

ISPSC



2018 GROUP A PUBLIC COMMENT AGENDA

OCTOBER 24 - 31, 2018
GREATER RICHMOND CONVENTION CENTER
RICHMOND, VA

2018 Public Comment Agenda

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by

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SP1-18

ISPSC: 202

Proposed Change as Submitted

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

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Revise as follows

SWIMOUT. An underwater seat area that is placed completely outside of the ~~perimeter shape~~ diving envelope of the pool. Where located at the deep end, swimouts are permitted to be used as the deep-end means of entry or exit to the pool.

Reason: A swimout is not required to be outside of the perimeter shape of a pool. Many times they are located on those areas but they are not required to be. This revised wording agrees with Figure 322.2.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. This proposal will not increase the cost of construction as it clarifies the original intent and normal practice of where swimouts are installed.

SP1-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Submitted

Committee Reason: The definition needs to clarify that a swimout has to be outside the diving envelope. The Committee agrees with the need for the proposal as it is not possible for a swimout to be outside the perimeter of a pool. (Vote:12-0)

Assembly Action:

None

SP1-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Gene Novak, Comm of Massachusetts, representing Metro West Building Officials Association requests As Modified by This Public Comment.

Modify as follows:

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

SWIMOUT. An underwater seat area that is placed completely outside of the diving envelope of the pool. Where located at the deep end, swimouts are permitted to be used as the deep-end means of entry or exit to the pool.

A swimout is similar to an underwater seat or bench, but is utilized exclusively as an entry/exit access, swimouts are permitted to be used as the means of entry or exit to or from the pool..

Commenter's Reason: Seat is already defined in the definition section of the code and defining a swimout as a seat is problematic for the following reasons: 1. A swimout is a required means of entry/exit from the swimming pool where as a seat or bench is not. By defining a swimout as a seat we are allowing for bathers to utilize the swimout as a seat. If this is a required entry/exit it should be treated solely as such including the definitions. 2. By allowing a swimout which is defined as a seat outside the diving envelope we are allowing shallow areas in the deep end of the swimming pool, this is contrary to other sections of the code, which disallow seats in deep areas over 5 feet in later parts of the ISPSC. 3. I am unaware of any other definition that is defined by another definition i.e. swimout equates to a seat. This is confusing contradictory language. Further it is foreseeable that an obstinate bather may sit/bath on the swimout obstructing a requires entry/exit access point, we must be clear as this is a primary life safety element of the swimming pool.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

Will not increase nor decrease cost, rather clarify the definitions specifically the distinction between how a swimout is different from a seat/bench. Mainly the purpose and use of the feature.

SP1-18

SP5-18

ISPSC: 305.1.1

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponent: Pennie Feehan, representing Plumbing, Mechanical, and Fuel Gas Code Action Committee (PMGCAC@iccsafe.org)

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Add new text as follows

305.1.1 Construction fencing required. The construction sites for in-ground swimming pools and spas shall be provided with construction fencing to surround the site from the time that any excavation occurs up to the time that the permanent barrier is completed. The fencing shall be not less than 4 feet in height.

Reason: Usually, a pool contractor is not responsible for the fencing whether permanent or temporary during construction of a pool. A pool can be under construction for several weeks (or more) which presents a fall hazard/drowning hazard where there is not some type of barrier in place. Sometimes a pool is completed and the builder has moved onto the next job without any barrier around the completed pool. This new section requires a temporary barrier until the permanent barrier is erected. The specifics about what type of barrier is acceptable are left up to the contractor with oversight by the code official. It is not the intent of this proposal to require a temporary barrier to be constructed to the same way as the code's requirements for a permanent barrier.

This proposal is submitted by the ICC Plumbing/Mechanical/Gas Code Action Committee (PMG CAC). The PMG CAC was established by the ICC Board of Directors to pursue opportunities to improve and enhance the International Codes or portions thereof that were under the purview of the PMG CAC. In 2017 the PMG CAC held one face-to-face meeting and 11 conference call meetings. Numerous interested parties attended the committee meetings and offered their input.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction. Rental of temporary construction fencing and its installation will add cost to a pool project for those contractors who have not already been taking precautions to secure the excavation/pool construction site. One national average for rental installation for 120' x 6 foot high of chain link fencing panels and bases for 1 month is \$480. Job site conditions and project site location could greatly affect the cost.

SP5-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Submitted

Committee Reason: Safety fencing is needed for every excavation. Most contractors should be doing this anyhow.
(Vote:12-0)

Assembly Action:

None

SP5-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Timothy Pate, representing Colorado Chapter Code Change Committee (tpate@broomfield.org) requests Disapprove.

Commenter's Reason: This proposal added a requirement to require construction fencing around the excavation for all swimming pools. This type of requirement does not exist in either the IRC or the IBC for excavations for foundations for any new structure. It does not make sense to require construction fencing only around excavations for swimming pools when codes do not require this for all excavations. The approval language also does not have any specific details other than the fencing needs to be at least 4" high - nothing to explain what it looks like. The committee reason states that it will be up to the contractor and code official to come up with those specific requirements. This also does not make sense since a builder will have different requirements even in adjacent jurisdictions. This proposal should be overturned and disapproved.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will decrease the cost of construction. This will reduce construction cost since contractor will not be required to install construction fencing.

SP5-18

SP8-18

ISPSC: 305.3, 305.3.1, 305.3.2, 305.3.3, 305.3.4, 305.4

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponent: Dawn Anderson, representing self (gonedawning@yahoo.com); Dan Buuck, representing National Association of Home Builders (dbuuck@nahb.org); David Collins, representing the American Institute of Architects (dcollins@preview-group.com); Marsha Mazz, representing U.S. Access Board (mazz@Access-Board.gov); Dominic Marinelli, representing United Spinal Association (DMarinelli@accessibility-services.com)

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Revise as follows

305.3 ~~Gates~~ ~~Doors and gates~~. ~~Access~~ ~~Doors and gates in barriers~~ shall comply with the requirements of Sections 305.3.1 through 305.3.3 and shall be equipped to accommodate a locking device. Pedestrian access doors and gates shall open outward away from the pool or spa, shall be self-closing and shall have a self-latching device.

305.3.1 Utility or service doors and gates. ~~Gates~~ ~~Doors and gates~~ not intended for pedestrian use, such as utility or service doors and gates, shall remain locked when not in use.

305.3.2 Double or multiple doors and gates. Double doors and gates or multiple doors and gates shall have not fewer than one leaf secured in place and the adjacent leaf shall be secured with a self-latching device. ~~The gate and barrier shall not have openings larger than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (12.7 mm) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch release mechanism. The self-latching device shall comply with the requirements of Section 305.3.3.~~ device.

Delete and substitute as follows

~~**305.3.3 Latches.** Where the release mechanism of the self-latching device is located less than 54 inches (1372 mm) from grade, the release mechanism shall be located on the pool or spa side of the gate not less than 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate, and the gate and barrier shall not have openings greater than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (12.7 mm) within 18 inches (457 mm) of the release mechanism.~~

305.3.3 Latch release. For doors and gates in barrier, the door and gate latch release mechanisms shall be in accordance with the following:

1. Where door and gate latch release mechanisms are accessed from the outside of the barrier and are not of the self-locking type, such mechanism shall be located above the finished floor or ground surface in accordance with the following:
 - 1.1. At public pools and spas, not less than 52 inches (1219 mm) and not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm).
 - 1.2. At residential pools and spas, not less 54 inches (1372 mm)
2. Where door and gate latch release mechanisms are of the self-locking type such as where the lock is operated by means of a key, an electronic opener or the entry of a combination into an integral combination lock, the lock operation control and the latch release mechanism shall be located above the finished floor or ground surface in accordance with the following:
 - 2.1. At public pools and spas, not less than 34 inches and not greater than 48 inches (1219 mm).
 - 2.2. At residential pools and spas, at not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm).
3. At private pools, where the only latch release mechanism of a self-latching device for a gate is located on the pool and spa side of the barrier, the release mechanism shall be located at a point that is at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the top of the gate.

Add new text as follows

305.3.4 Barriers adjacent to latch release mechanisms. Where a latch release mechanism is located on the inside of a barrier, openings in the door, gate and barrier within 18 inches (457 mm) of the latch, shall not be greater than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in any dimension.

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 doors, gates or windows provide direct access to the pool or spa through that wall, one of the following shall be required:

1. Operable windows having a sill height of less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the indoor finished floor, doors and ~~doors-gates~~ shall have an alarm that produces an audible warning when the window, door or their screens are opened. The alarm shall be *listed* and *labeled* as a water hazard entrance alarm in accordance with UL 2017.
2. In dwellings ~~or structures~~ not required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located at not less than 54 inches (1372 mm) ~~or more~~ above the finished floor.
3. In dwellings ~~or structures~~ that are required to be Accessible units, Type A units or Type B units, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.
4. In structures other than dwellings, the operable parts of the alarm deactivation switches shall be located not greater than 54 inches (1372 mm) and not less than 48 inches (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- ~~2-5.~~ A *safety cover* that is *listed* and *labeled* in accordance with ASTM F1346 is installed for the pools and spas.
- ~~3-6.~~ An *approved* means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices, is provided. Such means of protection shall provide a degree of protection that is not less than the protection afforded by Item 1 or 2.

Reason: Section 305.3.3 deals with latches for all gates providing access to a pool. Section 305.4 deals with alarms for doors and windows in a barrier. The current text seems to be applicable more for residential pools than public pools. There are several reason for this proposal. Pools can be interior or exterior, so latch provisions should apply to doors as well as gates. The last sentence of 305.3.2 is not needed since Section 305.3 requires compliance with the whole section. Section 305.3.3 is dealing with a situation where you reach over a gate to open the latch. Fences around public pools are typically much higher. The requirements for latches should follow the IBC Section 1010.1.9.2. This section includes an exception for operable parts of manual latches to be above 48" so that they latch is outside the reach of children.

Section 305.4 Item 1 deals with the deactivation switch for alarms on doors or windows in a pool barrier. The same allowance for height protection for children is permitted. Dwelling units are separated from structures because this wall could be on a common corridor or in another building for pools that serve hotels, apartment buildings or other community buildings. In public areas these alarm shut offs must be accessible or addressed as employee only elements under Section 1103.2.2.

2018 IBC

1010.1.9.2 Hardware height. Door handles, pulls, latches, locks and other operating devices shall be installed 34 inches (864 mm) minimum and 48 inches (1219 mm) maximum above the finished floor. Locks used only for security purposes and not used for normal operation are permitted at any height.

Exception: Access doors or gates in barrier walls and fences protecting pools, spas and hot tubs shall be permitted to have operable parts of the release of latch on self-latching devices at 54 inches (1370 mm) maximum above the finished floor or ground, provided the self-latching devices are not also self-locking devices operated by means of a key, electronic opener or integral combination lock.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction
This is a clarification of the height for pool latches and alarms only. There is no change to the cost for construction.

SP8-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Submitted

Committee Reason: The Committee agreed with the published reason statement. (Vote:10-2)

Assembly Action:

None

SP8-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, representing Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org) requests As Modified by This Public Comment.

Further modify as follows:

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

305.3 Doors and gates. Doors and gates in barriers shall comply with the requirements of Sections 305.3.1 through 305.3.3 and shall be equipped to accommodate a locking device. Pedestrian access ~~doors and gates~~ shall open outward away from the pool or spa. All doors and gates shall be self-closing and shall have a self-latching device.

Commenter's Reason: We believe an unintended consequence of the original proposal could be interpreting this section to now saying the door on a residential house must open inward, away from the pool (into the house). When the home is part of the barrier, the doors sometimes open out of the house, towards the pool. Purchasing and installing a new door to swing away from the pool is not cost-neutral.

This change simply makes a small change to ensure doors of a home, when used as a barrier would not be required to open outward away from the pool and spa.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

Without the public comment concerns exist that the original proposal will have an increase cost to construction if a door on a home has to be changed to address which direction it swings.

SP8-18

SP23-18

ISPSC: 324 (New), 324.1 (New), Chapter 11

Proposed Change as Submitted

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

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Add new text as follows

324 INDOOR AIR QUALITY

324.1 General. Indoor pool and spa air handling system design, construction, and installation shall comply with ASHRAE 62.1.

Add new standard(s) follows

ASHRAE ASHRAE 62.1-2016 Ventilation for Acceptable Air Quality

Reason: By requiring air handling systems to be designed and installed in compliance with ASHRAE Standard 62.1 2013, *Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality*, an indoor pool or spa will have minimum ventilation rates to ensure the indoor air quality is acceptable to human occupants so to minimize adverse health effects.

This also provides consistency with the Model Aquatic Health Code published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which requires compliance with the ASHRAE Standard when addressing indoor pool or spa air handling systems.

Bibliography: See sections 4.2.2.3.3 & 4.6.2 of the Model Aquatic Health Code, which reference and require compliance with the ASHRAE 62.1 Standard.

<https://www.cdc.gov/mahc/editions/current.html>

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. Simply aligning with MAHC requirements for consistency when addressing indoor facilities.

Analysis: The referenced standard, ASHRAE 62.1-2016, is currently referenced in the 2018 IMC.

SP23-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Submitted

Committee Reason: The Committee agreed with the published reason statement. (Vote:12-0)

Assembly Action:

None

SP23-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, representing Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org) requests As Modified by This Public Comment.

Further modify as follows:

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

324.1 General. Indoor public pool and spa air handling system design, construction, and installation shall comply with ASHRAE 62.1.

Commenter's Reason: This section should only apply to public pools so in an abundance of caution this public comment simply clarify s the original intent of the proposal.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction because these indoor pool facilities already have to meet the ASHRAE 62.1 Standard. This simply aligns the ISPSC with what is already required via other codes, including the MAHC and International Mechanical Code.

Public Comment 2:

Proponent: DONALD SURRENA, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS, representing National Association of Home Builders (dsurrena@nahb.org) requests As Modified by This Public Comment.

Modify as follows:

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

324.1 General. Indoor pool and spa air handling system design, construction, and installation shall comply with requirements of the IMC or ASHRAE 62.1.

324.1 General. Indoor pool and spa air handling system design, construction, and installation shall comply with ASHRAE 62.1.

Commenter's Reason: Modifying the proposal to allow the IMC or ASHRAE 62.1 adds an option for compliance.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

This adds an option for compliance which would have the potential to possibly lower the cost of construction.

SP23-18

SP39-18

ISPSC: 504.2

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponent: John Kelly, representing self (john.kelly@idph.iowa.gov)

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Add new text as follows

504.2 Timer. The operation of the hydrotherapy jets shall be limited by a cycle timer having a maximum setting of 15 minutes. The cycle timer shall be located not less than 5 feet away, adjacent to, and within sight of the spa.

Reason: The ISPSC allows spas to operate at a temperature of up to 104 degrees F. The elevated temperature allowed for spas increases the risk of deaths from hyperthermia and drowning and the jet currents further increase the heat transfer rate.

A study on "The Health Hazards of Saunas and Spas and How to Minimize Them" noted that many people should limit their stays in spas to 5 or 10 minutes and that even healthy adults would be well advised not to stay in spas for more than 10 to 15 minutes.

Under Section 4.12.1.10 of the Model Aquatic Health Code the agitation system shall be connected to a timer to limit the cycle to 15 minutes. This is consistent with requirements found in many state and local health codes.

The ISPSC should recognize the risk of hyperthermia particularly with the elevated temperatures it allows for spas and given the increased heat transfer created by the hydrotherapy jets and limit the jet cycle accordingly and consistent with the Model Aquatic Health Code.

Bibliography: The Health Hazards of Saunas and Spas and How to Minimize Them
Edward Press, MD, MPH

American Journal of Public Health, August 1991, Volume 81, No. 8

2016 Model Aquatic Health Code, 2nd Edition, July 2016

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will increase the cost of construction. The Model Aquatic Health Code and most state and local health codes already contain a requirement for a timer so for most areas there will be no added cost. In areas with no state or local requirement there would be a small cost associated with the installation of the timer. Including the requirement within the ISPSC will provide consistency in the requirements and help address the risk in those areas where no health codes are in place.

SP39-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Modified

Committee Modification: 504.2 Timer. The operation of the hydrotherapy jets shall be limited by a cycle timer having a maximum setting of 10 ~~15~~ minutes. The cycle timer shall be located not less than 5 feet away, adjacent to, and within sight of the spa.

Committee Reason: For the Modification: Lessening the time better accommodates use by children who would be more susceptible to long term exposure to heat.

For the Proposal: Making this a code requirement increases the level of safety that is needed for spas. (Vote: 10-1)

Assembly Action:

None

SP39-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, representing Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org) requests As Submitted.

Commenter's Reason: The concern is that the proposal as modified is not consistent with the Model Aquatic Health Code and the fact 15 mins has long been the standard utilized in these heated spas.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will increase the cost of construction. Most jurisdictions already have requirements for a timer in these type of public settings, but where a jurisdiction does not currently require a timer a slight increase in cost will occur.

SP39-18

SP40-18

ISPSC: 509.2

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponent: John Kelly, Iowa Department of Public Health, representing self

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Revise as follows

509.2 Operational signs. Operational signs shall include, but not be limited to, the following messages as required by the local jurisdiction:

1. Children under age 5 and persons using alcohol or drugs that cause drowsiness shall not use spas.
2. Pregnant women and persons with heart disease, high blood pressure or other health problems should not use spas without prior consultation with a health provider.
3. Children under 14 years of age shall be supervised by an adult.
4. Use of the spa when alone is prohibited (if no lifeguards on site).
- ~~1-5.~~ Do not allow the use of or operate spa if the suction outlet cover is missing, damaged or loose.
- ~~2-6.~~ Check spa temperature before each use. Do not enter the spa if the temperature is above 104°F (40°C).
- ~~3-7.~~ Keep breakable out of the spa area.
- ~~4-8.~~ Spa shall not be operated during severe weather conditions.
- ~~5-9.~~ Never place electrical appliances within 5 feet (1524 mm) of the spa.
- ~~6-10.~~ No diving.

Reason: The spa signage currently required by the ISPSC does not contain any language warning those particularly vulnerable to injury or death associated with the elevated temperature of the spa. The spa signage in the Model Aquatic Health Code (see attachment) places warnings and restrictions on those that are particularly vulnerable to the elevated temperature of a spa. The annex of the Model Aquatic Health Code notes that "Small children are still developing internal temperature regulation, and infants in particular have a small body mass compared to body surface area." It also notes that spa seating is not designed to accommodate younger children in a seated position. As such children under the age of 5 should not use a spa and children under the age of 14 should be supervised by an adult.

A study on health hazards of spas (see attachment) noted that when analyzing deaths associated with spas the chief risk factors identified were alcohol ingestion, heart disease, seizure disorders, and cocaine ingestion. These factors accounted for about 45% of the fatalities. It further noted that 61 of the 151 spa related deaths occurred in children under 12 years of age.

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. The signage is already required. The proposal only changes what it stated on the sign.

SP40-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

As Modified

Committee Modification: ~~4. Use of the spa when alone is prohibited (if no life guards on site).~~

Committee Reason: For the Modification:

Not allowing only one person to use a spa is too restrictive given that the spa timer is limited to 10 minutes operation per cycle. See previous action on SP39-18 for AM which modified timer operation from 15 minutes to 10 minutes.

For the Proposal:

The added warnings are standard practice in the industry and are necessary to advise persons who might be of a greater health risk when using spas. (Vote:9-3)

Assembly Action:

Disapproved

SP40-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Assembly Action requests Disapprove.

Commenter's Reason: This code change proposal is on the agenda for individual consideration because the proposal received a successful assembly action. The assembly action for Disapprove was successful by a vote of 59.8% (64) to 40.2% (43) by eligible members online during the period of May 9 - May 23, 2018.

SP40-18

SP43-18

ISPC: SECTION 609, 609.1, 609.2, 609.2.1, 609.2.2, 609.3, 609.3.1, 609.3.2, 609.3.3, 609.4, 609.4.1, 609.7

Proposed Change as Submitted

Proponent: John Kelly, Iowa Department of Public Health, representing self

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

Revise as follows

SECTION 609 TOILET ROOMS DRESSING AND BATHROOMS SANITARY FACILITIES

609.1 General. ~~Toilet Dressing and bath sanitary facilities shall be provided in accordance with the minimum requirements of the International Building Code and International Plumbing Code and Sections 609.2 through 609.9.~~ 609.9.

609.2 Number of fixtures. ~~Pools shall have toilet facilities with the number of fixtures in accordance with Section 609.2.1 or 609.2.2. The minimum number of required water closets, urinals, lavatory, and drinking fountain fixtures shall be provided as required by the International Building Code and International Plumbing Code and the dressing facilities and number of cleansing and rinse showers shall be provided in accordance with Sections 609.2.1, 609.2.2, and 609.3.1.~~

609.2.1 Water area less than 7500-4000 square feet. Facilities that have less than ~~7500-4000~~ gross square feet (~~697-372~~ m²) of water area available for bather access shall have dressing facilities and not less than one water closet for males, one urinal for males, one lavatory for males, one one cleansing shower for males, two water closets for females, one lavatory for females and one cleansing shower for females.

609.2.2 Water area 7500-4000 square feet or more. Facilities that have ~~7500-4000~~ gross square feet (~~697-372~~ m²) or more of water area available for bather access shall have dressing facilities and not less than 0.7 water closet for males, one urinal for males, 0.85 lavatory for males, one one cleansing shower for males, two water closets for females, one lavatory for females and one cleansing shower for females for every 7500-4000 square feet (697-372 m²) or portion thereof. Where the result of the fixture calculation is a portion of a whole number, the result shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

609.3 Showers. Showers shall be in accordance with Sections 609.3.1 through ~~609.3.5~~ 609.3.5.

609.3.1 Deck-Rinse shower. ~~Not In addition to the requirement for cleansing showers in 609.2.1 and 609.2.2, not less than one and not more than half of the total number of showers required by Section 609.2~~ rinse shower shall be located provided on the deck of or at the entrance of each pool.

Delete without substitution

609.3.2 Anti-scald device. ~~Where heated water is provided to showers, the shower water supply shall be controlled by an anti-scald device.~~

609.3.4 Flow rate. ~~Each showerhead shall have a water flow of not less than 2 gallons per minute (7.6 lpm).~~

Revise as follows

609.3.5 Temperature. At each cleansing showerhead, the heated shower water temperature shall be not less than 90°F (32°C) and not greater than 120°F (49°C). Water supplied to rinse showers shall not be required to be heated.

609.4 Soap dispensers. Soap dispensers shall be in accordance with ~~Sections 609.4.1 and 609.4.2.~~ Section 609.4.1.

609.4.1 Liquid or powder. Soap dispensers shall be provided ~~in each toilet facility, at each lavatory and cleansing shower.~~ Soap dispensers shall dispense liquid or powdered soap. Reusable cake soap is prohibited. Soap dispensers and soap shall not be provided at rinse showers.

609.7 Sanitary napkin receptacles. Sanitary napkin receptacles shall be provided in each water closet compartment for females and in the area of the cleansing showers for female use only.

Reason: The minimum number of plumbing fixtures required by the IBC/IPC and the ISPC are inconsistent. The requirements of the IBC/IPC are the appropriate requirements and are based on the occupancy type and design

occupant load and are widely accepted, applied, and proven across many different jurisdictions for various occupancy type and design occupant loads. The ISPSC should be change to be consistent with the requirements of the IBC/IPC. Given that many patrons share a common body of water in swimming pools and spa, in addition to the plumbing fixtures required by the IBC/IPC, it is appropriate to require both cleansing showers and rinse showers to reduce the transmission of recreational water illnesses and to reduce the development of chloramines.

The Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) provides requirements for the number of cleansing showers under section 4.10.4.2.1 and rinse showers under section 4.10.4.3.1. As the number of showers are related to health concerns associated with transmission of recreational water illnesses and the health effects associated with chloramines, the ISPSC should be changed to be consistent with the requirements of the MAHC in relation to the minimum number of showers required.

Bibliography: 2016 Model Aquatic Health Code, 2nd Edition, July 2016
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention

Cost Impact: The code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction. Typically Swimming Pools and Spas must already meet building code, plumbing code, and health code requirements so it will eliminate confusion caused by inconsistencies between the applicable codes but should not change the number of fixtures installed.

SP43-18

Public Hearing Results

Committee Action:

Disapproved

Committee Reason: This would be a large cost impact for facilities of 4000 to 7500 square feet. No justification was provided for this level of cost increase. (Vote: 12-0)

Assembly Action:

None

SP43-18

Individual Consideration Agenda

Public Comment 1:

Proponent: Jennifer Hatfield, representing Association of Pool & Spa Professionals (jhatfield@apsp.org) requests As Modified by This Public Comment.

Modify as follows:

2018 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code

609.2.1 Water area less than ~~4000-7500~~ square feet. Facilities that have less than ~~4000-7500~~ gross square feet (~~372-697~~ m²) of water area available for bather access shall have dressing facilities and not less than one cleansing shower for males and one cleansing shower for females.

609.2.2 Water area ~~4000-7500~~ square feet or more. Facilities that have ~~4000-7500~~ gross square feet (~~372-697~~ m²) or more of water area available for bather access shall have dressing facilities and not less than one cleansing shower for males and one cleansing shower for females for every ~~4000-7500~~ square feet (~~372-697~~ m²) or portion thereof. Where the result of the fixture calculation is a portion of a whole number, the result shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Commenter's Reason: This public comment addresses why the committee disapproved the proposal; which was the large cost impact on facilities of 4000 to 7500 square feet. By reverting back to the 7500 square feet, the committee concern is addressed. Further, the proposal is consistent with changes approved under SP 29, resulting in a need for the proposal at large with this modification.

Cost Impact: The net effect of the public comment and code change proposal will not increase or decrease the cost of construction

This does not change requirements but ensures consistency with what is also required in applicable codes.

SP43-18
