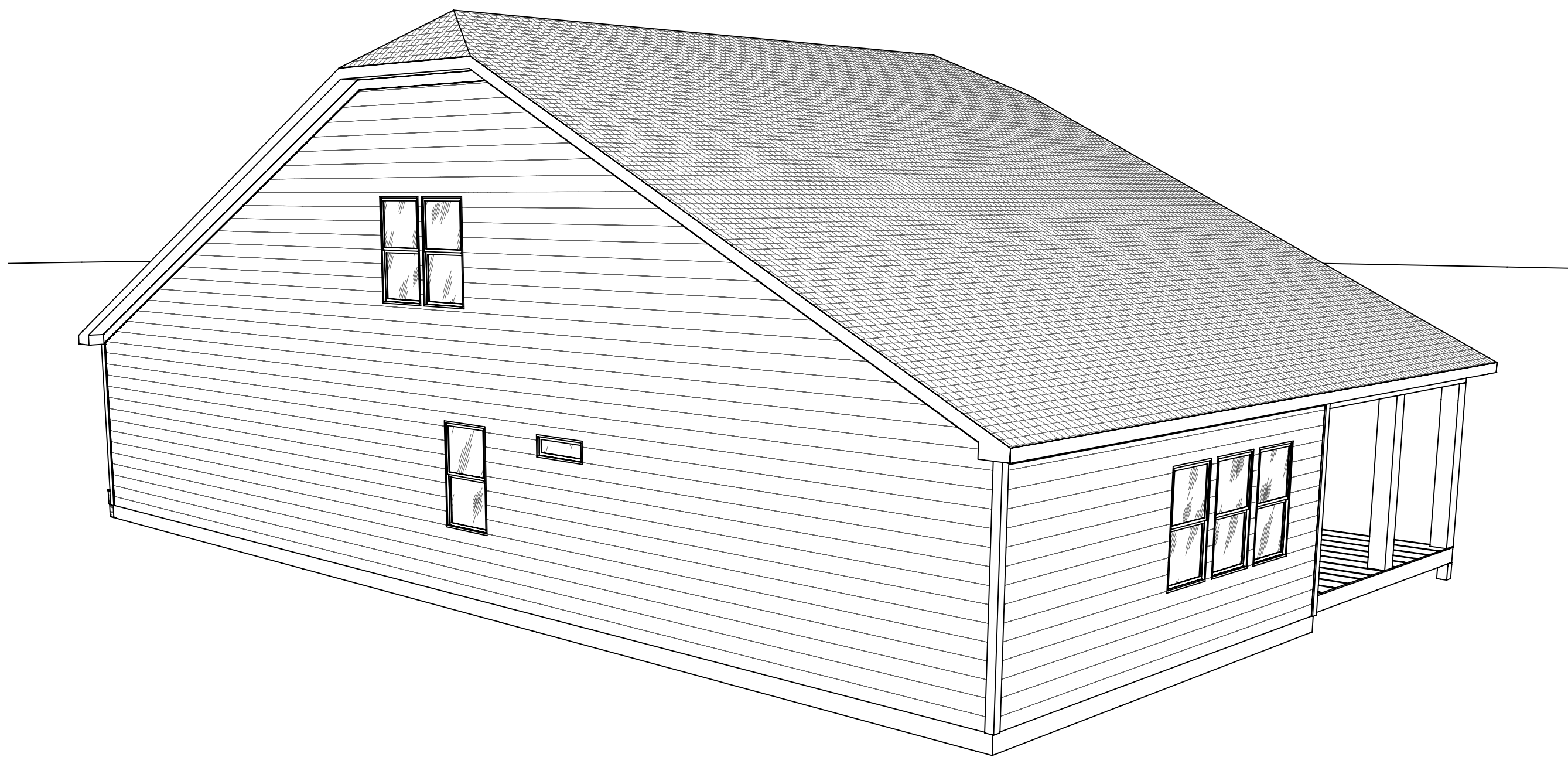
DATE	DESCRIPTION							
REV.#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8



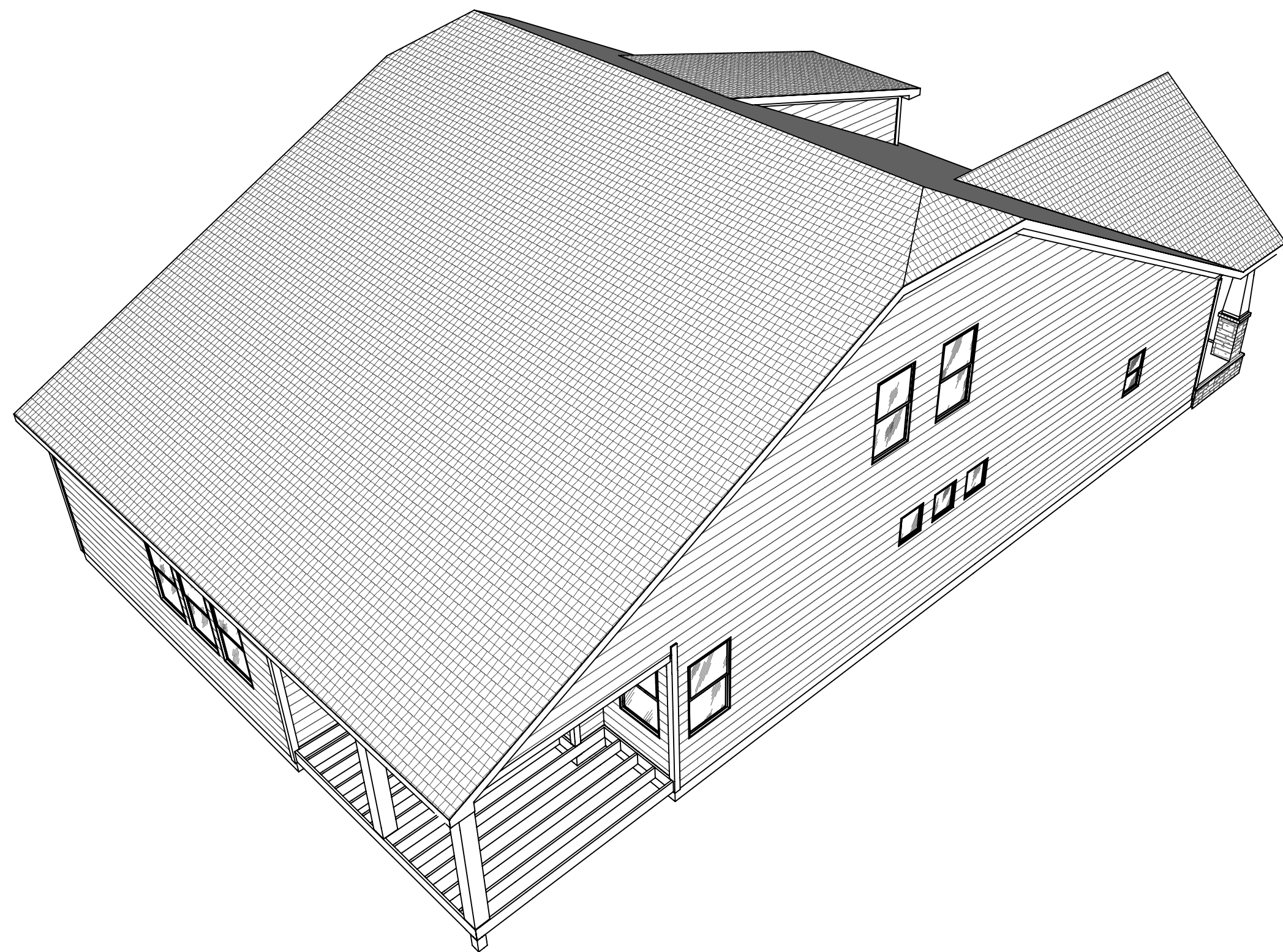
1 Front Left
NTS



1 Front Right
NTS



1 Back Left
NTS



1 Back Right
NTS

REV.#	DESCRIPTION		DATE	
	1	2	3	4

The Clayton Craftsman at Duncans Creek

Perspectives

DRAWN BY:
Drew DiMeo

HANDING:
RIGHT

ISSUE DATE:
11/11/1111

SHEET

P-100

FOUNDATION STRUCTURAL NOTES

NC (2018 NCRG): Wind: 115-120 mph - CRAWL

① (3)2x10 SYP#2 OR SPF#2 GIRDER, TYPICAL UNO.

② CONCRETE BLOCK PIER SIZE SHALL BE:
• SIZE HOLLOW SOLID
• 8x16 UP TO 32" UP TO 5'-0"
• 12x16 UP TO 48" UP TO 9'-0"
• 16x16 UP TO 64" UP TO 12'-0"
• 24x24 UP TO 96"
• WITH 30" x 30" x 10" CONCRETE FOOTING, UNO.

③ WALL FOOTING AS FOLLOWS
• DEPTH: 8" - UP TO 2 STORY
10" - 3 STORY
• WIDTH:
• SIDING: 16" - UP TO 2 STORY
20" - 3 STORY
• BRICK: 16" - 1 STORY
20" - 2 STORY
24" - 3 STORY

• FOR FOUNDATION WALL HEIGHT AND BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS, REFER TO CODE TABLE R404.1.1 (1 THRU 4) NOTE: ASSUMED SOIL BEARING CAPACITY = 2000 PSF. CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY SITE CONDITIONS AND CONTACT SOILS ENGINEER IF MARGINAL OR UNSTABLE SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED.

④ (4) 2x10 SPF #2 OR SYP #2 GIRDER

⑤ (2) 1.75x9.25 LVL OR LSL GIRDER

⑥ (3) 1.75x9.25 LVL OR LSL GIRDER

7. "■" DESIGNATES A SIGNIFICANT POINT LOAD TO HAVE SOLID BLOCKING TO PIER. SOLID BLOCK ALL BEAM BEARING POINTS NOTED TO HAVE THREE OR MORE STUDS TO END, TYPICAL.

8. ABBREVIATIONS:
• "SJ" = SINGLE JOIST
• "DJ" = DOUBLE JOIST
• "TJ" = TRIPLE JOIST

9. ADJUST SUBFLOOR THICKNESS OR JOIST SPACING AS REQ'D FOR FLOOR FINISH MATERIALS.

WOOD I-JOISTS

(SHALL BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):

- TJI 210 BY TRUS JOIST
- LPI 20 PLUS BY LP
- BGI 5000s 1.8 BY BG
- BLI 40 BY onCENTER

• ALL WOOD I-JOISTS SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

• INSTALL SQUASH BLOCKS, WEB STIFFENERS, ETC. AS REQUIRED BY AND ACCORDING TO THE I-JOIST MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

• HANGERS FOR I-JOISTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE I-JOIST SUPPLIER.

• FLOOR TRUSSES BY MANUFACTURER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR I-JOISTS.

Covered Porch w/
Rear Fireplace -
S-1.2.1



Owner's Suite w/
Extended W.I.C. w/
Super Shower -
S-1.2.2

SOLID FILLED
MASONRY ON A
30"x30"x10"
CONC. FTG.

SOLID FILLED
MASONRY ON A
30"x30"x10"
CONC. FTG.

SOLID FILLED
MASONRY ON A
30"x30"x10"
CONC. FTG.

110A
SD
16" WIDE
x 8" DEEP
CONC. FTG.

24"x24"x10"
CONC. FTG.

111A
SD
16" WIDE
x 8" DEEP
CONC. FTG.

WITH SECOND FLOOR AND OPT.
OWNER'S SUITE WITH LARGE WALK-IN CLOSET

CRAWL FOUNDATION PLAN 'CRAFTSMAN'

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34

Smart Door
Delivery - S-1.2.1

REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
STANDARD DETAILS, BRACING
DETAILS AND STRUCTURAL NOTES.

PROJECT #
21-2967.1-GR

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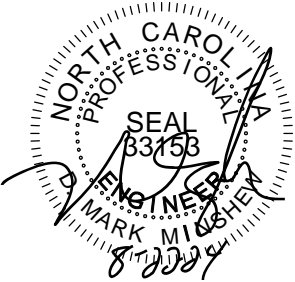
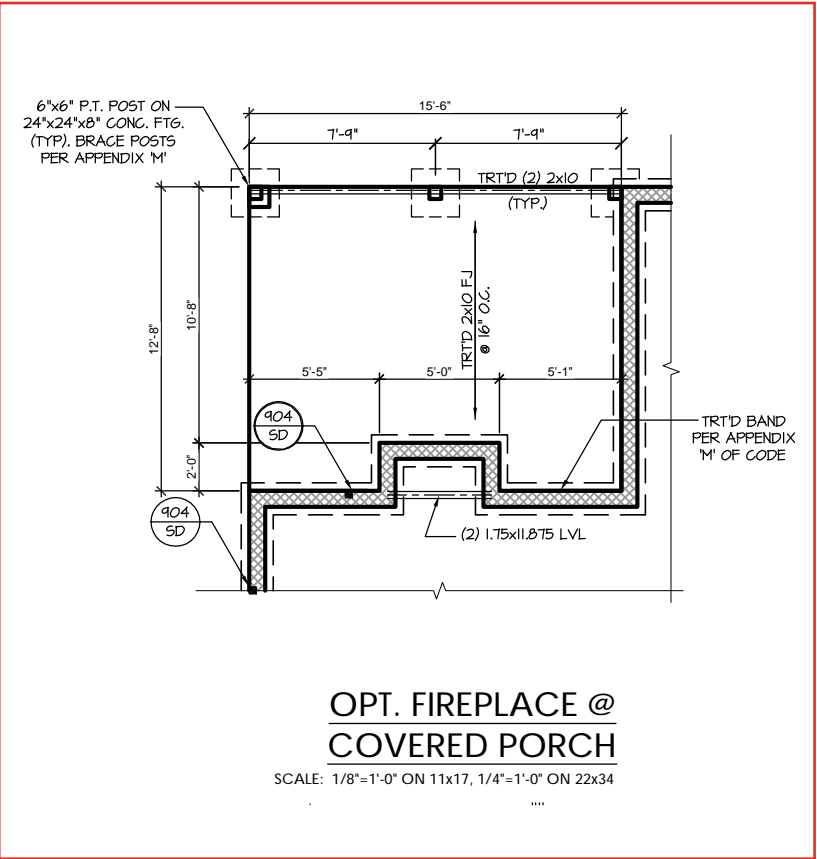
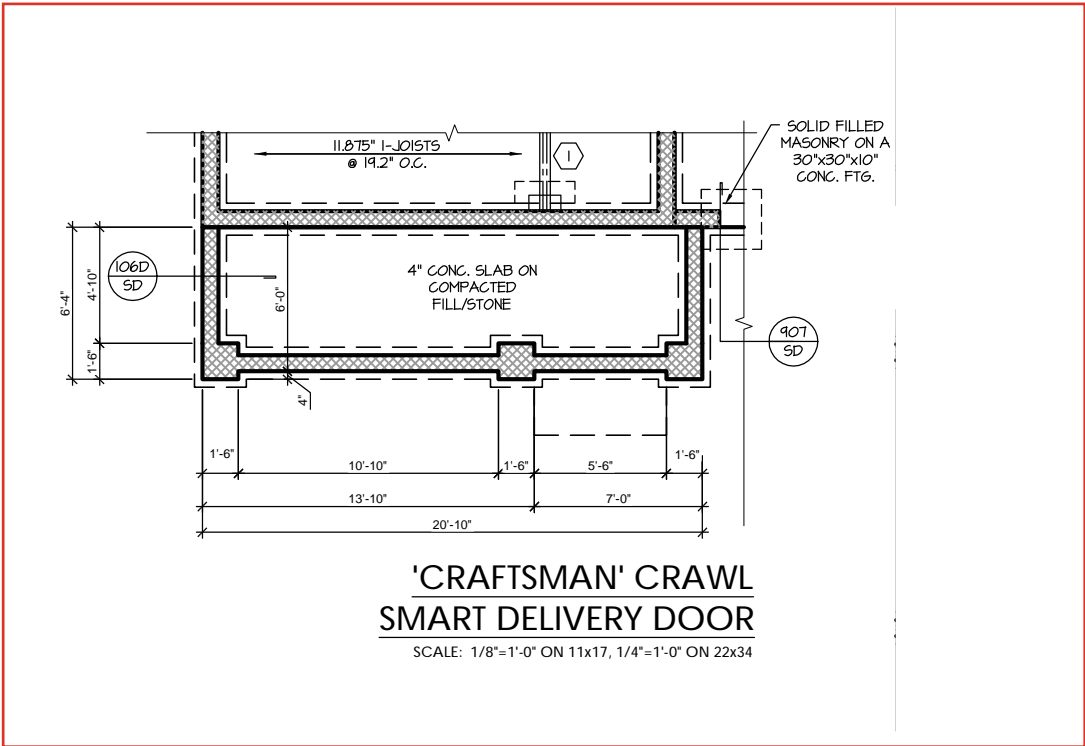
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The Clayton - GR

With Second Floor

NEW HOME, INC.

S-1.2



PROJECT #
21-2967.1-GR

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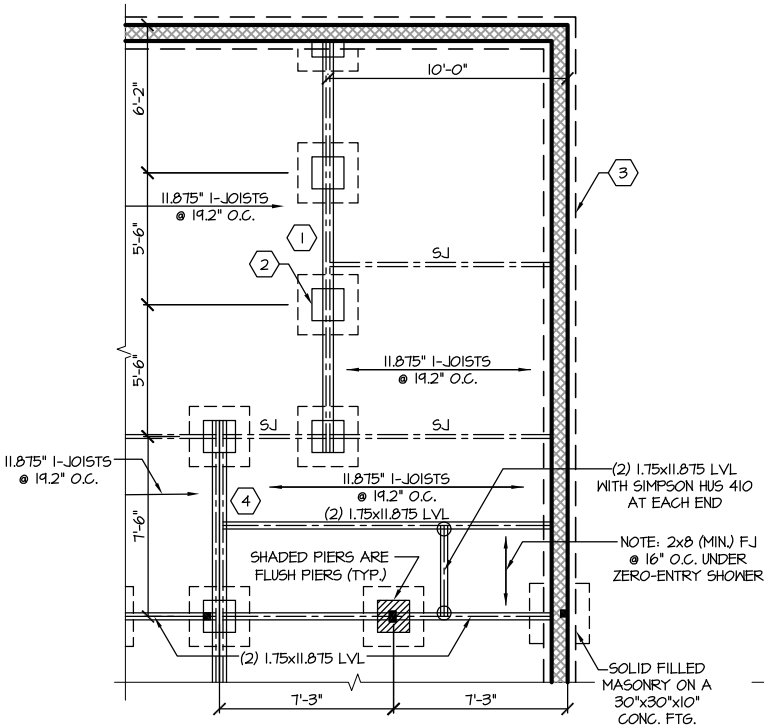
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The Clayton - GR
With Second Floor
NEW HOME, INC.

S-1.2.1

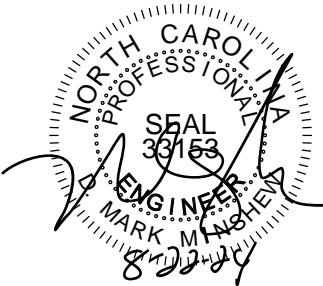
REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
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DETAILS AND STRUCTURAL NOTES.



OPT. OWNER'S SUITE W/
LARGE W.I.C. W/ OPT.
ZERO ENTRY SHOWER

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34

REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
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The Clayton - GR
With Second Floor
NEW HOME, INC.

S-1.2.2

FRAMING NOTES

NC (2018 NRCG): Wind: 115-120 mph

- BRACING METHOD AND TYPE: CONTINUOUSLY SHEATHED WSP: CS-WSP. NOTE THAT THE WALL BRACING AMOUNT PROVIDED ON THE PLANS (DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS) IS GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT OF WALL BRACING REQUIRED BY SECTION R602.10 OF THE CODE. SEE NOTES BELOW FOR DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR WALL BRACING AND WALL FRAMING.
- EXTERIOR WALL SHEATHING: WALLS SHALL BE BRACED BY SHEATHING WALLS ON ALL STORIES WITH WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL SHEATHING (WSP) (EXPOSURE B: 7/16", EXPOSURE C: 15/32"). SHEATHING SHALL BE ATTACHED WITH 8d NAILS AT A 6"x12" NAILING PATTERN (6" OC AT PANEL EDGES AND 12" OC AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS). INSTALL BLOCKING AT ALL PANEL EDGES.
- WSP SHEATHING SHALL EXTEND TO THE UPPERMOST DOUBLE BEARING PLATE. BLOCK AT ROOF PER SECTION R602.10.4.5 AND ATTACH BRACED WALLS PER CODE. WSP SHEATHING BETWEEN FLOORS SHALL BE SPLICED ALONG CONTINUOUS BAND OR THE WSP SHEATHING MAY BE SPLICED ACROSS STUDS (CONTINUOUS ACROSS FLOOR SYSTEM) WITH BLOCKING AT PANEL EDGES. (MINIMUM 12" BEYOND FLOOR BREAK) OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.
- "HD" = HOLD-DOWN: HOLD-DOWN DEVICE (NOTED AS "HD" ON PLANS) SHALL BE AN 800 POUND CAPACITY ASSEMBLY AS NOTED ON PLANS. SEE DETAILS FOR HD ASSEMBLY.
 - **GROUND/FIRST FLOOR: USE "HD HOLD-DOWN DETAIL" ON SD SHEET (OR EQUIV.)
 - **UPPER FLOORS: ATTACH BASE OF KING STUD WITH A SIMPSON CS20 OR CSHF20 STRAP DOWN ACROSS THE BAND AND DOWN TO A STUD BELOW OR HEADER BELOW. EXTEND STRAP 1" MIN ALONG EACH STUD (OR HEADER) AND ATTACH EACH END W/ (1) 8d NAILS.
- INTERIOR BRACED WALL: (NOTED AS "IBW" ON PLANS) ATTACH 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD (GB) ON EACH SIDE OF WALL WITH A MIN. OF 5d COOLER NAILS OR #6 SCREWS @ 1" O.C. ALONG THE EDGES AND AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS. SEE SECTION R602.10.4.4 OF THE CODE.
- INTERIOR BRACED WALL-WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL: (NOTED AS "IBW-WSP" ON PLANS). ATTACH ONE SIDE WITH 1/6" WSP SHEATHING WITH 8d NAILS AT A 6"x12" NAILING PATTERN (6" OC AT PANEL EDGES AND 12" OC AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS). INSTALL BLOCKING AT ALL PANEL EDGES. ATTACH GB OVER WSP AS REQUIRED. ATTACH OPPOSITE SIDE WITH 1/2" GB WITH A MIN. OF 5d COOLER NAILS OR #6 SCREWS @ 1" OC ALONG THE EDGES AND AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS. SEE SECTION R602.10.4.4 OF THE CODE.

HEADER/BEAM & COLUMN NOTES

- ALL EXTERIOR AND LOAD BEARING HEADERS SHALL BE MIN. (2)2x6 (4" WALL) OR (3)2x6 (6" WALL) WITH (1) SUPPORT STUD, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- THE NUMBER SHOWN AT BEAM AND HEADER SUPPORTS INDICATES THE NUMBER OF SUPPORT STUDS REQUIRED IN STUD POCKET OR COLUMN. THE NUMBER OF KING STUDS AT EACH END OF HEADERS IN EXTERIOR WALLS SHALL BE ACCORDING TO ITEM "d" IN TABLE R602.3(5) OR AS BELOW PER NCD01 COMMENTARY "KING STUDS AT WALL OPENINGS" REVISED 1-4-2020:
 - UP TO 3' SPAN: (1) KING STUD
 - OVER 3' UP TO 6' SPAN: (2) KING STUDS
 - OVER 6' UP TO 9' SPAN: (3) KING STUDS
 - OVER 9' UP TO 12' SPAN: (4) KING STUDS
 - OVER 12' UP TO 15' SPAN: (5) KING STUDS

TRUSS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

NC (2018 NRCG): Wind: 115-120 mph

- TRUSS SYSTEM LAYOUTS (PLACEMENT PLANS) SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEALED STRUCTURAL PLANS. ANY NEED TO CHANGE TRUSSES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH SOUTHERN ENGINEERS.
- TRUSS SCHEMATICS (PROFILES) SHALL BE PREPARED AND SEALED BY TRUSS MANUFACTURER.
- ALL TRUSSES SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR BEARING ON SPF #2 OR #3 PLATES OR LEDGERS (UNO).
- ALL REQUIRED ANCHORS FOR TRUSSES DUE TO UPLIFT OR BEARING SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE TRUSS SCHEMATICS.

WOOD I-JOISTS

(SHALL BE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING):

- TJI 210 BY TRUS JOIST
- LPI 20 PLUS BY LP
- BCI 5000S 1.8 BY BC
- BL140 BY onCENTER
- ALL WOOD I-JOISTS SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
- INSTALL SQUASH BLOCKS, WEB STIFFENERS, ETC. AS REQUIRED BY AND ACCORDING TO THE I-JOIST MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.
- HANGERS FOR I-JOISTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE I-JOIST SUPPLIER.
- FLOOR TRUSSES BY MANUFACTURER MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR I-JOISTS.

PORCH POST NOTES:

- 4"x4" (6"x6") TRTD POST (OR EQUAL).
- ATTACH TRUSSES (RAFTERS) AT PORCH WITH HURRICANE CONNECTORS.
- POST CAP: SIMPSON AC4-MAX (AC6-MAX)
- POST CAP AT CORNER: (2) SIMPSON LGE4 (MITER HEADER AT CORNER). HIGH WIND; ADD (1) SIMPSON H6.
- POST BASE: SIMPSON ABU44 (ABU66).
 - MONO: 3/8" ANCHOR (EMBED 1")
 - CML: 3/8" ANCHOR (EXTEND TO FOOTING - HIGH WIND ONLY)
- POST BASE: WOOD FOUNDATION: (2) SIMPSON CS16 STRAPS AT POSTS. EXTEND 12" ONTO EACH POST (UPPER AND LOWER) OR TO GIRDER.
- NOTE: THE ABOVE CONNECTORS ARE SUGGESTIONS. EQUIVALENT CONNECTORS THAT MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NC RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CODE, LOCAL CODES, AND/OR ARE APPROVED BY THE BUILDING INSPECTOR MAY BE SUBSTITUTED.

WITH SECOND FLOOR FIRST FLOOR PLAN 'CRAFTSMAN'

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34

Messy Kitchen &
Enlarged Pantry -
S-2.1.1

Covered Porch -
S-2.3

Fireplace - S-2.1.1

Smart Door
Delivery - S-2.1.1

Owner's Extended
W.I.C. w/ Super
Shower - S-2.1.2



REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
STANDARD DETAILS, BRACING
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PROJECT #
21-2967.1-GR

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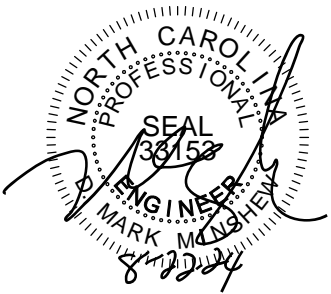
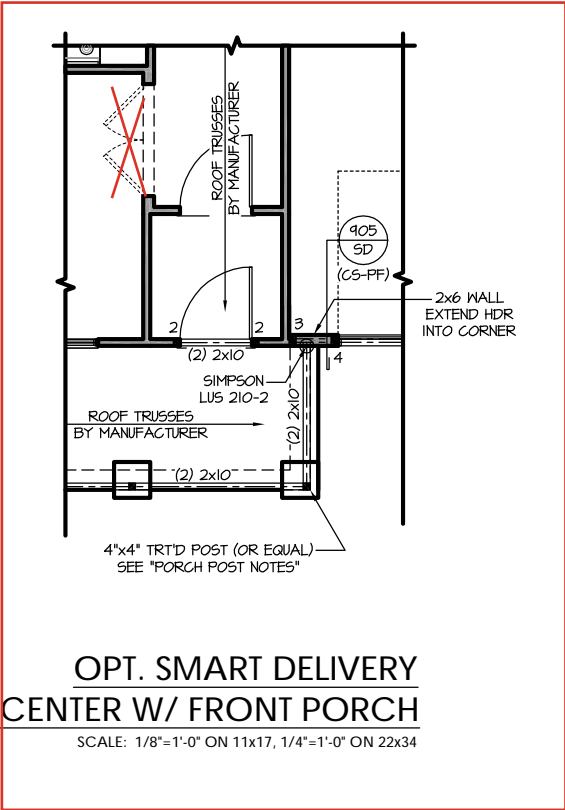
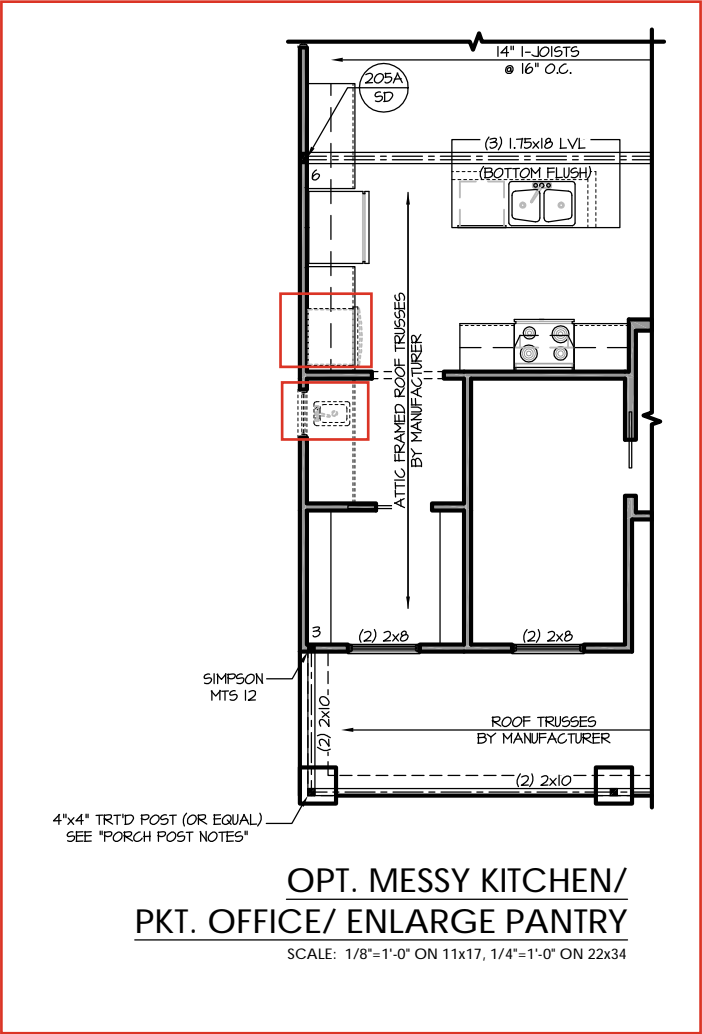
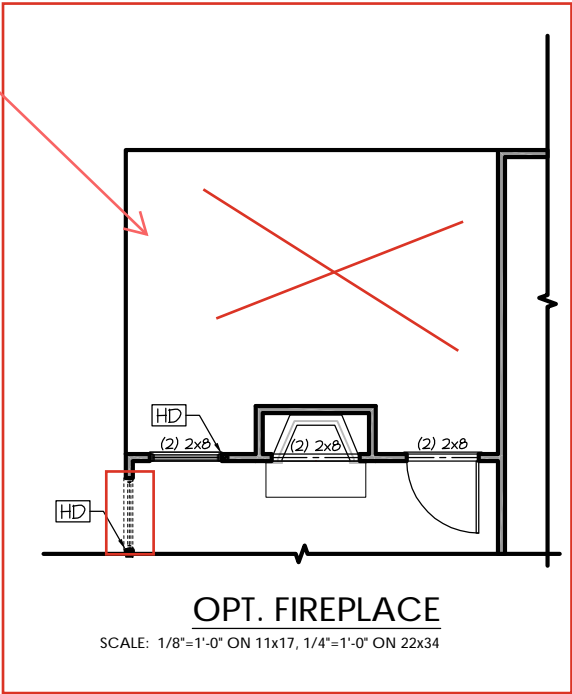
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NEW HOME, INC.

The Clayton - GR
With Second Floor
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S-2.1

Covered Porch -
S-2.3



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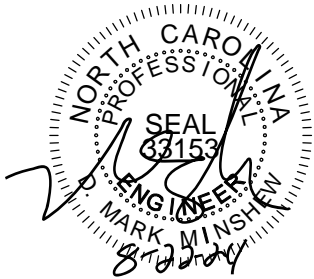
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S-2.1.1

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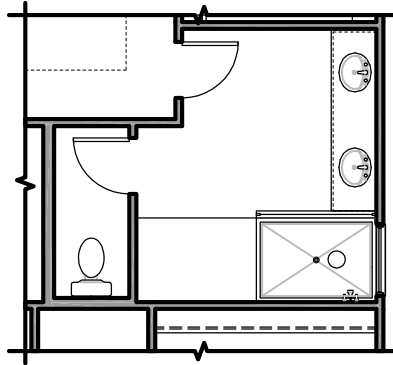
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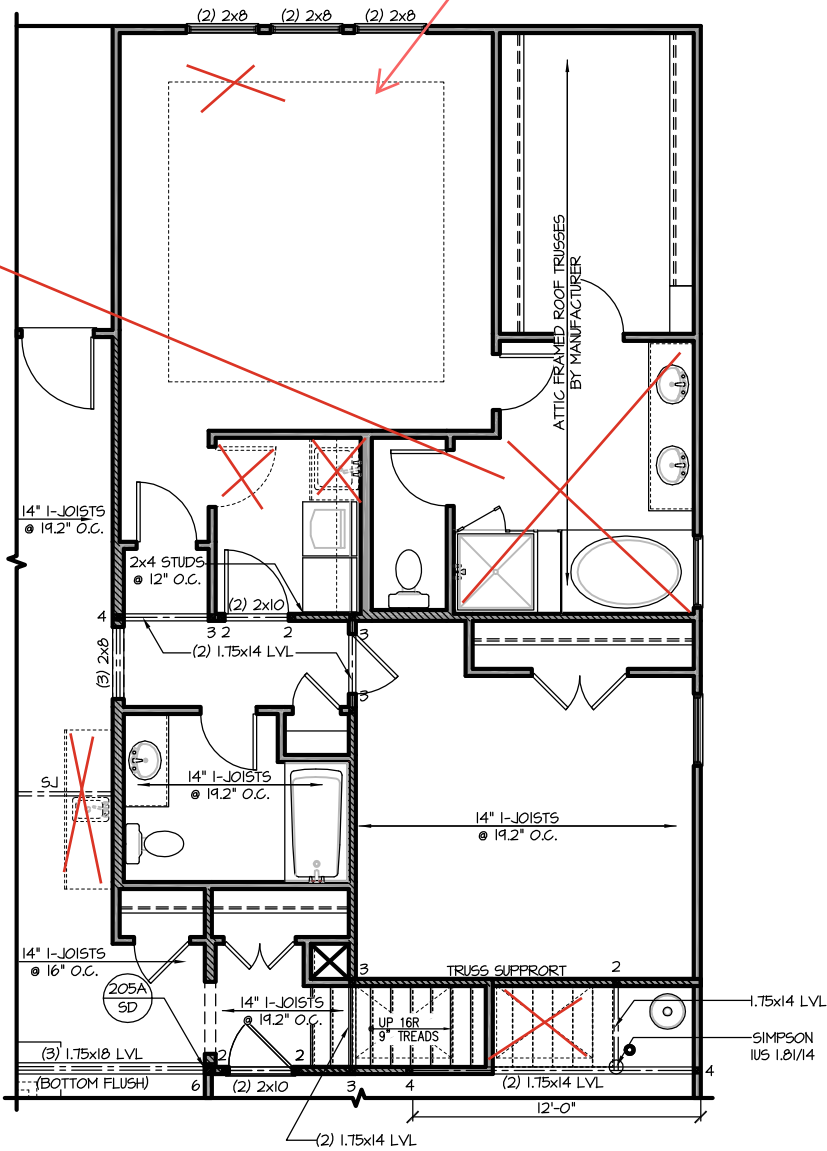
S-2.1.2

REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
STANDARD DETAILS, BRACING
DETAILS AND STRUCTURAL NOTES.



**OPT. ZERO ENTRY
SUPER SHOWER**

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34
ONLY AVAILABLE W/ OPT. OWNER'S SUITE W/ LARGE W.I.C.



OPT. OWNER'S SUITE W/ LARGE WALK-IN CLOSET

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34

FRAMING NOTES

NC (2018 NCRG): Wind: 115-120 mph

- BRACING METHOD AND TYPE: CONTINUOUSLY SHEATHED WSP; CS-WSP. NOTE THAT THE WALL BRACING AMOUNT PROVIDED ON THE PLANS (DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS) IS GREATER THAN THE AMOUNT OF WALL BRACING REQUIRED BY SECTION R602.10 OF THE CODE. SEE NOTES BELOW FOR DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR WALL BRACING AND WALL FRAMING.
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- WSP SHEATHING SHALL EXTEND TO THE UPPERMOST DOUBLE BEARING PLATE. BLOCK AT ROOF PER SECTION R602.10.4.5 AND ATTACH BRACED WALLS PER CODE. WSP SHEATHING BETWEEN FLOORS SHALL BE SPLICED ALONG CONTINUOUS BAND OR THE WSP SHEATHING MAY BE SPLICED ACROSS STUDS (CONTINUOUS ACROSS FLOOR SYSTEM) WITH BLOCKING AT PANEL EDGES. (MINIMUM 12" BEYOND FLOOR BREAK) OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.
- "HD" = HOLDDOWN: HOLD-DOWN DEVICE (NOTED AS "HD" ON PLANS) SHALL BE AN 800 POUND CAPACITY ASSEMBLY AS NOTED ON PLANS. SEE DETAILS FOR HD ASSEMBLY.
 - **GROUND/FIRST FLOOR: USE "HD HOLD-DOWN DETAIL" ON SD SHEET (OR EQUIV.)
 - **UPPER FLOORS: ATTACH BASE OF KING STUD WITH A SIMPSON CS20 OR CSHF20 STRAP DOWN ACROSS THE BAND AND DOWN TO A STUD BELOW OR HEADER BELOW. EXTEND STRAP 1" MIN ALONG EACH STUD (OR HEADER) AND ATTACH EACH END W/ (1) 8d NAILS.
- INTERIOR BRACED WALL: (NOTED AS "IBW" ON PLANS) ATTACH 1/2" GYPSUM BOARD (GB) ON EACH SIDE OF WALL WITH A MIN. OF 5d COOLER NAILS OR #6 SCREWS @ 1" O.C. ALONG THE EDGES AND AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS. SEE SECTION R602.10.4.4 OF THE CODE.
- INTERIOR BRACED WALL-WOOD STRUCTURAL PANEL: (NOTED AS "IBW-WSP" ON PLANS). ATTACH ONE SIDE WITH 7/8" WSP SHEATHING WITH 8d NAILS AT A 6"/12" NAILING PATTERN (6" OC AT PANEL EDGES AND 12" OC AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS). INSTALL BLOCKING AT ALL PANEL EDGES. ATTACH GB OVER WSP AS REQUIRED. ATTACH OPPOSITE SIDE WITH 1/2" GB WITH A MIN. OF 5d COOLER NAILS OR #6 SCREWS @ 1" OC ALONG THE EDGES AND AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS. SEE SECTION R602.10.4.4 OF THE CODE.

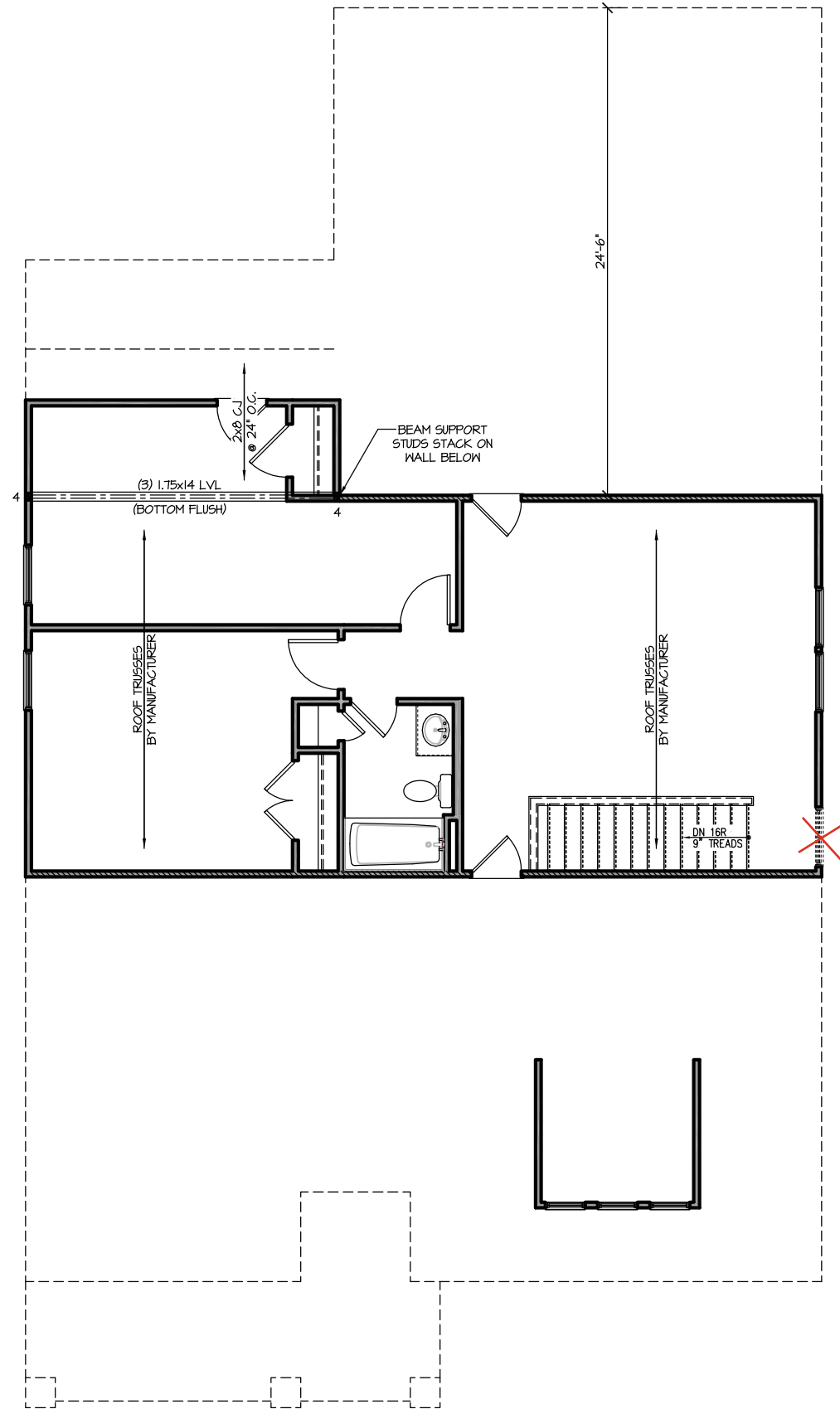
HEADER/BEAM & COLUMN NOTES

- ALL EXTERIOR AND LOAD BEARING HEADERS SHALL BE MIN. (2)2x6 (4" WALL) OR (3)2x6 (6" WALL) WITH (1) SUPPORT STUD, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- THE NUMBER SHOWN AT BEAM AND HEADER SUPPORTS INDICATES THE NUMBER OF SUPPORT STUDS REQUIRED IN STUD POCKET OR COLUMN. THE NUMBER OF KING STUDS AT EACH END OF HEADERS IN EXTERIOR WALLS SHALL BE ACCORDING TO ITEM "d" IN TABLE R602.3(5) OR AS BELOW PER NCDOI COMMENTARY "KING STUDS AT WALL OPENINGS" REVISED 1-4-2020:
 - UP TO 3' SPAN: (1) KING STUD
 - OVER 3' UP TO 6' SPAN: (2) KING STUDS
 - OVER 6' UP TO 9' SPAN: (3) KING STUDS
 - OVER 9' UP TO 12' SPAN: (4) KING STUDS
 - OVER 12' UP TO 15' SPAN: (5) KING STUDS

TRUSS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

NC (2018 NCRG): Wind: 115-120 mph

- TRUSS SYSTEM LAYOUTS (PLACEMENT PLANS) SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEALED STRUCTURAL PLANS. ANY NEED TO CHANGE TRUSSES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH SOUTHERN ENGINEERS.
- TRUSS SCHEMATICS (PROFILES) SHALL BE PREPARED AND SEALED BY TRUSS MANUFACTURER.
- ALL TRUSSES SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR BEARING ON SPF #2 OR #3 PLATES OR LEDGERS (UNO).
- ALL REQUIRED ANCHORS FOR TRUSSES DUE TO UPLIFT OR BEARING SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE TRUSS SCHEMATICS.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN 'CRAFTSMAN'

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34



REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
STANDARD DETAILS, BRACING
DETAILS AND STRUCTURAL NOTES.

PROJECT #
21-2967.1-GR

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S-2.2

Covered Porch -
S-2.3

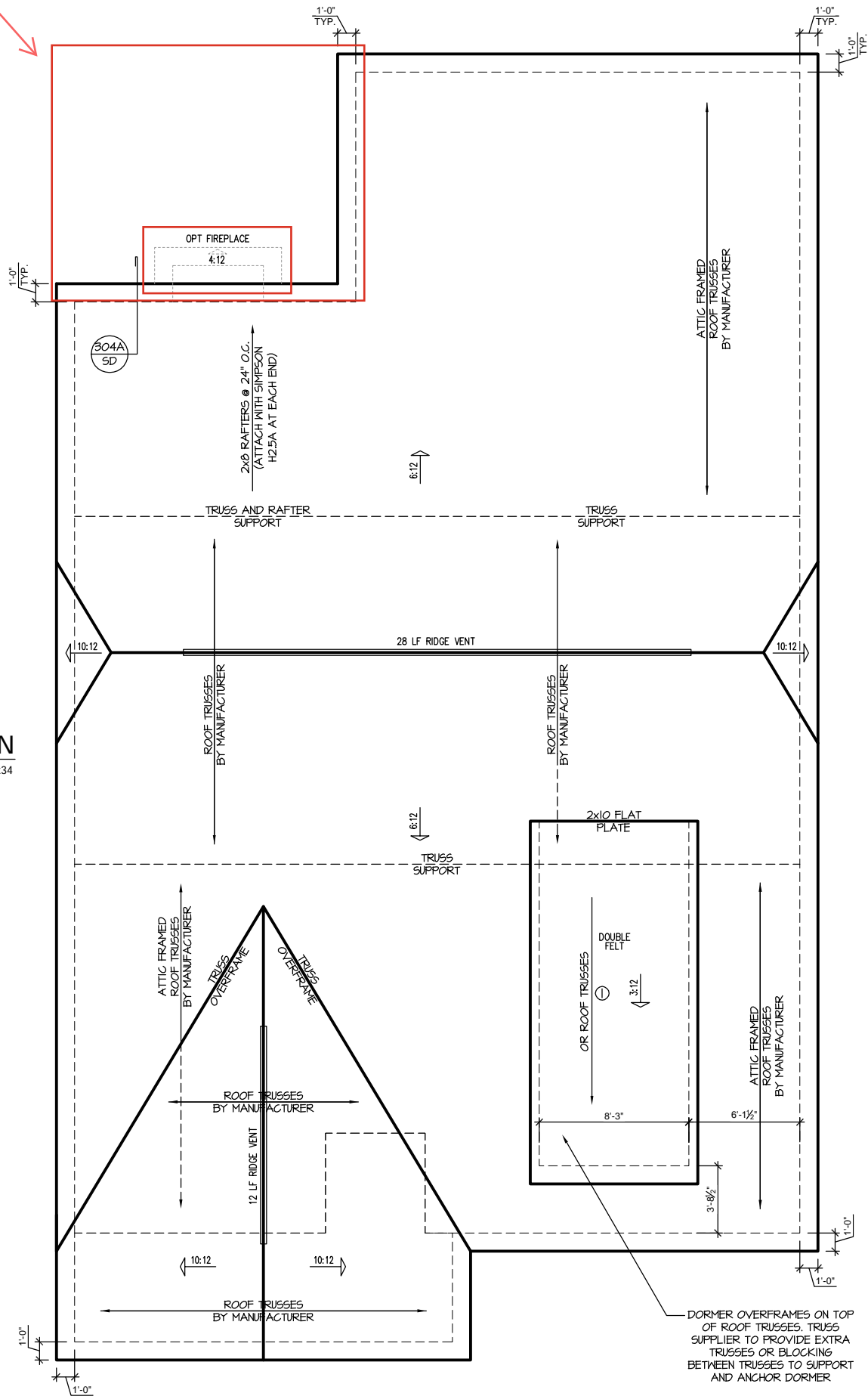
TRUSS SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

NC (2018 NCRG): Wind: 115-120 mph

1. TRUSS SYSTEM LAYOUTS (PLACEMENT PLANS) SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEALED STRUCTURAL PLANS. ANY NEED TO CHANGE TRUSSES SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH SOUTHERN ENGINEERS.
2. TRUSS SCHEMATICS (PROFILES) SHALL BE PREPARED AND SEALED BY TRUSS MANUFACTURER.
3. ALL TRUSSES SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR BEARING ON SPF #2 OR #3 PLATES OR LEDGERS (UNO).
4. ALL REQUIRED ANCHORS FOR TRUSSES DUE TO UPLIFT OR BEARING SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE TRUSS SCHEMATICS.

WITH SECOND FLOOR
'CRAFTSMAN' ROOF PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" ON 11x17, 1/4"=1'-0" ON 22x34



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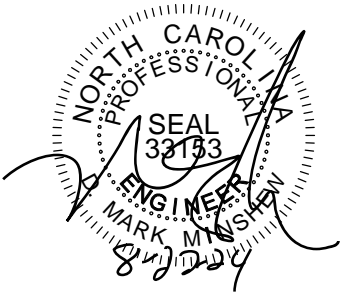
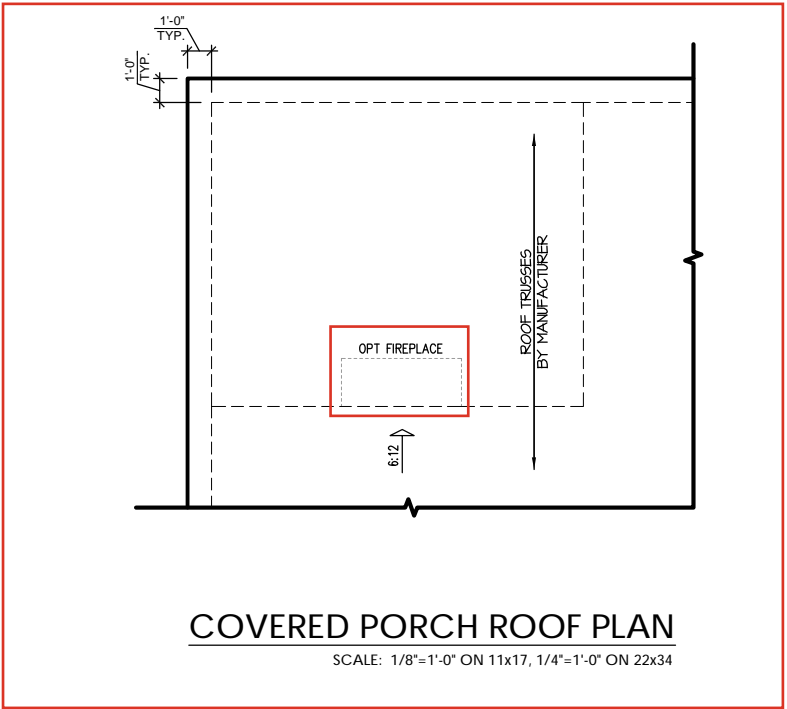
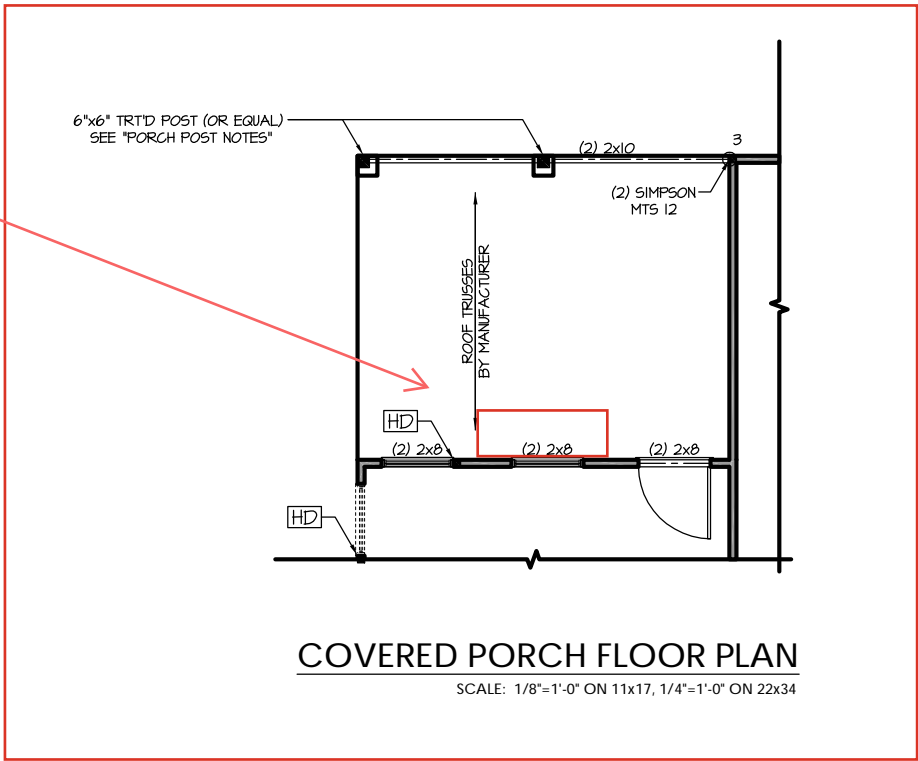
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S-3.1

REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
STANDARD DETAILS, BRACING
DETAILS AND STRUCTURAL NOTES.

Fireplace - S-2.1.1



PROJECT #
21-2967.1-GR

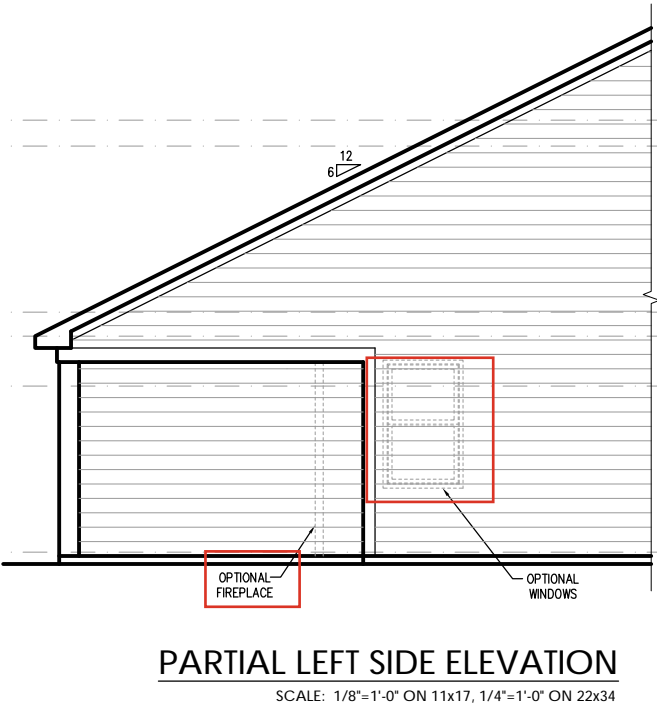
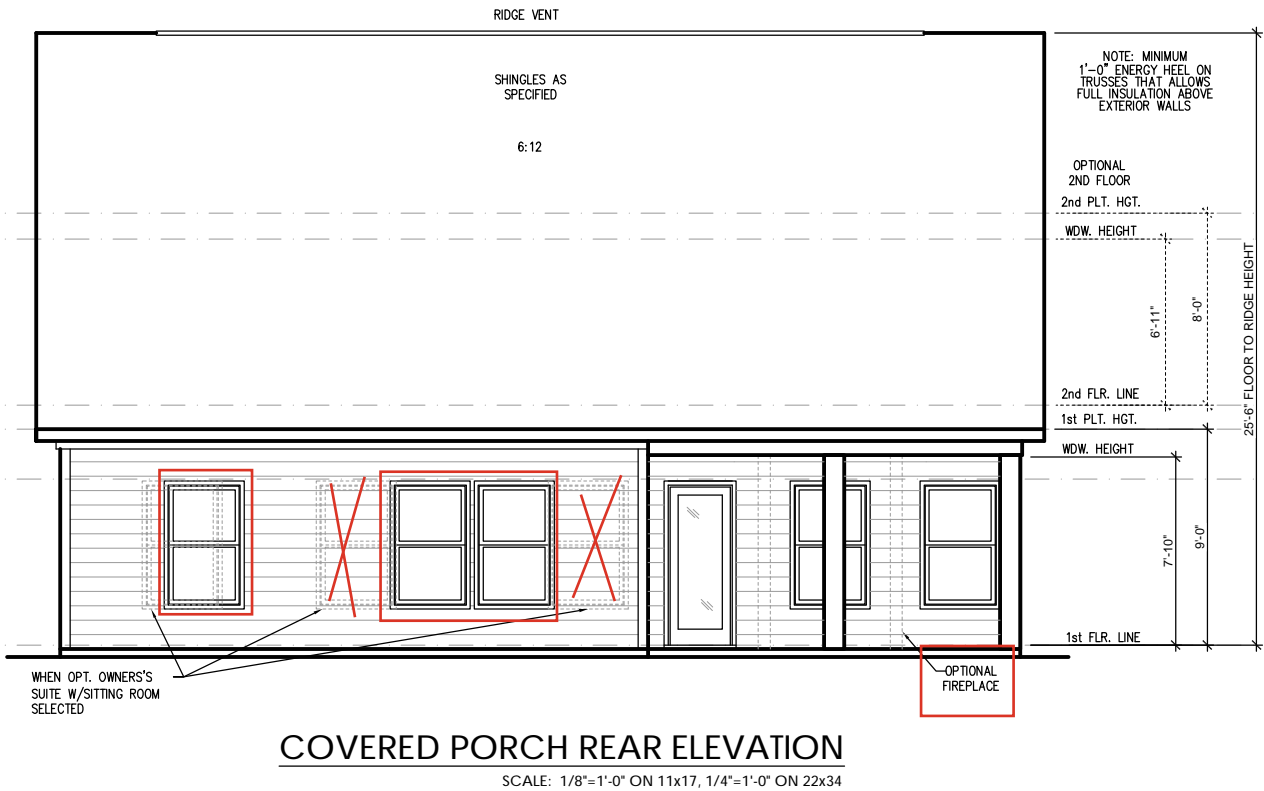
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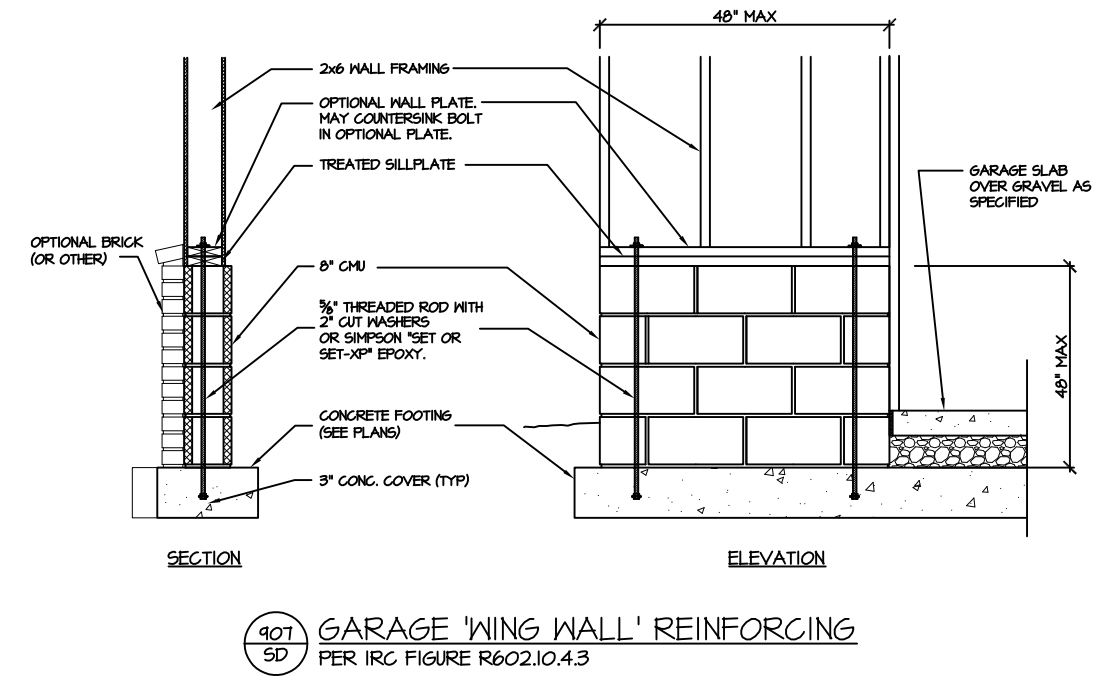
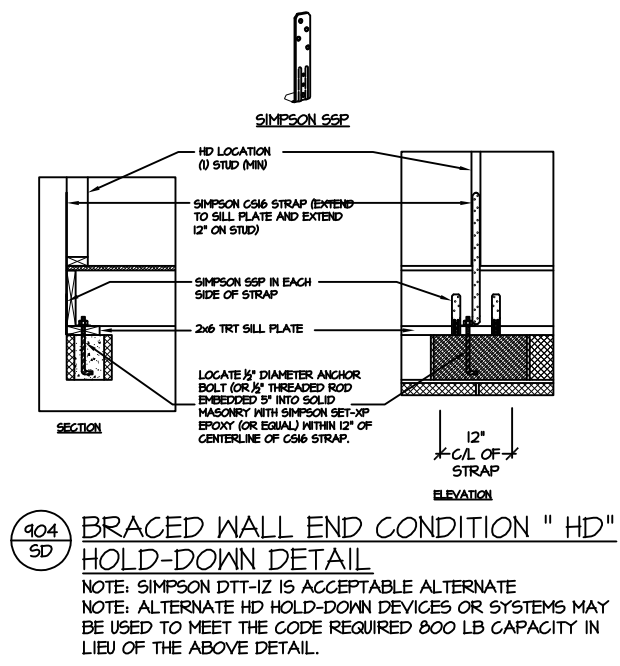
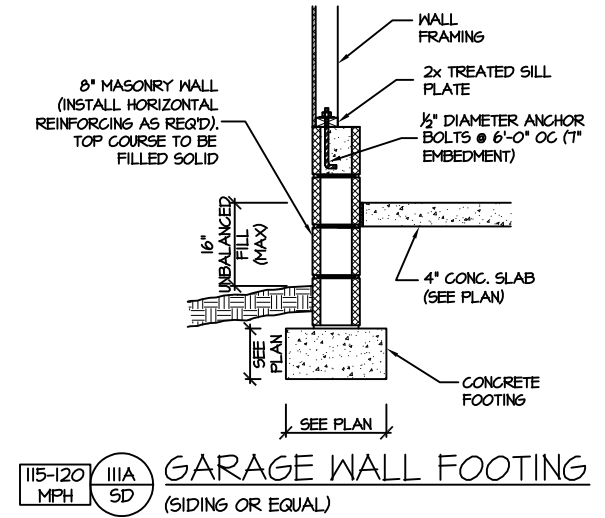
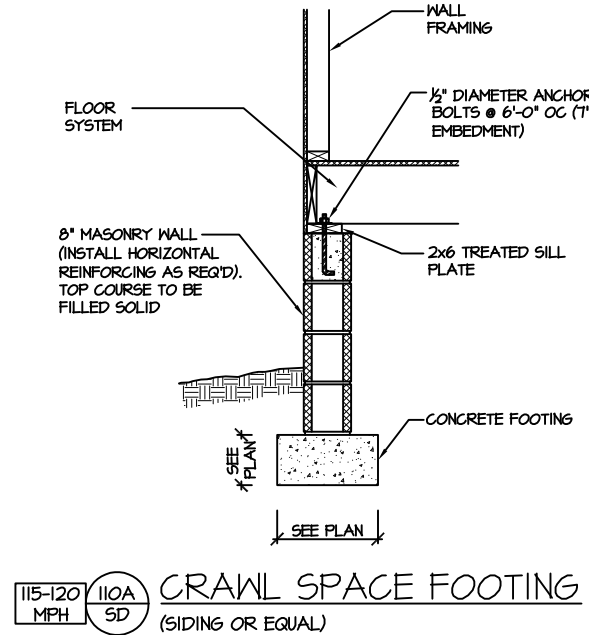
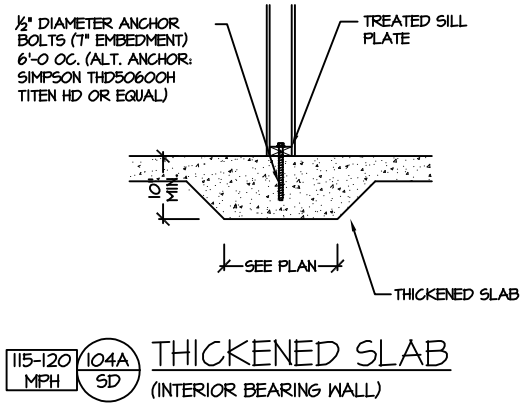
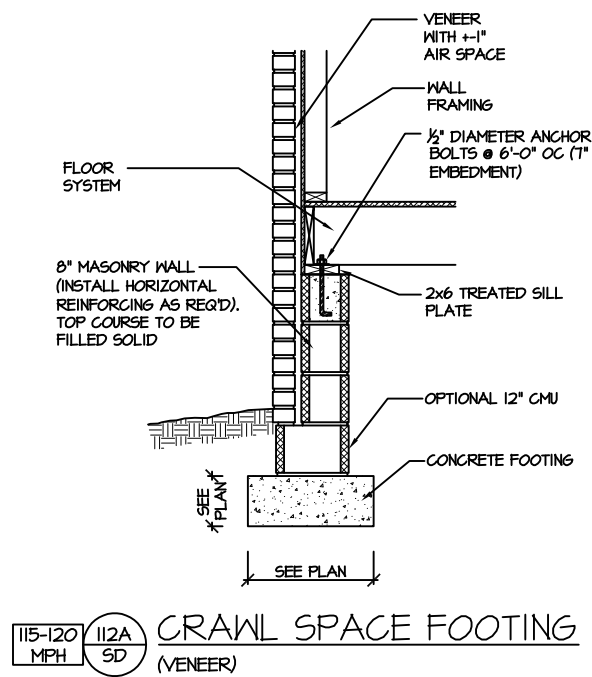
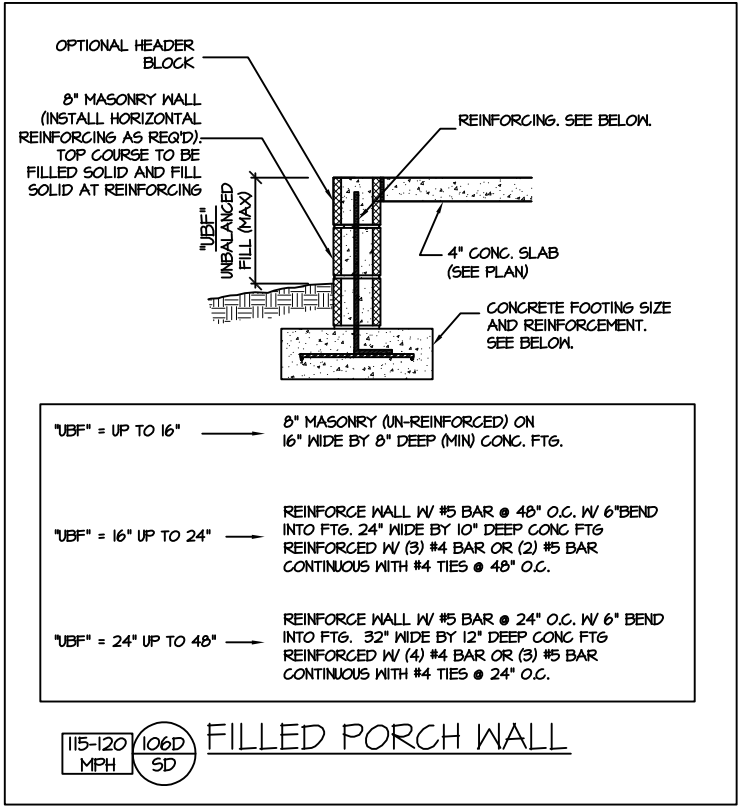
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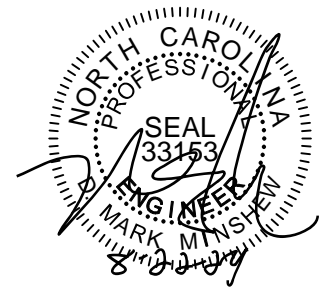
S-2.3



REFER TO "SD" SHEET(S) FOR
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CRAWL SPACE FOUNDATION



PROJECT #
21-2967.1

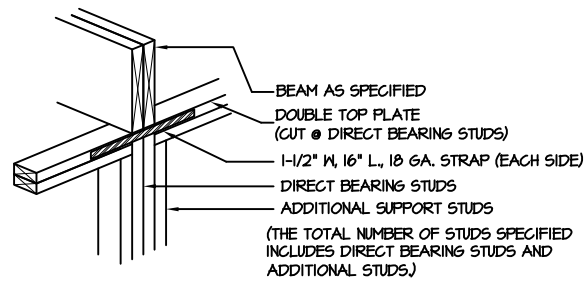
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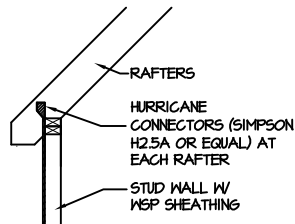
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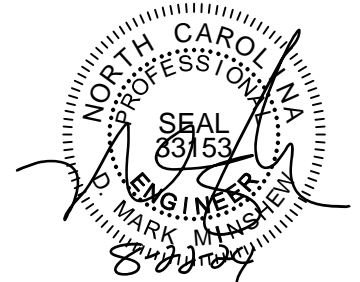
SD



205A
SD DIRECT STUD BEARING
NTS



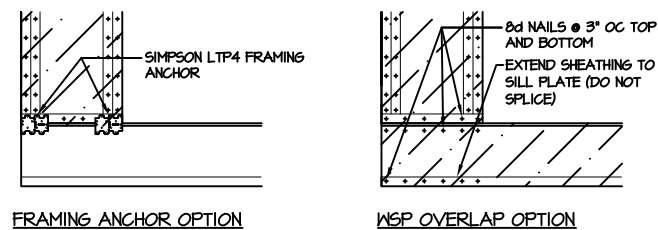
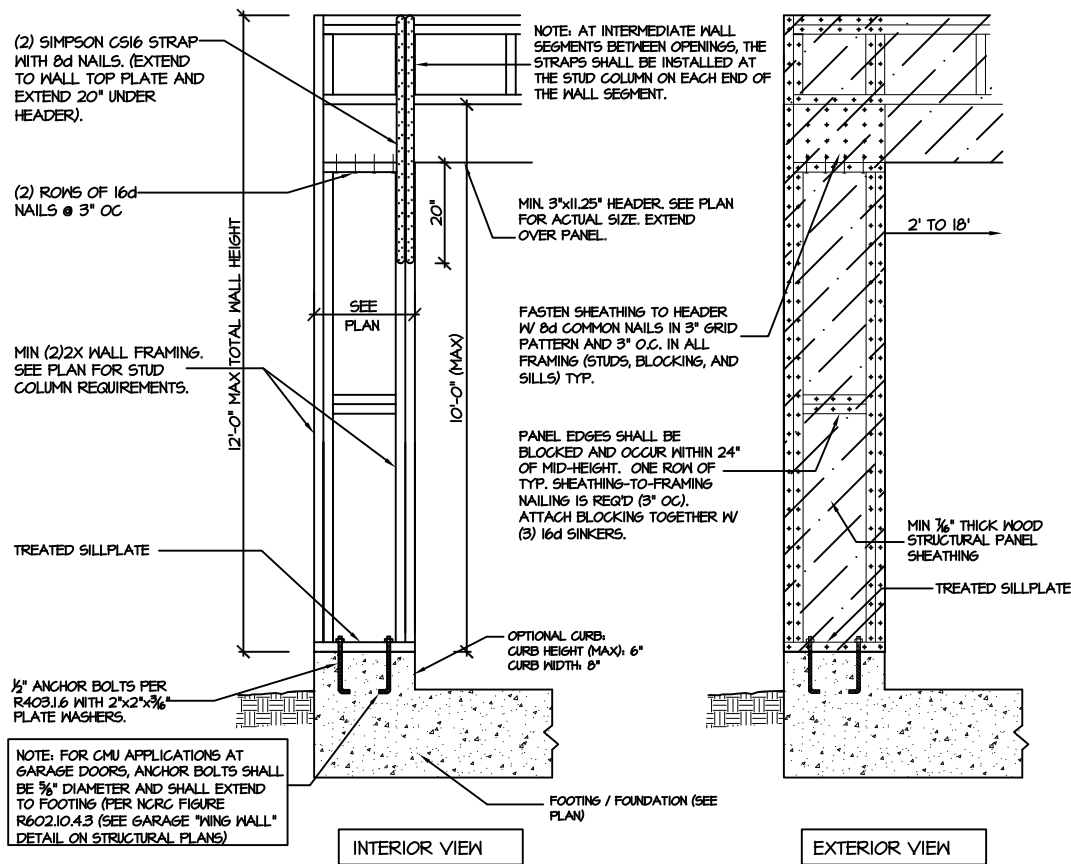
304A
SD RAFTER TIE @ VAULT
NTS



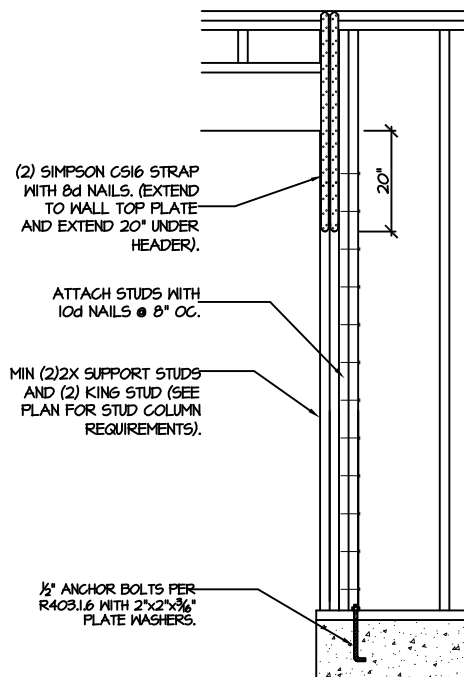
STRUCTURAL NOTES

NC (2018 NCRG): Wind: 115-120 mph

- ENGINEER'S SEAL APPLIES ONLY TO STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS INCLUDING ROOF RAFTERS, HIPs, VALLEYS, RIDGES, FLOORS, WALLS, BEAMS AND HEADERS, COLUMNS, CANTILEVERS, OFFSET LOAD BEARING WALLS, PIER & GIRDER SYSTEM, FOOTING, AND PILING SYSTEM. ENGINEER'S SEAL DOES NOT CERTIFY DIMENSIONAL ACCURACY OR ARCHITECTURAL LAYOUT INCLUDING ROOF SYSTEM. ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION SHALL BE PROVIDED BY THE APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL. SOUTHERN ENGINEERS, P.A. CERTIFIES ONLY THE STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS AS SPECIFICALLY STATED.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE LATEST REQUIREMENTS OF THE 2018 NC RESIDENTIAL CODE, PLUS ALL LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS. THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR, AND WILL NOT HAVE CONTROL OF, CONSTRUCTION MEANS, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, SEQUENCES OR PROCEDURES, OR FOR SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND PROGRAMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION WORK, NOR WILL THE ENGINEER BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S FAILURE TO CARRY OUT THE CONSTRUCTION WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. "CONSTRUCTION REVIEW" SERVICES ARE NOT PART OF OUR CONTRACT. ALL MEMBERS SHALL BE FRAMED, ANCHORED, TIED AND BRACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE AND THE BUILDING CODE.
- DESIGN LOADS (LISTED AS: LIVE LOAD, DEAD LOAD, DEFLECTION)
 - ROOMS OTHER THAN SLEEPING ROOMS: (40 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - SLEEPING ROOMS: (30 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - ATTIC WITH PERMANENT STAIR: (40 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - ATTIC WITHOUT PERMANENT STAIR: (20 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - ATTIC WITHOUT STORAGE: (10 PSF, 10 PSF, L/240)
 - STAIRS: (40 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - DECKS AND EXTERIOR BALCONIES: (40 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - PASSENGER VEHICLE GARAGES: (50 PSF, 10 PSF, L/360)
 - SNOW: (20 PSF)
- WALLS SHALL BE BRACED BY SHEATHING WALLS ON ALL STORIES WITH WOOD STRUCTURAL PANELS. SEE FRAMING NOTES FOR THICKNESS AND NAILING REQUIREMENTS.
- SEE APPENDIX M (DCA6) FOR EXTERIOR DECK REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING ATTACHMENTS FOR LATERAL LOADS.
- CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM 28 DAY STRENGTH OF 3000 PSI AND A MAXIMUM SLUMP OF 5 INCHES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE (UNO). AIR ENTRAINMENT PER TABLE 402.2. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE PROPORTIONED, MIXED, HANDLED, SAMPLED, TESTED, AND PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ACI STANDARDS. ALL SAMPLES FOR PUMPING SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE EXIT END OF THE PUMP. CONTROL JOINTS IN SLABS SHALL BE SPACED ON A GRID OF +30 TIMES THE DEPTH (D). CONTROL JOINTS SHALL BE SAWCUT TO A DEPTH OF 1/3. (I.E. 4" CONCRETE SLABS SHALL HAVE 1 1/4" DEEP CONTROL JOINTS SAWCUT IN SLAB ON A +10'-0" x +10'-0" GRID).
- ALLOWABLE SOIL BEARING PRESSURE ASSUMED TO BE 2000 PSF. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER IF UNSATISFACTORY SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS ARE ENCOUNTERED. THE SURFACE AREA ADJACENT TO THE FOUNDATION WALL SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE DRAINAGE, AND SHALL BE GRADED SO AS TO DRAIN SURFACE WATER AWAY FROM FOUNDATION WALLS.
- ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE SPF #2 (Fb = 875 PSI) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE (UNO). ALL TREATED LUMBER SHALL BE SYP #2. PLATE MATERIAL MAY BE SPF #3 OR SYP #3 (Fc(perp) = 425 PSI - MIN).
- L.V.L. SHALL BE LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER: Fb=2600 PSI, Fv=285 PSI, E=1.4x10⁶ PSI.
 - P.S.L. SHALL BE PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER: Fb=2400 PSI, Fv=240 PSI, E=2.0x10⁶ PSI.
 - L.S.L. SHALL BE LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER: Fb=2250 PSI, Fv=400 PSI, E=1.55x10⁶ PSI. INSTALL ALL CONNECTIONS PER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.
- ALL ROOF TRUSS AND I-JOIST LAYOUTS SHALL BE PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEALED STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS. TRUSSES AND I-JOISTS SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. ANY CHANGE IN TRUSS OR I-JOIST LAYOUT SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH SOUTHERN ENGINEERS.
- ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE ASTM A-36. STEEL BEAMS SHALL BE SUPPORTED AT EACH END WITH A MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH OF 3 1/2" INCHES AND FULL FLANGE WIDTH. PROVIDE SOLID BEARING FROM BEAM SUPPORT TO FOUNDATION. BEAMS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO EACH SUPPORT WITH TWO LAG SCREWS (1/2" DIAMETER x 4" LONG). LATERAL SUPPORT IS CONSIDERED ADEQUATE PROVIDING THE JOIST ARE TOE NAILED TO THE SOLE PLATE, AND SOLE PLATE IS NAILED OR BOLTED TO THE BEAM FLANGE @ 48" O.C. ALL STEEL TUBING SHALL BE ASTM A500.
- REBAR SHALL BE DEFORMED STEEL, ASTM615, GRADE 60. LAP ALL REBAR SPLICES 30 BAR DIAMETERS.
- FLITCH BEAMS SHALL BE BOLTED TOGETHER USING (2) ROWS OF 1/2" DIAMETER BOLTS (ASTM A325) WITH WASHERS PLACED UNDER THE THREADED END OF BOLT. BOLTS SHALL BE SPACED AT 24" O.C. (MAX), AND STAGGERED AT THE TOP AND BOTTOM OF BEAM (2" EDGE DISTANCE), WITH 2 BOLTS LOCATED AT 6" FROM EACH END.
- BRICK LINTELS (WHEN REQUIRED) SHALL BE 3 1/2"x3 1/2"x1/4" STEEL ANGLE FOR UP TO 6'-0" SPAN AND 6"x4"x5/16" STEEL ANGLE WITH 6" LEG VERTICAL FOR SPANS UP TO 4'-0". SEE PLANS FOR SPANS OVER 4'-0". SEE ALSO SECTION RT03.B.3 LINTELS.
- METAL CONNECTORS REFERENCED ON PLANS CORRESPOND TO SIMPSON STRONG-TIE BRAND. CONNECTORS OF EQUAL OR BETTER CAPACITY ARE ACCEPTABLE. CORROSION RESISTANCE PER CODE AND AS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER.



CS-PF - OVER WOOD FLOOR



906
SD CS-PF: END CONDITION DETAIL
(FOR USE WITH SINGLE CS-PF CONDITION)
DETAIL AND APPLICATION BASED ON NCRG FIGURE R602.10.1 - PORTAL FRAME CONSTRUCTION

905
SD CS-PF: CONTINUOUS PORTAL FRAME CONSTRUCTION
DETAIL AND APPLICATION BASED ON NCRG FIGURE R602.10.1 - PORTAL FRAME CONSTRUCTION

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