



Builder's Technical Bulletin

Protecting Gas Piping in Residential Garages – New Installations
Effective March 1, 2014



Protecting Gas Piping in Residential Garages

Inspection Criteria

- The most likely cause of damage to piping in garages is vehicular damage. Other possible sources of damage can come from garden equipment, bikes, inappropriate use of piping, mischief, etc.
- In general, exposed horizontal piping in residential garages should be mounted as close to the ceiling as possible, and must also be supported by approved pipe stays (valley hangers) that are mounted on framing studs or concrete.
- Any supply piping that runs vertically down the interior garage wall to its penetration point into the home must be adequately protected by barriers that are mounted to framing studs or concrete. Piping installed in the corners of a garage entrance or in corners protected by stairs is considered safe.
- Any new installations where vertical piping is installed directly off the top of the meter box and runs in to, or up to the ceiling will be accepted.
- Any new installations where piping is located in an area where it is unlikely to be impacted (eg. behind stairs) will be accepted.
- Any new installations where the piping is not adequately protected or does not utilize the appropriate supports (eg. stand-off brackets or pipe stays) will be rejected.
- Actual installations may not be exactly as shown. It is at the discretion of the service technician performing the inspection to determine whether the piping is exposed to damage in any way.
- Any installations with pressure test tags dated after the issue of this bulletin will be evaluated against these criteria.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 illustrate acceptable piping locations in GREEN.

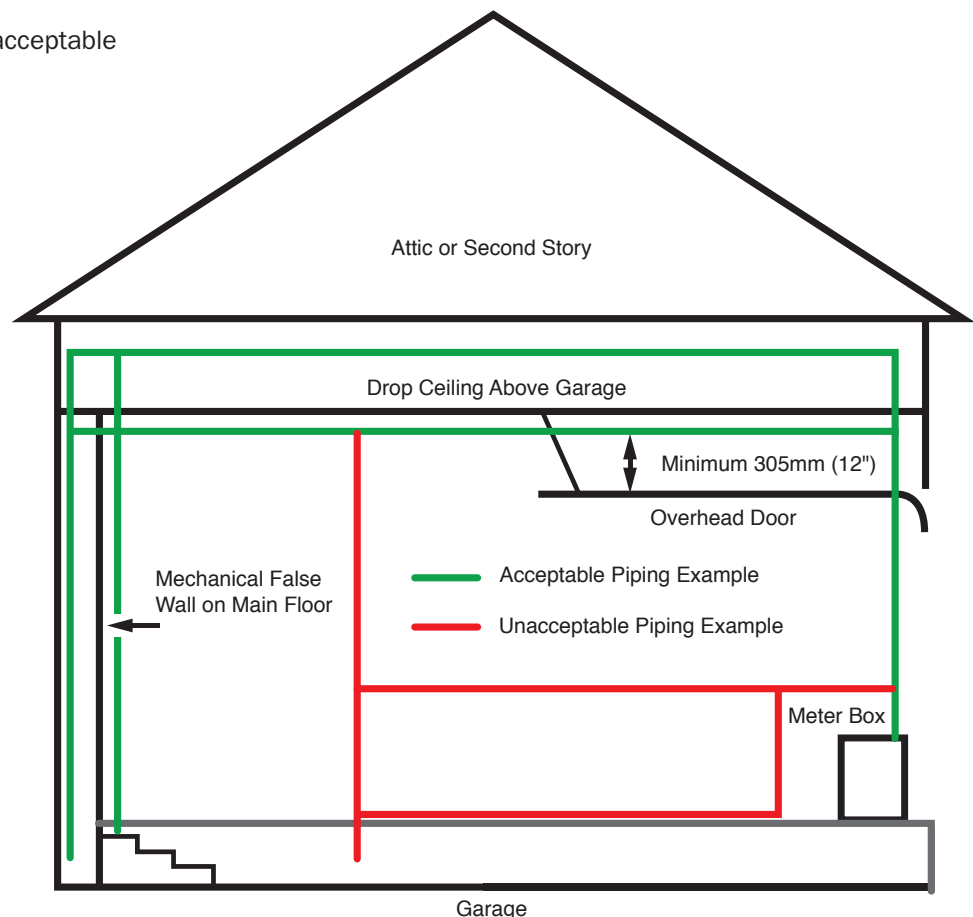


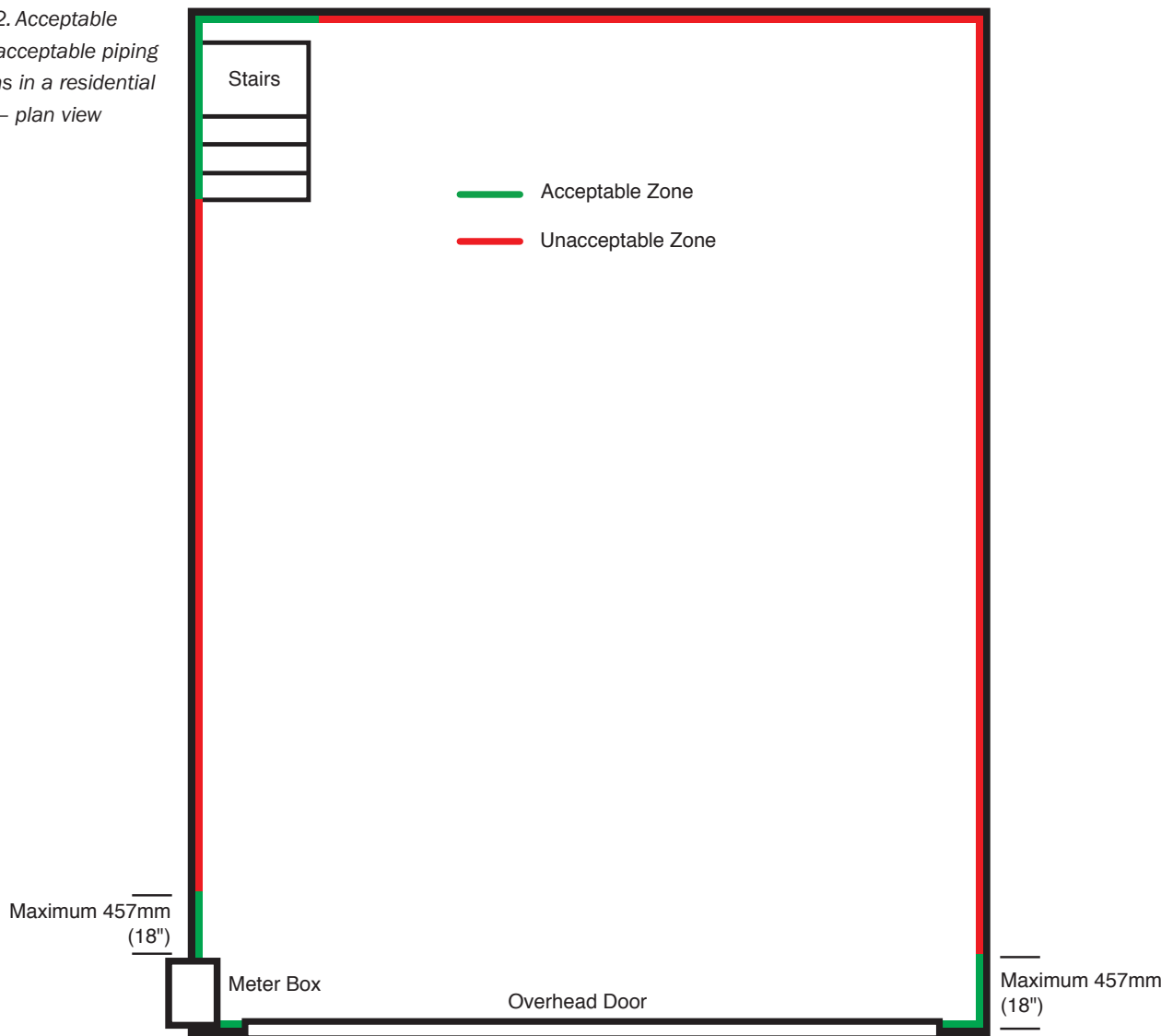
Figure 1. Acceptable and unacceptable piping locations in a residential garage - section view.

If you have any questions about this service bulletin, contact Jeremy Salazar at (416) 495-7706 or jeremy.salazar@enbridge.com.



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Figure 2. Acceptable and unacceptable piping locations in a residential garage – plan view



Exposed piping installed in an area marked as a danger zone (outlined in red) must be:

- Identified as gas piping as per Sections 6.17.1 and 6.17.3 of CSA B149.1-10
- Located a minimum of 305mm (12 inches) above the overhead door track
- Supported by steel valley hangers mounted to framing studs or concrete

Reminder: Appliances installed in garages must conform with Section 4.16 of the CSA B149.1-10.

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Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5 show examples of unacceptable height, location and piping support.



Figure 3. Unacceptable piping location and support.



Figure 4. Unacceptable piping height and no vertical protection.



Figure 5. Unacceptable piping height and no protection.

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Figure 6 and Figure 7 show acceptable piping locations.



Figure 6. Acceptable location of horizontal and vertical sections

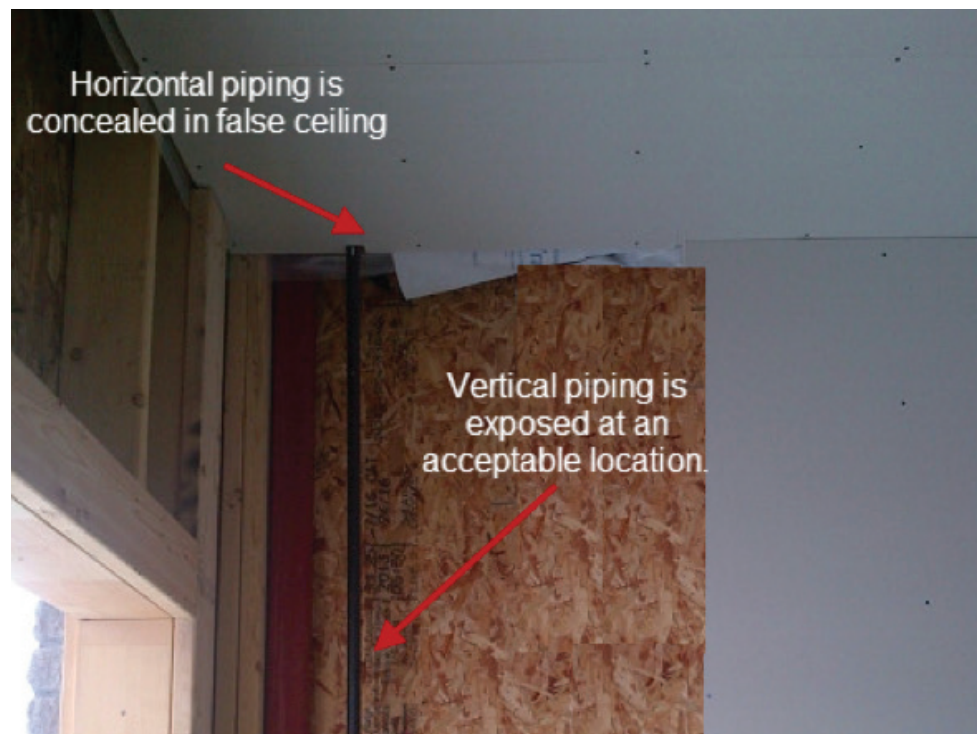


Figure 7. Acceptable location of horizontal and vertical sections

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Table 1: Inspection Criteria for Gas Piping in Residential Garages

Criteria	Structure / Meter Type			
	Townhome (meter box)	Townhome (meter bank)	Single Home (meter box)	Single Home (free-standing meter)
Exposed horizontal piping is below the height of overhead door.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Exposed vertical piping is located anywhere except at corners or above the meter box as shown in Fig 1 and Fig 2.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Horizontal piping is concealed in false ceiling above garage.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vertical piping is concealed in the wall or in a protective chase.	✓	✓	✓	✓
Piping is not properly supported with pipe stays or Valley hangers.	✗	✗	✗	✗
Piping is installed behind a permanent structure that provides impact protection (eg. stairs)	✓	✓	✓	✓

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