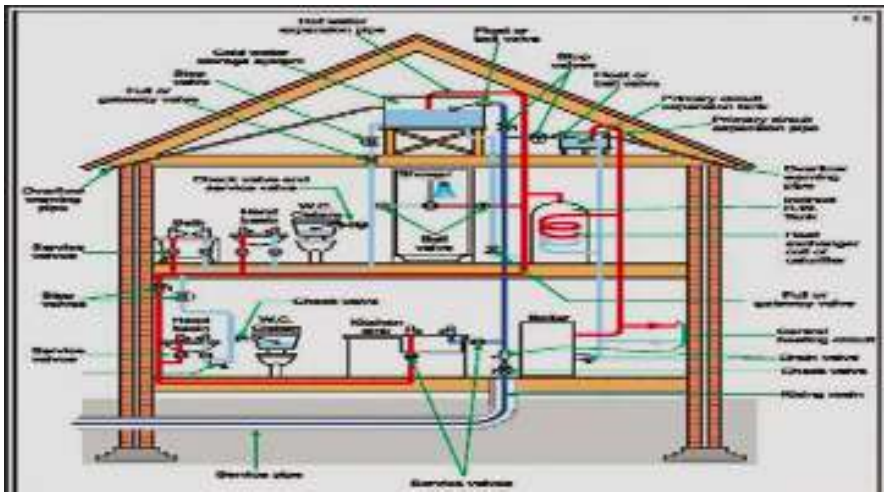
Plumbing Installation

Level-III

Based on October 2023, Curriculum Version 2



Module Title: Planning layout of a residential sanitary plumbing system

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Acknowledgment

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Acronyms

SSP .....Sanitation Safety Planning

SWMS .....Safe Work Method Statement

WHO.....World Health Organization

RFI .....Request for Information

OHS .....Occupational Health and Safety

Introduction to Module

In layout of a residential sanitary plumbing system, it is a system of pipes and fittings that carry water. Sanitary work refers to carrying the waste water to the waste disposal system (sewerage system) through plumbing fixtures

This module is designed to meet the industry requirement under the plumbing occupational standard, particularly for the unit of competency: layout of a residential sanitary plumbing system.

This Module Covers the Units

- Plan and Prepare for layout.
- Plan system layout

Learning Objective of the Module

- Understand plan and prepare for layout.
- Recognize plan system layout

Module Instruction

For effective use this modules trainees are expected to follow the following module instruction:

1. Read the information written in each unit
2. Accomplish the Self-checks at the end of each unit
3. Perform Operation Sheets which were provided at the end of units
4. Do the “LAP test” giver at the end of each unit and
5. Read the identified reference book for Examples and exercise

Unit One: Planing and Preparing for Layout

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Plumbing Plans and Specifications.
- Safety Requirements.
- Quality Assurance**.**
- Planning and Sequencing Tasks.
- Material, Tools and Equipment.
- Preparing Work Area

This unit will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Obtain plans and specifications.
- Adhere Safety (OHS) requirements
- Identify and adhere quality assurance
- Plan and sequence tasks statutory and regulatory authority requirements.
- Select and check tools and equipment
- Prepare Work area

1.1. Plumbing Plans and Specifications

1.1.1. Plumbing Plans

Plumbing Plan shows the location, site, type of all plumbing equipment to be used in the residence. It's a plan view drawing that shows the complete plumbing system, including water supply lines, and waste deposal. This include waste lines, vent stacks, water supply lines, drain and plumbing fixture location, and the size and type of pipe being used. There's residential plumbing codes require that plumbing fixtures be located to provide enough access for service. A plumbing plan illustrates the system that will bring water in and take waste back out. It typically includes water supply lines, drains, vent pipes, valves, and fixtures such as toilets and sinks.

This plumbing layout plan depicts fixtures, water-supply and waste-disposal lines, equipment, and other sources of supply and disposal. This Plumbing Layout Plan is much easier to understand and is invaluable to those in charge of preparing material estimates and the crafts people in charge of installing plumbing systems.

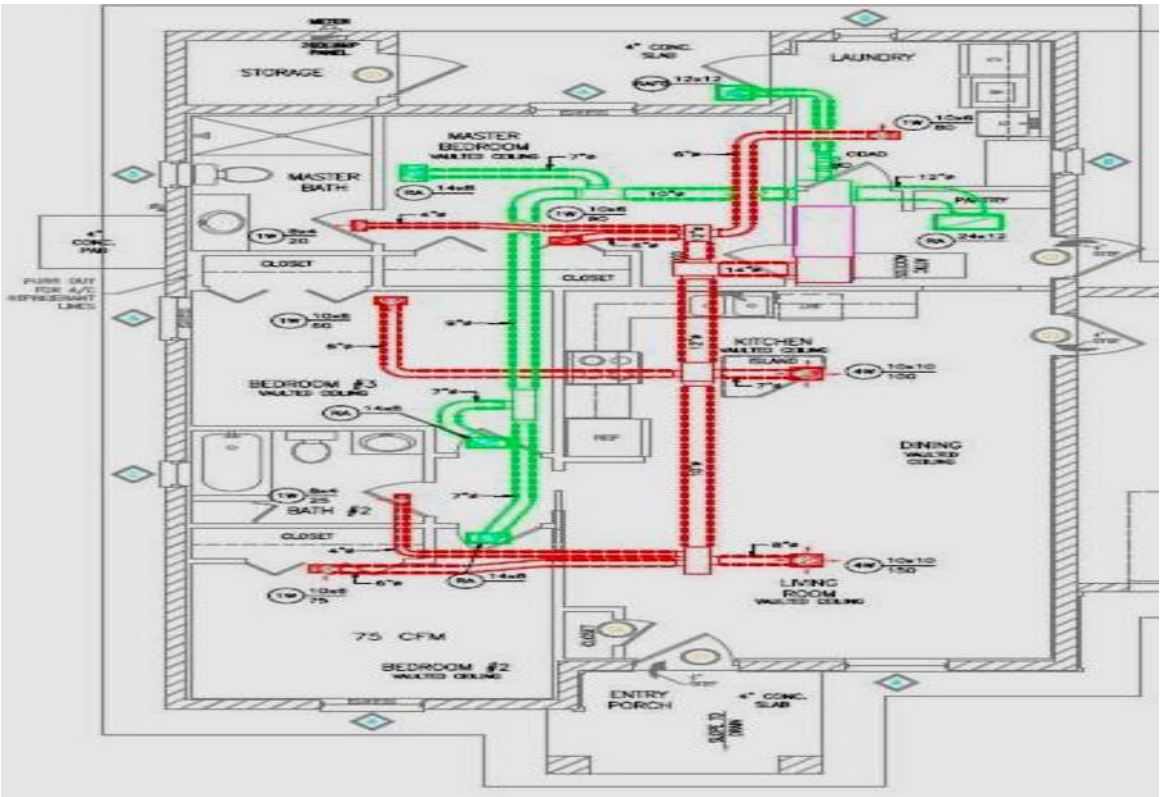

Figure1. 1 Plumbing plan layout

1.1.2 Specification

Specification: written statements that the architectural and engineering firm provides to the contractors that define the needs of the work being done. It is also used to make any clarifications of the build. Specifications are important so that architects and owners can make sure that all compliances are being met to standards. Request for Information (RFI): this is used to clarify any discrepancy in the plan. The RFI is submitted to the superintendent who then gives it to the general contractor and lastly the final viewer engineer. Both specification and request for information need to be referred to when interpreting the drawings. Scale tells the size of the drawn object compared to the actual size of the object. The scale can usually be found in the title block. When looking at the drawing there is much more to consider than just the picture itself.

Specifications describe the nature and the class of the work; materials to be used in the work, workmanship etc. and are very important for the execution of the work. The cost of a work depends much on the specifications. Specifications should be clear.

Table 1. 1 Valves for portable hot and Cold Water

TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
Gate	2-1/2 inches and under	10.55 kg/cm² bronze, rising stem, screwed bonnet, solid wedge disc with screwed ends.
	3 inches and over	8.79 kg/cm² iron body, bronze trimmed, outside screw and yoke, bolted bonnet, solid disc, flat faced flanged ends
Globe	2-1/2 inches and under	10.55 kg/cm² bronze, rising stem, plug disc, union bonnet, screwed ends
	3 inches and over	8.79 kg/cm² iron body, bronze trimmed, yoke bonnet, solid disc and flat faced flanged ends
Check	2-1/2 inches and under	14.06 kg/cm² bronze, screwed cap, swing type with regrindable disc and screwed ends
	3 inches and over	8.79 kg/cm² iron body, bronzed trimmed, bolted cap, swing type flat faced flanged ends
Ball	4 inches and under	27.12 kg/cm² bronze, hard chrome-plated ball, screwed ends
Drain	All	14.06 kg/cm² bronze, wedge disc, stuffing box, female IPS (Iron Pipe Size) inlet and male hose thread outlet
Air and Water Pressure Regulator	2 inches and under	21.09 kg/cm² bronze body and bronze "Y" strainer
	2-1/2 inches and over	21.09 kg/cm² bronze body and bronze "Y" strainer
Hose Bibb	All	Polished chrome-plated body with flanged 1/2 of an inch or 3/4 of an inch FPT (Female Pipe Thread) inlet, ¾ of an inch hose thread outlet, lockshield cap with removal tee handle and spout outlet in-line backflow preventer with 3/4 of an inch hose thread inlet and outlet
Fitting	2-1/2 inches and under	211 Kg/cm², screwed ends, forged steel, galvanized. ASTM A105
Gate	2-1/2 inches and under	10.55 kg/cm², bronze, rising stem, screwed bonnet, solid wedge disc with screwed ends. ASTM B62
Globe	2-1/2 inches and under	10.55 kg/cm², bronze, rising stem, plug disc, union bonnet, screwed ends. ASTM B62
Check	2-1/2 inches and under	14.06 kg/cm², bronze, screwed cap, swing type with regrindable disc and screwed ends. ASTM B62

1.2. Safety Requirements

The layout of a residential sanitary system, which includes wastewater and sewage disposal, is subject to various safety requirements to protect public health and the environment. These requirements help ensure that the system operates safely, efficiently, and in compliance with local regulations.

Here are some safety requirements for the layout of a residential sanitary system:

A. **Compliance with Regulations:** Ensure that the design and layout of the sanitary system comply with local building codes, zoning regulations, and environmental laws. Obtain the necessary permits and approvals from local authorities.

B. **Site Assessment:** Conduct a thorough site assessment to determine the suitability of the location for the septic system or sewage connection. Consider factors such as soil type, water table depth, and proximity to water bodies.

C. **Setback Distances:** Maintain specified setback distances from property lines, water wells, water bodies, and other sensitive areas as mandated by local regulations. These distances are intended to prevent contamination and protect groundwater.

D. **Safe Excavation Practices:** When digging or excavating for the installation of septic tanks, drain fields, or sewage lines, follow safe excavation practices to prevent accidents or damage to utilities and structures.

E. **Traffic Barriers:** Implement traffic barriers, such as fencing or bollards, to prevent vehicles from driving over or parking on the sewage system components. Protecting the system from vehicle traffic is essential to avoid damage.

F. **Proper Tank Installation:** Ensure that septic tanks are properly installed with secure and level foundations. Use the appropriate supports and bedding materials to prevent tank settling or damage.

G. **Ventilation and Odor Control:** Install proper ventilation systems to control odors and ensure the safe release of gases from the septic tank. Adequate ventilation prevents the buildup of harmful gases like methane.

H. **Backflow Prevention:** Implement backflow prevention devices or check valves to prevent sewage from backing up into the home or residential structures. This is especially important in flood-prone areas.

I. **Secure Tank Access:** Secure access points to septic tanks or sewage pump stations to prevent unauthorized entry, accidents, and contamination. Lockable lids or covers are common safety measures.

J. **Routine Maintenance:** Establish a regular maintenance schedule for the sanitary system, including tank pumping and inspections. Proper maintenance helps prevent system failures and health hazards.

K. **Proper Disposal of Waste Materials:** Ensure that all waste materials, such as sludge from septic tanks, are disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Hazardous materials should be handled and disposed of safely.

L. **Educate Residents:** Educate residents about the safe and proper use of the sanitary system. Provide guidelines on what can and cannot be flushed or disposed of in the system to prevent clogs and damage.

M. **Emergency Response Plan:** Develop an emergency response plan for potential system failures, backups, or spills. This plan should include steps to contain and mitigate any incidents.

N. **Testing and Inspection:** Periodically test and inspect the system to ensure its proper operation and compliance with safety requirements. Address any issues promptly.

The safety requirements for a residential sanitary system are designed to safeguard both public health and the environment. It's essential to work with experienced professionals, such as licensed plumbers, septic system installers, or civil engineers, to ensure that the layout and installation of the system meet all safety standards and regulations.

1.3. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance for the layout of a residential sanitary system is essential to ensure that the system functions effectively, complies with regulations, and minimizes the risk of environmental contamination and health hazards.

Key components of quality assurance for the layout of a residential sanitary system:

A. **Compliance with Regulations:** Verify that the system's design and layout adhere to local, state, and federal regulations and building codes. Obtain the necessary permits and approvals from local authorities.

B. **Professional Design and Engineering:** Engage qualified and experienced engineers or professionals to design the sanitary system. Ensure that the design meets industry standards and best practices.

C. **Site Assessment:** Conduct a comprehensive site assessment to evaluate the suitability of the location for the sanitary system. Consider factors such as soil quality, water table depth, and proximity to water bodies.

D. **Proper Sizing:** Ensure that the sanitary system is appropriately sized to accommodate the wastewater needs of the household. An undersized system may lead to overloading and failures.

E. **Environmental Impact Assessment:** Assess the potential environmental impact of the sanitary system, especially in environmentally sensitive areas. Implement measures to mitigate these impacts.

F. **Site Layout and Setbacks:** Verify that the system components, such as septic tanks, drain fields, or sewage lines, are properly located and adhere to setback distances specified in regulations.

G. **Safe Excavation and Installation:** Ensure that excavation and installation are carried out safely, using proper equipment and techniques to prevent accidents, damage to utilities, or soil erosion.

H. **Quality Materials and Components:** Use high-quality materials and components for the sanitary system, including durable pipes, tanks, and pumps. Ensure that all materials are approved for use in sanitary systems.

I. **Proper Ventilation and Odor Control:** Implement adequate ventilation and odor control systems to safeguard air quality and prevent the buildup of harmful gases.

J. **Regular Inspection and Maintenance:** Develop a routine inspection and maintenance schedule for the sanitary system. Regular inspections help identify issues before they escalate.

K. **Waste Disposal Practices:** Establish proper procedures for the disposal of waste materials, such as sludge from septic tanks or waste from sewage treatment systems, in accordance with local regulations.

L. **Training and Education:** Educate homeowners and residents about the proper use and maintenance of the sanitary system. Provide guidelines for minimizing the risk of system failures.

M. **Documentation and Record Keeping:** Maintain detailed records of the system's design, construction, inspections, maintenance, and any repairs or modifications. Proper documentation is important for traceability and compliance.

N. **Performance Testing:** Conduct performance testing to verify that the system is functioning as designed. This may include water quality testing and flow rate measurements.

O. **Emergency Response Plan:** Develop an emergency response plan that outlines procedures for addressing system failures, backups, or spills, including containment and mitigation measures.

P. **Third-Party Inspection:** Consider involving third-party inspectors or quality assurance professionals to conduct independent assessments of the system's design and installation.

Quality assurance measures for the layout of a residential sanitary system are essential for protecting public health, the environment, and the long-term functionality of the system. Adherence to safety standards, regulations, and best practices, along with professional oversight and documentation, is crucial for ensuring the quality and reliability of the system.

1.4. Planning and Sequencing Tasks

Planning is a complex process that can take many forms. There are different kinds of planning and different ways of planning. There are many planning tools. Knowing what kind of planning is needed for what situation is a skill in itself.

The toolkits that deal with strategic planning, action planning and monitoring and evaluation will give you more details of how to carry out the actual processes.

Planning means thinking about the future so that you can do something about it now. This doesn’t necessarily mean that everything will go according to plan. It probably won’t.

These six processes are performed in chronological order and represent the 6-step process in developing a project schedule.

- Plan Schedule Management.
- Define Activities.

- Sequence Activities.
- Estimate Activity Resources.
- Estimate Activity Durations.
- Develop Schedule.

Sequence of work /task/

Refers to the major sequence of work followed while constructing a building. Construction order typically starts with marking, excavation, foundation, framing, brick masonry, roofing, flooring, and finishing.

1. **Paper Work**

Construction of residential building required paper work before the start of actual construction. The paper works are preparation of drawings, estimation of material cost, labor cost & contingencies, approval of drawings from City Development Authority.

2. **Marking of Layout**

The approved plan boundaries are marked in the ground first and the ground inside and outside the layout is cleaned. Later the complete layout is marked on the ground with accurate dimension and orientation.

1.5. Material, Tools and Equipment

A materials list provides specific details on the type of materials required to build a home plan, including their dimensions and quantities, ensuring that the correct materials are purchased and used, reducing the risk of errors and minimizing waste. There are two main reasons your builder will want one:

A. **Cost Estimation**: With a materials list, builders and contractors can provide more accurate cost estimates, helping you understand the total cost of the project, avoid surprises and enable better budget planning.

B. **Time-saving**: Purchasing the materials list with your plan can save you or your builder the time needed to breakdown and create a list themselves, making it an invaluable purchase. This frees up more time for other important aspects of the construction process.

Material Design layouts use uniform elements and spacing to encourage consistency across platforms, environments, and screen sizes

Drawing Board; is available in a variety of styles and sizes. Most are adjustable up and down, and can tilt to almost any angle from vertical 90o to horizontal. The drawing surface must be clean, flat, smooth, and large enough to accommodate the drawing and some drafting equipment. If a T-square is to be used, at least one edge on the board must be absolutely true. Most quality boards have a metal edge to ensure against warping and to hold the T-square securely.

Figure 1. 2 Drawing board

Tracing paper is a thin white transparent paper for general use where one drawing is to be made over another. But if ink was applied then you cannot use again. This material is recommended to use in preparation of plans and specifications.

Figure 1. 3 Tracing paper

Drawing Paper: They are available in many varieties and good quality paper with smooth surface should be selected for Drawings which are to be preserved for longer time. Recommended Standard size of drawing sheet Designation Size (mm) is.

Table 1. 2 Paper size

SIZE (MILLIMETERS)			LETTER SIZE
WIDTH		LENGTH	
210	x	297	A4
297	x	420	A3
420	x	594	A2
594	x	841	A1
841	x	1189	A0

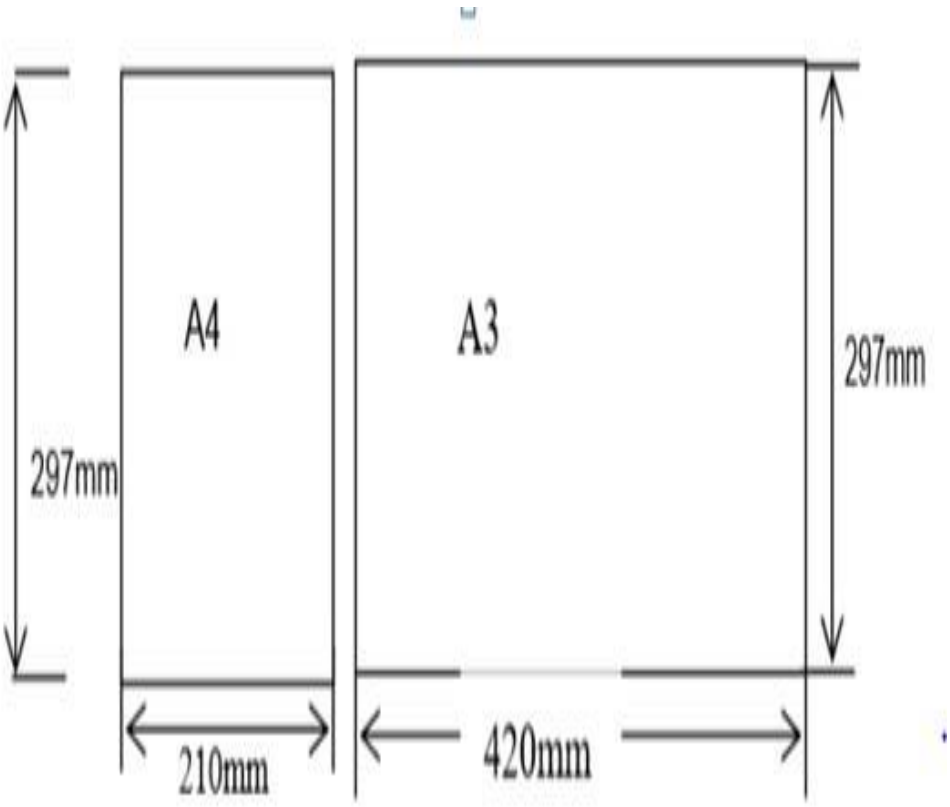

Figure 1. 4 A4 and A3 Paper with size

Tools and equipment's

- Pencils.
- Pens.
- Rulers.
- Compass.
- Drawing boards.
- Erasers.
- Drafting board.
- T-square.
- Rulers.
- Templates.

Figure 1. 5 Compass

Fig1.6**:** Pastel pencils

Fig1.7: Sharpeners

Fig1.8: Drawing boards

1.6. Preparing Work Area

All excess material should not be wasted, but used or safely removed from site according to appropriate legislation. Identify the installation types that are likely to be produced and aim to reduce the amount of waste as much as possible, through identifying routes to reuse or recycle materials. Control access to storage areas to minimize risk of theft or damage. Store any materials away from sensitive locations in fenced off areas. Label all waste storage and skips, detailing the type of waste. Employ a just-in-time policy to deliver materials in order to reduce the storage time on site. Ensure that the area around the plumbing fixtures or appliances in question is clear of any clutter or obstacles. Clearing the space gives the plumber easy access to the problem area, making their work safer and more efficient.

Self-Check 1

Instruction 1: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives

1. Which one is safety requirement for the layout of a residential sanitary system
    a. Setback Distances
    b. Site Assessment
    c. Compliance with Regulations
    d. Traffic Barriers
    e. All
2. _____ is written statements that the architectural and engineering firm provides to the contractors.
    a. Safety requirements
    b. Specification
    c. Ventilation
    d. None
3. One of the following is components of quality assurance
    a. Professional Design
    b. Safe Excavation and Installation
    c. Waste Disposal Practices
    d. None

Instruction 2: Say True or False

1. Planning is a complex process that can take many forms
2. A materials list provides specific details on the type of materials required to build a home plan
3. Specification used to make any clarifications of the build.

Instruction 3: Short answer

1. What are key components of quality assurance?
2. Plumbing layout plan consists of……

Unit Two: Planning System Layout

This unit is developed to provide you the necessary information regarding the following content coverage and topics:

- Site inspection.
- Materials location and fixtures.
- Sanitary system. layout
- Sustainability principles and concepts.
- Recording plans.

This guide will also assist you to attain the learning outcomes stated in the cover page. Specifically, upon completion of this learning guide, you will be able to:

- Determine Site inspection.
- Determine quantity, location and type of fixtures.
- Plan layout of sanitary plumbing system.
- Materials and fixtures required are determined from proposed design.
- Apply sustainability principles and concepts.
- Record plans.

2.1. Site Inspection

Site inspection for the layout of a residential sanitary system is a critical step to assess the suitability of the location, verify compliance with regulations, and ensure that the system is properly designed and installed.

Site inspections are regular checks of a jobsite and the work taking place to verify that construction complies with plans and specifications, client requirements, and regulations. They help to ensure the quality and safety of both the construction process and the finished asset.

The following are key considerations and steps for conducting a site inspection for a residential sanitary system layout:

A. **Review of Regulatory Requirements:** Begin by reviewing local, state, and federal regulations related to sanitary systems and building codes. Understand setback requirements, zoning restrictions, and any environmental regulations that may apply.
B. **Site Assessment:** Visit the property where the sanitary system is to be installed. Assess the site to understand its characteristics, including soil type, slope, water table depth, and proximity to water bodies, wells, or other sensitive areas.
C. **Permit Verification:** Ensure that all necessary permits and approvals have been obtained before proceeding with the installation. Verify that the project complies with the conditions specified in the permits.
D. **Location of Components:** Confirm the placement of essential components, such as septic tanks, distribution boxes, drain fields, or sewage lines. Ensure that they are situated according to setback requirements and site suitability.
E. **Sizing and Design:** Verify that the sanitary system has been properly designed to meet the wastewater needs of the household. Check that the sizing of tanks and the layout of drain fields are in accordance with the design plans.
F. **Safety Measures:** Assess the safety measures in place during construction, including proper excavation techniques, traffic control, and prevention of contamination. Verify the presence of necessary protective barriers and signage.

G. **Materials and Components:** Inspect the materials and components used in the sanitary system. Ensure that all materials are approved for use in sanitary systems and meet relevant standards.

H. **Ventilation and Odor Control:** Check for proper ventilation systems and odor control measures in place to protect air quality and prevent the accumulation of harmful gases.

I. **Site Layout and Setbacks:** Ensure that the layout of the sanitary system components adheres to setback distances specified in regulations and that it minimizes the risk of contamination.

J. **Environmental Impact:** Assess potential environmental impacts, especially if the site is located near sensitive areas. Implement measures to mitigate potential harm to the environment.

K. **Traffic and Access:** Verify that the site layout allows for safe access for maintenance and inspections. Ensure that traffic patterns and access points are designed to prevent damage to the system.

L. **Emergency Response Plan:** Confirm the presence of an emergency response plan for addressing system failures, backups, or spills. Ensure that the plan outlines procedures for containment and mitigation.

M. **Documentation and Record Keeping:** Review documentation related to the project, including permits, design plans, inspection reports, and any modifications made during installation.

N. **Education of Homeowners:** Ensure that homeowners and residents are educated about the proper use and maintenance of the sanitary system. Confirm that guidelines for minimizing system failures are provided.

O. **Performance Testing:** If applicable, perform performance testing to verify that the system is functioning as intended, including water quality testing and flow rate measurements.

P. **Third-Party Inspection:** Consider involving third-party inspectors or quality assurance professionals to conduct an independent assessment of the system's design and installation.

Figure 2. 1(a) Site inspection

Figure 2. 2(b) Site inspection

Site Inspection Reports

Site inspection reports are valuable tools used to document findings from a visual inspection done in the worksite. These reports summarize risks and hazards identified and preventive

controls in place. Creating good site inspection reports help safety officers and managers compile all needed data for safety planning and overall success of the project.

While just about any type of work environment can benefit from a good site inspection report, it most commonly associated with construction work. A good site inspection report is composed of multiple elements that work well together. Though the contents of each report may vary depending on factors such as team size, nature of work, and available resources.

Figure 2. 3 Site Inspection Reports

2.2. Materials Location and Fixtures

Materials, location, and fixtures play a crucial role in the layout of a residential sanitary system, which includes components like septic tanks, drain fields, and sewage lines. Proper selection, placement, and use of these materials and fixtures are essential for the system's effectiveness and longevity.

At the present time, the location of the plumbing fixtures throughout the various floors of a proposed building is all that is shown to guide the plumber in the usual set of plumbing plans. In cities having plumbing codes, progress is carried a little further, and, to comply with the requirements of the building department, a conventional set of drawings is prepared showing, in a general way, the layout of the drainage system. No effort is made in these drawings to show the

water-supply pipes or details of installation for groups of fixtures, nor is the layout of the drainage system all that could be desired.

Key considerations for materials, location, and fixtures in a residential sanitary system:

A. **Septic Tanks:**

- Materials: Septic tanks are typically made of concrete, fiberglass, or plastic (polyethylene). The choice of material should align with factors like soil conditions and local regulations.
- Location: Septic tanks should be an installed at appropriate distance from the house and within setback requirements. They must be easily accessible for maintenance.
- Fixtures: Access hatches or risers should be installed to provide access for inspection, pumping, and cleaning. These should be securely sealed to prevent surface water from entering the tank.

B. **Drain Fields (Leach Fields):**

- Materials: Drain fields typically consist of perforated pipes, gravel, and soil. The pipes can be made of various materials, such as PVC or corrugated plastic.
- Location: Drain fields should be situated according to setback requirements, away from property lines, water bodies, and wells. The choice of location should consider soil quality and water table depth.
- Fixtures: Cleanout access points should be included in the drain field to facilitate inspection and maintenance.

C. **Sewage Lines:**

- Materials: Sewage lines are commonly made of PVC, or cast iron. The material chosen should be suitable for the application and local codes.
- Location: Sewage lines should be laid at the appropriate slope to allow for proper wastewater flow. They should be located beneath the frost line in cold climates.
- Fixtures: Cleanout access points should be installed at strategic locations along the sewage lines for maintenance and inspection purposes.

D. **Ventilation and Odor Control:**

- Materials: Ventilation pipes are typically made of PVC or other approved materials. Odor control systems may include filters or activated carbon units.

- Location: Ventilation pipes should be properly routed to allow the release of gases safely above rooflines. Odor control systems should be positioned to effectively mitigate odors.
- Fixtures: Vent pipes should have vent caps or flashings to prevent debris and pests from entering. Odor control units should be accessible for maintenance.

E. **Pumping Stations:**

- Materials: Pumping stations often use fiberglass or concrete for the pump chamber. Pump materials should be corrosion-resistant.
- Location: Pumping stations should be located in a designated area that provides easy access for maintenance and repairs.
- Fixtures: Alarm systems and telemetry equipment should be installed for monitoring pump performance and alerting homeowners or maintenance personnel in case of issues.

F. **Grease Traps:**

- Materials: Grease traps are typically made of plastic or stainless steel. The material chosen should be compatible with the types of wastewater to be treated.
- Location: Grease traps should be located in proximity to the kitchen or commercial food preparation area.
- Fixtures: Access covers should be securely fitted to prevent unauthorized tampering and facilitate cleaning and maintenance.

G. **Backflow Prevention:**

- Materials: Backflow prevention devices should be made of approved materials that meet local regulations.
- Location: These devices should be installed where there is a risk of sewage or wastewater backflow into the home or other structures.
- Fixtures: Regular inspection and testing of backflow prevention devices are essential to ensure their proper operation.

Proper selection of materials, location, and fixtures for a residential sanitary system is crucial for its efficiency and safety. Adherence to local regulations and best practices in the plumbing and sanitation industry is essential to prevent issues, protect the environment, and maintain the integrity of the system.

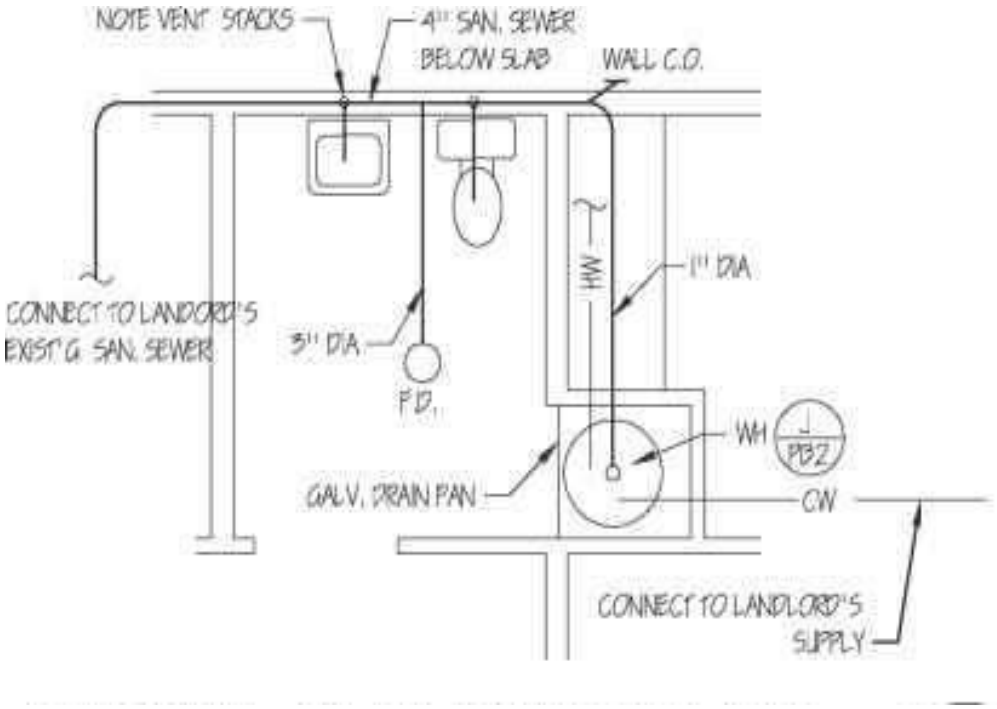

Figure2. 4 Location of fixtures in plumbing layout plan

2.3. Plumbing System Layout

A plumbing system layout refers to the detailed design and arrangement of plumbing components, fixtures, pipes, and associated infrastructure within a building or structure. This layout plan outlines the configuration of the plumbing system, which is responsible for the distribution of potable (drinkable) water, the disposal of wastewater, and the provision of gas supply.

The plumbing system layout is typically created by professional plumbers, engineers, or designers, and it serves as a critical guide for the installation and maintenance of the plumbing system in a building. Accurate and well-designed plumbing layouts are crucial for ensuring that water supply and drainage functions are safe, efficient, and reliable.

Key components and considerations in a plumbing system layout include:

A. **Water Supply System:** This part of the layout specifies the routing and sizing of pipes to deliver potable water from the main supply source (often a municipal water line) to various fixtures, such as sinks, showers, toilets, and appliances like washing machines and dishwashers. It also includes components like water meters, pressure regulators, and shut-off valves.

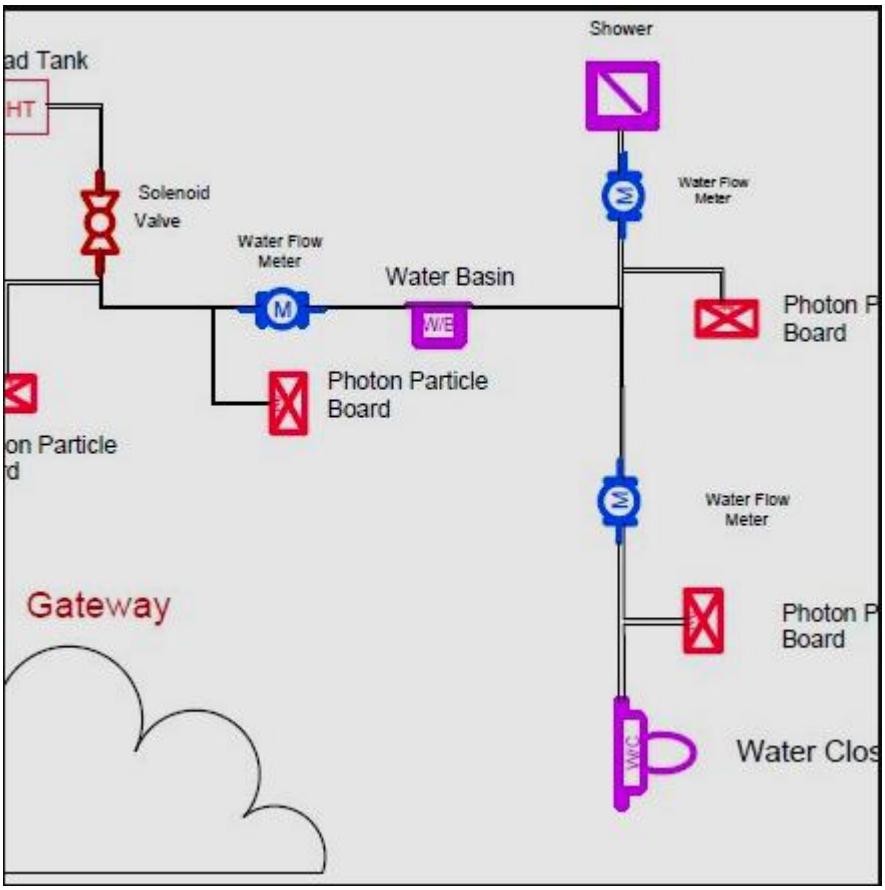

Figure2. 5 Water Supply System

B. **Drainage and Wastewater System:** The layout details the network of pipes that collect and transport wastewater and sewage away from fixtures and appliances to a sewage or septic system. It also includes features like cleanouts, vents, and traps to ensure proper drainage and prevent sewer gases from entering the building.

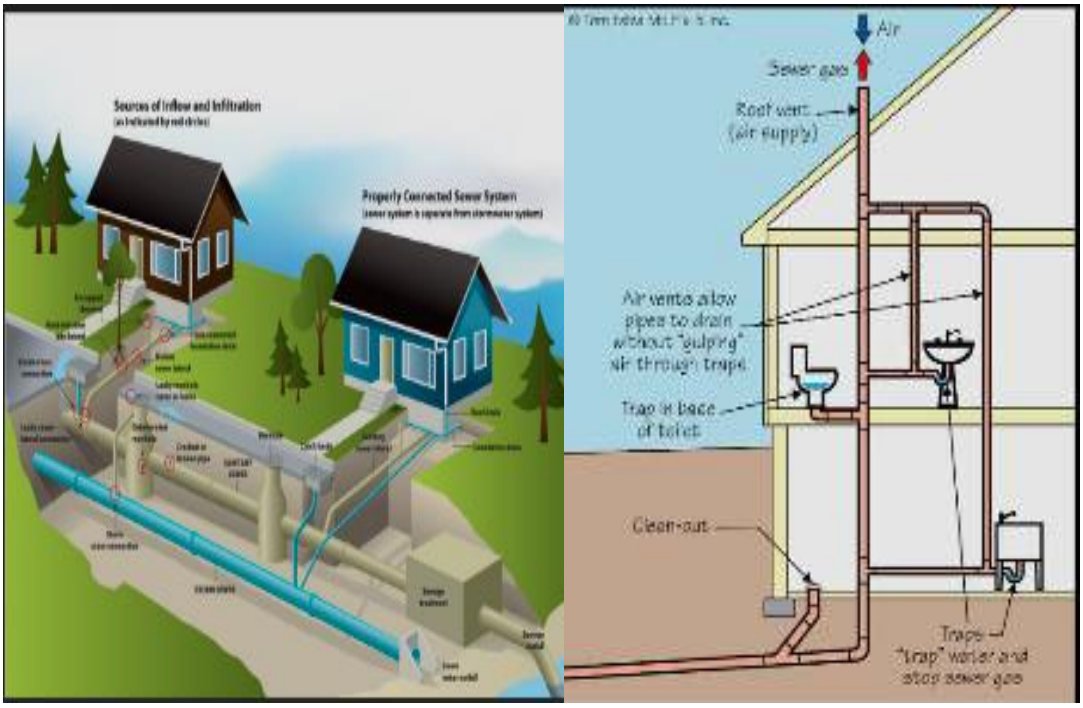

Figure 2.6 Drainage and Wastewater System

C. **Ventilation System:** Plumbing system layouts include provisions for ventilation, which allows air to flow through the drainage system, maintaining proper pressure and preventing traps from siphoning. Vent pipes are an essential part of this aspect.
D. **Gas Supply System:** In buildings with natural gas or propane appliances, the plumbing layout includes gas lines, connectors, and shut-off valves to safely deliver fuel to devices such as stoves, water heaters, and furnaces.
E. **Fixture Locations:** The layout plan specifies the locations of all plumbing fixtures within the building. This includes bathroom fixtures, kitchen fixtures, laundry appliances, and utility sinks.
F. **Pipe Sizing:** Plumbing system layouts determine the appropriate size of pipes based on flow rate and distance, ensuring adequate water pressure and flow at each fixture.
G. **Shut-off Valves:** The placement of shut-off valves at strategic points in the system allows for isolating specific sections of the plumbing for maintenance or repairs.

H. **Backflow Prevention:** Certain applications, especially in commercial and industrial settings, require backflow prevention devices to ensure that wastewater cannot flow backward into the potable water supply. These devices are part of the layout.

I. **Hot Water Distribution:** The layout includes the design of hot water supply lines, often connected to a water heater, to deliver hot water to fixtures and appliances. It may incorporate recirculation systems to reduce water wastage.

J. **Green Building and Energy Efficiency:** Modern plumbing layouts may incorporate green building principles, such as water-saving fixtures and energy-efficient water heating systems, to reduce water and energy consumption.

2.1.1. Types of plumbing system layout

The choice of plumbing system layout depends on the building's size, structure, and intended use, as well as regional building codes and plumbing standards. Professional plumbers and engineers assess the specific needs of a building to determine the most suitable layout for efficient and safe water supply and drainage.

There are several types of plumbing system layouts, each designed to meet specific needs and requirements.

Some common types:

1. **Single-Stack Layout:** Commonly used in multi-story buildings, this layout features a single vertical stack that carries both wastewater and sewage from upper floors to the lower levels where it connects to the main sewer or septic system.
2. **Two-Pipe System:** This layout separates the wastewater and vent systems into two separate pipes, which run side by side. It is common in high-rise buildings, providing efficient drainage and ventilation.
3. **One-Pipe System:** In contrast to the two-pipe system, the one-pipe layout combines the drainage and ventilation functions in a single pipe. It is often used in older buildings and can be less efficient.
4. **Loop System:** In a loop system, water supply lines are interconnected to form a loop, providing consistent water pressure to fixtures. This layout is often seen in commercial buildings and apartments.

5. **Manifold System:** In this layout, a central manifold distributes water to individual fixtures using a network of smaller pipes. It provides precise control over water distribution and is common in modern residential plumbing.
6. **Radial System:** A radial layout features a central distribution point (similar to a hub) from which water lines extend outward to various fixtures. It is often used in residential homes.
7. **Tree System:** The tree system is characterized by a trunk line that serves as the main supply line, branching out to feed different fixtures. It's commonly used in both residential and commercial settings.
8. **Grid System:** A grid layout involves a network of intersecting pipes, providing redundancy and even water distribution to fixtures. It's often used in large commercial or industrial buildings.
9. **Recirculating System:** This layout is designed to recirculate hot water throughout the plumbing system to reduce water wastage and ensure quick access to hot water at fixtures. It is often used in larger buildings or homes with long pipe runs.
10. **Combined System:** In some situations, a plumbing system may combine water supply and drainage functions within the same set of pipes. While less common, it's used in some older buildings.
11. **Island Loop System:** This layout is commonly used in commercial or industrial buildings, where a loop system is configured for a specific area or floor.
12. **Wet Vent System:** The wet vent system allows for shared venting between multiple fixtures and is commonly used in residential bathrooms and kitchens.

Single stack system layout

A single stack plumbing system layout is a design commonly used in multi-story buildings, such as apartment complexes and high-rises, to efficiently manage wastewater and sewage. This layout streamlines the plumbing system by using a single vertical stack (main pipe) to carry both wastewater and sewage from the upper floors down to the lower levels, where it connects to the main sewer or septic system.

Key features and components of a single stack system layout:

A. **Single Vertical Stack:** The primary component of the single stack system is a single, large vertical stack pipe that runs through the entire height of the building. This stack collects wastewater and sewage from all the plumbing fixtures on each floor.

B. **Horizontal Branch Lines:** On each floor, horizontal branch lines connect the plumbing fixtures (sinks, toilets, showers, etc.) to the vertical stack. These branch lines are responsible for transporting wastewater and sewage from the fixtures to the main stack.
C. **Venting System:** To ensure proper drainage and prevent traps from siphoning, the layout includes a venting system. Vent pipes are connected to the main stack and extend through the roof of the building. They allow air to enter the system, maintaining pressure and ensuring smooth drainage.
D. **Traps and Cleanouts:** Traps are installed at the base of each fixture to prevent sewer gases from entering the building while maintaining water seals. Cleanout access points are also included in the layout to facilitate maintenance and clearing blockages.
E. **Main Sewer Connection:** At the lower level or basement of the building, the single stack connects to the main sewer line or septic system. This connection allows wastewater and sewage to be safely removed from the building.

Two-pipe system

A two-pipe plumbing system layout is a configuration commonly used in multi-story buildings to efficiently manage both drainage and ventilation of wastewater. This layout separates the wastewater drainage system from the ventilation system, and it is particularly effective in high-rise buildings.

Key features and components of a two-pipe system layout:

A. **Drainage System:** The drainage system in a two-pipe layout is responsible for collecting wastewater from plumbing fixtures, such as sinks, toilets, showers, and appliances. Each floor of the building has a network of drainage pipes that connect to a central horizontal stack on that floor.
B. **Horizontal Stacks:** On each floor, there are one or more horizontal stacks. These stacks collect wastewater from fixtures on that floor and transport it vertically down to the basement or ground level.
C. **Vertical Stacks:** Vertical stacks are larger pipes that run from the top floor of the building down to the basement or ground level. These stacks collect wastewater from multiple horizontal stacks on different floors and act as a central conduit for drainage.
D. **Drainage Pipes:** Drainage pipes connect plumbing fixtures to the horizontal stacks and transport wastewater downward. Proper grading is crucial to ensure smooth drainage.

E. **Ventilation System:** In a two-pipe system, ventilation is achieved through a separate system of vent pipes. Vent pipes extend upward from the horizontal stacks on each floor, connecting to a common vent stack that extends through the roof of the building. These vent pipes allow air to enter the drainage system, maintaining proper pressure and preventing siphoning of traps.

F. **Traps and Cleanouts:** Traps are installed at the base of each fixture to prevent sewer gases from entering the building while maintaining water seals. Cleanout access points are also included in the layout to facilitate maintenance and clearing blockages.

G. **Main Sewer Connection:** At the lower level or basement of the building, the drainage system connects to the main sewer line or septic system. This connection allows wastewater to exit the building.

One-pipe system

A one-pipe plumbing system layout is a configuration where both wastewater drainage and ventilation share a single pipe network, providing a more simplified design. While this layout is less common in modern construction, it can be found in some older buildings and residential structures.

Key features and components of a one-pipe system layout:

A. **Single Pipe Network:** In a one-pipe system, a single vertical stack serves a dual purpose, carrying both wastewater drainage and ventilation. This single pipe extends through all floors of the building.

B. **Drainage System:** Plumbing fixtures, such as sinks, toilets, showers, and appliances, are connected to this vertical stack via horizontal branch lines. The wastewater from these fixtures flows downward through the same pipe.

C. **Ventilation System:** Ventilation in a one-pipe system is integrated into the single stack. Vent pipes extend upward from the same stack, connecting to the stack at various points on each floor. These vent pipes allow air to enter the drainage system, preventing siphoning of traps and maintaining proper pressure.

D. **Traps and Cleanouts:** Traps are installed at the base of each fixture to prevent sewer gases from entering the building while maintaining water seals. Cleanout access points are included in the layout to facilitate maintenance and clearing blockages.

E. **Main Sewer Connection:** At the lower level or basement of the building, the one-pipe system connects to the main sewer line or septic system, allowing wastewater to exit the building.

Loop system

A loop plumbing system layout, also known as a "parallel plumbing system," is a configuration used in larger residential or commercial buildings to ensure consistent water pressure and efficient water distribution. In a loop system, water supply lines are interconnected to form a closed loop, providing several advantages in terms of water pressure and reliability.

Key features and components of a loop system layout:

A. **Closed Loop Configuration:** A loop system involves a network of interconnected water supply lines, creating a closed loop. This means that water can circulate continuously within the loop.

B. **Parallel Supply Lines:** The loop is typically formed by running multiple parallel supply lines, which are interconnected and can feed multiple fixtures and appliances throughout the building.

C. **Multiple Connection Points:** On each floor or at strategic locations, there are multiple connection points to the loop. These connection points serve as distribution hubs, allowing water to be supplied to various fixtures and appliances.

D. **Consistent Water Pressure:** One of the primary advantages of a loop system is that it provides consistent water pressure to all fixtures. The parallel supply lines and the continuous circulation of water help maintain even pressure, even when multiple fixtures are in use simultaneously.

E. **Redundancy:** The loop system offers a level of redundancy, as there are multiple supply lines and connection points. If one line or connection becomes compromised, the system can continue to provide water through the remaining lines.

F. **Efficient Distribution:** Water is distributed efficiently to fixtures, reducing the likelihood of pressure drops or flow rate issues, which can occur in traditional linear plumbing systems.

G. **Pumping Stations (Optional):** In some cases, loop systems may incorporate pumping stations to further enhance water pressure and flow. These stations help maintain pressure in large buildings or properties with varying elevation levels.

H. Loop plumbing systems are commonly used in commercial buildings, large residential complexes, and hotels. They are particularly advantageous in structures where maintaining consistent water pressure is essential, especially in areas with high water demand.

I. The loop system provides an efficient and reliable method for water distribution. However, it requires careful design and installation to ensure that the interconnections and loops are correctly balanced to achieve the desired pressure and flow rates. Proper maintenance is also crucial to prevent issues such as leaks or blockages in the system.

Manifold system

A manifold plumbing system layout, often referred to as a "home-run system," is a modern and efficient configuration used in residential and commercial buildings for the distribution of hot and cold water. In a manifold system, water supply lines are designed as a network of individual lines that run directly from a central distribution manifold to each plumbing fixture or appliance.

One of the primary advantages of a manifold system is its ability to provide consistent water pressure and efficient hot water delivery to all fixtures. The layout offers flexibility and control, making it a preferred choice for many modern plumbing installations.

Key features and components of a manifold system layout:

A. **Central Distribution Manifold:** The heart of the manifold system is the central distribution manifold, which is typically located in a central utility space, such as a utility room or basement. The manifold serves as a hub from which individual water supply lines originate.

B. **Individual Supply Lines:** Each fixture or appliance in the building has its dedicated water supply line that runs directly from the manifold to the point of use. This means that each fixture has a dedicated hot and cold water line.

C. **Isolation Valves:** To control the water supply to each fixture, individual isolation valves are located at the manifold. These valves allow you to shut off the water supply to specific fixtures without affecting the rest of the plumbing system.

D. **Continuous Circulation:** Water is continuously circulated within the manifold system, which helps maintain even water pressure and reduces the waiting time for hot water at fixtures. This is particularly beneficial for homes and buildings with multiple bathrooms and appliances.

E. **Zoned Control (Optional):** In larger buildings or homes with multiple zones, multiple manifolds can be installed, each serving a specific area or floor. This provides zoned control of the water supply, allowing for more precise management.
F. **Reduced Risk of Cross-Contamination:** Since each fixture has dedicated supply lines, the risk of cross-contamination between hot and cold water lines is minimized. This can improve water quality and safety.
G. **Easy Maintenance and Troubleshooting:** If maintenance or repairs are needed, the manifold system makes it relatively easy to isolate and work on specific fixtures without affecting the entire plumbing system.
H. **Energy Efficiency:** Manifold systems can be designed with energy efficiency in mind by using shorter supply lines, which reduce heat loss in hot water pipes and water wastage. Some designs may also incorporate recirculation systems for hot water.

Radial system

A radial plumbing system layout is a configuration used in residential and some small commercial buildings for the distribution of hot and cold water. In a radial system, water supply lines originate from a central point (usually a manifold) and extend outward to supply plumbing fixtures and appliances throughout the building.

One of the primary advantages of a radial system is its ability to provide consistent water pressure and efficient hot water delivery to all fixtures, especially in smaller buildings with moderate plumbing needs. The layout offers simplicity and control, making it a popular choice for many residential and small-scale plumbing installations.

Key features and components of a radial system layout:

A. **Central Manifold:** In some radial systems, a central manifold or distribution point serves as the starting point for supply lines. From the manifold, individual supply lines extend outward to fixtures.
B. **Individual Supply Lines:** Each plumbing fixture or appliance is connected to its dedicated hot and cold water supply line. These supply lines run directly from the central manifold or distribution point to the fixture.

C. **Individual Shutoff Valves:** At the manifold or distribution point, individual shutoff valves are often installed to control the water supply to each fixture. These valves allow for isolation and servicing of specific fixtures without affecting the entire system.
D. **Branching Layout:** The layout of a radial system resembles the branches of a tree, with supply lines extending outward from the central point. This design allows for efficient water distribution to each fixture.
E. **Reduced Risk of Cross-Contamination:** Since each fixture has dedicated hot and cold water supply lines, the risk of cross-contamination between hot and cold water is minimized, enhancing water quality and safety.
F. **Easy Maintenance and Troubleshooting:** If maintenance or repairs are needed, the radial system makes it relatively easy to isolate and work on specific fixtures without affecting the entire plumbing system.
G. **Efficient Distribution:** A well-designed radial system ensures even water pressure and efficient water distribution, making it suitable for smaller buildings with multiple bathrooms and kitchens.

Tree system

A tree plumbing system layout, also known as a "branched plumbing system," is a configuration used in residential and some small commercial buildings for the distribution of hot and cold water. In a tree system, water supply lines branch out from a central distribution point or main line to supply plumbing fixtures and appliances throughout the building.

One of the primary advantages of a tree system is its ability to efficiently supply water to fixtures while providing flexibility in layout and adaptability to various building designs. The layout offers versatility and control, making it a practical choice for many residential and small-scale plumbing installations.

Key features and components of a tree system layout:

A. **Central Distribution Point:** A central distribution point or main line serves as the starting point for supply lines. This main line extends from the water source (e.g., the municipal water supply) and branches out to supply water to various fixtures.
B. **Branching Supply Lines:** Individual supply lines extend outward from the central distribution point or main line to supply plumbing fixtures and appliances. These branch

lines may extend vertically, horizontally, or in a combination of directions, depending on the layout of the building.

C. **Individual Supply Lines:** Each plumbing fixture or appliance is connected to its dedicated hot and cold water supply line. These supply lines are part of the branching network that runs from the central distribution point to the fixtures.
D. **Individual Shutoff Valves:** In many tree systems, individual shutoff valves are installed to control the water supply to each fixture. These valves allow for isolation and servicing of specific fixtures without affecting the entire system.
E. **Versatility in Layout:** The layout of a tree system allows for flexibility and adaptability in plumbing design. Supply lines can be extended as needed, making it suitable for various building layouts and plumbing requirements.
F. **Efficient Water Distribution:** A well-designed tree system ensures efficient water distribution to each fixture, providing even water pressure and flow rates. This makes it suitable for residential homes with multiple bathrooms and kitchens.

Grid system

A grid plumbing system layout is a configuration used in larger commercial and industrial buildings to efficiently distribute hot and cold water. In a grid system, water supply lines are designed in a network of intersecting pipes, forming a grid-like pattern to deliver water to plumbing fixtures and appliances throughout the building.

The primary advantage of a grid system is its ability to provide reliable water supply to fixtures, even in large and complex buildings with extensive plumbing needs. The layout offers redundancy and efficient distribution, making it a practical choice for many commercial and industrial plumbing installations.

Key features and components of a grid system layout:

A. **Grid Network of Supply Lines:** The primary feature of a grid system is a network of intersecting supply lines. These lines form a grid pattern, providing a high level of redundancy and efficient water distribution.
B. **Supply Manifolds:** Supply manifolds serve as central distribution points where supply lines intersect. These manifolds provide a connection point for fixtures and allow for the branching of supply lines.

C. **Dedicated Supply Lines:** Each plumbing fixture or appliance has its dedicated hot and cold water supply line that connects to the grid network. These supply lines extend from the supply manifolds to the fixtures.
D. **Isolation Valves:** Individual isolation valves are often installed at the supply manifolds or along supply lines to control the water supply to specific fixtures or areas. These valves allow for isolation and servicing without affecting the entire system.
E. **Redundancy:** The grid layout offers a high degree of redundancy, meaning that if one supplies line or manifold is compromised, the system can continue to provide water through alternative routes.
F. **Efficient Distribution:** A well-designed grid system ensures even water pressure and flow rates, making it suitable for large buildings, commercial facilities, and industrial complexes with diverse plumbing requirements.

Recirculating system

A recirculating plumbing system, often referred to as a "hot water recirculation system," is a configuration used to provide hot water quickly to plumbing fixtures and appliances, reducing water wastage and waiting time. In a recirculating system, a pump is used to continuously circulate hot water throughout the plumbing system, maintaining a steady supply of hot water at fixtures.

The primary advantage of a recirculating system is its ability to provide hot water quickly at fixtures, reducing water wastage and waiting time. By keeping hot water ready for immediate use, it helps conserve water and energy. However, recirculating systems require careful design and installation to minimize heat loss and energy consumption. Proper maintenance is also essential to ensure the system operates efficiently.

Key features and components of a recirculating system layout:

A. **Hot Water Supply Line:** The recirculating system begins with a dedicated hot water supply line that connects to the water heater. This line carries hot water to the fixtures and appliances throughout the building.
B. **Recirculation Pump:** The heart of the recirculating system is a recirculation pump, which is installed on the hot water supply line. This pump is responsible for circulating hot water through the plumbing system to keep it hot and ready for immediate use.

C. **Return Line:** A return line is installed to create a closed loop. This line connects the last fixture in the plumbing system back to the water heater, allowing hot water to circulate continuously.

D. **Timer or Temperature Sensor:** A timer or temperature sensor is often installed to control the recirculation pump. It can be set to operate at specific times of the day or to maintain a certain water temperature. Some systems also use motion sensors to activate the pump when a fixture is used.

E. **Check Valves:** Check valves are used in the system to prevent cold water from entering the return line and mixing with hot water. These valves help maintain the temperature of the circulated water.

F. **Isolation Valves:** Isolation valves are included in the system to allow for maintenance or repairs. They can be used to isolate the recirculation loop from the rest of the plumbing system.

Combined system

A combined plumbing system is a configuration that integrates multiple plumbing system layouts to efficiently manage the distribution of hot and cold water in a building. This type of system is often used in larger and more complex structures where different plumbing layouts are optimized for different areas or zones. The combined system is designed to ensure efficient water distribution and is a versatile approach to meet various plumbing needs.

The primary advantage of a combined system is its ability to efficiently manage water distribution in large, complex buildings with varying plumbing needs. By combining different layouts and zoning, it ensures that water is delivered where it's needed while maintaining water quality and safety standards. Proper design and integration are crucial for the success of a combined plumbing system.

Key features and components of a combined system layout:

A. **Different Plumbing Layouts:** In a combined system, different plumbing layouts such as tree, grid, manifold, or other configurations may be used to match the specific requirements of different areas within the building.

B. **Integration Points:** Integration points serve as connection hubs where different plumbing layouts come together. These points may include manifolds, junctions, or distribution points where the various plumbing systems intersect.
C. **Zoning:** The building is divided into different zones or areas, each with its specific plumbing layout and water supply. Zoning allows for tailored water distribution to meet the unique needs of each area.
D. **Integration Control:** Integration control mechanisms, such as valves or pumps, are used to manage the flow of water between different parts of the combined system. This allows for the coordinated operation of different plumbing layouts.
E. **Water Heater Integration:** Hot water supply may be centralized from a water heater or distributed to various zones within the building. Integration with the water heater ensures a reliable supply of hot water throughout the building.
F. **Water Quality and Safety:** Water quality and safety measures are essential in a combined system to prevent issues like backflow or cross-contamination between different plumbing layouts. Backflow preventers and check valves may be used.

Island loop system

An island loop plumbing system is a specific configuration used in larger buildings, particularly multi-story structures, to efficiently distribute hot water to plumbing fixtures. It is often employed in hotels, hospitals, and other commercial or institutional buildings where hot water needs to be provided quickly and efficiently. The island loop system is designed to create shorter hot water supply lines, reducing heat loss and waiting times.

The primary advantage of an island loop system is its ability to provide quick and efficient hot water distribution, reducing waiting times for hot water and minimizing energy waste. Proper design and installation are essential to ensure the system operates efficiently and cost-effectively. Island loop systems are an effective solution for large buildings where efficient hot water delivery is critical.

Features and components of an island loop system layout:

A. **Central Water Heater:** The system typically includes a central water heater that provides a continuous supply of hot water. The water heater is usually located in a central utility area.

B. **Multiple Circulation Loops:** The island loop system consists of multiple circulation loops that extend from the central water heater to different areas or floors of the building. Each loop functions as a closed circuit for hot water circulation.
C. **Manifolds:** At the central water heater and at various points throughout the building, manifolds are installed to facilitate the distribution of hot water to the circulation loops.
D. **Supply Lines:** Hot water supply lines run from the manifolds to the fixtures in different areas. These supply lines are relatively short, reducing heat loss in the plumbing system.
E. **Return Lines:** Return lines run from the fixtures back to the central water heater. These return lines complete the circulation loop, allowing hot water to be recirculated and maintained at a consistent temperature.
F. **Zone Valves:** Zone valves are often installed at the fixtures to control the flow of hot water. These valves can be used to direct hot water to specific areas or fixtures when needed.
G. **Pump(s):** Circulation pumps may be used to facilitate the movement of hot water through the circulation loops. These pumps help maintain a continuous supply of hot water.

Wet vent system

A wet vent system is a plumbing configuration used to efficiently manage drainage and venting in a building's plumbing system. Wet venting is typically employed in residential and small-scale commercial structures to simplify the plumbing layout and reduce the number of vent pipes required. In a wet vent system, multiple fixtures share a common drain and vent pipe, improving space utilization and reducing the complexity of the plumbing system.

It's important to note that wet vent systems must adhere to local plumbing codes and regulations to ensure proper drainage and ventilation. The design and sizing of wet vent systems should be carefully planned to avoid issues like backflow, siphoning of traps, and poor drainage performance. Proper installation and adherence to local codes are essential for the safe and effective operation of wet vent systems.

Key features and components of a wet vent system layout:

A. **Common Drain Line:** In a wet vent system, a common horizontal drain line is used to connect multiple plumbing fixtures. This drain line typically runs horizontally and carries wastewater away from the fixtures.

B. **Vent Stack:** A single vertical vent stack is installed in the wet vent system. This stack extends upward from the common drain line and connects to the building's main vent or vent stack that extends through the roof. The vent stack provides ventilation to the fixtures connected to the common drain line.

C. **Fixtures Sharing a Vent:** Multiple plumbing fixtures, such as sinks, showers, and toilets, are connected to the common drain line. These fixtures share the same vent stack for proper drainage and venting.

D. **Proper Sloping:** To ensure efficient drainage, the common drain line should be sloped appropriately. This slope allows wastewater to flow away from the fixtures and toward the main drain or sewer line.

E. **Air Admittance Valves (AAVs):** In some wet vent systems, air admittance valves may be used as an alternative to traditional vent stacks. AAVs allow air to enter the drainage system and prevent siphoning of traps, providing proper ventilation.

Components of a sanitary system layout for a residential property:

A. **Septic Tank Location:** Determine the location of the septic tank. It should be placed at a sufficient distance from the house, typically at least 10 to 20 feet, to allow for effective wastewater treatment. The tank should also meet setback requirements, keeping it away from property lines, wells, water bodies, and other sensitive areas.

B. **Drain Field Placement:** Design the location and layout of the drain field. It should be downstream of the septic tank and positioned according to local regulations and soil conditions. The drain field should be placed in an area with well-draining soil, proper slope, and appropriate setbacks.

C. **Sewage Line Routing:** Plan the route of sewage lines from the house to the septic tank and then to the drain field. Ensure that the lines are sloped properly to facilitate the flow of wastewater. The layout should avoid sharp bends or obstructions that could lead to blockages.

D. **Ventilation System:** Include a ventilation system to release gases from the septic tank and prevent the buildup of harmful gases, such as methane. Vent pipes should extend above the roofline and be securely attached to the tank.

E. **Access Points and Fixtures:** Install access points and fixtures for maintenance and inspection purposes. These may include cleanout access points for sewage lines, access hatches for the septic tank, and risers for easy access to tank components.

F. **Grease Trap (if applicable):** If the property includes a kitchen or commercial food preparation area, plan for the installation of a grease trap to prevent the buildup of grease and oils in the sanitary system.

G. **Pumping Station (if applicable):** In cases where the property's topography or soil conditions necessitate a pumping station, design the layout for the pump chamber and its components. Ensure that it is located in an accessible and safe area.

H. **Backflow Prevention:** If there is a risk of wastewater or sewage backflow into the home, install backflow prevention devices. These should be located at strategic points in the sewage lines.

I. **Odor Control:** Consider implementing odor control measures to prevent unpleasant odors emanating from the septic system. This may involve the installation of activated carbon units or other odor-reduction technology.

J. **Environmental Considerations:** Assess the potential environmental impact of the sanitary system's layout. Ensure that the system does not pose a risk to groundwater, surface water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.

K. **Safety Measures:** Implement safety measures during construction and installation to protect workers and the environment. These measures may include traffic barriers, proper excavation practices, and safety signage.

L. **Emergency Response Plan:** Develop an emergency response plan for addressing system failures, backups, or spills. This plan should outline procedures for containment, mitigation, and response.

M. **Regulatory Compliance:** Verify that the sanitary system layout complies with all local, state, and federal regulations, including building codes, zoning requirements, and environmental regulations. Obtain the necessary permits and approvals.

Proper planning and design of the sanitary system layout are essential to ensure the safe and effective disposal of wastewater while protecting public health and the environment. Engaging qualified professionals, such as engineers, septic system installers, or plumbers, is recommended to ensure compliance with regulations and industry best practices.

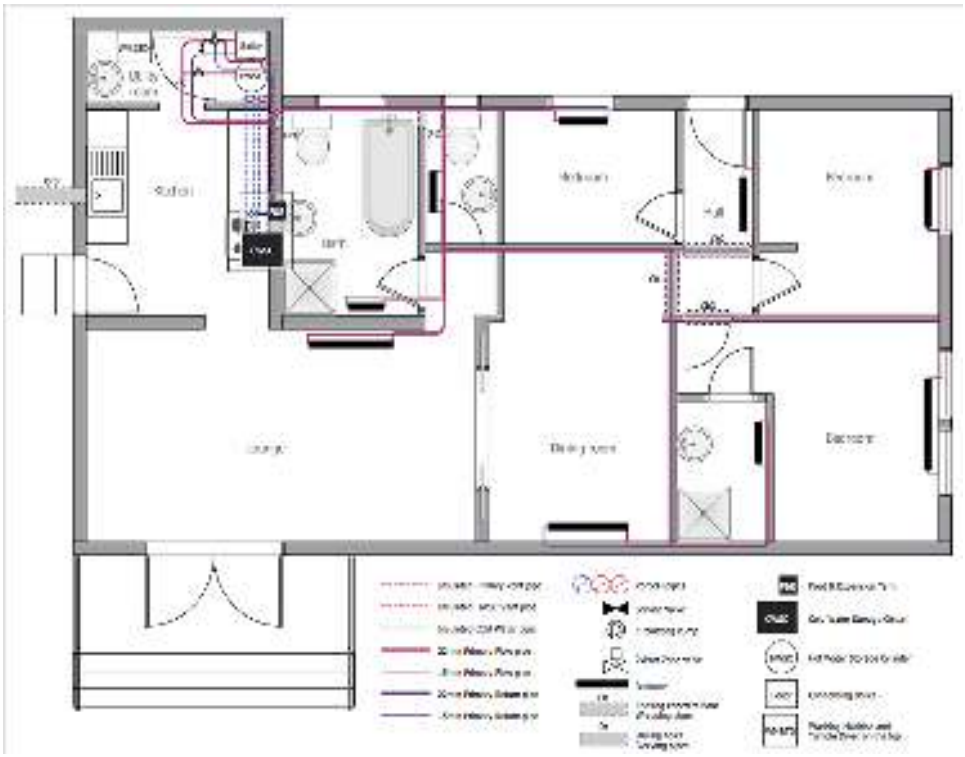

Figure 2. 7 Plumbing system layout

2.4. Sustainability Principles and Concepts

Sustainability is a social goal for people to co-exist on Earth over a long time. Sustainability, the long-term viability of a community, set of social institutions, or societal practice. Sustainability is usually understood as a form of intergenerational ethics that accommodates the economic, social, and environmental needs of current and future generations.

Some sustainability principles and concepts to consider for a residential sanitary system:

A. **Efficient Water Use:** Design and select fixtures and appliances in the home that promote water efficiency, such as low-flow toilets, water-saving faucets, and Energy Star-rated washing machines. Reducing water consumption lessens the load on the sanitary system.

B. **Wastewater Treatment and Reuse:** Explore options for treating and reusing wastewater. Systems like gray water recycling can divert and treat non-toilet wastewater (e.g., from showers and sinks) for landscape irrigation, reducing the demand on potable water.

C. **Natural Treatment Systems:** Consider the use of natural treatment systems, such as constructed wetlands, to treat wastewater before it enters the environment. These systems can remove contaminants and promote environmental sustainability.

D. **Energy Efficiency:** Implement energy-efficient components in the sanitary system, such as energy-saving pumps for pumping stations. Reducing energy consumption lowers operational costs and environmental impact.

E. **Local and Sustainable Materials:** Use locally sourced and sustainable materials for the construction of system components. This reduces transportation-related carbon emissions and promotes responsible sourcing.

F. **Erosion Control and Habitat Protection:** Implement measures to control erosion during and after construction to prevent soil erosion and protect natural habitats. Proper vegetation and landscaping can enhance local ecosystems.

G. **Climate Resilience:** Design the sanitary system with climate resilience in mind, taking into account changes in weather patterns and precipitation. Ensure that the system can withstand extreme weather events.

H. **Eco-Friendly Products:** Choose eco-friendly and biodegradable cleaning and maintenance products that minimize harm to the environment when they enter the sanitary system.

I. **Community Education:** Educate residents about the importance of sustainable water use and proper sanitary system maintenance. Encourage responsible practices to extend the system's lifespan.

J. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Implement rainwater harvesting systems to collect and store rainwater for non-potable uses, such as landscape irrigation or toilet flushing. This conserves freshwater resources and reduces the load on the sanitary system.

K. **Microbial and Biological Treatment:** Investigate microbial and biological treatment options that use natural processes to break down and treat wastewater. These systems can be energy-efficient and eco-friendly.

L. **Permeable Surfaces:** Use permeable materials for driveways, walkways, and landscaping to allow rainwater to infiltrate the soil and reduce runoff into storm water systems, which can overload treatment plants.

M. **Regenerative Landscaping:** Plan for regenerative landscaping practices that incorporate native plants, encourage biodiversity, and enhance soil health. Healthy soils contribute to better wastewater treatment.

N. **Sustainable Monitoring and Maintenance:** Develop a sustainable and proactive monitoring and maintenance plan for the sanitary system to extend its lifespan and optimize performance while reducing energy and resource consumption.

O. **Reclaimed Water:** Investigate the use of reclaimed water from the sanitary system for non-potable purposes, such as toilet flushing and irrigation. Reclaimed water can be a valuable resource in sustainable water management.

2.5. Recording Plans

Recording plans for the layout of a residential sanitary system is a crucial step in the construction and maintenance of the system. Proper documentation helps ensure that the system is designed and installed according to regulations, and it provides valuable information for ongoing maintenance and future reference.

The key elements to include in recording plans for a residential sanitary system:

A. **Site Map:** Start with a site map that shows the entire property, including the location of the house, outbuildings, property boundaries, and relevant topographical features. Mark the areas where different sanitary system components will be located.

B. **Septic Tank Details:** Include a detailed plan of the septic tank, specifying its size, material, and location in relation to the house. Note the depth of the tank and any access hatches or risers.

C. **Drain Field Layout:** Provide a clear layout of the drain field, indicating its size, location, and configuration. Highlight the distribution of perforated pipes or other drain field components.

D. **Sewage Line Routing:** Map the routing of sewage lines from the house to the septic tank and then to the drain field. Include pipe sizes, slopes, and any junctions or cleanout access points.

E. **Ventilation System Details:** Specify the location and type of ventilation pipes used to release gases from the septic tank. Indicate the route of these pipes and their termination points above the roofline.

F. **Access Points and Fixtures:** Clearly mark the locations of access hatches or risers for the septic tank and any cleanout access points along sewage lines. Include details of fixtures used, such as vent caps, cleanout covers, and riser lids.

G. **Emergency Response Plan:** Document the emergency response plan for the sanitary system. This should outline procedures for containment and mitigation in case of system failures, backups, or spills.

H. **Permit and Regulatory Compliance:** Include copies of all necessary permits and approvals from local authorities, demonstrating that the system design and layout are compliant with regulations and building codes.

I. **As-Built Drawings:** After construction is complete, update the recording plans with as-built drawings that accurately reflect the installed system.

J. **Maintenance Records:** Maintain a record of routine maintenance activities, including pumping of the septic tank, drain field inspections, and any repairs or modifications. Note dates and actions taken.

K. **Warranty Information:** Include warranty information for components, such as the septic tank and drainage pipes, in the recording plans.

L. **Monitoring and Inspection Schedule:** Create a schedule for routine monitoring and inspection of the system's performance. Include dates for inspections, pumping, and any required tests.

M. **Sampling and Testing Records:** Record the results of any water quality sampling and testing conducted on the system. This data can help ensure that the system is effectively treating wastewater.

N. **Manufacturer's Specifications:** If available, include manufacturer's specifications for system components, such as the septic tank or pump. These specifications can be useful for maintenance and replacement.

O. **Contact Information:** List contact information for professionals or companies involved in the installation and maintenance of the sanitary system. Include plumbers, septic service providers, and any regulatory authorities.

Self-Check 2

Instruction 1: Say True or False

1. Materials, location, and fixtures play a crucial role in the layout of a residential sanitary system
2. Recording plans for the layout of a residential sanitary system is a crucial step in the construction and maintenance of the system.
3. Septic Tanks located /installed/ at appropriate distance from the house and within setback requirements.
4. Improper selection of materials, location, and fixtures for a residential sanitary system is crucial for its efficiency and safety.

Instruction 2: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.

1. Which one are key considerations and steps for conducting a site inspection
   a. Permit verification
   b. Location of components
   c. Emergency response plan
   d. Site layout and setbacks
   e. All
2. Which part of the plumbing layout specifies the routing and sizing of pipes to deliver potable water
   a) Ventilation System
   b) Water supply system
   c) Drainage and waste water system
   d) Gas supply system

Instruction 3: short answer

1. What are the essentiality of sustainability principles and concepts into the layout of a residential sanitary system?
2. List down components of layout a residential sanitary system
3. What is site inspection?

Operation Sheet: 1

Operation title:

- Planning layout of plumbing systems

Purpose:

- To practice and demonstrate the knowledge and skill required to layout of plumbing systems.

Instruction:

- Use given tools and equipment to layout of plumbing systems. For this operation you have given 3 Hour.

Precautions:-

- Wear appropriate safe clothes
- Ensure the work site hazard free
- Ensure the working area is bright / good visibility
- Make workstation comfortable

Tools and requirement:

- Drawing material with accessories.

Procedures

1. Select safe places (Make workstation comfortable) for layout of sanitary plumbing systems.
2. Select required A3 paper
3. Select drawing instruments to plan layout of the system
4. Select cleaning tools (soft)
5. Draw plumbing fixtures with a particular room at required dimension.
6. Put sanitary plumbing fixtures at the exact position of the room (shower try, water closet, and hand wash basin and bath tub.)
7. Put the space of fixtures from one fixture in to the others.

Quality criteria:-Assured the performance of all the activities that Installing fire hose real systems according to the given guide.

LAP Test

Instructions: Suppose you are site foreman for installation of plumbing project currently, so you are required to prepare planning layout of sanitary plumbing systems that you have been used for the next three weeks

Task1: Prepare planning layout of plumbing systems.

Task 2: Maintain and store drawing tools and equipment's

Task 3: Restore planning layout of plumbing systems and equipment

Reference

- Residential Construction Academy: Plumbing by Michael A. Joyce and Ray Holder
- Introduction to Residential Layout | Mike Biddulph
- International Plumbing Code (International Code Council Series)
- Mike biddulphdrawings.com
- Plumbing Systems: Analysis, Design and Construction by Tim Wentz:
- About Mike – Mike Biddulph Drawings
- Mike Biddulph, Urban Designer working at Cardiff Council
- WebJan 31, 2023 · Mike Biddulph Designer, Urban Designer at Cardiff Council

Developer's Profile

No	Name	Qualification (Level)	Field of Study	Organization/ Institution	Mobile number	E-mail
1	Solomon Fentaw	MSC	Water and sanitation	W/ro shien Poly technic college	0921043646	fentawsolomon40@yahoo.com
2	Tariku Wondimagegn	MSC	Construction technology Mgt	Dila Poly technic college	0916512167	Mamush572@gmail.com
3	Yetagesu Negsse	BSC	Civil engineering	Tegebareed Poly technic college	0921132723	yate@gmail.com
4	Solomon Taddesse	BSC	construction technology	Wingate Poly technic college	0921414347	Soletadu2020@gmail.com
5	Teketel Sufebo	BSC	Hydraulic and water resource engg.	Butajira Poly technic college	0936726026	teketelsufebo22@gmail.com
6	Esmael Mohammed	BSC	Water work technology	Kombolcha Poly technic college	0915543225	bad9565@gmail.com
7	Abebe Endalew	BSC	Civil engineering	Misrak Poly technic college	0933007756	abebe aware09@gmail.com
8	Bamlaku Endalamaw	BSC	Building Construction Technology	Adis Ketema Industrial college	0934971363	ethio.markoss@gmail.com
9	Dawit Tefera	BSC	Building Construction Technology	Harar Poly technic college	0912357591	dawit9575@gmail .com