



City Council Meeting - Final

August 07, 2023
7:00 PM

-
- C. **RES2023-011** Approval of RES2023-011 for local amendment to plumbing code for water efficiency submission of proposed amendment to DCA (City of Smyrna ordinances Chapter 102 - Section 17 Water Efficiency) and authorize the Mayor to sign and execute all related documents.



City of Smyrna

Issue Sheet

A Max Bacon
City Hall
2800 King Street
Smyrna, GA 30080

File Number: RES2023-011

Agenda Date: 08/07/2023

In Control: City Council

File Type: Ordinance

Agenda Section:
Formal Business

Agenda Number: C.

Department: Water, Sewer & Utility

Agenda Title:

Approval of City of Smyrna findings on proposed local amendment to plumbing code for water efficiency submission of proposed amendment to Department of Community Affairs (DCA), and authorize the Mayor to sign and execute all related documents.

Citywide

ISSUE AND BACKGROUND:

Responsible Party: Local Water

Provider Intent: To increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency through new requirements adopted as local code amendments.

Each Local government shall adopt by January 1, 2024, and thereafter maintain the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements as a local amendment to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code. No modifications may be made to the water efficiency requirements or the effective date.

Georgia established itself as a national leader when the state passed the Water Stewardship Act of 2010, which directed the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to set more efficient state-wide minimums for indoor water efficiency.

In the past 11 years, new water efficient technologies and standards have been developed, and more efficient technologies have become widely available at comparable prices in the marketplace that increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency.

The indoor fixture efficiency requirements in the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements are based on detailed market research on cost, availability, performance, and customer satisfaction performed by District staff.

Other requirements are based on cost-benefit analyses performed during the plan update process. The latest WaterSense standards are included as part of the requirements, and while the EnergyStar program is primarily focused on energy use, it is included in the requirements because it also addresses water use in appliances connected to water sources.

The requirements are also consistent with other nation-leading mandatory codes adopted by other states and local governments and other green codes and standards like International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) 2020 Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard for the Built



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Environment, and the International Code Council 700-2020 National Green Building Standard.

Outdoor landscape irrigation often results in excessive water use from overspray, an uneven application of water, or high pressure in the line that can cause leaks.

Outdoor water efficiency for landscape irrigation systems can be improved by maintaining optimum pressure with regulators, rain-sensor shutoffs, WaterSense irrigation controllers (non-single-family only), and monitoring the system for high-flow conditions (non-single-family only).

There are also design practices that avoid water waste from landscape irrigation systems.

These technologies and practices are included as requirements for new landscape irrigation systems as part of the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements.

These requirements do not apply to landscape irrigation systems (a) used for agricultural operations as defined in O.C.G.A. § 1-3-3, (b) used for golf courses, and (c) dependent upon a nonpublic water source.

To reduce excessive outdoor water use, the Metro Atlanta Plumbing Code Efficiency requirements also prohibit irrigation with reclaimed water sourced from any new private reclaimed wastewater treatment system except for those irrigating golf courses and agriculture operations. Local governments must follow the procedural requirements provided in O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c) for establishing local requirements that are more stringent than the state minimum standard code.

RECOMMENDATION / REQUESTED ACTION:

Approval of City of Smyrna findings on proposed local amendment to plumbing code for water efficiency submission of proposed amendment to Department of Community Affairs (DCA), and authorize the Mayor to sign and execute all related documents.



City of Smyrna

Water Distribution / Sewer Collections / Utilities Services

MEMORANDUM

Bo Jones, Director

Steven Watts, Assistant Director

TO: MAYOR AND COUNCIL
City Administrators Joseph Bennett and Kristin Robinson

FROM: Bo Jones, Director

RE: **Amendment to Ordinances, Chapter 102, Section 17 – Water Efficiency**

BACKGROUND ANALYSIS

WSWC-8: Metro Water District- Water Efficiency Code Requirement:

Responsible Party: Local Water Provider

Intent: To increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency through new requirements adopted as local code amendments.

Action Plan: Each Local government shall adopt by January 1, 2024, and thereafter maintain the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements as a local amendment to the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code. No modifications may be made to the water efficiency requirements or the effective date.

Description and Implementation: Georgia established itself as a national leader when the state passed the Water Stewardship Act of 2010, which directed the Georgia Department of Community Affairs to set more efficient state-wide minimums for indoor water efficiency. In the past 11 years, new water efficient technologies and standards have been developed, and more efficient technologies have become widely available at comparable prices in the marketplace that increase indoor and outdoor water efficiency.

The indoor fixture efficiency requirements in the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements are based on detailed market research on cost, availability, performance, and customer satisfaction performed by District staff. Other requirements are based on cost-benefit analyses performed during the plan update process.

The latest WaterSense standards are included as part of the requirements, and while the EnergyStar program is primarily focused on energy use, it is included in the requirements because it also addresses water use in appliances connected to water sources.

The requirements are also consistent with other nation-leading mandatory codes adopted by other states and local governments and other green codes and standards like International

Association of Plumbing & Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) 2020 Water Efficiency and Sanitation Standard for the Built Environment, and the International Code Council 700-2020 National Green Building Standard. Outdoor landscape irrigation often results in excessive water use from overspray, an uneven application of water, or high pressure in the line that can cause leaks. Outdoor water efficiency for landscape irrigation systems can be improved by maintaining optimum pressure with regulators, rain-sensor shutoffs, WaterSense irrigation controllers (non-single-family only), and monitoring the system for high-flow conditions (non-single-family only). There are also design practices that avoid water waste from landscape irrigation systems. These technologies and practices are included as requirements for new landscape irrigation systems as part of the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements. These requirements do not apply to landscape irrigation systems (a) used for agricultural operations as defined in O.C.G.A. § 1-3-3, (b) used for golf courses, and (c) dependent upon a nonpublic water source.

To reduce excessive outdoor water use, the Metro Atlanta Plumbing Code Efficiency requirements also prohibit irrigation with reclaimed water sourced from any new private reclaimed wastewater treatment system except for those irrigating golf courses and agriculture operations.

Local governments must follow the procedural requirements provided in O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c) for establishing local requirements that are more stringent than the state minimum standard code.

Lead and Copper Rule Compliance

A short, thick green horizontal line is positioned below the first word of the title. A large, dark blue curved shape, resembling a quarter-circle, is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.



Reference Guide for Public Water Systems Lead and Copper Rule Comparison

This table compares the major differences between the current Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) and the final Lead and Copper Rule revisions (LCRR). In general, requirements that are unchanged are not listed. For existing rule requirements visit: <https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>. For more information on the new LCR visit: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/final-revisions-lead-and-copper-rule>.

Notified in December 2020

Service Line Inventory

“Public Water Systems must develop a preliminary inventory of both **public and private** side service lines within 3 years of final rule publication, and use this preliminary inventory to **create a replacement plan** for known or possible lead service lines”



Develop

Develop your preliminary inventory



Verify

Public and private side LSL verification



Replace

Create and execute your LSLR

Communicate

EPA is requiring water systems to **identify** and **make public** the locations of lead service lines



Develop

Develop your
preliminary
inventory

- Data started to be collected from various sources to begin building inventory prior to 1990 with tax parcel data
- April 2021 Water Department required all builders to replace service lines even on existing lots.
- January/February 2022, inventory was completed and installed on our computer-based platform, which consisted of no lead, unlikely, and or unknown. Unknowns are considered lead unless verified that it is not. 2/3rd of the city is considered Unknown service connections.
- 12 months to complete upfront inventory

Revisions to the EPA Guidelines for Lead and Copper Water Service Lines

Enforced as of April 23, 2021

The Lead and Copper Revisions are available on the EPA website (<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>). There are some major changes which will affect every water system, so it is important that you begin preparing immediately for the changes. Some items may require having extra funding in the future if they occur.

Revision Highlights:

- **Service Line Inventory**
 1. All water systems will have to complete a lead service line inventory of their whole system including the service lines of their customers to determine if any of them are lead. The Lead Service Line (LSL) inventory must be completed within 3 years of the final rule publication, which has been delayed until later this year. The inventory must be updated annually or triennially (based on sampling frequency).
 2. All water systems with known or possible lead service lines must develop a Lead Service Line Replacement Plan.
 3. All Community Water System Surveys (CWSs) are required to include information on how to access the LSL inventory and how to access the results of all tap sampling in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).
- **Sample Site Selection**
 1. Sites served by LSLs will be prioritized.
 2. If sites with copper pipes with lead solder are the highest tiered sites available, there is no installation date limitation.
- **All Elementary Schools and Day Cares** within the water system's service area must be identified. Will require sampling of 20% of each over 5-year period.

Effects on New Home Building Permits:

- All new homes must install a new water service line and kill out old existing service at water main, regardless if a home existed on the lot previously.
- The builder will no longer have to pay water meter upgrade fees to supplement the cost of the water service line replacement (this only affects homes that were demolished and rebuilt, including 50% additions such as turning one story dwelling into two story dwelling).

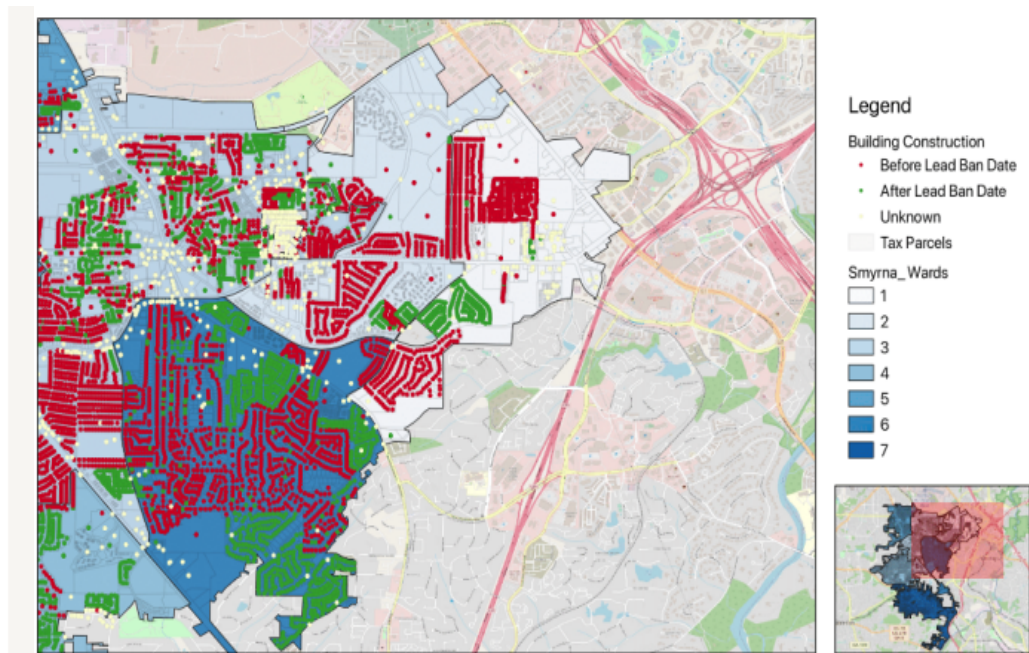
Links to Helpful Information:

<https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/epas-lcr.html>

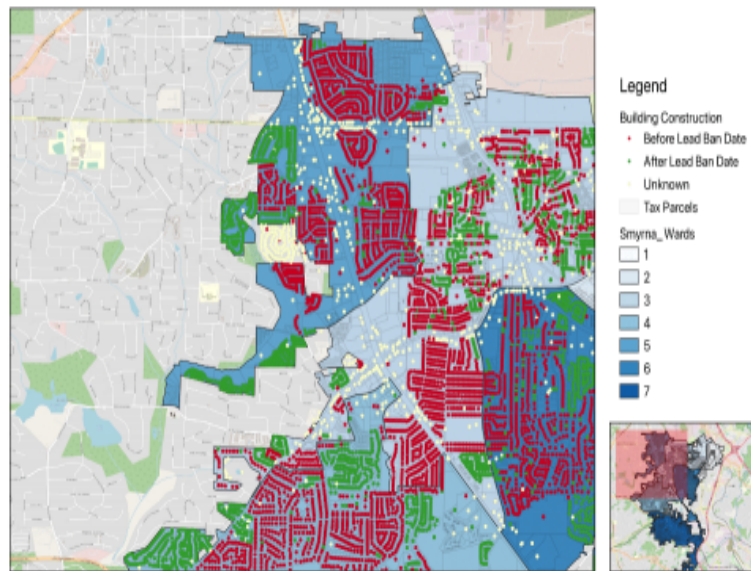
<https://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-service-line-identification-and-replacement-webinars>

<https://www.lslr-collaborative.org/preparing-an-inventory.html>

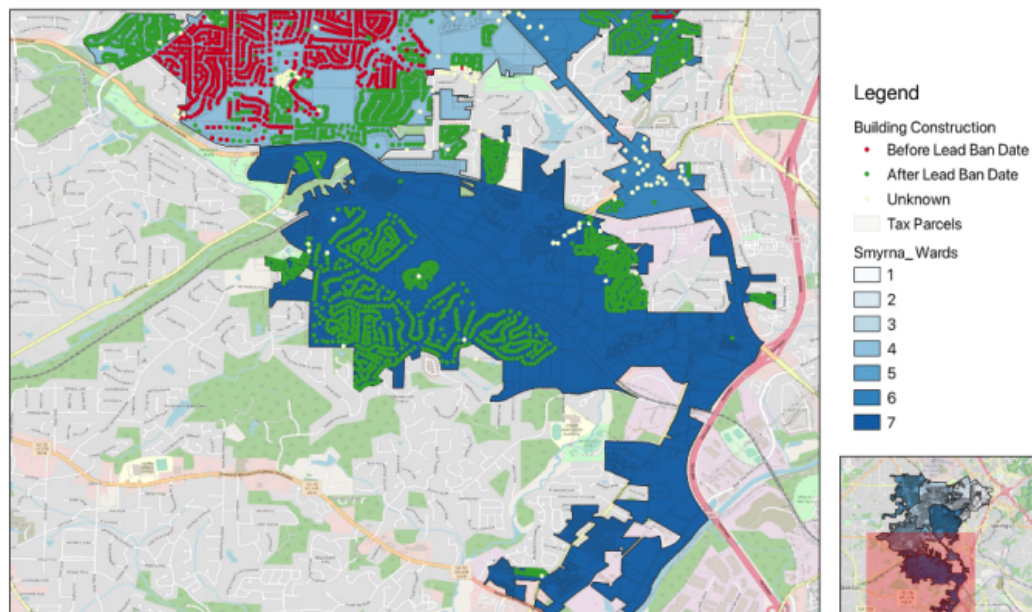
Smyrna Distribution System: Northeast Quadrant



Smyrna Distribution System: Northwest Quadrant



Smyrna Distribution System: Southern Half





Verify

Public and
private side LSL
verification

- First round of test kits mailed out to Ward 3 (April 19th 2022), (based off age of home) 800 test kits procured and 400 kits deployed, 200 returned with city side and customer side cleared of lead.
- Schools and daycare test kits deployed with 25 out of the 32 verified.
- Overall testing not as successful as anticipated.
- December 2022 RFQ put out for contractor to excavate and verify.
- Post cards made and given to citizens about excavation process and why.
- Citizens were notified on social media of the work being done as well.
- We still have 400 kits remaining to be sent out and this will be for the areas that cannot be physically verified.
- 3,000 services both public and private verified and uploaded to portal.

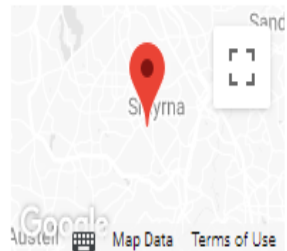


1026 Pinehurst Dr SE, Smyrna, GA 30080

+ Add Asset

Location External ID: 4508000

Details Samples Communications Contacts Service Lines Activities



33.87207, -84.523983

Program

[Lead Service Line](#)
[Validation/Replacement](#)
[Sampling](#)

Events

[Smyrna LSLR](#)
[LSL Screening](#)

Service Line External ID: 1026 In Service

Edit Details

Delete

Public Line

Material Verification

No Lead **Records**

Installed Date Verified By

-- --

Verification Date Removal Date

-- --

Diameter (in) Depth (in)

-- --

Fittings

Lead Fittings

Unknown

Verification

--

Verified By

--

Verification Date

--

Private Line

Material Verification

Likely Non-lead --

Installed Date Verified By

-- --

Verification Date Removal Date

-- --

Diameter (in) Depth (in)

-- --

Custom Fields

Record File Name

Copper and Lead Compliance
Worksheet 110821.xlsx

Record Type

Service Line Replacement



Replace

Create and
execute your
LSLR



Testing

1st or 5th liter comes back positive

1st liter customer will be notified

5th liter comes back positive

City side service line gets replaced.

When city replaces public side a Brita pitcher filter must be provided to the customer until required round of testing has been completed.

Pictures are taken of replacement and uploaded to data base.



Replace

Create and
execute your
LSLR

Physical verification

Customer side verified to be lead based material, customer will be notified.

Public side verified to be lead based material, service line will then be replaced.

When city replaces public side a Brita pitcher filter must be provided to the customer until required round of testing has been completed.

Pictures are taken of replacement and uploaded to data base.

Photo Filename: 3766 Ashwood dr-1

Date Taken

13-Mar-2023

Date Uploaded

13-Mar-2023

Location

3766 Ashwood dr

Comments

City Side: 3/4 Copper

House Side: 3/4 Galvanized





RESOLUTION 2023-011

A RESOLUTION OF FINDINGS ON PROPOSED LOCAL AMENDMENT TO PLUMBING CODE FOR WATER EFFICIENCY SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS (DCA)

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the “Local Amendments to Plumbing Code” shown in the redline in Attachment A are more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code on water efficacy because the amendments require even more efficient uses of water and provide clarifications on existing allowable practices;

WHEREAS, based on its local climatic, geologic, topographic factors included in the regional water resources plan prepared by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (“Metro Water District”), of which the City of Smyrna is a part, water conservation is especially important to City of Smyrna and the Metro Water District;

WHEREAS, the City of Smyrna has become aware that more water efficient technologies have become widely available at comparable prices and performance to the water efficient technologies currently required as the minimum in the Georgia Plumbing Code;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The governing body of the City of Smyrna finds that, based on local climatic, geographic, topographic, and public safety factors included in the Metro Water District’s plans, it is justified in adopting local water efficiency requirements more stringent than the Georgia Plumbing Code;

2. The City of Smyrna is considering codifying these water efficiency requirements in local code as an amendment to Georgia Plumbing Code in the form of the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code shown in the redline in Attachment A; and

3. The City of Smyrna is directing its staff to submit this resolution and the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code to DCA for review and comment within 60 days as required by O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c)(1).

This Resolution was adopted by the Governing Authority of the City of Smyrna, Georgia on the 7TH day of August 2023.

Derek Norton, Mayor

ATTEST:

By: _____
Heather K. Peacon-Corn, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:

Jeffrey Tucker, Asst. City Attorney

CITY SEAL:



ATTACHMENT A

Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements Local Amendment to Plumbing Code

[NOTE: The redlines in this local amendment show the changes included in the Metro Water District – Water Efficiency Code Requirements compared to the current Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code. To adopt this local ordinance, the tracked changes should all be accepted.]

Amendment to local code of ordinances Chapter 102, Section 102-17. Effective January 1, 2024, the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code has been amended by the City of Smyrna as follows:

Chapter 2, Section 202 General Definitions. Add in alphabetical order and revise, as applicable, the following definitions:

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.

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 Water Sense High Efficiency Lavatory Faucet Specification.

LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Water Sense 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 Water Sense program.

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 Water Sense Specification for Showerheads and meets the US Department Definition of Energy definition of showerhead.

Chapter 6, Section 604.4 Maximum Flow and Water Consumption. Revise Section 604.4 to read as follows:

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. If the Water Sense program updates the maximum flow rates, then new fixtures must meet the updated maximum instead of the maximum flow rate listed in Table 604.4.

Exceptions:

1. Blowout design water closets having a water consumption not greater than 3¹/₂ gallons (13 L) per flushing cycle.
2. Vegetable sprays.
3. Clinical sinks having a water consumption not greater than 4¹/₂ gallons (17 L) per flushing cycle.
4. Laundry tray sinks and, service sinks.
5. Emergency showers and eye wash stations.

TABLE 604.4
MAXIMUM FLOW RATES AND CONSUMPTION FOR
PLUMBING FIXTURES AND FIXTURE FITTINGS

PLUMBING FIXTURE OR FIXTURE FITTING	MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OR QUANTITY ^b
Lavatory faucet and <u>replacement aerators</u> , private	<u>Water Sense Labeled &</u> 1.0 gpm at 60 psi ^f
Lavatory faucet, public (metering)	0.25 gallon per metering cycle
Lavatory, public (other than metering)	0.5 gpm at 60 psi
Showerhead ^a	<u>Water Sense Labeled &</u> <u>2.0 gpm at 80 psi^f</u>
<u>Kitchen faucet and</u> <u>replacement aerators</u>	<u>1.8 gpm at 60 psi^{f, g}</u>
Urinal	0.5 gallon per flushing cycle ^f
Water closet	1.28 gallons per flushing cycle ^{c, d,} e, f

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 showerhead. 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 Water Sense 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.

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

604.4.2 Cooling Tower Water Efficiency.

604.4.2.1 Once-Through Cooling. Once-through cooling using potable water is prohibited.

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.

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, CaCO₃ exceeds 600 ppm, chlorides exceed 250 ppm, sulfates exceed 250 ppm, or silica exceeds 150 ppm.

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.

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.

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, Water Sense 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 Water Sense irrigation controller and (b) at least one flow sensor, which must be installed at or near the supply point of the landscape irrigation system, that when connected to the Water Sense controller will detect and report high flow conditions to such controller and automatically shut master valves.

Chapter 13 NONPOTABLE WATER SYSTEMS, Section 1304 Reclaimed Water Systems. Revise Section 1304.3.2 to read as follows:

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 from existing or new, governmentally owned reclaimed wastewater treatment systems.

Appendix E, Section E101.1.2. Revise Section E.101.1.2 to read as follows:

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 including other building types, such as commercial, such updated version shall be an acceptable design method.