

# Attachment A: PROPOSED LOCAL AMENDMENT TO PLUMBING CODE



## City of Lilburn

in Gwinnett County

State of Georgia

Ordinance

Number:

**2024-623**

**DRAFT**

Date of Reading and Adoption: **TBD**

At the meeting of the Lilburn City Council held at 340 Main Street, Lilburn, Georgia.

### AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 105 (BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS) OF THE CITY OF LILBURN CODE OF ORDINANCES TO ADD LOCAL REGULATIONS THAT ENHANCE WATER EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

**WHEREAS:** the City of Lilburn is part of the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (NGWPD); and the NGWPD has developed a regional Water Resources Management Plan, which is the responsibility of local governments to implement; and

**WHEREAS,** the current minimum water efficiency requirements for buildings in the City of Lilburn jurisdiction is the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code (GA Plumbing Code”) or International Plumbing Code with Georgia amendments as approved and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs (“DCA”) from time to time; and

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lilburn like all local governments in the State of Georgia is authorized under O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c) to adopt Local Amendments that are more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code, based on local climatic, geologic, topographic, or public safety factors;

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lilburn has followed the required procedures in O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25 (c) for local adoption of the Local Amendments to the Georgia Plumbing Code for water efficiency; and **DCA recommended they be adopted,** and

**WHEREAS,** the long-term availability, reliability, and resiliency of water supplies is a critical need of the City of Lilburn and water efficiency and conservation is essential to meeting this need; and

**WHEREAS,** the City of Lilburn is adopting the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code to meet the critical need, ensure compliance with the regional Water Resources Management Plan through adoption of the provided model ordinance, and, thereby, enhance water efficiency and conservation.

**NOW THEREFORE,** BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lilburn, Georgia sitting in regular session on \_\_\_\_\_, 2024, that Chapter 105 (Buildings and Building Regulations), Article I (Construction Codes) shall be amended by adding Section 105-3. Local Water Efficiency Code Requirements and Section 105-4. Local Amendments to Plumbing Code as follows:

**Section 105-3. – Local Water Efficiency Code Requirements.**

(a) Purpose and intent. The purpose of this ordinance is to increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency through new requirements as a local amendment to the Georgia Plumbing Code.

(b) General Definitions.

(1) Kitchen Faucet or Kitchen Faucet Replacement Aerator. A kitchen faucet or kitchen faucet replacement aerator that allows a flow of no more than 1.8 gallons of water per minute at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and conforms to the applicable requirements in ASME A112.18.1/CSA B125.1.

(2) Lavatory Faucet or Lavatory Faucet Replacement Aerator. A lavatory faucet or lavatory faucet replacement aerator that allows a flow of no more than 1.2 gallons per minute at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and is listed to the WaterSense High Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification.

(3) Landscape Irrigation.

a. Flow sensor. An inline device in a landscape irrigation system that produces a repeatable signal proportional to flow rate.

b. Lawn or Landscape Irrigation system. An assembly of component parts that is permanently installed for the controlled distribution of water to irrigate landscapes such as ground cover, trees, shrubs, and other plants. Lawn and Landscape Irrigation System refer to the same system.

c. Master shut-off valve. An automatic valve such as a gate valve, ball valve, or butterfly valve) installed as part of the landscape irrigation system capable of being automatically closed by the WaterSense controller. When this valve is closed water will not be supplied to the landscape irrigation system.

d. Pressure regulating device. A device designed to maintain pressure within the landscape irrigation system at the manufacturer's recommended operating pressure and that protects against sudden spikes or drops from the water source.

e. Rain sensor shut-off. An electric device that detects and measures rainfall amounts and overrides the cycle of a landscape irrigation system so as to turn off such system when a predetermined amount of rain has fallen.

f. WaterSense irrigation controller. Is a weather-based or soil moisture-based irrigation controller labeled under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program, which includes standalone controllers, add-on devices, and plug-in devices that use current weather data as a basis for scheduling irrigation.

g. WaterSense spray sprinkler bodies. A sprinkler body with integral pressure regulation, generating optimal water spray and coverage labeled under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense program.

(4) Shower Head. A shower head that allows a flow of no more than the average of 2.0 gallons of water per minute at 80 pounds per square inch of pressure, is listed in

the WaterSense Specification for Showerheads, and meets the US Department of Energy definition of showerhead.

**Section 105-4. – Local Amendments to Georgia Plumbing Code.**

(a) Purpose and intent. Enhance the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code (“Georgia Plumbing Code”) as approved and adopted by the Georgia Department of Community Affairs.

(b) Georgia plumbing code, Section 604 requirements. Consistent with the general approach taken in Georgia, these Maximum Flow and Water Consumption requirements and related definitions in Section 604.4 of the plumbing code shall apply to all plumbing systems, including those in one- and two-family dwellings. The maximum water consumption flow rates and quantities for all plumbing fixtures and fixture fittings shall be in accordance with Table 604.4.

(1) Exceptions:

- a. Blowout design water closets having a water consumption not greater than 31/2 gallons (13 L) per flushing cycle
- b. Vegetable sprays
- c. Clinical sinks having a water consumption not greater than 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> gallons (17L) per flushing cycle
- d. Laundry tray sinks and service sinks
- e. Emergency showers and eyewash stations

(2) Table 604.4

**MAXIMUM FLOW RATES AND CONSUMPTION FOR PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS**

<b><u>PLUMBING FIXTURE OR FIXTURE FITTING</u></b>	<b><u>MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OR QUANTITY<sup>b</sup></u></b>
<u>Lavatory faucet and replacement aerators, private</u>	<u>WaterSense Labeled &amp; 1.2 gpm at 60 psi<sup>f</sup></u>
<u>Lavatory faucet, public (metering)</u>	<u>0.25 gallon per metering cycle</u>
<u>Lavatory, public (other than metering)</u>	<u>0.5 gpm at 60 psi</u>
<u>Showerhead<sup>a</sup></u>	<u>WaterSense Labeled &amp; 2.0 gpm at 80 psi<sup>f</sup></u>
<u>Kitchen faucet and replacement aerators</u>	<u>1.8 gpm at 60 psi<sup>f, g</sup></u>
<u>Urinal</u>	<u>0.5 gallon per flushing cycle<sup>f</sup></u>
<u>Water closet</u>	<u>1.28 gallons per flushing cycle<sup>c, d, e, f</sup></u>

For SI: 1 gallon = 3.785 L, 1 gallon per minute = 3.785 L/m, 1 pound per square inch = 6.895 kPa.

- a. A hand-held shower spray is a shower head. As point of clarification, multiple shower heads may be installed in a single shower enclosure so long as each shower head individually meets the maximum flow rate, the WaterSense requirements, and the US Department of Energy definition of showerhead. However, multiple shower heads are not recommended for water efficiency purposes.
- b. Consumption tolerances shall be determined from referenced standards.
- c. For flushometer valves and flushometer tanks, the average flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.
- d. For single flush water closets, including gravity, pressure assisted and electro-hydraulic tank types, the average flush volume shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.
- e. For dual flush water closets, the average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush shall not exceed 1.28 gallons.
- f. See 2014 GA Amendment to Section 301.1.2 'Waiver from requirements of high efficiency plumbing fixtures'.
- g. Kitchen faucets are permitted to temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gpm (8.3 L/m) at 60 psi (414 kPa) and must revert to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gpm (6.8 L/m) at 60 psi (414 kPa) upon valve closure.

(3) 604.4.1. Clothes Washers. Residential clothes washers shall be in accordance with the Energy Star program requirements.

(4) 604.4.2. Cooling Tower Water Efficiency.

- a. 604.4.2.1 One-Through Cooling. Once-through cooling using potable water is prohibited.
- b. 604.4.2.2 Cooling Towers and Evaporative Coolers. Cooling towers and evaporative coolers shall be equipped with makeup water and blow down meters, conductivity controllers and overflow alarms. Cooling towers shall be equipped with efficiency drift eliminators that achieve drift reduction to 0.002 percent of the circulated water volume for counterflow towers and 0.005 percent for crossflow towers.
- c. 604.4.2.3 Cooling Tower Makeup Water. Water used for air conditioning, cooling towers shall not be discharged where the hardness of the basin water is less than 1500 mg/L. **Exception:** Where any of the following conditions of the basin water are present: total suspended solids exceed 25 ppm, CaCO<sub>3</sub> exceeds 600 ppm, chlorides exceed 250 ppm, sulfates exceed 250 ppm, or silica exceeds 150 ppm.

(5) 604.4.3 Landscape Irrigation System Efficiency Requirements. The requirements in Section 604.4.3 apply to all new landscape irrigation systems connected to the public water system except those: (a) used for agricultural operations as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 1-3-3, (b) used for golf courses, and (c) dependent upon a nonpublic water source. Nothing in this Code or this Section 604.4.3 is intended to require that landscape irrigation systems must be installed

at all premises. The landscape irrigation efficiency requirements in this Section 604.4.3 apply only when someone voluntarily chooses or is otherwise required by some requirement beyond this Code, to install a landscape irrigation system on premises.

a. 604.4.3.1 Avoiding Water Waste through Design. All new landscape irrigation systems shall adhere to the following design standards:

1. Pop-up type sprinkler heads shall pop-up to a height above vegetation level of not less than four (4) inches above the soil level when emitting water.
2. Pop-up spray heads or rotary sprinkler heads must direct flow away from any adjacent surfaces and must not be installed closer than four inches from impervious surfaces.
3. Areas less than ten (10) feet in width in any direction shall be irrigated with subsurface irrigation or by other means that produces no overspray or runoff.
4. Narrow or irregular shaped landscaped areas, less than four (4) feet in any direction across opposing boundaries shall not be irrigated by any irrigation emission device except sub-surface or low flow emitters with flow rates not to exceed 6.3 gallons per hour.

b. 604.4.3.2 Landscape Irrigation System Required Components. All new landscape irrigation systems shall include the following components:

1. A rain sensor shut-off installed in an area that is unobstructed by trees, roof over hangs, or anything else that might block rain from triggering the rain sensor shutoff.
2. A master shut-off valve for each controller installed as close as possible to the point of connection of the water but downstream of the backflow prevention assembly.
3. Pressure-regulating devices such as valve pressure regulators, sprinkler head pressure regulators, inline pressure regulators, WaterSense spray sprinkler bodies, or other devices shall be installed as needed to achieve the manufacturer's recommended pressure range at the emission devices for optimal performance.
4. Except for landscape irrigation systems serving a single-family home, all other systems must also include:
  - (a) a WaterSense irrigation controller; and
  - (b) at least one flow sensor, which must be installed at or near the supply point of the landscape irrigation system and shall interface with the control system, that when connected to the WaterSense controller will detect and report high flow conditions to such controller and automatically shut master valves. The flow sensor serves to aid in detecting leaks or abnormal flow conditions by suspending irrigation. High flow conditions should be consistent with manufacturers' recommendations and specifications.

(c) Nonpotable Water Systems, Section 1304 Reclaimed Water Systems.

(1) 1304.3.2 Connections to water supply. Reclaimed water provided from a reclaimed wastewater treatment system permitted by the Environmental Protection Division may be used to supply water closets, urinals, trap primers for floor drains and floor sinks, water features and other uses approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, in motels, hotels, apartment and condominium buildings, and commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings, where the individual guest or occupant does not have access to plumbing. Also, other systems that may use a lesser quality of water than potable water such as water chillers, carwashes or an industrial process may be supplied with reclaimed water provided from a reclaimed wastewater treatment facility permitted by the Environmental Protection Division. The use of reclaimed water sourced from any new private reclaimed wastewater treatment system for outdoor irrigation shall be limited to golf courses and agriculture operations as defined in the Official Code of Georgia Section 1-3-3, and such reclaimed water shall not be approved for use for irrigating any other outdoor landscape such as ground cover, tree, shrubs, or other plants. These limitations do not apply to reclaimed water sourced from existing private reclaimed water systems or existing or new governmentally owned reclaimed wastewater treatment systems.

(d) Appendix E, Section E101.1.2. Because of the variable conditions encountered in hydraulic design, it is impractical to specify definite and detailed rules for sizing of the water piping system. Accordingly, other sizing or design methods conforming to good engineering practice standards are acceptable alternatives to those presented herein. Without limiting the foregoing, such acceptable design methods may include for multi-family buildings the Peak Water Demand Calculator from the IAPMO/ANSI 2020 Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard for the Built Environment, which accounts for the demands of water-conserving plumbing fixtures, fixture fittings, and appliances. If future versions of the Peak Water Demand Calculator include other building types, such as commercial, such an updated version shall be an acceptable design method.

~~Sec. 105-3-10. Reserved.~~

Sec. 105-5 – 105-10. Reserved.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that this ordinance becomes effective upon adoption by City Council.

**BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED** that all regulations or parts of regulations in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby rescinded to the extent of said conflict.

**SO ORDAINED** this the XXth day of , 2024.

APPROVED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Johnny Crist, Mayor  
City of Lilburn

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Joann Nguyen, City Clerk  
(Seal)

