

Listing Agency – An agency accredited by an independent and authoritative conformity assessment body to operate a material and product listing and labeling (certification) system and that is accepted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, which is in the business of listing or labeling. The system includes initial and ongoing product testing, a periodic inspection on current production of listed (certified) products, and makes available a published report of such listing in which specific information is included that the material or product conforms to applicable standards and found safe for use in a specific manner.

Lot – A single or individual parcel or area of land legally recorded or validated by other means acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction on which is situated a building or which is the site of any work regulated by this code, together with the yards, courts, and unoccupied spaces legally required for the building or works, and that is owned by or is in the lawful possession of the owner of the building or works.

Low Hazard – See Pollution.

215.0 – M –

Macerating Toilet System – A system comprised of a sump with macerating pump and with connections for a water closet and other plumbing fixtures, which is designed to accept, grind, and pump wastes to an approved point of discharge.

Main – The principal artery of any system of continuous piping to which branches may be connected.

Main Sewer – See Public Sewer.

Main Vent – The principal artery of the venting system to which vent branches may be connected.

Manifold – A control center with pipe openings or outlets for hot and cold water that feed each fixture supply pipe.

Manifold (Medical Gas) – A device for connecting outlets of one or more gas cylinders to the central piping system for that specific gas. [NFPA 99:3.3.103]

May – A permissive term.

Medical Air – For purposes of this standard, medical air is air supplied from cylinders, bulk containers, medical air compressors, or has been reconstituted from oxygen USP and oil-free, dry nitrogen NF. [NFPA 99:3.3.106]

Medical air shall be required to have the following characteristics :

- (1) Be supplied from cylinders, bulk containers, medical air compressor sources, or be reconstituted from oxygen USP and oil-free dry nitrogen NF.
- (2) Meet the requirements of medical air USP.
- (3) Have no detectable liquid hydrocarbons.

- (4) Have less than 25ppm gaseous hydrocarbons.
- (5) Have equal to or less than 5mg/m³ of permanent particulates sized 1micron or larger in the air at normal atmospheric pressure. [NFPA 99:5.1.3.5.1(1)-(5)]

Medical Gas – Gas used in a medical facility, including oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, helium, medical air, and mixtures of these gases. Standards of purity apply.

Medical Gas System – Complete system consisting of a central supply system (manifold, bulk, or compressors), including control equipment and piping extending to station outlets at the points where medical gases are required.

Medical Vacuum System – See Vacuum System – Level 1.

Mobile Home Park – A large trailer fitted with parts for connection to utilities, which is used for dwelling or sleeping purposes and is installed on a permanent site that is used as a residence.

Mobile Home Park Sewer – That part of the horizontal piping of a drainage system that begins 60cm (2 ft.) downstream from the last mobile home site and conveys it to a public sewer, private sewer, private sewage disposal system, or other point of disposal.

Mosques Wastewater Management – The reuse of water from abolition washrooms such as waste water from washbasins, showers, and hose attachments as gray water for landscape irrigation.

Multiple Effect Distillation (MED) – A form of distillation. Evaporators are in series, and vapor from one effect is used to evaporate water in the next lower pressure effect. This technology is in several forms, one of the most common of which is the Vertical Tube Evaporator (VTE).

Multistage Flash (MSF) – A form of distillation. Intake water is heated then discharged into a chamber maintained slightly below the saturation vapor pressure of the incoming water, so that a fraction of the water content flashes into steam. The steam condenses on the exterior surface of heat transfer tubing and becomes product water. The unflashed brine enters another chamber at a lower pressure, where a portion flashes to steam. Each evaporation and condensation chamber is called a stage.

216.0 – N –

Nitrogen, NF (Oil-Free, Dry) (Nitrogen for Brazing and Testing) – Nitrogen complying, at a minimum, with oil-free, dry nitrogen NF. [NFPA 99: 3.3.120.1]

Nuisance – Includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Any public nuisance known at common law or in equity jurisprudence.