

In order to determine the required water meter, water supply line size and impact fees for sewer, the following information must be provided and completed by the applicant. (If using an existing water meter, provide Water and Sewer Service Information Request Form and complete this worksheet)

Address of Project: _

1) Total number of new and existing water supply fixture units: (2018 UPC Table 610.3, Appendix A Table A-2.1) (2018 IPC Table E103.3(2)). Attach additional sheets if necessary)

TYPE OF FIXTURE	NUMBER EXISTING FIXTURES	NUMBER OF NEW FIXTURES		WATER FIXTURE UNIT VALUE		TOTAL FIXTURE UNITS
Water Closet (Flush Valve)			Х		=	
Water Closet (Flush Tank)			Х		II	
Urinal			Х		=	
Lavatory			Х		=	
Drinking Fountain			Х		II	
Sink/Dishwasher			Х		=	
Hose Bibb			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Total Water Supply Fixture Units						

2) Total number of drainage fixture units: (2018 UPC Table 702.1) (2018 IPC Table 709.1). Attach additional sheets if necessary)

TYPE OF FXTURE	NUMBER EXISTING FIXTURES	NUMBER OF NEW FIXTURES		DRAINAGE FIXTURE UNIT VALUE		TOTAL FIXTURE UNITS
Water Closet (Flush Valve)			Х		=	
Water Closet (Flush Tank)			Х		=	
Urinal			Х		=	
Lavatory			Х		=	
Shower			Х		=	
Sink/Dishwasher			Х		=	
Floor Sink			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Other (Specify)			Х		=	
Total Drainage Fixture Units						

For more information or for a copy of this publication in an alternate format, contact Planning & Development at 602-262-7811 voice or TTY use 7-1-1.

Commercial Water Meter / Drainage Fixture Unit Worksheet

3) Converting the water supply fixture units to gallons per minute and determining the total water use

Total water demand in GPM (add pro	evious two GPM values) =		GPM
Additional water usage (landscape irrig	pation, cooling towers, process equi	ipment, etc.) =	GPM
Converted water demand in GPM (201	8 UPC Chart A-2.1) (2018 IPC Tab	le E103.3(3) =	GPM
Total water supply fixture units =	System is predominately	Flush Tank	Flush Valve

4) Calculating the Water Pressure available for design purposes:

Base Water Pressure at Service Tap:		
(Actual measured value or obtained from Water Services Department)		
Water meter loss (inch): (2018 UPC Appendix A Chart A 1.2 or manufacturer's specifications)		
Special Equipment: (Deduct all pressure losses caused by special equipment such as a backflow preventer, water filter, or water softener. Pressure loss data shall be obtained from the manufacturer of such equipment.	psi	
Elevation Difference: (Where the highest water supply outlet is located above the source of supply, multiply the difference in elevation in feet by 0.43. The result is the loss in static pressure in psi.)	psi	
Residual pressure required for plumbing fixtures: The available residual pressure shall not be less than 20 psi for flush valve fixtures. The available residual pressure shall not be less than 8 psi for flush tank fixtures.	psi	
Adjusted Water Pressure: (The amount of pressure available for the domestic water supply system)	psi	

5) Determine the total developed length of piping in the domestic water supply system and calculate the maximum allowable pressure loss per 100 feet of piping.

Maximum Allowable Pressure Loss = (Adjusted Water Pressure / Total Developed Length) x 100	psi/100 ft.
Total Developed Length	ft.
Equivalent length of fittings (assume 25%)	ft.
Vertical length	ft.
Pipe Length (Meter to farthest fixture)	ft.
Pipe Length (Tap to Meter)	ft.

6) Summary of required water meter, supply piping sizing and drainage fixture units.

Water Meter Size:	(Per DSD Technical Guideline for Water Meter Sizing)
□ New □ Existing Supply Line Size:	(Per 2018 UPC Table 610.4, Appendix A 2.1; Per Figure
E103.3(3))	
Drainage Fixture Units: number of drainage fixture units per building. Attack	(from table above. For multifamily, provide the n additional sheets if needed.