

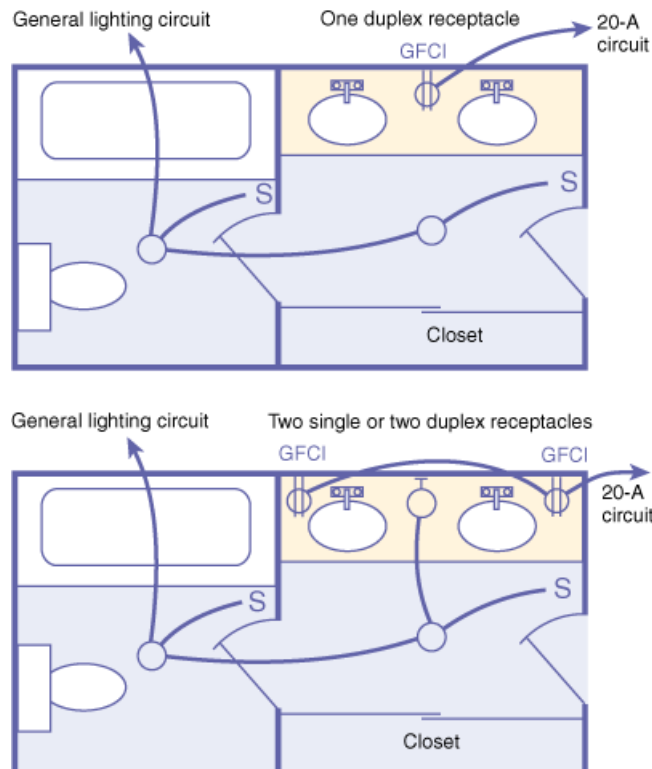
Single Family Dwelling Bathroom Regulations

Regulations for New Construction Requirements

All 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles installed in the bathrooms shall have ground fault protection.

GFCI receptacles in bathrooms prevent accidents. Therefore, 210.8(A)(1) requires that all 125-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacles in bathrooms are to have GFCI protection, including receptacles that are integral with luminaires and, of course, the wall-mounted receptacles adjacent to the basin.

A bathroom is defined in Article 100 as an area that includes a basin with one or more of the following: a toilet, a tub, or a shower. The term applies to the entire area, whether a separating door, as illustrated in Exhibit 210.9, is present or not. Note that 210.52(D) requires that a receptacle be located on the wall or partition adjacent to each basin location. However, if the basins are adjacent and in close proximity, then one receptacle outlet may satisfy the requirement, as shown in Exhibit 210.9 (top)



It is important to note that lighting and receptacles circuiting must be separated from each other, the lighting may be 15 or 20 amp supplied by other locations throughout the house. The receptacle circuits must be 20 amp and must be dedicated and/or supplied by other 20 amp bathroom circuits that may exit in the house. These bathroom 20amp receptacles (ground fault circuits) shall have no other outlets.

Exception: Where the 20-ampere circuit supplies a single bathroom, outlets for other equipment within the same bathroom shall be permitted to be supplied in accordance with 210.23(A).

All exhaust fans in bathtub enclosures require ground fault protection. (see underwriter listings)

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