

LEE COUNTY UTILITIES DESIGN MANUAL

DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

1. ANALOGOUS WORDS AND TERMS

A. General

For the purpose of this manual, analogous words and terms shall be interpreted to have similar meanings when not inconsistent with the context.

- 1) Words used in the singular number include the plural; and, words used in the plural number include the singular.
- 2) Words used in the present tense include the future tense.

B. Common Analogous Words

- 1) The following words shall be interpreted to have similar meanings when not inconsistent with the context.
 - a) Constructed - Erected, Built, Installed, Rebuilt and Repaired.
 - b) Structure - Building.
- 2) Include” is a word of enlargement and not limitation.
- 3) The word “shall” is mandatory and the word “may” is permissive.

2. DEFINITIONS

Except where specific definitions are used within a specific section of this manual for the purpose of such sections, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meaning given herein when not inconsistent with the context:

A. GENERAL

ACCESSWAY: Land that is used or intended to be used for ingress or egress to abutting parcels of land and is not dedicated to the public.

APPLICANT: Any individual, firm, association, syndicate, co-partnership, corporation, trust or any other legal entity, or their duly authorized representative conducting activities under these regulations.

ARCHITECT: A professional architect duly registered and licensed by the State of Florida.

BOARD: The Board of County Commissioners of Lee County.

BUILDING: Any structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind which has enclosing walls for fifty (50) percent of its perimeter. The term “building” shall be construed as if followed by the words “or part thereof”.

COUNTY: Lee County, Florida.

CURRENT: As used herein, pertains to the regulations in effect at the time an application or plan is presented for acceptance or approval.

CUSTOMER: Any person, firm, corporation, or government entity, using or receiving water and/or wastewater service from Lee County Utilities potable water and/or wastewater system(s).

DEVELOPER: Any individual, firm, association, syndicate, co-partnership, corporation, trust, or any other legal entity commencing development.

DIRECTOR: Lee County Utilities’ Department Director or his authorized representative.

DRIVEWAY: An accessway which provides vehicle access from a street to a single parcel of land containing two or fewer dwelling units in a single structure and from which vehicles may legally enter or leave the street in a forward or backward motion.

DWELLING UNIT: A room or rooms connected together, constituting a separate, independent housekeeping establishment for a family, for owner occupancy, or for rental or lease on a weekly, monthly or longer basis, and physically separated from any other rooms or dwelling units which may be in the same structure, and containing sleeping and sanitary facilities and one kitchen. The term “dwelling unit” shall not include rooms in hotels, motels or institutional facilities.

EASEMENT: A grant of a right to use land for specified purposes. It is non-possessory interest in land granted for limited use purposes. Where the term “easement” is preceded by the term “street” or any other adjective, the preceding term describes the easement's purpose.

ENGINEER: A professional engineer duly registered and licensed by the State of Florida.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: A professional landscape architect duly registered and licensed by the State of Florida.

LOT FRONT: The distance measured along a line between the points of intersection of the side lot lines with the street right-of-way or easement.

LOT LINE: A line which designates the boundary of a lot.

LOT LINE FRONT: The lot line which divides the lot from a street right-of-way or easement.

LOT LINE SIDE: Any lot line other than a front or rear lot line, dividing said lot from the neighboring lot.

LOT OF RECORD: A lot which is part of a plat which has been lawfully recorded in the plat books in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lee County, Florida and is in compliance with Chapter 177 of the Florida Statutes OR a parcel of land, the deed of which was lawfully recorded in the office of the Clerk in the Circuit Court of Lee County, Florida on or before January 28, 1983.

OWNER: Any person having a legal or equitable interest in property.

PERMIT: Any official document or certificate required or issued by the agency authorizing performance of a specified activity.

PERSON: Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, trust, or other legal entity.

PLUMBING OFFICIAL: A Lee County Division of Codes and Building Services Code Enforcement Official.

PUBLIC STREET: A street that has been dedicated to the public; and the public through use of the street; or the Board through express action at a public hearing, has accepted the offer of dedication. Note: Regardless of the Board's acceptance of the offer of public dedication, the Board may or may not have accepted the street for maintenance purposes.

ROADWAY: A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for, or devoted to, transportation purposes including the travelway, shoulders and swales.

SERVICE AREA: The geographical region consisting of the lot(s) being served or being proposed to be served by a public facility, including but not limited to public water or sewage systems.

- STREET: (1) An access way which affords the principal means of ingress or egress to two (2) or more parcels of land; or,
- (2) A right-of-way or roadway which affords the principal means of ingress or egress to a parcel of land.
- (3) Synonyms with the terms avenue, boulevard, drive, lane, place, road, way, or similar terms.

STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY: A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for, or devoted to, transportation purposes which has been dedicated to the public.

STRUCTURE: That which is built or constructed. The term “structure” shall be construed as if followed by the words “or part thereof”.

SURVEYOR: A professional land surveyor duly registered and licensed by the State of Florida.

TRAFFICWAY: A public right-of-way the primary, though not necessarily the sole, purpose or use of which is to facilitate through movement of vehicles in substantial volume, rather than the providing of direct access to abutting properties. A trafficway may represent a freeway, expressway, arterial or collector street.

B. WATER

AIR GAP (AG): 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 separation shall be a distance of at least two (2) times the diameter of the supply pipe measured vertically above the top rim of the vessel - with a minimum distance of 3 inches.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY: Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's public water supply. Auxiliary water is divided into 2 Categories:

(1) Health Hazard - Pond, Canal, River, and Well Water or Industrial Fluid that may be contaminated and is not tested.

(2) Non-Health Hazard - Water supplied by other water purveyors over which Lee County Utilities has no sanitary control and re-use water that is under Public Health Department control.

BACK PRESSURE: A pressure higher than the supply pressure caused by a pump, multi-storied building, or other means which may cause backflow.

BACK SIPHONAGE: A form of backflow due to a negative or sub-atmospheric pressure within a water system.

BACKFLOW: The flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distribution pipes of a potable supply of water from a source other than its intended source.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE: Any one of the following devices used as a means to prevent backflow as described in the Backflow Prevention Device Standards found in the current Lee County Utilities Design Manual.

(1) ATMOSPHERIC VACUUM BREAKER (AVB): Consists of a float check, a check seat, and an inlet port, which prevents back siphonage by creating an atmospheric vent when there is negative pressure in the water system.

(2) DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK VALVE (DDCV): A backflow prevention device on an unmetered main supply line, usually a fireline, with a smaller parallel flow detection line consisting of a meter and a double check having less pressure drop than the main device.

(3) DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY (DCVA): A backflow prevention device consisting of two internally loaded check valves, either spring loaded or weighted, installed as a unit between two resilient-seated shut off valves with properly located resilient-seated test cocks. This assembly shall only be *used to protect against a non-health type hazard*.

(4) DUAL CHECK VALVE (DCV): A backflow prevention device containing two check valves that are removable for maintenance and cleaning. Used for *low hazard residential protection*.

(5) HOSE BIB VACUUM BREAKER (HBVB): A small device used on hose faucets and sink outlets consisting of a spring-loaded check valve that allows the device to vent into the atmosphere when water is turned off.

(6) PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER (PVB): An assembly consisting of an independently operating internally loaded check valve, an air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve, with resilient-seated test cocks and resilient-seated shut off valves at each end of the assembly designed to prevent back siphonage. PVBs may not be subjected to back pressure.

(7) REDUCED PRESSURE PRINCIPLE ASSEMBLY (RP): An assembly consisting of two independently acting check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and below the first check valve. These units are located between two resilient-seated shut off valves and are equipped with properly located resilient-seated test cocks. Assembly is to be used for *High Hazard Protection*.

CERTIFIED TESTER: A Backflow Prevention Device Technician having completed a Lee County Utilities approved training and certification program for the testing and repair of backflow prevention devices.

CROSS-CONNECTION: (1) A connection or potential connection between any part of a potable water system and any other water supply systems, sewer drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture or other device which contains or may contain contaminated or polluted water, sewage or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality capable of back flowing into the public water system.

(2) Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, swivel or changeable devices, hoses and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow or back siphonage could occur.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL: The enforcement of an Ordinance or other legal statement regulating cross-connections.

HAZARD: Risk to public health and/or adverse affect on the Public Water Supply, the DEGREE OF which is derived from an evaluation of a particular hazard and/or the adverse effect of that hazard upon the public water system. Hazards are divided into 2 Categories:

(1) HEALTH HAZARD: A cross connection or potential cross connection involving any substance that could, if introduced into the potable water supply, cause death, illness, spread disease or have probability of causing such effects. A contaminate.

(2) NON-HEALTH HAZARD: A cross connection or potential cross connection involving any substance that generally would not be a health hazard but would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable, if introduced into the public water system. A pollutant.

PRIVATE WATER SYSTEM: A water system that is supplied by a well, spring or other similar source of water, used for human consumption by four (4) dwelling units or less and is regulated by Chapter 381 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 10D-4 of the Florida Administrative Code as may be amended from time to time.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM: A water system that is not a private water system as herein defined, and includes those water systems regulated under Chapter 381 of the Florida Statutes and defined as “Public Water Systems” “Community Water Systems”, and “Non-Community Water Systems” in Chapter 17-22 of the Florida Administrative Code; and defined as “Public Water Systems” not covered or included in the “Florida Safe Drinking Water Act” in Chapter 10D-4 of the Florida Administrative Code, as may be amended from time to time.

SERVICE CONNECTION: The terminal end of service from the public potable water system. That is, it is that point where the water purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its delivery to the consumer. Typically at the meter installation.

WATER, NONPOTABLE: Water which is not safe for human consumption, or which is of questionable potability.

WATER, POTABLE: Water from any source which has been checked by the health department, and approved for human consumption.

WATER PURVEYOR: The owner or operator of a public, potable water system. As used herein, the water purveyor shall be Lee County Utilities.

WATER SYSTEM: A system of pipes, pumps, water treatment plants, or water sources, and all other appurtenances or equipment needed to treat, transport and distribute water.

C. Wastewater

INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM OR FACILITY: Those sewage systems which include a septic tank, a system of piping and a soil absorption bed or drainfield and as further defined and regulated by Chapter 381 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 10D-6 of the Florida Administrative Code as may be amended from time to time.

PUBLIC SEWAGE SYSTEM: A sewage system that contains a wastewater treatment plant, is not an individual sewage disposal system, and is not regulated by Chapter 10D-6 of the Florida Administrative Code.

SERVICE CONNECTION: The terminal end of service from the public wastewater system. For Gravity service connections, this would be a clean-out at the public right-of-way line or a Lee County Utilities Easement line. For pressurized main connections (force mains), this would be a plug valve at the public right-of-way line or a Lee County Utilities Easement line.

SEWAGE SYSTEM: A system of pipes, pumps, tanks or wastewater treatment plants and all other appurtenances or equipment needed to treat, transport and disposal of sewage.

3. ABBREVIATIONS:

A. AGENCIES:

AASHTO: American Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials

ANSI: American National Standards Institute

ASSE: American Society of Sanitary Engineers

ASTM: American Society for Testing Materials

AWWA: American Water Works Association

DER: Department of Environmental Regulation

DOT: Department of Transportation

FDOT: Florida Department of Transportation (State)

LDOT: Lee County

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Government)

FCCC & HR: Foundation of Cross Connection Control and Hydraulic Research
(University of Southern California)

NCPI: National Clay Pipe Institute

NEC: National Electrical Code

NEMA: National Electrical Manufacturers Association

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

OSHA: Occupational Safety & Health Administration

UL: Underwriters Laboratories

B. GENERAL

DIP: Ductile Iron Pipe

fps: feet per second

gpd: gallons per day

gpm: gallons per minute

mgd: million gallons per day

psi: Pounds per Square Inch (gauge)

PVC: Polyvinyl Chloride

ROW: Right-of-Way