

suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

Cogeneration – A power plant that is designed to conserve energy by using “waste heat” from generating electricity for another purpose.

Combination Thermostatic/Pressure Balancing Valve – A mixing valve that senses outlet temperature and incoming hot and cold water pressure and compensates for fluctuations in incoming hot and cold water temperatures and/or pressures to stabilize outlet temperatures.

Combination Waste and Vent System – A specially designed system of waste piping embodying the horizontal wet venting of one or more sinks or floor drains by means of a common waste and vent pipe, adequately sized to provide free movement of air above the flow line of the drain.

Combined Building Sewer – See Building Sewer (Combined).

Common – That part of a plumbing system that is so designed and installed as to serve more than one appliance, fixture, building, or system.

Conductor – A pipe inside the building that conveys storm water from the roof to a storm drain, combined building sewer, or other approved point of disposal.

Confined Space – A room or space having a volume less than $1.4\text{m}^3/300\text{W}\cdot\text{h}$ ($50\text{ft}^3/1,000\text{ Btu/h}$) of the aggregate input rating of all fuel-burning appliances installed in that space.

Contamination – An impairment of the quality of the potable water that creates an actual hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease by sewage, industrial fluids, or waste. Also defined as High Hazard.

Continuous Vent – A vertical vent that is a continuation of the drain to which it connects.

Continuous Waste – A drain connecting the compartments of a set of fixtures to a trap or connecting other permitted fixtures to a common trap.

CPVC – Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) is a polyvinyl chloride that has been chlorinated to improve the material characteristics.

Critical Care Area – Those special care units, intensive care units, coronary care units, angiography laboratories, cardiac catheterization laboratories, delivery rooms, operating rooms, post anesthesia recovery rooms, emergency departments, and similar areas in which patients are intended to be subjected to invasive procedures and connected to line-operated, patient-care-related electrical appliances. [NFPA 99:3.3.138.1]

Critical Level – The critical level (C-L or C/L) marking on a backflow prevention device or vacuum

breaker is a point conforming to approved standards and established by the testing laboratory (usually stamped on the device by the manufacturer) that determines the minimum elevation above the flood-level rim of the fixture or receptor served at which the device may be installed. When a backflow prevention device does not bear a critical level marking, the bottom of the vacuum breaker, combination valve, or the bottom of any such approved device shall constitute the critical level.

Cross-Connection – Any connection or arrangement, physical or otherwise, between a potable water supply system and any plumbing fixture or any tank, receptor, equipment, or device, through which it may be possible for nonpotable, used, unclean, polluted, and contaminated water, or other substances to enter into any part of such potable water system under any condition.

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Deaeration – Removal of oxygen. A pretreatment process in desalination plants to reduce corrosion.

Department Having Jurisdiction – The Authority Having Jurisdiction, including any other law enforcement agency affected by any provision of this code, whether such agency is specifically named or not.

Desalination – Specific treatment processes such as reverse osmosis or multi-stage flash distillation, to demineralize seawater or brackish (saline) waters for reuse.

Developed Length – The length along the center line of a pipe and fittings.

Diameter – Unless specifically stated, “diameter” is the nominal diameter as designated commercially.

Distillation – A process of desalination where the intake water is heated to produce steam. The steam is then condensed to produce product water with low salt concentration.

Domestic Sewage – The liquid and water-borne wastes derived from the ordinary living processes, free from industrial wastes, and of such character as to permit satisfactory disposal, without special treatment, into the public sewer or by means of a private sewage disposal system.

Downspout – The rain leader from the roof to the building storm drain, combined building sewer, or other means of disposal located outside of the building. See Conductor and Leader.

Drain – Any pipe that carries waste or waterborne wastes in a building drainage system.

Drainage System – Includes all the piping within public or private premises that conveys sewage or other liquid wastes to a legal point of disposal, but