

**Gas Piping System** – Any arrangement of gas piping or regulators after the point of delivery and each arrangement of gas piping serving a building, structure, or premises, whether individually metered or not.

**General Care Areas** – General care areas are patient bedrooms, examining rooms, treatment rooms, clinics, and similar areas in which it is intended that the patient will come in contact with ordinary appliances such as a nurses-call system, electric beds, examining lamps, telephones, and entertainment devices. [NFPA 99:3.3.138.2]

**Grade** – The slope or fall of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane. In drainage, it is usually expressed as the fall in a fraction of a mm (in.) or percentage slope per m (ft.) length of pipe.

**Gravity Grease Interceptor** – A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oils, and greases (FOG) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, 30 minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two compartments, a total volume of not less than 1,100L (300 gal.), and gravity separation. (These interceptors comply with the requirements of Chapter 10 or are designed by a registered professional engineer.) Gravity grease interceptors are generally installed outside.

**Gray Water** – Gray water is untreated waste water that has not come into contact with toilet waste, kitchen waste, dishwasher waste, or similarly contaminated sources. Gray water includes waste water from bathtubs, showers, and bathroom wash basins, clothes washers, and laundry tubs.

**Grease Interceptor** – A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oil, and greases (FOG) from a wastewater discharge.

**Grease Removal Device (GRD)** – Any hydromechanical grease interceptor that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum fats, oils and grease (FOG) from the interceptor, the control of which are either automatic or manually initiated.

**Grounding Electrode** – A device that establishes an electrical connection to the earth.

## 210.0 – H –

**Hangers** – See Supports.

**High Hazard** – See Contamination.

**High-Rise Building** – A building where the floor of an occupiable story exceeds 23m (75 ft.) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. [NFPA 5000:3.3.65.10]

**Horizontal Branch** – A drain pipe extending laterally from a soil or waste stack or building drain with

or without vertical sections or branches, which receives the discharge from one or more fixture drains and conducts it to the soil or waste stack or to the building drain.

**Horizontal Pipe** – Any pipe or fitting that is installed in a horizontal position or which makes an angle of less than 0.8 of a radian (45 degrees) with the horizontal.

**Hot Water** – Water at a temperature exceeding or equal to 50°C (120°F).

**House Drain** – See Building Drain.

**House Sewer** – See Building Sewer.

**Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor** – A plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oil, and grease (FOG) from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate, and separation and retention efficiency. The design incorporates air entrainment, hydromechanical separation, interior baffling, and/or barriers in combination or separately, and one of the following:

- (1) External flow control, with air intake (vent): directly connected
- (2) External flow control, without air intake (vent): directly connected
- (3) Without external flow control, directly connected
- (4) Without external flow control, indirectly connected

These interceptors comply with the requirements of Table 10-2. Hydromechanical grease interceptors are generally installed inside.

## 211.0 – I –

**Indirect-Fired Water Heater** – A water heater consisting of a storage tank equipped with an internal or external heat exchanger used to transfer heat from an external source to heat potable water. The storage tank either contains heated potable water or water supplied from an external source, such as a boiler.

**Indirect Waste Pipe** – A pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system but conveys liquid wastes by discharging into a plumbing fixture, interceptor, or receptacle that is directly connected to the drainage system.

**Individual Vent** – A pipe installed to vent a fixture trap and that connects with the vent system above the fixture served or terminates in the open air.

**Industrial Waste** – Any and all liquid or waterborne waste from industrial or commercial processes, except domestic sewage.

**Insanitary** – A condition that is contrary to sanitary principles or is injurious to health.