



# **Georgia State Amendments to the Standard Gas Code (2000 Edition)**



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**GEORGIA STATE MINIMUM  
STANDARD GAS CODE  
(INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE)**

The **STANDARD GAS CODE (International Fuel Gas Code), 2000 Edition**, published by the Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc. (International Code Council), when used in conjunction with these Georgia Amendments and the Georgia Amendments adopted effective January 1 of 2001, 2002 and 2003, shall constitute the official *Georgia State Minimum Standard Gas Code*.

**GEORGIA STATE AMENDMENTS**

**CODE REFERENCE:**

- (a) Replace all references to the ICC *Electrical Code* with references to the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Electrical Code (National Electrical Code)*.
- (b) Replace all references to the *International Energy Conservation Code (IECC)* with references to the *Georgia State Energy Code for Buildings*. The *Georgia State Energy Code for Buildings* shall be used for efficiency and coefficient of performance ratings of equipment.

**SCOPE:**

The provisions of the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Gas Code (International Fuel Gas Code)* shall apply to the installation of fuel gas piping systems, fuel gas utilization equipment and related accessories as follows:

1. Coverage of piping systems shall extend from the point of delivery to the connections with gas utilization equipment (See definition of 'Point of Delivery').
2. a. Systems with an operating pressure of 125 psig (862 kPa gauge) or less.  
b. Piping systems for gas-air mixtures within the flammable range with an operating pressure of 10 psig (69 kPa gauge).  
c. LP-Gas piping systems with an operating pressure of 20 psig (140 kPa gauge) or less.
3. Piping systems requirements shall include design, materials, components, fabrication, assembly, installation, testing, inspection, operation and maintenance.
4. Requirements for gas utilization equipment and related accessories shall include installation, combustion, ventilation air and venting.

The provisions of the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Gas Code (International Fuel Gas Code)* shall *not* apply to the following:

1. Portable LP-Gas equipment of all types that are not connected to a fixed fuel piping system.
2. Installation of farm equipment such as brooders, dehydrators, dryers and irrigation equipment.
3. Raw material (feedstock) applications except for piping to special atmosphere generators.
4. Oxygen-fuel gas cutting and welding systems.
5. Industrial gas applications using gases such as acetylene and acetylene compounds, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, oxygen and nitrogen.

6. Petroleum refineries, pipeline compressor or pumping stations, loading terminals, compounding plants, refinery tank farms and natural gas processing plants.
7. Integrated chemical plants or portions of such plants where flammable or combustible liquids or gases are produced by chemical reactions or used in chemical reactions.
8. LP-Gas installations at utility gas plants.
9. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) installations.
10. Fuel gas piping in power and atomic energy plants.
11. Proprietary items of equipment, apparatus or instruments such as gas generating sets, compressors and calorimeters.
12. LP-Gas equipment for vaporization, gas mixing and gas manufacturing.
13. Temporary LP-Gas piping for buildings under construction or renovation that is not to become part of the permanent piping system.
14. Installation of LP-Gas systems for railroad switch heating.
15. Installation of LP-Gas and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) systems on vehicles.
16. Except as provided in Section 401.1.1, gas piping meters, gas pressure regulators and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in the distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-gas.
17. Building design and construction, except as specified herein.

The requirements for the design, installation, maintenance, alteration and inspection of mechanical systems operating with fuels other than fuel gas shall be regulated by the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Mechanical Code (International Mechanical Code)*.

The State's minimum requirements for natural gas systems shall be established by *NFPA 54 (National Fuel Gas Code)*. For areas not specifically addressed by *NFPA 54 (National Fuel Gas Code)* which are addressed by the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Gas Code (International Fuel Gas Code)*, the *Georgia State Minimum Standard Gas Code (International Fuel Gas Code)* shall be used as a supplement.

#### **APPENDICES:**

Appendices are not enforceable unless they are specifically referenced in the body of the code or adopted by the Department of Community Affairs or the authority having jurisdiction.

### **GEORGIA STATE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR BOILERS/WATER HEATERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS**

- (a) The State's minimum requirements for boilers/water heaters and pressure vessels over 200,000 BTU (58.56 kW), 210 degrees Fahrenheit or 120 gallons capacity shall be established by O.C.G.A. Title 34, Chapter 11 and the Rules and Regulations of the Georgia Department of Labor.

*\*Revise the Standard Gas Code (International Fuel Gas Code), 2000 Edition, as follows:*

**CHAPTER 3  
GENERAL REGULATIONS**

**SECTION 305 (IFGC)  
INSTALLATION**

\*Delete existing Exception #1 of Section 305.2 'Elevation of ignition source' of the Georgia Amendments revised January 1, 2001 and substitute.

**305.2 Elevation of ignition source.**

**Exception #1:**

Elevation of the ignition source is not required for appliances that are listed and labeled as flammable vapor resistant and for installation without elevation.

(Effective January 1, 2005)

\*Add new Section 310 'Bonding' with Sub-Section 310.1 'Gas pipe bonding.'

**SECTION 310  
BONDING**

**310.1 Gas pipe bonding.**

Each above-ground portion of a gas piping system that is likely to become energized shall be electrically continuous and bonded to an effective ground-fault current path. Gas piping shall be considered to be bonded where it is connected to gas utilization equipment that is connected to the equipment grounding conductor or the circuit supplying that equipment.

(Effective January 1, 2005)

**End of Amendments.**