

Khadijah Elassy
4181 Atlanta Street
Powder Springs, GA 30127

May 5, 2024

Department of Community Affairs,
ATTN: Director, Office of Construction Codes and Research
60 Executive Park South, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329

To whom it may concern:

Please see the attached resolution. Please reach out to Tina Garver (Powder Springs Community Development Director) at 770-943-1666 for any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Khadijah Elassy
Admin Assistant

RESOLUTION 2024 - 057

A RESOLUTION MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS RELATING TO WATER EFFICIENCY AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PLUMBING CODE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS the current minimum water efficiency requirements for buildings in the City of Powder Springs (the “City”) 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; and

WHEREAS the City, 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; and

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

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; and

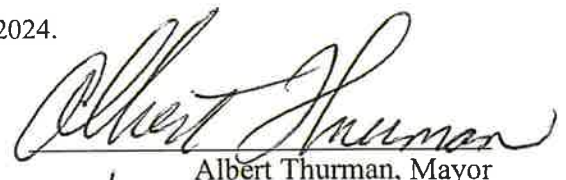
WHEREAS based on its local climatic, geologic, topographic factors included in the regional water resources plan prepared by the Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (“Metro Water District”), of which the City is a part, water conservation is especially important to the City and the Metro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

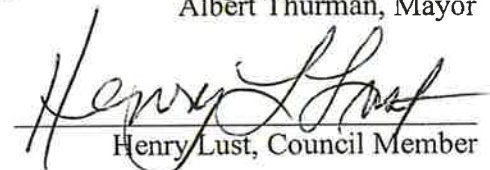
WHEREAS the City has become aware that more water efficient technologies have become widely available at comparable prices and performance to the water efficient technologies currently required as the minimum in the Georgia Plumbing Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Mayor and Council for the City of Powder Springs 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 and 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.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that staff is authorized to submit this resolution and the Local Amendments to Plumbing Code to DCA for review and comment as required by O.C.G.A. § 8-2-25(c)(1).

SO RESOLVED AND EFFECTIVE this 15th day of April 2024.

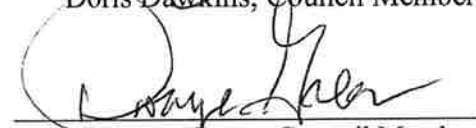

Albert Thurman, Mayor


Henry Lust, Council Member

[additional signatures follow]

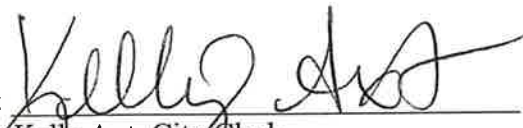
RESOLUTION 2024 - 057


Doris Dawkins, Council Member


Dwayne Green, Council Member


Dwight McMurry, Council Member

Absent
Patricia Wisdom, Council Member

Attest: 
Kelly Axt, City Clerk

RESOLUTION 2024-057 EXHIBIT 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 Section 15.10.080. Effective January 1, 2024, the Georgia State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code has been amended 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 1.82.0 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 1.25 gallons per minute at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch and is listed to the WaterSense 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.

<u>Kitchen Sink faucet and replacement aerators</u>	2.0 1.8 gpm at 60 psi ^{f, g}
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 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.

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.

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~~~~facility~~ 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.