



IFSS Framework – Basic Level Gen Eds B20 Plumbing

Definition: Knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the delivery, distribution or storage of potable and non-potable water in a manufacturing food facility and retail food establishment.

Topic Area TLO (Terminal Learning Objective): Discuss how plumbing affects public health.

Topic Area ELOs (Enabling Learning Objective):

- Explain the significance of plumbing.
- Explain the regulatory significance of water systems.
- Consider water source
- Discuss agency authority related to plumbing.
- Identify plumbing issues.

Unit 1: Foundations	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive
 Unit 1: Foundations Definition: An introduction to plumbing systems to keep water and food safe. TLO: Discuss key concepts in plumbing. ELOS: Explain the public health significance of plumbing design. Identify water source. Describe the water system. Describe the concept of backflow. Differentiate between an indirect and direct connection. 	 The regulator can give examples of public health concerns related to poor or improper plumbing designs: a. Hazard b. Connection between safe and unsafe supplies c. Contaminating water source d. Contaminating food The regulator can distinguish between a public and a private water supply. The regulator can distinguish between potable and nonpotable water. The regulator can list some components of a water system: a. Pipes b. Pumps c. Tanks d. Fixtures e. Source The regulator can describe the concept of backflow: a. Back siphonage b. Back pressure c. Prevention The regulator can discuss the significance of a public and private water supply.
	connections: a. Air gap





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	b. Air break	
	c. Tight connections/Fixed connection	
Unit 2: Water Source	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive	
 Unit 2: Water Source Definition: Knowledge related to water sources. TLO: Recognize the public health significance of protecting a water source. ELOS: Differentiate between public and private water supply systems. List well construction considerations. Identify types of treatment systems. 	 The regulator can give examples of the public health significance of unprotected water sources: a. Hazard b. Connection between safe and unsafe supplies c. Contaminating water source d. Contaminating food The regulator can differentiate between public and private water supply systems: a. Municipal or Public b. Well or Private c. Other – Spring The regulator can list well construction considerations: a. Pitless adapter b. Diversion ditches c. Fencing d. Drainage e. Covers or housing f. Vent screen g. Dug h. Drilled The regulator can list different types of water treatment systems: a. UV systems b. Chlorinator c. Reverse Osmosis The regulator can match terms with images of well 	
	construction considerations.	
Unit 3: Wastewater System	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive	
Definition: Knowledge related to wastewater systems. TLO: Discuss wastewater systems. ELOS: • Identify wastewater systems. • Differentiate between public and private wastewater systems.	 The regulator can identify wastewater systems: a. Public/municipal b. Private (septic) The regulator can give examples of private wastewater systems: a. Septic b. Private wastewater treatment plants c. Holding tanks 	





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Unit 4: Backflow Prevention	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive
Definition: Knowledge of backflow prevention methods.	 The regulator can define cross connection: a. Water
TLO: Discuss methods for preventing contamination.	 b. Waste The regulator can list methods for preventing cross connections:
 ELOS: Define cross connection. Discuss methods for preventing cross 	 a. Air gap b. Air break c. Backflow prevention devices The regulator can give examples of backflow prevention devices: a. Hose bib vacuum break
 connections. Identify types of backflow prevention devices. Discuss 	 b. Dual check valve with an atmospheric vent c. Reduced pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) d. Check valves
considerations for selecting a backflow prevention device.	 e. Pressure vacuum breakers The regulator can list considerations for selecting backflow prevention devices: a. Backflow Back pressure
	 Back siphonage b. Continuous or non-continuous pressure c. Low or high hazard
	 The regulator can recognize methods for preventing cross connections. The regulator can differentiate between an air gap and
	 The regulator can differentiate between an air gap and an air break. The regulator can recognize types of backflow
	prevention devices.
Unit 5: Jurisdictional	TLO Behavioral Anchors - not all-inclusive
Authority	
Definition: Knowledge related to agency authority over water, waste water, and plumbing systems.	 The regulator can identify which agencies may have authority pertaining to water systems: a. Local b. State c. Federal
TLO: Describe agency authority.	 The regulator can identify which agencies may have authority pertaining to wastewater systems: a. Local b. State
 ELOS: Identify agency's authority pertaining to water systems. 	 b. State c. Federal The regulator can identify which agencies may have authority pertaining to plumbing systems:
Identify agency's authority pertaining to wastewater	a. Local b. State c. Federal
systems.	• The regulator can list which regulations are used by the





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	 Identify agency's authority pertaining to plumbing systems. 	 regulator's jurisdiction. The regulator can list which regulations are used by the regulator's jurisdiction. 	