



1.1 GOALS

The goal of this section is to provide guidance in the design of Plumbing and Fire Protection systems to LAWA standards.

The LAWA Plumbing Design Standards are a compilation of general design and construction practices that are already in place in our facilities, as well as recent discoveries that should be implemented throughout the facilities to maximize the performance of existing systems, minimize maintenance costs and improve the passenger experience.

These standards are by no means an exhaustive description of all plumbing systems practiced in our facilities; however, this document does present LAWA's minimum design standards for the major building plumbing systems.

If any discrepancy is found between these standards and the LAWA Design & Construction Handbook, the more restrictive standards shall take precedence.

1.2 GENERAL

See LAWA Airport Mechanical Design Standards for general design and drawing requirements.

1.3 PLUMBING SYSTEMS

A. Submittals

1. Design Phase: A complete package of design calculations and plans shall be provided to LAWA for review during the design phase of the project. Calculations and plans shall be provided with any markings or notations that are needed to make them clearly understandable.

B. System Design Criteria

1. Energy conservation design practices should become integrated into the building, allowing it to operate more efficiently and to use less energy, while meeting the needs of the user. Designers shall consider techniques and equipment to maximize efficiency and minimize energy consumption. These include: water temperature control, water pressure regulations, faucet flow restriction, economical use of thermal insulation, automation (sensors or otherwise) of flushing, faucet closing and water heating and circulation systems shutdown.
2. Provide information on the existing plumbing lines and existing plumbing system that are affected by new work.
3. Provide separate riser diagrams for the water, waste/vent and gas systems. The water riser shall show the entire system from the main water meter to the most remote plumbing fixture outlet. The waste/vent riser shall show the entire system from the street sewer main point of connection to the most remote plumbing fixture outlet. The gas riser shall show the entire system from the main gas meter to the most remote gas outlet.
4. Central Terminal Area (CTA) domestic hot water system:
 - a. Primary high temperature water is provided by the Central Utility Plant (CUP) for the use of domestic hot water and delivered at 220 degrees Fahrenheit to the terminal/building pump room.



- b. Design the domestic hot water system secondary loop from the domestic heat exchanger at the terminal/building pump room.
- c. Secondary domestic water loop is set at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for supply and 120 degrees Fahrenheit for return.
- d. Mixing valve setting will be at 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

C. Calculations

- 1. Existing Plumbing Systems
 - a. Provide a table of the fixture unit count with the total of existing fixtures and new fixtures. If the number of new fixtures is more than the number of removed fixtures, provide hydraulic calculations of the water system.
 - b. If pipe sizing for modified system is per Appendix A of the LA Plumbing Code, verify that the pipe sizing criteria corresponds with the existing plumbing system.

D. Equipment Rooms Including Pump Rooms and Fan Rooms:

- 1. Include floor drains and/or floor sinks, make-up water connections and hose bibbs in each room.
- 2. Freight elevator access: All Mechanical equipment rooms shall have access to a freight elevator going to the level where the Mechanical room is located. There shall be a service path of four (4) feet minimum in width from the Mechanical equipment room to the freight elevator.
- 3. Mechanical room doors: All Mechanical rooms are to have a pair of double doors consisting of a minimum of two (2) 36" wide doors. Larger doors might be required due to type of equipment in the room.
- 4. All equipment rooms shall be designed and located to facilitate the removal, transport and replacement of the largest equipment component housed within the room. Room locations shall be depicted in plan view with expanded details shown in the plan at a scale no less than $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'-0"$. All pipes larger than 6" shall be drawn as double lines.

E. IT Rooms, MPOE, Telecom Room, UPS, Battery Rooms, Electrical Rooms and Elevator Machinery Rooms:

- 1. No water or sewer lines shall pass over these areas without designer/contractor submittal of written request for modification and approval from LAWA, except for services related to these rooms. If any fluid piping passes over these rooms, the piping shall be provided with a drain pan under the pipe to catch any leaks. The drain pan shall extend throughout the run of piping over the room and drained to an approved receptor.

F. Piping

- 1. Piping should meet the following requirements:
 - a. Discharge line from Trash Compactor – ABS (to where it meets the Point of Connection to the existing waste line).
 - b. AC unit condensate drains – Copper Type M.
 - c. Equipment vents – Black Carbon Steel, ASTM A53, Type S (Seamless) or Type E (Electric-Resistance Welded), Grade B, Schedule 40 or Copper Type L.

NOTE: 50-50 solder shall not be used for any pipe jointing. No direct buried copper piping shall be permitted inside or outside terminals or other buildings. The use of



ferrous metal pipe and fittings under slabs shall be reviewed by LAWA on a case by case basis.

2. Installation methods shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the Los Angeles Plumbing Code.
 - a. No piping connections shall be made through hot tapping method, unless approved by LADBS and LAWA. Provide connections with standard tee fittings and reducers where hot tapping method is not used.
 - b. Provide a brass ball valve and a 6" brass nipple at each location where the piping transitions from copper to steel. Dielectric fittings, flanges and unions shall NOT be used on any piping, except dielectric flanges may be used inside the mechanical and pump rooms. Additionally, dielectric unions MAY be used in natural gas piping at the meter and at the equipment connections.
3. Horizontal drainage pipe shall be provided with a cleanout at its upper terminal, and at every 75 feet of developed length, or fraction thereof.

G. Valves

1. Isolation valves shall be class 150 lug type butterfly valves for piping 2-1/2" and larger and bronze ball valves for piping 2" and under.
2. Butterfly valves 6" and larger shall have worm gears.
3. Valves 8 feet and higher above the floor shall have chain wheel operators.
4. Floor control valves shall be provided on every floor. Sectional control valves shall be provided every 100 feet of main horizontal pipe, or fraction thereof. Shut off valves shall be provided on every main branch pipe connection from the main horizontal pipe.
5. Valves shall be accessible for maintenance.

H. Pumps

1. Terminal/Building Pump Room
 - a. Pumps shall be base mounted horizontal, split-case or end suction centrifugal type. Pumps located on ground or grade level will be mounted to concrete bases with vibration pads. Pumps located on structural floors shall have concrete filled inertia vibration bases. All pumps to have flex connections, isolation valves, strainer, spring loaded check valves, pressure gage and flow measurement device. Pump manufacturer shall be Armstrong, Bell & Gossett or Taco.
2. In-Line Circulating Pumps
 - a. Pumps shall be all stainless steel for domestic water service. Provide a line size ball valve on suction and discharge side of pump. Provide unions or bolted flange connection on each side of pump. Pressure gage and thermostat are required on in-line circulators.
 - b. The designer shall study water usage periods and shall design pumps to operate just prior to usage periods and limit their operation as much as possible. A 7-day 12-hour timer shall be installed to control such pump operation, especially during peak demand periods as an energy reduction measure.
3. Submersible Pumps
 - a. Generally, submersible pumps are avoided where possible except electric power maintenance holes where high voltage switches or tap boxes are installed. Diaphragm actuated pumps are preferred rather than float actuated pumps.



4. Sump Pumps
 - a. Commercial type duplex sump pump is required. Explosion proof motor is required in a mechanical/electrical equipment room containing high voltage switchgear or motor control panels.
 - b. Mechanical alternator, check valves, automatic float switch with rod, rod guide, copper float and high water alarm bell shall be provided on duplex pump.
 - c. Pumps shall be of the wet-pit type complete with gas tight sump cover, vent, curb ring, grease lubricated, including alemite fittings extended to pump base plate.
 - d. Pumps shall be heavy duty, vertical centrifugal, open non-corrosive impeller type with vertical drip-proof type motor with anti-friction grease lubricated bearings.
 - e. Pumps shall be provided with separate circuit and circuit breaker.
 - f. Where pumps are installed to provide protection for mechanical/electrical equipment and/or critical equipment, in addition to high water alarm bell in the area, alarm contacts should be provided for a central monitoring system.
5. Sewer Ejector Pumps
 - a. Sewer ejector pump design and selection design criteria are the same as those listed for "Sump Pumps" except sewer ejector pumps shall be of the standard three (3) inch, non-clog type specifically designed and installed for purpose intended.
 - b. For ease of access and maintenance, sewer ejector pumps shall be located outside of the building footprint.
 - c. Sewer ejector pump installation and location shall approved by LAWA CPPE and FTSD.

I. Restroom

1. Public and Private Restroom Design including Janitorial plumbing fixtures and accessories shall be in compliance with the latest version of LAWA Public Restroom Design Guidelines and Specification.
2. All faucets, fittings, supply stops for fixtures and similar devices shall be one manufacturer unless otherwise required. Each fixture shall contain standardized interchangeable operating units made up of separate renewable stem, seat, washer retainer and nut. All faucets and fittings must be capable of closing under the designed water pressure. All fixtures shall be installed with supply stops/valves accessible at the fixtures. Fixture shall be electronic with manual over-ride.
3. Plumbing chase between banks of fixtures: Design a separate cold water and hot water header for each set of back to back fixtures. Include a shut off valve at each header within the restroom, in the accessible pipe chase. Provide a minimum 30" wide access door in the pipe chase, and minimum 48" clear dimension between inside face of walls of the pipe chase.
4. For fixtures not at a pipe chase: For each plumbing fixture include waste cleanout for maintenance.
5. Each side of each restroom shall be designed with a floor drain with an electric trap primer.
6. Each Public restroom shall be provided with hose bibb connections for cleaning purposes.



7. Each private or public restroom with flushometer valve water closet and/or urinal shall be provided with water hammer arrester in the domestic cold water line.
8. Each restroom (men's and women's) shall be designed so that when half of the restroom is being cleaned or maintained, the other side of the restroom can still remain in operation. Provide two separate cold water valves to accomplish this requirement for maintenance.
9. Trap primers and mixing valves shall be located between 2-4 feet above finish floor and be provided with an access door.

J. Standard Water Heaters

1. Water Heaters shall adhere to the following:
 - a. Water heaters shall be completely glass lined.
 - b. Gas water heaters shall have automatic gas shut-off device and be equipped with an American Gas Association certified draft hood. Water heaters shall utilize electric ignition devices.
 - c. Electric water heaters shall be U. L. listed.
 - d. Electric water heaters shall be provided with submersed type thermostat.
 - e. All standard water heaters shall have a three (3) year limited warranty.
 - f. Energy saver water heaters shall meet ASHRAE Standards for Energy Efficiencies, latest edition.
 - g. Water heater drains shall have valves and shall be plumbed to a floor drain with Copper Type L piping.
 - h. All water heaters shall be readily accessible.
 - i. Electric water heaters shall not be installed above the ceiling.

K. Roof and Overflow Drains

1. Roof and overflow drains shall be compatible with roof system. The designer shall use two (2) inches per hour as a minimum rainfall intensity guideline for sizing roof drains.

L. Backflow Preventers

1. Where the service line provides potable water for domestic service, a backflow preventer shall be installed on any domestic water line serving other closed or chemically treated systems that could foreseeably contaminate the potable water line.
2. Guidelines for selection of backflow prevention shall be in accordance with LADWP Water Service Rule 16-D, August 2006 or latest revision. Copy can be obtained from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Water Quality and Distribution Division, 111 North Hope Street, Room 1213, Los Angeles, California 90012.

M. Grease Traps or Interceptors

1. Waste water from disposers, sinks, dishwashers, floor drains and floor sinks in food facilities shall drain to a grease collection system or through a grease trap or grease interceptor serving one or more facilities. Installation shall comply with the latest edition of the Los Angeles Plumbing Code.
2. Grease interceptors shall not be located in any Mechanical Rooms.



3. See Airport Structural Design Standards for loading criteria.
4. Waste pipes from grease producing fixtures shall be provided with heat trace system per Specification Section 22 13 00.

N. Kitchen Sinks: For food service tenants utilizing kitchen sinks and commercial kitchens, the following shall be included in the design

1. Sinks used for food service shall each have a food grinder.
2. Food grinder in commercial kitchen shall require approval from City of LA Bureau of Sanitation Industrial Waste Division (Amended by Ord. No. 174,047, Eff. 8/5/01). When the use of grinder is allowed, the following fineness of grind requirements shall be met at all times:
 - a. At least 40% shall pass a No. 8 sieve.
 - b. At least 65% shall pass a No. 3 sieve.
 - c. 100% shall pass a ½-inch screen.

O. Sub-meter

1. Domestic water and gas lines serving each concession area, terminal or other building shall be provided with individual sub meter with option for future remote data gathering connection.

1.4 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

A. Submittal

1. Design Phase: A complete package of design calculations and plans shall be provided for review by LAWA. Calculations and plans shall be provided with whatever markings or notations that are needed to make them clearly understandable.

B. Building Main Electrical Room

1. Building Main Electrical Room shall be protected with a Clean Agent System and Pre-Action System. Provide double interlock Pre-Action Fire Suppression System. The sequence of operation shall have the Clean Agent System as primary with the Pre-Action System secondary.

C. IT Rooms, MPOE, Telecom Room, UPS Rooms, Battery Rooms and Electrical Rooms

1. Provide double interlock Pre-Action Fire Suppression System.