

APPENDIX 1-A – DEFINITIONS

Air-Gap Separation: A physical separation between the free-flowing discharge end of a potable water supply pipeline and an open or non-pressure receiving vessel. An approved air gap shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the overflow rim of the vessel. In no case shall it be less than 1 inch.

Alley or Alley Approach: Any subordinate right-of-way between the connected streets used to access private or public property.

Alley Approach Improvements: Any millings, asphalt, concrete, or other dust control improvements along any length of an alley.

Approach: The area from the edge of street or alley to the property line or edge of public access easement that is intended to provide access for vehicles to a parking facility. Component parts of an approach include and are referred to as the “curb cut” (laydown), the “apron,” and the “sidewalk section.”

Approved Backflow Prevention Assembly: An assembly listed by the Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research, University of Southern California (FCCC & HR, USC) as an approved backflow prevention assembly that meets the Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300G).

Approved Water Supply: Any water supply whose potability is regulated by a state or local health agency.

Apron: That portion of the driveway approach extending from the back of curb to the property line excluding the sidewalk.

Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker (AVB), a.k.a. Non-Pressure Type Vacuum Breaker: An assembly containing a float-check, a check seat, and an air inlet port. The flow of water into the body causes the float to close the air inlet port. When the flow of water stops, the float falls and forms a check valve against backsiphonage and at the same time opens the air inlet port to allow air to enter and satisfy the vacuum. A shutoff valve immediately upstream may be an integral part of the assembly. An atmospheric vacuum breaker is designed to protect against a health hazard (i.e., contaminant) under a backsiphonage condition only. No shutoff valve may be installed downstream of an AVB.

Auxiliary Supply: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the approved water supply. These auxiliary supplies may be polluted or contaminated or may be

objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

Available Public Sewer: Public sewer is considered to be available when any building or structure or any exterior drainage facility connected to a building is located 200 feet or less from any public sewer system abutting and serving the lot or premises of the building or exterior drainage facility.

AWWA Standard: An official standard developed and approved by the American Water Works Association (AWWA).

Backflow: The undesirable reversal of water flow or the reversal of water flow containing other liquids, gases, or other substances from a connected source that flows into the distribution pipes of the public water supply system.

Backpressure: Any increase of pressure in the downstream piping system (by pump, elevation of piping, or steam and/or air pressure) above the supply pressure at the point where backflow could occur.

Backsiphonage: A form of backflow due to a reduction in system pressure that causes a sub-atmospheric pressure to exist at a site in the water system.

Boulevard: An area of right-of-way between the edge of the street, whether curbed or not, and the private property line.

Boulevard Sidewalk: Sidewalks are located so as to create a boulevard between the curb/gutter or edge of the paved street and the sidewalk.

Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester: A person who holds a current certificate from any state certification program authorizing the person to test backflow prevention assemblies or who holds a current certificate from the American Society of Sanitary Engineers, American Backflow Prevention Association, Foundation for Cross-Connection Control, or American Water Works Association.

City: The governmental entity that operates and provides services with the boundaries of the City of Missoula, Missoula County, state of Montana.

City Engineer: The person occupying that position or a designee. The City currently has a City Engineer for Development, a City Engineer for Surface Transportation, and a City Engineer for Utility Engineering. Any reference to a City Engineer would apply to the City Engineer who is charged with and overseeing the specific work mentioned.

Construction: Generally means and is synonymous with install, installation, reconstruct, reconstruction, remove and/or replace, and repair.

Critical Level: The C-L or C/L marking of the backflow prevention assembly, which is the point established by the testing laboratory and marked by the manufacturer, from which the minimum required elevation above the flood rim of a fixture, receptacle, or other use is determined. In the absence of such marking, the lowest part of the assembly shall be deemed to be the critical level.

Cross-Connection: Any actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any other water supply system, either public or private, or a wastewater or sewer line or other potential source of contamination so that a flow of water into or contamination of the public water supply system from the other source of water or contamination is possible. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover assemblies, or other assemblies through which backflow could occur shall be considered cross-connections.

Curb Cut: The portion of curb at the driveway approach or alley approach constructed to facilitate the passage of vehicles to and from the street to private property (may also be referred to as a “laydown”).

Degree of Hazard: Either a pollutant (non-health) or contaminant (health) hazard and is derived from the evaluation of conditions within a system through a cross-connection.

Double Check Valve Assembly: An assembly of two internally loaded, independently acting check valves, including resilient seated shut-off valves on each end of the assembly and test cocks for testing the water tightness of each check valve.

Double Check Detector Assembly: A specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved double check valve assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-sized approved double check valve assembly. The meter shall register accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow.

Driveway: An area on private property where motorized and/or non-motorized vehicles are operated or allows access between a parking facility and a street.

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

Excavation: Removal, replacement, or change in grade of any soils or finish surfacing materials on public or private property for the purpose of installing, repairing, maintaining, replacing, removing, or investigating underground facilities, including but not limited to monitor wells, water, sewer, gas, electric, telephone, television cable, utility poles, and those underground items necessary for their function.

Excavator: Only those persons, firms, or corporations who are authorized, licensed, and bonded, as required by MMC 5.08, to excavate by the City.

Failed Septic System: A septic system shall be deemed to be a failed system whenever the absorption system fails to accept waste at the rate of application, requires repair or replacement of wastewater lines exterior to the source structure, no longer provides the treatment and/or disposal for which it was intended, a septic tank suffers structural failure, or a system violates Regulation 1, Section I(A) of the Missoula City-County Health Code. Maintenance that can be accomplished by rotor-routing or jet flushing shall not constitute failure.

Fixed Air Gap: A backflow prevention assembly manufactured to meet the requirements of an air gap.

Health Agency: The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) or the Missoula City-County Health Department (MCCHD).

Health Hazard (Contaminant): A condition that causes or creates a potential for water contamination which may cause disease or have any other physical or toxic effects on humans.

Increased Use: The enlargement or change in use of a structure served by a septic system where the enlargement or change in use is likely to increase the effluent flow from the structure. Increased use includes, but is not limited to, the addition to a residence of one or more spaces that can be used as bedrooms. The Public Works Director, or designee, shall have the sole discretion to determine if an enlargement or change in use is an increased use.

Industrial Wastewater: Liquid wastes generated by commercial or industrial processes or any waste other than domestic wastewater.

Legal Representative: Any person, corporation, partnership, company, association, or society legally authorized to act on behalf of any owner of a parcel of real property as the trustee, property manager, power of attorney or legally appointed representative serving as the property owner's surrogate, or substitute signatory for the purposes of real property transfer.

Missoula Water: The City of Missoula's water utility responsible for processing, treatment, transmission, storage, distribution, pumping, and measurement of water supplied to consumers as well as the public water supply owned and/or operated by the City of Missoula.

Non-Health Hazard (Pollutant): A condition that causes or creates a potential for water quality degradation but does not constitute a health hazard and will not cause illness or death.

Non-Potable Water: Water that is not derived from a water supply and system under the authority of the appropriate health authority and is not approved for drinking, personal, or culinary use. Water in a fire, irrigation, reclaimed wastewater, or industrial water system is deemed non-potable.

Paved: Surface treatment consisting of asphalt, concrete, or other City Engineer-approved hard surface material, including the appropriate subsurface materials.

Paving Construction Work: Includes parking facilities, driveway, driveway approach, street, alley, and alley approach, whether upon or within private property, right-of-way, or public easement, that is required to be performed as a result of the Paving Permit, Building Permit, or Zoning Compliance Permit process or to comply with any other federal, state, or local law.

Person: An individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.

Premises: Any and all areas on a water user's property that are served or have the potential to be served by the public water system.

Pressure Vacuum Breaker: An assembly that has an independently operating, loaded check valve and an independently operating, loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The pressure vacuum breaker must be equipped with properly located test cocks and tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly. This assembly is designed to protect only against a backsiphonage condition, not against backpressure. A shutoff valve may be used downstream of a pressure vacuum breaker.

Private Street: A street owned and maintained by one or more individuals, organizations, or companies rather than by the City of Missoula or the State of Montana.

Non-Municipal Utility Main: Power, communications, television, fiber-optic, water, sewer, stormwater, and gas mains that are not publicly owned.

Public Access Easement: An easement for public benefit and use. Public access easements may contain streets, curb/gutter, sidewalks, trails, and other related features (these may

also be designated as: public easement, public sidewalk easement, public right-of-way easement, public non-motorized easement, etc.). Public access easements shall be subject to the same specifications, fees, inspections, and requirements as right-of-way.

Public Sewer: A common sewer directly controlled by the City of Missoula.

Public Water Supply: A system for the provision of water for human consumption that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 persons daily for a period of at least 60 days out of the year.

Public Works Director: For the purposes of this manual, the person occupying that position or a designated representative.

Reduced Pressure Zone Backflow Prevention Assembly: An assembly incorporating two internally loaded, independently operating check valves and an automatically operating differential relief valve located between the two checks, including resilient seated shut-off valves on each end of the assembly and the necessary test cocks for testing the assembly.

Reduced Pressure Zone Detector Backflow Assembly: A specially designed assembly composed of a line-size approved, reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly with a specific bypass water meter and a meter-size approved, reduced pressure principal backflow prevention assembly. The meter shall register accurately for only very low rates of flow and shall show a registration for all rates of flow.

Repair: Typically includes activities such as grinding, saw-cutting, crack sealing, mud-jacking, or other work that has a result acceptable as indicated in a specification.

Right-of-Way or ROW: Land, property, and any interest in land or property that is generally acquired, dedicated, and devoted to public use.

Right-of-Way Encroachment: Any activity, object, or obstacle occurring, placed, constructed, or located upon, over, or within the right-of-way or public access easement and that is owned, possessed, or controlled by an entity other than a governmental body or a public utility. A right-of-way encroachment is semi-permanent in nature with a duration exceeding 36 months.

Right-of-Way Improvement or Public Infrastructure Improvement: Includes all construction work in the public right-of-way and/or public easement. Improvements include, but are not limited to, all materials, equipment, and labor to install or repair curb/gutter, sidewalk, road, street, alley, non-motorized facility, grading, drainage structure, bridge (vehicular and pedestrian), railing, retaining wall, boulevard or median

improvement, driveway approach, alley approach, curb ramp, landscaping, street lighting, traffic management sign, traffic signal, curb and pavement marking, traffic management structure, and utility.

Right-of-Way Occupancy: Any activity, object, and/or obstacle occurring, placed, constructed, or located upon, over, or within the right-of-way or public access easement that impedes free and safe movement of vehicular, bicycle, or pedestrian travel and/or access or parking. A right-of-way occupancy is temporary in nature with a maximum duration of 36 months or less.

Sidewalk Section: For approaches, it is the portion of an approach between the apron and the driveway within right-of-way or public access easement that is visually and functionally serving as the public sidewalk.

Septic System: Any wastewater system, including individual, multi-user, and public systems, that receives domestic or industrial wastewater or both, treats the effluent, and disposes of the effluent through application into or onto the soil or any sealed vault, pit privy, or holding tank.

Service Connection: The point of connection of a user's piping to the Missoula Water system.

Spill-Resistant Pressure Vacuum Breaker: An assembly containing an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve. The assembly is to be equipped with a properly located resilient seated test cock, a properly located bleed/vent port, and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valve located at each end of the assembly. This assembly will protect against a non-health hazard as well as a health hazard under backsiphonage only if installed appropriately. (FCCHR 10th edition, pg.172)

Service Lateral: The portion of sewer line connecting the wastewater disposal system of a building or structure to a public sanitary sewer main for the purpose of serving the individual dwelling or building.

Septic Tank Effluent Pump (STEP) Sewer: A public sanitary sewer system that includes small diameter sewer mains combined with on-site septic tanks with built in effluent pumps providing on-site wastewater pretreatment and pumped effluent removal to a wastewater treatment facility for further treatment and disposal in accordance with the Department of Environmental Quality.

Sewer Main: In accordance with MT ARM 17.38.101, the City of Missoula defines a sanitary sewer main as any line providing sanitary sewer connections to more than one property and any line that is designed to sewer main specifications.

Sewer Service Connection: In accordance with MT ARM 17.38.101, the City of Missoula defines a sanitary sewer service connection as a line that provides sewer service to single building, or main building with accessory buildings, and that is designed to sewer service line specifications.

Traffic Control Plan: A plan for the safe management and passage of motor vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians as well as workers, equipment, and materials. Traffic control plans shall be submitted, reviewed, and approved by the City Engineer prior to use of the right-of-way or public access easement whether a right-of-way occupancy permit is required or not. Traffic control plans shall comply with the current version of the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD), , Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) and the City of Missoula Public Works standards and specifications.

Water Supplier: The person who owns or operates the approved water supply system.

Water User: Any person obtaining water from an approved water supply.