# Exterior Plumbing Definition Quiz

Instructions: **$60**

1. Print these pages.
2. Use the included definitions on the last pages to answer the question.
3. Circle the correct answers and transfer them to the answer sheets below.
4. Page down to the last page for the verification forms, answer sheets and mailing instructions.

This 6 hours course is approved for the following Credentials (Wisconsin Course #12444)

1. Master Plumber
2. Journeymen Plumber
3. Master Plumber Restricted Service
4. Journeymen Plumber Restricted Service
5. POWTS Inspector
6. POWTS Maintainer
7. UDC Plumbing Inspector
8. Commercial Plumbing Inspector
9. Soil Tester
10. Utility Contractor

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1. "_____" means an individual or agency recognized by the department to act on the department's behalf relative to a specific activity or function.
    a. Agent
    b. Approved
    c. Department
    d. Governmental unit
2. "_____" means acceptance documented in writing by the department.
    a. Agent
    b. Approved
    c. Department
    d. Governmental unit
3. "_____" means of Safety and Professional services or SPS
    a. Agent
    b. Approved
    c. Department
    d. Governmental unit
4. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 145.01 (5), Stats. Note: Section 145.01 (5), Stats., reads: "Governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems" or "governmental unit", unless otherwise qualified, means the county, except that in a county with a population of 500,000 or more these terms mean the city, village or town where the private sewage system is located.
    a. Agent
    b. Approved
    c. Department
    d. Governmental unit
5. "_____" means a unit for the treatment of wastewater that utilizes the principle of oxidation for biological decomposition.
    a. Aerobic treatment component

b. Alternate plumbing system
c. Anaerobic treatment component
d. Areawide water quality management plan

6. "_____" means a type of plumbing system designed in such a manner that valid and reliable data shall demonstrate to the department that the plumbing system is in compliance with the intent of SPS 381 to 384.
a. Aerobic treatment component
b. Alternate plumbing system
c. Anaerobic treatment component
d. Areawide water quality management plan

7. "_____" means a unit for the treatment of wastewater which utilizes molecular oxygen in the absence of free oxygen for biological respiration and decomposition.
a. Aerobic treatment component
b. Alternate plumbing system
c. Anaerobic treatment component
d. Areawide water quality management plan

8. "_____" means those plans prepared by the department of natural resources, including those plans prepared by agencies designated by the governor under the authority of ss. 281.11, 281.12 (1), 281.15, and 283.83, Stats., for the purpose of managing, protecting and enhancing groundwater and surface water of the state.
a. Aerobic treatment component
b. Alternate plumbing system
c. Anaerobic treatment component
d. Areawide water quality management plan

9. "_____" means a manufactured device or prefabricated assembly of component parts which is an adjunct to a plumbing product or plumbing system.
a. Appurtenance
b. Aspirator
c. BOD5
d. Accepted engineering practice

10. "_____" means a fitting or device supplied with water or other fluid under positive pressure which passes through an integral orifice or constriction causing a vacuum.
a. Appurtenance
b. Aspirator
c. BOD5
d. Accepted engineering practice

11. "_____" or "biochemical oxygen demand 5 day" means a measure of the amount of biodegradable organic matter in water.
a. Appurtenance
b. Aspirator
c. BOD5
d. Accepted engineering practice

12. "_____" means a specification, standard, guideline or procedure in the field of plumbing or related thereto, generally recognized and accepted as authoritative documented through national standards or specifications.
a. Appurtenance
b. Aspirator
c. BOD5
d. Accepted engineering practice

13. "_____" means a detached building, not used as a dwelling unit but is incidental to that of the dwelling.
    a. Accessory building
    b. Accessible
    c. Bench mark
    d. Building
14. "_____" when applied to a fixture, appliance, pipe, fitting, valve or equipment, means having access for maintenance, but which first may require the removal of an access panel or similar obstruction.
    a. Accessory building
    b. Accessible
    c. Bench mark
    d. Building
15. "_____" means a permanently established point, the elevation of which is assumed or known, which serves as a vertical reference point, and which may also serve as a horizontal reference point.
    a. Accessory building
    b. Accessible
    c. Bench mark
    d. Building
16. "_____" means a structure for support, shelter or enclosure of persons or property.
    a. Accessory building
    b. Accessible
    c. Bench mark
    d. Building
17. "_____" means a receptor designed to collect storm waters from an open area.
    a. Area drain
    b. Building drain
    c. Building drain, sanitary
    d. Building drain, storm
18. "_____" means horizontal piping within or under a building, installed below the lowest fixture or the lowest floor level from which fixtures can drain by gravity to the building sewer.
    a. Area drain
    b. Building drain
    c. Building drain, sanitary
    d. Building drain, storm
19. "_____" means a building drain which conveys wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.
    a. Area drain
    b. Building drain
    c. Building drain, sanitary
    d. Building drain, storm
20. "_____" means a building drain which conveys storm water, clear water, or both.
    a. Area drain
    b. Building drain
    c. Building drain, sanitary
    d. Building drain, storm
21. "_____" means the unwanted reverse flow of liquids, solids or gases.
    a. Backflow
    b. Back pressure

c. Back siphonage
d. Backflow preventer

22. "_____" means a pressure greater than the supply pressure that may cause backflow.
a. Backflow
b. Back pressure
c. Back siphonage
d. Backflow preventer

23. "_____" means the creation of a backflow as a result of negative pressure.
a. Backflow
b. Back pressure
c. Back siphonage
d. Backflow preventer

24. "_____" means any generic backflow prevention device or assembly.
a. Backflow
b. Back pressure
c. Back siphonage
d. Backflow preventer

25. "_____" means a device designed to prevent the reverse flow of wastewater in a drain system.
a. Backwater valve
b. Cleanout
c. Conveyance system
d. Dead end

26. "_____" means an accessible opening in a drain system used for the removal of obstructions.
a. Backwater valve
b. Cleanout
c. Conveyance system
d. Dead end

27. "_____" means that portion of a drain system that consists of a series of pipes that transport water from one area to another without providing detention
a. Backwater valve
b. Cleanout
c. Conveyance system
d. Dead end

28. "_____" means a branch leading from a drain pipe, vent pipe, building drain or building sewer and terminating at a developed length of 2 feet or more by means of a plug, cap or other closed fitting.
a. Backwater valve
b. Cleanout
c. Conveyance system
d. Dead end

29. "_____" means a water supply valve opened or closed by means of a float or similar device used to supply water to a tank.
a. Ballcock
b. Cross connection
c. Cross connection control assembly
d. Cross connection control device

30. "_____" means a connection or potential connection between any part of a water supply system and another environment containing substances in a manner that, under any circumstances, would allow the substances to enter the water supply system by means of back siphonage or back pressure.
a. Ballcock
b. Cross connection
c. Cross connection control assembly
d. Cross connection control device
31. "_____" means a testable backflow preventer consisting of an arrangement of components.
a. Ballcock
b. Cross connection
c. Cross connection control assembly
d. Cross connection control device
32. "_____" means any mechanical device which automatically prevents backflow from a contaminated source into a potable water supply system.
a. Ballcock
b. Cross connection
c. Cross connection control assembly
d. Cross connection control device
33. "_____" means any written permission from a municipality that allows construction to commence on a structure.
a. Building permit
b. Building sewer
c. Building sewer, sanitary
d. Building sewer, storm
34. "_____" means that part of the drain system not within or under a building which conveys its discharge to a public sewer, private interceptor main sewer, private onsite wastewater treatment system or other point of discharge or dispersal.
a. Building permit
b. Building sewer
c. Building sewer, sanitary
d. Building sewer, storm
35. "_____" means a building sewer which conveys wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.
a. Building permit
b. Building sewer
c. Building sewer, sanitary
d. Building sewer, storm
36. "_____" means a building sewer which conveys storm water, clear water, or both.
a. Building permit
b. Building sewer
c. Building sewer, sanitary
d. Building sewer, storm
37. "_____" means wastewater contaminated by human body waste, toilet paper and any other material intended to be deposited in a receptor designed to receive urine or feces.
a. Blackwater
b. Clear water
c. Cold water
d. Hot water

38. “_____” means wastewater other than storm water, having no impurities or where impurities are below a minimum concentration considered harmful by the department, including but not limited to noncontact cooling water and condensate drainage from refrigeration compressors and air conditioning equipment, drainage of water used for equipment chilling purposes and cooled condensate from steam heating systems or other equipment.
a. Blackwater
b. Clear water
c. Cold water
d. Hot water
39. “_____” means water at a temperature less than 85_F.
a. Blackwater
b. Clear water
c. Cold water
d. Hot water
40. “_____” means water at a temperature of 110_ F. or more.
a. Blackwater
b. Clear water
c. Cold water
d. Hot water
41. “Bedrock” means rock that is exposed at the earth’s surface or underlies soil material and includes:
a. Weathered in−place consolidated material, larger than 2 mm in size and greater than 50% by volume.
b. Weakly consolidated sandstone at the point of increased resistance to penetration of a knife blade.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
42. “_____” means any industrial or commercial organization or enterprise operated for profit, including but not limited to a proprietorship, partnership, firm, business trust, joint venture, syndicate, corporation or association.
a. Business establishment
b. Community−based residential facility
c. Engineered system
d. Documented data
43. “_____” means a place where 5 or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator and who do not require care above intermediate level nursing care reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board but that include no more than 3 hours of nursing care per week per resident.
a. Business establishment
b. Community−based residential facility
c. Engineered system
d. Documented data
44. “_____” means a system designed to meet the intent of the code but not the enumerated specifications of the state plumbing code.
a. Business establishment
b. Community−based residential facility
c. Engineered system
d. Documented data

45. "_____" means data which is developed in accordance with scientifically valid analytical protocols including field trials where appropriate, is subjected to peer review, results from more than one study, and consistent with other credible research.
a. Business establishment
b. Community−based residential facility
c. Engineered system
d. Documented data
46. "_____" means the portion of a pipe that is enlarged to receive the end of another pipe of the same diameter for the purpose of making a joint.
a. Bell
b. Burr
c. Slip−joint
d. Spigot
47. "_____" means a roughness or metal protruding from the walls of a pipe usually as the result of cutting the pipe.
a. Bell
b. Burr
c. Slip−joint
d. Spigot
48. "_____" means a connection in which one pipe slips into another, the joint of which is made tight with a compression type fitting.
a. Bell
b. Burr
c. Slip−joint
d. Spigot
49. "_____" means the end of a pipe which fits into a bell or hub.
a. Bell
b. Burr
c. Slip−joint
d. Spigot
50. "_____" means the vertical drain piping and trap combination that receives wastewater from recreational vehicles.
a. Campsite receptor
b. Catch basin
c. Cesspool
d. Building subdrain
51. "_____" means a watertight receptacle built to arrest sediment of surface, subsoil or other waste drainage, and to retain oily or greasy wastes, so as to prevent their entrance into the building drain or building sewer.
a. Campsite receptor
b. Catch basin
c. Cesspool
d. Building subdrain
52. "_____" means an excavation which receives domestic wastewater by means of a drain system without pretreatment of the wastewater and retains the organic matter and solids permitting the liquids to seep from the excavation.
a. Campsite receptor
b. Catch basin
c. Cesspool
d. Building subdrain

53. “_____” means the horizontal portion of a drain system which does not flow by gravity to the building sewer.
a. Campsite receptor
b. Catch basin
c. Cesspool
d. Building subdrain
54. “_____” means a private water main that serves a fire protection system and any number of plumbing fixtures.
a. Combination private water main
b. Combination water service
c. Design wastewater flow
d. Detention
55. “_____” means a water service that serves a fire protection system and any number of plumbing fixtures.
a. Combination private water main
b. Combination water service
c. Design wastewater flow
d. Detention
56. “_____” means 150% of the estimated wastewater flow generated by a dwelling, building or facility.
a. Combination private water main
b. Combination water service
c. Design wastewater flow
d. Detention
57. “_____” means the collection and temporary storage of water for subsequent gradual discharge.
a. Combination private water main
b. Combination water service
c. Design wastewater flow
d. Detention
58. “Corporation cock” means a valve:
a. Installed in a private water main or a water service at or near the connection to a public water main; or
b. Installed in the side of a forced main sewer to which a forced building sewer is connected.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
59. “_____” means a valve placed in a water service or a private water main, usually near the lot line.
a. Curb stop
b. Conductor
c. Dfu
d. Leader
60. “_____” means a drain pipe inside the building which conveys storm water from a roof to the storm drain or storm sewer.
a. Curb stop
b. Conductor
c. Dfu
d. Leader
61. “_____” means drainage fixture unit.

a. Curb stop
b. Conductor
c. Dfu
d. Leader

62. "_____" means a pipe or channel outside a building which conveys storm water from the roof or gutter drains to a storm drain, storm sewer or to grade.
a. Curb stop
b. Conductor
c. Dfu
d. Leader

63. "_____" means the installation of a cross connection control method, device or assembly to prohibit the flow of contamination from a building or facility into a water supply system.
a. Containment
b. Contaminant load
c. Containment tank
d. Dispersal zone

64. "_____" means the concentrations of substances in a wastewater stream.
a. Containment
b. Contaminant load
c. Containment tank
d. Dispersal zone

65. "_____" means a device with a valved outlet designed to temporarily hold potentially hazardous wastewater for evaluation before discharging to a POWTS or municipal sewer.
a. Containment
b. Contaminant load
c. Containment tank
d. Dispersal zone

66. "_____" means a dimensional volume of in situ soil that receives wastewater for treatment or distributes final effluent for dispersal.
a. Containment
b. Contaminant load
c. Containment tank
d. Dispersal zone

67. "_____" means the length of pipe line measured along the centerline of the pipe and fittings.
a. Developed length
b. Diameter
c. Elevation
d. Farm

68. "_____" means in reference to a pipe the nominal inside diameter of the pipe.
a. Developed length
b. Diameter
c. Elevation
d. Farm

69. "_____" means the vertical distance from the datum to a point under investigation.
a. Developed length
b. Diameter
c. Elevation
d. Farm

70. "_____" means a parcel of 35 or more acres of contiguous land that is devoted primarily to agricultural use, as defined under s. 91.01 (1) and (5), Stats
a. Developed length
b. Diameter
c. Elevation
d. Farm
71. "_____" means the effluent from the last POWTS treatment component.
a. Final effluent
b. Estimated wastewater flow
c. Experimental system
d. Flow
72. "_____" means the typical quantity of domestic wastewater generated daily by a dwelling, building or facility.
a. Final effluent
b. Estimated wastewater flow
c. Experimental system
d. Flow
73. "_____" means a type of plumbing system from which valid and reliable data are being sought to demonstrate compliance with the intent of SPS 381 to 384.
a. Final effluent
b. Estimated wastewater flow
c. Experimental system
d. Flow
74. "_____" means the volumetric measure of a liquid stream in a specified time.
a. Final effluent
b. Estimated wastewater flow
c. Experimental system
d. Flow
75. "Failing private sewage system" means a private sewage system which causes or results in any of the following conditions:
a. The discharge of sewage into surface water or groundwater.
b. The introduction of sewage into zones of saturation which adversely affects the operation of a private sewage system.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
76. "Failing private sewage system" means a private sewage system which causes or results in any of the following conditions:
a. The discharge of sewage to a drain tile or into zones of bedrock.
b. The discharge of sewage to the surface of the ground.
c. The failure to accept sewage discharges and backup of sewage into the structure served by the private sewage system.
d. all of the above
77. "_____" means a valve end of a water pipe by means of which water can be drawn from or held within the pipe.
a. Faucet
b. Horizontal pipe
c. Hydrostatic test
d. Linear loading rate
78. "_____" means any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of less than 45_ with the horizontal.

a. Faucet
b. Horizontal pipe
c. Hydrostatic test
d. Linear loading rate

79. "_____" means a test performed on a plumbing system or portion thereof in which the system is filled with a liquid, normally water, and raised to a designated pressure.
a. Faucet
b. Horizontal pipe
c. Hydrostatic test
d. Linear loading rate

80. "_____" means the amount of effluent applied daily along the landscape contour expressed in gallons per day per linear foot along a site contour.
a. Faucet
b. Horizontal pipe
c. Hydrostatic test
d. Linear loading rate

81. "_____" means any device or method that is intended to promote the assimilation of water into in situ soil.
a. Infiltration component
b. Infiltrative surface
c. In situ soil
d. Load factor

82. "_____" means the plane within a treatment or dispersal component at which effluent is applied to in situ soil or engineered soil.
a. Infiltration component
b. Infiltrative surface
c. In situ soil
d. Load factor

83. "_____" means soil naturally formed or deposited in its present location or position and includes soil material that has been plowed using normal tillage implements and depositional material resulting from erosion or flooding.
a. Infiltration component
b. Infiltrative surface
c. In situ soil
d. Load factor

84. "_____" means the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point in a drain system.
a. Infiltration component
b. Infiltrative surface
c. In situ soil
d. Load factor

85. "_____" means a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from wastes flowing through it.
a. Interceptor
b. separator
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

86. "_____" means the liquid wastes that result from industrial processes.
a. Industrial wastewater
b. Irrigation

c. Leaching chamber
d. Horizontal reference point

87. "_____" means the application of water to the root zone of plants or plantings.
a. Industrial wastewater
b. Irrigation
c. Leaching chamber
d. Horizontal reference point

88. "_____" means a product designed to support soil and create a cavity for the temporary storage of effluent and to provide an infiltrative surface for the distribution cell POWTS dispersal or treatment component.
a. Industrial wastewater
b. Irrigation
c. Leaching chamber
d. Horizontal reference point

89. "_____" means a stationary, identifiable point to which horizontal dimensions can be related.
a. Industrial wastewater
b. Irrigation
c. Leaching chamber
d. Horizontal reference point

90. "Lead−free" mean a chemical composition equal to or less than _____ of lead.
a. 0.2%
b. 2%
c. 0.02%
d. .002%

91. "_____" means a situation where the water supply system could be contaminated with a nontoxic substance or solution so as to make the water unsuitable for the designated use.
a. Low hazard
b. Mixed wastewater
c. Unsaturated soil
d. High hazard

92. "_____" means a combination of domestic and non−domestic wastewater.
a. Low hazard
b. Mixed wastewater
c. Unsaturated soil
d. High hazard

93. "_____" means soil in which the pore spaces contain water at less than atmospheric pressure, as well as air and other gases.
a. Low hazard
b. Mixed wastewater
c. Unsaturated soil
d. High hazard

94. "_____" means a situation where the water supply system could be contaminated with a toxic substance or solution so as to make the water unsuitable for the designated use.
a. Low hazard
b. Mixed wastewater
c. Unsaturated soil
d. High hazard

95. "_____" means zones of soil saturation which include perched water tables, shallow regional groundwater tables or aquifers, or zones that are seasonally, periodically or permanently saturated.
a. High groundwater
b. High groundwater elevation
c. Human health hazard
d. Groundwater
96. "_____" means the higher of either the elevation to which the soil is saturated when observed as a free water surface, or the elevation to which the soil has been seasonally or periodically saturated as indicated by the highest elevation of redoximorphic features in the soil profile.
a. High groundwater
b. High groundwater elevation
c. Human health hazard
d. Groundwater
97. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 254.01 (2), Stats. Note: Section 254.01 (2), Stats., reads: "Human health hazard" means a substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated.
a. High groundwater
b. High groundwater elevation
c. Human health hazard
d. Groundwater
98. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (4), Stats. Note: Section 160.01 (4), Stats., reads: "Groundwater" means any of the waters of the state, as defined under s. 281.01 (18), occurring in a saturated subsurface geological formation of rock or soil.
a. High groundwater
b. High groundwater elevation
c. Human health hazard
d. Groundwater
99. "_____" means a watertight receptacle for the collection and holding of wastewater.
a. Holding tank
b. Grease interceptor
c. Graywater
d. Foundation drain
100. "_____" means a receptacle designed to intercept and retain or remove grease or fatty substances.
a. Holding tank
b. Grease interceptor
c. Graywater
d. Foundation drain
101. "_____" means wastewater contaminated by waste materials, exclusive of urine, feces or industrial waste, deposited into plumbing drain systems.
a. Holding tank
b. Grease interceptor
c. Graywater
d. Foundation drain
102. "_____" means a subsoil drain that serves the area of the foundation of a building.
a. Holding tank
b. Grease interceptor

c. Graywater
d. Foundation drain

103. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (22). Note: Section NR 116.03 (22) reads: "Floodway" means the channel of a river or stream, and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional flood discharge.
a. Floodway
b. Floodplain
c. Flood level rim
d. Floodfringe

104. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (16). Note: Section NR 116.03 (16) reads: "Floodplain" means that land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway, floodfringe, shallow depth flooding, flood storage and coastal floodplain areas.
a. Floodway
b. Floodplain
c. Flood level rim
d. Floodfringe

105. "_____" means the edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.
a. Floodway
b. Floodplain
c. Flood level rim
d. Floodfringe

106. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (14). Note: Section NR 116.03 (14) reads: "Floodfringe" means that portion of a floodplain which is outside of the floodway, which is covered by flood water during the regional flood.
a. Floodway
b. Floodplain
c. Flood level rim
d. Floodfringe

107. "_____" means a measure of the probable discharge into the drain system by various types of plumbing fixtures. The drainage fixture unit value for a particular fixture depends on its volume rate of drainage discharge, on the time duration of a single drainage operation, and on the average time between successive operations.
a. Fixture unit
b. drainage
c. dfu
d. all of the above

108. "_____" means a measure of the probable hydraulic demand on the water supply by various types of plumbing fixtures.
a. Fixture unit
b. supply
c. sfu
d. all of the above

109. "_____" means a mineral product that is equivalent to in situ soil for which treatment capability has been credited under Table 83.44−3, or superior to in situ soil in its ability to treat or disperse domestic wastewater from a POWTS.
a. Engineered soil
b. Enforcement standard
c. Dwelling
d. Disinfection unit

110. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (2), Stats. Note: Section 160.01 (2), Stats., reads: "Enforcement standard" means a numerical value expressing the concentration of a substance in groundwater which is adopted under ss. 160.07 and 160.09.
a. Engineered soil
b. Enforcement standard
c. Dwelling
d. Disinfection unit
111. "_____" means a structure, or that part of a structure, which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.
a. Engineered soil
b. Enforcement standard
c. Dwelling
d. Disinfection unit
112. "_____" means a type of POWTS treatment component, excluding a soil−based POWTS treatment component, that utilizes a chemical or photoelectric process to reduce the wastewater fecal coliform contaminant load.
a. Engineered soil
b. Enforcement standard
c. Dwelling
d. Disinfection unit
113. "_____" means the type of wastewater, not including storm water, normally discharged from or similar to that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and devices including, but not limited to sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal and cleaning wastewaters.
a. Domestic wastewater
b. Distribution cell
c. Drain system
d. Drain
114. "_____" means a dimensional zone that is part of a POWTS treatment or dispersal component where wastewater is disseminated into in situ soil or engineered soil.
a. Domestic wastewater
b. Distribution cell
c. Drain system
d. Drain
115. "_____" includes all the piping or any portion of the piping within public or private premises which conveys wastewater to a legal point of disposal, but does not include the mains of public sewer systems or a private onsite wastewater treatment system or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.
a. Domestic wastewater
b. Distribution cell
c. Drain system
d. Drain
116. "_____" means any pipe that carries wastewater or water−borne wastes.
a. Domestic wastewater
b. Distribution cell
c. Drain system
d. Drain
117. "_____" means liquid discharged from a process, device, appurtenance or piping system.
a. Effluent

b. Ejector
c. Main
d. Manhole

118. "_____" means an automatically operated device to elevate wastewater by the use of air under higher than atmospheric pressure.
a. Effluent
b. Ejector
c. Main
d. Manhole

119. "_____" means the principal pipe artery to which branches may be connected.
a. Effluent
b. Ejector
c. Main
d. Manhole

120. "_____" means an opening constructed to permit access by a person to a sewer or any underground portion of a plumbing system.
a. Effluent
b. Ejector
c. Main
d. Manhole

121. "_____" has the meaning specified under SPS 320.07 (52) (a).
a. Manufactured dwelling
b. Manufactured home
c. Manufactured home drain connector
d. Manufactured home community

122. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 101.91 (2), Stats. Note: Section 101.91 (2), Stats., reads: "Manufactured home" means any of the following:(am) A structure that is designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation and that is certified by the federal department of housing and urban development as complying with the standards established under 42 USC 5401 to 5425. (c). A mobile home, unless a mobile home is specifically excluded under the applicable statute.
a. Manufactured dwelling
b. Manufactured home
c. Manufactured home drain connector
d. Manufactured home community

123. "_____" means the pipe that joins the drain piping for a manufactured home to the building sewer.
a. Manufactured dwelling
b. Manufactured home
c. Manufactured home drain connector
d. Manufactured home community

124. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 101.91 (5m), Stats. Note: Section 101.91 (5m), Stats., reads: "Manufactured home community" means any plot or plots of ground upon which 3 or more manufactured homes that are occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located. "Manufactured home community" does not include a farm where the occupants of the manufactured homes are the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the farm owner or operator or where the occupants of the manufactured homes work on the farm.
a. Manufactured dwelling
b. Manufactured home
c. Manufactured home drain connector

d. Manufactured home community

125. "_____" means a connection between pipes, fittings or pipes and fittings by means of a device, coupling, fitting or adapter where compression is applied around the center line of the pieces being joined, but which is not caulked, threaded, soldered, solvent cemented, brazed or welded.
a. Mechanical joint
b. Offset
c. Pitch
d. Plumbing system

126. "_____" means a combination of fittings or bends that makes two changes in direction bringing one section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.
a. Mechanical joint
b. Offset
c. Pitch
d. Plumbing system

127. "_____" means the gradient or slope of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane.
a. Mechanical joint
b. Offset
c. Pitch
d. Plumbing system

128. "_____" includes the water supply system, the drain system, the vent system, plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances that serve a building, structure or premises.
a. Mechanical joint
b. Offset
c. Pitch
d. Plumbing system

129. "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device which meets at least one of the following:
a. Is either permanently or temporarily connected to the water supply system of the premises, and demands a supply of water from the system.
b. Discharges wastewater or waste materials either directly or indirectly to the drain system of the premises.
c. Requires both a water supply connection and a discharge to the drain system of the premises.
d. all of the above

130. "Potable water" means water that is:
a. Safe for drinking, personal or culinary use.
b. Free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

131. "_____" means an enclosed nonportable toilet into which nonwater−carried human wastes are deposited to a subsurface storage chamber that is not watertight.
a. Pit privy
b. Plumbing appliance
c. POWTS
d. Peak flow, stormwater

132. "_____" means any one of a special class of plumbing devices which is intended to perform a special function.
a. Pit privy

b. Plumbing appliance
c. POWTS
d. Peak flow, stormwater

133. "_____" means a private onsite wastewater treatment system.
a. Pit privy
b. Plumbing appliance
c. POWTS
d. Peak flow, stormwater

134. "_____" means the largest anticipated flow from a given storm event.
a. Pit privy
b. Plumbing appliance
c. POWTS
d. Peak flow, stormwater

135. "_____" means any subsystem, subassembly or other system designed for use in or as part of a private onsite wastewater treatment system which may include treatment, dispersal or holding and related piping.
a. POWTS component
b. POWTS dispersal component
c. POWTS holding component
d. POWTS treatment component

136. "_____" means a device or method that is intended to promote the assimilation of treated wastewater by the environment.
a. POWTS component
b. POWTS dispersal component
c. POWTS holding component
d. POWTS treatment component

137. "_____" means any receptacle intended to collect wastewater for a period of time, including holding and dosing tanks.
a. POWTS component
b. POWTS dispersal component
c. POWTS holding component
d. POWTS treatment component

138."_____" means a device or method that is intended to reduce the contaminant load of wastewater.
a. POWTS component
b. POWTS dispersal component
c. POWTS holding component
d. POWTS treatment component

139. "Continuous pressure" means a pressure greater than atmospheric and exerted for a period of more than _____continuous hours.
a. 6
b. 3
c. 9
d. 12

140. "Negative pressure" means a pressure _____than atmospheric.
a. more
b. same
c. less
d. none of the above

141. “Noncontinuous pressure” means a pressure greater than atmospheric and exerted for a period of no more than ____ continuous hours.
a. 6
b. 3
c. 9
d. 12
142. “Nontoxic” means a substance in the diluted form that meets one of the following requirements:
a. Is listed by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) as meeting the NSF evaluation criteria for nonfood compounds.
b. Is acceptable to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Title 21 Section 175.300 of the Federal Regulation on Food Additives.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
143. “Nontoxic” means a substance in the diluted form that meets one of the following requirements:
a. Is acceptable for contact with potable water or is deemed non−toxic by a third party certification that is acceptable to the department.
b. Is deemed non−toxic by the department.
c. none of the above
d. both a & b
144. “_____” means any wastewater that is not domestic wastewater or storm water.
a. Non−domestic wastewater
b. Oil interceptor
c. Munsell soil color
d. Riser
145. “_____” means a device designed to intercept and retain oil, lubricating grease or other similar materials.
a. Non−domestic wastewater
b. Oil interceptor
c. Munsell soil color
d. Riser
146. “_____” means a color classification that specifies the relative degrees of the color variables in terms of hue, value and chroma.
a. Non−domestic wastewater
b. Oil interceptor
c. Munsell soil color
d. Riser
147. “_____” means a water supply pipe that extends vertically one full story or more.
a. Non−domestic wastewater
b. Oil interceptor
c. Munsell soil color
d. Riser
148. “_____” means a sewer serving 2 or more buildings and not part of the municipal sewer system.
a. Private interceptor main sewer
b. Private water main
c. Public sewer
d. Public water main

149. "_____" means a water main serving 2 or more buildings and not part of the municipal water system.
a. Private interceptor main sewer
b. Private water main
c. Public sewer
d. Public water main
150. "_____" means a sewer owned and controlled by a public authority.
a. Private interceptor main sewer
b. Private water main
c. Public sewer
d. Public water main
151. "_____" means a water supply pipe for public use owned and controlled by a public authority.
a. Private interceptor main sewer
b. Private water main
c. Public sewer
d. Public water main
152. "_____" means a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a conductor.
a. Roof drain
b. Sanitary sewer
c. Sewage pump
d. Sand interceptor
153. "_____" means a pipe that carries wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.
a. Roof drain
b. Sanitary sewer
c. Sewage pump
d. Sand interceptor
154. "_____" means an automatic pump for the removal of wastewater from a sanitary sump.
a. Roof drain
b. Sanitary sewer
c. Sewage pump
d. Sand interceptor
155. "_____" means a receptacle designed to intercept and retain sand, grit, earth and other similar solids.
a. Roof drain
b. Sanitary sewer
c. Sewage pump
d. Sand interceptor
156. "_____" means the accumulated floating solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of wastewater.
a. Scum
b. Sludge
c. Total suspended solids
d. Tempered water
157. "_____" means the accumulated solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of water or wastewater.
a. Scum

b. Sludge
c. Total suspended solids
d. Tempered water

158. “_____” means solids in wastewater that can be removed readily by standard filtering procedures in a laboratory and reported as milligrams per liter (mg/L).
a. Scum
b. Sludge
c. Total suspended solids
d. Tempered water

159. “_____” means water ranging in temperature from 85_F. to less than 110_F.
a. Scum
b. Sludge
c. Total suspended solids
d. Tempered water

160. “_____” means wastewater containing fecal coliform bacteria exceeding 200 CFU, colony forming units, per 100 ml.
a. Sewage
b. Sewage grinder pump
c. Waste
d. Wastewater

161. “_____” means a type of sewage pump which macerates wastewater consisting in part of sewage.
a. Sewage
b. Sewage grinder pump
c. Waste
d. Wastewater

162. “_____” means the discharge from any fixture, appliance, area or appurtenance.
a. Sewage
b. Sewage grinder pump
c. Waste
d. Wastewater

163. “_____” means clear water, storm water, domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, sewage or any combination of these.
a. Sewage
b. Sewage grinder pump
c. Waste
d. Wastewater

164. “_____” means the naturally occurring pedogenically developed and undeveloped regolith overlying bedrock.
a. Soil
b. Soil consistence
c. Soil horizon
d. Soil morphology

165. “_____” means the resistance of soil material to deformation or rupture as related to the degree of adhesion and cohesion of a soil mass.
a. Soil
b. Soil consistence
c. Soil horizon
d. Soil morphology

166. "_____" means a layer of soil material approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, or biologic characteristics.
a. Soil
b. Soil consistence
c. Soil horizon
d. Soil morphology
167. "_____" means the physical or structural characteristics of a soil profile particularly as related to the arrangement of soil horizons based on color, texture, structure, consistence, and porosity.
a. Soil
b. Soil consistence
c. Soil horizon
d. Soil morphology
168. "_____" means a vertical section of soil containing one or more soil horizons.
a. Soil profile
b. Soil profile evaluation
c. Soil structure
d. Soil texture
169. "_____" means a determination of soil properties or characteristics as they relate to wastewater or nonwater−carried human waste treatment or dispersal.
a. Soil profile
b. Soil profile evaluation
c. Soil structure
d. Soil texture
170. "_____" means the combination or arrangement of individual soil particles into definable aggregates or peds, which are characterized and classified on the basis of size, shape, and degree of distinctness.
a. Soil profile
b. Soil profile evaluation
c. Soil structure
d. Soil texture
171. "_____" means the relative proportions of sand, silt and clay (soil separates) in a soil.
a. Soil profile
b. Soil profile evaluation
c. Soil structure
d. Soil texture
172. "_____" means that portion of a water supply system from the building control valve to the connection of a fixture supply connector, plumbing fixture, plumbing appliance, water−using equipment or other piping systems to be served.
a. Water distribution system
b. Water service
c. Waters of the state
d. Water supply system
173."_____" means that portion of a water supply system from the water main or private water supply to the building control valve.
a. Water distribution system
b. Water service
c. Waters of the state
d. Water supply system

174. "_____" has the meaning specified under s. 281.01 (18), Stats. Note: Section 281.01 (18), Stats., reads: "Waters of the state" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction.

a. Water distribution system
b. Water service
c. Waters of the state
d. Water supply system

175. "_____" means the piping of a private water main, water service and water distribution system, fixture supply connectors, fittings, valves, and appurtenances through which water is conveyed to points of usage such as plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances, water using equipment or other piping systems to be served.

a. Water distribution system
b. Water service
c. Waters of the state
d. Water supply system

176. "_____" means a discrete rain storm event characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

a. 10−year, 24−hour storm
b. 10−year, 24−hour storm
c. none of the above
d. both a & b

177. "_____" means the effluent conveyed through one or more POWTS treatment components to a POWTS dispersal component.

a. Wastewater, treated
b. Storm water
c. Storm sewer
d. Wetland, constructed

178. "_____" means wastewater from a precipitation event.

a. Wastewater, treated
b. Storm water
c. Storm sewer
d. Wetland, constructed

179. "_____" means a pipe, other than a pipe located inside a building, that carries any of the following: storm water, groundwater or clear water.

a. Wastewater, treated
b. Storm water
c. Storm sewer
d. Wetland, constructed

180. "_____" means a man−made design complex of saturated substrates, emergent and submergent vegetation, and water that simulate natural wetlands for human use and benefits.

a. Wastewater, treated
b. Storm water
c. Storm sewer
d. Wetland, constructed

# Exterior Plumbing Definition Quiz

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | a | b | c | d | 41 | a | b | c | d | 81 | a | b | c | d |
| 2 | a | b | c | d | 42 | a | b | c | d | 82 | a | b | c | d |
| 3 | a | b | c | d | 43 | a | b | c | d | 83 | a | b | c | d |
| 4 | a | b | c | d | 44 | a | b | c | d | 84 | a | b | c | d |
| 5 | a | b | c | d | 45 | a | b | c | d | 85 | a | b | c | d |
| 6 | a | b | c | d | 46 | a | b | c | d | 86 | a | b | c | d |
| 7 | a | b | c | d | 47 | a | b | c | d | 87 | a | b | c | d |
| 8 | a | b | c | d | 48 | a | b | c | d | 88 | a | b | c | d |
| 9 | a | b | c | d | 49 | a | b | c | d | 89 | a | b | c | d |
| 10 | a | b | c | d | 50 | a | b | c | d | 90 | a | b | c | d |
| 11 | a | b | c | d | 51 | a | b | c | d | 91 | a | b | c | d |
| 12 | a | b | c | d | 52 | a | b | c | d | 92 | a | b | c | d |
| 13 | a | b | c | d | 53 | a | b | c | d | 93 | a | b | c | d |
| 14 | a | b | c | d | 54 | a | b | c | d | 94 | a | b | c | d |
| 15 | a | b | c | d | 55 | a | b | c | d | 95 | a | b | c | d |
| 16 | a | b | c | d | 56 | a | b | c | d | 96 | a | b | c | d |
| 17 | a | b | c | d | 57 | a | b | c | d | 97 | a | b | c | d |
| 18 | a | b | c | d | 58 | a | b | c | d | 98 | a | b | c | d |
| 19 | a | b | c | d | 59 | a | b | c | d | 99 | a | b | c | d |
| 20 | a | b | c | d | 60 | a | b | c | d | 100 | a | b | c | d |
| 21 | a | b | c | d | 61 | a | b | c | d | 101 | a | b | c | d |
| 22 | a | b | c | d | 62 | a | b | c | d | 102 | a | b | c | d |
| 23 | a | b | c | d | 63 | a | b | c | d | 103 | a | b | c | d |
| 24 | a | b | c | d | 64 | a | b | c | d | 104 | a | b | c | d |
| 25 | a | b | c | d | 65 | a | b | c | d | 105 | a | b | c | d |
| 26 | a | b | c | d | 66 | a | b | c | d | 106 | a | b | c | d |
| 27 | a | b | c | d | 67 | a | b | c | d | 107 | a | b | c | d |
| 28 | a | b | c | d | 68 | a | b | c | d | 108 | a | b | c | d |
| 29 | a | b | c | d | 69 | a | b | c | d | 109 | a | b | c | d |
| 30 | a | b | c | d | 70 | a | b | c | d | 110 | a | b | c | d |
| 31 | a | b | c | d | 71 | a | b | c | d | 111 | a | b | c | d |
| 32 | a | b | c | d | 72 | a | b | c | d | 112 | a | b | c | d |
| 33 | a | b | c | d | 73 | a | b | c | d | 113 | a | b | c | d |
| 34 | a | b | c | d | 74 | a | b | c | d | 114 | a | b | c | d |
| 35 | a | b | c | d | 75 | a | b | c | d | 115 | a | b | c | d |
| 36 | a | b | c | d | 76 | a | b | c | d | 116 | a | b | c | d |
| 37 | a | b | c | d | 77 | a | b | c | d | 117 | a | b | c | d |
| 38 | a | b | c | d | 78 | a | b | c | d | 118 | a | b | c | d |
| 39 | a | b | c | d | 79 | a | b | c | d | 119 | a | b | c | d |
| 40 | a | b | c | d | 80 | a | b | c | d | 120 | a | b | c | d |

## Exterior Plumbing Definition Quiz

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | a | b | c | d | 141 | a | b | c | d | 161 | a | b | c | d |
| 122 | a | b | c | d | 142 | a | b | c | d | 162 | a | b | c | d |
| 123 | a | b | c | d | 143 | a | b | c | d | 163 | a | b | c | d |
| 124 | a | b | c | d | 144 | a | b | c | d | 164 | a | b | c | d |
| 125 | a | b | c | d | 145 | a | b | c | d | 165 | a | b | c | d |
| 126 | a | b | c | d | 146 | a | b | c | d | 166 | a | b | c | d |
| 127 | a | b | c | d | 147 | a | b | c | d | 167 | a | b | c | d |
| 128 | a | b | c | d | 148 | a | b | c | d | 168 | a | b | c | d |
| 129 | a | b | c | d | 149 | a | b | c | d | 169 | a | b | c | d |
| 130 | a | b | c | d | 150 | a | b | c | d | 170 | a | b | c | d |
| 131 | a | b | c | d | 151 | a | b | c | d | 171 | a | b | c | d |
| 132 | a | b | c | d | 152 | a | b | c | d | 172 | a | b | c | d |
| 133 | a | b | c | d | 153 | a | b | c | d | 173 | a | b | c | d |
| 134 | a | b | c | d | 154 | a | b | c | d | 174 | a | b | c | d |
| 135 | a | b | c | d | 155 | a | b | c | d | 175 | a | b | c | d |
| 136 | a | b | c | d | 156 | a | b | c | d | 176 | a | b | c | d |
| 137 | a | b | c | d | 157 | a | b | c | d | 177 | a | b | c | d |
| 138 | a | b | c | d | 158 | a | b | c | d | 178 | a | b | c | d |
| 139 | a | b | c | d | 159 | a | b | c | d | 179 | a | b | c | d |
| 140 | a | b | c | d | 160 | a | b | c | d | 180 | a | b | c | d |

## Definitions on below 10 pages

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# Chapter Comm 81

## DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

Comm 81.01 Definitions.
Comm 81.20 Incorporation of standards by reference.

**Comm 81.01 Definitions.** In chs. Comm 81 to 87, except as otherwise specifically defined:

**(1)** "Accepted engineering practice" means a specification, standard, guideline or procedure in the field of plumbing or related thereto, generally recognized and accepted as authoritative documented through national standards or specifications.

**(2)** "Accessible" when applied to a fixture, appliance, pipe, fitting, valve or equipment, means having access for maintenance, but which first may require the removal of an access panel or similar obstruction.

**(2m)** "Accessory building" means a detached building, not used as a dwelling unit but is incidental to that of the dwelling.

**(3)** "Aerobic treatment component" means a unit for the treatment of wastewater that utilizes the principle of oxidation for biological decomposition.

**(4)** "Agent" means an individual or agency recognized by the department to act on the department's behalf relative to a specific activity or function.

**(5)** "Air−break" means a piping arrangement for a drain system where the wastes from a fixture, appliance, appurtenance or device discharge by means of indirect or local waste piping terminating in a receptor at a point below the flood level rim of the receptor and above the outlet of the trap serving the receptor.

**(6)** "Air−gap, drain system" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the outlet of indirect or local waste piping and the flood level rim of the receptor into which it discharges.

**(7)** "Air−gap, water supply system" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank or plumbing fixture and the flood level rim or spill level of the receptacle.

**(7e)** "Alternate plumbing system" means a type of plumbing system designed in such a manner that valid and reliable data shall demonstrate to the department that the plumbing system is in compliance with the intent of chs. Comm 81 to 84.

**(7m)** "Ambulatory surgery center" means a health care facility that accepts federal funding in accordance with 42 CFR 416 of the federal register for health care finance and where 4 or more individuals that undergo a surgical procedure for which federal reimbursement is based.

**(8)** "Anaerobic treatment component" means a unit for the treatment of wastewater which utilizes molecular oxygen in the absence of free oxygen for biological respiration and decomposition.

**(9)** "Approved" means acceptance documented in writing by the department.

**(10)** "Appurtenance" means a manufactured device or prefabricated assembly of component parts which is an adjunct to a plumbing product or plumbing system.

**(11)** "Area drain" means a receptor designed to collect storm waters from an open area.

**(12)** "Areawide water quality management plan" means those plans prepared by the department of natural resources, including those plans prepared by agencies designated by the governor under the authority of ss. 281.11, 281.12 (1), 281.15, and 283.83, Stats., for the purpose of managing, protecting and enhancing groundwater and surface water of the state.

**Note:** See ch. Comm 82 Appendix for a list of water quality management agencies and their addresses.

**(13)** "Aspirator" means a fitting or device supplied with water or other fluid under positive pressure which passes through an integral orifice or constriction causing a vacuum.

**(14)** "Autopsy table" means a fixture or table used for post−mortem examination.

**(15)** "Automatic fire sprinkler system" has the meaning specified under s. 145.01 (2), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.01 (2), Stats., reads: "Automatic fire sprinkler system", for fire protection purposes, means an integrated system of underground and overhead piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards. The system includes a suitable water supply, such as a gravity tank, fire pump, reservoir or pressure tank or connection beginning at the supply side of an approved gate valve located at or near the property line where the pipe or piping system provides water used exclusively for fire protection and related appurtenances and to standpipes connected to automatic sprinkler systems. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specially sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are connected in a systematic pattern. The system includes a controlling valve and a device for actuating an alarm when the system is in operation. The system is usually activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area.

**(16)** "Backflow" means the unwanted reverse flow of liquids, solids or gases.

**(17)** "Back pressure" means a pressure greater than the supply pressure that may cause backflow.

**(17e)** "Backflow preventer" means any generic backflow prevention device or assembly.

**(18)** "Backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent" means a type of cross connection control device which consists of 2 independently acting check valves, internally force−loaded to a normally closed position and separated by an intermediate chamber with a means for automatically venting to atmosphere where the venting means is internally force−loaded to a normally open position. The terms "backflow preventer" or "dual check valve type with atmospheric port backflow preventer" has the same meaning as backflow preventer with intermediate atmospheric vent.

**(19)** "Back siphonage" means the creation of a backflow as a result of negative pressure.

**(21)** "Backwater valve" means a device designed to prevent the reverse flow of wastewater in a drain system.

**(22)** "Ballcock" means a water supply valve opened or closed by means of a float or similar device used to supply water to a tank.

**(23)** "Bathroom group" means a water closet, lavatory and a bathtub or shower located together on the same floor level.

**(24)** "Battery of fixtures" means any group of 2 or more fixtures that discharge into the same horizontal branch drain.

**(25)** "Bedpan sterilizer" means a fixture used for sterilizing bedpans or urinals by direct application of steam, boiling water or chemicals.

**(26)** "Bedpan washer and sanitizer" means a fixture designed to wash bedpans and to flush the contents into the sanitary drain system and which may also provide for disinfecting utensils by scalding with steam or hot water.

**(27)** "Bedpan washer hose" means a device supplied with hot or cold water, or both, and located adjacent to a water closet or clinical sink to be used for cleansing bedpans.

**(28)** "Bedrock" means rock that is exposed at the earth's surface or underlies soil material and includes:

(a) Weathered in−place consolidated material, larger than 2 mm in size and greater than 50% by volume; and

(b) Weakly consolidated sandstone at the point of increased resistance to penetration of a knife blade.

**(29)** "Bell" means the portion of a pipe that is enlarged to receive the end of another pipe of the same diameter for the purpose of making a joint.

**(30)** "Bench mark" or "BM" means a permanently established point, the elevation of which is assumed or known, which serves as a vertical reference point, and which may also serve as a horizontal reference point.

**(31)** "Blackwater" means wastewater contaminated by human body waste, toilet paper and any other material intended to be deposited in a receptor designed to receive urine or feces.

**(32)** "$BOD_5$" or "biochemical oxygen demand 5 day" means a measure of the amount of biodegradable organic matter in water.

**(33)** "Boiler blow−off basin" means a vessel designed to receive the discharge from a boiler blow−off outlet and to cool the discharge to a temperature that permits safe entry into the drain system.

**(34)** "Branch" means a part of a piping system other than a riser, main or stack.

**(35)** "Branch interval" means a vertical measurement of distance, 8 feet or more in length, between the connections of horizontal branches to a drainage stack.

**Note:** See ch. Comm 82 Appendix for explanatory material.

**(35m)** "Branch tailpiece" means a fitting consisting of a combination tail piece and a wye.

**(36)** "Branch vent" means a vent serving more than one fixture drain.

**(37)** "B.T.U." means British Thermal Units.

**(38)** "Building" means a structure for support, shelter or enclosure of persons or property.

**(39)** "Building drain" means horizontal piping within or under a building, installed below the lowest fixture or the lowest floor level from which fixtures can drain by gravity to the building sewer.

**(40)** "Building drain branch" means a fixture drain which is individually connected to a building drain and is vented by means of a combination drain and vent system.

**(41)** "Building drain, sanitary" means a building drain which conveys wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.

**(42)** "Building drain, storm" means a building drain which conveys storm water, clear water, or both.

**(43)** "Building permit" means any written permission from a municipality that allows construction to commence on a structure.

**(44)** "Building sewer" means that part of the drain system not within or under a building which conveys its discharge to a public sewer, private interceptor main sewer, private onsite wastewater treatment system or other point of discharge or dispersal.

**(45)** "Building sewer, sanitary" means a building sewer which conveys wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.

**(46)** "Building sewer, storm" means a building sewer which conveys storm water, clear water, or both.

**(47)** "Building subdrain" means the horizontal portion of a drain system which does not flow by gravity to the building sewer.

**(48)** "Building subdrain branch" means a fixture drain which is individually connected to a building subdrain and is vented by means of a combination drain and vent system.

**(49)** "Burr" means a roughness or metal protruding from the walls of a pipe usually as the result of cutting the pipe.

**(50)** "Business establishment" means any industrial or commercial organization or enterprise operated for profit, including but not limited to a proprietorship, partnership, firm, business trust, joint venture, syndicate, corporation or association.

**(51)** "Camping unit transfer container" means a type of stationary holding tank used to collect and hold wastewater discharges generated by an individual camping trailer or recreational vehicle.

**(51m)** "Campsite receptor" means the vertical drain piping and trap combination that receives wastewater from recreational vehicles.

**(52)** "Catch basin" means a watertight receptacle built to arrest sediment of surface, subsoil or other waste drainage, and to retain oily or greasy wastes, so as to prevent their entrance into the building drain or building sewer.

**(53)** "Cesspool" means an excavation which receives domestic wastewater by means of a drain system without pretreatment of the wastewater and retains the organic matter and solids permitting the liquids to seep from the excavation.

**(54)** "Circuit vent" means a method of venting 2 to 8 traps or trapped fixtures without providing an individual vent for each trap or fixture.

**(55)** "Cleanout" means an accessible opening in a drain system used for the removal of obstructions.

**(56)** "Clear water" means wastewater other than storm water, having no impurities or where impurities are below a minimum concentration considered harmful by the department, including but not limited to noncontact cooling water and condensate drainage from refrigeration compressors and air conditioning equipment, drainage of water used for equipment chilling purposes and cooled condensate from steam heating systems or other equipment.

**(56e)** "Clinic sink" means a fixture having an integral trap and a flushing rim so that water cleanses the interior surface.

**Note:** This fixture has flushing and cleansing characteristics similar to a water closet. A clinic sink may also be referred to as a clinic service sink, a bedpan washing sink or a flushing rim sink.

**(57)** "Cold water" means water at a temperature less than 85°F.

**(58)** "Combination fixture" means a fixture combining one sink and laundry tray or a 2− or 3−compartment sink or laundry tray in one unit.

**(59)** "Combination drain and vent system" means a specially designed system of drain piping embodying the wet venting of one or more fixtures by means of a common drain and vent pipe adequately sized to provide free movement of air in the piping.

**(59m)** "Combination private water main" means a private water main that serves a fire protection system and any number of plumbing fixtures.

**(59s)** "Combination water service" means a water service that serves a fire protection system and any number of plumbing fixtures.

**(60)** "Common vent" means a branch vent connecting at or downstream from the junction of 2 fixture drains and serving as a vent for those fixture drains.

**(60e)** "Community−based residential facility" has the meaning specified under s. 50.01 (1g), Stats.

**Note:** Section 50.01 (1g), Stats., reads: "Community−based residential facility" means a place where 5 or more adults who are not related to the operator or administrator and who do not require care above intermediate level nursing care reside and receive care, treatment or services that are above the level of room and board but that include no more than 3 hours of nursing care per week per resident. "Community−based residential facility" does not include any of the following:

(a) A convent or facility owned or operated by members of a religious order exclusively for the reception and care or treatment of members of that order.

(b) A facility or private home that provides care, treatment and services only for victims of domestic abuse, as defined in s. 46.95 (1) (a), Stats., and their children.

(c) A shelter facility as defined under s. 560.9808 (1) (d), Stats.

(d) A place that provides lodging for individuals and in which all of the following conditions are met:

1. Each lodged individual is able to exit the place under emergency conditions without the assistance of another individual.

2. No lodged individual receives from the owner, manager or operator of the place or the owner's, manager's or operator's agent or employee any of the following:

a. Personal care, supervision or treatment, or management, control or supervision of prescription medications.

b. Care or services other than board, information, referral, advocacy or job guidance; location and coordination of social services by an agency that is not affiliated with the owner, manager or operator, for which arrangements were made for an individual before he or she lodged in the place; or, in the case of an emergency, arrangement for the provision of health care or social services by an agency that is not affiliated with the owner, manager or operator.

(e) An adult family home.

(f) A residential care apartment complex.

(g) A residential facility in the village of Union Grove that was authorized to operate without a license under a final judgment entered by a court before January 1, 1982, and that continues to comply with the judgment notwithstanding the expiration of the judgment.

**(61)** "Conductor" means a drain pipe inside the building which conveys storm water from a roof to the storm drain or storm sewer.

**(61m)** "Containment" means the installation of a cross connection control method, device or assembly to prohibit the flow of contamination from a building or facility into a water supply system.

**(62)** "Contaminant load" means the concentrations of substances in a wastewater stream.

**(62e)** "Containment tank" means a device with a valved outlet designed to temporarily hold potentially hazardous wastewater for evaluation before discharging to a POWTS or municipal sewer.

**(62m)** "Continuous pressure" means a pressure greater than atmospheric and exerted for a period of more than 12 continuous hours.

**(62s)** "Conveyance system" means that portion of a drain system that consists of a series of pipes that transport water from one area to another without providing detention.

**(63)** "Corporation cock" means a valve:

(a) Installed in a private water main or a water service at or near the connection to a public water main; or

(b) Installed in the side of a forced main sewer to which a forced building sewer is connected.

**(64)** "Critical level" means the reference point on a vacuum breaker that must be submerged before backflow can occur. When the critical level is not indicated on the vacuum breaker, the bottom of the vacuum breaker shall be considered the critical level.

**(65)** "Cross connection" means a connection or potential connection between any part of a water supply system and another environment containing substances in a manner that, under any circumstances, would allow the substances to enter the water supply system by means of back siphonage or back pressure.

**(65m)** "Cross connection control assembly" means a testable backflow preventer consisting of an arrangement of components.

**(66)** "Cross connection control device" means any mechanical device which automatically prevents backflow from a contaminated source into a potable water supply system.

**(67)** "Curb stop" means a valve placed in a water service or a private water main, usually near the lot line.

**(68)** "Dead end" means a branch leading from a drain pipe, vent pipe, building drain or building sewer and terminating at a developed length of 2 feet or more by means of a plug, cap or other closed fitting.

**(69)** "Department" means the department of commerce.

**(70)** "Design wastewater flow" means 150% of the estimated wastewater flow generated by a dwelling, building or facility.

**(70m)** "Detention" means the collection and temporary storage of water for subsequent gradual discharge.

**(71)** "Determination of failure" has the meaning specified under s. 145.245 (1) (a), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.245 (1) (a), Stats., reads:

"Determination of failure" means any of the following:

1. A determination that a private sewage system is failing, according to the criteria under sub. (4), based on an inspection of the private sewage system by an employee of the state or a governmental unit who is certified to inspect private sewage systems by the department.

2. A written enforcement order issued under s. 145.02 (3) (f), 145.20 (2) (f) or 281.19 (2).

3. A written enforcement order issued under s. 254.59 (1) by a governmental unit.

**(72)** "Developed length" means the length of pipe line measured along the centerline of the pipe and fittings.

**(72e)** "Dfu" means drainage fixture unit.

**(73)** "Diameter" means in reference to a pipe the nominal inside diameter of the pipe.

**(74)** "Disinfection unit" means a type of POWTS treatment component, excluding a soil−based POWTS treatment component, that utilizes a chemical or photoelectric process to reduce the wastewater fecal coliform contaminant load.

**(75)** "Dispersal zone" means a dimensional volume of in situ soil that receives wastewater for treatment or distributes final effluent for dispersal.

**(76)** "Distribution cell" means a dimensional zone that is part of a POWTS treatment or dispersal component where wastewater is disseminated into in situ soil or engineered soil.

**(77)** "Documented data" means data which is developed in accordance with scientifically valid analytical protocols including field trials where appropriate, is subjected to peer review, results from more than one study, and consistent with other credible research.

**(78)** "Domestic wastewater" means the type of wastewater, not including storm water, normally discharged from or similar to that discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances and devices including, but not limited to sanitary, bath, laundry, dishwashing, garbage disposal and cleaning wastewaters.

**(79)** "Double check backflow prevention assembly" means a type of cross connection control assembly which is composed of 2 independently acting check valves internally force−loaded to a normally closed position, tightly closing shut−off valves located at each end of the assembly and fitted with test cocks. The term "double check valve backflow preventer" has the same meaning as double check backflow prevention assembly.

**(80)** "Double check detector fire protection backflow preventer−assembly" means an assembly serving a fire protection system and consisting of 2 independently acting check valves, internally forced loaded to a normally closed position, 2 tightly closing shut−off valves, and properly located test cocks which also includes a parallel flow meter to indicate leakage or unauthorized use of water downstream of the assembly.

**(80m)** "Double check fire protection backflow prevention assembly" means an assembly serving a fire protection system and consisting of 2 independently acting check valves, internally forced loaded to a normally closed position, 2 tightly closing shut−off valves, and properly located test cocks. The term "double check valve backflow preventer for fire protection systems" has the same meaning as double check fire protection backflow prevention assembly.

**(81)** "Drain" means any pipe that carries wastewater or water−borne wastes.

**(82)** "Drain system" includes all the piping or any portion of the piping within public or private premises which conveys wastewater to a legal point of disposal, but does not include the mains of public sewer systems or a private onsite wastewater treatment system or public sewage treatment or disposal plant.

**(82e)** "Dual check backflow preventer wall hydrant−freeze resistant type" means a type of hose bibb that provides protection of the potable water supply from contamination due to backsiphonage or backpressure without damage to the device due to freezing, and is field testable to verify protection under the high hazard conditions present at a hose threaded outlet.

**(82m)** "Dual check valve type with atmospheric port backflow preventer" has the same meaning as specified in sub. (18).

**(83)** "Dwelling" means a structure, or that part of a structure, which is used or intended to be used as a home, residence or sleeping place by one person or by 2 or more persons maintaining a common household, to the exclusion of all others.

**(84)** "Effluent" means liquid discharged from a process, device, appurtenance or piping system.

**(85)** "Ejector" means an automatically operated device to elevate wastewater by the use of air under higher than atmospheric pressure.

**(86)** "Elevation" or "EL" means the vertical distance from the datum to a point under investigation.

**(87)** "Enforcement standard" or "ES" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (2), Stats.

**Note:** Section 160.01 (2), Stats., reads:
"Enforcement standard" means a numerical value expressing the concentration of a substance in groundwater which is adopted under ss. 160.07 and 160.09.

**(88)** "Engineered soil" means a mineral product that is equivalent to in situ soil for which treatment capability has been credited under Table 83.44−3, or superior to in situ soil in its ability to treat or disperse domestic wastewater from a POWTS.

**(89)** "Engineered system" means a system designed to meet the intent of the code but not the enumerated specifications of the state plumbing code.

**(90)** "Estimated wastewater flow" means the typical quantity of domestic wastewater generated daily by a dwelling, building or facility.

**(90e)** "Experimental plumbing system" has the same meaning as experimental system as specified in sub. (91).

**(90m)** "Exam sink" means a plumbing fixture used for hand washing in health care and related facilities.

**Note:** An exam sink may also be referred to as a treatment sink.

**(91)** "Experimental system" means a type of plumbing system from which valid and reliable data are being sought to demonstrate compliance with the intent of chs. Comm 82 to 84.

**(92)** "Failing private onsite wastewater treatment system" has the meaning specified under s. 145.245 (4), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.245 (4) reads:
"Failing private sewage system" means a private sewage system which causes or results in any of the following conditions:
(a) The discharge of sewage into surface water or groundwater.
(b) The introduction of sewage into zones of saturation which adversely affects the operation of a private sewage system.
(c) The discharge of sewage to a drain tile or into zones of bedrock.
(d) The discharge of sewage to the surface of the ground.
(e) The failure to accept sewage discharges and backup of sewage into the structure served by the private sewage system.

**(93)** "Farm" means a parcel of 35 or more acres of contiguous land that is devoted primarily to agricultural use, as defined under s. 91.01 (1) and (5), Stats.

**Note:** Section 91.01 (1) and (5), Stats., read:
(1) "Agricultural use" means beekeeping; commercial feedlots; dairying; egg production; floricultural; fish or fur farming; forest and game management; grazing; livestock raising; orchards; plant greenhouses and nurseries; poultry raising; raising of grain, grass, mint and seed crops; raising of fruits, nuts and berries; sod farming; placing land in federal programs in return for payment in kind; owning land, at least 35 acres of which is enrolled in the conservation reserve program under 16 USC 3831 to 3836; participating in the milk production termination program under 7 USC 1446 (d); and vegetable raising.
(5) "Devoted primarily to agricultural use" means under agricultural use for at least 12 consecutive months during the preceding 36−month period.

**(94)** "Faucet" means a valve end of a water pipe by means of which water can be drawn from or held within the pipe.

**(95)** "Final effluent" means the effluent from the last POWTS treatment component.

**(96)** "Fixture drain" means the drain from a fixture to a junction with another drain pipe.

**(97)** "Fixture supply" means that portion of a water distribution system serving one plumbing fixture, appliance or piece of equipment.

**(98)** "Fixture supply connector" means that portion of water supply piping which connects a plumbing fixture, appliance or a piece of equipment to the water distribution system.

**(99)** "Fixture unit, drainage" or "dfu" means a measure of the probable discharge into the drain system by various types of plumbing fixtures. The drainage fixture unit value for a particular fixture depends on its volume rate of drainage discharge, on the time duration of a single drainage operation, and on the average time between successive operations.

**(100)** "Fixture unit, supply" or "sfu" means a measure of the probable hydraulic demand on the water supply by various types of plumbing fixtures.

**Note:** The supply fixture unit value for a particular fixture depends on its volume rate of supply, on the time duration of a single supply operation, and on the average time between successive operations.

**(101)** "Floodfringe" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (14).

**Note:** Section NR 116.03 (14) reads: "Floodfringe" means that portion of a floodplain which is outside of the floodway, which is covered by flood water during the regional flood. The term "floodfringe" is generally associated with standing water rather than flowing water.

**(102)** "Flood level rim" means the edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

**(103)** "Floodplain" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (16).

**Note:** Section NR 116.03 (16) reads:
"Floodplain" means that land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway, floodfringe, shallow depth flooding, flood storage and coastal floodplain areas.

**(104)** "Floodway" has the meaning specified under s. NR 116.03 (22).

**Note:** Section NR 116.03 (22) reads:
"Floodway" means the channel of a river or stream, and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry the regional flood discharge.

**(105)** "Floor sink" means a receptor for the discharge from indirect or local waste piping installed with its flood level rim even with the surrounding floor.

**(106)** "Flow" means the volumetric measure of a liquid stream in a specified time.

**(107)** "Flushometer valve" means a device which discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing purposes and is closed by direct water pressure.

**(108)** "Flush valve" means a device located at the bottom of a tank for flushing water closets and similar fixtures.

**(108m)** "Foundation drain" means a subsoil drain that serves the area of the foundation of a building.

**(108s)** "Freeze resistant sanitary yard hydrant" means a type of device serving as a hose bibb that has design features that minimize the risk of freezing, prevent groundwater contamination and provide backflow protection. The term "freeze resistant sanitary yard hydrant with backflow protection" has the same meaning as freeze resistant sanitary yard hydrant.

**(109)** "Garage, private" means a building or part of a building used for the storage of vehicles or other purposes, by a family or less than 3 persons not of the same family and which is not available for public use.

**(110)** "Garage, public" means a building or part of a building which accommodates or houses self−propelled land, air or water vehicles for 3 or more persons not of the same family.

**(111)** "Governmental unit" has the meaning specified under s. 145.01 (5), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.01 (5), Stats., reads:
"Governmental unit responsible for the regulation of private sewage systems" or "governmental unit", unless otherwise qualified, means the county, except that in a county with a population of 500,000 or more these terms mean the city, village or town where the private sewage system is located.

**(112)** "Graywater" means wastewater contaminated by waste materials, exclusive of urine, feces or industrial waste, deposited into plumbing drain systems.

**(113)** "Grease interceptor" means a receptacle designed to intercept and retain or remove grease or fatty substances.

**(114)** "Groundwater" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (4), Stats.

**Note:** Section 160.01 (4), Stats., reads:

"Groundwater" means any of the waters of the state, as defined under s. 281.01 (18), occurring in a saturated subsurface geological formation of rock or soil.

**(115)** "Hand−held shower" means a hose and a hand−held discharge piece such as a shower head or spray connecting to a fixture fitting.

**(116)** "Health care and related facility" means a hospital, nursing home, community−based residential facility, county home, infirmary, inpatient mental health center, inpatient hospice, ambulatory surgery center, adult daycare center, end stage renal facility, facility for the developmentally disabled, institute for mental disease, urgent care center, clinic or medical office, residential care center for children and youth or school of medicine, surgery or dentistry.

**(117)** "Health care plumbing appliance" means a plumbing appliance, the function of which is unique to health care activities.

**(118)** "High groundwater" means zones of soil saturation which include perched water tables, shallow regional groundwater tables or aquifers, or zones that are seasonally, periodically or permanently saturated.

**(119)** "High groundwater elevation" means the higher of either the elevation to which the soil is saturated when observed as a free water surface, or the elevation to which the soil has been seasonally or periodically saturated as indicated by the highest elevation of redoximorphic features in the soil profile.

**(120)** "High hazard" means a situation where the water supply system could be contaminated with a toxic substance or solution so as to make the water unsuitable for the designated use.

**(121)** "Holding tank" means a watertight receptacle for the collection and holding of wastewater.

**(122)** "Horizontal pipe" means any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of less than 45° with the horizontal.

**(123)** "Horizontal reference point" means a stationary, identifiable point to which horizontal dimensions can be related.

**(124)** "Hose connection backflow preventer" means a type of cross connection control device which consists of 2 independent checks, force−loaded or biased to a closed position, with an atmospheric vent located between the 2 check valves, which is force−loaded or biased to an open position, and a means for attaching a hose.

**(125)** "Hose connection vacuum breaker" means a type of cross connection control device which consists of a check valve member force−loaded or biased to a closed position and an atmospheric vent valve or means force−loaded or biased to an open position when the device is not under pressure.

**(126)** "Hot water" means water at a temperature of 110° F. or more.

**(127)** "Hot water storage tank" means a tank used to store water that is heated indirectly by a circulating water heater or by steam or hot water circulating through coils or by other heat exchange methods internal or external to the tank.

**(128)** "Human health hazard" has the meaning specified under s. 254.01 (2), Stats.

**Note:** Section 254.01 (2), Stats., reads:

"Human health hazard" means a substance, activity or condition that is known to have the potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death if exposure to the substance, activity or condition is not abated.

**(129)** "Hydrostatic test" means a test performed on a plumbing system or portion thereof in which the system is filled with a liquid, normally water, and raised to a designated pressure.

**(130)** "Indian lands" means lands owned by the United States and held for the use or benefit of Indian tribes or bands or individual Indians, and lands within the boundaries of a federally recognized reservation that are owned by Indian tribes or bands or individual Indians.

**(131)** "Indirect waste piping" means drain piping which does not connect directly with the drain system, but which discharges into the drain system by means of an air break or air gap into a receptor.

**(132)** "Individual vent" means a pipe installed to vent a fixture trap.

**(133)** "Industrial wastewater" means the liquid wastes that result from industrial processes.

**(133s)** "Infiltration component" means any device or method that is intended to promote the assimilation of water into in situ soil.

**(134)** "Infiltrative surface" means the plane within a treatment or dispersal component at which effluent is applied to in situ soil or engineered soil.

**(135)** "In situ soil" means soil naturally formed or deposited in its present location or position and includes soil material that has been plowed using normal tillage implements and depositional material resulting from erosion or flooding.

**(136)** "Interceptor" or "separator" means a device designed and installed so as to separate and retain deleterious, hazardous or undesirable matter from wastes flowing through it.

**(136s)** "Irrigation" means the application of water to the root zone of plants or plantings.

**(137)** "Laboratory faucet backflow preventer" means a type of cross connection control device which consists of 2 independently acting check valves force−loaded or biased to a closed position and, between the check valves, a means for automatically venting to atmosphere which is force−loaded or biased to an open position.

**(138)** "Laboratory plumbing appliance" means a plumbing appliance, the function of which is unique to scientific experimentation or research activities.

**(139)** "Leaching chamber" means a product designed to support soil and create a cavity for the temporary storage of effluent and to provide an infiltrative surface for the distribution cell POWTS dispersal or treatment component.

**(140)** "Leader" means a pipe or channel outside a building which conveys storm water from the roof or gutter drains to a storm drain, storm sewer or to grade.

**(141)** "Lead−free" mean a chemical composition equal to or less than 0.2% of lead.

**(142)** "Linear loading rate" means the amount of effluent applied daily along the landscape contour expressed in gallons per day per linear foot along a site contour.

**(143)** "Load factor" means the percentage of the total connected fixture unit flow rate which is likely to occur at any point in a drain system.

**(144)** "Local station" means a National Weather Service (NWS) precipitation station or other station accepted by the department as collecting precipitation data in accordance with NWS methods.

**(145)** "Local waste piping" means a portion of drain piping which receives the wastes discharged from indirect waste piping and which discharges those wastes by means of an air break or air gap into a receptor.

**(146)** "Local vent" means a pipe connecting to a fixture and extending to outside air through which vapor or foul air is removed from the fixture.

**(147)** "Low hazard" means a situation where the water supply system could be contaminated with a nontoxic substance or solution so as to make the water unsuitable for the designated use.

**(148)** "Main" means the principal pipe artery to which branches may be connected.

**(149)** "Manhole" means an opening constructed to permit access by a person to a sewer or any underground portion of a plumbing system.

**(150)** "Manufactured dwelling" has the meaning specified under s. Comm 20.07 (52) (a).

**Note:** Section Comm 20.07 (52) (a) was repealed.

**(151)** "Manufactured home" has the meaning specified under s. 101.91 (2), Stats.

**Note:** Section 101.91 (2), Stats., reads: "Manufactured home" means any of the following:

(am) A structure that is designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation and that is certified by the federal department of housing and urban development as complying with the standards established under 42 USC 5401 to 5425.

(c). A mobile home, unless a mobile home is specifically excluded under the applicable statute.

**(152)** "Manufactured home drain connector" means the pipe that joins the drain piping for a manufactured home to the building sewer.

**(153)** "Manufactured home community" has the meaning specified under s. 101.91 (5m), Stats.

**Note:** Section 101.91 (5m), Stats., reads: "Manufactured home community" means any plot or plots of ground upon which 3 or more manufactured homes that are occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located. "Manufactured home community" does not include a farm where the occupants of the manufactured homes are the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the farm owner or operator or where the occupants of the manufactured homes work on the farm.

**(154)** "Mechanical joint" means a connection between pipes, fittings or pipes and fittings by means of a device, coupling, fitting or adapter where compression is applied around the center line of the pieces being joined, but which is not caulked, threaded, soldered, solvent cemented, brazed or welded.

**(154m)** "Mixed wastewater" means a combination of domestic and non−domestic wastewater.

**(155)** "Multiple dwelling" means a building containing more than 2 dwelling units.

**(156)** "Multipurpose piping system" means a water distribution system conveying water to plumbing fixtures and appliances and automatic fire sprinklers with the intention of serving both domestic and fire protection needs.

**(157)** "Municipality" means any city, village, town or county in this state.

**(158)** "Munsell soil color" means a color classification that specifies the relative degrees of the color variables in terms of hue, value and chroma.

**(159)** "Navigable waters" has the meaning specified under s. NR 115.03 (5).

**Note:** Section NR 115.03 (5) reads:

"Navigable waters" means Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, all natural inland lakes within Wisconsin and all streams, ponds, sloughs, flowages and other waters within the territorial limits of this state, including the Wisconsin portion of boundary waters, which are navigable under the laws of this state. Under s. 281.31 (2) (d), Stats., notwithstanding any other provision of law or administrative rule promulgated thereunder, shoreland ordinances required under s. 59.971, Stats., and this chapter do not apply to lands adjacent to farm drainage ditches if:

(a) Such lands are not adjacent to a natural navigable stream or river;

(b) Those parts of such drainage ditches adjacent to such lands were nonnavigable streams before ditching or had no previous stream history; and

(c) Such lands are maintained in nonstructural agricultural use.

**(160)** "Negative pressure" means a pressure less than atmospheric.

**(160e)** "Noncontinuous pressure" means a pressure greater than atmospheric and exerted for a period of no more than 12 continuous hours.

**(160m)** "Non−domestic wastewater" means any wastewater that is not domestic wastewater or storm water.

**(161)** "Nonpotable water" means water not safe for drinking, personal or culinary use.

**(162)** "Nonpublic" means, in the classification of plumbing fixtures, those fixtures in residences, apartments, living units of hotels and motels, and other places where the fixtures are intended for the use by a family or an individual to the exclusion of all others.

**(163)** "Nontoxic" means a substance in the diluted form that meets one of the following requirements:

(a) Is listed by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) as meeting the NSF evaluation criteria for nonfood compounds.

(b) Is acceptable to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Title 21 Section 175.300 of the Federal Regulation on Food Additives.

(c) Is acceptable for contact with potable water or is deemed non−toxic by a third party certification that is acceptable to the department.

(d) Is deemed non−toxic by the department.

**(163e)** "Nursing home" has the meaning specified under s. 50.01 (3), Stats.

**Note:** Section 50.01 (3), Stats., reads:

"Nursing home" means a place where 5 or more persons who are not related to the operator or administrator reside, receive care or treatment and, because of their mental or physical condition require access to 24−hour nursing services, including limited nursing care, intermediate level nursing care and skilled nursing services. "Nursing home" does not include any of the following:

(c) A convent or facility owned or operated exclusively by and for members of a religious order that provides reception and care or treatment of an individual.

(d) A hospice, as defined in s. 50.90 (1), Stats., that directly provides inpatient care.

(e) A residential care apartment complex.

**(163s)** "Occasional occupancy" means occupying a building that is served by a POWTS for less than 120 calendar days per year.

**(164)** "Occupancy" means the purpose for which a building, structure, equipment, materials, or premises, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used.

**(165)** "Oil interceptor" means a device designed to intercept and retain oil, lubricating grease or other similar materials.

**(166)** "Offset" means a combination of fittings or bends that makes two changes in direction bringing one section of the pipe out of line but into a line parallel with the other section.

**(167)** "One or 2−family dwelling" means a building containing not more than 2 dwelling units.

**(168)** "Open air" means outside the building.

**(168m)** "Open bodies of water" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction.

**(169)** "Ordinary high−water mark" has the meaning specified under s. NR 115.03 (6).

**Note:** Section NR 115.03 (6), reads:

"Ordinary high−water mark" means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous as to leave a distinctive mark such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristic. Where the bank or shore at any particular place is of such character that it is difficult or impossible to ascertain where the point of ordinary high−water mark is, recourse may be had to the opposite bank of a stream or to other places on the shore of a lake or flowage to determine whether a given stage of water is above or below the ordinary high−water mark.

**(170)** "Participating governmental unit" means a governmental unit which applies to the department for financial assistance under ss. Comm 87.04 and 87.05, and which meets the conditions specified under s. 145.245 (9), Stats.

**(170e)** "Patient area plumbing fixture" means a plumbing fixture that is accessible to patients in a health care facility and is intended to be used for culinary, hygienic or domestic purposes.

**(171)** "Peak flow" means the largest anticipated recurrent wastewater discharge to a private onsite wastewater treatment system.

**(171e)** "Peak flow, stormwater" means the largest anticipated flow from a given storm event.

**(172)** "Pipe applied atmospheric type vacuum breaker" means a type of cross connection control device where the flow of water into the device causes a float to close an air inlet port and when the flow of water stops the float falls and forms a check valve against back siphonage and at the same time opens the air inlet port to allow air to enter and satisfy the vacuum.

**(173)** "Pit privy" means an enclosed nonportable toilet into which nonwater−carried human wastes are deposited to a subsurface storage chamber that is not watertight.

**(174)** "Pitch" means the gradient or slope of a line of pipe in reference to a horizontal plane.

**(175)** "Place of employment" has the meaning specified under s. 101.01 (11), Stats.

**Note:** Section 101.01 (11), Stats., reads:
"Place of employment" includes every place, whether indoors or out or underground and the premises appurtenant thereto where either temporarily or permanently any industry, trade or business is carried on, or where any process or operation, directly or indirectly related to any industry, trade or business, is carried on, and where any person is, directly or indirectly, employed by another for direct or indirect gain or profit, but does not include any place where persons are employed in private domestic service which does not involve the use of mechanical power or in farming. "Farming" includes those activities specified in s. 102.04 (3), and also includes the transportation of farm products, supplies or equipment directly to the farm by the operator of said farm or employees for the use thereon, if such activities are directly or indirectly for the purpose of producing commodities for market, or as an accessory to such production. When used with relation to building codes, "place of employment" does not include an adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1), or, except for the purposes of s. 101.11, a previously constructed building used as a community−based residential facility, as defined in s. 50.01 (1g), which serves 20 or fewer unrelated residents.

**(176)** "Plumbing" has the meaning specified under s. 145.01 (10), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.01 (10), Stats., reads: "Plumbing" means:
(a) 1. All piping, fixtures, appliances, equipment, devices, and appurtenances in connection with water supply systems, water distribution systems, wastewater drainage systems, reclaimed water systems, and stormwater use systems, including hot water storage tanks, water treatment devices, and water heaters connected with these systems and also includes the installation thereof.
2. The construction, connection, installation, service, or repair of any drain or wastewater piping system that connects to the mains or other terminal within the bounds of, or beneath an area subject to easement for highway purposes, including private sewage systems and stormwater treatment and dispersal systems, and the alteration of any such systems, drains or wastewater piping.
3. The construction, connection, installation, service, or repair of water service piping that connects to the main or other water utility service terminal within the bounds of, or beneath an area subject to easement for highway purposes and its connections.
4. The water pressure system other than municipal systems as provided in ch. 281.
5. A plumbing and drainage system so designed and vent piping so installed as to keep the air within the system in free circulation and movement; to prevent with a margin of safety unequal air pressures of such force as might blow, siphon or affect trap seals, or retard the discharge from plumbing fixtures, or permit sewer air to escape into the building; to prohibit cross−connection, contamination or pollution of the water supply and distribution systems, and to provide an adequate supply of water to properly serve, cleanse and operate all fixtures, equipment, appurtenances and appliances served by the plumbing system.
(br) "Plumbing" does not include any of the following:
1. A rainwater gutter or downspout down to the point that it discharges into a plumbing system, a subsoil drain, or a foundation drain.
2g. A process water reuse system if the process water reuse system is not connected to any plumbing fixture or appliance.
2m. A stormwater culvert under a roadway or walkway that is placed there only to equalize the water level from one end of the culvert to the other end.
3. The practical installation of process piping within a sewage disposal plant.

**(177)** "Plumbing appliance" means any one of a special class of plumbing devices which is intended to perform a special function. The operation or control of the appliance may be dependent upon one or more energized components, such as motors, controls, heating elements, or pressure or temperature sensing elements. The devices may be manually adjusted or controlled by the user or operator, or may operate automatically through one or more of the following actions: a time cycle, a temperature range, a pressure range, or a measured volume or weight.

**(178)** "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device which meets at least one of the following:

(a) Is either permanently or temporarily connected to the water supply system of the premises, and demands a supply of water from the system;

(b) Discharges wastewater or waste materials either directly or indirectly to the drain system of the premises.

(c) Requires both a water supply connection and a discharge to the drain system of the premises.

**(179)** "Plumbing system" includes the water supply system, the drain system, the vent system, plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances and plumbing appurtenances that serve a building, structure or premises.

**(180)** "Point of standards application" has the meaning specified under s. 160.01 (5), Stats.

**Note:** Section 160.01 (5) Stats., reads:
"Point of standards application" means the specific location, depth or distance from a facility, activity or practice at which the concentration of a substance in groundwater is measured for purposes of determining whether a preventive action limit or an enforcement standard has been attained or exceeded.

**(181)** "Potable water" means water that is both:

(a) Safe for drinking, personal or culinary use.

(b) Free from impurities present in amounts sufficient to cause disease or harmful physiological effects.

**(182)** "POWTS" means a private onsite wastewater treatment system.

**(183)** "POWTS component" means any subsystem, subassembly or other system designed for use in or as part of a private onsite wastewater treatment system which may include treatment, dispersal or holding and related piping.

**(184)** "POWTS dispersal component" means a device or method that is intended to promote the assimilation of treated wastewater by the environment.

**(185)** "POWTS holding component" means any receptacle intended to collect wastewater for a period of time, including holding and dosing tanks.

**(186)** "POWTS treatment component" means a device or method that is intended to reduce the contaminant load of wastewater.

**(186s)** "Pre−development" means the condition of the topography of vegetation, including that resulting from human activities that existed prior to land disturbance for construction.

**(187)** "Prefabricated plumbing" means concealed drain piping, vent piping or water supply or a combination of these types of piping, contained in a modular building component, which will not be visible for inspection when delivered to the final site of installation.

**(187e)** "Prefabricated sump and pump system" means a simplex or duplex pump and sump designed as a combined unit.

**(188)** "Pressure relief valve" means a pressure actuated valve held closed by a spring or other means and designed to automatically relieve pressure at a designated pressure.

**(189)** "Pressure vacuum breaker assembly" means a type of cross connection control assembly which consists of an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet located on the discharge side of the check valve, a tightly closing shut−off valve located at each end of the assembly, and test cocks. The term "pressure vacuum breaker" has the same meaning as pressure vacuum breaker assembly.

**(190)** "Pressurized flushing device" means a device that uses the water supply to create a pressurized discharge to flush a fixture exclusive of gravity type flushing systems.

**(191)** "Preventive action limit" or "PAL" has the meaning as specified under s. 160.01 (6), Stats.

**Note:** Section 160.01 (6), Stats., reads:
"Prevention action limits" means a numerical value expressing the concentration of a substance in groundwater which is adopted under s. 160.15, Stats., and specified under s. NR 140.10 or 140.12.

**(192)** "Principal residence" means a residence that is occupied at least 51% of the year by the owner. Principal residence includes a residence owned by a trust or estate of an individual, if the residence is occupied at least 51% of the year by a person who has an ownership interest in the residence as a beneficiary of the trust or estate.

**(193)** "Private interceptor main sewer" means a sewer serving 2 or more buildings and not part of the municipal sewer system.

**(194)** "Private onsite wastewater treatment system" has the meaning given for 'private sewage system' under s. 145.01 (12), Stats.

**Note:** Section 145.01 (12), Stats., reads:
"Private sewage system" means a sewage treatment and disposal system serving a single structure with a septic tank and soil absorption field located on the same parcel as the structure. This term also means an alternative sewage system approved by the department including a substitute for the septic tank or soil absorption field, a holding tank, a system serving more than one structure or a system located on a differ-

ent parcel than the structure. A private sewage system may be owned by the property owner or by a special purpose district.

**(195)** "Private water main" means a water main serving 2 or more buildings and not part of the municipal water system.

**(196)** "Public" means, in the classification of plumbing fixtures, those fixtures which are available for use by the public or employees.

**(197)** "Public building" has the meaning specified under s. 101.01 (12), Stats.

**Note:** Section 101.01 (12), Stats., reads:
"Public building" means any structure, including exterior parts of such building, such as a porch, exterior platform or steps providing means of ingress or egress, used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public or by 3 or more tenants. When used in relation to building codes, "public building" does not include a previously constructed building used as a community−based residential facility as defined in s. 50.01 (1g) which serves 20 or fewer unrelated residents or an adult family home, as defined in s. 50.01 (1).

**(198)** "Public sewer" means a sewer owned and controlled by a public authority.

**(199)** "Public water main" means a water supply pipe for public use owned and controlled by a public authority.

**(200)** "Quick closing valve" means a valve or faucet that closes automatically when released manually or controlled by mechanical means for fast action closing.

**(201)** "Receptor" means a fixture or device that receives the discharge from indirect or local waste piping.

**(202)** "Redoximorphic feature" means a feature formed in the soil matrix by the processes of reduction, translocation and oxidation of iron and manganese compounds in seasonally saturated soil.

**(203)** "Reduced pressure detector fire protection backflow prevention assembly" means a type of reduced pressure principle type backflow preventer serving a fire protection system and which includes a parallel flow meter to indicate leakage or unauthorized use of water downstream of the assembly.

**(203m)** "Reduced pressure fire protection principle backflow preventer" means an assembly serving a fire protection system and consisting of 2 independently−acting check valves, internally force loaded to a normally closed position, and separated by an intermediate chamber or zone in which there is a hydraulically operated relief means of venting to atmosphere, internally forced loaded to a normally open position. The term "reduced pressure principle backflow preventer for fire protection systems" has the same meaning as reduced pressure fire protection principle backflow preventer.

**(204)** "Reduced pressure principle backflow preventer" means a type of cross connection control assembly which contains 2 independently acting check valves, separated by an intermediate chamber or zone in which there is a hydraulically operated means for venting to atmosphere, and includes 2 shut−off valves and 4 test cocks.

**(205)** "Relief vent" means a vent which permits additional circulation of air in or between drain and vent systems.

**(206)** "Riser" means a water supply pipe that extends vertically one full story or more.

**(207)** "Roof drain" means a drain installed to receive water collecting on the surface of a roof and to discharge it into a conductor.

**(208)** "Roughing in" means the installation of all parts of the plumbing system which can be completed prior to the installation of fixtures including drain, water supply and vent piping and the necessary fixture supports.

**(209)** "Rowhouse" means a building which is not more than 3 stories in height and which contains only 3 or more attached, vertically separated, side−by−side or back−to−back dwelling units, with each dwelling unit served by an individual exterior exit within 6 feet of the exit discharge grade.

**(210)** "Safing" means a membrane or material installed beneath a fixture to prevent leakage from escaping to the floor, ceiling or walls.

**(211)** "Sand interceptor" means a receptacle designed to intercept and retain sand, grit, earth and other similar solids.

**(212)** "Sanitary sewer" means a pipe that carries wastewater consisting in part of domestic wastewater.

**(212e)** "Scrub sink" means a plumbing fixture used for hand and arm washing prior to surgery or other medical procedures.

**Note:** A scrub sink may also be referred to as a surgeon washup sink.

**(213)** "Scum" means the accumulated floating solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of wastewater.

**(214)** "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of commerce or designee.

**(214m)** "Service sink" means a fixture designed to be used for building or facility maintenance.

**Note:** A service sink may also be referred to as a mop sink, mop basin or janitor's sink.

**(215)** "Servicing" has the meaning as specified under s. NR 113.03 (57).

**Note:** Under s. NR 113.03 (57) "servicing" means removing the scum, liquid, sludge or other wastes from a private sewage system such as septic or holding tanks, dosing chambers, grease interceptors, seepage beds, seepage pits, seepage trenches, privies or portable restrooms and properly disposing or recycling of the contents as provided in this chapter.

**(216)** "Sewage" means wastewater containing fecal coliform bacteria exceeding 200 CFU, colony forming units, per 100 ml.

**(217)** "Sewage grinder pump" means a type of sewage pump which macerates wastewater consisting in part of sewage.

**(218)** "Sewage pump" means an automatic pump for the removal of wastewater from a sanitary sump.

**(219)** "Slip−joint" means a connection in which one pipe slips into another, the joint of which is made tight with a compression type fitting.

**(220)** "Sludge" means the accumulated solids generated during the biological, physical or chemical treatment, coagulation or sedimentation of water or wastewater.

**(221)** "Small commercial establishment" means a commercial establishment or business place with a maximum daily wastewater flow rate of less than 5,000 gallons per day as determined from the design criteria of the state plumbing code. Small commercial establishment includes a farm, including a residence on a farm, if the residence is occupied by a person who is an operator of the farm and if the maximum daily wastewater flow rate of the farm and the residence on the farm is less than 5,000 gallons−per−day as determined from the design criteria of the state plumbing code.

**(222)** "Soil" means the naturally occurring pedogenically developed and undeveloped regolith overlying bedrock.

**(223)** "Soil consistence" means the resistance of soil material to deformation or rupture as related to the degree of adhesion and cohesion of a soil mass.

**(224)** "Soil horizon" means a layer of soil material approximately parallel to the land surface and differing from adjacent genetically related layers in physical, chemical, or biologic characteristics.

**(225)** "Soil morphology" means the physical or structural characteristics of a soil profile particularly as related to the arrangement of soil horizons based on color, texture, structure, consistence, and porosity.

**(226)** "Soil profile" means a vertical section of soil containing one or more soil horizons.

**(227)** "Soil profile evaluation" means a determination of soil properties or characteristics as they relate to wastewater or non−water−carried human waste treatment or dispersal.

**(228)** "Soil structure" means the combination or arrangement of individual soil particles into definable aggregates or peds, which are characterized and classified on the basis of size, shape, and degree of distinctness.

**(229)** "Soil texture" means the relative proportions of sand, silt and clay (soil separates) in a soil.

**(230)** "Spigot" means the end of a pipe which fits into a bell or hub.

**(231)** "Spill level" means the horizontal plane to which water will rise to overflow through channels or connections which are not directly connected to any drainage system, when water is flowing into a fixture, vessel or receptacle at the maximum rate of flow.

**(231m)** "Spill resistant vacuum breaker" means a cross connection control device consisting of one check valve force loaded closed, an air inlet force loaded open to atmosphere downstream of the check valve, 2 shutoff valves and 2 test cocks.

**(232)** "Spring line, pipe" means the line or place from which the arch of a pipe or conduit rises.

**Note:** See ch. Comm 82 Appendix for an illustration depicting the spring line of a pipe.

**(233)** "Stack" means a drain or vent pipe that extends vertically one full story or more.

**(234)** "Stack vent" means a vent extending from the highest horizontal drain connected to a stack.

**(235)** "Standpipe" means a drain pipe serving as a receptor for the discharge wastes from indirect or local waste piping.

**(236)** "State" means the state of Wisconsin, its agencies and institutions.

**(237)** "State plumbing code" means chs. Comm 81 to 87.

**(238)** "Sterilizer, boiling type" means a device of nonpressure type, used for boiling instruments, utensils, or other equipment for disinfecting.

**(239)** "Sterilizer, instrument" means a device for the sterilization of various instruments.

**(240)** "Sterilizer, pressure" means a pressure vessel fixture designed to use steam under pressure for sterilizing.

**Note:** A pressure sterilizer is also referred to as an autoclave.

**(241)** "Sterilizer, pressure instrument washer" means a pressure vessel designed to both wash and sterilize instruments during the operating cycle of the device.

**(242)** "Sterilizer, utensil" means a device for the sterilization of utensils.

**(243)** "Sterilizer vent" means a separate pipe or stack, indirectly connected to the drain system at the lower terminal, which receives the vapors from nonpressure sterilizers, or the exhaust vapors from pressure sterilizers, and conducts the vapors directly to the outer air.

**(244)** "Sterilizer, water" means a device for sterilizing water and storing sterile water.

**(245)** "Storm sewer" means a pipe, other than a pipe located inside a building, that carries any of the following: storm water, groundwater or clear water.

**(246)** "Storm water" means wastewater from a precipitation event.

**(247)** "Subsoil drain" means that part of a drain system that conveys groundwater to a point of discharge or dispersal.

**(248)** "Sump" means a tank or pit that receives wastewater that must be emptied by mechanical means.

**(249)** "Sump pump" means an automatic device located in a sump, pit or low point that is designed to elevate storm water, groundwater or clear water.

**(250)** "Sump vent" means a vent pipe from a nonpressurized sump.

**(251)** "Supports" means hangers, anchors and other devices for supporting and securing pipes or fixtures to structural members of a building.

**(252)** "Surface water" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, water courses, drainage systems, and other surface water, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction, except those waters which are entirely confined and completely retained upon the property of a facility.

**(253)** "Swimming pool" means a structure, basin, chamber or tank containing an artificial body of water for swimming, diving or recreational bathing.

**(254)** "Temperature and pressure relief valve" means a combination relief valve designed to function as both a temperature relief and pressure relief valve.

**(255)** "Temperature relief valve" means a temperature actuated valve designed to automatically discharge at a designated temperature.

**(256)** "Tempered water" means water ranging in temperature from 85°F. to less than 110°F.

**(256e)** "Ten−year, 24−hour storm" or "10−year, 24−hour storm" means a discrete rain storm event characterized by a specific duration, temporal distribution, rainfall intensity, return frequency and total depth of rainfall.

**Note:** The frequency, intensity and duration of rainfall varies considerably during a storm by geographic location. Precipitation frequency atlases, NOAA Atlas 2, have been prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Weather Service. In chapter Comm 82, this value may be expressed as a specific "design storm". The calculated volume of rainfall, or stormwater, may be determined from this value and used to calculate peak discharge.

**(257)** "Total suspended solids" or "TSS" means solids in wastewater that can be removed readily by standard filtering procedures in a laboratory and reported as milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**(259)** "Trap" means a fitting, device or arrangement of piping so designed and constructed as to provide, when properly vented, a liquid seal which prevents emission of sewer gases without materially affecting the flow of wastewater through it.

**(260)** "Trap seal" means the vertical distance between the top of the trap weir and the top of the dip separating the inlet and outlet of the trap.

**(261)** "Trap seal primer, water supply fed" means a type of valve designed to supply water to the trap in order to provide and maintain the water seal of the trap.

**(262)** "Trap weir" means that part of a trap that forms a dam over which wastes must flow to enter the drain piping.

**(263)** "Turf sprinkler system" means a system of piping, appurtenances and devices installed underground to distribute water for lawn or other similar irrigation purposes.

**(264)** "Unsaturated soil" means soil in which the pore spaces contain water at less than atmospheric pressure, as well as air and other gases.

**(265)** "Vacuum" means any pressure less than that exerted by the atmosphere.

**(265e)** "Vacuum breaker tee" means an assembly of fittings designed to eliminate the possibility of back siphonage in a system by allowing air to enter through a tee fitting.

**(266)** "Vacuum relief valve" means a device that admits air into the water distribution system to prevent excessive vacuum in a water storage tank or heater.

**(267)** "Vent" means a part of the plumbing system used to equalize pressures and ventilate the system.

**(268)** "Vent header" means a branch vent which connects 2 or more stack vents or vent stacks or both and extends to the outside air.

**(269)** "Vent stack" means a vertical vent pipe that provides air for a drain stack of 5 or more branch intervals.

**(270)** "Vent system" means a pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drain system, or to provide a circulation of air within the system to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

**(271)** "Vertical pipe" means any pipe or fitting which makes an angle of 45° or less with the vertical.

**(272)** "Wall hydrant, freeze resistant automatic draining type vacuum breaker" means a type of device which is designed and constructed with anti−siphon and back pressure preventive capabilities and with means for automatic post shut−off draining to prevent freezing.

**(273)** "Wall mounted water closet" means a water closet attached to a wall in such a way that it does not touch the floor.

**(273e)** "Washer sanitizer" means a plumbing appliance used for washing and disinfecting equipment.

**(274)** "Waste" means the discharge from any fixture, appliance, area or appurtenance.

**(275)** "Waste sink" means a receptor for the discharge from indirect or local waste piping installed with its flood level rim above the surrounding floor.

**(276)** "Wastewater" means clear water, storm water, domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, sewage or any combination of these.

**(277)** "Wastewater, treated" means the effluent conveyed through one or more POWTS treatment components to a POWTS dispersal component.

**(277e)** "Wastewater treatment device" means a device or method that is intended to beneficially alter the characteristics of wastewater.

**(278)** "Water closet" means a water−flushed plumbing fixture designed to receive human excrement directly from the user of the fixture.

**(279)** "Water conditioner" means an appliance, appurtenance or device used for the purpose of ion exchange, demineralizing water or other methods of water treatment.

**(280)** "Water distribution system" means that portion of a water supply system from the building control valve to the connection of a fixture supply connector, plumbing fixture, plumbing appliance, water−using equipment or other piping systems to be served.

**(281)** "Water heater" means any heating device with piping connections to the water supply system that is intended to supply hot water for domestic or commercial purposes other than space heating.

**(282)** "Water service" means that portion of a water supply system from the water main or private water supply to the building control valve.

**(283)** "Waters of the state" has the meaning specified under s. 281.01 (18), Stats.

**Note:** Section 281.01 (18), Stats., reads:

"Waters of the state" means those portions of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior within the boundaries of Wisconsin, all lakes, bays, rivers, streams, springs, ponds, wells, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, drainage systems and other surface water or groundwater, natural or artificial, public or private within the state or under its jurisdiction.

**(284)** "Water supply system" means the piping of a private water main, water service and water distribution system, fixture supply connectors, fittings, valves, and appurtenances through which water is conveyed to points of usage such as plumbing fixtures, plumbing appliances, water using equipment or other piping systems to be served.

**(285)** "Water treatment device" means a device which:

(a) Renders inactive or removes microbiological, particulate, inorganic, organic or radioactive contaminants from water which passes through the device or the water supply system downstream of the device; or

(b) Injects into the water supply system gaseous, liquid or solid additives other than water, to render inactive microbiological, particulate, inorganic, organic or radioactive contaminants.

**(286)** "Wetland" has the meaning given in s. 23.32 (1), Stats.

**(287)** "Wetland, constructed" means a man−made design complex of saturated substrates, emergent and submergent vegetation, and water that simulate natural wetlands for human use and benefits.

**(288)** "Wet vent" means that portion of a vent pipe that receives the discharge from other fixtures.

**(288e)** "Whirlpool" has the meaning as specified under s. Comm 90.03 (23) (j).

**Note:** Section Comm 90.03 (23) (j) reads: "Whirlpool" means a relatively small public swimming pool that uses high temperature water (greater than 93ºF) and that may include a water agitation system. A whirlpool may also be referred to as a spa.

**Note:** A fill and dump bathtub is not a whirlpool.

**(288m)** "Whirlpool bath tub" means a plumbing appliance consisting of a bathtub fixture that is equipped and fitted with a circulation piping system designed to accept, circulate and discharge bathtub water upon each use.

**(289)** "Yoke vent" means a vent connected to a drain stack for the purpose of preventing pressure changes in the drain stack.

**History:** Cr. Register, April, 2000, No. 532, eff. 7−1−00; cr. (7e), (17e), (60e), (67e), (67m), (82m), (90e), (163e), (170e), (199e), (209e), (209m), (252e), (288e) and (288m), am. (18), (20), (79), (80), (189), (203) and (204), r. and recr. (116), Register, December, 2000, No. 540, eff. 1−1−01; CR 01−139: am. (209) Register June 2002 No. 558, eff. 7−1−02; corrections in (152) and (154) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register June 2002 No. 558; CR 02−002: am. (7e), (42), (44), (46), (56), (80), (84), (90e), (120), (134), (147), (178), (181), (193), (195), (210), (245), (246), (247), and (276), cr. (7m), (35m), (51m), (56e), (61m), (62m), (65m), (72e), (90m), (108m), (160m), (187e), (212e), (214m), (265e), (273e), and (277e), r. and recr. (249) Register April 2003 No. 568, eff. 5−1−03; CR 02−129: cr (2m) and (168m) Register January 2004 No. 577, eff. 2−1−04; CR 04−035: cr. (59m), (59s), (62s), (70m), (129s), (133s), (136s), (171e), (186s) and (256e), am. (234) and (269) Register November 2004 No. 587, eff. 12−1−04; CR 07−100: cr. (163s) Register September 2008 No. 633, eff. 10−1−08; correction in (288e) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register September 2008 No. 633; CR 08−055: am. (5), (79), (115), (120), (147), (156), (189), (204), (234), (269) and (288), r. (20), (67e), (67m), (199e), (209e), (209m), (252e) and (258), cr. (80m), (82e), (108s), (203m) and (231m), r. and recr. (80), (151) to (154), (163) and (203) Register February 2009 No. 638, eff. 3−1−09; corrections in (286) and (288e) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., and corrections to numbering of (80m), (108s) and (203m) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register February 2009 No. 638; **CR 10−064: r. and recr. (35), am. (116), (166), renum. (160m) to be (160e), cr. (62e), (154m), (160m) Register December 2010 No. 660, eff. 1−1−11.**

**Comm 81.20 Incorporation of standards by reference. (1)** CONSENT. (a) Pursuant to s. 227.21 (2), Stats., the attorney general has consented to the incorporation by reference of the standards listed in sub. (3).

(b) The codes and standards that are referenced in this chapter, and any additional codes and standards that are subsequently referenced in those codes and standards, shall apply to the prescribed extent of each such reference, except as modified by this chapter.

**Note:** Copies of the adopted standards are on file in the offices of the department and the legislative reference bureau. Copies of the standards may be purchased through the respective organizations listed in Tables 81.20−1 to 81.20−13.

**(2)** ALTERNATE STANDARDS. (a) Alternate standards that are equivalent to or more stringent than the standards referenced in this code may [be] used in lieu of the referenced standards when approved by the department or if written approval is issued by the department in accordance with par. (b).

1. Upon receipt of a fee and a written request, the department may issue an approval for the use of the alternate standard.

2. The department shall review and make a determination on an application for approval within 40 business days of receipt of all forms, fees and documents required to complete the review.

**Note:** Review fees for standards under this paragraph are listed in ch. Comm 2.

(b) Determination of approval shall be based on an analysis of the alternate standard and the standard referenced in this code, prepared by a qualified independent third party or the organization that published the standard contained in this code.

(c) The department may include specific conditions in issuing an approval, including an expiration date for the approval. Viola-