

2013 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING POOL AND SPA CODE

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TENTATIVE ORDER OF DISCUSSION 2013 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING POOL AND SPA CODE

The following is the tentative order in which the proposed changes to the code will be discussed at the public hearings. Proposed changes which impact the same subject have been grouped to permit consideration in consecutive changes.

Proposed change numbers that are indented are those which are being heard out of numerical order. Indentation **does not** necessarily indicate that one change is related to another. Proposed changes may be grouped for purposes of discussion at the hearing at the discretion of the chair. Note that some ISPSC code change proposals may not be included on this list, as they are being heard by other committees. Please consult the Cross Index of Proposed Changes.

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SP1 – 13

105.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

105.3 Construction documents. *Construction documents*, engineering calculations, diagrams and other such data shall be submitted in two or more sets with each application for a *permit*. The *code official* shall require construction documents, computations and specifications to be prepared and designed by a registered design professional when required by state law. *Construction documents* shall be drawn to scale and shall be of sufficient clarity to indicate the location, nature and extent of the work proposed and show in detail that the work conforms to the provisions of this code. Manufacturer’s instructions shall serve as *construction documents* for onground storable pools that are supplied by the manufacturer as a kit that includes all pipe, fittings and components.

Reason: This change is necessary because construction documents for these types of pools are the instruction manuals themselves, there are not other type of *construction documents*. Therefore, if an onground storable pool is found to fall within the scope of this code, this change will provide that a construction document can consist of the instruction manuals for a fully self-contained on-ground storable pool.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP1-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

105.3-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP2– 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

ACCESSIBLE. Signifies access to something that does not require or that could requires the removal of an access panel or similar removable obstruction.

Reason: Accessible means “able to be reached”. As written this “requires” that you remove a panel or obstruction to access equipment and there is no reason for such a requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: In the International Building Code, the term ACCESSIBLE is defined as “As a *site, building, facility* or portion thereof that complies with IBC Chapter 11”. The scope of Chapter 11 concerns the design and construction of facilities for accessibility for physically disabled persons. In the International Residential Code, the International Mechanical Code and the International Plumbing Code, the term ACCESSIBLE is defined as “Signifies access that requires the removal of an access panel or other similar removable obstruction. Also, in those three codes, the term READILY ACCESSIBLE is defined as “Signifies access without the necessity for removing a panel or other similar obstruction.”

SP2-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-ACCESSIBLE-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP3 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

AQUATIC VESSEL. A vessel, permanent or temporary, intended for swimming, bathing, or wading and that is designed and manufactured to be connected to a *circulation system*. ~~Portable vessels 12 inches (305 mm) or less in designed water depth which are drained and filled daily are not considered aquatic vessels.~~ For purposes of this code, the term is used to identify all the types of vessels governed by this code, including: swimming pools, aquatic facilities, *spas* and hot tubs, and related equipment. Such vessels are either used in a *residential* application or in a public application.

Reason: The sentence being removed is unnecessary and only adds confusion as it leads the reader to think that vessels over 12 inches in water depth are aquatic vessels. If an aquatic vessel has a circulation system, then it is an aquatic vessel, no matter what the depth is. Whereas there are, for example, 18 inch portable vessels that are drained and filled daily and do not have a circulation system.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP3-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-AQUATIC VESSEL #1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP4 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

POOL AND SPA AQUATIC VESSEL. A vessel, permanent or temporary, intended for swimming, bathing, or wading and that is designed and manufactured to be connected to a *circulation system*. Portable vessels 12 inches (305 mm) or less in designed water depth which are drained and filled daily are not considered aquatic vessels. For purposes of this code, the term is used to identify all the types of vessels governed by this code, including: *swimming pools, onground storable pools, aquatic recreation facilities, spas* and hot tubs, and related equipment. Such vessels are either used in a *residential* application or in a *public* application.

Reason: This proposal is being submitted due to the comments received from various I-code participants/users: builders, building departments, and others in the audience at the most recent I-code hearings for group A. There is a view that the term "aquatic vessel" is misleading or just not a good term because they associate it with a boat, not a pool. This concern resulted in a code proposal for the IBC, to reference the ISPSA and the new term, to not be adopted. Therefore, this proposal is offering a possible solution, to simply provide the term "pool and spa" to incorporate all the different pools and spas that exist.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP4-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-AQUATIC VESSEL #2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP5– 13 202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Delete without substitution:

~~**COVER.** A device that covers, and protects an aquatic vessel, or spa, or hot tub. See safety cover.~~

Reason: The proposal fixes a sentence that as currently written does not make sense . The proposal attempts to fix the incomplete sentence and inserts the "aquatic vessel" term currently used to cover all different types of pools and spas because the original language left off *pool*. If a decision is made to go with a different term than aquatic vessel an alternative approach would be inserting "pool, spa, or hot tub."

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP5-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-COVER-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP6 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new definition as follows:

DECK. An area immediately adjacent to or attached to a pool or spa that is specifically constructed or installed for sitting, standing, or walking.

Reason: This definition is found in the APSP-1 Public Pool Standard and should be included in the definitions not only due to its inclusion in the ANSI approved APSP-1 Standard, but also due to the fact the ISPSC has a deck section (Section 306) and many public pool state health codes define “deck.” Therefore adding a definition provides clarity that in the case of the ISPSC, we are dealing with decks installed in conjunction with a pool or spa, for pool or spa users. Chose to use “pool or spa” and not “aquatic vessel” for this submittal, but if the committee chooses to stick with the “aquatic vessel” terminology then would encourage that be utilized in this definition rather than “pool or spa.”

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP6-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-DECKS (NEW)-SP-HATIFIELD.DOC

SP7 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

DESIGN WATERLINE The centerline of the *skimmer* or other point as defined by the ~~design professional~~ designer of the pool or spa.

Add new definition as follows:

DESIGN PROFESSIONAL. An individual who is registered or licensed to practice their respective design profession as defined by the statutory requirements of the professional registration or licensing laws of the state or jurisdiction in which the project is to be constructed.

Reason: This proposal is being submitted in order to have discussion at the committee hearings on these two definitions. Concerns regarding the design water line definition are as follows: Design professional implies some form of certification. That may not always be the case, which is reason for proposed change. Although the I-codes define “registered design professional” it is not currently listed in the ISPSC. This proposal adds the definition used in APSP-16, but could also be amended to include the I-code definition.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP7-13

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

202-DESIGN WATER LINE-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP8 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new definition as follows:

HANDHOLD. That portion of a pool structure or a specific element that is at or above the design waterline and all around the perimeter of the pool that enables users in the pool to grasp onto for support.

Reason: Handhold requirements are found in multiple sections of the ISPSC, but have no corresponding definition. A handrail is also found in multiple sections of the ISPSC and in that case we have a corresponding definition. A handhold definition is also part of many state public pool health codes and should be included in the ISPSC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP8-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-HANDHOLD (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP9 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Delete without substitution:

~~**LABEL.** An identification applied on a product by the manufacturer that contains the name of the manufacturer, the function and performance characteristics of the product or material, and the name and identification of an approved agency and that indicates that the representative sample of the product or material has been tested and evaluated by an approved agency.~~

Reason: There are only 4 places in the code where the term "label" is used (106.10, LABELED definition, 406.6.1, and 808.4). Those uses only refer to the first half of the "label" definition and not to the second half "and the name and identification of an approved agency and that indicates that the representative sample of the product or material has been tested and evaluated by an approved agency.". It is suggested that the term "label" be removed as a defined term altogether and simply rely upon the Webster's definition.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP9-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-LABEL-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP10 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

~~**MAIN DRAIN.** A submerged *suction outlet* to conduct water to the recirculating pump.~~

~~**OUTLET FITTING.** The aperture or fitting through which the water flows from the pool, spa, or hot tub.~~

SUCTION OUTLET. A submerged fitting, fitting assembly, cover/grate, and related components that provide a localized low-pressure area for the transfer of water from a swimming pool, spa, or hot tub. Submerged suction outlets have also been referred to as main drains. See “Outlet fitting.”

Reason: The *outlet fitting* term is never used alone in the code whereas *suction outlet fitting* is used in Sections 311.4.1 and 314.3. The language being proposed as the new *suction outlet* definition comes directly from APSP-16 and since APSP-16 used the term *suction outlet* will also suggest, if this code change moves forward, that Sections 311.4.1 and 314.3 remove the italics used for *fitting* so it follows what we are now defining. Regarding the removal of MAIN DRAIN – it would correspond with the replacement of “main drain” with “suction outlet” under our Section 321 Lighting proposal. This subsection in 321 was the only place in the ISPSC that used the word “main drain,” by replacing with “suction outlet” and eliminating the “main drain” definition we are getting consistency with using the term “suction outlet,” which at this point is commonplace verbiage with VGB & APSP-7, and APSP-16. That being said, we note in the *suction outlet* definition that that have also been referred to as “main drains.”

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction

SP10-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-MAIN DRAIN-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP11 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add definition as follows:

PERIMETER OVERFLOW SYSTEM. A system that includes perimeter-type overflow gutters, a surge basin and similar surface water collection system components and the interconnecting piping.

Reason: Section 315 addresses these systems, but it is not defined. Many state health codes have such a definition.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP11-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-PERIMETER OVERFLOW SYSTEM (NEW) -SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP12 – 13

202, 405.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

PUBLIC POOL.

CLASS A, COMPETITION POOL. A pool intended for use for accredited competitive aquatic events such as Federation Internationale De Natation (FINA), USA Swimming, USA Diving, USA Synchronized Swimming, USA Water Polo, National Collegiate Athletic Association(NCAA), National Federation of State High School Associations(NFHS). The use of the Such pools are often used for recreation and other water activities in addition to ~~is not limited to~~ competitive events.

CLASS B, PUBLIC POOL. A pool intended for public recreational use that is not identified in the other classifications of public pools.

CLASS F. Class F pools are wading pools and are covered within the scope of this code as set forth in Section 405.

405.1 Wading pools. Class F wading pools shall be separate pools with an independent *circulation system* and shall be physically separated from the main pool. Such wading pools shall be constructed in accordance with Sections 405.2 through 405.6.

Reason: : A definition of wading pool was missing from the current ISPSC edition and this terminology follows the APSP-1 standard re-write on defining a wading pool as CLASS F and referencing the section of the standard that provides the specific requirements for the wading pool. Also updated CLASS A and CLASS B, per the APSP-1 rewrite.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction

SP12-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL-SP-HATFIELD

SP13 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

SAFETY COVER. ~~A barrier intended to be completely removed before entry of users for swimming pools, spas, hot tubs or wading pools, attendant appurtenances and/or anchoring mechanisms that will, when properly labeled, installed, used, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions. These covers are either a power or manual type.~~ A structure, fabric or assembly, along with attendant appurtenances and anchoring mechanisms, that is temporarily placed or installed over an entire pool, spa or hot tub and secured in place after all bathers are absent from the water. A safety cover is intended to be completely removed before users enter the pool, spa or hot tub. A safety cover is not complete unless the placement, installation, securing and maintenance of such covers is in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The primary purpose for installation of a safety cover is to inhibit access to the contained body of water by children under five years of age so as to reduce the risk of drowning. Safety covers are designed to limit the amount of water, such as from rainwater and snowmelt, that could collect on the surface of the cover so as to reduce the risk of children drowning in the collected water. Such covers are either a power type or a manual type.

Reason: Currently does not follow the ASTM F 1346 cover standard definition (see Section 3.1.17) for safety cover and as currently written the sentence does not make sense. The changes above align with the ASTM standard and address the concern that the term "labeled" would be confused with "*listed* and *labeled*".

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP13-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-SAFETY COVER-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP14 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

SURGE CAPACITY. The storage volume in a *surge tank*, gutter and plumbing lines. See “System capacity.”

Reason: “System capacity” is not in the definitions section and is not a term that is used in the code, so it is meaningless and should be removed here.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP14-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-SURGE CAPACITY-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP15 – 13

202

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

UNDERWATER LEDGE. A narrow shelf projecting from the side of a vertical structure, ~~whose dimensions are defined in the appropriate standard.~~

Reason: Deleting "whose dimensions are defined in the appropriate standard" because is unnecessary and confusing wording.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP15-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

202-UNDERWATER LEDGE-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP16 – 13

302.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

302.3 Pipe, fittings, valves and returns components. Pipe, fittings, valves and returns components for public aquatic vessels shall be listed and labeled in accordance with NSF 50 or NSF 14. ~~Plastic jets, fittings, and outlets used in public spas shall be listed and labeled in accordance with NSF 50.~~

Exception: ~~Portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas listed and labeled in accordance with UL 1563 or CSA C22.2 No. 218.1.~~

Reason: NSF 50 applies to public and residential pool and spa materials, products, equipment and system. NSF 14 applies to plastic piping systems and related components. This proposal limits this section to certain components, and in a public aquatic setting. The listing and labeling of pipe and fittings in residential applications is covered in sufficient detail in Sections 311.4 and 311.4.1 and is not necessary in this section. The portable residential spa exception is no longer necessary because this section would now be limited to public aquatic vessels.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP16-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

302.3 #1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP17 – 13

302.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

302.3 Pipe, fittings and components. Pipe, fittings and components shall be *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with NSF 50 or NSF 14. Plastic jets, fittings, and outlets used in public *spas* shall be *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with NSF 50.

Exceptions:

1. *Portable residential spas* and *portable residential exercise spas* listed and labeled in accordance with UL 1563 or CSA C22.2 No. 218.1.
2. Onground storable pools supplied by the pool manufacturer as a kit that includes all pipe, fittings and components.

Reason: These types of pools currently do not obtain NSF 50 or 14 listing; therefore, they should be excluded from this requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP17-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

302.3 #2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP18 – 13

302.7

Proponent: Wesley Walters, Clark County Nevada Development Services, representing self

Revise as follows:

302.7 Tests. Tests on water piping systems constructed of plastic piping shall not use compressed air for the test.

Reason: The section heading covers both plumbing and gas piping. When buried gas lines of plastic are used their standard for testing is to use air. This clarifies the safety concerns for which application this restriction is for water piping only.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP18-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

302.7-SP-WALTERS.DOC

SP19 – 13

303.1; IECC C404.7; IECC R403.9

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

THIS IS A 3 PART CODE CHANGE. PART I WILL BE HEARD BY THE ISPSC COMMITTEE, Part II WILL BE HEARD BY THE IECC-CE COMMITTEE, PART III WILL BE HEARD BY THE IECC-RE COMMITTEE. SEE THE TENTATIVE HEARING ORDERS FOR THESE COMMITTEES.

PART I - ISPSC

Revise as follows:

303.1 General Pool and spa energy consumption. The energy ~~consumption of~~ requirements for pools and inground-permanently installed *permanent residential spas* shall be controlled by the requirements as specified in Sections 303.2 1.1 through 303.1.4, and APSP 15. The energy requirements for residential portable electric spas shall be in accordance with APSP 14.

303.1.1 Residential pools and permanent residential spas. Residential swimming pools and permanent residential spas shall be in accordance with APSP-15.

303.1.2 Heaters. The electric power to heaters shall be ~~equipped with~~ controlled by an readily accessible external on-off switch that is mounted on the exterior of the heater or external to and within 3 feet (914 mm) of the heater. Operation of such switch shall not change the setting of the heater thermostat. Such switches shall be in addition to a circuit breaker for the power to the heater. to allow the heater to be shutoff without adjusting the thermostat setting. Such switch shall be provided with ready access. Gas-fired heaters shall not be equipped with ~~continuous pilot burners~~ continuously-burning ignition pilots.

Exception: ~~Portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas.~~

303.1.3 Time switches. Time switches or other control methods that can automatically turn off and on heaters and pumps motors according to a preset schedule shall be installed ~~with for on all heaters and pump motors.~~ Heaters and pumps and motors that have built-in timers switches shall be ~~deemed in~~ compliance with this section requirement.

Exceptions:

1. Where public health standards require 24-hour pump operation.
2. Pumps that operate solar- or waste-heat recovery pool heating systems.
3. ~~Portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas.~~

303.1.4 Covers. Outdoor heated pools and outdoor inground-permanently installed permanent residential spas shall be provided with a vapor retardant cover, a liquid cover or other approved vapor retardant means in accordance with 104.11.

Exception: Where more than 70 percent of the energy for heating, computed over an operating season, is from site-recovered energy such as from a heat pump or solar energy source, covers or other vapor retardant means shall not be required.

303.2 Portable residential spas. The energy consumption of electric-powered portable residential spas shall be controlled by the requirements of APSP 14.

PART II - IECC-COMMERCIAL PROVISIONS

Revise as follows:

C404.7 Pools and spa energy consumption inground permanently installed spas.-(Mandatory). ~~Pools and inground permanently installed spas shall comply with Sections C404.7.1 through C404.7.3. The energy consumption of pools and inground permanent residential spas shall be controlled by the requirements in Sections C404.7.1 through C404.7.4.~~

C404.7.1 Heaters. ~~The electric power to all heaters shall be equipped with~~ controlled by an readily accessible external on-off switch that is mounted on the exterior of the heater or external to and within 3 feet (914 mm) of the heater. Operation of such switch shall not change the setting of the heater thermostat. Such switches shall be in addition to a circuit breaker for the power to the heater. to allow the heater to be shutoff without adjusting the thermostat setting. Such switch shall be provided with ready access. Gas-fired heaters shall not be equipped with continuous pilot burners continuously-burning ignition pilots.

Exception: ~~Portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas.~~

C404.7.2 Time switches. Time switches or other control methods that can automatically turn off and on heaters and pump motors according to a preset schedule shall be installed ~~with~~ for on all heaters and pump motors. Heaters ~~and~~ pumps ~~and~~ motors that have built-in timers switches shall be ~~deemed in compliance with this section requirement.~~

Exceptions:

1. Where public health standards require 24-hour pump operation.
2. ~~Where Pumps that are required to~~ operate solar- and waste-heat-recovery pool heating systems.

C404.7.3 Covers. Outdoor heated pools and outdoor inground permanently installed permanent residential spas shall be provided with a vapor retardant cover, a liquid cover or other approved vapor retardant means.

Exception: A vapor-retardant cover is not required for pools deriving over 70 percent of the energy for heating from site-recovered energy, such as a heat pump or solar energy source computed over an operating season. Where more than 70 percent of the energy for heating, computed over an operating season, is from site-recovered energy such as from a heat pump or solar energy source, covers or other vapor retardant means shall not be required.

C404.8 Portable residential spas. The energy consumption of electric-powered portable residential spas shall be controlled by the requirements of APSP 14.

Part III - IECC-Residential Provisions

Revise as follows:

R403.9 Pools and spa energy consumption inground permanently installed spas.-(Mandatory). ~~Pools and inground permanently installed spas shall comply with Sections R403.9.1 through R403.9.3. The energy consumption of pools and inground permanent residential spas shall be controlled by the requirements in Sections R403.9.1 through R403.9.4.~~

R403.9.1 Heaters. ~~The electric power to heaters shall be equipped with~~ controlled by an readily accessible external on-off switch that is mounted on the exterior of the heater or external to and within 3 feet (914 mm) of the heater. Operation of such switch shall not change the setting of the heater

~~thermostat. Such switches shall be in addition to a circuit breaker for the power to the heater, to allow the heater to be shutoff without adjusting the thermostat setting. Such switch shall be provided with ready access. Gas-fired heaters shall not be equipped with continuous pilot burners continuously-burning ignition pilots.~~

R403.9.2 Time switches. Time switches or other control methods that can automatically turn off and on heaters and pump motors according to a preset schedule shall be installed ~~with~~ for ~~on~~ all heaters and pump motors. Heaters and, pumps and motors that have built-in timers switches shall be ~~deemed in~~ compliance with this section requirement.

Exceptions:

1. Where public health standards require 24-hour pump operation.
2. ~~Where Pumps that are required to~~ operate solar- and waste-heat-recovery pool heating systems.

R403.9.3 Covers. Outdoor heated pools and outdoor ~~inground permanently installed~~ permanent residential spas shall be provided with a vapor retardant cover, a liquid cover or other approved vapor retardant means.

Exception: ~~A vapor retardant cover is not required for pools deriving over 70 percent of the energy for heating from site-recovered energy, such as a heat pump or solar energy source computed over an operating season. Where more than 70 percent of the energy for heating, computed over an operating season, is from site-recovered energy such as from a heat pump or solar energy source, covers or other vapor retardant means shall not be required.~~

R403.10 Portable residential spas. The energy consumption of electric-powered portable residential spas shall be controlled by the requirements of APSP 14.

Reason:

PART I: This code change provides for the following:

1. All parts work to provide consistent language with pool and spa energy provisions found in the ISPSC and IECC. Some portions have been added here that were already included in the ISPSC and vice versa on part II and III of this proposal below.
2. Clarifies APSP-15 only applies to residential pools and inground spas.
3. Changes wording to use defined terms, as found in Chapter 2 of the ISPSC.
4. Clarifications regarding on-off switches for heaters.
6. Consistent verbiage within the time switch requirements.
7. Provides for clarity that the cover requirements are only for outdoor pools.
8. Provides for options when it comes to pool and spa covers to ensure one can comply with more intricately designed pools and spas (shape, size/infinity pools/etc.). Otherwise if only one type of method can be used then the code is limiting the design of any pool or spa. The "typical" rectangle pool is no longer the norm.

PART II Reason: This code change provides for the following:

1. All parts work to provide consistent language with pool and spa energy provisions found in the ISPSC and IECC. Some portions have been added here that were already included in the ISPSC and vice versa on part II and III of this proposal below.
2. Changes wording to use defined terms, as found in Chapter 2 of the ISPSC.
3. Clarifications regarding on-off switches for heaters.
4. Consistent verbiage within the time switch requirements.
5. Provides for clarity that the cover requirements are only for outdoor pools.
6. Provides for options when it comes to pool and spa covers to ensure one can comply with more intricately designed pools and spas (shape, size/infinity pools/etc.). Otherwise if only one type of method can be used then the code is limiting the design of any pool or spa. The "typical" rectangle pool is no longer the norm.
7. Provides for a new subsection to address portable residential spas in the rare case they would be used for more than a four story building and therefore fall under the commercial code.

PART III Reason: This code change provides for the following:

1. All parts work to provide consistent language with pool and spa energy provisions found in the ISPSC and IECC. Some portions have been added here that were already included in the ISPSC and vice versa on part II and III of this proposal below.
2. Clarifies APSP-15 only applies to residential pools and inground spas.
3. Changes wording to use defined terms, as found in Chapter 2 of the ISPSC.
4. Clarifications regarding on-off switches for heaters.
5. Consistent verbiage within the time switch requirements.
6. Provides for clarity that the cover requirements are only for outdoor pools.
7. Provides for options when it comes to pool and spa covers to ensure one can comply with more intricately designed pools and spas (shape, size/infinity pools/etc.). Otherwise if only one type of method can be used then the code is limiting the design of any pool or spa. The "typical" rectangle pool is no longer the norm.
8. Provides for a new subsection to address portable residential spas, requiring their compliance with the APSP-14 energy standard, consistent with the ISPSC.

Cost impact: These code change proposals will not increase the cost of construction.

SP19-13

PART I – INTERNATIONAL SWIMMING POOL AND SPA CODE

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

PART II – INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE-COMMERCIAL

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

PART III – INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE-RESIDENTIAL

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

303.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP20-13

304.3

Proponent: Gregory Wilson, representing Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (Gregory.wilson2@fema.dhs.gov) and Rebecca Quinn, RCQuinn Consulting, Inc., representing Federal Emergency Management Agency (rcquinn@earthlink.net).

Revise as follows:

304.3 Aquatic vessels in coastal high-hazard areas ~~flood hazard areas subject to high-velocity wave action.~~ *Aquatic vessels* installed in ~~flood hazard areas subject to high-velocity wave action~~ (coastal high hazard areas) shall be designed and constructed in accordance with ASCE 24.

Reason: This proposal makes the terminology in the ISPSC consistent with terms used in the other I-Codes. This change was Approved as Submitted for the IBC as S103-12.

Cost Impact: None.

SP20-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

304.3-SP-QUINN-WILSON.DOC

SP21 – 13

305.2.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.2.1 Barrier height and clearances. Barrier heights and clearances shall be in accordance with all of the following:

1. The top of the *barrier* shall be not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above grade where measured on the side of the *barrier* that faces away from the *aquatic vessel*. Such height shall exist around the entire perimeter of the barrier vessel and for a distance of 3 feet (914 mm) ~~where~~ measured horizontally from the outside of the required *barrier*.
2. The vertical clearance between grade and the bottom of the *barrier* shall not exceed 2 inches (51 mm) for grade surfaces that are not solid, such as grass or gravel, where measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the vessel.
3. The vertical clearance between a surface below the barrier to a solid surface, such as concrete, and the bottom of the required *barrier* shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm) where measured on the side of the required barrier that faces away from the vessel.
4. Where the top of the vessel structure is above grade, the *barrier* shall be installed on grade or shall be mounted on top of the vessel structure. Where the *barrier* is mounted on the top of the vessel, the vertical clearance between the top of the vessel and the bottom of the *barrier* shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm).

Reason: Under Item 1) for this subsection, the term “vessel” should be changed to “barrier” because talking about the height of the barrier. Section 305.2 already says that the barrier should surround the vessel. The language doesn’t say which side of the barrier the 3 feet horizontal is for requiring the 48 inch height to be measured – it could be interpreted to mean both sides of the barrier. It needs to say on the outside of the barrier.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP21-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.2.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP22 – 13

305.2.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.2.4 Mesh ~~restraining~~ barrier/fence. Mesh fences, other than chain link fences in accordance with Section 305.2.7, shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions and shall comply with the following:

1. The bottom of the mesh ~~restraining~~ fence shall be not more than 1 inch (25 mm) above the deck or installed surface or grade.
2. The maximum vertical clearance from the bottom of the mesh fence and the solid surface shall not permit the fence to be lifted more than 4 inches (102 mm) from grade or decking.
3. The fence shall be designed and constructed so that it does not allow passage of a 4-inch (102 mm) sphere under any mesh panel. The maximum vertical clearance from the bottom of the mesh fence and the solid surface shall not be more than 4 inches (102 mm) from grade or decking.
4. An attachment device shall attach each barrier section at a height not lower than 45 inches (1143 mm) above grade. Common attachment devices include, but are not limited to, devices that provide the security equal to or greater than that of a hook-and-eye type latch incorporating a spring-actuated retaining lever such as a safety gate hook.
5. Where a hinged gate is used with a mesh ~~fence barrier~~, the gate shall comply with Section 305.3.
6. Patio deck sleeves such as vertical post receptacles which are placed inside the patio surface shall be of a nonconductive material.
7. Mesh fences shall not be ~~installed used~~ on top of on ground *residential pools*.

Reason: The term “restraining” should be removed as it is confusing and unnecessary. Under Item 5 changing to fence because consistent with the other items where we always say mesh fence, even though the title of this subsection does say barrier/fence, so both are okay. Item 7 provides a more accurate term.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP22-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.2.4-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP23 – 13

305.2.6

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.2.6 Widely spaced horizontal members. Where the *barrier* is composed of horizontal and vertical members and the distance between the tops of the horizontal members is 45 inches (1143 mm) or more, spacing between vertical members shall not exceed 4 inches (102 mm). Where there are decorative cutouts within vertical members, ~~spacing within the~~ interior width of the cutouts shall not exceed 1.75 inches (44 mm) ~~in width~~.

Reason: The phrase “spacing within the” should be deleted as it is confusing.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP23-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.2.6-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP24 – 13

305.2.9

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.2.9 Clear zone. There shall be a clear zone of not less than 36 inches (914 mm) ~~around~~ between the exterior of the *barrier* and ~~around~~ any permanent structures or equipment such as pumps, *filters* and heaters that can be used to climb the barrier.

Reason: Read the “around” as requiring a 3 foot clear zone around the pool, isolating the pool fence by 3 ft, and also isolating certain equipment. This may be read to include a 3 ft separation between pool and house, even though the house does not provide a means to climb the barrier. Whereas the change to “between” would only require separation BETWEEN the pool and the climbable equipment etc. Making this change is also consistent with the APSP 9 Model Barrier Code Standard.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP24-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.2.9-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP25 – 13

305.3.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.3.1 Utility or service gates. ~~Gates, other than not intended for pedestrian access gates, shall not be required to be self-closing or have a self-latching feature. use, Such as utility or service gates, shall have a means to secure the gate with a lock when the gate is not in use locked remain when not in use.~~

Reason: The proposal mirrors what is found in Section 10.3.1 of APSP-8 model barrier standard, and appears to be written more in design and construction terms whereas the current language is in operation terms.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP25-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.3.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP26– 13

305.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.4 Structure wall as a barrier. Where a wall of a dwelling or structure serves as part of the *barrier*, and where any doors and or operable windows in the wall have with a sill heights of less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the indoor floor that and where any of those doors or windows provide direct access to the *aquatic vessel* through the wall, ~~shall be equipped with one or more of the following~~ shall be required:

1. The doors and operable windows having a sill height of less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the indoor floor shall have an alarm that produces an audible warning when the door, or window or their screens or window, is are opened. The alarm shall be *listed* and *labeled* as a water hazard entrance alarm in accordance with UL 2017. In dwellings or structures not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, ~~alarm~~ the deactivation switches shall be located 54 inches (1372 mm) or more above the threshold of the door. In dwellings or structures required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, ~~alarm~~ the deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the threshold of the door.
2. A safety cover that is *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with ASTM F 1346 is provided for the aquatic vessel.
3. An *approved* means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices is provided. Such means of protection shall provide that the a degree of protection afforded that is not less than the protection afforded by Items 1 or 2.

Reason: How the charging paragraph originally was written, it did not make sense that doors and windows would be equipped with a safety cover, the proposed language clarifies what was the original intention

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP26-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.4-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP27 – 13

305.5

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

305.5 Onground residential pool structure as a barrier. ~~Where~~ An onground *residential* pool wall structure is used as a barrier or and a where the barrier is mounted on top of the an onground residential pool wall structure, shall serve as a *barrier* where all of the following ~~shall~~ conditions are present apply:

1. ~~An~~ ~~Where~~ only the onground pool wall serves as the *barrier*, ~~itself, shall be permitted to be as the barrier where the pool structure~~ the bottom of the wall is on grade, and the top of the wall is at least not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above grade for the entire perimeter of the pool, ~~the wall and complies with the requirements of Section 305.2-~~ and the pool manufacturer allows the wall to serve as a barrier.
2. Where a barrier is mounted on top of the pool wall, the top of the barrier is not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above grade for the entire perimeter of the pool, and the wall and the barrier on top of the wall complies with the requirements of Section 305.2.
23. ~~Where~~ Ladders or steps used as means of access to the pool, the means of access is a ladder or steps, the ladder or steps shall be are capable of being secured, locked or removed to prevent access ~~or except where the ladder or steps are shall be~~ surrounded by a *barrier* that meets the requirements of ~~this~~ Section 305.
34. ~~When the ladder or steps are secured, locked or removed,~~ Any Openings created by the securing, locking or removal of ladders and steps does shall not allow the passage of a 4 inch (102 mm) diameter sphere.
45. ~~The~~ Barriers that are mounted on top of onground residential pool walls are shall be installed in accordance with the pool manufacturer's instructions.

Reason: Sometimes you have things on the side of the pool that could be a climbing point for the child and manufacturers put it in their instructions that the wall is not a barrier.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP27-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

305.5-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP28 – 13

306.3, 306.4 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals

Revise as follows:

306.3 ~~Stair treads and risers~~ Step risers and treads. ~~Stair riser heights shall be in accordance with the International Residential Code or the International Building Code, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1. Step risers for decks of public aquatic vessels shall be uniform and have a height not less than 3 3/4 inches (95 mm) and not greater than 7 1/2 inches (191 mm). The tread distance from front-to-back shall be not less than 11 inches (279 mm). Step risers for decks of residential aquatic vessels shall be uniform and shall have a height not exceeding 7 1/2 inches (191 mm). The tread distance from front-to-back shall be not less than 10 inches (254 mm).~~

306.4 Deck steps handrail required. Public aquatic vessel deck steps having three or more risers shall be provided with a handrail.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: By referring to IBC and IRC, those codes refer to house steps and not pool steps, plus the specific requirements should be included in the ISPSC itself. This proposal reflects the exact same requirements found in APSP-1 (public pools) and APSP-5 (residential pools). It is our understanding spas must also conform to the same standards provided in this proposal.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP28-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

306.3-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP29 – 13

Table 306.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

TABLE 306.4
MINIMUM DRAINAGE SLOPES FOR DECK SURFACES

SURFACE	TYPICAL MINIMUM DRAINAGE SLOPE (inch per foot)
Brick and heavy textured finish	3/8 inch
Carpet	1/2 inch
Exposed aggregate	1/4 inch
Textured, hand-finished concrete	1/8 inch
Wood	1/8 inch
Wood/plastic composite	1/8 inch
Travertine/brick set pavers, residential aquatic vessels	<u>1/8</u>
Travertine/brick set pavers, public aquatic vessels	<u>3/8</u>

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4, 1 foot = 304.8 mm

Reason: It appears this chart left out travertine/brick set pavers, with the minimum drainage slope being 1/8 inch for Residential and 3/8 inch for Public. It was suggested to provide the less restrictive 1/8 inch allowance for the table.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP29-13

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

306.4T-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP30 – 13

306.8

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

306.8 Valves under decks. Valves installed in or under ~~any decks~~ shall be ~~accessible provided with access~~ for operation, service, and maintenance. ~~as required by the International Plumbing Code or International Residential Code, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1. Where access through the deck walking surface is required, an~~ access covers shall be provided for the opening in the deck. Such access covers shall be slip resistant.

Reason: Neither the IPC or the IRC have any general requirements for access for operation, service and maintenance for valves. Further, pool circulation valves would not be discussed in the IPC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP30-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

306.8-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP31-13
202, 307.1

Proponent: Wesley Walters, Clark County Nevada Development Services, representing self

Add new definition as follows:

MANUFACTURED POOL OR SPA. A listed pool, listed spa or listed water feature that is manufactured or constructed at one location and transported to another location where it is placed, assembled as needed and permanently installed in accordance with the listing for the product.

Revise as follows:

307.1 General. The provisions of this section apply to all aquatic vessels.

Exceptions:

1. The provisions of Sections 307.3 through 307.6 ~~do~~ shall not apply to listed and labeled portable residential spas and listed and labeled portable residential exercise spas.
2. The provisions of Sections 307.3 through 307.6 shall not apply to *manufactured pools or spas*.

Reason: The current code does not address manufactured permanent installed pools and spas. This is to clarify that they are still an acceptable product if installed per their listing. As listed products they are regulated by those standards they are built to.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP31-13

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

307.1-SP-WALTERS.DOC

SP32 – 13

307.2

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

307.2 Glazing in hazardous locations. ~~Hazardous locations for glazing~~ ~~Glazing in hazardous locations for residential pools and spas shall be as defined in~~ ~~comply with the~~ International Building Code or the International Residential Code, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1 of this code. Where glazing is determined to be in a hazardous location, the requirements for the glazing shall be in accordance with those codes, as applicable. ~~Glazing in hazardous locations in all other occupancies shall comply with the International Building Code.~~

Reason: A code official could have his own interpretation of what a hazardous location means. For example, a code official could say that any window that is adjacent to a pool area is in a hazardous location, whether that window is 3 feet or 30 feet from the water's edge. Therefore, the proposal refers one to the IBC and IRC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP_-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

307.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP33 – 13

307.4, Table 307.4 (New), 502.1, Table 502.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

307.4 Materials and structural design. ~~The structural design of Aquatic vessels shall conform to one or more of the standards indicated in Table 307.4.~~ The structural design of aquatic vessels shall be in accordance with the *International Building Code* or *International Residential Code*, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1 of this code.

**TABLE 307.4
RESERVOIRS AND SHELLS**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Dry shotcrete	ACI 304.2, ACI 308, ACI 318, ACI 506.2
Fiberglass reinforced plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Poured-in-Place Concrete	ACI 318
Stainless steel (type 316, 316L, 304, 304L)	ASTM A 240
Tile	ASC A108/A118/A136.1
Vinyl	ASTM D 1593
Wet Shotcrete	ACI 306, ACI 305, ACI 308, ACI 318, ACI 506.2

Delete without substitution as follows:

~~**502.1 Reservoirs and shells.** Spa and exercise spa reservoirs shall conform to one or more of the standards listed in Table 502.1.~~

**TABLE 502.1
RESERVOIRS AND SHELLS**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Dry Shotcrete	ACI 304.2, ACI 308, ACI 506.2
Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Poured in Place Concrete	ACI 318
Stainless Steel (Type 316, 316L, 304, 304L)	ASTM A 240
Tile	ASC A108/A118/A136.1
Vinyl	ASTM D 1593
Wet Shotcrete	ACI 306, ACI 305, ACI 308, ACI 506.2

Reason: It appears this table and requirement provided for in Section 502.1 for public spas and exercise spas was not provided for when addressing all other aquatic vessels. Therefore appears to be a need to submit under Chapter 3 and eliminating the requirements within Chapter 5.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP33-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

307.4-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP34 – 13

309.1, 309.2 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

309.1 Electrically operated equipment General. Electrically operated equipment shall be *listed and labeled* in accordance with applicable product standards. ~~Treatment and circulation system equipment for public aquatic vessels shall be *listed and labeled* in accordance with NSF 50 and other applicable standards.~~

Exception: ~~Portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas listed and labeled in accordance with UL 1563 or CSA C22.2 No. 218.1.~~

309.2 Treatment and circulation system equipment. Treatment and circulation system equipment for public aquatic vessels shall be *listed and labeled* in accordance with NSF 50 and other applicable standards.

Reason: Breaks out these two sections to eliminate confusion, as 309.1 applies to all aquatic vessels, but 309.2 only applies to PUBLIC aquatic vessels. Under 309.2, the exception is no longer needed because already limiting it to public aquatic vessels and if the exception was originally for 309.1 "in accordance with applicable standards" would allow for portable spas to utilize UL 1563 or CSA C22.2 No. 218.1.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP34-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

309.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP35 – 13

310.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

310.1 General. Suction entrapment avoidance for swimming pools, permanent residential spas, and public spas aquatic vessels shall be provided in accordance with APSP 7. ~~Exception: Suction entrapment avoidance for portable residential spas and portable residential exercise spas shall be provided listed and labeled~~ in accordance with UL 1563 or CSA C22.2 No. 218.1.

Exception: Suction entrapment avoidance for wading pools shall be provided in accordance with Section 405.

Reason: The exception appears to indicate that portable residential spas and portable residential spas are not required to have suction entrapment avoidance. This is not true as the UL and CSA standards include requirements for suction entrapment avoidance. The section has been restructured to clarify this point. Regarding wading pools, they are addressed in Section 405 and per APSP-1 suction outlets in wading pools are now prohibited...the exception takes the reader to where they will find specific wading pool (Class F public pool) requirements.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP35-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

310.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP36 – 13

311.1, 312.1, 313.1, 315.1, 704.1 (New), 704.2 (New), 704.1, 704.2, 704.5 (New), 704.6 (New), 704.6.1 (New), 704.6.2 (New), 704.7 (New), 704.7.1 (New), 704.7.2 (New), 704.7.3 (New), 704.8 (New), 704.9 (New), 704.9.1 (New), 704.9.2 (New), 704.9.3 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

311.1 General. The provisions of this section apply to *circulation systems* for *aquatic vessels*.

Exceptions:

1. *Portable residential spas* and *portable residential exercise spas*.
2. Onground storable pools supplied by the pool manufacturer as a kit that includes circulation system equipment that is accordance with Section 704.

312.1 General. The provisions of this section apply to *filters* for all *aquatic vessels*.

Exceptions:

1. *Portable residential spas* and *portable residential exercise spas*.
2. Onground storable pools supplied by the pool manufacturer as a kit that includes a filter that is in accordance with Section 704.

313.1 General. The provisions of this section apply to pumps and motors for *aquatic vessels*.

Exceptions:

1. *Portable residential spas* and *portable residential exercise spas*.
2. Onground storable pools supplied by the pool manufacturer as a kit that includes a pump and motor that is in accordance with Section 704.

315.1 General. The provisions of this section apply to *skimmers* for *aquatic vessels*.

Exceptions:

1. *Portable residential spas* and *portable residential exercise spas*.
2. Onground storable pools supplied by the pool manufacturer as a kit that includes a skimming system that is in accordance with Section 704.

704.1 General. A circulation system consisting of pumps, hoses, tubing, piping, return inlets, suction outlets, filters and other related equipment that provides for the circulation of water throughout the pool shall be located so that such items cannot be used by young children as a means of access to the pool.

704.2 Installation and support. Circulation equipment shall be installed, mounted and supported in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

704.34 Draining the system. In climates subject to freezing, *circulation system* equipment shall be designed and fabricated to drain the pool water from the equipment and exposed piping, by removal of drain plugs and manipulating valves or by other methods in accordance with the manufacturer's

instructions.

704.42 Turnover. A pump including a motor shall be provided for circulation of the pool water. Where circulation equipment is required by the manufacturer, The equipment shall be sized to provide a turnover of the pool water at least not less than once every 12 hours. The system shall be designed to provide the required turnover rate based on the manufacturer's specified maximum flow rate of the filter, with a clean media condition of the filter. The system flow shall not exceed the filter manufacturer's maximum filter flow rate.

704.5 Piping and fittings. The process piping of the circulation system, including but not limited to hoses, tubing, piping, and fittings, shall be made of non-toxic material and shall be capable of withstanding an internal pressure of not less than 1½ times the rated pressure of the pump. Piping on the suction side of the pump shall not collapse when flow into such piping is blocked.

704.6 Filters. Pressure-type filters shall have an automatic internal means or a manual external means to relieve accumulated air pressure inside the filter tank. Filter tanks composed of upper and lower tank lids that are held in place by a perimeter clamp shall have a perimeter clamp that provides for a slow and safe release of air pressure before the clamp disengages the lids.

704.6.1 Automatic internal air relief. Filter tanks incorporating an automatic internal air relief as the principal means of air release shall be designed with a means to provide for a slow and safe release of pressure.

704.6.2 Separation tank. A separation tank used in conjunction with a filter tank shall have a manual air release or the tank shall be designed to provide for a slow and safe release of pressure when the tank is opened.

704.7 Pumps. Pool pumps shall be tested and certified by a nationally recognized testing laboratory in accordance with an edition of UL 1081 that is the latest edition published by UL at the time of manufacture of the pump. The pump horsepower rating and that rating indicated on the label cannot exceed the brake horsepower of the motor.

704.7.1 Cleanable strainer. Where a pressure-type filter is installed, a cleanable strainer or screen that captures materials such as solids, debris, hair and lint shall be provided upstream of the circulation pump.

704.7.2 Accessible pumps and motors. Pumps and motors shall be accessible for inspection and service in accordance with the pump and motor manufacturer's instructions.

704.7.3 Pump shut-off valves. An accessible means of shut-off of the suction and discharge piping for the pump shall be provided for maintenance and removal of the pump.

704.8 Suction outlets and return inlets. Suction outlets and return inlets shall be provided and arranged to produce uniform circulation of water so that sanitizer residual is maintained throughout the pool. Where installed, submerged suction outlets shall conform to APSP 16.

704.9 Surface skimmer systems. The surface skimming system provided shall be designed and constructed to skim the pool surface when the water level is maintained between the minimum and maximum fill level of the pool.

704.9.1 Coverage when used as a sole outlet. Where surface skimmers are used as the only pool water outlet system, not less than one skimmer shall be provided for each 800 ft² (74.3 m²), or fraction thereof, of the water surface area.

704.9.2 Coverage when used in combination with other outlets. Where surface skimmers are not the only outlet for pool water, they shall be considered to cover only that fraction of the 800 ft² (74.3 m²).

704.9.3 Location and venting. Skimmers shall be equipped with a vent that serves as a vacuum break.

Reason: This change is consistent with APSP-4 that requires onground storable pools to follow different requirements than for all other pools.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: Regarding Section 704.7, ICC CP#28, Code Development, requires a specific edition of a standard for reference to allow understanding and approval of the detailed requirements proposed for the 2015 edition of the ISPSC. Further, the language proposed will enable variations on the specifications required on different projects.

SP36-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

311.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP37 – 13

311.4.4 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new text as follows:

311.4.4 Suction outlet fitting assemblies. *Suction outlet fitting assemblies shall be listed or certified in compliance with APSP 16.*

Reason: While ANSI-7 does require compliance with ASME 19.8 or its successor (APSP-16), the ISPSC itself does not specifically require compliance with ANSI-16. This proposal provides clearly that compliance with APSP-16 is required.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP37-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

311.4.4-(NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP38 – 13

313.7

Proponent: Wesley Walters, Clark County Nevada Development Services, representing self

Revise as follows:

313.7 Emergency shutoff switch. An emergency shutoff switch shall be provided to disconnect all power to recirculation and jet system pumps and air blowers. Emergency shutoff switches shall be provided with access, located within sight of the aquatic vessel and located not less than 5 feet (1524 mm) horizontally from the inside walls of the aquatic vessel.

Exception: Ongoing storable pools, ~~and~~ permanent inground residential swimming pools, residential spas and residential water features.

Reason: The present requirement exempts residential pools only, this has normally been a public aquatic vessel issue and by only exempting the pools they would still be required for residential spas and water features. This just clarifies all residential applications are exempt from this requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP38-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

313.7-SP-WALTERS.DOC

SP39 – 13

314.5

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

314.5 Vacuum fittings. Where installed, *submerged vacuum fittings* shall be *accessible* and shall be located not greater than 12 inches (304.8 mm) below the water level ~~in accordance with Section 310.~~

Reason: This code change is found in the APSP-7 revision and should be stated within the code due to the importance of this safety requirement.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP39-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

314.5-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP40 – 13
315.2, 315.3, 315.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

315.2 Required. A *surface skimming system* shall be provided for public aquatic vessels and shall be listed and labeled in accordance with NSF 50. Either a *surface skimming system* or a perimeter overflow system shall be provided for permanent inground *residential pools* and permanent residential spas. The Where installed, surface skimming systems shall be designed and constructed to create a skimming action on the pool water surface when the water level in the pool is to skim the surface when the water level is maintained within the operational parameters.

Exception: *Class D public pools* designed in accordance with Chapter 6.

315.2.1 Circulation systems. Public pool circulation systems shall be designed to process a minimum of 100 percent of the turnover rate through *skimmers*.

TABLE 315.3
SKIMMER SIZING TABLE

AQUATIC VESSEL	AREA PER SKIMMER (SQ. FT)
Public pool	400–500
Residential pool	800
Spa (all types)	150

For SI: 1 square foot = 0.09 m².

Reason: This proposal tries to address several aspects:

- Section 315.2.1 doesn't follow what is in APSP-5 and in NSF 50. But 315.2.1 IS found in APSP-1, so the proposed change limits it to public pools.
- Regarding the NSF 50 aspect, after noting that all the APSP standards appear to require surface skimming systems to comply with NSF 50, added that aspect in the first sentence, but used the language as written in other areas of the ISPSC when requiring compliance with NSF 50.
- Added *permanent residential spas* in first sentence b/c APSP-3 states: 11.2 **Design and Construction:** Skimming devices shall be provided on all residential spas,..."
- Inserting "where installed" makes clear to the code official that, for example, the automatic surface skimmer isn't required necessarily, but where one is installed, it must follow certain specifications.
- See 12.3 in APSP 1, provides for 500 sq ft, so change in Table 315.2 makes the standard and what is in the ISPSC consistent

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP40-13

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
 Assembly: ASF AMF DF

315.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP41 – 13

315.5

Proponent: Wesley Walters, Clark County Nevada Development Services, representing self

Delete without substitution:

~~**315.5 Equalizers.** Equalizers on skimmers shall be prohibited.~~

Reason: ANSI/APSP section 4.8 and 4.8.1 permit their use and defines where they are required.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP41-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

315.5-SP-WALTERS.DOC

SP42 – 13

202, 321.2, 321.2.1, 321.2.2, 321.2.3, 321.3, 321.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new definition:

MAINTAINED ILLUMINATION. The value, in foot-candles or equivalent units, below which the average illuminance on a specified surface is not allowed to fall. The average illuminance value on the specified surface at the time when maintenance of the lighting system must be carried out.

Revise as follows:

321.2 Artificial lighting required. When a pool is open during periods of low natural illumination, artificial lighting shall be provided so that all areas of the pool, including the ~~main drains suction outlets on the bottom of the pool~~, will be visible. Illumination shall be sufficient to enable a lifeguard or other persons standing on the deck or sitting on a lifeguard stand adjacent to the pool edge to determine if a pool user is lying on the bottom of the pool and if the pool water is transparent and free from cloudiness.

These two conditions shall be met when all suction outlets are visible from the edge of the deck at all times when artificial lighting is illuminated and when an 8 inch (152 mm) diameter black disk, placed at the bottom of the pool in the deepest point, is visible from the edge of the pool deck at all times when artificial lighting is illuminated.

321.2.1 Pool and deck illumination. ~~Overhead lighting, or underwater lighting or both shall be provided to illuminate the pool and adjacent deck areas. Such~~ The lighting shall be *listed*, and *labeled*. ~~And The lighting shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70, or the International Residential Code, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1.~~

321.2.2 Illumination intensity. For outdoor pools, ~~the~~ a combination of overhead and underwater lighting shall provide maintained illumination not less than 10 horizontal 3 foot-candles at the pool water surface. For indoor pools, the a combination of overhead and underwater lighting shall provide maintained illumination not less than 30 horizontal of 10 foot-candles at the pool water surface. Deck area lighting for both indoor and outdoor pools shall provide maintained illumination not less than 10 horizontal foot-candles at the walking surface of the deck.

321.2.3 Underwater lighting. Underwater lighting shall provide not less than 8 lumens per square foot of pool water surface area.

Exceptions:

1. The requirement of this section shall not apply where the total wattage of incandescent underwater lighting is not less than ½ watt/ft² (5.4 watts/m²) of pool water surface.
2. The requirement of this section shall not apply where overhead lighting provides not less than 15 foot-candles of *maintained illumination* at the pool water surface, the overhead lighting provides visibility, without glare, of all areas of the pool are visible without glare, and underwater lighting provides a *maintained illumination* at the pool water surface that is equal to or greater than the difference between the *maintained illumination* required by Section 321.2.2 and the *maintained illumination* provided at the pool water surface by the overhead lighting. Underwater lighting shall not be required where such difference is less than zero.

321.3 Emergency illumination. *Public pools* and public pool areas that operate during periods of low illumination shall be provided with emergency lighting that will automatically turn on to permit evacuation

of the pool and securing of the area in the event of power failure. Emergency lighting facilities shall be arranged to provide initial illumination that is not less than 0.1 foot-candle measured at any point on the water surface and at any point on the walking surface of the deck, and not less than an average of 1 foot-candle. At the end of the emergency lighting time duration, the illumination level shall be not less than 0.06 foot-candle measured at any point on the water surface and at any point on the walking surface of the deck, and not less than an average of 0.6 foot-candle. A maximum-to-minimum illumination uniformity ratio of 40 to 1 shall not be exceeded. ~~The emergency lighting intensity shall be not less than 1 foot-candle at the water surface and the walking surface of the deck.~~

321.4 Residential pool and deck illumination. Where lighting is installed for, and in, residential pools and permanent residential spas, such lighting shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70 or the *International Residential Code*, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1.

Reason: The changes proposed are due to the following:

1. Deletes "main drain" to be consistent with definition now routinely used, which is "suction outlet." Further – can now DELETE the definition of main drain in Chapter 2 because this was the ONLY section in the ISPSC that utilized the word "Main Drain." See this proposal under Chapter 2 definitions.
2. Under 321.2.2 Illumination intensity, proposal changes the requirements to conform more to aspects of the Model Aquatic Health Code and IESNA RP-6-01 (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America), both of which include requirements for indoor and outdoor pools and decks (regardless of whether indoors or outdoors). This is a good approach for most general public pools.
3. Under 321.2.3 provides new language stemming from the APSP-1 revisions. It also incorporates a lumen-based standard made necessary by new low-power lighting technologies. Additionally, the existing wattage/sq ft requirement for incandescent underwater lights is maintained as an exception.
4. Under 321.3, made consistent with IBC Section 1006.3.1 Emergency illumination requirements.
5. Under 321.4, adding "lighting is" makes it clear as to what is being discussed. Adding "for, and in" makes it clear that coverage is for lighting in and out of the pool or spa.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP42-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

321.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP43 – 13

323.1

Proponent: Wesley Walters, Clark County Nevada Development Services, representing self

Revise as follows:

323.1 Handholds required. Where the depth below the design waterline of an *aquatic vessel* exceeds 42 inches (1067 mm), handholds along the perimeter shall be provided. ~~Handholds shall be located at the top of deck or coping.~~

Exceptions:

1. Handholds shall not be required where an underwater bench, seat or swimout is installed.
2. Handholds shall not be required for wave action pools and action rivers.

323.1.1 Height above water. Location of Handhold. Handholds shall be located not more than 12 inches (305mm) above and not more than 6 inches (154 mm) below the design water line.

323.1.3 Handhold size and spacing. Handholds shall be not less than 6 inches long and 1 ½ inches deep. The horizontal spacing of handholds shall be ~~horizontally spaced~~ not greater than 4 feet (1219 mm) ~~apart.~~ Continuous ledges shall have a projection of not less than 3 inches (76 mm). Vanishing edges sloping into the main body of water and intended to be used as a handhold shall have a wall thickness of not greater than 15 inches (381 mm).

Reason: The current code requirement limits the handhold to all be above the water line. The below water line option provides for the same level of safety yet allows the feature to be hidden within the pool design. Also the expanded dimensions give clarification of what is required.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP43-13

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

323.1-SP-WALTERS.DOC

SP44 – 13

323.2.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

323.2.1 Height. Handrails shall be between 34 inches (864mm) and 38 inches (965 mm) above the ramp or step surface as measured at the nosing of the step or finished surface of the slope.

Exception: The requirements of this section shall not apply to *residential aquatic vessels*.

Reason: What is the justification for this height range requirement applying to both public and residential installations? The 34"-38" height is already a requirement for stair and ramp rails in the ADA Standards for Accessible Design for public facilities. Many of rails do not meet the height requirements. The handrail height requirement should be removed from the general requirements section and placed into the public swimming pools section or exempt out the residential vessels, as proposed here. For inground residential swimming pools, the range for the rail height can be broader, or not specified.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP44-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

323.2.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

P45– 13
402.14 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new text as follows:

402.14 Springboard fall protection guards. Springboards located at a height greater than 5 feet (1.5 meters) above the pool deck shall have a fall protection guard on each side of the springboard. The design and the selection of the materials of construction of the fall protection guards shall be determined by the manufacturer of the springboard support structure. The installation and maintenance of the fall protection guards shall be in accordance with the fall protection guard manufacturer's instructions.

Reason: At the earliest ISPSC code development meetings there were comments concerning the falling of young participants from the sides of three meter springboard. There was discussion about trying to include some regulation that might protect these young people. This is the solution to that concern and will also be included in the APSP-1 revision.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction.

SP45-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

402.14 (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP46– 13

405.6

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

405.6 Suction entrapment avoidance. ~~Suction entrapment avoidance methods for wading pools shall be provided in accordance with Section 310. Wading pools shall not have suction outlets. Skimmers or overflow gutters shall be installed and shall accommodate 100 percent of the circulation system flow rate.~~

Reason: APSP-1 revisions prohibit suction outlets in wading pools, this change ensures consistency between the code and national standards.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP46-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

405.6-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP47 – 13

406.4 (New), 406.5 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new text as follows:

406.4 Decks between pools and spas. Decks between pools, spas or any combination of pools and spas, shall have a width of not less than 6 feet (1829 mm).

406.5 Deck covering. Walking surfaces of decks within 4 feet (1219 mm) of a pool or spa that are not equivalent in the strength, durability and slip resistance of the surface of a concrete deck shall be prohibited. Wooden walking surfaces and carpeted walking surfaces shall not be placed within 4 feet (1219 mm) of a pool.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: These are requirements found in many state health codes and are considered construction; therefore should be included in the ISPSC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP47-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

406.4 (NEW) -SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP48 – 13

409.3

Proponent: Rob Blake, Chief, National Center of Environmental Health, representing Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Revise as follows:

409.3 No Diving Symbol. Where the pool depth is 5 feet (1524 mm) or less, the “No Diving” symbol shall be displayed. The symbol shall be placed on the deck at intervals of not greater than 25 feet (7620 mm). ~~Additional signage shall be in accordance with NEMA Z535 and directly adjacent to a depth marker.~~

Reason: “No Diving” signage should be adjacent to the depth marker for consistency. Adjacent signage prevents confusion and associates the inherent safety risk of diving at that depth.

Cost Impact: None

SP48-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

409.3-SP-BLAKE.DOC

SP49– 13
410, 410.1, 410.2 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

SECTION 410
DRESSING FACILITIES, AND SANITARY FACILITIES AND DRINKING FOUNTAINS

410.1 Dressing and sanitary facilities. Dressing facilities, and sanitary facilities and drinking fountains shall be provided for *Class A and B* pools in accordance with as required by the *International Building Code* and the *International Plumbing Code*.

410.2 Number of drinking fountains. The required number of drinking fountains shall be based on the bather capacity of pools and spas. One guarded-jet drinking fountain shall be provided for the first 250 bathers and an additional fountain shall be provided for each additional 200 bathers or fraction thereof.

Exception: Drinking fountains shall not be required where drinking water is available at adjacent living quarters or in an adjacent building such as a bathhouse, cabana, clubhouse or recreational facility.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: Provided because requirement is found in other state public pool health codes and provides specifics to how many are required.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

Analysis: The International Building Code (Chapter 29) has requirements for the number of drinking fountains for swimming pools. The requirements in this proposal are different than the requirements found in the IBC.

SP49-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

410-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP50 – 13

411.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

411.1 Entry and exit. Pools shall have ~~at least~~ not less than two means of entry and exit, ~~that are~~ located so as to serve both ends of a pool. Chair lifts that provide for pool entry and exit by persons with physical disabilities shall not be counted as a means of entry or exit that is required by this section.

Reason: This language is included in the APSP-1 revisions and with new ADA requirements now in effect it is good to make this clarification.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP50-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

411.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP51 – 13

411.1.4

Proponent: Rob Blake, Chief, National Center of Environmental Health, Representing Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Revise as follows:

411.1.4 Both sides of deep area. Swimming pools greater than 30 feet (9144 mm) in width shall be provided with entries and exits on ~~both~~ each sides of the deep area of the pool. The entries and exits on the sides of the deep area of a pool shall be located not more than 75 feet (22.9m) apart.

Reason: 75 feet spacing is best industry practice currently. It is a requirement of the majority of public health codes and likely came about due to the fact that most lap pools are 75 long and would require ingress/egress at both ends and on both sides of these types of pools. Note lazy rivers and other areas of the pool with moving water are exempt from this requirement.

Cost Impact: None. This is already common practice in construction.

SP51-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

411.1.4-SP-BLAKE.DOC

SP52 – 13

412.2 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new text as follows:

412.2 Emergency telephone signs. A sign indicating the location of the nearest landline telephone that can be used to call emergency services shall be posted within sight of the main entry into a pool facility. The sign shall indicate the telephone numbers, including area code, that can be called for emergency services including, but not limited to, police, fire, ambulance and rescue services. If “9-1-1” telephone service is available for any of those services, “9-1-1” shall be indicated next to the telephone number for those services available by dialing “9-1-1”. The sign shall include the street address and city where the pool is located. The nearest landline telephone indicated by the sign shall be one that can be used free of charge to call for emergency services. A sign with the telephone number and address information required by this section shall be posted within sight of the landline telephone.

(Renumber subsequent sections)

Reason: Proposed new language provides language found in the recent APSP-1 revisions.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP52-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

412.2.1 (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP53– 13

412.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

412.3 Emergency shutoff switch. Signs shall be posted that clearly indicate the location of the pump emergency shutoff switch. Such switch shall be clearly ~~labeled~~ identified as the pump emergency shutoff switch.

Reason: The term “labeled” should be changed to “identified” so as to not be confused with the defined term “*labeled*”.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP53-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

412.3-SP-HATFIELD.doc

SP54 – 13

Table 502.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

**TABLE 502.1
RESERVOIRS AND SHELLS**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Dry Shotcrete	ACI 304.2, ACI 308, <u>ACI 318</u> , ACI 506.2
Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Poured-in-Place Concrete	ACI 318
Stainless Steel (Type 316, 316L, 304, 304L)	ASTM A 240
Tile	ASC A108/A118/A136.1
Vinyl	ASTM D 1593
Wet Shotcrete	ACI 306, ACI 305, ACI 308, <u>ACI 318</u> , ACI 506.2

Reason: This reference and standard (ACI 318) is omitted in Table 502.1 in the shotcrete standards sections of dry and wet processes, whereas it exists in other sections of the ISPSC. This proposal inserts the missing standard. However, if this table is included in Chapter 3, as also being proposed by another of my proposals, then this section could be deleted, as it would apply to all aquatic vessels by its location in Chapter 3.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP54-13

Public Hearing: Committee: AS AM D
Assembly: ASF AMF DF

502.1T-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP55 – 13

603.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

603.3 Shallow-to-deep-end ~~lifeline~~ rope and float line. Where a pool has a water depth ranging from less than 5 feet (1524 mm) to greater than 5 feet (1524 mm), a ~~lifeline~~ rope and float line shall be located 1 foot (305 mm) horizontally from the 5-foot (1524 mm) depth location, towards the shallow end of the pool.

Reason: Lifeline is not what was intended, it should have been a rope and float line.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP55-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

603.3-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP56 – 13 202, 612 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new definition as follows:

SPRAY GROUND. A pool without standing water in the splash zone and consisting of a surge basin with a circulation system from which water is directed through water features for contact with pool users.

Add new text as follows:

SECTION 612 **SPRAY GROUNDS**

612.1 General. Spray grounds and equipment associated with spray grounds shall be designed and constructed to not present safety hazards to the user.

612.2 Walking surface. A walking surface not less than 4 feet (1219 mm) shall extend away from the outside edge of a splash zone of a spray ground. The walking surface shall be around the entire perimeter of the spray ground.

612.3 Standing water. The splash zone of a spray ground shall not have standing water.

612.4 Nozzles. Nozzles that spray water from the walking surface of the spray ground shall be flush with the walking surface. Nozzle openings shall be not greater than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in any dimension. Spray ground water features that extend above the walking surface of the spray ground shall be of a color that is in high contrast to the color of the walking surface so that the nozzle is visible to the user.

612.5 Slope. The splash zone shall be sloped so that only the water from the nozzles, foggers and misters of the spray ground is collected by the spray ground drains that direct water to the surge basin. Areas outside of the splash zone shall be sloped away from the spray ground. Water on areas outside of the splash zone shall drain to deck drains or other surface water disposal systems.

612.6 Foggers and misters. Foggers and misters producing finely atomized mists shall be supplied by a potable water source. Foggers and misters shall not be supplied with water from the spray ground surge basin.

612.7 Pump interlock. The spray ground water feature pump and spray ground circulation system pump shall be electrically interlocked so that the water feature pump operates only when the circulation system pump operates.

612.8 Surge basin. The spray ground surge basin shall be constructed of inert, corrosion resistant and non-toxic materials such as concrete, fiberglass, high density polyethylene and stainless steel. The basin design professional shall design the basin for all combinations of loadings under all combinations of basin water fill and water saturation of the ground. The basin shall be watertight.

612.9 Basin volume. The total volume of all surge basins for a spray ground shall be not less than 4000 gallons (15 142 L) or three times the number of gallons pumped in one minute by all spray ground water feature pumps and the circulation system pump, whichever is greater.

612.10 Turnover. The circulation system shall be designed to provide a turnover rate of not greater than one-half hour.

612.11 Circulation system return point. The circulation system return pipe discharge point in the surge basin shall be within 2 feet (610 mm) the intake of the spray ground pump.

612.12 Separation of pump intakes. Where separate pumps are used for the spray ground water features and the spray ground circulation system, the intake for the circulation system pump shall be located in the lowest portion of the surge basin and on the opposite side from the intake for the spray ground water feature pump.

612.13 Basin access. Surge basins shall be designed to have the interior accessible for cleaning and inspection. Each basin shall have not less than one opening that can accommodate a ladder placed into the basin. The opening shall be not less than 3 feet (914mm) by 3 feet (914mm). Covers for all basin openings shall be provided. The design of covers shall allow for a lock to be installed to secure the cover or the design shall require tools to open the cover.

612.14 Make up water. Surge basins shall be supplied with potable water for initial filling and makeup. The makeup water supply shall be automatically controlled. The potable water supply to surge basins shall be protected against bacflow in accordance with the International Plumbing Code.

612.15 UV disinfection. An ultraviolet light disinfection unit capable of reducing levels of cryptosporidium in the water or an approved treatment process that has the same capability for reduction of cryptosporidium as an ultraviolet light disinfection unit shall be provided. Ultraviolet light disinfection units shall comply with NSF 50.

612.15.1 Intensity meter location. A calibrated ultraviolet light intensity meter shall be installed in the wall of the disinfection chamber at the point of greatest distance through the water away from the ultraviolet light source. The meter shall be filtered to restrict the meter's sensitivity to the disinfection spectrum.

612.15.2 Location of unit. Ultraviolet light units shall be located in the discharge side piping of spray ground water feature pumps.

612.15.3 Automatic pump shut down. An ultraviolet light disinfection unit on the discharge of a water feature pump shall automatically shut off the pump when the ultraviolet dosage rate to the water becomes less than 40 mJ/cm².

612.16 Artificial lighting. User areas of spray grounds that are open for use during periods of low natural illumination shall be provided with artificial lighting in accordance with the lighting requirements for decks in Section 321.

612.17 Drain diverter valve. When the spray ground is not in operation, an automatic diverter valve in the spray ground drainage piping to the surge basin shall divert water from the spray ground to a storm drainage system or other point of disposal.

612.18 Removable strainer. A removable and cleanable screen or basket shall be installed in the spray ground drainage piping at a point before the piping connects to the surge basin.

Reason: The ISPC does NOT address "spray grounds," it only covers "spray pools" which can have standing water. A "spray ground" does not have standing water. Spray grounds are included in many state public health codes and should be included in the ISPC.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP56-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

612 (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP57 – 13
701.1.1 (New), 801.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add new text as follows:

701.1.1 Permanent inground residential swimming pool. This chapter does not apply to permanent inground residential pools, as defined in Chapter 8.

801.1 Scope. The provisions of this chapter shall govern permanent inground *residential swimming pools*. ~~that are installed for residential use.~~ Permanent inground residential swimming pools shall include pools that are partially or entirely above grade. This chapter does not cover pools that are specifically manufactured for above ground use and that are capable of being disassembled and stored. This chapter covers new construction, modification or *repair* of inground *residential swimming pools*. ~~residential aquatic vessels.~~

Reason: This code proposal addresses the need for clarity for pools covered by Chapter 8 pools.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP57-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

701.1.1 (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP58 – 13

701.4

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

701.4 Identification. For onground storable *residential* pools with a vinyl liner, the manufacturer's name and the liner identification number shall be affixed to the ~~onground storable residential pool vinyl liner~~. For onground storable *residential* pools without a liner, the manufacturer's name and identification number shall be affixed to the exterior of the pool structure.

Reason: Not all onground storable pools have liners, this provides that needed clarification.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP58-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

701.4-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP59 – 13

702.2.1, Chapter 11

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

702.2.1 Barrier required. Ladders in the pool shall have a physical barrier to prevent children from swimming through the riser openings or behind the ladder. Ladders made by ladder manufacturers that provide a certification statement that their ladder meets the acceptance criteria for the entrapment tests of APSP 4 shall be considered to be in compliance with this section.

Add standard to Chapter 11:

APSP

APSP 4-2012 Standard for Aboveground/Onground Residential Swimming Pools

Reason: The change follows what is in the 2012 APSP-4 revisions; all the code official will need to see is the certificate.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction

SP59-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

702.2.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP60– 13

702.2.4, 702.2.7, 702.3.2, 703.3.4, 703.4.4, 702.4.5, 702.5.5, 702.5.6, and 702.6.5

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

702.2.4 Diameter. The outside diameter of handrails or handholds shall be not less than ~~1¼ inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm)~~ 1 inch (25 mm) and not greater than 1.9 inches (48 mm).

702.2.7 Riser height. All Risers, other than the bottom riser, shall be of a uniform height that is ~~of~~ not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The vertical distance from the platform or top of the pool structure to the uppermost tread shall be ~~uniform~~ the same as the with other uniform riser heights.

Exception: ~~The height of the bottom riser shall be permitted to vary from the other risers.~~

702.3.2 Diameter. The outside diameter of handrails and handholds shall be not less than ~~1¼ inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm)~~ 1 inch (25 mm) and not greater than 1.9 inches (48 mm).

702.3.4 Riser height. Risers, other than the bottom riser, shall be of a uniform height that is not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The vertical distance from the platform or top of the pool structure to the uppermost tread shall be ~~uniform~~ the same as the with other uniform riser heights.

Exception: ~~The height of the bottom riser shall be permitted to vary from the other risers.~~

702.4.4 Diameter. The outside diameter of handrails and handholds shall be not less than 1 inch (25 mm) and not greater than ~~2 inches (51 mm)~~ 1.9 inches (48 mm).

702.4.5 Riser height. Risers, other than the bottom riser, shall be a uniform height that is not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm).

Exception: ~~The height of the bottom riser shall be permitted to vary from the other risers~~

702.5.5 Diameter. The outside diameter of handrails or handholds shall be not less than ~~1¼ inches (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm)~~ 1 inch (25 mm) and not greater than 1.9 inches (48 mm).

702.5.6 Tread width and depth. Treads shall have an unobstructed horizontal depth of not less than 10 inches (254 mm) at all points and an unobstructed surface area of not less than 240 square inches (154 838 mm²).

702.6.5 Diameter. The outside diameter of handrails and handholds shall be not less than ~~1¼ inch (32 mm) and not greater than 2 inches (51 mm)~~ 1 inch (25 mm) and not greater than 1.9 inches (48 mm).

Reason: This proposal ensures consistency with the 2012 APSP-4 standard (as well as earlier versions). The diameter of handrails and handholds for aboveground/onground pools and spas are unique and should not use the same dimension found in other I-codes. Rather, they should utilize the ANSI approved standard specific to this type of structure.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP60-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

702.2.4-SP-HATFIELD.doc

SP61 – 13

702.5.1, 702.6.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

702.5.1 Barrier required. ~~Ladders in the~~ In-pool stairs shall have a physical barrier to prevent children from swimming through the riser openings or behind the in-pool stairs ~~ladder~~.

702.6.1 Barrier required. ~~Ladders in-pool stairs the pool~~ shall have a physical barrier to prevent children from swimming through the riser openings or behind the in-pool stairs ~~ladder~~.

Reason: "Ladders in the pool" should be "in pool stairs". "ladder" at the end of the sentence should be "in-pool stairs". Consistent with APSP-4.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP61-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

702.5.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP62 – 13

702.5.7 & 702.6.7

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals

Revise as follows:

702.5.7 Uniform riser height. Risers, other than the bottom riser, shall have a uniform height that is of not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The vertical distance from the pool coping, deck or step surface to the uppermost tread of the stairs shall be the same as the other uniform riser heights.

Exceptions:

- ~~1. The height of the bottom riser can vary from the other risers.~~
- ~~2. The vertical distance from the pool coping, deck, or step surface to the uppermost tread shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm), not greater than 12 inches (305 mm) and uniform with other riser heights.~~

702.6.7 Uniform riser height. Risers, other than the bottom riser, shall have a uniform height that is of not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm) and not greater than 12 inches (305 mm). The vertical distance from the pool coping, deck or step surface to the uppermost tread of the stairs shall be the same as the other uniform riser heights.

Exceptions:

- ~~1. The height of the bottom riser can vary from the other risers but the bottom riser height shall not be less than 7 in. (178 mm) or greater than 12 in. (305 mm).~~
- ~~2. The vertical distance from the pool coping, deck, or step surface to the uppermost tread shall be not less than 7 inches (178 mm), not greater than 12 inches (305 mm) and uniform with other riser heights.~~

Reason: The exceptions are really requirements for other portions of the steps so the information can be nicely integrated into the main sections. This proposal makes the ISPSC for consistent with the APSP-4 aboveground pool standard.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction

SP62-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

702.5.7-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP63 – 13

703.2

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

703.2 Cantilevered. ~~The top surface of a cantilevered decks shall be not greater more than exceed 1 inch (25mm) higher than the height of top of the pool wall. See Figure 703.4. The top surface of a non-cantilevered deck shall be not higher than the top of the pool wall.~~

Reason: Figure 703.4 shows the cantilevered deck being above the top of the pool. But this section says it can't be higher than the pool, the language being provided is to clarify what was meant and comes from APSP-4, Section 10.3 and 10.4. The change to the figure fixes a typo and with this change would follow what is required in Section 703.4.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP63-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

703.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP64 – 13

705 (New)

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Add text as follows:

SECTION 705 **SAFETY SIGNS**

705.1. Signs to be installed prior to final inspection. Safety signage such as “no diving signs” and other safe use instruction signs that are provided by the pool and ladder manufacturer shall be posted in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions prior to final inspection.

705.2 Safety signs for ladders. Safety signage for ladders shall be in accordance with Sections 705.2.1 through 705.2.4

705.2.1 A-frame ladders. Safety signage for A-frame ladders shall be in accordance with Sections 705.2.1.1 through 705.2.1.5.1. The words on the signage shall be readable by persons standing in the pool and standing outside of the pool as applicable for the required location of each sign.

705.2.1.1 No diving warning. A-frame ladders shall have the following words posted on the in-pool side of the ladder and on the pool entry side of the ladder: “NO DIVING” The locations of the words shall be above the elevation of the design water level of the pool.

705.2.1.2 Entrapment warning. A-frame ladders shall have the following words posted on the pool side of the ladder: “TO PREVENT ENTRAPMENT OR DROWNING DO NOT SWIM THROUGH, BEHIND, OR AROUND LADDER.”

705.2.1.3 Type A, A-frame ladders. *Type A double access* A-frame ladders shall have the following words posted on the ladder: “REMOVE AND SECURE LADDER WHEN POOL IS NOT OCCUPIED.”

705.2.1.4 Type B, A-frame ladders. *Type B limited access* A-frame ladders shall have the following words posted on the ladder: “SECURE LADDER WHEN POOL IS NOT OCCUPIED.”

705.2.1.4.1 Swing up or slide up secured ladders. *Type B limited access* A-frame ladders that utilize swing-up or slide-up sections for limiting access to the pool shall have the following words posted on the ladder as applicable for the type of securing method:

1. “WHEN POOL IS NOT OCCUPIED, SWING-UP AND SECURE”.
2. “WHEN POOL IS NOT OCCUPIED, LIFT-OFF”.
3. “WHEN POOL IS NOT OCCUPIED, SLIDE-UP AND SECURE”.

705.2.2 Type C staircase ladders *Type C staircase ladders* that swing up to limit access to the pool or that are removed to limit access to the pool shall have the following words posted on the ladder: “WHEN NOT IN USE SWING-UP AND SECURE OR REMOVE.”

705.2.3 Type D in-pool ladder. Safety signage for *Type D in-pool ladders* shall be in accordance with Sections 705.2.3.1 through 705.2.3.3. The words on the signage shall be readable by persons standing in the pool or standing outside the pool as applicable for the required location of each sign.

705.2.3.1 No diving warning. *Type D in-pool ladders* shall have the following words posted on the in-pool side of the ladder and on the pool entry side of the ladder: “NO DIVING” The locations of the words

shall be above the elevation of the design water level of the pool.

705.2.3.2 Entrapment warning. *Type D in-pool ladders* shall have the following words posted on the ladder: “WARNING: TO PREVENT ENTRAPMENT OR DROWNING, DO NOT SWIM THROUGH, BEHIND, OR AROUND LADDER.”

Reason: This language comes directly from Section 8 of the 2012 APSP-4 Standard (and some of these requirements have been in prior APSP-4 editions). Needs to be added to ensure consistency with the ANSI approved standard, and in a residential onground pool affixing signs is part of the pool construction, as the ladder signage for storable pools, for example, is unique to these type of pools. The inspector just needs to verify that the signs are present.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP64-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

705 (NEW)-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP65 – 13

802.1

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

802.1 Materials of components and accessories. The materials of components and accessories used for permanent inground *residential swimming pools* shall be compatible with the user and compatible with the environment ~~suitable for the environment~~ in which they are installed. The materials shall be capable of fulfilling the design, installation and the intended use requirements in the *International Residential Code*.

Reason: Addresses the fact that the term "suitable" is unenforceable and utilizes the language directly from APSP-5.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP65-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

802.1-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP66 – 13

802.2

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

802.2 Structural design. The structural design and materials shall conform to one or more of the standards indicated in Table 802.2 ~~be in accordance with the *International Residential Code*.~~

**TABLE 802.2
RESERVOIRS AND SHELLS**

MATERIAL	STANDARD
Dry Shotcrete	ACI 304.2, ACI 308, ACI 318, ACI 506.2
Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Plastic	ANSI Z124.7
Poured-in-Place Concrete	ACI 318
Stainless Steel (Type 316, 316L, 304, 304L)	ASTM A 240
Tile	ASC A108/A118/A136.1
Vinyl	ASTM D 1593
Wet Shotcrete	ACI 306, ACI 305, ACI 308, ACI 318, ACI 506.2

Reason: Appears this was left out for all aquatic vessel except public spas, but see proposal 307.4 that would address this for all aquatic vessels, making this proposal unnecessary, but if it is determined this Table shouldn't be included in the General Chapter, encourage the addition here, per the reasons found in the 307.4 proposal.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP66-13

Public Hearing: Committee:	AS	AM	D
Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

802.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP67 – 13

808.13

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

808.13 Manufactured diving equipment height above waterline ~~the board~~. The diving equipment manufacturer shall specify the minimum headroom required above the board tip.

Reason: This was an issue that was caught in Chapter 4 during the 2012 process, but missed in this chapter. This inconsistency was pointed out in the commentary to the 2012 ISPSC and needs to be addressed via the 2015 code process

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP67-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

808.13-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP68 – 13

809.2

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

809.2 Entry and exit. Pools shall have a means of entry and exit in ~~the~~ all shallow areas ~~if where~~ the design water depth of the shallow area at the shallowest point exceeds 24 inches (610 mm) ~~at the shallowest point~~. Entries and exits shall consist of one or a combination of the following: steps, stairs, ladders, treads, ramps, beach entries, *underwater seats*, benches, *swimouts*, mechanical lifts and other *approved* designs. The means of entry and exit shall be located on the shallow side of the first slope change. ~~Pools having more than one shallow area, including but not limited to center deep, play or sports pools, shall use the same type of entry and exit in all shallow areas. Ladders shall not be installed in a shallow area of a pool.~~

Reason: This proposal follows changes to APSP-5 found in Addenda A of the 2011 edition and therefore solves the problem being reported where an inspector looks for everything to be same on each end. For example, if you have a sun deck on one side, must have on the other side, which was not the intention.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP68-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

809.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP69 – 13

809.5.2, 809.5.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

~~**809.5.2 Bottom riser.** On shallow end stairs, the bottom riser height is allowed to vary to the floor. The bottom riser must not exceed 12 inches (305 mm) to the floor for the width of the walking surface.~~

~~**809.5.3 Riser heights.** Risers at the centerline, other than the top and bottom riser, shall have a uniform height of not greater than 12 inches (305 mm), except The top riser height shall be any dimension, which shall be permitted to vary in height, but shall not exceeding 12 inches (305 mm). The bottom riser height shall be any dimension not exceeding 12 inches (305 mm). The top and bottom riser heights shall not be required to be equal to each other or equal to the uniform riser height. Riser heights shall be measured at the horizontal centerline of the stairs.~~

(Renumber subsequent section)

Reason: It was determined that “shall be permitted” is poor code language and it is not mandatory language. The language provided should clear up any confusion.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP69-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

809.5.3-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP70 – 13

810.2

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Delete without substitution:

~~**810.2 Pressure test.** *Circulation system* piping, other than that integrally included in the manufacture of the pool, shall be subject to an induced static hydraulic pressure test (sealed system) at 25 pounds per square inch (psi) (172 kPa) for not less than 15 minutes.~~

~~**Exception:** *Onground storable pools and portable residential spas.*~~

Reason: Can remove this section because already found in Section 311.9 for all aquatic vessels and therefore not necessary here. Further, the language in 311.9 is preferred.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP70-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

810.2-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP71– 13

1001.3

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

1001.3 Listing. ~~Factory-built portable spas, portable exercise spas, and other equipment and appliances shall be *listed* and *labeled*, and installed as required by the terms of their approval, in accordance with the conditions of the listing, the manufacturer’s installation instructions and this code. Manufacturer’s installation instructions shall be available on the job site at the time of inspection.~~

Reason: This language eliminates any possible confusion that the factory-built portable spa or exercise spa would need any additional inspection of the spa other than just ensuring the spa is installed in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and conditions of the listing is available.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP71-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

1001.3-SP-HATFIELD.DOC

SP72 – 13

1001.6

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, J. Hatfield & Associates, PL, representing the Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org)

Revise as follows:

~~1001.6 Suction fitting covers. Suction fitting covers shall be installed prior to final approval.~~

1001.6.4 Access. Electrical components that require placement or servicing shall be accessible. ~~provided with access.~~

Reason: Suction fitting covers are installed when the spa is manufactured and therefore should be removed from this chapter altogether as it would be part of the certification of the factor built spa. The Access should have been its own section and this also addresses that aspect.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase the cost of construction.

SP72-13

Public Hearing:	Committee:	AS	AM	D
	Assembly:	ASF	AMF	DF

1001.6-SP-HATFIELD.DOC