PMA ONLINE TRAINING

Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

One Hour Continuing Education

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Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

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Codes are documents that are adopted to ensure contractors perform their work according to standards, in order to protect buildings and ensure public safety. Many cities, counties and states have been adopting their own codes for years. This system of various local codes became cumbersome to deal with, moving from town to town or county to county would cause a tradesmen to have to be familiar with new codes.
Some codes can be found from as far back as more than 2000 years B. C. E. In the early sixteenth century codes began to appear to improve sanitation. For example in France, in the early sixteenth century some regions passed codes, that all houses should have indoor toilets or cesspools. In the early nineteenth century some governments faced with high mortality rates, due to sub-standard living conditions, began to pass sanitary codes, known as Public Health Acts.
By the middle part of the nineteenth century scientific discoveries were made that linked illness and disease to microorganisms. Armed with a better understanding of the spread of disease by microorganisms, the development of sanitation technology began to help prevent these conditions from spreading. One of the first sanitary codes in the United States was the New York Metropolitan Health Law passed in 1866.
In the early twentieth century, insurance companies begin to press for standardized codes for buildings. This was an economic issue for these insurance companies seeking to reduce losses, resulting from substandard building conditions. Codes have evolved over the years beginning with local codes and growing into regional code models.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

Model codes were developed by trade organizations and industry professionals, coming together to publish, and regularly revise code models. A code model is a comprehensive code used as a model for a state or jurisdiction to provide a common code within their jurisdiction. Model codes at one time focused on regional needs, but gradually they are assuming a more broad scope. These standards are intended to reflect the current state of the science and technology, as well as best practices in a trade.
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Some of the different code models used in the United States

- **NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE**
  Building Officials and Code Administrators International (BOCA)
- **UNIFORM PLUMBING CODE**
  International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO)
- **INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE (ICC)**
  International Codes Council
- **STANDARD PLUMBING CODE**
  Southern Building Code Congress international (SBCCI)
- **ONE AND TWO FAMILY DWELLING CODE**
  Council of American Building Officials
- **NATIONAL STANDARD PLUMBING CODE**
  Plumbing, Heating, Cooling Contractors - National Association
- **ANSI A40, SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR PLUMBING**
  American National Standards Institute

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In 2000 Georgia replaced the SBCCI code that was in place, with the new International Plumbing code 2000 edition from the International Code Council. This change raised many eyebrows across the state. However, the change reflected the fact that the International Code Council, which was founded in 1994, when three different model code development organizations, combined to create the International Code Council. Those three organizations were the Building Officials and Code Administrators International or BOCA, the International Conference of Building Officials, and the Southern Building Code Congress International the SBCCI. In 2003 these three organizations consolidated their efforts into the single organization, International Code Council.

From NCCER
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In this presentation we will not discuss the model code from the International Code Council, except as it is referenced, in the Georgia State Amendments. The Georgia State Amendments are developed by the state Department of Community Affairs, and adopted along with the model code to become the Georgia state plumbing code.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

The Georgia State Amendments to the International Code models can be viewed and downloaded at the Georgia Department of Community Affairs website.

www.dca.state.ga.us

You can also follow the links on PMA's website www.plumbingpros.com
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

The International Code Council revises their code model every three years. The state of Georgia does not however adopt that new model every three years. Georgia adopted the 2000 edition of the International Plumbing Code as its first International Code book and skipped the 2003 edition and adopted the 2006 edition. There are however, amendments proposed and adopted every year.
Every revision of the amendments to the plumbing code contain this, as the first statement in order to establish these documents as the minimum code.

GEORGIA STATE MINIMUM STANDARD PLUMBING CODE
(INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE WITH GEORGIA STATE AMENDMENTS)

Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

This statement is also in every revision of the plumbing code amendments. Here the amendments tell us what constitutes a boiler, rather than a water heater, and that the Georgia Department of Labor has jurisdiction over boilers.

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

The State’s minimum requirements for boilers/water heaters and pressure vessels over 200,000 BTU/h (58.61 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.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

After the opening paragraphs which are the same in all of the revisions to the plumbing code, you’ll find a statement with an asterisk that tells us to revise the 2006 edition of the plumbing code as follows.

*Revise the International Plumbing Code, 2006 Edition, as follows:

Throughout these amendments we are given code sections and paragraphs corresponding to the sections and paragraphs in the International Plumbing Code 2006 Edition. At each of these code sections and paragraphs we are given the direction to do one of three things:

- To revise this section of the code to read as follows
- To add a section to the code to read as follows
- To delete this section of the code

When the direction is to delete a section we are instructed to “delete and revise as follows” or to “delete without substitution.”
*Add new Section 300 ‘General Applicability Standards’ as follows:

300.1 Scope. The provisions of this code shall apply to the erection, installation, alteration, repairs, relocation, replacement, addition to, use or maintenance of plumbing systems within the state of Georgia. This code shall also regulate nonflammable medical gas, inhalation anesthetic, vacuum piping, nonmedical oxygen systems and sanitary and condensate vacuum collection systems. The installation of fuel gas distribution piping and equipment, fuel-gas-fired water heaters and water heater venting systems shall be regulated by the International Fuel Gas Code.
At the time this presentation is being prepared, we have three revision years adopted. We do not have time to discuss every individual amendment to the Plumbing Code as they stand. This presentation will highlight some of the amendments which standout in the three revisions for the 2006 International Plumbing Code. One must understand that the 2007 amendments are not replaced by the 2008 amendments but added to. Likewise the 2009 amendments add to the 2007 and 2008 amendments.
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300.2 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.

Here is part of the new section 300 added by these amendments, section 300.2 explains when Appendix A through Appendix G in the back of the International Plumbing Code are enforceable. Only when that Appendix is specifically referred to in the body of the code. This means for example in chapter eleven we are given instructions as to sizing rain leaders and roof drains based on hundred year, one hr rain rate. There are, within the body of the code figures showing maps with lines representing one hour rate which are part of the code, and enforceable as such. There is also an appendix (Appendix B) in the back of the codebook that gives us one hour rain rates for specific larger cities listed by state. The appendix is not specifically referenced in the body of the code and those numbers are not enforceable.
*Add new Section 306.5 ‘Open trenches’ as follows:

306.5 Open trenches. All excavations required to be made for the installation of a building sewer, building drainage system, or any part thereof within the walls of a building shall be open trench work and shall be kept open until the piping has been inspected, tested and approved. (Effective January 1, 2007)

This addition to section 306 requires excavations inside a building that are below grade, to be kept open for inspection. This would include remodeling work within a building, as well as tenant finish work inside the building. These trenches need to be tested and inspected the same as those outside of buildings.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

SECTION 308
PIPING SUPPORT

*Delete Section 308.6 ‘Sway bracing’ without substitution.
(Effective January 1, 2007)
*Delete Section 308.7 ‘Anchorage’ without substitution.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

The amendments instruct us to delete these two sections and does not offer a replacement. Note that this does not relieve the plumber from the responsibility of securing the piping systems in a building. Likewise this does not remove the responsibility of providing seismic bracing where it is required. They delete specifically the sections regarding Sway bracing and Anchorage.
Georgia State Amendments to the
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SECTION 311
TOILET FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

*Delete Section 311 ‘Toilet Facilities For Workers’ without substitution. (Effective January 1, 2007)

This section is deleted from the plumbing code but these facilities are required, and governed by other jurisdictions. The amendments do try to remove conflicts between jurisdictions, when more than one code addresses the same issue. However if this code or the amendments do address an issue, and the issue addressed by any other code, the code with the more stringent requirements will be enforced.
SECTION 406
AUTOMATIC CLOTHES WASHERS

*Revise Section 406.3 ‘Waste connection’ to read as follows:

406.3 Waste connection. The waste from an automatic clothes washer shall discharge through an air break into a standpipe in accordance with Section 802.4 or into a laundry sink. The trap and fixture drain for an automatic clothes washer standpipe shall be a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) in diameter. The automatic clothes washer fixture drain shall connect to a building drain, branch drain or drainage stack a minimum of 3 inches (76 mm) in diameter. Automatic clothes washers that discharge by gravity shall be permitted to drain to a waste receptor or an approved trench drain.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

The key point here is to note, the branch drain or drainage stack be a minimum 3 in. In diameter. This is new. Also be aware of the difference between discharge by gravity, and a pumped discharge.
SECTION 504
SAFETY DEVICES

*Delete Section 504.6 ‘Requirements for discharge piping’ and substitute the following:

504.6 Requirements for discharge piping. The relief valve shall discharge full size, separately to a safe place of disposal such as a concrete floor, outside the building, an indirect waste receptor, or other approved location. The discharge shall terminate in a manner that does not cause injury to occupants in the immediate area or structural damage to the building. When the relief valve discharge piping goes upward, a thermal expansion control device shall be installed on the cold water distribution or service pipe in accordance with Section 607.3.2. If the discharge pipe is trapped, provisions shall be made to drain the low point of the trapped portion of the discharge pipe.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Delete Section 504.7 ‘Required pan’ and substitute the following:

504.7 Required pan. Pans shall be installed under storage-type water heaters or water storage tanks installed in attics or above ceilings. The pan shall be galvanized steel having a minimum thickness of 24 gauge, or other pans approved for such use. Pans are not required under tankless water heaters.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

This section differs from the code section substantially. Please note the difference is to piping for discharge on a water heater.
SECTION 506
MINIMUM CAPACITIES FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER HEATERS

*Add new Section 506 ‘Minimum Capacities For Residential Water Heaters’ as follows:

506.1 General. Water heaters installed in residential occupancies shall be sized in accordance with Table 506. Other methods used to heat water shall be sized to meet the total draw and recovery rates as listed in Table 506.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add new Table 506 ‘Minimum Capacities For Residential Water Heaters1’.
See page 17.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

The 2007 amendments gives us a table for minimum size of water heaters, this table has been revised and a new table exists in the 2009 amendments. This revision is a direct response to the increase of efficiency in water heaters.
*Revise Section 605.9 ‘Prohibited joints and connections’ to add exception to Item #4 ‘Saddle-type fittings’ as follows:

605.9 Prohibited joints and connections.
4. Saddle-type fittings.
   - **Exception:** Saddle-type fittings can be used to connect refrigerator ice makers to an existing residential unit water distribution system provided the manufacturer’s installation instructions for the distribution piping do not prohibit the use of saddle fittings. Saddle fittings can be used to install thermal expansion tanks to an existing residential unit water distribution system if approved by the manufacturer of the tank.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

This section in the code prohibits saddle type fittings in water supply and distribution. This amendment adds the exception to allow these fittings in specific applications. One requirement you’ll find common in both the model code and the amendments is the requirement to follow in use manufacturer’s instructions for pipe or equipment.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

*Delete Section 607.1 ‘Where required’ and substitute the following:

607.1 Where required. In occupied structures, hot water shall be supplied to all plumbing fixtures and equipment utilized for bathing, washing, culinary purposes, cleansing, laundry or building maintenance. In nonresidential occupancies, hot water or tempered water shall be supplied for bathing and washing purposes except for hand-washing facilities. Accessible hand-washing facilities regardless of the occupancy shall not be required to be supplied with hot water.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

This code section addresses the requirement for hot water in occupied buildings. The amendment removes the requirement for hot water in any building regardless of occupancy for hand washing at any fixtures that are accessible under ADA accessibility requirements.
CHAPTER 7
SANITARY DRAINAGE

SECTION 701
GENERAL

*Revise Section 701.2 ‘Sewer required’ to read as follows:

701.2 Sewer required. Every building in which plumbing fixtures are installed and all premises having drainage piping shall be connected to a public sewer, where available, or an approved private sewage disposal system.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

In this section the code will require a building sewer for every building where drainage pipe is installed. Also the option of an approved private sewage disposal system. This private sewage disposal system is under the jurisdiction of the health department and, these plumbing codes and amendments do not address specifics to this private disposal system.
SECTION 708
CLEANOUTS
*Delete Section 708.3.1 ‘Horizontal drains within buildings’ and substitute the following:

708.3.1 Horizontal drains within buildings. Each horizontal drainage pipe shall be provided with a cleanout at the upstream end of the pipe and shall be provided with cleanouts located not more than 100 feet (30480 mm) apart.

– Exceptions: The following plumbing arrangements are acceptable in lieu of the upstream cleanout:
  1. “P” traps connected to the drainage piping with slip joints or ground joint connections.
  2. “P” traps into which floor drains, shower drains, or tub drains with removable strainers discharge.
  3. “P” traps into which the straight-through type waste and overflow discharge with the overflow connecting to the top of the tee.
  4. “P” traps into which residential washing machines discharge.
  5. Test tees or cleanouts in a vertical pipe above the flood-level rim of the fixtures that the horizontal pipe serves and not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) above the finish floor.
  6. Cleanout near the junction of the building drain and the building sewer which may be rodded both ways.
  7. Water closets for the water closet fixture branch only.

(Effective January 1, 2007)

This section as amended provides options which may be used for cleanouts. These cleanouts may or may not be connected directly to horizontal pipe but would allow direct access to horizontal drainage pipe.
*Revise Section 708.3.5 ‘Building drain and building sewer junction’ to read as follows:

708.3.5 Building drain and building sewer junction. There shall be a cleanout installed at or near the junction of the building drain and the building sewer. The cleanout shall be outside the building wall unless otherwise approved and shall be brought up to finished ground level. An approved two-way cleanout is allowed to be used at this location to serve as a required cleanout for both the building drain and building sewer.
(Effective January 1, 2007)

In this amendment there is a strong desire to have this cleanout at the junction of the building drain and the building sewer outside the building wall. Where the code section just simply states that this cleanout should be close to the junction between the building sewer and the building drain. Remember that by definition the junction between the building drain and building sewer is 30 in. outside the building.
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CHAPTER 9
VENTS
SECTION 904
VENT TERMINALS

*Revise first sentence of Section 904.1 ‘Roof extension’ by replacing “[NUMBER] inches (mm)” with “6 inches (152 mm)”. (Remainder of Section left unchanged)
(Effective January 1, 2007)

Here we see information that needs to be completed by an amendment to the model code. The code says that the extension are to be [number] inches above the roof, and the code amendment inserts the number 6. Another state using the International Plumbing Code may insert a different number here.
*Add new Section 912.4 ‘Appendix reference’ as follows:

912.4 Appendix reference. Additional provisions for safe waste systems are contained in Appendix H ‘Section 912: Combination Drain and Vent System’. (Effective January 1, 2007)

*Add new Appendix H ‘Section 912: Combination Drain and Vent System’. See pages 18 through 20. (Effective January 1, 2007)

912.4.3 Location. All establishments where food is manufactured, or processed, having floor drains, hub drains, such as restaurants, cafes, snack bars, grocery stores, meat, poultry and fish markets, drugstores, bakeries, dairies, taverns and cocktail lounges, shall collect such floor drains, hub drains, or open site drains into a safe waste system. Other fixtures not specifically prohibited by Section 912.4.4 may also be collected on the safe waste system.

Have a clear understanding that this is one of the instances where the appendix has now been called out specifically in the body of the code by the amendment section added 912.4. When performing work in any of the establishments as defined in section 912.4.3 of appendix H. This appendix is now enforceable as called out specifically in this amendment. A clear and complete understanding of safe waste systems as described in appendix H. will require more time than allowed here.
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Here is a specific example of a safe waste system drawn out, with the required components of this appendix called out on the drawing.

FIGURE 1 — SAFE WASTE SYSTEM EXAMPLE

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CHAPTER 3
GENERAL REGULATIONS
SECTION 301
GENERAL

*Revise Section 301.3 ‘Connections to the sanitary drainage system’ to add exception as follows:

**301.3 Connections to the sanitary drainage system.**

**Exception:** Bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers and laundry trays shall not be required to discharge to the sanitary drainage system where such fixtures discharge to an approved gray water system for flushing of water closets and urinals or for subsurface irrigation. Gray water may also be used for other purposes when designed by an engineer licensed in the State of Georgia and the system is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

(Effective January 1, 2009)

There is in the 2006 IPC the Appendix C titled “Gray Water which was not actually a part of the Georgia State Code, not having any specific reference in the body of the code. Using the statement in the amendments that the appendices are not a part of the code unless specifically referenced in the body of the code. This amendment puts the specific reference in place to make Appendix C an enforceable part of the code.
CHAPTER 5
WATER HEATERS
SECTION 506
MINIMUM CAPACITIES FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER HEATERS

*Revise Section 506.1 ‘General’ of the Georgia Amendment revised January 1, 2007 to read as follows:

506.1 General. Water heaters installed in residential occupancies shall be sized in accordance with Table 506. The use of a more energy efficient water heater with a smaller storage capacity is allowed as per the requirements of the note located at the bottom of Table 506.

(Effective January 1, 2009)
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With the advancement of technology and improvement water heater efficiency and recovery rates, the required minimum capacity for water heater storage tanks has been revised with these amendments. The table given in the 2006 amendments is revised here.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

- Replace Table 506 ‘Minimum capacities for residential water heaters’ of the Georgia Amendments revised January 1, 2007 with the following:
  - TABLE 506
  - MINIMUM CAPACITIES FOR RESIDENTIAL WATER HEATERS
  - (SEE NOTE FOR MANUFACTURER’S SPECIFICATIONS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Elec.</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Elec.</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Elec.</th>
<th>Oil</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Elec.</th>
<th>Oil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Bedrooms</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 1½ Baths</td>
<td>Storage (gal)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of Bedrooms</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 2½ Baths</td>
<td>Storage (gal)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 3½ Baths</td>
<td>Storage (gal)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE:
1. New Federal Standards have required that water heater efficiency be increased. Some new heaters have smaller storage capacity but supply the same amount of hot water as larger units. When a unit with smaller storage capacity is used, then the manufacturer must confirm that the smaller unit will meet the ability of the larger heater to supply similar amounts of hot water in an allotted period of time. (Effective January 1, 2009)
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

- APPENDIX C
- GRAY WATER RECYCLING SYSTEMS
- *Delete Appendix C and adopt new Appendix C ‘Gray Water Recycling Systems’ as part of the mandatory State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code as follows:

As noted earlier the Appendix C “Gray Water” is now part of the state code. However this is a new appendix to replace the one in the IPC. The information which follows will be the minimum state code for the use of Gray Water Recycling Systems. There is plenty of room here for local jurisdictions to strengthen the requirements for the use of Gray Water.
SECTION C101
GENERAL

C101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of gray water systems for flushing of water closets and urinals. Gray water may also be used for other purposes when designed by an engineer licensed in the state of Georgia and the system is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

The key piece of this first section is that it specifically limits the use of Gray Water recycling systems to flushing of toilets and urinals. It does not prohibit any other uses but limits other uses to purposes and systems designed by a licensed engineer and approved by the authority having jurisdiction. Plumbers can only install gray water for flushing water closets and urinals under the provisions listed, as a minimum.
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- SECTION C102
- SYSTEMS FOR FLUSHING WATER
- CLOSETS AND URINALS

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C101.2 Health and Safety. Humans shall not contact gray water, except as required to maintain the gray water treatment and distribution system. Nothing contained in this appendix shall be construed to prevent the local government from mandating compliance with stricter requirements than those contained herein, where such requirements are essential in maintaining safe and sanitary conditions or from prohibiting gray water systems.

The first line of this section in places the most restriction on the use of gray water. Human contact with gray water is not allowed except that which may be required for maintenance of the system. Health concerns related to gray water are of great concern. We need to be very mindful of these health concerns when installing or servicing a gray water system.
C101.10 Waste water connections. Gray water recycling systems shall receive only the waste discharge of bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers or laundry trays. Although not considered gray water, condensate may be discharged to a gray water system.

The gray water recycling systems can only receive the waste from bathtubs, showers, lavatories, clothes washers or laundry trays. There is nothing unclear here, you are only allowed to collect from these fixtures. This list of acceptable fixtures is found in several places in the amendments. This is the section that does allow the collection of discharged condensate into the gray water recycling system.
C101.11 Collection reservoir. Gray water shall be collected in an approved reservoir constructed of durable, nonabsorbent and corrosion-resistant materials. The reservoir shall be a closed vessel. Access openings shall be provided to allow inspection and cleaning of the reservoir interior.

C101.11.1 Collection reservoir bypass. A full open valve shall be installed prior to the collection reservoir to allow gray water to discharge directly to the sanitary drainage system during maintenance of the gray water system.

The appendix is specific about the acceptable reservoir vessel. It would be advisable to verify the acceptability of a vessel with the authority having jurisdiction. Also access to the vessel for the inspections and service is a must. The sub section addresses the requirement for a bypass to be installed to provide for service.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

SECTION C102
SYSTEMS FOR FLUSHING WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS

C102.1 Collection reservoir. The holding capacity of the reservoir shall supplement the daily flushing requirements of the fixtures supplied with gray water.

C102.2 Disinfection. Gray water shall be disinfected by an approved method that employs one or more disinfectants, such as chlorine, iodine, ozone, UV, or other approved disinfectants.

Section C102 give us minimum design requirements for these systems. Ideally the recycling system functions better if the gray water is used within twenty four hours and not allowed to stand for longer periods of time. In order to achieve this it will be necessary to make some determinations about the amount of gray water will be required to flush fixtures in a twenty four hour period. As well as the availability of collectable water from the approved fixtures for the same twenty four hour period.

The approved method of disinfection will be a method which would provide enough disinfection to hold the water without unacceptable levels of bacteria forming in the time it is in the system.
Section C102.3 requires make up water supplied and connected from a source of potable water. Such a connection shall be protected from backflow. This makeup water is required incase water demand for flushing fixtures would exceed the available supply of gray water. This makeup water is required to be connected with a full open valve and controller to activate the flow of water based on the level of gray water in the reservoir.
C102.4 Coloring. The gray water shall be dyed with a food grade vegetable dye before such water is supplied to the fixtures.

C102.5 Materials. Distribution piping shall conform to one of the standards listed in Table 605.4.

C102.6 Identification. Distribution piping and reservoirs shall be identified as containing non-potable water. Piping shall be purple and identified in accordance with Section 608.8.

Here there is a requirement for visibly differentiate the two systems. The gray water must be dyed with a color to make the water itself distinguishable. If there were ever a cross connection created then the gray water would be noticed by its color. The piping and reservoir shall be marked and labeled. The pipe shall also be distinguished by the color purple. Note this is the color which utilities locaters use to mark non-potable water when located.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

SECTION C103
SUBSURFACE LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

C103.1 Scope. Gray water may be used for subsurface irrigation of landscape and shall be permitted by the local county health department in accordance with Georgia Department of Human Resources regulations as a separate onsite sewage management system. Permits and inspections are required by the local county health department. (Effective January 1, 2009)

In Appendix C of the 2006 section C103 addresses using gray water for subsurface irrigation. Here in this amendment gray water may be used for subsurface irrigation however will not be under the jurisdiction of the authority having jurisdiction on plumbing. It will be under the jurisdiction of local county health department in accordance with Georgia Department of Human Resources.
APPENDIX I
RAIN WATER RECYCLING SYSTEMS

*Adopt new Appendix I 'Rain Water Recycling Systems' as part of the mandatory State Minimum Standard Plumbing Code as follows:

I101.1 Scope. The provisions of this appendix shall govern the materials, design, construction and installation of rain water systems for flushing of water closets, flushing of urinals, and cooling tower make up water. Nothing in this appendix shall be construed to restrict the use of rain water for outdoor irrigation.

This appendix addresses the use of collected rain water for flushing toilets and urinals, also collected rain water may be used for makeup water for cooling towers. Rain water may be collected for out door irrigation without any part of this code being used as a restriction.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

I102.5 Identification. Distribution plumbing fixtures and reservoirs shall be identified as containing non-potable water. Piping shall be purple and identified in accordance with Section 608.8. (Effective January 1, 2009)

The requirements for using collected rain water for flushing fixtures are just about the same as for gray water recycling systems. One of the differences noted here in section I102.5 is the inclusion of fixtures being identified.
Georgia State Amendments to the International Plumbing Code

This has been just an overview of the amendments to the code model used in Georgia. This has not tried to address any local amendments. For obvious reason it would be necessary to check with the authority having jurisdiction about any local amendments.