

PLUMBING WORK

197

Agreement between Association of Contracting Plumbers of the City of New York, Inc. and Local Union 2 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.

Article XIV. Definition of Plumbing and Gas Fitting

The following work is to be performed within “the area” and is deemed to be plumbing and gas fitting and shall be performed exclusively by employees in the employ of the Employer, viz:

a. All piping and equipment for gas, water supply, cast iron mains, hydrants, steel mains and flange pipe, in highways, etc., drains wastes, soil and vent lines including all piping for hot and cold water for domestic and culinary purposes and connections to all fixtures and apparatus requiring same, all water piping or waste lines of a temporary or permanent use, all drinking water systems.

b. All piping, connections and equipment for pneumatic thermostatic, and vacuum and cleaning systems, including vacuum or water operated ash removal systems.

c. All piping, connections and equipment for fire lines and standpipes of every description, including piping for other purposes, and standpipes taking place of tanks.

d. All piping and equipment for the transmission of liquid soap systems, glucose, syrup, liquid sugar, ink or other liquids in manufacturing or commercial plants, acid lines and vents, subsoil drains, laundry machinery, transmitting gasoline and where lead pipe, sheet lead, or solder is used for putting pipes or tubing together and all piping utilized for railing and racks.

e. All piping connections and equipment for ice-machine work, and all water supply, discharge and drain piping for refrigerating machinery, ammonia condensers, air compressor jackets, cooling tanks and all other apparatus requiring such piping and connections, and all piping for drinking water as well as all oxygen, nitrous oxide piping and hydrogen piping.

f. AM piping and equipment from drip pans, tanks, receptacles,, apparatus, etc., of every description Which conveys any liquid waste or drip to the plumbing drainage system or fixtures either by a direct or indirect connection to the Plumbing system.

g. All drainboards, wall benches, table tops, etc., of every description which may be drained into or toward a plumbing fixture or other part of the drainage system.

h. AM welding and burning in connection with plumbing work and plumbers' piping.

i. Installing all. accessories for toilet room and bathroom, such as soap, sponge, glass, paper and brush holders; towel racks and bars, glass shelves and miffors, robe hooks and linen and paper towel holders, glass shower doors, and shower enclosures, sanitary napkin dispensers arid all accessories

of any description installed in toilet rooms and bathrooms, etc., or which may be used as any accessory to or with a plumbing fixture; and all drain boards, excepting Only such china accessories that are tiled in.

j. Connecting all gas ranges, and gas logs, and gas fired boilers and unit heaters, all gas dryers and other gas appliances for whatever use, and fuel burning appliances.

k. Setting and connecting of all water meters, water filters, hot water tanks, hot water heaters and incinerators, cold water tanks, suction tanks, pressure tanks, storage tanks, house tanks, sump tanks, sump pumps and water pumps of every description whether, steam or motor driven, all sewage ejectors and sewage disposal systems, air compressors and compressed air tanks.

l. All piping and equipment used for exhaust fumes.

m. AM exhaust and vapor piping for sterilizers and etc.

n. The installation of all piping and equipment of Gasoline Bulk plants.

o. The setting and placing of sleeves, inserts and boxes of every description for the installation of plumbing.

p. The wiping and capping of all lead for plumbing and the fabrication of all lead flashings for plumbing is to be done on the job in which the material, is to be installed.

q. The cutting of holes and chases.

r. The setting and connection of all fixtures as partially enumerated below:

PLUMBING FIXTURES

autopsy tables

basins

bath tubs

bed pan sinks

bidets

cuspidors

dental chairs

drinking fountains

gas ranges

grease and plaster traps

hampers

laundry tubs

mirrors (7.5 sq. feet and under)

See paragraph 65

sacrariums

showers

sink and sink cabinets slop sinks

swimming pools and pools of any type:

unit heaters

urinals

water closets

PUMPS

circulating pumps
compressor pumps
drinking water pumps ejectors, electric
ejectors, pneumatic
fire pumps
gasoline pumps
house pumps
sump pumps
vacuum cleaning machines vacuum pumps

STERILIZERS

aspirators
bandage sterilizers
bed pan sterilizers
hot and cold water sterilizers
instrument sterilizers
utensil sterilizers
water stills of every description

HEATERS AND, WATER METERS, ETC.

gas heaters
steam hot water heaters steam pre water heaters
tank heaters of every water description
water filters
meters and fish traps, and gauges

TANKS

beer tanks
drinking water tanks expansion tanks
gasoline tanks
hot water tanks
house tanks
kerosene tanks
milk tanks
perfume tanks
peroxide tanks
pneumatic tanks
septic tanks
soap tanks
suction tanks
vacuum tanks
wax tanks

EQUIPMENT

all milk piping
all pneumatic controls
all restaurant, kitchen and laundry equipment
oil separators

all temperature controls
anti-pollution equipment
bottle filling machines
bottle washing machines
chlorinating machines
compactors
CO2 equipment
dry chemical fire equipment
fill boxes
fountains
hydraulic lifts
laundry dryers
laundry washers
liquidometers
medical gas equipment and piping
milk storage tank machines
nitrogen equipment
oxygen equipment
pasteurizing machines
roof and floor drains of every description and flashings
soda and coffee machines
washers of every description
any other water supplied equipment

FIRE HOSE

ball drips
extinguishers
extinguishing systems
fire hydrants
hose, hose racks and hose cabinets (less glass)
ladders
manifolds
nozzles
reducing valves
siamese
signs

STONE OR ACID EQUIPMENT

developing tanks
laboratory hoods
laboratory sinks
laboratory tables

RIGGING- MOVING- HOISTING- HANDLING- SIDEWALK DELIVERY: The apparatus, fixtures and materials enumerated above are to be handled and distributed by members of Local 2. In the case of any apparatus which must require rigging, moving or hoisting which cannot be handled by Local 2 men, the Employer must notify the Business Agent in the District before such work of rigging, moving or hoisting is turned over to the riggers. Only bathtubs are to be hoisted by riggers when no hoists are available. When this condition prevails, then plumbers are to work with the riggers "tieing on" and distributing the tubs. All bathtubs must be handled by members of Local 2, as to handling and

distribution on all jobs. There shall be no rigging of any other fixtures, basins, water closet sinks, ranges, washing machines, etc. All these fixtures are to be "sidewalk delivery" and are to be handled and distributed exclusively by members of Local 2.

TEMPORARY HEAT: If temporary heat is maintained with gas heat in a permanently closed-in building, or part thereof, when the heat is being used in that building, or that part thereof, then a plumber shall be required during such maintenance and he must be employed for the first seven (7) day week for seven (7) pay hours per day. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays an eight (8) hour pay day is required (four (4) hours at overtime). Thereafter he shall work consecutive days as long as required. On plumbers regular working days, the hours will be 7:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. which is equal to a seven (7) hour pay day. During a twenty-four (24) hour period with the heat turned on, only one shift of the employment of a plumber is required. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the four (4) working hours during the shift may be mutually agreed upon at the job. If temporary heat is stopped for any reason, all piping and equipment must be removed immediately by Journeyman plumbers.

197a

Agreement entered into between the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association, January 28, 1928.

Sheet lead work used in roofing, gutters, valleys, flashing in t connection with Metal Workers' connection with roofing, and ducts m direct ventilation system shall be the work of the International Association. All other sheet lead work, including roof flashings, in connection with plumbing, shall be the work of the plumbers, members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

197b

-Panels of plaster board or wood, backed with lead, for X-Ray rooms, erection of.

In the matter of the dispute between Plumbers, Local No. 463, Carpenters' District Council and the Metallic Lathers, Local No.46-Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

In the erection of panels of sheet rock or other plaster compositions, or of wood, backed with lead, for X-Ray rooms: This being a new product, the Committee advises that a Special Board of Arbitration composed of the plumber, the lather and the carpenter be convened to determine who should perform the work, and pending a decision from such a Special Board of Arbitration, the work in question shall be performed by the mechanics of such trade as the contractor for the work may elect to employ.-Decision of Executive Committee, March 12, 1935.

198

-Vitrified pipe drain line, running of.

Plumbers' Union vs. Thos. B. Leahy Co. and Bricklayers' Unions 25th St., near Third Ave.

The running of pipe from fixtures, trapped and connected with a sewer and for the purpose of conveying waste water or acids, as specified in the complaint, is work that has been in the possession of the plumbers.-Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1906.

198a

-Drain tile, vitrified, sub-surf drainage, laying of.

Plumbers' Union, United Association vs. George A. Fuller Company. -Cotton Exchange Budding.

The work in question (laying of vitrified tile drains, not jointed in stone and gravel) is not in the possession of a trade. -Decision of Executive Committee, September 29, 1922.

198-2a

-Drain tile, vitrified, for sub-surf ace drainage, laying of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., Industrial Engineering Company and Cement and Concrete Workers, Local No 20-30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y

The Committee finds that the work in question is covered b3 Decision 198a of the Handbook and therefore dismisses th complaint.-Decision of Executive Committee, February 5, 1932

198b

-Tile vent pipe vitrified, for the elimination of acid fumes from enclosures. Agreement entered into between the Bricklayers' and plumbers' Unions, May 23, 1930.

Where this vitrified tile pipe is installed for the elimination of acid fumes and built in brick masonry, the work is conceded to the Bricklayers.

Where vitrified tile pipe is installed for soils, or vents therefrom, or for the purpose Of carrying water or liquids, the work in question is conceded to the Plumbers.

Where encased in concrete, it is the work of the Plumbers. For the Bricklayers' Unions: Thomas J. Bannon, John F. Clancy, Thomas Murray. For the Journeymen Plumbers' Union: William Doran Patrick Drew, Thomas McGirr, John J. Hassett.

198-2b

-Tile vent pipe, vitrified, for removal of fumes

Plumbers Local No. 463 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, LOW No. 28-U. -S. Assay Office, Old Slip, South and Front Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of installing tile vent pipe as erected on the job in question is in the possession of the plumbers. -Decision of Executive Committee, march 8,1932.

198c

-Water and gas mains, sanitary and storm sewers and thereof, handling and installation of piping for.

Plumbers, Local No. 1 vs. Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, Union - Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that on the evidence presented, the work in question in this jurisdiction has been performed by the Plumbers- Decision of Executive Committee, October 5, 1945.

In correspondence dated November 12, 1945 received from the Building and Construction Trades Department, a determination regarding decision 198-c was rendered as follows:

"The agreement between the Laborers and Plumbers gives to the Laborers the right to install non-metallic sewers on streets and highways. The installation of the non-metallic drainage sewer pipe along runways and other locations at the Idlewild Airport for drainage purposes is similar to main trunk sewers on streets and highways and serves the same purpose, therefore, this work comes under the jurisdiction of the members of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union of America"

198d

-Sewers and all branches thereof within the property line, handling and Installation of non-metallic piping for.

Plumbers, Local No. 2 vs. Excavating Laborers, Local No. 731- Bruckner Housing, Colgate, Story, Metcalf and Lafayette Avenues, Bronx, New York.

The Committee finds that on the evidence presented, the work in question comes within the scope of the decision of the national referee, to wit:

"2. That the laying of lateral sewer pipe from main sewer into dwelling, or from inside property line to dwelling is work that should be done by, or under the supervision of, members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada."

and therefore, is work belonging to the Plumbers -- Decision of Executive Committee, July 12, 1946.

In correspondence dated July 18, 1946, The Building and Construction Trades Department advised that decision 198-d rendered July 15, 1946 by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York is contrary and is in violation of the rules and regulations of the Building and Construction Trades Department and should be disregarded by all trades in affiliation with this department.

198-e

Dual-purpose drainage system, installation of.

Plumbers Local Union No. 1 vs. Excavating Laborers Local Union No. 731-LJRR Richmond Hill Shop and Yard, Queens, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is governed by the national agreement dated January 23, 1941, between the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union and the United Association of Journeymen and Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada, namely, the installation of a site drainage system consisting of slip-on joints is the work of Excavating Laborers Local Union No. 731 and that the installation of work in conjunction with the oil separation system from the point of the collection tank is the work of Plumbers Local Union No. 1.

In accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the New York Plan for The Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, Decision 198-e of the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association is set aside and work covered therein is awarded to Plumbers Local Union No. 1.

This action is taken pursuant to the arbitration award regarding this issue rendered April 27, 1993 under the Appeals Procedure for the Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry.

In accordance with the New York Plan's procedures, this decision is and becomes an area-wide decision to the same extent and with the same force as all other decisions made by our Executive Committee covering jurisdictional disputes.

14198-f

Effluent discharge piping from a water treatment plant.

Plumbers Local 371 vs. Excavating Laborers Local 731. In an open discharge system, up to the first manhole where gravity flow begins all piping work is the work of the plumber. Thereafter, all piping work becomes the work of the Laborers Local 731. Decision of the Executive Committee, October 30, 1996.

199

-Fire lines, erection of.

Journeyman Plumbers' Local No. 480 vs. Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters -104 W. 38th St.

The work in question, the erection of fire lines, has been in the possession of the plumbers and the steam fitters. -Decision of Executive Committee, November 21, 1906.

199a

Plumbers, Locals Nos. 1 and 463 vs. the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 -New York World's Fair, Flushing, L.I.

The Committee finds, on the evidence presented, that the running of gas lines is work that is in the possession of the plumber.

The running of gas piping in connection 'with gas fired hot Water or steam boilers shall be done by the plumber to the gas pressure governor and beyond this point by the steamfitter.

The running of gas lines to gas fired unit heaters is the work of the plumber. -Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1937.

200

-Dust cleaning system, Installation of.

Journeyman Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Local No. 480, United Association and Contracting Plumbers,' Association vs. Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine, and General Pipe Fitters, and Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association. -Corner 55th St. and Madison Ave.

The work of "installing a system of dust cleaning" in the building located at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by a firm known as the Baldwin Engineering Company, is work that has been recognized to be in possession of the complainants (plumbers)-Decision of Umpire (James Foster Milliken), February 25, 1907.

201

-Plumbing work risers for vacuum system, running of.

Plumbers vs. Blackall & Baldwin Co. and Electrical Workers' Union.

Blackall & Baldwin is notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of the Plumbers.

The inside electrical workers are notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of the Plumbers. -Decision of Executive Committee, May 19, 1909.

202

-Standards or supports for plumbing fixtures, setting of.

Plumbers, Local No. 498 vs. Iron Workers-Rockefeller Institute, 67th St. and East River.

We find that the complaint of the plumbers is sustained. -Decision of Executive Committee, June 16, 1916.

202a

-Fixtures, bathroom, In plastered walls, Installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Tilelayers, Local No. 52-Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Lexington to Park Avenue and 49th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the installation of bathroom fixtures being installed in plastered walls as at the Waldorf-Astoria is work that is in the possession of the plumbers. -Decision of Executive Committee, May 19,1931.

202-2a

-Glass Shelves, Installation of.

Plumbers Local No. 2 vs. Glaziers Local No. 1087-Interchurch Center, 120th Street and Riverside Drive, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the glass shelves in question are bath and toilet room accessories

and, therefore, the work of the Plumber. -Decision of Executive Committee, December 17, 1959.

202b

-Standards or supports for plumbing fixtures, setting of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 -Health Administration Building, Worth, Center, Leonard and Lafayette Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the setting of the brackets for the babe bath is of the same character as the case under Decision 202, rendered June 16, 1916, wherein the Committee sustained the complaint of the plumber. -Decision of Executive Committee, March 1, 1935.

202c

-Cleats, wooden, for support of sinks, setting of.

In the matter of a dispute between Plumbers, Local No. 463 and Carpenters' District Council-253-255 West 93rd Street, New York, N.Y.

The Committee finds that on the job in question the work of setting cleats is not in possession of a trade. -Decision of Executive Committee, September 28, 1936.

203

-Ash removal, vacuum system In power plant.

Steamfitters' Union vs. Plumbers and W. G. Cornell Co.-DeJonge Paper Factory, Staten Island.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1918.

204

-Water boxes In fire chamber of boilers, connection of to the feed water heater.

Steamfitters; vs. Plumbers and James McCullagh-Commodore Hotel.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, October 2, 1918.

204a

-Heater, to pre-heat fuel oil In connection with a hot water boiler for domestic purposes, Installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 1 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 -Boulevard Gardens, Woodside, N.Y.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, May 9, 1935.

205

-Water mains, supply to locomotives.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and Turner Construction Co.-Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

They shall be installed by the journeymen plumbers. Decision of General President of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, June 5, 1919.

206

-Pipe work, Installing water line.

Plumbers vs. Steamfitters-American Chicle Building, Long Island city.

The work in question is definitely covered by paragraphs 1 and 17 of the agreement between the United Association and the Steamfitters, dated March 24, 1914.

Duties of a Steamfitter. -Paragraph 1, second sentence, reads: The Plumber shall leave in the water supply piping and in the waste and sewer piping suitable outlets, at practical and convenient points, and the steamfitter shall run all necessary piping from such outlets to the apparatus erected or installed by him, and from such apparatus to such outlets.

We find that the installing of the 6-inch line from the house pumps to the house tank is the work of the plumber. There is an 8-inch down supply with 4-inch outlets on each floor and a 5-inch outlet in the basement. These 4-inch outlets will be used in the manufacture of food products. That the 5-inch connection to the basement will be used for plumbing or domestic purposes is not questioned. The running of the 8-inch down supply from the house tank is the work of the plumber, who will run to the four outlets at the designated points on each floor. He will also run to the 5-inch outlet in the basement.

Article 17 wads as follows:

All fire stand-pipes not connected with the sprinkler system nor with the water supply of the sprinkler system, shall be the work of the plumber.

The stand-pipe installation for the stairways is connected the house tank at the bottom, this tank being so constructed that there is always a reserve supply for the stand-pipe of twenty thousand (20,000) gallons. The stand-pipe installation is separate and distinct from and not connected with the sprinkler system, and we find that its installation is the work of the plumber.

We also find that the running of the water piping from the outlets, on the fourth floor, to the kettles is the work of the plumber. -Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Chas. J. Kelly, F. G. Webber, John T. Taggart, Al. F. Day), October 7, 1920.

206a

-Piping, underground, for supplying standpipes, hydrants and sprinkler system, installation of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 vs. Plumbers, Local No. 463. -Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.-Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1932.

206b

-Piping, underground for domestic water supply, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638-Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is sustained. -Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1932.

206c

-Piping, stainless, steel, (milk) Installation of.

Enterprise Assn. of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 and Plumbers, Local No. 2 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 28-Sheffield Farms Company, 165th Street & Webster Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that all work involved in the installation of stainless steelpiping for the distribution of milk is in the jurisdiction of the members of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada.-Decision of Executive Committee, April 21, 1950.

207

-Maintenance of lines.

Plumbers' Local No. 463 vs. Turner Construction Company. -Western Electric Building, Houston, Greenwich and Hudson Streets.

The complaint is sustained for the reason that maintenance work of plumbing lines is in the possession of the plumber, and the Turner Construction Company is directed to employ plumbers to do the maintenance work on the job in question, which includes that necessary for the draining of the supply lines and the turning on of the water to the same, while the plumbers are at work on the operation. -Decision of Executive Committee, December 14, 1920.

208

-Oil storage and supply system, Installing of piping.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and W. G. Cornell Co.-American Safety Razor Building, Brooklyn.

The complaint of the steamfitters against the plumbers is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1920.

208a

-Holes for plumbers' piping, cutting of.

Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc. vs. Bricklayers and Plumbers-Hotel, Madison Ave. and 86th St.

Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., is advised to employ plumbers to cut the holes in the cinder concrete arches for plumbers' piping. -Decision of Executive Committee, April 9, 1923.

208b

-Bath tubs, temporary protection of, with wood.

Carpenters vs. Thompson-Starrett Co. -Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Ave. and 45th St.

The complaint is dismissed. -Decision of Executive Committee, February 29, 1924.