

Seepage Pit – A lined excavation in the ground which receives the discharge of a septic tank so designed as to permit the effluent from the septic tank to seep through its bottom and sides.

Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) – An atmosphere-supplying respirator that supplies a respirable air atmosphere to the user from a breathing source that is independent of the ambient environment and designed to be carried by the user. For the purposes of this appendix, where this term is used without any qualifier, it indicates only open-circuit, self-contained breathing apparatus or combination SCBA/SARs. For the purposes of this appendix, combination SCBA/SARs are encompassed by the terms self-contained breathing apparatus or SCBA. [NFPA 1981:3.3.40]

Septic Tank – A water-tight receptacle that receives the discharge of a drainage system or part thereof, designed and constructed so as to retain solids, digest organic matter through a period of detention, and allow the liquids to discharge into the soil outside of the tank through a system of open joint piping or a seepage pit meeting the requirements of this code.

Service Piping – The piping and equipment between the street gas main and the gas piping system inlet that is installed by, and is under the control and maintenance of, the serving gas supplier.

Sewage – Any liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution and that may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

Sewage Ejector – A device for lifting sewage by entraining it on a high-velocity jet stream, air, or water.

Sewage Pump – A permanently installed mechanical device, other than an ejector, for removing sewage or liquid waste from a sump.

Shall – Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Shielded Coupling – An approved elastomeric sealing gasket with an approved outer shield and a tightening mechanism.

Shock Arrestor – See Water Hammer Arrestor.

Should – Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Single-Family Dwelling – A building designed to be used as a home by the owner of such building, which shall be the only dwelling located on a parcel of ground with the usual accessory buildings.

Size and Type of Tubing – See Diameter.

Slip Joint – An adjustable tubing connection, consisting of a compression nut, a friction ring, and a compression washer, designed to fit a threaded adapter fitting or a standard taper pipe thread.

Slope – See Grade.

Soil Pipe – Any pipe that conveys the discharge of water closets, urinals, clinic sinks, or fixtures having similar functions of collection and removal of domestic sewage, with or without the discharge from other fixtures, to the building drain or building sewer.

Special Hazard Area – An area such as a kitchen or electrical switch-gear room.

Special Wastes – Wastes that require some special method of handling, such as the use of indirect waste piping and receptors, corrosion-resistant piping, sand, oil or grease interceptors, condensers, or other pretreatment facilities.

Stack – The vertical main of a system of soil, waste, or vent piping extending through one or more stories.

Stack Vent – The extension of a soil or waste stack above the highest horizontal drain connected to the stack.

Standard – A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word "shall" to indicate requirements and which is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix, footnote, or fine print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

Station Inlet – An inlet point in a medical-surgical piped vacuum distribution system at which the user makes connections and disconnections. [NFPA 99:3.3.171]

Station Outlet – An inlet point in a piped medical/surgical vacuum distribution system at which the user makes connections and disconnections. [NFPA 99:3.3.172]

Storage Tank (Water) – A tank for the storage of potable water before it is distributed.

Storm Drain – See Building Drain (Storm).

Storm Sewer – A sewer used for conveying rainwater, surface water, condensate, cooling water, or similar liquid wastes.

Subsoil Drain – A drain that collects subsurface or seepage water and conveys it to a place of disposal.

Subsurface Irrigation – A method of providing water to plants by raising the water table to the root zone or by carrying moisture to the root zone through a network of perforated underground pipe, valves, tubing and emitters.

Sump – An approved tank or pit that receives sewage or liquid waste and which is located below the normal grade of the gravity system and which must be emptied by mechanical means.

Supports – Supports, hangers, and anchors are devices for properly supporting and securing pipe, fixtures, and equipment.