

State of Iowa

1964

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# IOWA DEPARTMENTAL RULES

JULY  
1964  
SUPPLEMENT

Containing

The permanent rules and regulations of general application promulgated  
by the state departments from January 1, 1964 to July 1, 1964



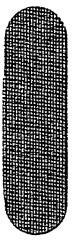
CHARLES W. BARLOW  
CODE EDITOR

WAYNE A. FAUPEL  
DEPUTY CODE EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY THE  
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IOWA STATE LAW

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## PREFACE

This volume is published in compliance with section 14.3(7) of the Code. The rules of the various boards and departments are arranged in alphabetical order, using the names of the departments in general use.

Not all of the rules and regulations promulgated by the state departments have been included. The Act specifies "permanent" rules of "general application." Where rules have been omitted by the editor there is a notation indicating where such rules may be obtained.

July 1964

THE EDITOR

## PUBLICATION OF DEPARTMENTAL RULES

Section 14.3 of the Code, subsection 7, requires the Code Editor to:

"Prepare the manuscript copy, and cause to be printed by the state superintendent of printing in each year in which a Code is published, a volume which shall contain the permanent rules and regulations of general application, promulgated by each state board, commission, bureau, division or department, other than a court, having statewide jurisdiction and authority to make such rules. The code editor may omit from said volume all rules and regulations applying to professional and regulatory examining and licensing provisions and any rules and regulations of limited application. The code editor may make reference in the volume as to where said omitted rules and regulations may be procured.

"This volume shall be known as the Iowa departmental rules and any rule printed therein may be cited as.....I.D.R.....giving the year of publication and the page where the particular rule, by number, may be found.

"The code editor may provide cumulative, semiannual supplements for insertion in the latest published volume and a place shall be provided in the binding of such volume for insertion of such supplements."

# IOWA

## DEPARTMENTAL RULES

### JULY 1964

#### AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

As authorized by Section 159.5, subsection 10 and Section 194.2 of the 1962 Code of Iowa, the following additional rules are adopted.

#### CHAPTER 7

#### Rules Dealing with the Iowa Grading Law for Milk Used for Manufacturing Purposes

(Filed March 11, 1964)

#### Amendment

Rules numbered from 1 through 9 which appear in the 1962 IDR 31 Department of Agriculture, Dairy Rules shall be renumbered to read 7.1 (194) through 7.9 (194). Rules numbered from 10 through 12 filed in the office of the Secretary of State, November 28, 1963 shall be renumbered to read 7.10 (194) through 7.12 (194).

#### New Rules

#### MANUFACTURING MILK

#### 7.13 (194) [Section 4] Legal Milk

7.13 (1) All milk delivered to a creamery, cheese factory or milk processing plant shall be subject to an examination, as provided in Chapter 194, which shall be made at the plant if delivered in separate containers or before mixing with other milk collected in a bulk tank container and the examination shall be made by a licensed grader.

7.13 (2) Every creamery, cheese factory or milk processing plant which gathers its milk by a bulk tank vehicle whether operated by an independent contractor or otherwise, shall provide for a licensed grader in the operation of said bulk tank and for examination of said milk by the grader upon receipt thereof at the bulk tank.

7.13 (3) The common change occurring in milk is the development of acidity, causing an acid flavor and odor, or even complete or partial coagulation. Other undesirable changes include sweet curdling, ropiness, gassiness, and abnormal flavors, odors and colors. All milk showing any of these defects or any other defect, must be rejected.

7.13 (4) The presence of any insect in milk shall be sufficient cause for rejection.

#### 7.14 (194) [Section 5] New Producers

7.14 (1) A "new producer" is a person selling milk for the first time who, therefore, has not

previously produced milk under this act. A person who formerly produced farm separated cream and is now selling, for the first time, whole milk for manufacturing purposes is considered a new producer. Similarly a producer who previously supplied Grade "A" milk, or sold milk in another state not reciprocating on quality transfers and offering manufacturing milk for sale in the state of Iowa for the first time, shall be classified as a new producer. A new producer is also one who has not offered manufacturing milk for sale since the enactment of this Milk Grading Law on July 4, 1959.

7.14 (2) A licensed milk grader must examine, smell and taste the first lot of milk purchased from a new producer. This milk must also be tested immediately for extraneous matter or sediment content. However, it is not necessary to subject the milk of the new producer on the first delivery to a bacterial quality test. A test of this nature, however, must be made on a properly collected sample from this producer within fifteen (15) days thereafter.

7.14 (3) If the sediment disc on the can of milk selected for test shows sediment in excess of 2.50 mg., all cans in the shipment shall be tested for sediment content in the same manner. Any milk showing sediment in excess of 2.50 mg. shall be rejected by the creamery, cheese factory or milk processing plant and not used for human consumption.

#### 7.15 (194) [Section 6] Bacterial Tests and Classes

7.15 (1) To clarify some of the difficulties that may be encountered when attempting to express the results of these tests, the following explanations are presented:

#### 7.15 (2) Class I Milk,

a. Resazurin test: Color of dye-milk mixture not reduced beyond 5 P 7/4 in 2-3/4 hr. Methylene blue test: Color of dye-milk mixture not reduced in 5-1/2 hr. The direct microscopic (clump) count or standard plate count was 200,000 per milliliter or less.

#### 7.15 (3) Class II Milk,

a. Resazurin test: Color of dye-milk mixture not reduced beyond 5 P 7/4 in 1-1/2 hrs., but reduced beyond 5 P 7/4 in 2-3/4 hr. Methylene blue test: Color of dye-milk mixture

ture not reduced in 2-1/2 hr, but reduced in 5-1/2 hr.

b. The direct microscopic (clump) count or standard plate count was more than 200,000 but not more than 3,000,000 per milliliter.

**7.15 (4) Class III Milk (probationary Milk)**

a. Resazurin test: Color of dye-milk mixture reduced beyond 5 P 7/4 in more than 3/4 hr., but less than 1-1/2 hr. Methylene blue test: Color of dye-milk mixture reduced in more than 1 hr., but less than 2-1/2 hr.

b. The direct microscopic (clump) count or standard plate count was over 3,000,000 per milliliter.

**7.16 (194) [Section 8] Testing and Exclusion of Class III Milk**

7.16 (1) If a producer desires to change to another plant or factory, it is required that his first shipment of milk be accompanied by a written quality release form from his former purchaser. This quality release form must be requested by the producer in person or in writing from the manager of the plant previously purchasing his milk. (Plant being asked for quality release shall give it to person with written order or deliver to producer making the request.)

7.16 (2) If the quality release form of this producer shows that his last test for bacterial quality indicated Class 3 milk, the new purchaser must then test his first shipment of the transferring producer's milk by:

a. Organoleptic grading (physical appearance, taste and smell).

b. Sediment or extraneous matter.

c. An estimate of bacterial quality must be run within seven (7) days from the last test date entered on the transfer form.

7.16 (3) In other words, his previous record of bacterial quality is transferred with him. For example, if a producer has had two (2) consecutive Class 3 bacterial estimates at one plant and then decides to sell his milk to another plant, he may not start as a new producer without previous history. This section requires that his milk be tested for four (4) consecutive weeks if he has not improved the quality of his milk during this period. Upon transferring to a new plant, the next bacterial test is entered on his record as the third of the four (4) required tests.

7.16 (4) If the fourth consecutive test is still Class 3, this producer's milk may not be purchased by any plant for human consumption. The plant refusing this milk is required to notify the area Resident Inspector of the Dairy and Food Division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, immediately, in writing.

**7.17 (194) [Section 9] Unlawful Milk**

7.17 (1) Four (4) weekly Class 3 bacterial tests make rejection compulsory and said milk shall not be accepted thereafter by any plant or creamery until authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture.

**7.18 (194) [Section 11] Price Differential**

7.18 (1) All producers are to be treated equally.

**7.19 (194) [Section 20] Penalties for Plants and Producers.**

7.19 (1) The scope of this section is broad, covering all plant employees, operators and milk haulers.

7.19 (2) A producer selling milk to a new purchaser without first obtaining a quality release from the former buyer, would be an example of noncompliance with the law and these rules.

(Effective March 11, 1964)

**PESTICIDE ACT RULE**

(Filed May 15, 1964)

After due publication and public hearing, duly held on notice on April 23, 1964 and pursuant to authority of Chapter 159, 1962 Code of Iowa, Sections 3 and 6 of Chapter 139, Acts 60 G. A. hereinafter referred to as "Pesticide Act" the following additional rule is adopted which is to be cited as

**CHAPTER 9**

**RULE 27**

**PESTICIDE ACT RULES 1963**

**9.27 (60 G.A. Chapter 139) Use of High Volatile Esters**

9.27 (1) The use of High Volatile Esters Formulations of 2, 4-D and 2, 4, 5-T, the alcohol fraction of which contains five or fewer carbons, shall be prohibited in the counties of Harrison, Mills, Lee, Muscatine and that part of Pottawattamie County west of Range Forty One (41) West of the fifth (5th) P.M. to become effective upon filing.

(Filed May 15, 1964)

Pursuant to authority of section 11, Chapter 137, Acts of the 60th G. A. to secure the efficient administration of said Act, the rules that appear in the January 1963 supplement, page 8 of the Iowa Departmental Rules which were filed and indexed December 19, 1962 and numbered Section 1, 2 and 3 are rescinded.

Rule number 1 which appears in the 1962 IDR 31, Department of Agriculture is amended and additional new rules are adopted as hereinafter set forth:

**COMMERCIAL FEED RULES**

**Chapter 11**

(Filed March 11, 1964)

**Amendment**

Rule 1 which appears in the 1962 IDR 31, Department of Agriculture Commercial Feeds is amended by striking lines 3 and 4 of said rule and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"of American Feed Control Officials are hereby adopted for the enforcement of the Iowa commercial feed law."

Said amended rule shall be renumbered to read as follows:

11.1 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) The definitions and standards for commercial feeds adopted

by the Association of American Feed Control Officials are hereby adopted for the enforcement of the Iowa Commercial feed law.

#### New Rules

##### 11.2 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Brand and Product names

a. The brand or product name must not be misleading. If the name indicates the feed is made for a specific use the character of the feed must conform therewith.

b. Single ingredient feeds shall have a product name in accordance with the designated definitions of feed ingredients as recognized by the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

c. A name of a commercial feed, other than those containing hormones, shall not be derived from one or more ingredients of a mixture to the exclusion of other ingredients and shall not be one representing any component of a mixture unless all components are included in the name.

d. The word vitamin, or a contraction thereof, or any word suggesting vitamin can be used only in the name of a feed which is represented to be a vitamin supplement, and which is labeled with the minimum content of each vitamin declared, as specified in 11.3 (c).

e. The term "mineralized" shall not be used in the name of feed except "Trace Mineralized Salt". When so used, the product must contain significant amounts of trace minerals which are recognized as essential for animal nutrition.

##### 11.3 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Expression of Guarantees

a. The sliding-scale method of expressing guarantees (For example: "Protein 15-18%") is prohibited, except on minerals where a specific maximum and minimum guarantee is required.

b. Drugs in commercial feeds shall be guaranteed in terms of percentage by weight, except that antibiotics if guaranteed must be guaranteed in terms of grams per pound of feed when more than one gram per pound is present; and in terms of grams per ton when lesser amounts are presented.

c. Vitamins, guarantees of minimum vitamin content of feeds and feed supplements shall be stated in units or milligrams per pound as provided herein: vitamin E in International Units or as the vitamin part of vitamin E active compounds in milligrams per pound, vitamin A, other than precursors of vitamin A, in USP Units, vitamin D in products offered for poultry feeding in International Chick Units, vitamin D for other uses in USP Units, all other vitamins as true vitamins, not compounds, excepting only pyridoxine hydrochloride, choline chloride, and thiamine; oils and concentrates containing vitamin A or vitamin D or both may be additionally labeled to show vitamin content in units per gram; and providing that the term "d-pantothenic acid" be used in stating the pantothenic acid guarantee.

d. Minerals, except salt (NaCl), when quantitatively guaranteed, shall be stated in terms of percentage of the element. If any minerals are guaranteed, all required (CA, P, I, Salt, if added) shall be shown on the label. When calcium and / or salt guarantees are given in the guaranteed analysis, such shall be stated as minimum and maximum and conform to the following:

(1) When the minimum is 5.0% or less, the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than 1%.

(2) When the minimum is above 5.0%, the maximum shall not exceed the minimum by more than 20% provided that in no case shall the difference between the minimum and maximum exceed 5.0%.

##### 11.4 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Ingredient Statement

a. Each feed ingredient must be specifically named.

b. When water is added in the preparation of canned foods for animals, water must be listed as an ingredient.

c. The term "dehydrated" may precede the name of any product that has been artificially dried.

d. No reference to quality or grade of an ingredient shall appear in the ingredient statement of a feed.

e. Pursuant to Section 5 of the law alternative listing of any ingredients given within each of the following groups may be shown on the registration:

(1) Corn, hominy feed, wheat, barley and grain sorghums.

(2) Cottonseed meal, soybean meal, peanut meal and linseed meal.

(3) Beet molasses, corn sugar molasses, citrus molasses and cane molasses.

##### 11.5 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Labeling

a. The information required in Section 6 of the law must appear in its entirety on one side of a label or on one side of the container; except for feeding instructions which may be placed on the reverse side of the label if necessary. This information shall not be subordinated or obscured by other statements and designs.

b. The names of all ingredients must be shown in letters or type of the same size.

##### 11.6 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Minerals

a. When the word "iodized" is used in connection with a feed ingredient, the ingredient shall not contain less than 0.007% iodine, uniformly distributed.

b. Mineral phosphatic materials for feeding purposes shall be labeled with a guarantee for the minimum and maximum percentages of calcium, minimum percentage of phosphorus, and the maximum percentage of fluorine.

c. The fluorine content of any mineral or mineral mixture which is to be used directly for the feeding of domestic animals shall not

exceed 0.30 percent for cattle; 0.35 percent for sheep; 0.45 percent for swine; and 0.60 percent for poultry.

(1) Soft rock phosphate, rock phosphate or other fluorine-bearing ingredients may be used only in such amounts that they will not raise the fluorine concentration of the total (grain) ration above the following amounts: 0.009 percent for cattle; 0.01 percent for sheep; 0.014 percent for swine; and 0.35 percent for poultry.

**11.7 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Non Protein Nitrogen**

a. Urea and ammonium salts of phosphoric and carbonic acids are acceptable ingredients in cattle, sheep and goat feeds only; these materials shall be considered adulterants in proprietary feeds for other animals and birds; the maximum percentage of equivalent protein from nonprotein nitrogen must appear immediately below crude protein guarantee; and the name of the substance supplying the nonprotein nitrogen must appear in the ingredient list. If feed contains more than 8.75 percent of equivalent protein contributed by nonprotein material or if the equivalent protein contributed by nonprotein materials exceeds one-third of the total crude protein, the label shall bear (1) a statement of proper usage and (2) the following statement in type of such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read and understood by ordinary individuals under customary conditions of purchase and use:

(1) **WARNING:** This feed should be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label.

**11.8 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Artificial Color**

a. An artificial color may be used in feeds only if it has been shown to be harmless to animals. No material shall be used to enhance the natural color of a feed or feed ingredient whereby inferiority would be concealed.

**11.9 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Drugs, Stock Tonics**

11.9 (1) Before a registration is accepted

for a commercial feed or stock tonic which contains drugs or other ingredients which are potentially harmful to animals, the distributor may be required:

a. To submit evidence to show the safety of the feed when used according to the directions which the distributor furnishes with the feed: (a current Food and Drug Administration clearance will be accepted as evidence of safety).

b. To furnish a written statement that adequate written or printed warnings and feeding directions will accompany each delivery of the feed; and

c. To state the percentage of the drug, or other ingredients in a prominent place on the label of the feed.

**11.10 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Stock Tonics**

a. For efficient administration under Section 3 Subsection 7, Chapter 137, 60th G. A. stock tonics shall include all remedies or drugs for adding to the drinking water. Products for animal feeding containing more than 20% of drugs or remedies for the cure, mitigation, prevention or treatment of diseases or other non-nutritional conditions shall be registered as stock tonics even though the product may be carried on feed ingredients or be intended for mixing with feed. Products containing less than 20% of drugs or remedies and represented as remedies for nonnutrition conditions may be registered as stock tonics.

**11.11 (60 G. A. Chapter 137) Viable Weed Seed**

a. Screenings and by-products of grains or seeds containing viable weed seed shall not be used as an ingredient in the manufacture of commercial feed, unless the feed is so finely ground or otherwise treated so that the weed seed will not germinate.

These rules shall become effective on March 10, 1964 as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code upon filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed March 11, 1964)

COMMERCE COMMISSION

Pursuant to authority of Chapter 286, Acts of the 60th General Assembly, (Senate File No. 11), Section 9, the following rules are adopted:

UTILITIES DIVISION

(Filed January 17, 1964)

Chapter 16

Accounting Rules and Regulations

16.1 (Ch. 286, Acts 60th G. A.) [Rule UA-1]. Uniform Systems of Accounts—electric. The 1958 Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A, B, C and D electric utilities, including editorial and clarifying changes as of June, 1960, of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, are adopted with the following modifications:

16.1 (1) General Instruction 1-A of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for electric utilities is changed for Class D electric utilities to read: "Utilities having annual electric operating revenues of less than \$150,000.00."

16.1 (2) General Instruction 1-B of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for electric utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "Utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission shall keep all the accounts of this System of Accounts which are applicable to their affairs and utilities not subject to rate regulation shall keep the accounts of these Systems of Accounts for operating revenue only."

16.1 (3) General Instruction 1-D of the Uni-



form Systems of Accounts for electric utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "It is recommended but not required that electric utilities not subject to rate regulation keep all applicable accounts as recommended for Class A, B, C and D utilities."

16.1 (4) General Instruction 2-D of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for electric utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "This shall not prohibit the electric utilities from using such additional accounts as they are required or permitted to keep for their reporting to other regulatory authorities or to their stockholders providing the Commission is notified of the nature, amount and purpose of such accounts in the annual report to the Commission and at such other times as may be requested by the Commission."

16.2 (Ch. 286, Acts 60th G. A.) [Rule UA-2]. Uniform Systems of Accounts—gas. The 1958 Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A, B, C and D gas utilities, including editorial and clarifying changes as of June, 1960, of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, are adopted with the following modifications:

16.2 (1) General Instruction 1-A of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for gas utilities is changed for Class D gas utilities to read: "Utilities having annual gas operating revenues of less than \$150,000.00."

16.2 (2) General Instruction 1-B of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for gas utilities is modified to add the following sentence: "Gas utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission shall keep all the accounts of this System of Accounts which are applicable to their affairs and gas utilities not subject to rate regulation shall keep the accounts of this System of Accounts for operating revenue only."

16.2 (3) General Instruction 1-D of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for gas utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "It is recommended but not required that gas utilities not subject to rate regulation keep all applicable accounts as recommended for Class A, B, C and D gas utilities."

16.2 (4) General Instruction 2-D of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for gas utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "This shall not prohibit the gas utilities from using such additional accounts as they are required or permitted to keep for their reporting to other regulatory authorities or to their stockholders providing the Commission is notified of the nature, amount and purpose of such accounts in the annual report to the Commission and at such other times as may be requested by the Commission."

16.3 (Ch. 286, Acts 60th G. A.) [Rule UA-3]. Uniform Systems of Accounts—water. The 1957 Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A, B, C and D water utilities, including editorial and clarifying changes as of June, 1960, of the National Association of Railroad and

Utilities Commissioners are adopted with the following modifications:

16.3 (1) General Instruction 2-D of the Uniform Systems of Accounts for water utilities is modified by adding the following sentence: "This shall not prohibit the water utilities from using such additional accounts as they are required or permitted to keep for their reporting to other regulatory authorities or to their stockholders providing the Commission is notified of the nature, amount and purpose of such accounts in the annual report to the Commission and at such other times as may be requested by the Commission."

16.4 (Ch. 286, Acts 60th G. A.) [Rule UA-4]. Uniform Systems of Accounts—telephone. The Uniform Systems of Accounts for telephone utilities adopted by the F.C.C., editorial revision effective December 7, 1963, are adopted with the following modifications:

16.4 (1) The General Instructions of the F.C.C. Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A and Class B telephone companies are modified by adding to General Instructions Section 31.01-1 the following instruction: "(h) The preceding paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) are modified to provide that telephone utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission shall keep all the accounts of this system of accounts which are applicable to their affairs and telephone utilities not subject to rate regulation shall keep the accounts of this system of accounts for operating revenues only. It is recommended but not required that telephone utilities not subject to rate regulation keep accounts as recommended for Class A, B, C and D companies."

16.4 (2) The General Instructions of the F.C.C. Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A and Class B telephone companies, Section 31.2-26, are modified to insert after the title: "This section applies only to those companies which are required by the F.C.C. to maintain continuing property records."

16.4 (3) The General Instructions of the F.C.C. Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class C telephone companies are modified by adding to General Instructions Section 33.1 (b) the following: "Telephone utilities subject to rate regulation by the Commission shall keep all the accounts of this system of accounts which are applicable to their affairs and telephone utilities not subject to rate regulation shall keep the accounts of this system of accounts for operating revenues only. It is recommended but not required that telephone utilities not subject to rate regulation keep accounts as recommended for Class A, B, C or D companies."

16.4 (4) The General Instructions of the F.C.C. Uniform Systems of Accounts for Class A, B and C telephone companies are modified by adding the following sentence: "This shall not prohibit the telephone companies from using such additional accounts as they are required or permitted to keep for their reporting to other regulatory authorities or to their

stockholders, providing the Commission is notified of the nature, amount and purpose of such accounts in the annual report to the Commission and at such other times as may be requested by the Commission."

16.5 (Ch. 286, Acts 60th G. A. [Rule UA-5]. Uniform Systems of Accounts—telegraph. The Uniform Systems of Accounts for telegraph utilities adopted by the F.C.C., editorial revision, effective December 7, 1963, are adopted with the following modifications:

16.5 (1) The General Instructions of the F.C.C. Uniform Systems of Accounts for telegraph companies are modified by adding the following sentence: "This shall not prohibit the

telephone companies from using such additional accounts as they are required or permitted to keep for their reporting to other regulatory authorities or to their stockholders, providing the Commission is notified of the nature, amount and purpose of such accounts in the annual report to the Commission and at such other times as may be requested by the Commission."

These rules shall become effective on January 17, 1964 as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed January 17, 1964)

COMPTROLLER, STATE

Pursuant to authority of section 8.6 of the Code the following rules that appear in 1962 I.D.R. 102 and 103 are amended as follows:

AUDIT OF CLAIMS

(Filed March 10, 1964)

The rules that appear in 1962 I.D.R. 102 and 103 are amended by striking from line six (6)

of rule five (5) the amount of "\$11.00" and inserting the amount of "\$12.00".

This amendment to become effective March 10, 1964 as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed March 10, 1964)

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Pursuant to the authority of Section 106.17, Chapter 106, Code of 1962, the following rules are hereby adopted.

DIVISION OF LANDS & WATERS

(Filed January 14, 1964)

Special rules and regulations concerning the operation of vessels in Massey Slough of the Mississippi River at Massey Station, Dubuque County, Iowa, extending from a northerly to southerly direction from the upper end to the lower end of the slough, encompassing the water in Section 14, Township 88N, Range 3E, of the 5th P.M., tract number NFIA-26M.

10.1 (106) Water recreation activities as restricted within posted areas which are marked with approval buoys shall be obeyed.

10.2 Buoys approved by the Dubuque County Conservation Board shall be those of a system adopted by the State Conservation Commission on a state-wide uniform basis.

10.3 All boating accidents shall be reported to the River Patrol office in addition to the State Conservation Commission as prescribed by the Code of Iowa.

10.4 All boats underway must maintain a speed of less than five (5) miles per hour in said waters.

10.5 11 - A-1 of Administrative Order No. 307, SPEED AND DISTANCE REGULATIONS for state-wide waters shall not be applicable to this area. Therefore, Item 1, under Regulation No. 11, established under Administrative Order No. 307, is hereby waived in this particular zoned area which reads as follows: "No motorboat shall be operated at speeds greater than five (5) miles per hour when within 250 feet of another craft traveling at

5 MPH or less."

10.6 These rules shall become effective on February 1, 1964 as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed January 14, 1964)

Pursuant to the authority of Section 106.26, Chapter 106, Code of 1962, the following rules are hereby adopted.

DIVISION OF LANDS & WATERS

(Filed March 24, 1964)

Regulation 11, Departmental Rules, is hereby rescinded and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

15.1 (106) Speed and Distance Regulations

A. All waters under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission.

1. No motorboat shall be operated at speeds greater than 5 miles per hour when within 250 feet of another craft traveling at 5 miles per hour or less.

2. Motorboats shall maintain a minimum passing or meeting distance of 50 feet when both boats are traveling at speeds greater than 5 miles per hour.

B. All lakes and federal impoundments under the jurisdiction of the State Conservation Commission.

1. No motorboat shall be operated at a speed exceeding 5 miles per hour unless vision is unobstructed at 300 feet ahead.

2. No motorboat shall be operated within 300 feet of the shore at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

(Filed March 24, 1964)

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Pursuant to the authority of sections 135.11 (17), 147.29, 147.36, 147.40, 147.41, 147.47, 147.50, 147.53, 148.3, 148.4, 148.5, Code 1962, and sections 21 and 29 of Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly, the rules that appear in 1962 I.D.R. 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 260, 261, concerning the medical examiners and osteopathic examiners are rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof.

(Filed May 13, 1964)

## CHAPTER 1

## BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(Medicine and Surgery, Osteopathy and Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery)

1.1 (146, 147, 148, Chapter 122 Acts of 60th General Assembly) General Requirements. Each applicant for a license shall comply with the following requirements:

1.1 (1) He shall submit a completed application form with attached recent photograph accompanied by statutory fee.

a. Statements made in the said application shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant and attested under seal by a Notary Public.

1.1 (2) He must be a citizen of the United States, or have legally declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

1.1 (3) He must furnish evidence of good moral character by:

a. Providing the names of references as to his moral character and professional standing.

b. Presenting a photostatic copy of discharge papers, if the applicant has been in the military service at any time.

c. Answering the questions in application as to whether or not the applicant has ever been convicted of an indictable misdemeanor, felony, or violation of any state or federal narcotic Act.

1.1 (4) Present a photostatic copy of a certificate of proficiency in the basic sciences issued to him by the State Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences. This requirement is not applicable to Resident Physician's Licenses or Temporary Licenses.

1.1 (5) Present a photostatic copy of a diploma granting the degree Doctor of Medicine and Surgery or Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery or its equivalent issued to the applicant by a school or college of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the Board of Medical Examiners.

a. The list of approved schools or colleges of medicine prepared by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the list of colleges of osteopathic medicine and surgery, prepared by the American Osteopathic Association are accepted. However, such acceptance shall not apply to a diploma granted by an

approved college of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery if the applicant did not complete his academic training at said approved college.

b. The medical examiners may accept in lieu of a diploma from a medical college approved by them, all of the following:

(1) A diploma issued by a medical college which has been neither approved nor disapproved by the medical examiners; and

(2) The completion of three years of training as a resident physician which training has either been approved by or is acceptable to the medical examiners; and

(3) The recommendation of the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates.

1.1 (6) He shall present a photostatic copy of a certificate indicating the completion of an internship in a hospital approved by the Iowa Board of Medical Examiners.

a. The lists of hospitals approved for intern training in the United States and Canada, prepared by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association and the Committee on Hospitals of the American Osteopathic Association, are accepted.

1.1 (7) He must satisfactorily complete a state or national board examination.

a. Present a photostatic copy of a state license or national board certificate obtained by him as a result of such examination.

1.1 (8) Each application must include a record of the number and date each license issued, the manner in which such license or licenses was obtained, and a statement as to whether or not any license so issued has ever been suspended or revoked.

1.1 (9) Each application shall include a chronologic statement as to all the places where the candidate has practiced, type of practice engaged in and the period of time so engaged.

1.1 (10) Any candidate applying for licensure shall be required to appear for a personal interview before the board or before a member thereof, unless waived by the board.

This rule is intended to implement sections 147.29, 147.50, 148.3, 147.3, 146.4, 147.40, 148.4 and section 29, subsection c., Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly.

1.2 (147, Chapter 122, Acts 60th General Assembly) Rules for Conducting Examinations.

1.2 (1) The application accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) must be on file at least fifteen (15) days before the date of examination.

1.2 (2) The Board of Medical Examiners may require written, oral and practical examinations of any applicant, but ordinarily applicants who pass the written examination will be excused from oral or practical examination.

1.2 (3) The following is the schedule of

subjects in which examinations are required:

Anatomy, Including Histology and Embryology

Chemistry

Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics

Medicine, Including Psychiatry

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Pathology and Bacteriology

Pediatrics

Physiology

Public Health, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence

Surgery Including Orthopedics, Urology, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Two hours will be allowed for each examination.

1.2 (4) A general average of not less than 75 percent (75%) will be required to pass, but no license will be granted to an applicant whose grade is below 70 percent (70%) in any one (1) subject.

a. Any candidate who fails in his examination shall be entitled to take a second examination without further fee or application at any time within fourteen (14) months after the first examination. The candidate shall be required to repeat the entire examination in his second examination.

b. Thereafter, the candidate will be required to file a new application with fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) and take the entire examination.

1.2 (5) A senior student expecting to graduate from an approved college of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery may be admitted to the examination upon presentation of a statement from the Dean of his college certifying his good standing; but his license will not be granted until he has furnished proof of graduation and satisfactory completion of his internship.

1.2 (6) A student who has completed the first two (2) years of study in a college approved by the board may be admitted to the examination in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology, providing he:

a. Files with his application a certificate of good standing from the Dean of said college.

b. Presents a photostatic copy of a certificate of proficiency in the basic sciences issued by the State Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences.

c. Pays a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to the Board of Medical Examiners which fee shall not be returnable nor entitle said applicant to additional examinations, but after graduation applicant will be required to pay twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) only for the final examination.

In each instance wherein the candidate attains a general average of 75 percent (75%) in said examination, the ratings attained shall be credited upon his final examination after

graduation. However, if the candidate receives a grade below 70 percent (70%) in any one subject, he shall be deemed to have failed the partial examination and said candidate will be required to repeat all of the partial examination subjects at the time he takes the entire examination following graduation from his professional school.

1.2 (7) No candidate shall under any circumstances enter the examinations more than thirty minutes late unless excused by the board or a member thereof, and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after distribution of the examination papers. All time lost by being absent shall be included in the time allotted to the examination of that particular subject.

1.2 (8) Candidates will not be permitted to communicate with each other during examination, or to have in their possession help of any kind. Any applicant who violates this requirement will be dismissed and deemed to have failed the entire examination.

1.2 (9) All examinations shall be written legibly in English with pen and ink on examination paper provided by the board.

1.2 (10) Each applicant will be given a confidential number which he shall inscribe at the top center of each page of his examination; no other marks shall be placed on any paper whereby the identity of the candidate may become known. The pages are to be numbered in the upper right hand corner.

1.2 (11) Handwriting must be legible. Punctuation, grammar, and general appearance of examination papers will be considered in grading papers.

This rule is intended to implement sections 147.29, 147.80, 148.3, 147.36, 147.81, 147.41 and section 29, subsection c., Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly.

1.3 (147, 148, Chapter 122, Acts 60th General Assembly) Licensure by Reciprocity or Interstate Endorsement.

1.3 (1) The fee is one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

1.3 (2) A license to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy or osteopathic medicine and surgery by reciprocity or by endorsement may be issued on the basis of a written examination in substantially all of the subjects required by this Board given by a state examining board having reciprocal relations with the Iowa Board, provided that the applicant meets all other requirements for licensure in this state.

1.3 (3) If any state with which this state reciprocates places any limitations or restrictions upon licentiates of this state, the same limitations or restrictions may be imposed upon licentiates of such state applying for admission to practice in this state on the basis of reciprocity or endorsement.

1.3 (4) The statements made in the application must be reviewed and verified by the State Examining Board issuing the original license certifying under Seal as to the subjects in

which the applicant was examined, the grade obtained in each subject and the general average attained in the entire examination.

a. If the examination failed to include one or more of the subjects required by the Board of Medical Examiners, the applicant may be required to take a supplemental examination in the subjects omitted, and the grades attained thereon shall be added to those of his former examination in order to determine the general average.

1.3 (5) No reciprocal license or license by endorsement shall be issued to any applicant who has previously failed an examination in this state. However, he may apply for licensure by examination.

1.3 (6) In all cases the Board of Medical Examiners reserves the right to review the examination papers and grades upon which reciprocal or endorsement certification may be granted before accepting the same.

1.3 (7) No reciprocal license or license by endorsement shall be issued except on the basis of a license received by examination, and the applicant must have completed at least one year of practice in the state from which he applies or other practice or training deemed by the board to be the equivalent thereof.

1.3 (8) (147.47, 148.3, H.F. 378, 29 c) The board may require written, oral or a practical examination of an applicant for licensure by reciprocity or endorsement.

This rule is intended to implement sections 147.80, 147.49, 147.53, 147.46, 147.104, 147.51, 147.47, 148.3 and Section 29, subsection c, Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly.

1.4 (147, 148, Chapter 122, Acts 60th General Assembly) License by Endorsement of National Board Certificate.

1.4 (1) The rules listed under the title "Licensure by Reciprocity Agreement or Interstate Endorsement" shall apply to all candidates for licensure by endorsement of National Board credentials.

1.4 (2) The certificate of examination granted by the National Board of Medical Examiners or the National Board of Osteopathic Examiners of the United States of America may be accepted in lieu of the examination required for licensure in Iowa.

1.4 (3) A license to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery, issued by the duly constituted authority of another state, territory or foreign country, may be accepted in lieu of the examination required for licensure in this state.

This rule is intended to implement sections 147.80, 147.49, 147.53, 147.104, 147.51, 147.47, 148.3 and Section 29, subsection g, Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly.

1.5 (148) License to Practice as a resident physician.

1.5 (1) Limited licenses to practice medicine and surgery in hospitals as resident physicians ONLY are granted on the basis of examination

or endorsement for a period of one year, renewable for six additional years at a fee of three dollars (\$3.00) annually on the 1st day of July following the date of issuance of such license.

1.5 (2) Each applicant shall:

a. Submit a completed application form with attached photograph accompanied by a fee of fifteen (\$15.00) dollars.

b. Present a photostatic copy of a diploma issued by a school of medicine or college of medicine approved by the Board of Medical Examiners.

c. Present a photostatic copy of a certificate indicating the completion of one year of internship in a hospital approved by the Board of Medical Examiners.

d. Be a citizen of the United States or have legally declared intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

(1) The board may waive this requirement for foreign graduates, here for training and study only, who are properly admitted under visas of the State Department of the United States.

1.5 (3) Candidates may be required to satisfactorily complete an examination prescribed by the board.

a. The board may require written, oral or practical examination.

b. In any case, the board may require the candidate to appear for a personal interview before either the board or a member thereof.

c. Grades received in a state licensure or National Board examination may be accepted in lieu of a written examination conducted by this board, in which instance:

(1) The applicant must furnish a photostatic copy of an original certificate of license or National Board certificate obtained as a result of such examination.

(2) The statements made in the application must be reviewed and verified by the examining board issuing the original certificate, who will also certify, under Seal, as to the schedule of subjects in which the applicant was examined, the grades given thereon and the general average attained.

This rule is intended to implement section 148.5, line - 20, sentences 5 and 6.

1.6 (Chapter 122, Acts 60th General Assembly) Temporary Licensure.

1.6 (1) Temporary licenses may be granted on the basis of examination or endorsement for a period not to exceed one year.

1.6 (2) Each applicant shall:

a. Submit a completed application form with attached photograph accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

b. Present a photostatic copy of a diploma issued by a school or college of medicine and surgery or osteopathic medicine and surgery approved by the Board of Medical Examiners.

c. Present a photostatic copy of a certificate indicating the completion of one year of

internship in a hospital approved by the Board of Medical Examiners.

d. Be a citizen of the United States or have legally declared intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

(1) The board may waive this requirement of foreign physicians, here for teaching or training and study only, who are properly admitted under Visas of the State Department of the United States.

e. Furnish an affidavit from a licensed physician or the Dean of an approved college in this state setting forth facts supporting the need that exists for the issuance of said license.

1.6 (3) (H.F. 378 21) Candidates may be required to satisfactorily complete an examination prescribed by the board.

a. The board may require written, oral or practical examinations.

b. In any case, the board may require the candidate to appear for a personal interview before either the board or a member thereof.

c. Grades received in a license examination before the duly constituted authority of another state, territory, foreign country or before the National Board of Medical Examiners or National Board of Osteopathic Examiners may be accepted in lieu of a written examination conducted by this board, in which instance:

(1) The applicant must furnish a photostatic copy of his National Board Certificate or an original certificate of license obtained as a result of such examination.

(2) The statements made in the applica-

tion must be reviewed and verified by the examining board issuing the original certificate, who will also certify, under Seal, as to the schedule of subjects in which the applicant was examined, the grades given thereon and the general average attained.

1.7 (Chapter 122, Acts 60th General Assembly) Major Surgery Requirement for Osteopathic Physician.

1.7 (1) An acceptable one-year-post-graduate course in the subject of surgery prescribed by this board, shall consist and be comprised of the following: Pathology, Surgical Diagnosis and Technique, Roentgenology, Surgical Anatomy, Neuro-Anatomy, Bio-Chemistry, Physiology, Pharmacology and Anesthesiology; together with one elective subject offered in the college's program of post-graduate education; or, a one-year residency involving a thorough and intensive study of the practice of surgery, in an affiliated teaching hospital of an approved osteopathic college, such residency being approved by the Bureau of Hospitals and Board of Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association and the Board of Medical Examiners.

This rule is intended to implement section 29, subsection c, or paragraph 2, sub-paragraph 2, Chapter 122, Acts of the 60th General Assembly.

These rules shall become effective as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed May 13, 1964)

## STATE PLUMBING CODE

### Amendments

(Filed March 18; 1964)

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 135.11 (8), 135.12, and 135.13, Code of Iowa, 1962, the state plumbing code as it appears in Iowa Departmental Rules, 1962, pages 180 to 215, is hereby amended as follows:

Strike all of Basic Plumbing Principles on pages 180 and 181 of I.D.R., 1962.

Strike all of Subsection 1.2.4 on page 181 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

1.2 (4) **Approved.** Approved means accepted or acceptable under an applicable specification stated or cited in this code, or accepted as suitable for the proposed use under procedures and powers of the State Department of Health. Strike all of Subsection 1.2.63 on page 183 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

1.2 (63) **Industrial wastes.** Industrial wastes are liquid wastes resulting from the processes employed in industrial establishments which do not contain domestic sewage.

a. **Liquid wastes.** Liquid wastes are the discharges from any fixture, appliance, area, or appurtenance, which do not contain fecal matter.

Strike all of Subsection 1.2.79 on page 184 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

1.2 (79) **Potable water.** Potable water is water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes, and meets the standards of the State Department of Health.

Strike all of Subsection 1.2.95 on page 185 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

1.2 (95) **Sewage.** Sewage is any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution, and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

a. **Domestic sewage.** Domestic sewage is the water-borne wastes derived from ordinary living processes.

Strike all of Subsection 1.2.117 on page 185 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

1.2 (117) **Waste.** See Industrial Wastes and Liquid Wastes.

Strike all of Subsection 2.1.1 on pages 185 and 186 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

2.1 (1) **Minimum requirements.** The provisions of this code shall be construed to establish minimum requirements. Local ordinances

or rules and regulations may provide for higher, but not lower, standards, not inconsistent with the provisions herein, as authorized by section 368.17, Code of Iowa.

Between Subsection 2.1.1 and Section 2.2 on page 186 of I.D.R., 1962, insert the following new subsection:

2.1 (2) **Applicability.** The provisions of this code are applicable to the plumbing in buildings and premises within cities and towns and to plumbing in buildings and premises located outside the corporate limits of any city or town but which are served by individual connections to municipal water supply or sewer systems located inside the corporate limits.

Strike all of Subsection 2.4.1 on page 186 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

2.4 (1) **Fittings prohibited.** No double hub, double T, or double sanitary branch, twin ell, St. ell, or St. 45 ells shall be used on soil or waste lines. The drilling and burning of holes in, or the tapping of, house drains, soil, waste, or vent pipes, the use of saddle hubs and bends, and the welding or brazing of parts into pipes to make fittings, are prohibited. Sanitary crosses having at least twice the diameter of the branch opening may be used in a vertical position. Cast iron closet bends shall be used only in or underground.

Strike all of Subsection 2.4.3 on page 186 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

2.4 (3) **Obstruction to flow.** No fitting, connection, device, or method of installation which obstructs or retards the flow of water, wastes, sewage, or air in the drainage or venting systems in an amount greater than the normal frictional resistance to flow, shall be used unless it is indicated as acceptable in this code, or is approved by the administrative authority as having a desirable and acceptable function and as of ultimate benefit to the proper and continuing functioning of the plumbing system. The enlargement of a 3-inch closet bend or stub to 4 inches shall not be considered an obstruction. None of the methods described in subsections 2.27 (1), 2.27 (2), and 2.27 (3) shall be considered as restriction to flow.

Strike all of Subsection 2.21.1 on page 187 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

2.21 (1) **Connection.** Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed shall have a connection to a public sewer or private sewer except as provided in subsection 2.22 (1).

Strike all of Section 2.22 on pages 187 and 188 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**2.22 (135) Individual or Private Sewage Disposal System**

2.22 (1) **Individual system.** When a public sewer is not available for use, sewage and drainage piping shall be connected to an individual sewage disposal system of adequate capacity, and of proper location, design, and construction, to prevent an insanitary or

stream pollution condition. A plan showing the location and the design of the sewage treatment facilities, and the location of any wells within 75 feet of the site, shall be filed with the application for a plumbing permit. See subsection 14.3 (1).

Under the provisions of the stream and lake pollution law, section 135.26, Code of Iowa, a permit for the disposal of sewage or waterborne wastes is required to be obtained from the State Department of Health; except that no permit is required for any new disposal system, or extension or addition to an existing disposal system, that receives or may receive only domestic sewage from a building to be occupied by 15 persons or less. Plans and specifications for such installations must be submitted to the State Department of Health before a permit will be issued, and construction of such an installation shall not be started until such a permit has been obtained.

Strike all of Subsection 3.1.1 on page 188 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

3.1 (1) **Minimum standards.** The materials listed in this chapter shall conform at least to the current issues of the standards cited when used in the construction, installation, alteration, or repair of any part of a plumbing and drainage system, except that the administrative authority may allow the extension, addition, or relocation of existing soil, waste, or vent pipes with materials of like grade or quality, as permitted in subsection 2.5 (1).

Extra heavy weight cast iron soil and waste pipe may be either statically or centrifugally cast. Service weight cast iron soil and waste pipe shall be centrifugally or spun cast, or of equal quality.

Strike all of Subsection 3.1.2 on page 188 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

3.1 (2) **Use of materials.** Each material listed in table 3.5 shall conform to the current issue of at least one of the standards cited opposite it. Its use shall be further governed by the requirements imposed in other chapters of this code. Materials not included in the table shall be used only as provided in subsection 3.1 (1). Materials shall be free of manufacturing defects or damage, however occasioned, which would, or would tend to, render such materials defective, unsanitary, or otherwise improper to accomplish the purpose of this code.

Between the words "Commerce, Washington 25, D.C." on Line 10, and the words "Note 2 - ASTM standards" on Line 11, on page 189 of I.D.R., 1962, insert the following new paragraph:

NSF - Standards and approvals issued by the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratories, Inc., School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Strike all of Subsection 3.1.4 on page 189 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

3.1 (4) Identification of materials. Each length of pipe, and each pipe fitting, trap, fixture, and device used in a plumbing system shall have cast, stamped or indelibly marked on it the maker's mark or name, the weight, type, and classes of the product, when such marking is required by the approved standard that applies. Septic tanks shall be marked with effective capacity and the gauge of metal.

Copper pipe and tubing used for water supply and distribution, and for drainage, waste, and vent installations, shall be marked in color code by the manufacturer in the form of a spiral or in the form of longitudinal stripes; which markings shall be clearly visible in the completed installation at the time of inspection.

Between Subsection 3.2.6 and Section 3.3 on page 189 of I.D.R., 1962, insert the following new subsection:

3.2 (7) Chemically stable materials. Separate drainage and venting systems for chemical

wastes shall be of corrosion resistant material approved by the administrative authority. Materials acceptable for such systems include prestressed low expansion borosilicate glass pipe, high silicon content wrought iron pipe, plastic pipe, lead pipe, or other material with equal properties and qualities suitable for the wastes to be conveyed.

Strike all of Subsection 3.3.2 on page 189 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

3.3 (2) Approval. Provisions of this code are not intended to prevent the use of any material, device, method of assemblage or installation, fixture, or appurtenance not specifically authorized, providing such alternate has been approved by the administrative authority, in accordance with this section and the State Department of Health.

Strike all of Table 3.5 on page 192 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

TABLE 3.5 MATERIALS FOR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS

Materials	See Subsection 3.1 (2) and 3.4 (2)			Other Standards	Remarks
	ASA	ASTM	FS		
<b>Non-Metallic Piping</b>					
Clay Sewer Pipe			SS-P-361b(3)-1962		
Standard Strength	A106.3-58	C13-57	& Int. Amd.4-1962		
Clay Pipe Unglazed			SS-P-361b(3)-1962		
Standard Strength	A106.4-61	C261-60T	& Int. Amd.4-1962		
Clay Pipe			SS-P-361b(3)-1962		
Extra Strength		C200-59T	& Int. Amd.4-1962		
Clay Pipe Unglazed			SS-P-361b(3)-1962		
Extra Strength		C278-60T	& Int. Amd.4-1962		
Clay Pipe Perforated	A106.1-62	C211-61T	SS-P-359b-1960		
Clay Drain Tile		C4-62	SS-T-310-1942		
Concrete Sewer Pipe		C76-62T	SS-P-00371b-1962	Nonreinforced	
Concrete Sewer Pipe		C14-59	SS-P-371a-1956	Nonreinforced	
Bituminized Fibre Pipe		D1861-61T	SS-P-356-1955	CS116-54	
and Fittings				CS226-59	
Asbestos Cement Sewer Pipe			SS-P-331b-1962	Non-Pressure	
Asbestos Cement Water Pipe			SS-P-351a-1953	Pressure	
Plastic Water Pipe & Fittings			L-P-00545-1962	CS255-63	nSf
Flex. PE, series 2 & 3				CS254-63	nSf
Rigid ABS		D1527-58T		CS256-63	nSf
Plastic Water Pipe & Fittings				CS256-63	nSf
Rigid PVC		D1785-60T		CS254-63	
Plastic Sewer Pipe & Fittings		D1527-58T		CS256-63	
ABS				CS237-61	
Plastic Sewer Pipe & Fittings				CS228-61	
PVC					
Plastic Sewer Pipe & Fittings					
PVC					
Plastic Sewer Pipe & Fittings					
Styrene Rubber					
<b>Ferrous Pipe and Fittings</b>					
Cast Iron Soil Pipe & Fittings	A40.1-1935	A74-42	WW-P-00401b-1961	CS188-59	Amd.-I Service Weight
Cast Iron Water Pipe	A21.2-1953	A377-57	WW-P-421b(1)-1962		
Cast Iron (Threaded) Pipe	A40.5-1943		WW-P-356-1936		
Cast Iron (Screwed) Fittings	B16.4-1949		WW-P-501c(1)-1957		
Cast Iron Drainage Fittings	B16.12-1953		WW-P-491a(1)-1946		
Galvanized Pipe & Fittings		A93-59T	WW-P-406b-1961	Section D6	
Wrought Iron Pipe (Welded)	B36.2-1961	A72-62T	WW-P-441b(1)-1953	Type I & II	
Steel Pipe		A120-62T	WW-P-406b-1961	Type III only	
Open Hearth Iron Pipe	B36.23-1959				
Malleable Iron Fittings, (Threaded) 150 lbs.	B16.3-1951	A338-61	WW-P-521d(1)-1960		
Steel Pipe Seamless & Welded, Black and Zinc Coated (Galvanized)		A120-62T	WW-P-404c(1)-1962		
Unions, Malleable Iron or Steel, 300 lb.			WW-U-536(1)-1933	CS7-29	
Valves, Cast Iron, Gate, 125 & 250 lb.			WW-V-58(1)-1946		
Threaded and Flanged Pipe Fittings, Bronze and Ferrous (Bushings, Plugs, & Lock Nuts), Threaded			WW-P-471a-1960		
Nipples, Pipe, Threaded			WW-N-351a(1)-1960	CS5-46	
<b>Non-Ferrous Pipe and Fittings</b>					
Brass Tubing		B135-62T	WW-T-791(1)-1933		
Brass Pipe		B43-62	WW-P-351a-1963		



TABLE 3.5 MATERIALS FOR PLUMBING INSTALLATIONS—CONTINUED

Materials	See Subsections 3.1 (2) and 3.4 (2)		Other Standards Remarks
	ASA	ASTM	
Brass or Bronze Flanged Fittings, 150 and 300 lb. _____	B16.24-1962	_____	_____
Cast Brass Soldered Joint Fittings for Water Tube _____	B16.18-1950	_____	_____
Cast Bronze Soldered Joint Drainage Fittings _____	B16.23-1960	_____	_____
Brass or Bronze Screwed Fittings, 125 & 250 lb. _____	B16.15-1958	_____	WW-P-460a-1961
Copper Pipe _____	H26.1-1959	B42-62	WW-P-377d-1962
Seamless Copper Tubing _____	_____	B75-62	WW-T-797c-1963
Copper Pipe Threadless _____	_____	B302-62	_____
Copper Water Tube, Types K, L, M _____	H23.1-1959	B88-62	WW-T-799a(1)-1946
Wrought Copper & Wrought Bronze Solder Joint Fittings _____	B16.22-1951	_____	_____
Brass Fittings for Flared Copper Tubes _____	B16.26-1958	_____	_____
Lead Pipe and Traps _____	_____	_____	WW-P-325-1944
Copper Drainage Tube, Type DWV _____	_____	B306-62	CS95-41 & CS96-41 CS229-60
Unions, Brass or Bronze, 250 lb. _____	_____	_____	WW-U-516-1933
Valves, Bronze: Angle, Check & Globe, 125 & 150 lb., Threaded and Flanged _____	_____	_____	WW-V-51a(2)-1954
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
Caulking Lead Type I _____	_____	_____	QQ-L-156(1)-1946
Sheet Lead _____	_____	_____	CS94-41
Sheet Brass _____	_____	B36-61 & B121-60	QQ-L-201d(1)-1961
Sheet Copper _____	_____	B162-60	QQ-B-613b-1961
Galvanized Iron & Steel Sheets _____	G8.8-1937	A163-60T	QQ-C-576b-1961
Cement Lining _____	A21.4-1953	_____	QQ-S-775a-1960
Coal Tar Enamel (Protective Coating) _____	_____	_____	WW-P-406b-1961
Soft Solder _____	_____	B32-60aT	AWWA-C203-62
Fixture Setting Compound _____	_____	_____	HH-C-536a-1954
Air Gap Standards _____	A40.4-1942	_____	_____
Backflow Preventers _____	A40.6-1943	_____	_____
Bronze Gate _____	_____	_____	WW-V-54b-1962
Cast Iron Gate _____	_____	_____	WW-V-58(1)-1946
Hangers & Supports - Pipe _____	_____	_____	WW-H-171b-1959
Resilient Joints _____	_____	C425-60T	_____
Steel Septic Tanks _____	_____	_____	CS177-62
Domestic Hot Water Heaters _____	Z21.10.1-1962	_____	WH-196d-1961
Plumbing Fixtures, Land Use _____	_____	_____	WW-P-541b(4)-1962 & Int. Amd.5-1962

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.2 on page 190 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (2) **Threaded joints-screwed joints.** Threads shall conform to American National Taper Pipe thread, ASA B2.1-1960, or FS GGG-P-351a, or current issue thereof. All burrs shall be removed. Pipe ends shall be reamed or filed out to size of bore, and all chips shall be removed. Appropriate pipe jointing compounds shall be used only on male threads.

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.4 on page 190 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (4) **Soldered or sweat joints.** Soldered or sweat joints for tubing shall be made with approved fittings. Surfaces to be soldered or sweated shall be cleaned bright. The joints shall be properly fluxed and made with approved solder.

Joints in copper water tubing shall be made by the appropriate use of approved brass or copper water fittings, properly soldered or sweated together.

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.7 on page 190 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (7) **Precast joints.** Precast joints for clay sewer pipe shall be made of a material that is inert, and resistant to both acids and alkalis. Such joints shall be formed both on the spigot and in the bell of the pipe at the time of pipe manufacture.

Precast compression joints having resilient

properties (See table 3.5) may be used for building sewers of clay tile, except when the temperature of the waste will exceed 212°F. Immediately prior to making joint contact, the surfaces shall be wiped free of foreign matter, and coated with an appropriate lubricant compound; followed by positioning the top or one side of the spigot into the previously laid bell, easing the pipe into alignment with steady pressure, and drawing or pushing the pipe until the spigot is seated against the shoulder of the hub.

Precast joints of bituminous or similar compounds may be used for building sewers of clay tile, provided that the joint material is not soluble in any of the wastes carried by the drainage system and that the temperature of the wastes does not exceed 160°F. Collar surfaces of such joints shall be conical, with side slopes of 3° with the axis of the pipe, and the length shall be equal to the depth of the socket. Prior to making joint contact, the surfaces shall be cleaned and coated with appropriate solvents and adhesives. When the spigot end is inserted in the collar, it shall bind before contacting the base of the socket.

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.8 on page 190 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (8) **Brazed joints-soldered joints.** Brazed or soldered joints shall be made with approved fittings. Surfaces to be brazed or soldered shall be cleaned bright. The joints shall be properly fluxed and made with approved solder. Brazed

joints shall be made in accordance with section 6, Code for Pressure Piping, ASA B31.1-1955, or current issue thereof.

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.11 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (11) **Asbestos cement sewer pipe joints.** Joints in asbestos cement pipe shall be made with sleeve couplings of the same composition as the pipe, sealed with rubber rings. Joints between asbestos cement pipe and metal pipe shall be made by means of an adapter coupling calked as required in subsection 4.2 (1).

Strike all of Subsection 4.2.12 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.2 (12) **Bituminized fibre pipe joints.** Joints in bituminized fibre pipe shall be made with tapered type couplings of the same material as the pipe. Joints between bituminized fibre pipe and metal pipe shall be made by means of an adapter coupling calked as required in subsection 4.2 (1).

Between Subsection 4.2.12 and Section 4.3 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, add the following new subsection:

4.2 (13) **Flexible plastic pipe joints.** Joints in flexible plastic pipe shall be made by the appropriate use of insert and clamp type fittings which bear the National Sanitation Foundation seal of approval. All clamps shall be broad flat bands of corrosion resistant material, with all parts of the same material. The pipe to be joined shall be squarely cut, free of burrs, and the ends wiped clean. Hot water may be used as the lubricant for the fittings; but under no circumstances shall pipe dope, gasket cement, detergent, or petroleum lubricants be used. Each clamp shall be positioned over the smooth section ahead of the serrations of a fitting, and securely tightened.

Between Subsection 4.2 (12) and Section 4.3 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, add the following new subsection:

4.2 (14) **Rigid plastic pipe joints.** Joints in rigid plastic pipe shall be made only with solvent welded, or threaded type, fittings; provided that threaded joints may be used only with Schedules 80 and 120 I.P.S. pipe and fittings. Fittings for solvent welded joints shall be of the same material as the pipe to be joined. The solvent cement used shall be specifically designated for the pipe material and, for potable water lines, also shall bear the approval of the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory. The pipe to be joined shall be squarely cut, free of burrs, and the ends wiped dry and clean. The solvent cement shall be applied uniformly to the bell of the fitting, and to the spigot of the pipe to a distance equal to the fitting depth. The pipe shall be inserted firmly to assure seating of the spigot against the shoulder of the fitting and, if possible, rotated slightly to assure even distribution of the cement. All excess cement shall be wiped from the exterior of the finished joint.

Threaded joints in rigid plastic pipe shall be made as provided in subsection 4.2 (2).

Add the following new subsection between Subsection 4.2.12 and Section 4.3 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962:

4.2 (15) **Pre-formed gaskets.** Joints in cast iron sewer pipe may be made with positive seal moulded elastomeric compression type gaskets, when specifically permitted in other sections of this code, provided the pipe is centrifugally (spun) cast, and of suitable design to provide water tight joints. Each such gasket shall bear the trade name, the pipe size and class, the date made, and the producers trademark. In making such joints, the gasket shall be inserted in the pipe hub, the inner surface of the gasket coated with a suitable rubber gasket lubricant, a spigot end inserted into the gasket, and the pipe drawn or pushed by an applicable device or method until the spigot is seated against the shoulder of the hub.

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.1 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (1) **Clay sewer pipe.** Joints in vitrified clay pipe or between such pipe and metal pipe shall be made as provided in subsections 4.2 (6) and 4.2 (7), or otherwise approved under subsection 3.3 (2).

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.2 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (2) **Concrete sewer pipe.** Joints in concrete sewer pipe or between such pipe and metal pipe shall be made as provided in subsections 4.2 (6) and 4.2 (7), or otherwise approved under subsection 3.3 (2).

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.3 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (3) **Cast iron pipe.** Joints in cast iron pipe shall be calked as provided in subsection 4.2 (1) or, when specifically permitted in other sections of this code, as provided in subsection 4.2 (15).

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.4 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (4) **Screw pipe to cast iron.** Joints between wrought iron, steel, brass, or copper pipe, and cast iron pipe shall be either calked or threaded joints made as provided in subsections 4.2 (1) and 4.2 (2), or shall be made with approved adapter fittings.

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.5 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (5) **Lead to cast iron, wrought iron, or steel.** Joints between lead and cast iron, wrought iron, or steel pipe shall be made by means of wiped joints to a calking ferrule soldering nipple, or bushing as provided in subsection 4.2 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 4.3.6 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.3 (6) **Copper water tube.** Joints in copper tubing shall be made either by the appropriate brass or copper water fittings, properly sweated, or soldered together, or by means of approved compression fittings as provided by subsections 4.2 (4) and 4.2 (5).

Between Subsection 4.3.6 and Section 4.4 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, add the following new subsection:

4.3 (7) **Flexible plastic pipe to metal water pipe.** Joints between flexible plastic pipe and metal water pipe shall be made by means of insertable adapter fittings; with the plastic pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (13), and with the metal pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (2). Joint compound bearing the approval of the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory shall be used on the male threads on the metal side only, and no joint compound shall be used on the plastic pipe side.

Between Subsection 4.3.6 and Section 4.4 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, add the following new subsection:

4.3 (8) **Rigid plastic pipe to metal water pipe.** Joints between rigid plastic pipe and metal water pipe shall be made by means of suitable adapter fittings; with the plastic pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (14), and with the metal pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (2).

Between Subsection 4.3.6 and Section 4.4 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, add the following new subsection:

4.3 (9) **Rigid plastic pipe to cast iron.** Joints between rigid plastic pipe and cast iron pipe shall be made by means of suitable adapter fittings; with the plastic pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (14), and with the cast iron pipe attached as provided in subsection 4.2 (1).

Strike all of Subsection 4.4.1 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.4 (1) **Copper tubing to screwed pipe joints.** Joints from copper tubing to threaded pipe shall be made by the use of brass or copper converter fittings. The joint between the copper tubing and the fitting shall be properly sweated or soldered, and the connection between the threaded pipe and the fittings shall be made with a standard pipe size or screw joint.

Strike all of Subsection 4.4.2 on page 191 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.4 (2) **Brazing or welding.** Brazing or welding shall be performed in accordance with requirements of recognized published standards of practice, ASA B31.1-1955, or current issue thereof, and by qualified mechanics; except when the method proposed is determined by the administrative authority to be equivalent procedure for the purpose of this code.

Strike all of Subsection 4.6.1 on page 193 of

I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

4.6 (1) **Floor outlet fixture connections.** Fixture connections between drainage pipes and water closets, floor-outlet service sinks, pedestal urinals, and earthenware trap standards, shall be made by means of brass, or iron flanges, calked, soldered or screwed to the drainage pipe. The connection shall be bolted, with an approved gasket, or washer, or setting compound between the earthenware and the connection. The floor flange shall be set on an approved firm base. The use of commercial putty or plaster is prohibited.

Strike all of Subsection 5.3.4 on page 193 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

5.3 (4) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 5.3.5 on page 193 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

5.3 (5) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 5.4.3 on page 194 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

5.4 (3) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 5.4.5 on page 194 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

5.4 (5) **Base of stacks.** A cleanout shall be provided in each vertical waste or soil stack at a point at least 42 inches above the floor. For buildings with a floor slab on the ground surface, the following will be acceptable in lieu of a cleanout at the base of the stack: The building drain may be extended to the outside of the building and terminated in an accessible cleanout; or an accessible cleanout installed in the building drain downstream from the stack, not more than 5 feet outside the building wall. Strike all of Section 5.8, including Subsection 5.8.1, on page 194 of I.D.R., 1962.

Strike all of Subsection 6.13.1 on page 195 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

6.13 (1) **Where required.** Oil separators shall be installed when required by the administrative authority and shall conform to the requirements of subsection 6.13 (2).

Strike all of Subsection 6.14.1 on page 195 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

6.14 (1) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 6.14.2 on page 195 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

6.14 (2) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 7.1.1 on page 196 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.1 (1) **Quality of fixtures.** Plumbing fixtures shall be structurally sound, of durable materials, have smooth impervious surfaces, and be free from defects and concealed fouling surfaces.

Strike all of Subsection 7.4.5 on page 196 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.4 (5) **Setting.** Fixtures shall be set level and in proper alinement with reference to adjacent walls. (See subsection 4.6 (1).)

Strike all of Subsection 7.5.1 on page 196 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.5 (1) **Supply fittings.** The supply lines or fittings for every plumbing fixture shall be so installed as to prevent backflow. (See subsection 10.4 (3).)

Strike all of Subsection 7.7.5 on page 196 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.7 (5) **Automatic flush valve.** Flushometers shall be so installed that they will be readily accessible for repairing. When the valve is operated, it shall complete the cycle of operation automatically, opening fully and closing positively under the service pressure. At each operation the valve shall deliver water in sufficient volume and at a rate that will thoroughly flush the fixture and refill the fixture trap. Means shall be provided for regulating flush valve flow. Not more than one fixture shall be served by a single flush valve. Protection against backflow shall be provided as specified in subsection 10.4 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 7.8.2 on page 196 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.8 (2) **Urinals equipped with automatic flush valves.** Flushometers shall be as prescribed in subsection 7.7(5) and no valve shall be used to flush more than one urinal.

Strike all of Subsection 7.8.4 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.8 (4) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 7.11.1 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.11 (1) **Shower.** All shower compartments, except those built directly on the ground, shall have a lead or copper shower pan or the equivalent thereof or as determined by the administrative authority. The pan shall turn up on all sides at least 2 inches above finished floor level. Traps shall be so constructed that the pan may be securely fastened to the trap at the seepage entrance making a watertight joint between the pan and trap. Shower receptacle waste outlets shall be not less than 1½ inches in diameter and have removable strainers.

Strike all of Subsection 7.11.2 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.11 (2) **On the ground.** Shower receptors built on the ground shall be constructed of dense nonabsorbent and noncorrosive materials and shall have smooth impervious surfaces, or be as provided in subsection 7.11 (1).

Strike all of Subsection 7.11.3 on page 197 of

I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.11 (3) **Dimensions.** Shower compartments shall have not less than 900 square inches in floor area and, if rectangular, square, or triangular, shall be not less than 30 inches in the shortest dimension.

Strike all of Subsection 7.11.4 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.11 (4) **Construction.** Floors under shower compartments shall be laid on a smooth and structurally sound base, and shall be lined and made watertight with sheet lead, copper, or other acceptable material. Shower compartments located in basements, cellars, or in other rooms in which the floor has been laid directly on the ground surface, need not be lined.

Strike all of Subsection 7.14.1 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.14 (1) **Design and construction.** Drinking fountains shall conform to American Standard Specifications for Drinking Fountains, ASA Z4.2-1942, or current issue thereof.

Strike all of Subsection 7.14.2 on page 197 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.14 (2) **Protection of water supply.** Stream projectors shall be so assembled as to provide an orifice elevation as specified by American Standard Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.4-1942, or current issue thereof, and American Standard Backflow Preventers in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.6-1943, or current issue thereof.

Strike all of Subsection 7.16.4 on page 198 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.16 (4) **Hot water.** Dishwashing machines or similar dishwashing equipment not in private living quarters or dwelling units shall be provided with water at least 180°F for disinfection.

Strike all of Subsection 7.18.2 on page 198 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.18 (2) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 7.18.4 on page 198 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.18 (4) **Connections.** Water supply connections shall conform to subsection 10.4 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 7.20.1 on page 198 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

7.20 (1) **Water and drain connections.** Bap-tistries, ornamental and lily pools, aquaria, ornamental fountain basins, and similar constructions when provided with water supplies shall be protected from back-siphonage as required in subsection 10.4 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 9.1.7 on page 199 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.1 (7) Drips. Appliances, devices, or apparatus not regularly classed as plumbing fixtures but which have drips or drainage outlets, may be drained by indirect waste pipes discharging into an open receptacle as provided in subsection 9.1 (2).

Strike all of Subsection 9.4.1 on page 199 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.4 (1) **Provision of air gap.** The air gap between the indirect waste and the building drain system shall be at least twice the effective diameter of the drain served, and shall be as provided in subsections 9.4 (2) or 9.4 (3). Strike all of Subsection 9.5.2 on page 199 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.5 (2) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 9.7.1 on page 199 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.7 (1) **Direct connection prohibited.** No steam pipe shall connect to any part of a drainage or plumbing system, nor shall any water above 212°F be discharged into any part of the drainage system. Such pipes may be indirectly connected by discharging through an interceptor or device designed to render such wastes harmless to the plumbing or drainage systems.

Strike all of Subsection 9.7.2 on page 199 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.7 (2) **Indirect connection required.** No high pressure steam or blowoff exhaust shall be directly connected to the building drain or sewer. When such waste is directed through an approved and properly vented expansion chamber, condenser, or similar device, designed to reduce the pressure to a safe level and the temperature to or below 212°F, such devices shall discharge to the building sewer.

Strike all of Subsection 9.9.1 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

9.9 (1) **Acid waste.** Acid and chemical waste pipes and jointing materials shall be of materials unaffected by the discharge of such wastes. Strike all of Subsection 9.10.2 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962.

Strike all of Subsection 10.1.1 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.1 (1) **Potable water.** Potable water is water which is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes, and meets the requirements of accepted standards including those of the State Department of Health.

Strike all of Subsection 10.2.1 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.2 (1) **Identification of piping.** All piping conveying a nonpotable water should be adequately and durably identified by a distinctive yellow-colored paint so that it is readily distinguished from piping carrying potable water.

(See Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards, ASA Z53.1-1953, or current issue thereof.)

Strike all of Subsection 10.4.2 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.4 (2) **Approval of devices.** Before any device for the prevention of backflow or back-siphonage is installed, it shall have first been certified as meeting the requirements of American Standard Backflow Preventers in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.6-1943, or current issue thereof, by a reputable testing laboratory. Devices installed in a potable water supply system for protection against backflow shall be maintained in good working condition by the person or persons having control of such devices, and if found to be ineffective or inoperative shall require the repair or replacement thereof.

Strike all of Subsection 10.4.3 on page 200 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.4 (3) **Backflow.** The water distributing system shall be protected against backflow. Every water outlet shall be protected from backflow, preferably by having the outlet end from which the water flows spaced a distance above the flood-level rim of the receptacle into which the water flows sufficient to provide a "minimum required air gap" as defined in American Standard Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.4-1942, or current issue thereof. Where it is not possible to provide a minimum air gap, the water outlet shall be equipped with an accessibly located backflow preventer complying with American Standard Backflow Preventers in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.6-1943, or current issue thereof, installed on the discharge line of the manual control valve.

Between the words "protected as above" on line 28, and the words "10.6 Water-Service Pipe" on line 29, on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, insert the following new subsection:

10.5 (6) **Swimming pools.** The water supply for each swimming or wading pool shall be protected from the pool water by installing the water supply piping to provide a "minimum required air gap" as defined in American Standard Air Gaps in Plumbing Systems, ASA A40.4-1942, or current issue thereof.

Strike all of Section 10.6 and Subsection 10.6.1 on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

#### 10.6 (135) Water Supply System

10.6 (1) **Water Service Pipe.** Materials for water service piping shall be of brass, lead, cast iron, wrought iron, open-hearth iron, or steel pipe or Type K copper tubing, with appropriate approved fittings. (See chapter 3 for standards.) All threaded ferrous pipe and fittings shall have been galvanized (zinc coated) or cement lined. All ferrous pipe threaded joints shall be coal tar enamel coated and wrapped at the time of installation in the trench. Copper pipe and tubing shall be in-

stalled such that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection.

At sites having private water supplies, plastic pipe and fittings marked to indicate approval by the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory, and having properties suitable for the use intended, may be used for drop pipe in jet and suction wells, and well to house piping with such service lines terminating outside the foundation walls; provided that such pipe shall not be used for building or house service lines connected to a public water supply system, nor for drop pipes for submersible or deep well turbine pump installations. When flexible polyethylene pipe is installed in trenches, it shall be laid in snake fashion to provide a uniform slack of at least 2 inches per 100 feet of pipe, and it shall not be jacked or pulled.

Strike all of Subsection 10.6.2 on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.6 (2) **Separate trenches.** The water service pipe and the building drain or building sewer shall be not less than 10 feet apart horizontally, and shall be separated by undisturbed or compacted earth.

The water service pipe may be placed in the same trench with the building drain or building sewer, provided the following conditions are met (Also see subsection 11.2 (2).):

(a) The bottom of the water service pipe, at all points, shall be at least 12 inches above the top of the sewer line at its highest point.

(b) The water service pipe shall be placed on a solid shelf excavated at one side of the common trench. Where ground conditions do not permit a shelf, the pipe may be laid on a solidly tamped backfill.

(c) The number of joints in the service pipe shall be kept to a minimum.

(d) No portion of the building drain or building sewer shall be under pressure.

Strike all of Subsection 10.6.3 on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.6 (3) **Stop-and-waste valve combination.** Combination stop-and-waste valves and cocks shall not be installed in any underground potable water supply system unless an approved system of watertight piping from the weep hole of the stop-and-waste valve is installed to drain to a lower protected level.

Strike all of Subsection 10.6.4 on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.6 (4) **Private water supply.** No private water supply shall be inter-connected with any public water supply unless the private supply meets the requirements of the State Department of Health and the specific written approval of the administrative authority having jurisdiction is obtained.

Strike all of Subsection 10.8.5 on page 201 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.8 (5) **Drains.** Water supply tanks shall be provided with valved drain lines located at their lowest point and discharged as an indirect waste, or as required for overflow pipes in subsection 10.8 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 10.9.3 on page 202 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.9 (3) **Storage tank.** In the case of a potable water storage tank where it is not possible to disinfect as provided in subsection 10.9 (2), the entire interior of the tank shall be swabbed with a solution containing 200 parts per million of available chlorine, and the tank thoroughly flushed, before returning to service.

Strike all of Section 10.10 and Subsection 10.10.1 on page 202 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.10 (135) **Water Distribution Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings**

10.10 (1) **Materials.** Materials for water distribution pipes and tubing shall be of brass, copper, lead, cast iron, wrought iron, open-hearth iron, or steel pipe with appropriate approved fittings. (See chapter 3 for standards.) All threaded ferrous pipe and fittings shall have been galvanized (zinc coated) or cement lined and, when such pipe and fittings are used underground inside buildings, they shall be coal tar enamel coated and the threaded joints wrapped at the time of installation. Type K copper may be used under and above ground, Type L may be used above ground, and Type M may be used above ground where the water pressure is less than 60 pounds per square inch. Copper pipe and tubing shall be installed such that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection.

Plastic pipe and fittings marked to indicate approval by the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory, and having properties suitable for the purpose intended, may be used for cold water piping underground outside the foundation walls of any building, including sprinkling systems serving lawns, golf courses, and similar installations; provided that such pipe shall not be used for building or house service lines connected to a public water supply system. When flexible polyethylene pipe is installed in trenches, it shall be laid in snake fashion to provide a uniform slack of at least 2 inches per 100 feet of pipe and it shall not be jacked or pulled.

Strike Section 10.13 on line 23, column 2, on page 202 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.13 (135) **Sizing the Water Supply System**

Strike all of Section 10.14 and Subsection 10.14.1 on page 202 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

10.14 (135) **Sizing the Water Distribution System**

10.14 (1) **Design factors.** The sizing of the water distribution system shall conform with good engineering practice. Design factors used to determine pipe sizes shall be adequate in

the judgment of the administrative authority. Strike all of Subsection 10.16.1 on page 203 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**10.16 (1) Pressure-relief valve.** Pressure-relief valves shall be installed for all equipment used for heating or storage of hot water. The rate of discharge of such a valve shall limit the pressure rise for any given heat input to 10 percent of the pressure at which the valve is set to open. The setting shall not exceed the tank working pressure.

Strike all of Subsection 10.16.6 on page 203 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**10.16 (6) Pressure marking of storage tank.** Hot water storage tanks shall be permanently marked in an accessible place with the maximum allowable working pressure.

Strike all of Subsection 11.1.2 on page 203 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**11.1 (2) Above ground piping within buildings.** Soil and waste piping for a drainage system within a building shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized open-hearth iron, lead, brass, copper pipe I.P.S., or copper tubing, Types K, L, M, or DWV.

Service weight cast iron soil pipe may be used in buildings of 4 stories or less, but cast iron pipe in all other buildings shall be extra heavy weight. (See subsection 3.1 (1).) Galvanized steel pipe may be used in buildings of 4 stories or less.

Copper pipe I.P.S. and copper tubing Types K, L, and M may be used in all buildings. Copper tubing Type DWV may be used in single or two family dwellings, provided that copper tubing has proven to be a suitable material resistant to corrosion in the locality where used. All copper pipe and tubing shall be installed so that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection on the full length of each piece installed.

Strike all of Subsection 11.1.3 on page 203 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**11.1 (3) Underground piping within buildings.** Drains within buildings, when underground, shall be of cast iron, lead, copper pipe I.P.S., or copper tubing Types K or L. Service weight cast iron pipe may be used in single and two family dwellings, but cast iron pipe for all other buildings shall be extra heavy weight. (See subsection 3.1 (1).) All copper pipe and tubing shall be installed so that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection on the full length of each piece installed.

Strike all of Subsection 11.2.1 on page 204 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**11.2 (1) Separate trenches.** The building sewer, when installed in a separate trench from the water service pipe (See subsection 10.6 (1).) may be of cast iron, vitrified clay, or

concrete sewer pipe. For buildings of 4 stories or less, service weight cast iron (See subsection 3.1 (1).) may be used. For single or two family dwellings, cast iron sewer pipe with joints made as provided in subsection 4.2 (15), or asbestos-cement sewer pipe may be used. For single or two family dwellings served by private sewage disposal systems, bituminized fibre, or rigid plastic, sewer pipe may be used for building sewers leading to the disposal systems. Joints shall be installed to remain watertight and rootproof.

Bituminized fibre pipe may be used for the building sewer at single or two family dwellings when installed in a separate trench from the water service line, if specifically permitted by municipal ordinance or county regulation. Strike all of Subsection 11.2.2 on page 204 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**11.2 (2) One trench.** The building sewer, when installed in the same trench with the water service pipe, shall be of cast iron pipe so installed to remain watertight and rootproof. For buildings two or more stories in height, the cast iron pipe shall be extra heavy weight. For building sewers serving single or two family dwellings, the joints may be made as provided in subsection 4.2 (15), provided they are installed to remain watertight and rootproof. Where in the judgment of local authorities, cast iron is not a suitable sewer material for a particular installation, vitrified clay pipe may be used; provided that the joints are made as specified in the first and second paragraphs of subsection 4.2(7), and that the pipe is installed to remain watertight and rootproof.

Strike all of Subsection 11.2.3 on page 204 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

**11.2 (3) Sewer in filled ground.** A building sewer or building drain installed in filled or unstable ground shall be of cast iron pipe, except that nonmetallic piping may be laid upon an approved concrete pad if installed in accordance with subsection 11.2 (1).

Between the words "house sewers" on line 7, and the words "11.3 Drainage Piping Installation" on line 8 on page 204 of I.D.R., 1962, insert the following subsection:

**11.2 (6) Separate building sewer.** Each new building or existing building in which plumbing is installed shall have an independent connection with a public or private sewer, except as provided below.

Exception: Where one building stands in the rear of another building or an interior lot and no private independent sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway, the drain from the front building may be extended to the rear building, and the whole will be considered as one building drain.

Strike all of Subsection 11.3.1 on page 204 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

11.3 (1) **Horizontal drainage piping.** Horizontal drainage piping shall be installed at a uniform slope, but at slopes not less than permitted in subsections 11.3 (2), 11.3 (3), and 11.3 (4).

Strike all of Subsection 11.6.1 on page 207 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

11.6 (1) **Offsets of 45° or less.** An offset in a vertical stack, with a change in direction of 45° or less from the vertical, may be sized as a straight vertical stack. In case a horizontal branch connects to the stack within 2 feet above or below the offset, a relief vent shall be installed in accordance with subsection 12.18 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 12.1.3 on page 208 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.1 (3) **Above ground piping.** Vent piping above ground shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, ferrous alloys, lead, brass, copper pipe I.P.S., or copper tubing Types K, L, M, or DWV.

Service weight cast iron pipe may be used in buildings of 4 stories or less; but cast iron pipe in all other buildings shall be extra heavy weight. (See subsection 3.1 (1).) Galvanized steel pipe may be used in buildings of 4 stories or less.

Copper pipe I.P.S. and copper tubing Types K, L, and M may be used in all buildings. Copper tubing Type DWV may be used in single or two family dwellings, provided that copper tubing has proven to be a suitable material resistant to corrosion in the locality where used. All copper pipe and tubing shall be installed so that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection on the full length of each piece installed.

Strike all of Subsection 12.1.4 on page 208 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.1 (4) **Underground.** Vent piping placed underground shall be of cast iron, lead, copper pipe I.P.S., or copper tubing Types K or L. Service weight cast iron pipe may be used for single or two family dwellings, but cast iron pipe for all other buildings shall be extra heavy weight. (See subsection 3.1 (1).) All copper pipe and tubing shall be installed so that the color marking is clearly visible at the time of inspection on the full length of each piece installed.

Strike all of Subsection 12.1.5 on page 208 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.1 (5) **Fittings.** Fittings shall conform to the type of pipe used in the vent system as required by subsections 12.1 (2) and 12.1 (3).

Strike all of Subsection 12.4.6 on page 208 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.4 (6) **Vent terminals of existing buildings.** Where a new building is higher than an adjacent existing building, the owner of the

new building shall defray the cost of complying with subsection 12.4 (5) as approved by the administrative authority.

Strike all of Subsection 12.8.1 on page 209 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.8 (1) **Distance.** Two fixtures set back-to-back, or adjacent to each other within the distance allowed between a trap and its vent, may be served with one continuous soil or waste-vent pipe, provided that each fixture wastes separately into an approved double fitting having inlet openings at the same level. (See subsection 12.10 (2).)

Strike all of Table 12.12.3 (c) Size of Vent Stacks on lines 1 to 9 on page 210 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

TABLE 12.12 (3) c SIZE OF VENT STACKS

Number of wet-vented fixtures	Diameter of vent stacks (inches)
1 or 2 bathtubs or showers .....	2
3 to 5 bathtubs or showers .....	2½
6 to 9 bathtubs .....	3
10 to 16 bathtubs .....	4

Strike all of Subsection 12.12.4 on page 210 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.12 (4) (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 12.14.2 on page 210 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.14 (2) **Where required.** When fixtures other than water closets or floor drains discharge downstream from a water closet, each fixture connecting downstream shall be individually vented, except as in subsection 12.23 (1).

Strike all of Subsection 12.14.3 on page 210 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.14 (3) **Limits of fixture units above highest bathroom groups.** A fixture or combination of fixtures whose total discharge rating is not more than 3 fixture units may discharge into a stack not less than 3 inches in diameter without reventing, provided such fixture connections are made above the connection to the highest bathroom group, and the fixture unit rating of the stack is not otherwise exceeded, and their waste piping is installed as otherwise required in subsection 12.14 (1). When this is done, vents from lower fixtures shall be carried above the highest fixture waste connection to the stack.

Strike all of Subsection 12.18.1 on page 210 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.18 (1) **Offset vents.** Offsets less than 45° from the horizontal, in a soil or waste stack, except as permitted in chapter 11, section 11.6, shall comply with subsections 12.18 (2) and 12.18 (3).

Strike all of Section 12.22 on page 212 of



I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

12.22 (For future use)

Strike all of Subsection 13.1.1 on page 212 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.1 (1) **Drainage required.** Roofs, paved areas, yard, courts, and courtyards shall be drained into a storm sewer when such a sewer is abutting the property, or otherwise available as required by the local administrative authority.

Such drainage may be discharged into a combined sewer system where such a system is available and where not prohibited by the administrative authority having jurisdiction.

Strike all of Subsection 13.1.5 on page 212 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.1 (5) **Subsoil drainage.** No subsoil drainage system shall be installed to drain into a sewer intended for sanitary sewage unless approval is obtained from the proper local administrative authority.

Strike all of Subsection 13.1.6 on page 212 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.1 (6) **Subsoil drain.** Where subsoil drains are placed under the cellar or basement floor or are used to surround the outer walls of a building, they shall be made of open jointed, horizontally split, or perforated clay tile; or perforated bituminized fibre pipe, asbestos-cement pipe, or rigid plastic pipe; not less than 4 inches in diameter. They shall be drained over an open floor drain that is supplied with water; and the subsoil drain shall be equipped with an approved type of back water valve if the building is subject to flooding. Subsoil drains may discharge into a properly installed sump. Such sumps do not require vents. The building storm and subsoil drainage systems shall be connected to a storm sewer when such a sewer abuts the property.

Strike all of Subsection 13.1.7 on page 212 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.1 (7) **Building subdrains.** Building subdrains located below the public sewer level shall discharge into a sump or receiving tank, the contents of which shall be automatically lifted and discharged into the drainage system as required for building sumps. (See section 11.7.)

Strike all of Subsection 13.6.1 on page 213 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.6 (1) **Leaders.** Vertical leaders shall be sized on the maximum projected roof area, according to the following table:

TABLE 13.6 (1)  
SIZE OF VERTICAL LEADERS

Diameter of leader or conductor (inches)	Maximum projected roof area (sq. ft.)	Diameter of leader or conductor (inches)	Maximum projected roof area (sq. ft.)
2	720	5	8,650
2½	1,300	6	13,500
3	2,200	8	29,000
4	4,600		

(1) The equivalent diameter of a square or rectangular leader may be taken as the diameter of that circle which may be inscribed within the cross-sectional area of the leader.

Note—See footnote to table 13.6 (2).

Strike all of Subsection 13.6.2 on page 213 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.6 (2) **Building storm drain.** The size of the building storm drain or any of its horizontal branches having a slope of one-half inch or less per foot, shall be based upon the maximum projected roof area to be handled according to the following table;

TABLE 13.6 (2)  
SIZE OF HORIZONTAL STORM DRAINS

Diameter of drain (Inches)	Maximum projected roof area for drains for various slopes		
	½ inch sq. ft.	¼ inch sq. ft.	⅓ inch sq. ft.
3	822	1,160	1,644
4	1,880	2,650	3,760
5	3,340	4,720	6,680
6	5,350	7,550	10,700
8	11,500	16,300	23,000
10	20,700	29,200	41,400
12	33,300	47,000	66,600
15	59,500	84,000	119,000

(1) Tables 13.6 (1) and 13.6 (2) are based on a maximum rate of rainfall of 4 inches per hour.

Strike all of Subsections 13.7.1, 13.7.2, and 13.7.3 on page 213 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

13.7 (1) **Conversion of roof area to fixture units.** In computing the size of combined building drains or sewers to which storm drains serving a roof, court, or paved area are to be connected, the area drained may be converted to equivalent fixture unit loads by placing a value of 256 fixture units on the first 1,000 square feet, or portion thereof, of area to be drained; and one additional fixture unit for each 3.9 square feet thereafter.

Strike all of Subsection 13.7.4 on page 214 of I.D.R., 1962.

Strike all of Subsection 14.12.1 on page 215 of I.D.R., 1962, and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

14.12 (1) **Tests of leaders.** Leaders or downspouts and branches within a building may be tested by water or air in accordance with subsections 14.8 (1) or 14.8 (2).

These rules shall become effective on January 1, 1964, as provided in Chapter 17A of the

## MEDICAL LIBRARY

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Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.  
(Filed March 18, 1964)

## MEDICAL LIBRARY

Pursuant to authority of section 303.13 of the Code the rules that appear in 1962 I. D. R. 283, 284, Medical Library are amended as follows:

(Filed May 13, 1964)

1. By inserting in line one (1) of rule number three (3) after the second "the" the word "return" and striking in line two (2) of rule number three (3) the words "both ways".

2. By striking from lines numbers three (3) and four (4) of rule seven (7) the words "three

requests for postage without results".

3. By striking the first word "returned" in section eight (8) line four (4) and inserting the word "refunded" in lieu thereof.

These rules shall become effective as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Department Rules Review Committee.

(Filed May 13, 1964)

## PHARMACY EXAMINERS

Pursuant to authority of section 155.19 of the Code the following rules are adopted, prescribing minimum standards for the practice of pharmacy, pursuant to the provisions of section 155.6 of the Code as amended by Chapter 126, Laws of the 60th General Assembly.

(Filed January 17, 1964)

### MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY

1.1 (155) Standards. Any person authorized by section 155.1 to fill a prescription, either written or oral, of a licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian, pursuant to the provisions of section 155.6, as amended by Chapter 126, Laws of the 60th General Assembly, the phrase "fill the prescriptions" shall be deemed to include the following:

1.1 (1) Read and interpret the prescription of a duly licensed practitioner, whether transmitted to the pharmacist by writing or orally.

1.1 (2) Accurately measure, or compound,

ingredients specified by the practitioner.

1.1 (3) Read and interpret, and write, adequate label directions as are necessary to assure the patient's understanding of the prescriber's intentions.

1.1 (4) Affix label in, or to the container containing the medication as prescribed for the patient.

1.2 (155) Applicability. The above rules shall be equally applicable to any mechanical device used or intended to be used for prescription drugs which are sold, exposed or offered for sale or dispensed.

These rules are intended to implement section 155.6 of the Code, as amended by Chapter 126, Laws of the 60th General Assembly.

These rules shall become effective as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code, after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed January 17, 1964)

## REGENTS, STATE BOARD OF

### STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

#### 1. College of Business Administration

Pursuant to the authority conferred in Section 262.9 (3), Code of Iowa, 1962, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Regents, admission requirements to the State University of Iowa as they appear on pages 469 and 470, Section 1, College of Business Administration, are hereby rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

(Filed March 23, 1964)

For admission to the College of Business Administration an applicant's record must show that he has—

A. Satisfied the requirements of the Rhetoric Program of the State University of Iowa. Students who have satisfied all except the Speech portion of the Rhetoric requirement will be granted conditional admission.

B. Completed one of the three courses required for graduation: natural science or his-

torical and cultural or literature. For the natural science course there may be substituted 8 semester hours of credit in mathematics or 4 semester hours of credit in mathematics, plus 4 semester hours of credit in any natural science laboratory course. The course in College Algebra required for graduation may apply toward this requirement.

C. Satisfied the military science requirement of the State University of Iowa.

D. Received credit for 6 semester hours in either Principles of Accounting or Principles of Economics.

E. Maintained the following grade point\* record:

Students transferring from a college of the State University of Iowa: a grade point average of not less than 2.0 on all courses undertaken, and on all courses undertaken at the State University of Iowa, and on all courses undertaken in business and economics.

Students transferring from other colleges: a grade point average of not less than 2.0 on all courses undertaken and on all courses undertaken in business and economics.

Students who have minor deficiencies in meeting the above requirements may petition the Director of Admissions for conditional or probationary admission to the College of Business Administration.

#### Tests Required of Entering Students

All students entering the College of Business Administration, except those who enter by transfer from the College of Liberal Arts of this University, are required to take a series of tests. These tests cover ability in reading, mathematics, written and oral expression, and several other areas. The results of these tests are used (1) to determine if students have met certain basic course requirements; (2) for placing others in sections designed to meet individual needs; (3) for advising students concerning their program of studies and future educational plans; and (4) as an aid to faculty members in adjusting instruction to individual and class needs.

These rules shall become effective on September 1, 1964 as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed March 23, 1964)

#### 3. College of Engineering

Pursuant to the authority conferred in Section 262.9 (3), Code of Iowa, 1962, Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Regents, admission requirements to the State University of Iowa as they appear on page 471, Section 3, College of Engineering, are hereby rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

(Filed March 23, 1964)

All applicants for admission to any college of the State University of Iowa must submit a formal application for admission with the required official transcripts and other supporting material as required to the Director of Admissions at least ten days prior to the orientation period for the session for which the student is applying. Students may not be registered until they have been issued an admission statement by the Director of Admissions.

#### Admission of Freshmen Students

1. Completed a minimum of one and one-half years of high school algebra and one year of plane geometry or equivalent.

2. Attained satisfactory scores on the American College Testing Program tests.

a. Applicants who do not meet the admis-

\*Marking System. The marking system and grade points assigned each passing mark are A—superior (4 grade points), B—above average (3 grade points), C—average (2 grade points), D—below average (1 grade point). Nonpassing: F—fail, I—incomplete, and W—withdrawn, dropped without discredit.

sion requirements stated above may apply for admission to the College of Liberal Arts as pre-engineers. If eligible for admission, such students will be assigned to special pre-engineering advisers and will be expected to pursue a program of study which anticipates subsequent transfer to the College of Engineering.

#### Admission of

#### Undergraduate Students by Transfer

1. College of Liberal Arts (State University of Iowa)

a. Students classified as pre-engineers must have:

1) Completed analytic geometry (22:5 or equivalent)

2) Maintained a cumulative grade-point average of 1.8

a) No student will continue to be classified as a pre-engineer beyond his completion of mathematics through integral calculus (Mathematics 22:7 or equivalent) or his accumulation of 55 semester-hours credit, whichever occurs first.

b) Students who are not classified as pre-engineers will be admitted only with the approval of the Dean of the College.

2. Other Undergraduate Colleges

a. Students must meet requirements listed in Part I, Section B of State Board of Regents Admission Requirements (1960) and,

1) Complete analytic geometry (Mathematics 22:5 or equivalent)

2) Maintained a cumulative grade-point average of 2.0 (C)

a) An applicant who meets all of the requirements for transfer except the necessary grade-point average may be offered examinations to determine his eligibility to enter the College of Engineering provided his average is at least 1.8.

3. Combined Liberal Arts and Engineering Degrees

All applicants who desire to earn two bachelor's degrees at the State University of Iowa, one in Liberal Arts and one in Engineering, will enroll initially in the College of Liberal Arts, and will be assigned to special combined-program advisers. Such students will be expected to transfer to the College of Engineering upon completion of 96 semester-hours credit and must be in good academic standing in the College of Liberal Arts at the time of transfer.

For application blanks, bulletins, and information, write the Office of the Director of Admissions.

These rules shall become effective on September 1, 1964, as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed March 23, 1964)

#### 6. College of Medicine

Pursuant to the authority conferred in Section 262.9 (3), Code of Iowa, 1962, Rules and

Regulations of the State Board of Regents, admission requirements to the State University of Iowa as they appear on pages 471, 472 and 473, Section 6, College of Medicine, are hereby rescinded and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

(Filed March 23, 1964)

Address all inquiries regarding admission to the Director of Admissions and Registrar, University Hall, State University of Iowa. Applications will be received beginning July 1 of the year preceding the beginning of the class for which application is being made. Students are urged to apply as early as possible since this will give the Admissions Committee more time to devote to each application. The closing date for receiving applications shall be January 1.

A fee of \$5 (for the evaluation of credentials) must accompany the application of all applicants who have not completed work in residence at the State University of Iowa.

Applications from those who are more than thirty years of age will be considered for acceptance only in exceptional cases.

The completion of a four-year course in a liberal arts college, which should include the required subjects listed below, is strongly recommended, and students having the bachelor's degree will be preferred. It is expected that students planning to apply for admission after three years of liberal arts college work will have elected courses required by their college as satisfying the requirements for the bachelor's degree on a combined curriculum.

Fulfillment of the specific requirements for admission listed below does not insure admission to the College of Medicine. From the applicants meeting the specific requirements, the Admissions Committee of the College of Medicine will select those applicants who in their judgment appear to be best qualified for the study and practice of medicine.

Students planning to study medicine should bear in mind that the college work is required in addition to prerequisite sciences because it offers an opportunity to secure a well-rounded education, which is of special importance to those entering the medical profession. In the selection of applicants, preference will be given to those who give evidence of having obtained such a broad education. Students are, therefore, urged to take courses in history, psychology, economics, philosophy, and foreign languages. Of the latter, Latin and Greek are not only of cultural value but afford valuable practical foundations for scientific and medical expression.

The applicant should have graduated from an approved high school.

The college work as outlined below will suffice to meet the minimal academic requirements for admission to the College of Medicine.

Applicants who have completed the required liberal arts courses five or more years prior to seeking admission to this College of Medicine will be considered by the Admissions Committee only under exceptional conditions.

The college curriculum must include at least three years (90 semester hours, exclusive of credit in required military or air science and in physical education) in an approved college of arts and sciences.

These 90 semester hours should include the following specific courses, but the requirements may be waived in part for students who have demonstrated unusual proficiency in advanced work in certain subjects:

**Rhetoric:** Satisfactory accomplishment in English composition and speech commensurate with the academic requirements for a bachelor's degree of the college attended.

**Literature:** Six or more semester hours of credit.

**Social Studies:** Six or more semester hours of credit in any of the following areas of study—economics, geography, political science, psychology, sociology, and cultural anthropology.

**Physics:** One year (ordinarily 8 semester hours) of which one-fourth must be for laboratory work.

**Mathematics:** This must include college algebra and trigonometry, or advanced college mathematics where college algebra and trigonometry were completed in high school.

**Chemistry:** Courses including general inorganic chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, and organic chemistry with appropriate laboratory work in each (ordinarily totaling 20 semester hours), of which one-fourth must be for laboratory work.

**Biology:** One year (ordinarily 8 semester hours). This requirement may be satisfied by a course of 8 semester hours in either general biology or zoology and botany (not by botany alone), but in all cases one-half the credit must be for laboratory work.

**Vertebrate Embryology:** One semester (ordinarily 4 semester hours) which must include laboratory work.

If the student's interests lead him to take additional work in mathematics and science, courses in analytic geometry, calculus, physical chemistry, comparative anatomy, and genetics are recommended.

**Electives:** Additional hours to make a minimum of 90, but not including credit for required military science and physical education. The Admissions Committee will evaluate the applicant on the basis of the courses chosen. Suggestions are languages (classical and modern foreign), history, philosophy, ethics, science, and advanced courses in required subjects.

To be considered for admission, an applicant must have attained a grade-point average of at least 2.5 for all college work undertaken. As the quality of work in pre-medical science is very basic to success in medicine, special attention will be given by the Admissions Committee to grades in science. The grade-point average is based upon the State University of Iowa's marking system in which a grade of "A" is equivalent to 4 points. Other marking systems will be evaluated by the Office of the

Registrar and the Committee on Admissions of the College of Medicine.

Preference will be given to applicants with high scholastic standing who are residents of Iowa, but consideration may also be given to outstanding nonresidents. Applicants for admission are required to take the Medical College Admissions Test which is administered for the Association of American Medical Colleges. Applicants are requested to complete this test in May or October of the year preceding that for which they are applying for admission. Students may make arrangements to apply for this examination through the University Examination Service, 114 University Hall, State University of Iowa.

Personal interviews will be required. Applicants will be contacted for the appointment for required interviews.

Accepted applicants are required to make the required deposit after January 15.

After January 15, the deposit must be made within two weeks after notification of favorable action on the application. This deposit will not be refunded but is credited toward the first fee payment. If an applicant fails to make the payment within the time specified, the applicant forfeits a place in the entering class.

Not later than a date to be specified by the Admission Officer, all applicants must secure from the University Health Service a certificate that they have satisfactorily passed their physical examination, including an X-ray film of the chest and successful vaccination against smallpox. Appointments for the above examination will be made only after credentials have been reviewed by the Director of Admissions and must be made two weeks in advance. Address the Dean, College of Medicine, regarding the time and place for the physical examination.

#### Admission to Advanced Standing

If their work preparatory to entering a college of medicine would have met entrance requirements of this college, students from

other approved medical colleges may be admitted to advanced standing according to the following conditions:

Only applicants of high scholastic standing will be considered.

They must present certificates showing that they have satisfactorily completed courses equivalent to those already pursued by the class they wish to enter.

The Committee on Admission to Advanced Standing will decide in each case whether examinations in the various subjects will be required.

Applications will be considered only upon receipt of a statement from the dean or registrar of the college from which the applicant comes, showing the actual amount of time the student has spent in the study of medicine, the courses taken, and the grades received, together with a statement of the work preparatory to entering upon the course in medicine.

No advanced standing will be granted to students from other than approved medical schools. Students may be granted subject credit upon recommendation of the head of the department concerned, for work taken in other than medical schools.

#### Unclassified Students

Applicants for admission to the College of Medicine who are not candidates for a degree but who desire to register for special subjects, will be admitted to any lecture or laboratory course only upon complying with all the regular requirements for admission to such course or by action of the faculty upon recommendation of the professor in charge of the course.

These rules shall become effective on September 1, 1964, as provided in Chapter 17A of the Code after filing in the office of the Secretary of State upon approval by the Departmental Rules Review Committee.

(Filed March 23, 1964)

### TREASURER OF STATE

#### MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX DIVISION

Pursuant to authority of Section 324.58 of the Code the following rules are adopted:

(Filed May 13, 1964)

#### MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX LAW CHAPTER 324

10 (324) The application for motor fuel or special fuel tax credit memorandum shall be submitted as follows:

Application Form MVF 41 for tax credit memorandum on the fuel used in a bordering state must be submitted with the motor vehicle fuel tax report Form MVF 14 of the same month. Claims submitted covering any other period will not be allowed.

This rule is intended to implement Section 324.54.

(Filed May 13, 1964)

