

- (2) Whenever any work regulated by this code is dangerous to human life or is detrimental to health and property.
- (3) Inadequate or unsafe water supply or sewage disposal system.

217.0 – O –

Offset – A combination of elbows or bends in a line of piping that brings one section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

Oil Interceptor – See Interceptor.

218.0 – P –

Patient Care Area – Any portion of a health care facility wherein patients are intended to be examined or treated. [NFPA 99:3.3.138]

PE – Polyethylene is classified as an inert polyolefin material (thermoplastic) made from ethylene, which is derived from fossil fuels (oil, gas and coal).

PE-AL-PE – Polyethylene-aluminum-polyethylene is a coextruded polyethylene composite pipe with aluminum tube reinforced between the inner and outer layers.

Penetration Firestop System – A specific assemblage of field-assembled materials, or a factory-made device, which has been tested to a standard test method and, when installed properly on penetrating piping materials, is capable of maintaining the fire-resistance rating of assemblies penetrated.

PEX – Cross-linked polyethylene is a thermoplastic material made by cross-linking polyethylene.

PEX-AL-PEX – Cross-linked polyethylene - aluminum-cross-linked polyethylene is a composite pipe made of an aluminum tube laminated to the interior and exterior layers of cross-linked polyethylene.

Person – A natural person, his heirs, executor, administrators, or assigns and shall also include a firm, corporation, municipal or quasi-municipal corporation, or governmental agency. Singular includes plural, male includes female.

Pipe – A cylindrical conduit or conductor conforming to the particular dimensions commonly known as “pipe size.”

Plumbing – The business, trade, or work having to do with the installation, removal, alteration, or repair of plumbing systems or parts thereof.

Plumbing Appliance – Any one of a special class of devices or equipment that is intended to perform a special plumbing function. Its operation and/or control may be dependent upon one or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements, or pressure- or temperature-sensing elements. Such device or equipment shall be permitted to operate automatically through one or more of the

following actions: a time cycle, a temperature range, a pressure range, a measured volume or weight; or the device or equipment shall be permitted to be manually adjusted or controlled by the user or operator.

Plumbing Appurtenance – A manufactured device, a prefabricated assembly, or an on-the-job assembly of component parts that is an adjunct to the basic piping system and plumbing fixtures. An appurtenance demands no additional water supply, nor does it add any discharge load to a fixture or the drainage system. It performs some useful function in the operation, maintenance, servicing, economy, or safety of the plumbing system.

Plumbing Fixture – An approved-type installed receptacle, device, or appliance that is supplied with water or that receives liquid or liquid-borne wastes and discharges such wastes into the drainage system to which it may be directly or indirectly connected. Industrial or commercial tanks, vats, and similar processing equipment are not plumbing fixtures, but may be connected to or discharged into approved traps or plumbing fixtures when and as otherwise provided for elsewhere in this code.

Plumbing Official – See Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Plumbing System – Includes all potable water, building supply, and distribution pipes; all plumbing fixtures and traps; all drainage and vent pipes; and all building drains and building sewers, including their respective joints and connections, devices, receptors, and appurtenances within the property lines of the premises and shall include potable water piping, potable water treating or using equipment, medical gas and medical vacuum systems, liquid and fuel gas piping, and water heaters and vents for same.

Pollution – An impairment of the quality of the potable water to a degree that does not create a hazard to the public health but which does adversely and unreasonably affect the aesthetic qualities of such potable water for domestic use. Also defined as Low Hazard.

Potable Water – Water that is satisfactory for drinking, culinary, and domestic purposes and that meets the requirements of the Health Authority Having Jurisdiction.

PP – Polypropylene is a polyolefin that is joined by thermoplastic fusion process.

PP-R – Polypropylene random co-polymer is a type of polypropylene with a modification to the polymer that results in a material that is chemically, corrosion, and temperature resistant.

Pressure – The normal force exerted by a homogeneous liquid or gas, per unit of area, on the wall of the container.

Static Pressure – The pressure existing without any flow.