
Division A

Compliance, Objectives and Functional Statements

Part 1

Compliance

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Part 1

Compliance

Section 1.1 General

1.1.1. Application of this Code

1.1.1.1. Application of this Code

- 1) This Code applies to the design, installation, extension, alteration, renewal or repair of *plumbing systems* <in and for buildings in the circumstances described in Section 1.1. of Division A of Book I (General) of this Code>.
- 2) This Code specifies the minimum requirements for
 - a) *drainage systems* for water-borne wastes and *storm water* for *buildings* to the point of connection with public services,
 - b) *venting systems*,
 - c) *water service pipes*, and
 - d) *water distribution systems*.
- 3) Plumbing facilities in *buildings* shall be provided in accordance with Part 7 of Division B of Book I (General) of this Code.

1.1.2. <Internal References to this Code

1.1.2.1. Book II (Plumbing Systems) of the Code

- 1) This is the second of two Books, Book I (General) and Book II (Plumbing Systems), that together form the British Columbia Building Code.

1.1.2.2. Internal References to the Code

- 1) Unless a Book is specified, references to “the British Columbia Building Code,” “the Code,” “this Code” and the like shall be read as references to the Book in which they appear.

1.1.3. Appendices and Annotations

1.1.3.1. Appendices and References to Appendices have No Legal Effect

- 1) The appendices to this Code have no legal effect.

1.1.3.2. Angle Brackets have No Legal Effect

- 1) This Code does not include angle brackets.
- 2) Any angle brackets inserted into the published version of this Code have no legal effect.>

Section 1.2 Compliance

1.2.1. Compliance with this Code

1.2.1.1. Compliance with this Code

- 1) Compliance with this Code shall be achieved by
 - a) complying with the applicable acceptable solutions in Division B (see Appendix A), or
 - b) <using alternative solutions, accepted by the *authority having jurisdiction* under Section 2.3 of Division C, that will achieve at least the minimum level of performance required by Division B in the areas defined by the objectives and functional statements attributed to the applicable acceptable solutions (see Appendix A).>
- 2) For the purposes of compliance with this Code as required in Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b), the objectives and functional statements attributed to the acceptable solutions in Division B shall be the objectives and functional statements referred to in Subsection 1.1.2. of Division B.

3) <Despite Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b), an alternative solution shall not be used in place of an acceptable solution if the acceptable solution expressly requires conformance to a provincial enactment other than Book I (General) or Book II (Plumbing Systems) of the British Columbia Building Code.>

1.2.1.2. <Responsibility of Owner

1) Unless otherwise specified in this Code, the owner of a *building* shall be the person responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Code in relation to *plumbing systems* for that *building*.

2) The owner of a *building* is in no way relieved of full responsibility for complying with this Code by the *authority having jurisdiction*

- a) granting the building permit,
- b) approving drawings or specifications, or
- c) carrying out inspections.>

1.2.2. Materials, Systems and Equipment

1.2.2.1. Characteristics of Materials, Systems and Equipment

1) All materials, systems and equipment installed to meet the requirements of this Code shall be free of defects and possess the necessary characteristics to perform their intended functions when installed.

1.2.2.2. Used Materials and Equipment

1) Used materials and equipment, including *fixtures*, shall not be reused unless they meet the requirements of this Code for new materials and equipment and are otherwise satisfactory for their intended use.

1.2.3. <Installation

1.2.3.1. Personnel Performing Plumbing Work

- 1) Personnel performing the installation, extension, alteration, renewal or repair of a *plumbing system* shall
- a) possess a Canadian tradesman's qualification certification as a plumber,
 - b) be an indentured apprentice supervised by a journeyman who meets the criteria set out in Clause (a), or
 - c) be the registered owner and occupant or intended occupant of the single family dwelling in which the plumbing work will occur.>

Section 1.3 Divisions A, B and C of this Code

1.3.1. General

1.3.1.1. Scope of Division A

1) Division A contains the compliance and application provisions, objectives and functional statements of this Code.

1.3.1.2. Scope of Division B

1) Division B contains the acceptable solutions of this Code.

1.3.1.3. Scope of Division C

1) Division C contains the administrative provisions of this Code.

1.3.1.4. Internal Cross-references

1) Where the Division of a referenced provision is not specified in this Code, it shall mean that the referenced provision is in the same Division as the referencing provision.

1.3.2. Application of Division A

1.3.2.1. Application of Parts 1, 2 and 3

1) Parts 1, 2 and 3 of Division A apply to all *plumbing systems* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

1.3.3. Application of Division B

1.3.3.1. Application of Parts 1 and 2

1) Parts 1 and 2 of Division B apply to all *plumbing systems* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

1.3.4. Application of Division C**1.3.4.1. Application of Parts 1 and 2**

- 1) Parts 1 and 2 of Division C apply to all *plumbing systems* covered in this Code. (See Article 1.1.1.1.)

Section 1.4 Terms and Abbreviations**1.4.1. Definitions of Words and Phrases****1.4.1.1. Non-defined Terms**

- 1) Words and phrases used in this Code that are not included in the list of definitions in Article 1.4.1.2. shall have the meanings that are commonly assigned to them in the context in which they are used, taking into account the specialized use of terms by the various trades and professions to which the terminology applies.
- 2) Where objectives and functional statements are referred to in this Code, they shall be the objectives and functional statements described in Parts 2 and 3.
- 3) Where acceptable solutions are referred to in this Code, they shall be the provisions stated in Part 2 of Division B.
- 4) Where alternative solutions are referred to in this Code, they shall be the alternative solutions mentioned in Clause 1.2.1.1.(1)(b).

1.4.1.2. Defined Terms

- 1) The words and terms in italics in this Code shall have the following meanings (an asterisk (*) following a defined word or term indicates that the definition for that word or term is taken from <Book I (General) of this Code>):

Additional circuit vent means a *vent pipe* that is installed between a *circuit vent* and a *relief vent* to provide additional air circulation.

Air admittance valve means a one-way valve designed to allow air to enter the *drainage system* when the pressure in the *plumbing system* is less than the atmospheric pressure. (See Appendix Note A-2.2.10.16.(1) of Division B.)

Air break means the unobstructed vertical distance between the lowest point of an *indirectly connected soil-or-waste pipe* and the *flood level rim* of the *fixture* into which it discharges. (See Appendix Note A-2.3.3.11.(2) of Division B.)

Air gap means the unobstructed vertical distance through air between the lowest point of a water supply outlet and the *flood level rim* of the *fixture* or device into which the outlet discharges. (See Appendix Note A-2.6.2.9.(2) of Division B.)

Alloyed zinc means an alloy of zinc having the corrosion resistance and physical properties of an alloy containing 0.15% titanium, 0.74% copper and 99.11% zinc, and so tempered as to be capable of being formed into the shape required for a watertight joint.

<Authority having jurisdiction means the governmental body responsible for the enforcement of any part of this Code or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function. Notwithstanding this definition, the Chief Inspector of Mines has the sole responsibility for administration and enforcement in respect to all buildings, structures and site services used at a mine, as defined in the Mines Act.>

Auxiliary water supply means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the primary *potable* water supply. (See Appendix A.)

Backflow means a flowing back or reversal of the normal direction of the flow.

Backflow preventer means a device or a method that prevents *backflow*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-A in Appendix A.)

Back pressure means pressure higher than the supply pressure.

Back-siphonage means *backflow* caused by a negative pressure in the supply system. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-B in Appendix A.)

Back-siphonage preventer (or *vacuum breaker*) means a device or a method that prevents *back-siphonage*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-C in Appendix A.)

Backwater valve means a *check valve* designed for use in a gravity *drainage system*.

Bathroom group means a group of plumbing *fixtures* installed in the same room, consisting of one domestic-type lavatory, one water closet and either one bathtub (with or without a shower) or one one-head shower.

Branch means a *soil-or-waste pipe* connected at its upstream end to the junction of 2 or more *soil-or-waste pipes* or to a *soil-or-waste stack*, and connected at its downstream end to another *branch*, a sump, a *soil-or-waste stack* or a *building drain*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-F in Appendix A.)

Branch vent means a *vent pipe* that is connected at its lower end to the junction of 2 or more *vent pipes*, and at its upper end, either to another *branch vent* or to a *stack vent*, *vent stack* or *vent header*, or terminates in open air. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-D in Appendix A.)

*Building** means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or *occupancy*.

Building drain means the lowest horizontal piping, including any vertical *offset*, that conducts *sewage*, *clear-water waste* or *storm water* by gravity to a *building sewer*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-F in Appendix A.)

Building sewer means a pipe that is connected to a *building drain* 1 m outside a wall of a *building* and that leads to a public sewer or *private sewage disposal system*.

Building trap means a *trap* that is installed in a *building drain* or *building sewer* to prevent the circulation of air between a *drainage system* and a public sewer. (See Appendix Note A-2.4.5.4.(1) of Division B.)

Care or detention occupancy means the *occupancy* or use of a *building* or part thereof by persons who require special care or treatment because of cognitive or physical limitations or by persons who are restrained from, or are incapable of, self-preservation because of security measures not under their control.

Check valve means a valve that permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.

Circuit vent means a *vent pipe* that serves a number of *fixtures* and connects to the *fixture drain* of the most upstream *fixture*.

Class 1 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets, is *directly connected* to the public water supply main only, has no pumps or reservoirs, and in which the sprinkler drains discharge to the atmosphere, to dry wells or to other safe outlets.

Class 2 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means a *Class 1 fire sprinkler/standpipe system* that includes a booster pump in its connection to the public water supply main.

Class 3 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and is *directly connected* to the public water supply main as well as to one or more of the following storage facilities, which are filled from the public water supply main only: elevated water storage, fire pumps supplying water from aboveground covered reservoirs, or pressure tanks. The water in this sprinkler/standpipe system must be maintained in *potable* condition. (See Appendix A.)

Class 4 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and is *directly connected* to the public water supply main (similar to *Class 1* and *Class 2 fire sprinkler/standpipe systems*) and to an *auxiliary water supply* dedicated to fire department use that is located within 520 m of a pumper connection.

Class 5 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and is *directly connected* to the public water supply main and also interconnected with an *auxiliary water supply*.

Class 6 fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and acts as a combined industrial water supply and fire protection system supplied from the public water supply main only, with or without gravity storage or pump suction tanks.

Cleanout means an access provided in *drainage* and *venting systems* to provide for cleaning and inspection services.

Clear-water waste means waste water with impurity levels that will not be harmful to health and may include cooling water and condensate drainage from refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and cooled condensate from steam heating systems, but does not include *storm water*. (See Appendix A.)

Combined building drain means a *building drain* that is intended to conduct *sewage* and *storm water*.

Combined building sewer means a *building sewer* that is intended to conduct *sewage* and *storm water*.

Combined sewer means a sewer that is intended to conduct *sewage* and *storm water*.

*Combustible** means that a material fails to meet the acceptance criteria of CAN/ULC-S114, "Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials."

Continuous vent means a *vent pipe* that is an extension of a vertical section of a *branch* or *fixture drain*.

(See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-E in Appendix A.)

Critical level means the level of submergence at which the *back-siphonage preventer* ceases to prevent *back-siphonage*.

Dead end means a pipe that terminates with a closed fitting.

Developed length means the length along the centre line of the pipe and fittings. (See Appendix Note A-2.5.6.3.(1) of Division B.)

Directly connected means physically connected in such a way that water or gas cannot escape from the connection.

Drainage system means an assembly of pipes, fittings, *fixtures*, *traps* and appurtenances that is used to convey *sewage*, *clear-water waste* or *storm water* to a public sewer or a *private sewage disposal system*, but does not include *subsoil drainage pipes*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-F in Appendix A.)

Dual vent means a *vent pipe* that serves 2 *fixtures* and connects at the junction of the *trap arms*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-G in Appendix A.)

*Dwelling unit** means a *suite* operated as a housekeeping unit used or intended to be used by one or more persons and usually containing cooking, eating, living, sleeping and sanitary facilities.

Emergency floor drain means a *fixture* for the purposes of overflow protection that does not receive regular discharge from other *fixtures*, other than from a *trap primer*. (See Appendix A.)

< *Field review* means a review of the work

- at a *building* site, and
- where applicable, at locations where *building* components are fabricated for use at the *building* site that a *registered professional* in his or her professional discretion considers necessary to ascertain whether the work substantially complies in all material respects with the plans and supporting documents prepared by a *registered professional*.>

*Fire separation** means a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire.

Fire service pipe means a pipe that conveys water from a public water main or private water source to the inside of a *building* for the purpose of supplying the fire sprinkler or standpipe systems.

Fixture means a receptacle, appliance, apparatus or other device that discharges *sewage* or *clear-water waste*, and includes a floor drain.

Fixture drain means the pipe that connects a *trap* serving a *fixture* to another part of a *drainage system*.

Fixture outlet pipe means a pipe that connects the waste opening of a *fixture* to the *trap* serving the *fixture*. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-H in Appendix A.)

Fixture unit (as applying to *drainage systems*) means the unit of measure based on the rate of discharge, time of operation and frequency of use of a *fixture* that expresses the hydraulic load that is imposed by that *fixture* on the *drainage system*.

Fixture unit (as applying to *water distribution systems*) means the unit of measure based on the rate of supply, time of operation and frequency of use of a *fixture* or outlet that expresses the hydraulic load that is imposed by that *fixture* or outlet on the supply system.

Flood level rim means the top edge at which water can overflow from a *fixture* or device. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-B in Appendix A.)

Flow control roof drain means a *roof drain* that restricts the flow of *storm water* into the *storm drainage system*.

Fresh air inlet means a *vent pipe* that is installed in conjunction with a *building trap* and terminates outdoors. (See Appendix Note A-2.4.5.4.(1) of Division B.)

*Indirect service water heater** means a *service water heater* that derives its heat from a heating medium such as warm air, steam or hot water.

Indirectly connected means not *directly connected*. (See Appendix Note A-2.3.3.11.(2) of Division B.)

Individual vent means a *vent pipe* that serves one *fixture*.

Interceptor means a receptacle that is installed to prevent oil, grease, sand or other materials from passing into a *drainage system*.

Leader means a pipe that is installed to carry *storm water* from a roof to a *storm building drain* or *sewer* or other place of disposal.

Nominally horizontal means at an angle of less than 45° with the horizontal. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-J in Appendix A.)

Nominally vertical means at an angle of not more than 45° with the vertical. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-J in Appendix A.)

*Noncombustible** means that a material meets the acceptance criteria of CAN/ULC-S114, “Test for Determination of Non-Combustibility in Building Materials.”

*Occupancy** means the use or intended use of a *building* or part thereof for the shelter or support of persons, animals or property.

Offset means the piping that connects the ends of 2 pipes that are parallel. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-K in Appendix A.)

Offset relief vent means a *relief vent* that provides additional air circulation upstream and downstream of an *offset* in a *soil-or-waste stack*. (See Appendix Note A-2.5.4.4.(1) of Division B.)

*Plumbing system** means a *drainage system*, a *venting system* and a *water system* or parts thereof. (See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-L in Appendix A.)

Potable means safe for human consumption.

*Private sewage disposal system** means a privately owned plant for the treatment and disposal of *sewage* (such as a septic tank with an absorption field).

Private use (as applying to the classification of plumbing *fixtures*) means *fixtures* in residences and apartments, in private bathrooms of hotels, and in similar installations in other *buildings* for one family or an individual.

Private water supply system means an assembly of pipes, fittings, valves, equipment and appurtenances that supplies water from a private source to a *water distribution system*.

Public use (as applying to the classification of plumbing *fixtures*) means *fixtures* in general washrooms of schools, gymnasiums, hotels, bars, public comfort stations and other installations where *fixtures* are installed so that their use is unrestricted.

◀ *Registered professional* means

- a person who is registered or licensed to practise as an architect under the Architects Act, or
- a person who is registered or licensed to practise as a professional engineer under the Engineers and Geoscientists Act.

Registered professional of record means a *registered professional* retained to undertake design work and *field reviews* in accordance with Subsection 2.2.7. of Division C of Book I (General) of this Code. ▶

Relief vent means a *vent pipe* that is used in conjunction with a *circuit vent* to provide additional air circulation between a *drainage system* and a *venting system*.

Residential full flow-through fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings installed in a one- or two-family dwelling that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and is fully integrated into the *potable water system* to ensure a regular flow of water through all parts of both systems.

Residential partial flow-through fire sprinkler/standpipe system means an assembly of pipes and fittings installed in a one- or two-family dwelling that conveys water from the *water service pipe* to the sprinkler/standpipe system's outlets and in which flow, during inactive periods of the sprinkler/standpipe system, occurs only through the main header to the water closet located at the farthest point of the two systems.

Riser means a water distribution pipe that extends through at least one full *storey*.

Roof drain means a fitting or device that is installed in the roof to permit *storm water* to discharge into a *leader*.

Roof gutter means an exterior channel installed at the base of a sloped roof to convey *storm water*.

Sanitary building drain means a *building drain* that conducts *sewage* to a *building sewer* from the most upstream *soil-or-waste stack*, *branch* or *fixture drain* serving a water closet.

Sanitary building sewer means a *building sewer* that conducts *sewage*.

*Sanitary drainage system** means a *drainage system* that conducts *sewage*.

Sanitary sewer means a sewer that conducts *sewage*.

*Service water heater** means a device for heating water for plumbing services.

Sewage means any liquid waste other than *clear-water waste* or *storm water*.

Size means the nominal diameter by which a pipe, fitting, *trap* or other similar item is commercially designated.

Soil-or-waste pipe or *waste pipe* means a pipe in a *sanitary drainage system*.

Soil-or-waste stack means a vertical *soil-or-waste pipe* that passes through one or more *storeys*, and includes any *offset* that is part of the stack.

Stack vent means a *vent pipe* that connects the top of a *soil-or-waste stack* to a *vent header* or to outside air.
(See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-G in Appendix A.)

*Storage-type service water heater** means a *service water heater* with an integral hot water storage tank.

Storey (as applying to plumbing) means the interval between 2 successive floor levels, including mezzanine floors that contain plumbing fixtures, or between a floor level and roof.

Storm building drain means a *building drain* that conducts *storm water* and is connected at its upstream end to a *leader*, sump or catch basin, and at its downstream end to a *building sewer* or a designated *storm water* disposal location.

Storm building sewer means a *building sewer* that conveys *storm water*.

Storm drainage system means a *drainage system* that conveys *storm water*.

Storm sewer means a sewer that conveys *storm water*.

Storm water means water that is discharged from a surface as a result of rainfall or snowfall.

Subsoil drainage pipe means a pipe that is installed underground to intercept and convey subsurface water.

*Suite** means a single room or series of rooms of complementary use, operated under a single tenancy and includes *dwelling units*, individual guest rooms in motels, hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and dormitories, as well as individual stores and individual or complementary rooms for business and personal services *occupancies*.

Trap means a fitting or device that is designed to hold a liquid seal that will prevent the passage of gas but will not materially affect the flow of a liquid.

Trap arm means that portion of a *fixture drain* between the *trap weir* and the *vent pipe* fitting. (See Appendix Note A-2.5.6.3.(1) of Division B.)

Trap dip means the lowest part of the upper interior surface of a *trap*.

Trap seal depth means the vertical distance between the *trap dip* and the *trap weir*. (See Appendix Note A-2.2.3.1.(1) and (3) of Division B.)

Trap standard means the *trap* for a *fixture* that is integral with the support for the *fixture*.

Trap weir means the highest part of the lower interior surface of a *trap*. (See Appendix Note A-2.2.3.1.(1) and (3) of Division B.)

Vacuum breaker (see *back-siphonage preventer*).

Vent header means a *vent pipe* that connects any combination of *stack vents* or *vent stacks* to outside air.
(See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-I in Appendix A.)

Vent pipe means a pipe that is part of a *venting system*.

Vent stack means a *vent pipe* that is connected at its upper end to a *vent header* or that terminates in outside air and is connected at its lower end to the *soil-or-waste stack* at or below the lowest *soil-or-waste pipe* connection.
(See Figure A-1.4.1.2.(1)-G in Appendix A.)

Venting system means an assembly of pipes and fittings that connects a *drainage system* with outside air for circulation of air and the protection of *trap seals* in the *drainage system*. (See Figures A-1.4.1.2.(1)-F and A-1.4.1.2.(1)-G in Appendix A.)

Waste pipe (see *soil-or-waste pipe*).

Water distribution system means an assembly of pipes, fittings, valves and appurtenances that conveys water from the *water service pipe* or *private water supply system* to water supply outlets, *fixtures*, appliances and devices.

Water service pipe means a pipe that conveys water from a public water main or private water source to the inside of the *building*.

Water system means a *private water supply system*, a *water service pipe*, a *water distribution system* or parts thereof.

Wet vent means a *soil-or-waste pipe* that also serves as a *vent pipe* and extends from the most downstream wet-vented *fixture* connection to the most upstream *fixture* connection. (See Appendix Note A-2.5.8.1.(2) of Division B.)

Yoke vent means a *vent pipe* that is connected at its lower end to a *soil-or-waste stack* and at its upper end to a *vent stack* or to a *branch vent* connected to a *vent stack*. (See Appendix Note A-2.5.4.3. of Division B.)

1.4.2. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1.4.2.1. Symbols and Other Abbreviations

1) The symbols and other abbreviations in this Code shall have the meanings assigned to them in this Article and in Article 1.3.2.1. of Division B.

ABS	acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene
AL	aluminum
cm²	square centimetre(s)
CPVC	chlorinated polyvinyl chloride
°	degree(s)
°C	degree(s) Celsius
diam	diameter
DWV	drain, waste and vent
h	hour(s)
in.	inch(es)
kg/m³	kilogram(s) per cubic metre
kPa	kilopascal(s)
L	litre(s)
L/s	litre(s) per second
m	metre(s)
m²	square metre(s)
max.	maximum
min.	minimum
min	minute(s)
mm	millimetre(s)
n/a	not applicable
No.	number(s)
PE	polyethylene
PEX	crosslinked polyethylene
PP-R	polypropylene
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
1 in 50	slope of 1 vertical to 50 horizontal

Section 1.5 Referenced Documents and Organizations

1.5.1. Referenced Documents

1.5.1.1. Application of Referenced Documents

1) The provisions of documents referenced in this Code, and of any documents referenced within those documents, apply only to the extent that they relate to

- a) *plumbing systems*, and
- b) the objectives and functional statements attributed to the applicable acceptable solutions in Division B where the documents are referenced.

(See Appendix A.)

1.5.1.2. Conflicting Requirements

1) In case of conflict between the provisions of this Code and those of a referenced document, the provisions of this Code shall govern.

1.5.1.3. Applicable Editions

1) Where documents are referenced in this Code, they shall be the editions designated in Subsection 1.3.1. of Division B.

1.5.2. Organizations

1.5.2.1. Abbreviations of Proper Names

1) The abbreviations of proper names in this Code shall have the meanings assigned to them in Article 1.3.2.1. of Division B.

