

SSB 5948 - S AMD 141

By Senator Rockefeller

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the
2 following:

3 "NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** (1) The legislature finds that:

4 (a) Water is vital to the survival of life on the planet and is
5 limited in supply. Communities across the state are starting to face
6 challenges regarding water supply and water infrastructure. One way to
7 help extend Washington's water supply is by promoting water efficiency
8 and enhancing the market for water efficient products, programs, and
9 practices;

10 (b) Bathrooms are, by far, the largest user of water in the home,
11 responsible for about one-half of total indoor water use;

12 (c) Toilets account for approximately thirty percent of residential
13 indoor water consumption. Toilets are a major source of wasted water
14 due to leaks or inefficiency. Under federal and state law, toilets
15 sold in the United States must not exceed 1.6 gallons per flush. High
16 efficiency toilets go beyond the standard and use less than 1.3 gallons
17 per flush. Power assist and pressure assist toilets use even less
18 water, some even less than one gallon of water per flush. If every
19 home in the United States replaced old toilets with new high efficiency
20 toilets, the savings would be more than nine hundred billion gallons of
21 water a year;

22 (d) Bathroom faucets account for more than fifteen percent of
23 indoor household water use, more than one trillion gallons of water in
24 the United States. High efficiency bathroom sink faucets and
25 accessories such as aerators can reduce the standard flow of a bathroom
26 faucet by more than thirty percent without sacrificing performance. By
27 installing a high efficiency bathroom sink faucet, an average household
28 will save more than five hundred gallons of water each year;

29 (e) Showering is one of the top uses of residential water in the
30 United States, representing approximately seventeen percent of indoor

1 water use--more than 1.2 trillion gallons of water each year. A full
2 bath tub requires about seventy gallons of water, while taking a five-
3 minute shower uses ten to twenty-five gallons; and

4 (f) Besides saving water and reducing a customer's costs, water
5 efficiency offers many other benefits:

6 (i) Less water withdrawn from rivers, lakes, and aquifers, which
7 keeps these water bodies healthy;

8 (ii) Improved water quality due to increased river flows;

9 (iii) Less energy required to pump and treat the water, therefore
10 less greenhouse gas emissions;

11 (iv) Less wastewater that requires collection, treatment, and
12 disposal; and

13 (v) Less pollution from treated wastewater in our streams and
14 waterways.

15 (2) It is therefore the intent of the legislature to encourage
16 water efficiency by requiring the building code council to set a policy
17 regarding high efficiency toilets.

18 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 19.27 RCW
19 to read as follows:

20 (1) By January 1, 2014, all toilets, other than institutional and
21 commercial toilets, toilets used by children in day care facilities,
22 and toilets used in bariatric applications, sold or installed in new
23 residences in this state must be high efficiency toilets.

24 (2) By January 1, 2014, all urinals, other than institutional
25 urinals, sold or installed in this state must be in accordance with the
26 plumbing code.

27 (3) This section applies only to properties served by a sewer
28 system.

29 (4) The definitions in this subsection apply throughout this
30 section unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

31 (a) "Commercial toilets" means models that utilize a nontank
32 pressurized flushing device, which means a device where a valve is
33 attached to a pressurized water supply pipe and designed that when
34 actuated, it opens the line for direct flow into the fixture at a rate
35 and quantity to properly operate the fixture and gradually closes in
36 order to avoid water hammer. The pipe to which this device is

1 connected is of sufficient size that, when open, the device delivers
2 water at a sufficient rate of flow for flushing purposes.

3 (b) "High efficiency toilet" means a toilet that meets the
4 performance, testing, and labeling requirements prescribed by American
5 society of mechanical engineers A112.19.2/Canadian standards
6 association B45.1-2008 standard ceramic plumbing fixtures and, if
7 applicable, American society of mechanical engineers A112.19.14-2006
8 standard six liter water closets equipped with a dual flushing device
9 and is either of the following:

10 (i) A dual flush toilet with an effective flush volume that does
11 not exceed 1.28 gallons as determined by American society of mechanical
12 engineers A112.19.14-2006 standard six liter water closets equipped
13 with a dual flushing device, where effective flush volume is defined as
14 the composite, average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full
15 flush; or

16 (ii) A single flush toilet where the effective flush volume may not
17 exceed 1.28 gallons as determined by the test procedures contained in
18 American society of mechanical engineers A112.19.2/Canadian standards
19 association B45.1-2008 standard ceramic plumbing fixtures.

20 (c) "High efficiency urinal" means a urinal that uses no more than
21 0.5 gallons per flush as determined by the test procedures contained in
22 American society of mechanical engineers A112.19.2/Canadian standards
23 association B45.1-2008 standard ceramic plumbing fixtures.

24 (d) "Institutional toilet" means any toilet fixture with a design
25 not typically found in residential or commercial applications or that
26 is designed for a specialized application, including, but not limited
27 to, wall-mounted wall outlet toilets, toilets used in jails or prisons,
28 toilets used in bariatrics applications, and child toilets used in day
29 care facilities.

30 (e) "Nonwater supplied urinal" means a urinal that meets the
31 performance, testing, and labeling requirements prescribed by either
32 American society of mechanical engineers standard A112.19.19-2006
33 vitreous china nonwater urinals or the international association of
34 plumbing and mechanical officials American national standards institute
35 Z124.9-2004 standard plastic urinal fixtures as appropriate.

36 (f) "Urinal" means a water using urinal.

37 (g) "Wall-mounted wall outlet toilets" means models that are

1 mounted on the wall and discharge to the drainage system through the
2 wall."

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3 On page 1, line 1 of the title, after "appliances;" strike the
4 remainder of the title and insert "adding a new section to chapter
5 19.27 RCW; and creating a new section."

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