

ORDER OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

ADOPTING, AMENDING AND REPEALING RULES

Pursuant to authority vested in the State Board of Health by Sections 140.05 (3) and 145.02 (2), Wis. Stats., the State Board of Health hereby repeals, amends and adopts rules relative to plumbing materials and practices as follows:

Section H 62.04 of the WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE is amended to read:

H 62.04 Building sewers. (1) Premises served. The plumbing system of each new building, or a new plumbing system in an existing building, shall be entirely separate from and independent of that of any other building. Every building shall have an independent connection with a sanitary street sewer or sanitary main sewer when available. Private sanitary main sewers shall conform to specifications for public sewers and be approved by local authorities before installation.

(2) Materials. All building sanitary sewers shall be constructed of cast iron, vitrified clay, concrete, asbestos cement pipe or other materials approved by the board for restricted, tentative or experimental use. See H 62.15 (3) and (4); H 62.16 (1), (2), and (3); H 62.23, and H 63.01.

(3) Slope. Building sanitary sewers shall, where possible, have a slope of one-fourth inch per foot or more. In no case

shall the slope of a building sanitary sewer be less than one-eighth inch per foot. Between the lot line and the street sewer, or riser pipe therefrom, the sewer shall be laid at a uniform slope not exceeding one-half inch per foot. Where the main sewer in the street has sufficient depth, or where a lot is 3 feet or more above the established grade line, the building sewer between the lot line and the building may receive greater inclination than one-half inch per foot as may be provided for by local ordinance, or as in the judgment of the authorized supervisor is acceptable.

(4) Size. (a) Sanitary sewer. The size of the building sanitary sewer shall be determined by the total number of fixture units tributary to such building sewer using the following table. The diameter of the building sewer shall be equal to or greater than that of the building drain. The minimum inside diameter of the building sanitary sewer shall be 4 inches.

Maximum Number of Fixture Units

Diameter of Pipe (inches)	1/8" per ft. slope	1/4" per ft. slope	1/2" per ft. slope
4	115	150	210
5	270	370	540
6	510	720	1,050
8	1,290	1,860	2,640
10	2,520	3,600	5,250
12	4,390	6,300	9,300

(b) Storm sewer. The required size of building storm sewers, other exterior drains and lateral branches should be determined on the basis of the horizontal projection of roofs, yards and other tributary areas. A building storm sewer shall not connect to a building sanitary sewer. The building sanitary sewer and building storm sewer shall be installed separately and connected to the appropriate street or main sewer. In the event an existing adequate building sewer connects to a combined sewer or street sewer it may be continued in use as a common building sewer until such time as separation of storm water is accomplished. The size of interior roof leaders and building storm drains shall be determined on the total horizontal area to be drained thereby. The size of a smooth bore building storm drain or sewer should be at least equal to the size of a single vertical leader that would be required for the entire tributary area. The size of the vertical leader should be determined from the following table or be calculated using a formula which provides equivalent values.

Type of Roof	Allowable Roof Area in Square Feet for Given Size of Inside Leader					
	2½"	3"	4"	5"	6"	8"
Roof covered with gravel, slag or similar material with incline ½" to 1" or less	Up to 1,645	1,646 to 2,120	2,121 to 3,780	3,781 to 5,885	5,886 to 8,490	8,491 to 15,125
Same with incline ½" to 1" or more and sawtoothed roofs	Up to 1,220	1,221 to 1,770	1,771 to 3,150	3,151 to 4,905	4,906 to 7,075	7,076 to 12,600
Metal, tile, brick, slate, or similar roofs of any incline	Up to 975	976 to 1,415	1,416 to 2,520	2,521 to 3,925	3,926 to 5,660	5,661 to 10,080

(5) Alignment. All building sanitary sewers shall be laid in alignment between fittings. Any changes in grade or direction shall be made with proper wyes or long radius fittings. Clipping of pipe or fittings is prohibited.

(6) Installation. (a) Trenching. All excavations shall be open trench work unless otherwise permitted by local ordinance or accepted by the local inspector.

Note: See Ind. 6.06, 6.12 / ^{and 6.21} concerning timber requirements for trenches and general safety precautions.

(b) Stable bottom. Where the bottom of the trench can be maintained in a stable condition and free of water during time of installation of pipe, the building sanitary sewer, depending on the type of material used, shall be bedded and be initially backfilled as hereinafter provided. Grade, as used in this subsection, is defined as the elevation of the bottom of the pipe.

1. Concrete, clay and asbestos-cement pipe. The trench bottom throughout its length shall be excavated to a depth at least 3 inches below the grade elevation and be brought back to grade with a sand, gravel, or crushed stone bedding which is tamped in place. The size of the bedding material shall be such that 100 per cent shall pass a one-half inch sieve. The bedding shall be shaped to accommodate pipe bells or couplings. No planking or blocks shall be used to support the pipe.

Initial backfill on the sides of the pipe and to a depth of 12 inches over the pipe for that portion of the building sewer located on private property shall be well tamped sand, gravel, crushed stone or excavated material which is neither corrosive nor organic in nature. The material shall be of such size that 100 per cent shall pass a one-inch sieve. For that portion of the sewer located within the limits of the street, the initial backfill shall be sand, gravel or crushed stone of such size that 100 per cent shall pass a one-inch sieve. Initial backfill shall be placed in increments not exceeding 6 inches in depth and be well tamped for the full length of the sewer.

2. Cast iron soil pipe. Where the trench bottom does not contain stone one inch or larger in size or where bedrock is not encountered, the trench for that portion of the sewer on private property may be excavated to grade. When stone one inch or larger in size or when bedrock is encountered, the trench on private property shall be excavated to a depth at least three inches below the grade elevation and be brought back to grade with a bedding sand, gravel, or crushed stone of which 100 per cent shall pass a one-half inch sieve. The bedding material shall be tamped in place. Such three-inch deep bedding shall be used for that portion of the sewer located within the limits of the street. The bedding or trench bottom shall be shaped to accommodate the bells of the

pipe. No planking or blocks shall be used to support the pipe.

Initial backfill on the sides of the pipe and to a depth of 3 inches over the pipe for that part of the building sewer laid on private property shall be well tamped sand, gravel, crushed stone or excavated material which is neither corrosive nor organic in nature. The material shall be such that 100 per cent shall pass a one-inch sieve. For that portion of the sewer in the street, the initial backfill material to a depth of 12 inches over the pipe shall be sand, gravel or crushed stone of such size that 100 per cent shall pass a one-inch sieve. It shall be placed in increments not exceeding 5 inches and be well tamped.

(c) Unstable bottom. Where a mucky or unstable bottom is encountered in the trench, the required dry and stable foundation conditions shall be provided by sheathing driven and left in place to a depth of 48 inches below the trench bottom or to solid foundation at a lesser depth, the removal of wet and yielding material to a depth of 24 inches or to solid material, and replacement of the unstable material with limestone screenings, pea gravel or equivalent material for the bedding under the pipe. The trench bedding shall be shaped to accommodate pipe bells or couplings. In lieu of the foregoing, the required dry and stable foundation conditions may be provided by installation of a longitudinally reinforced concrete cradle at least 3 inches thick under the pipe.

or by installation of a longitudinally reinforced concrete slab at least 3 inches thick and bedding material as provided for in subsection H 62.04 (6) (b) 1. Initial backfill material and its placement shall conform to that specified in H 62.04 (6) (b) 1 and 2. All sheathing should be cut off at a depth of 3 feet or more below the ground surface to prevent heaving due to frost action.

(d) Backfill completion. Due care shall be exercised in placing the balance of the backfill to prevent breakage of the pipe. Large boulders or rock or concrete slabs, or frozen masses, shall not be used in the backfill nor shall machinery be operated within the trench until a cover of 6 feet over the pipe has been attained.

(e) Inspection. The building sewer shall be inspected upon completion of placement of the pipe and before backfilling. Upon request of the plumbing inspector, a tee shall be provided to permit testing the pipe for leakage or infiltration. Such tee, when used, shall be located as near as possible to the point of connection with the street or main sewer.

(7) Connections to main sewer. When a building connection on the street or main sewer is not found within 3 feet of the point designated by the local governing body, or its authorized representative, a "Y" or "T" fitting approved by the board shall be used. The connection shall be set upon or in a carefully cut

opening centered in the upper quadrant of the street sewer, and be secured by encasement of the main sewer pipe and the fitting with concrete at least 3 inches thick so as to assure permanency of connection and adequate backing of the street sewer pipe. In lieu of the use of fittings and in the event that the opening cannot be centered in the upper quadrant of the street sewer, a length of the street sewer pipe shall be removed and a "Y" branch section inserted in its place. The joints at the ends of such section shall be encased in concrete at least 3 inches thick. Such connection or insertion shall be made under the supervision of the authorized representative of the municipality. See H 62.22 (2).

(8) Sewer ends and connections guarded. The ends of all sanitary sewer pipes not immediately connected shall be securely closed so as to prevent the introduction of sand or earth or drainage from an excavation.

(9) Limitation on location. The following minimum distances shall be maintained between building sewers and water wells:

- (a) Sewers of cast iron pipe - leaded joints - - - - 8 feet
- (b) Sanitary sewers of material other than cast iron 25 feet
- (c) Rain water drains or other clear water conductors 10 feet

(10) Limitations on use. (a) Sewers discharging objectionable liquids. No person shall connect to a public sewer any sewer

through which is discharged any substance likely to cause undue corrosion, obstruction, nuisance, explosion or interference with sewage treatment processes. See H 62.11.

(b) Storm and clear water connections prohibited. Roof-leaders, surface drains, ground water drains, foundation footing drains, and refrigerator cooling water drains shall be connected wherever possible with a storm sewer, but they shall not be connected to a building sewer which discharges into a sanitary sewer or private sewage treatment plant. Air conditioning and clear water drains not described herein shall also discharge to storm drains or sewers unless special permission is obtained from the board by the local authority.

Section H 62.05 of the WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE is amended to read:

H 62.05 Building drains. (1) Elevation. All building drains shall be brought into the building underground, preferably below the level of the basement floor.

(2) Materials. All building drains shall be constructed of vitrified clay, type L hard temper copper or cast iron pipe. The use of vitrified clay is permitted only where there is a soil covering of 18 inches or more or where the pipe is covered with 12 inches of soil and a substantial concrete floor. Where a building drain leaves the building at a point above the basement

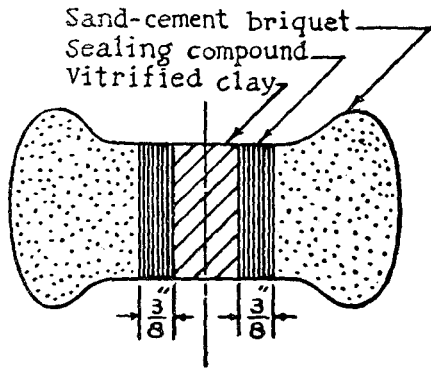
floor, it shall be constructed of cast iron or type L hard temper copper pipe to a point 5 feet from the inside of the building foundation wall or to such additional distance as necessary to reach undisturbed stable ground. See H 62.22 (3).

(3) Size. The size of building drains and building sub-drains shall be determined by the number of fixture units tributary thereto. The minimum size of a building drain shall be 4 inches. The minimum size of an underground building sub-drain shall be 3 inches. See H 62.04 (4) (a) and H 62.10 (1).

(4) Backflow valves. Building drains when subject to backflow or backwater at the time of installation, shall be provided with adequate backwater valves, installed to prevent interference with the flow or discharge of any fixture, and be readily accessible for cleaning. Provisions for a free circulation of air shall be made.

(5) Other requirements. Installation of building drains shall also conform to H 62.04 (3) as to slope, (5), (6), (8), (9) and (10); H 62.15 and H 62.16, insofar as they are applicable and necessary for proper installation.

Subsections H 62.15 (3), (4) and (5) of the WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE are renumbered, amended and rearranged to read as follows:



(3) Sewer and drain pipe. (a) Asbestos-cement building sewer pipe and fittings shall be fabricated from material consisting of a mixture of portland cement, or portland pozzolana cement, and asbestos fiber, with or without the addition of curing agents. The pipe shall be free from organic substance and shall be formed under pressure, be thoroughly cured and meet the following requirements:

1. The pipe shall show no signs of leaking, weeping, or cracking when tested for general soundness and strength by subjection to an internal hydrostatic pressure of fifty pounds per square inch. The test shall be conducted by placing the pipe in a pressure testing machine with gaskets which seal the ends of the pipe and exert no end pressure. All air shall be expelled from the pipe and the internal water pressure increased at a steady rate to the specified hydrostatic test pressure.

2. Test pipe specimens shall have a crushing strength such that they shall not fail until the total applied load exceeds the tabular values given in the following table for the size of pipe being tested. The specimens shall be tested by the 3-edge bearing method. The two lower bearings shall consist of two straight wooden strips with vertical sides, each strip having its interior top corner rounded to a radius of approximately $1/2$ inch. The strips shall be securely fastened to a block with their interior vertical sides parallel and a distance apart of not less than $1/2$ inch nor more than one inch per foot of diameter of pipe. The upper bearing shall be a wooden block, not less than 6 by 6 inches in cross section, straight and true from end to end. The upper and lower bearings shall extend the full length of the specimen. The test load shall be applied in such a way as to leave free movement in a vertical plane passing midway between the lower bearings. The rate of loading shall be 2,000 pounds per minute per lineal foot, with a tolerance of plus or minus 500 pounds

per minute per lineal foot. The breaking load shall be determined.

Size Inches	Flexural Strength 9 Foot Span Pounds	Crushing Strength Wedge Method Pounds per Foot
4	550	1,710
5	550	1,680
6	1,475	1,420
8		2,500
10		2,200
12		2,200

For sewers laid at a depth of 12 feet or more the crushing strength per foot shall be at least 2,400 pounds for 4 inch to 6 inch pipe, 2,500 pounds for 10 inch pipe, and 3,000 pounds for 12 inch pipe.

3. The pipe shall be of uniform structure throughout and such that it may be cut, drilled and tapped.

4. Couplings shall be of the same crushing strength and general soundness as specified for the pipe. The necessary rubber rings shall be furnished with each coupling.

5. Each pipe shall be free from bulges, dents, and tears on the inside surface which result in a variation in diameter greater than $1/16$ inch from that obtained on adjacent unaffected portions of the surface.

6. The exterior edge of the ends of the pipe which extend into the coupling area shall be free from axial chips having a length greater than $1/2$ inch, a width greater than $1/2$ inch, or a depth greater than $1/8$ inch. Similarly, the interior edge shall be free from axial chips having a length greater than one inch, a width greater than one inch, or a depth greater than $1/8$ inch.

(b) Cast iron pipe and fittings shall be coated pipe conforming to Commercial Standard CS 133-59, United States Department of Commerce, and the following requirements:

1. Weights. Use of service weight pipe shall be limited to buildings 5 stories or less in height. Extra heavy weight pipe shall be used in buildings 6 stories or more in height. Wall thickness of fittings and the hubs shall correspond with that of the pipe of the same size and kind.

2. Bends. When direction of flow changes from horizontal to vertical the radius of bends shall be as follows: (All dimensions are given as inches)

Size of pipe	2	3	4	5	6
Minimum radius	3	3½	4	4½	5

When direction of flow changes from vertical to horizontal or when it is at right angles and changes in the same horizontal plane the radius of bends shall be as follows: (All dimensions are given as inches)

Size of pipe	2	3	4	5	6
Minimum radius	8	8½	9	9½	10

(c) Concrete pipe and fittings shall conform to A.S.T.M. "Standard Specifications for Concrete Sewer Pipe," serial designation C-14-59. Extra strength pipe shall be used for sewers laid at a depth of 12 feet or more. For pipe 27 inches or larger in diameter, the pipe shall conform to serial designation, C-76-60T.

(d) Copper pipe and fittings shall conform to A.S.T.M. "Standard Specifications for Seamless Copper Water Tube" (TYPE L) serial designation B 88-58.

(e) Vitrified clay pipe and fittings shall conform to A.S.T.M. "Standard Specifications for Clay Sewer Pipe," serial designation C-13-57T or C-200-59T, the latter standard to be used for sewers laid at a depth of 12 feet or more.

(4) Cast iron soil and waste pipe stacks and branches shall conform to H 62.15 (3) (b) or H 62.15 (5). Extra heavy pipe shall be used for stacks and branches receiving drainage from more than 5 stories of any building.

(5) Screw thread cast iron I.P.S. pipe and fittings shall conform to A.S.T.M. "Standard Specifications for Cast Iron Pressure Pipe," serial designation A-377-57.

Subsections H 62.16 (1) (2) of the WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE are repealed and recreated to read:

H 62.16 Joints and connections.

(1) Sewer and drain pipe joints. (a) Vitrified pipe. Joints in vitrified pipe shall be either hot poured joints, made with acceptable bituminous or plastic materials, or be pre-fabricated resilient materials bonded to the pipe at the producing plant.

1. Hot poured joint. Hot poured joint compounds shall be water resistant and shall meet requirements hereinafter set forth. A primer shall be applied to the inside face of the bell and outside face of the spigot at least 24 hours prior to installation and preferably by the manufacturer. Joint faces shall be clean. In joining vitrified clay pipe, or fittings, the spigots shall be carefully centered into the bells. Joints shall be firmly packed with uncoiled hemp, oakum or jute in such a manner as not to disturb alignment. The depth of the jointing compound shall be at least 75% of the hub-depth. Care shall be exercised in placing the running rope to insure non-leakage during pouring and it shall not be removed until the compound is set. The compound shall be poured continuously and as rapidly as possible until the joint is completely filled.

a. Joint-sealer compounds shall consist essentially of asphalt, coal-tar pitch or plastic soluble in CS₂ and inert mineral filler. The compounds shall be free from water, uniform in appearance and consistency, and shall not foam when heated to 350° F. Proportions of component materials of the compounds, expressed as percentages of total weight, shall be within the limits of the accompanying table. The physical properties of joint sealing compound also

shall be as shown in said table. Material not definitely specified shall be of a good commercial quality entirely suitable for the purpose.

Chemical Composition and Physical Properties

	Asphalt Base	Coal Tar Pitch Base	Plastic Base
Asphalt (soluble in CS ₂)	45-60		
Coal-tar pitch ¹		75-80	
Plastic ² (soluble in CS ₂)			35-50
Inert mineral matter (determined as ash)	40-55	20-25	50-65
Organic matter (insoluble in CS ₂), maximum	5		5
Specific gravity at 77° F	1.40-1.55	1.40-1.50	1.65-1.75
Ductility at 77° F (cm.), minimum	1.5		
Softening point, °F	190-250	180-190	200-230
Penetration:			
At 77° F., 100 gm., 5 sec	5-15	0-2	0-1
At 115° F., 50 gm., 5 sec		5-10	0-3

1 The coal-tar pitch shall be produced from coke-oven tar by distillation or special processing.

2 Ayclic polymeric hydrocarbon.

b. No chemical action shall occur when the joint sealer compounds are subjected to emersion for five days in each of the following solutions: 1 percent HCL, 1 percent HNO₃, 1 percent H₂SO₄, 5 percent KOH, and saturated H₂S.

c. The content of inert mineral filler, asphalt, plastic, and organic matter in the compound shall be determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Standard Method of Test for Bitumen," serial designation D 4-52.

d. The specific gravity of the compound shall be determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Standard Method of Test for Specific Gravity of Asphalts and Tar Pitches Sufficiently Solid To Be Handled In Fragments," serial designation D 71 -52.

e. Ductility shall be determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Standard Method of Test for Ductility of Bituminous Materials," serial designation D 113 -44.

f. The softening point of the compound shall be determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Standard Method of Test for Softening Point of Bituminous Materials," serial designation D 36 -26.

g. The penetration of the compound shall be determined in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Tentative Method of Test for Penetration of Bituminous Materials," serial designation D 5 ⁵²-59T. ^{OK} ^{AP7}

h. Joint-sealing compounds shall not fail, either in bond or cohesion, under a bond stress of 75 p.s.i. when tested as follows: Three portland-cement briquets shall be made and cured for 7 days in accordance with A.S.T.M. "Standard Method of Test for Tensile Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars," serial designation C 190 ⁵⁹-50, except that the sand shall be concrete sand conforming to the requirements of A.S.T.M. "Standard Specifications for Concrete Aggregates," serial designation C 33 -57. The briquets shall be cut smoothly in two parts transversely at the waist, oven dried at 220° F for 2 hours and allowed to cool at room temperature for at least 2 hours. The two parts shall be placed in a suitable mold or form and a one-inch-square piece of vitrified clay with all glaze removed shall be placed between and approximately 3/8 inch from the two parts of the briquet and so that the longitudinal axis will be approximately normal to the one-inch-square surfaces. Sealing compound, heated to a free-flowing temperature but not in excess of the pouring temperature indicated on the container, shall be poured into the mold between the cut surfaces of the briquet and the piece of vitrified clay as indicated in the accompanying figure and allowed to air cool at room temperature for at least 2 hours. If the manufacturer's directions for use of the compound as printed on the container require priming, the cut surfaces of

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the briquet and the vitrified clay shall be so primed with the recommended primer before pouring the compound. Any bituminous material which may have accumulated on the briquets or pieces of vitrified clay other than on the one-inch-square surfaces shall be removed with a knife.

(Test specimen figure)

The bearing surfaces of the clips of the testing machine shall be clean and free from incrustations. The roller bearings shall be well oiled and in condition to ensure free turning. The stirrups supporting the clips shall be kept free from accumulations and the pivots shall be in proper adjustment so that the clips may swing freely on the pivots without binding in the stirrups. The test specimens shall be carefully centered in the clips. The load shall be applied continuously at a uniformly increasing rate of 600 ± 25 pounds per minute until the specimen fails in bond or in cohesion.

2. Pre-fabricated joints. Resilient jointing materials shall conform to the A.S.T.M. "Tentative Specifications for Vitrified Clay Pipe Joints Using Materials Having Resilient Properties," serial designation C-425-60T. Only virgin material shall be used. The composition of the jointing material shall be periodically checked after fabrication by an accredited laboratory. Prior to making the installation, the joint material on both the bell and spigot ends shall

be wiped clean and coated with a lubricant of an adhesive or welding type. The spigot end shall be inserted in the bell and pressure applied until the pipe is properly seated.

(b) Concrete pipe. Joints in concrete pipe shall be made with hot poured jointing compounds or rubber gaskets.

1. Hot poured joint. Hot poured joints shall conform to requirements of subsection H 62.16 (1) (a) 1.

2. Rubber gasket joint. Rubber gaskets shall consist of durable and resilient rubber formed into a shape which will be compressed within the annular space between two adjacent pipes to form a watertight joint. The rubber gasket shall conform to A.S.T.M. "Tentative Specifications for Watertight Rubber Type Gasket for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe," serial designation

✓ C-443-59T, ⁶⁰ *or* 217

(c) Asbestos-cement pipe. Asbestos-cement pipe shall be jointed by ring type coupling consisting of a sleeve made of the same material as the pipe, a rubber center ring, and two rubber sealing rings. Rubber rings shall be of moulded resilient and durable rubber. The inside diameter of the sleeve shall have end bevelling and inside machining to provide a smooth surface. A groove for the center ring and two grooves for the sealing rings shall be machined in the sleeve. The end outside surfaces of the pipe shall be machined at the factory to proper dimensions to permit the pipe to enter the coupling after lubricant is applied to the pipe ends in a manner to cause the sealing rings to compress and slide to provide a proper seal.

(d) Dissimilar pipe. Underground joints between dissimilar materials shall be made with suitable adapters approved by the board.

Note: Standards of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) are available for inspection at the office of the board of health, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes, or may be procured for personal use from the American Society for Testing Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania. Commercial Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce also are available for inspection at the office of the board of health, the secretary of state and the revisor of statutes, or may be procured for personal use from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The rules, amendments, and repeals contained herein shall take effect on September 1, 1961 as provided in Section 227.026 (1), Wis. Stats., subject to approval under provisions of Section 14.225, Wis. Stats.

Dated July 7, 1961

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Seal

Carl H. Neupert, M.D.
Executive Secretary



The State of Wisconsin

BOARD OF HEALTH

STATE OFFICE BUILDING

MADISON 2

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO:

July 7, 1961

Mr. James J. Burke
Revisor of Statutes
321 Northeast, State Capitol
Madison 2, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Burke:

As provided in Section 227.023, Wisconsin Statutes, I hereby submit a certified copy of revisions of Chapter H 62 relating to plumbing materials and practices of the Wisconsin Administrative Code as adopted by the Wisconsin State Board of Health on June 1, 1961, for publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register. It is hoped that the rule can be published in the August issue of the Register so the effective date may be September 1, 1961.

The incorporation of standards by reference has been handled in accordance with consent granted by the Attorney General and Revisor of Statutes as per their letter of July 5, 1961.

Copies of the rules are also being submitted to the Governor as required by Section 14.225 and to the Secretary of State as required by Section 227.023, Wisconsin Statutes.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Carl N. Neupert'.

Carl N. Neupert, M. D.
State Health Officer

CNN:dp

Enclosures