

DRAFT – “Faucet Mounted Emergency Eye Wash” For Plumbing Code Advisory Council Discussion

Section 890.800 Special Fixtures and/or Items Designed for a Particular Purpose

b) Emergency eye wash stations shall not be installed on a faucet spout, except where the emergency eye wash is plumbed independently of the lavatory faucet and allows for an uninterrupted flow of water and is otherwise compliant with ANSI Z358.1.

Section 890.800 Special Fixtures and/or Items Designed for a Particular Purpose

- a) Emergency showers and eye wash stations within a building shall be provided with potable water and a trapped and vented receptor and shall comply with ANSI Z358.1.
- b) Emergency eye wash stations shall not be installed on a faucet spout, except where the emergency eye wash is plumbed independently of the lavatory faucet and allows for an uninterrupted flow of water and is otherwise compliant with ANSI Z358.1.
- c) Baptiseries, ornamental and lily ponds, aquariums, ornamental fountain basins, and similar type constructions, when provided with water supplied from the potable water system, shall be protected from back siphonage as required in Section 890.1130(f).
- d) A request for permission to install special fixtures or items designed for a particular purpose requiring water and waste connections not otherwise provided for in this Part shall be submitted, in writing, to the Department for approval prior to installation.

DRAFT – “Tracer Wire for Non-Metallic Underground Piping”

For Plumbing Code Advisory Council Discussion

Section 890.180 Sewer and Water Pipe Installation

- g) A tracer wire shall be installed adjacent to all non-metallic building sewers and water services. The tracer wire shall be minimum 12 AWG insulated wire and shall be rated for direct burial. This section does not apply to minor repairs or partial replacements of existing service lines that were installed prior to January 1, 2026.
- 1) Ends of a tracer wire for building sewers shall terminate at an exterior building cleanout (see 890.420(a)(4)) or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.
 - 2) Ends of a tracer wire for water services shall terminate in an accessible meter vault, stop box, or valve vault, or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.
 - 3) Where a tracer wire is otherwise cut or spliced to facilitate repair, replacement, or installation of a service line, it shall be properly repaired prior to burial.

Section 890.180 Sewer and Water Pipe Installation

- a) **Trenching and Bedding.** Trenches shall be of sufficient width to permit proper installation of the pipe. If shoring is required, ample allowance shall be made in the width of the trench for working conditions, based on the materials and installation methods. If trenches are excavated to a depth so that the bottom of the trench forms the bed for the pipe, solid and continual bearing between joints shall be provided and bell holes shall be provided at points where the pipe is joined. If trenches are excavated to a depth so that the bottom of the trench does not form the bed for the pipe, the trench shall be backfilled to the grade of the pipe with sand or fine gravel placed in layers of 6 inches maximum depth and compacted after each placement. The pipe shall not be supported on blocks. If rock is encountered in trenching, it shall be removed to a point at least 3 inches below the grade line of the trench; the trench shall be backfilled to grade with the sand tamped in place to provide a uniform bearing for the pipe between joints. The pipe shall not be allowed to rest on rock at any point. If soft materials of poor bearing qualities are found at the bottom of the trench, stabilization shall be achieved by over-excavating at least 2 pipe diameters and refilling with fine gravel or sand or a concrete foundation. A concrete foundation shall be bedded and sand tamped in place to provide a uniform bearing for the pipe joints. All piping in the ground shall be laid on a firm bed for its entire length.
- b) **Backfilling.** Trenches shall be backfilled until the crown of the pipe is covered by at least 18 inches of tamped earth to ensure that the pipe beneath is secure. Loose earth that is free of rocks, broken concrete, frozen chunks or other rubble shall be carefully placed in the trench in 6 inch layers and tamped in place. The backfill under and beside the pipe shall be thoroughly compacted to ensure that the pipe is

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properly supported. Backfill shall be placed evenly on both sides of the pipe and tamped to retain proper alignment.

- c) Breakage and Corrosion. Pipes passing under or through walls or floors shall be protected from breakage caused by stress or strain. Pipes passing under or through cinder, concrete or other corrosive material shall be protected from external corrosion, stress or strain by a protecting sleeve or a wrap-on material. (See Appendix B.Illustration AA.)
- d) Sleeves. In exterior walls or floors, the annular space between sleeves and pipes shall be filled or tightly caulked with a cold tar, asphalt compound or other equally effective material. (See Appendix B.Illustration AA.)
- e) Buried Piping Parallel to Footings. No buried piping shall be laid parallel to inside or outside footings, closer than 18 inches to the footing. (See Appendix B.Illustration BB.)
- f) Depth. Piping installed parallel to footings or bearing walls shall not extend below the 45 degree bearing plane of the wall or footing. (See Appendix B.Illustration BB.)
- g) A tracer wire shall be installed adjacent to all non-metallic building sewers and water services. The tracer wire shall be minimum 12 AWG insulated wire and shall be rated for direct burial. This section does not apply to minor repairs or partial replacements of existing service lines that were installed prior to January 1, 2026.
 - 1) Ends of a tracer wire for building sewers shall terminate at an exterior building cleanout (see 890.420(a)(4)) or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.
 - 2) Ends of a tracer wire for water services shall terminate in an accessible meter vault, stop box, or valve vault, or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.
 - 3) Where a tracer wire is otherwise cut or spliced to facilitate repair, replacement, or installation of a service line, it shall be properly repaired prior to burial.

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Section 890.1140 Special Applications and Installations

- f) Buried water distribution piping. For any non-metallic water distribution piping installed outside of a building foundation (including locations such as a courtyard) a tracer wire shall be installed that complies with section 890.180(h).
 - 1) Ends of the tracer wire shall terminate above grade at the fixture(s) or appurtenance(s) supplied, or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.

Section 890.1140 Special Applications and Installations

- a) Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker. An atmospheric vacuum breaker shall be installed between the control valve and the fixture in a manner that it will not be subject to water pressure, except the pressure incidental to water flowing to the fixture. An atmospheric vacuum breaker shall be installed on the outlet side of the control valve.
- b) Flushometer Valve. Flush valves shall be equipped with vacuum breakers installed on the discharge side of the flushing valve with the critical level at least 4 inches above the overflow rim of the bowl or 4 inches above the top of the urinal. (See Appendix I.Illustration D.)
- c) Flushing Tanks. Flushing tanks shall be equipped with anti-siphon ballcocks. The ballcocks shall be installed with the critical level of the vacuum breaker at least 1 inch above the full opening of the overflow pipe. If the ballcock has no hush tube, the bottom of the water supply inlet shall be installed 1 inch above the top of the overflow pipe. (See Section 890.650(d).)
- d) Lawn Sprinklers. Any lawn sprinkler system connected to a potable water supply shall be equipped with an RPZ. The RPZ may be located outside provided that it is protected from freezing or is removed at the end of the season, and it complies with Section 890.1130(g)(1).
- e) Valve Outlets for Hose Attachments
 - 1) All threaded valve outlets shall have backflow protection in accordance with Section 890.1130. All outside threaded valve outlets shall not be subject to freezing.
 - 2) Yard hydrants shall be installed as follows:

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- A) Potable Water. All hydrants with threaded spigots shall have backflow protection attached to the hydrant spigot (if threaded) and either:
 - i) Hydrants with buried drain down (weep) holes shall have the weep holes protected from ground water backup by proper open site drainage. A backflow preventer shall not be used on the buried weep hole to protect the hydrant from ground water backup; or
 - ii) A yard hydrant that automatically drains back to a sealed container when flow is shut off, such as a canister type hydrant.
- B) Non-potable Water. One or more hydrants may be installed for non-potable use if they are isolated from the potable water supply by a backflow preventer device installed in accordance with Section 890.1130(f). The hydrants shall be clearly identified as non-potable by color (see Section 890.1120) and bear a sign that reads as follows: "This water unsafe for drinking."
- 3) In a campground licensed in accordance with the Department's rules titled Youth Camp Code or Recreational Area Code, backflow protection is not required if the water supply line is directly connected to a recreational vehicle and is under constant pressure.
- f) Buried water distribution piping. For any non-metallic water distribution piping installed outside of a building foundation (including locations such as a courtyard) a tracer wire shall be installed that complies with section 890.180(h).
 - 1) Ends of the tracer wire shall terminate above grade at the fixture(s) or appurtenance(s) supplied, or at the exterior of the building foundation at an accessible, above grade, location.
- gf) Commercial Laundry Machines. The potable water supply to commercial laundry machines shall be protected against back siphonage by an air gap or backflow protection device. If a vacuum breaker is used, it shall be a minimum of 26 inches above the top of the machine.
- hg) Commercial Dishwashers. Commercial dishwashers shall be equipped with an approved vacuum breaker located in the rinse water supply line on the discharge side of the final control valve, a minimum distance of 6 inches above the uppermost spray outlets. The cold water or make-up water supply line shall be provided with an air gap or a vacuum breaker located on the discharge side of the

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final control valve, a minimum distance of 6 inches above the overflow level or flood rim.

- ih) Aspirators. Water-operated aspirators shall meet the following specifications:

 - 1) The water supply line shall be equipped with a shut-off valve.
 - A) If aspirators are used in operating rooms, emergency rooms, recovery rooms, delivery rooms, autopsy rooms, dental offices and laboratories for removing blood, pus or other fluids, a vacuum breaker shall be installed on the discharge side of the control valve, at ceiling height (a minimum of 7 feet, 6 inches) and the water supply shall be protected against backflow and back siphonage by an air gap; or an RPZ shall be used.
 - B) Chemical dispensing units shall have a dedicated water supply and shut-off valves to each unit. Each unit shall have a backflow device installed to protect against backflow and back siphonage.
 - 2) The aspirator water discharge shall be provided with a 2-inch air gap to the receiving fixture.
- ji) Manufactured Housing and Mobile Home Units Manufactured Prior to June 15, 1976. At the time of water service connection, backflow protection shall be installed between the water service line and any manufactured housing or mobile home unit that was manufactured prior to June 15, 1976. Backflow protection shall be provided by at least a dual check valve backflow preventer assembly (DuC) conforming to ASSE 1024. This backflow protection shall be installed in all instances where a unit manufactured prior to June 15, 1976 is connected or re-connected to a water service line, e.g., for connection of a relocated unit, or re-connection of a unit that was disconnected to allow repairs to the water line; however, backflow protection is not required for existing units unless a new connection or re-connection to the water service line occurs.
- kj) Carbonated Beverage Dispensers Water Supply. The water supply to carbonated beverage dispensers shall be protected by one of the following methods:

 - 1) Air gap;
 - 2) ASSE 1022 backflow preventer; or
 - 3) ASSE 1022 backflow preventer with vent port added.

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- 1k) Water-Powered Sump Pump. Sump pumps powered by potable or reclaimed water pressure shall be used only as an emergency backup pump. The water-powered pump shall be equipped with a battery powered alarm having a minimum rating of 85 dBa at 10 feet. Water-powered pumps shall have a water efficiency factor of pumping at least 1.4 gallons of water to a height of 10 feet for every gallon of water used to operate the pump, measured at a water pressure of 60 psi. Pumps shall be clearly labeled as to the gallons of water pumped per gallon of potable water consumed. Water-powered stormwater sump pumps shall be equipped with a dual check valve with atmospheric vent conforming to ASSE 1012 or CSA B64.

DRAFT – “Bottle Filling Station Requirement” For Plumbing Code Advisory Council Discussion

Add definitions of “bottle filling station”, “lavatory”, and “handwashing station” to Section 890.120

Section 890.120 Definitions

"bottle filling station" means a plumbing fixture connected to the potable water distribution system and sanitary drainage system that is designed and intended for filling personal use drinking water bottles or containers at least 10 inches (254 millimeters) in height. A "bottle filling station" may be separate from or integral to a drinking fountain and may incorporate a water filter and a cooling system for chilling the drinking water.

“lavatory” A sink designated for hand washing or personal hygiene consisting of a faucet and basin.

“handwashing station” or “hand sink” See lavatory

Section 890.720 Drinking Fountains

f) Substitution. Whenever a drinking fountain is required by this Part, bottled drinking water or a water dispensing faucet (~~water station~~) designated for the purpose of drinking may be substituted for a drinking fountain, provided drinking water is accessible to the public. A lavatory is not an adequate substitution for a drinking fountain. When bottled drinking water is provided in lieu of a drinking fountain, the bottled water used must be commercially sealed in accordance with the Illinois Bottled Water Act and with the Illinois Safe Bottled Water Act. Any new construction where a drinking fountain is installed for the purpose of compliance with this Part the drinking fountain shall include an integral bottle filling station; or a separate bottle filling station shall be installed in addition to each drinking fountain.

Section 890.720 Drinking Fountains

- a) Design and Construction. Drinking fountains shall conform to the standards specified in Appendix A. Table A. No modification of the mouth guard or nozzle shall be made. (See Appendix F. Illustration E.)
- b) Protection of the Water Supply
 - 1) All drinking fountain nozzles, including those which may at times extend through a water surface, with an orifice not greater than $\frac{7}{16}$ or 0.440 inch diameter or 0.150 square inches area, shall be placed so that the lower

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edge of the nozzle orifice is at an elevation at least $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above the flood level rim of the receptacle.

- 2) The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch elevation shall also apply to nozzles with more than one orifice, provided that the sum of the area of all orifices shall not exceed the area of a circle $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter or shall not exceed 0.150 square inches area.
 - 3) The nozzle shall be set at an angle from vertical to prevent the return of water in the jet to the orifice.
- c) **Material.** The fountain shall be constructed of impervious materials such as vitreous china, porcelain, enameled cast iron, stainless steel, or other metals or stoneware. (See Section 890.610.)
 - d) **Flow Regulator.** The water supply for the drinking fountain shall be provided with an adjustable valve fitted with a loose key stop or an automatic valve regulating the rate of flow of water through the fountain so that the valve manipulated by the user of the fountain will merely turn the water on or off.
 - e) **Installation and Location.** Drinking fountains shall not be installed as an integral part of or connected to any other plumbing fixture, such as a lavatory or sink, nor shall a drinking fountain be installed in a restroom or toilet room, except those in correctional facilities.
 - f) **Substitution.** Whenever a drinking fountain is required by this Part, bottled drinking water or a water dispensing faucet (~~water station~~) designated for the purpose of drinking may be substituted for a drinking fountain, provided drinking water is accessible to the public. A lavatory is not an adequate substitution for a drinking fountain. When bottled drinking water is provided in lieu of a drinking fountain, the bottled water used must be commercially sealed in accordance with the Illinois Bottled Water Act and with the Illinois Safe Bottled Water Act. Any new construction where a drinking fountain is installed for the purpose of compliance with this Part the drinking fountain shall include an integral bottle filling station; or a separate bottle filling station shall be installed in addition to each drinking fountain.

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Section 890.APPENDIX A Plumbing Materials, Equipment, Use Restrictions and Applicable Standards

Section 890.TABLE B Minimum Number of Plumbing Fixtures

Footnote 4. Pursuant to Section 890.720(f), ~~Whenever~~ whenever a drinking fountain is required by this Part, bottled drinking water or a water dispensing faucet (~~water station~~) designated for the purpose of drinking may be substituted for a drinking fountain, provided drinking water is accessible to the public. A lavatory is not an adequate substitution for a drinking fountain. When bottled drinking water is provided in lieu of a drinking fountain, the bottled water used must be commercially sealed in accordance with the Illinois Bottled Water Act and with the Illinois Safe Bottled Water Act. Any new construction where a drinking fountain is installed for the purpose of compliance with this Part the drinking fountain shall include an integral bottle filling station; or a separate bottle filling station shall be installed in addition to each drinking fountain.

DRAFT – “All-Gender Restroom Considerations” For Plumbing Code Advisory Council Discussion

Section 890.120 Definitions

"Restroom": As a minimum, will consist of one water closet and one lavatory, all located in the same room.

~~"Unisex Restroom": A restroom shared by males and females and having only one water closet and one lavatory located in the same room. In addition, a single urinal may be installed.~~

"All-gender": Designated for use by any person of any gender.

"Place of public accommodation" has the same meaning provided in Section 5-101 of the Illinois Human Rights Act.

"Single-occupancy restroom": A fully enclosed room, with a locking mechanism controlled by the user, containing a sink, toilet stall, and no more than one urinal.

"Multiple-occupancy restroom": A room or suite of rooms, intended for simultaneous use by 2 or more occupants, containing at least one sink and at least 2 toilets.

Section 890.810 Minimum Number of Plumbing Fixtures

- a) Minimum Number of Fixtures Required. Plumbing fixtures shall be provided, for each building type and occupant load for each sex, in the minimum numbers shown in Appendix A. Table B, Minimum Number of Plumbing Fixtures, except as noted in footnote 2. Questions concerning the minimum numbers of fixtures required for building types not listed in Appendix A. Table B, shall be referred to the Department in writing prior to construction for a decision concerning the minimum numbers (and types) of plumbing fixtures required. The Department's decision shall be in writing based on Appendix A. Table B.
 - 1) Building Classification. For purposes of this Part, buildings shall be classified according to the types shown in Appendix A. Table B. Buildings that incorporate more than one type of building use or occupancy, as classified by the Department, shall provide the combined numbers of fixtures required for the individual uses. Individual businesses within the same building or within an enclosed mall may share public or employee restroom facilities, provided that the access to the restrooms does not require trespass on adjoining businesses or leased space. Restrooms shall be open at all times when any individual business within the same building or within an enclosed mall is open.
 - 2) Occupant Load. For those building types for which the minimum number of plumbing fixtures required in Appendix A. Table B is dependent upon the building's occupant load, the occupant load shall be the estimated total occupant load. If the building's occupant load is not known or

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determinable, the following shall be used to estimate the total occupant load:

- A) In assembly places (sports arenas, stadiums, convention centers, theaters, auditoriums, gymnasiums or other facilities for spectator events); worship places and funeral homes; schools; office buildings; food service establishments; and mercantile units, the total occupant load (employees and public users of the facility) shall be based on the capacity of the rooms or spaces used for assembly purposes or other intended occupancy and shall be determined as follows:
- i) In rooms or spaces with fixed seating, the occupant load shall be the actual number of seats provided. When no divisions between seats are provided (e.g., benches or pews), fixed seating shall be computed assuming 18 inches per person.
 - ii) In rooms or spaces without fixed seating, the occupant load shall be determined by dividing the gross floor area by the estimated floor area per person shown in the following table:

<u>Building Type or Occupancy</u>	<u>Floor Area per Person (Sq. Ft.)</u>
Assembly Places – Facilities for Spectator Events; Worship Places and Funeral Homes	50
Museums, Libraries, Exhibition Areas and Similar Uses	50
Schools	50
Day Care Centers	70
Office Buildings	200
Food Service Establishments, Clubs, Taverns, and Other Eating/Drinking Facilities	30
Mercantile Units, Except Grocery Stores, Auction Houses, Sale Barns, Car Auction Centers, and other similar Mercantile Units	100
– First Floor	120

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– All Other Floors

Combination Grocery Store/Non-Grocery Mercantile Units	150
Mercantile Units, such as Auction Houses, Sale Barns, Car Auction Centers, and other similar Mercantile Units	40
Grocery Stores	200
Storage/Shipping Area	400
Power Plants/Industrial Units	500

iii) For a drive-in food service establishment, the occupant load shall be considered as equal to the number of parking stalls.

B) Dormitories and Institutions. For dormitories, penal institutions and other residential institutions other than hospitals, the total occupant load shall be based upon the number of beds in the dormitory or institution.

C) Restroom Location and Requirements. The required number of plumbing fixtures for a restroom shall be located within the restroom area and not in the hallways or vestibules. Lavatories required by Appendix A. Table B shall be installed in restrooms at a ratio of not less than one lavatory per two water closets or urinals. (See Footnote 2, Appendix A. Table B.)

D) When public or employee restroom facilities are required by this part, the total required fixtures may be provided in single-occupancy restrooms, multiple-occupancy restrooms, or a combination thereof, so long as the total number of fixtures provided is not less than the combined sum of the number of fixtures required in Appendix A. Table B for males and females.

E) Every single-occupancy restroom in a place of public accommodation or public building shall be identified as all-gender and designated for use by no more than one person at a time or for family or assisted use. Each single-occupancy restroom shall be

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outfitted with exterior signage that marks the single-occupancy restroom as a restroom and does not indicate any specific gender.

b) Required Restroom Facilities and Drinking Fountains

1) Employee Restrooms and Drinking Fountains

A) Restroom facilities and drinking fountains shall be provided for all employees within each place of employment. The minimum numbers of fixtures provided shall be based on the maximum number of male and female employees working at any one time, as shown in Appendix A. Table B. (The numbers of fixtures required for employees are included in the numbers shown in Table B for all building types/uses except hospital rooms, penal institutions and other institutions. The entry in Appendix A. Table B (All Facilities for Employee Use) shall be used to determine the minimum number of fixtures required for employees in hospitals, penal and other institutions, and all other buildings/facilities that do not appear in Appendix A. Table B.)

i) If there are more than five employees working at any one time, separate restrooms for men and women shall be provided. All-gender restrooms meeting the privacy requirements of the Equitable Restrooms Act shall be considered compliant with this requirement.

ii) If there are no more than five employees working at any time, one all-gender single-occupancy restroom shall be considered compliant with the minimum fixture requirements of this Part. may serve both sexes. A restroom shall have a minimum of one water closet and one lavatory.

iii) For schools, day care centers and office buildings, the employee restrooms and drinking fountains shall be located on the same floor or one floor above or below each location where employees regularly work.

iv) Individual businesses within the same building or within an enclosed mall may share public/employee restroom facilities, provided that the access to the restrooms does not require trespass on adjoining business or leased space. The restrooms shall be designed for the combined occupant load of the individual businesses served, be open at all times

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when any individual business is open, and be located no more than 300 feet from the entrance of each business served. Exception: Any food service establishment that sells or serves food or beverages to be consumed on its premises or within the building/mall shall be located no more than 100 feet from the shared public/employee restrooms and shall be on the same floor.

v) Kiosks, which are free-standing places of employment, that have five or fewer employees at any time who have access to public restrooms and a drinking fountain within 300 feet of the kiosks, shall not be required to have employee restroom facilities or a drinking fountain located within the kiosk.

B) If public restrooms and drinking fountains are also required for the building type, employees may share the restrooms and drinking fountains with the public, provided that the numbers of fixtures are sufficient for the combined numbers of males and females and the restrooms and drinking fountains are provided within the place of employment (and within the required location for schools, day care centers and office buildings).

2) Public Restrooms and Drinking Fountains

A) General Requirements

i) Buildings with 5,000 square feet of gross public area or with occupancies of 100 or more persons shall provide public restrooms and drinking fountains as shown in Appendix A. Table B. Buildings other than those exceptions in subsection (b)(2)(B), with less than 5,000 square feet of gross public area, or with occupancies of fewer than 100 persons, need not provide public restrooms and drinking fountains, so long as the employee restrooms are made available for use by the public.

ii) Individual businesses within the same building or within an enclosed mall, may share public/employee restroom facilities, provided that the access to the restrooms does not require trespass on adjoining business or leased space. The restrooms shall be designed for the combined occupant load of the individual businesses served, always be open when any individual business is open or when employees are present, and be located no more than 300 feet from the

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entrance of any business served. Exception: Any food service establishment that sells food or beverages to be consumed on its premises or within the building/mall shall be located no more than 100 feet from the shared public/employee restrooms and shall be on the same floor.

- iii) When public restroom facilities are required by this Part, **the minimum fixtures required must be determined as though** separate facilities for males and females shall be provided. If additional public restroom facilities are provided in excess of the minimum requirements of this Part, they shall comply with one of the following:
- For each additional two water closets or urinals installed in a restroom, one additional lavatory shall be installed in that restroom.
 - **Single-Occupancy Restrooms Unisex** restrooms shall not have more than one water closet and one lavatory and the option of one urinal.

- iv) Plumbing shall meet the requirements of the Illinois Accessibility Code.

B) Additional Requirements for Special Building Types

- i) All food service establishments that sell or serve food or beverages to be consumed on the premises (regardless of their gross area) shall provide readily accessible restroom facilities for the public. If public restrooms are not provided within the premises of the food service establishment, they shall be located within the same building, on the same floor/level and within 100 feet of an entrance to the food service establishment, and they shall be available for public use at all times that the food service establishment is open. Exception: Food service establishments with no more than 10 combined employees and seats (for patrons) at any one time need not provide public restrooms, provided that the employee restrooms are accessible and made available to the public.
- ii) All businesses selling motor vehicle fuel to the public (regardless of their gross area) shall provide at least one public restroom for male use and one public restroom for

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female use. Exception: Facilities that do not have any employees working as attendants during any part of a 24 hour period and sell only motor fuel to the public using automated machines need not provide male/female public restrooms or drinking fountains. One employee restroom shall be provided for use by maintenance staff when maintenance staff are present.

c) All-Gender Multiple Occupancy Restrooms:

1) Any multiple-occupancy restroom may be identified as an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom and designated for use by any person of any gender. An all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom must include the following:

A) Inclusive signage that is prominently displayed at the exterior of the multiple-occupancy restroom for all who are entering the restroom, that does not indicate any specific gender, and that indicates any component that is present in the multiple-occupancy restroom and is required under this subsection or subsection (3).

B) Floor-to-ceiling stall dividers equipped with a sturdy and functioning locking mechanism controlled by the user and a partition privacy cover or strip that ensures that no one is able to see through the space between the stall divider and door.

C) An all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom shall not contain urinals.

2) Any multiple-occupancy restroom may be converted into an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom. If a multiple-occupancy restroom is to be converted into an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom and a multiple-occupancy restroom serving a different gender is located adjacent or in proximity to the all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom, then both multiple-occupancy restrooms must be converted into all-gender multiple-occupancy restrooms.

3) If a facility converts any multiple-occupancy restroom into an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom or commences construction, or commences alterations exceeding 50% of the facility, and implements an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom, the all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom must, in addition to the requirements of subsection (1):

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- A) satisfy all accessibility requirements set forth by the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, and the Illinois Accessibility Code (71 Ill. Adm. Code 400);
 - B) include a small trash receptacle with a cover in each toilet stall;
 - C) include at least one vending device of menstruation supplies; and
 - D) include at least one baby diaper changing station.
- 4) If an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom is newly constructed, any newly constructed multiple-occupancy restroom located adjacent or in proximity to the newly constructed all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom must also be designated as an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom.
- 5) When plumbing fixtures in a facility are otherwise required to meet female-to-male ratio requirements, including, but not limited to, the requirements under Section 15 or the minimum fixture requirements adopted under the Illinois Plumbing License Law, each individual fixture in an all-gender multiple-occupancy restroom may be counted toward the required number of either female or male fixtures until the minimum requirement is met. If a fixture is counted toward the minimum required fixtures for females, that same fixture shall not also be counted toward the minimum required fixtures for males. If a fixture is counted toward the minimum required fixtures for males, that same fixture shall not also be counted toward the minimum required fixtures for females.
- 6) This subsection shall not be construed to allow any violation of female-to-male ratio requirements set forth by this Act.

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Section 890.APPENDIX A Plumbing Materials, Equipment, Use Restrictions and Applicable Standards

Section 890.TABLE B Minimum Number of Plumbing Fixtures

Instructions/Footnotes For Table B

The numbers of fixtures required for employees are included in the numbers shown in Table B for all building types/uses except Hospital Rooms, Penal Institutions, and Other Institutions. The entry in Table B entitled "All Facilities for Employee Use" shall be used to determine the minimum number of fixtures required for employees in hospitals, penal/other institutions, and all other buildings/facilities that do not appear in Table B.

Questions concerning the minimum numbers of fixtures required for building types not listed in Appendix A, Table B, shall be referred to the Department in writing prior to construction for a decision concerning the minimum numbers (and types) of plumbing fixtures required.

Footnotes:

1. The figures shown are the minimum number of fixtures required for the number of persons indicated or any fraction of that number. Based on the total occupant load determined, the number of fixtures shall be calculated assuming 50 percent of the occupants are male and 50 percent are female. The total male/female occupants shall be calculated first; then the number of fixtures for each (males/females) shall be determined from the appropriate table.
2. Urinals may be substituted for water closets for males, not to exceed half of the required total number of water closets. Comparable fixtures for females may be substituted for water closets for females, not to exceed half of the required total number of water closets. **Exception: In all-gender multiple-occupancy restrooms, urinals are prohibited and must be replaced with an equal number of water closets.**
3. 18 lineal inches of wash sink or 18 inches of a circular basin, when provided with water outlets for space of this kind, shall be considered equivalent to one lavatory.
4. Whenever a drinking fountain is required by this Part, bottled drinking water or a water dispensing faucet (water station) may be substituted for a drinking fountain, provided drinking water is accessible to the public. When bottled drinking water is provided in lieu of a drinking

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fountain, the bottled water used must be commercially sealed in accordance with the Illinois Bottled Water Act and with the Illinois Safe Bottled Water Act.

5. The kitchen sink and laundry tray or connection for the washer are not required for the hotel/motel unit.
6. In addition to providing separate hand-washing facilities in the kitchen for employees, all food service establishments shall provide a minimum of one service/utility sink and one three-compartment sink to sanitize dishes and eating utensils; however, a mechanical dishwasher may be substituted for a three-compartment sink to sanitize dishes and utensils. (See 77 Ill. Adm. Code 750.)
7. Bathtubs/showers that are required for employees by OSHA requirements, collective bargaining agreements, etc., shall be provided at the rate of one per 10 employees.
8. Food Service Establishments with no more than 10 combined employees and seats (for patrons) at any one time need not provide public restrooms, provided that the employee restrooms are accessible and made available to the public.
9. Bed and Breakfast facilities with more than five sleeping rooms shall meet the minimum requirements of this Part for Hotel/Motel units. Bed and Breakfast facilities with five or fewer sleeping rooms, in compliance with the Bed and Breakfast Act, need not provide individual restrooms for each sleeping room.
10. Businesses that sell motor fuel but do not have any employees working as attendants are not required to provide public restrooms.
11. In Day Care Centers providing restroom training facilities for occupants ages three and younger where continuous adult supervision is provided, restrooms are not required to be separated into facilities for males and females, and are allowed to contain multiple lavatories and water closets as required by this Part. Public restrooms shall be required for everyone over the age of three separate from the restroom training facilities as required by this Part.
12. Drinking water shall be provided in accordance with Section 890.720(f).
13. The total number of bathing facilities shall include one bathtub for males and one bathtub for females or one individual user restroom with a bathtub.

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Section 890.1370 Floor Drains

- g) 4) At least one floor drain shall be located in every restroom having a masonry or concrete floor except those for private use. Floor drains shall be installed in each toilet stall where floor-to-ceiling stall dividers are provided in multiple-occupancy restrooms having a masonry or concrete floor.

Section 890.1370 Floor Drains

- a) Required. Any building or structure in which plumbing fixtures or piping is installed in or under a concrete floor to accommodate fixtures on the level of the concrete floor shall have at least one trapped and vented floor drain. Additional floor drains shall be required if the installation of fixtures and appurtenances requires the use of floor drains. In a multi-family dwelling, each unit shall have a floor drain if fixtures and appurtenances installed in the dwelling require the use of a floor drain.
- 1) Underground floor drains connected to a building drain or a building sub-drain within 4 feet of a stack shall be individually vented. All floor drains shall be vented as required by Appendix A. Table I.
 - 2) Each floor drain shall be connected to a sanitary waste drain, except those drains receiving only clear water discharges, which may be connected to the sub-soil drainage system.
 - 3) Any sump or hub drain for receiving clear water waste shall extend 2 inches above the floor, and all indirect clear water waste lines shall be above the floor level. Any floor drain level with the floor shall discharge to a sanitary waste drain. (See Appendix A. Tables F and I.)
 - 4) At least one floor drain shall be located in every restroom having a masonry or concrete floor except those for private use. Floor drains shall be installed in each toilet stall where floor-to-ceiling stall dividers are provided in multiple-occupancy restrooms having a masonry or concrete floor.
 - 5) In hospitals and nursing homes, floor drains will not be required in toilet/bath facilities serving four or fewer individual residents where access to the facilities is direct from no more than two resident rooms. Toilet/bath facilities in hospitals and nursing homes serving rooms with more than four residents or consisting of multiple toilets, lavatories, etc., are required to have floor drains.

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- b) Size. Each floor drain shall be sized for its intended use and the surface area that it drains. Any floor drain or drain trap installed below a basement floor or underground shall be no less than 2 inches in diameter.
- c) Accessibility. Floor drains shall connect into traps, shall be accessible and readily cleaned, and shall be located so that they are easily visible.
- d) Provision for Evaporation. Floor drain seals subject to evaporation shall be of the deep seal type, shall be fed by means of a priming device designed for that purpose, or shall be filled with vegetable oil.
- e) Floor Drains in Food Establishments. Floor drains installed in coolers, freezers, refrigerated holding areas, dressing rooms or processing rooms shall meet the following requirements:
 - 1) Floor drains shall have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches.
 - 2) Drainage lines from water closets and urinals shall not be connected with any other sanitary drainage lines having floor drains located in the food service establishments listed in subsection (e).
 - 3) Floor drains shall be indirectly discharged to the drainage system, or a backwater valve that conforms with the requirements of Section 890.1320(o) shall be installed to isolate these floor drains from other sanitary discharges.
 - 4) Floor drains shall comply with the requirements of subsections (b), (c) and (d).