

UNIFORM BUILDING CODE COMMISSION COMMERCIAL SWIMMING POOL & SPA TECHNICAL CODE REVIEW COMMITTEE (CSPSTC) PRESENTATION

Recommendations for modifications to the
2024 Edition of the International Swimming
Pool and Spa Code® (ISPSC)

Presented by: Jeff Birdwell, Chairman

Date: August 18, 2026



OKLAHOMA

Committee Members

Commission Liaison:

Dan Favata

Committee Volunteers:

Jeff Birdwell, Commercial Pool Contractor

Aboutanaa Elhabti, Department of Health Representative

John Gill, Electrical Code Official

Gary Hornsby, Alternate Dept of Health Rep

Jarrett Hughes, Alternate Pool Contractor

Geary McMillon, Plumbing Code Official

Kyle Melson, Building Code Official

Pamela Searcy, Architect/Engineer

John Treadwell, Alternate Code Official

Chapter Summary

Chapters 1-6 and 11 were reviewed

Chapters 1, 5, 6 and 11 were approved as written

Chapters 2, 3 and 4 were approved as amended



General Summary Information:

The CSPSTC conducted a thorough, formal review of the 2024 edition of the International Swimming Pool and Spa Code®, Chapters 1-6 and 11.

Swimming Pool and Spa Ad Hoc Committee:

Because both the Commercial and Residential Swimming Pool and Spa Committees were reviewing and proposing amendments to the same code book and shared some of the chapters, each committee reviewed the code change proposals approved by the other committee where they overlapped and voted to approve or deny them. Several proposals were tabled after questions and concerns remained unresolved.

To address those outstanding issues, an ad hoc committee consisting of the Chairs, Vice Chairs, and Commission Liaisons from both committees met on April 29, 2026, to review the tabled proposals requiring additional discussion and clarification. No official action was taken, and all proposals were returned to the respective committees for further review and formal action.



Code Change Proposal Summary:

23 CSPSTC Code Change proposal forms were received and reviewed

- 8 Code change proposal forms were withdrawn by the submitter
- 9 Code change proposal forms were approved as submitted
- 6 Code change proposal forms were approved as amended

10 RSPSTC Code Change proposal forms were reviewed (crossover proposals)*

- 6 Code change proposal forms were approved as submitted
- 1 Code change proposal form was approved with a proposed amendment
- 2 Code change proposal forms were denied
- 1 Code change proposal form was not addressed as it was duplicative of a CSPSTC proposal

*Code change proposals for the RSPSTC committee are addressed in that committee's presentation.



Commercial Swimming Pool & Spa Technical Code Review Committee (CSPSTC) Proposed Changes to the 2024 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code®

The following slides contain proposed changes to the 2024 International Swimming Pool and Spa Code® (ISPSC®). All proposed amendments whether approved or denied by the committee are included in this section with the submitter's justification for the proposal, committee commentary and committee motion to approve or deny included.



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-11 – Defining “HOME SHARING FACILITY” and CSPSTC-14 – Amending definition of “PUBLIC POOL, Class C semi-public pool”

HOME SHARING FACILITY. A residential dwelling unit made available to transient user for short-term overnight lodging in exchange for monetary compensation or commercial consideration pursuant to a posted fee schedule, where sanitation facilities within the dwelling are accessible to occupants during the rental period.

PUBLIC POOL, Class C semi-public pool. A pool operated solely for and in conjunction with lodgings such as hotels, motels, apartments, ~~or~~ condominiums, or home sharing facilities as defined in Section 202.

Summary of Proposed Change:

Short-term lodging platforms facilitate rental of residential dwellings — including associated pool amenities — to transient overnight users. While this use pattern presents a lower public health risk than pool sharing arrangements due to lower bather turnover and the presence of sanitation facilities within the dwelling, it remains a commercial use that exceeds the scope of a private residential pool classification. The daily rental structure limits cumulative bather load, and the presence of sanitation facilities within the dwelling reduces the contamination risk associated with pool-only rental arrangements. However, the absence of required water quality testing and lack of water chemistry management between rental groups still presents an elevated public health risk above that of a purely private residential pool. Without a specific definition, home defined classification.



sharing facilities with pools occupy a regulatory gray area that neither residential nor existing commercial pool classifications adequately address. This leaves AHJs without a clear and enforceable standard for inspecting and classifying these facilities. The same definitional gaps that have allowed pool sharing platforms to successfully challenge regulation in Wisconsin, North Carolina, Maryland, and New Jersey apply equally to home sharing facilities operating without a The definitions establish clear, compensation-triggered and platform-agnostic language proportionate to the actual risk profile of home sharing pool use. The "posted fee schedule" trigger is observable, future-proof, and distinguishes commercial rental arrangements from casual social use. This change directly impacts life safety by ensuring that pools associated with short-term lodging rentals are subject to appropriate oversight, water quality standards, and inspection requirements commensurate with their actual risk profile while remaining proportionate to the lower risk level relative to pool sharing facilities.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed both proposals at the May 20, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed enforcement concerns related to “Home Sharing Facility” and “Pool Sharing Facility,” including changes in use, permit requirements, and potential contractor liability. It was stated that contractors would generally not be responsible for subsequent changes in use by the property owner. The committee noted that enforcement would likely occur through complaints, licensing



Committee Commentary Continued:

requirements, inspections, or injury-related incidents. Discussion was also held regarding the phrase "posted fee schedule," which was intended to distinguish commercial rental activity from informal arrangements and apply to facilities offering overnight accommodations with access to dwelling amenities.

Following discussion about CSPSTC-11, the committee agreed the change proposed in CSPSTC-14 was appropriate because home sharing facilities functioned similarly to traditional lodging establishments because users maintained access to sanitation facilities and other amenities within the dwelling.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Proposed Code Change Form CSPSTC-11 as presented. (5/20/2026)

Unanimous vote to approve Proposed Code Change Form CSPSTC-14 as presented. (5/20/2026)

Commission Action Taken:

A unanimous vote to reject the committee's recommendations to amend the code. (8/18/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-12 – Defining “POOL SHARING FACILITY” and CSPSTC-10 – Amending definition of “PUBLIC POOL, Class B public pool”

POOL SHARING FACILITY. A residential swimming pool or aquatic amenity made available to transient users in exchange for monetary compensation or commercial consideration pursuant to a posted fee schedule, on an hourly or short-term basis, where no overnight lodging is provided.

CLASS B PUBLIC POOL. A pool intended for public recreational use that is not identified in other classifications of public pools. Including pool sharing facilities as defined in Section 202.

Summary of Proposed Change:

Pool sharing platforms facilitate hourly rental of residential pools to transient users. This use pattern creates elevated public health risk due to high bather turnover, absence of required sanitation facilities, lack of required water quality testing, and lack of water chemistry management between rental groups. A residential pool is not designed or equipped to handle the contamination load associated with multiple transient bather groups cycling through in a single day.

Without a specific definition, AHJs lack a clear regulatory hook to classify and inspect these facilities. Jurisdictions that have attempted to regulate pool sharing without defined classifications have faced legal challenges from platform operators exploiting definitional gaps in existing code. Wisconsin's Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was forced



to back down from enforcement after a leading pool sharing platform threatened litigation, specifically because the existing code lacked an intermediate classification between residential and full public pool standards. Similar regulatory challenges have occurred in North Carolina, Maryland, and New Jersey. As of April 30, 2026, a leading pool sharing platform lists 11 residential pools available for rent in Oklahoma with a combined total of 382 recorded rentals, demonstrating that this use type is already active and unregulated within the state.

This definition establishes clear, compensation-triggered and platform-agnostic language that gives AHJs an enforceable and documentable standard. The "posted fee schedule" trigger is observable, future-proof, and distinguishes commercial rental arrangements from casual social use. This change directly impacts life safety by ensuring that pools operating under a commercial use pattern are subject to appropriate oversight, water quality standards, and inspection requirements commensurate with their actual risk profile.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposals at the May 20, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed the distinction between "Pool Sharing Facility" and "Home Sharing Facility" uses. It was noted that pool sharing facilities generally did not provide access to dwelling units and therefore did not provide restroom facilities, showers, or other amenities. The committee expressed concern that residential pools rented through pool sharing applications could experience substantial user turnover and occupancy levels exceeding those contemplated by residential design standards.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-12 and CSPSTC-10. (5/20/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-2 – Amending Section 302.7 “Tests”

302.7 Tests. Tests on water piping systems constructed of plastic piping shall ~~not use compressed air for the test.~~ be done using water. Exception: If water supply is not available or if the climate is not conducive, an alternate, approved test may be utilized.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted that they visited with several residential and commercial pool contractors that have used compressed air to check pool plumbing their whole careers. None of them had encountered any safety issues with that type of testing or had issues with using water but expressed concern over availability and or temperature issues.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the February 18, 2026 meeting. They discussed concerns with ambiguous wording in the original proposed modification, particularly “easily accessible,” and emphasized preserving the safety intent favoring water testing. Compressed air hazards were noted, supporting water as the default method. The committee supported allowing an approved alternative when water is unavailable or conditions are unsuitable, with AHJ oversight, but required clearer exception language.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-2 with amendment to read: “Tests on water piping systems constructed of plastic piping shall be done using water. Exception: If water supply is not available or if the climate is not conducive, an alternate, approved test may be utilized”. (2/18/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-4 – Creating new subsection, Section 303.1.3.1 “Approved vapor-retardant means”

303.1.3.1 Approved vapor-retardant means. Approved vapor retardant means shall be permitted to include liquid evaporation-suppressant products that are listed and labeled for use in swimming pools or spas and are applied and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter shared that the existing code required a vapor-retardant cover or “other approved vapor-retardant means,” but the latter was undefined, leading to inconsistent enforcement and limiting interpretations to physical covers. The proposal clarified that approved alternatives may include listed and labeled liquid evaporation suppressants applied per manufacturer instructions, recognizing them as a valid option for reducing evaporation and heat loss.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the February 18, 2026, meeting. The original proposal amended Section 303.1.3 “Covers” by including the language within the section. During discussion, the committee amended the language to no longer be included within Section 303.1.3 but to be a new subsection, Section 303.1.3.1 so that it remained within the cover requirements section of the code.



Committee Action Taken:

Vote of five "for" and one "against" a motion to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-4 amended to create subsection 303.1.3.1 titled "Approved vapor-retardant means" reading "Approved vapor-retardant means shall be permitted to include liquid evaporation-suppressant products that are listed and labeled for use in swimming pools or spas and are applied and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions." (2/18/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-1 – Amending Section 305.2.1 “Barrier height and clearances”

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 pool or spa. Such height shall exist around the entire perimeter of the barrier and for a distance of 3 feet (914 mm) 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 pool or spa.
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)~~ allow passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere where measured on the side of the required barrier that faces away from the pool or spa.
4. Where the top of the pool or spa structure is above grade, the barrier shall be installed on grade or shall be mounted on top of the pool or spa structure. Where the barrier is mounted on the top of the pool or spa, the vertical clearance between the top of the pool or spa and the bottom of the barrier shall not ~~exceed 4 inches (102 mm)~~ allow passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere.



Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted that this change would establish consistent clearance requirements for pool barriers, simplifying design and improving safety by reducing entrapment risks for small children.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the January 21, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed that the existing code distinguished between horizontal openings and vertical clearances, with commentary explaining the different measurement methods. It was noted that while the current language was clear, the proposal would improve consistency with other guard and railing requirements, which typically do not allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere and align with common inspection practices. The committee also reviewed the difference between language stating “openings shall not exceed 4 inches” and “openings shall not allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere,” noting that the former could permit an exact 4-inch opening while the latter would require a smaller opening. It was further noted that bottom clearances of 4 inches over concrete and 2 inches over grass would still apply. The committee discussed applying the same language change to item 3 as well for consistency.

Committee Action Taken:

Vote of five "for" and one "against" a motion to approve Proposed Code Change Form CSPSTC-1 amended to include “allow passage of a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere” in Item #3. (1/21/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-5 – modifying Section 305.4 “Structure wall as a barrier”

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 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 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) above the finished floor.
3. In dwellings 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.
5. A safety cover that is listed and labeled in accordance with ASTM F1346 is installed for the pools and spas.
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.



7. A listed and labeled pool detection system complying with ASTM F2208.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted the proposal added a performance-based alternate method that detected actual entry into the pool water rather than only monitoring openings in the dwelling envelope, as well as require compliance with ASTM F2208. The purpose of this requirement is to provide notification of unauthorized access to the pool area. The amendment does not eliminate existing safety requirements and does not reduce barrier protections. It provides an alternative compliance method that may improve detection reliability while maintaining life safety intent.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the February 18, 2026, meeting. They noted the initial proposal added a new subsection to the section but felt it should be added as an additional item within Section 305.4. It was discussed that the detailed performance requirements in the proposal were unnecessary since ASTM F2208 already addresses detection, alarm volume, and activation timing. The committee also noted that required door and window alarms are sometimes installed for inspection but later removed by homeowners.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-5 as amended. (2/18/2026)

Commission Action Taken:

A unanimous vote to reject the committee's recommendation to amend the code. (8/18/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-6 – Amending Section 307.2.2 “Materials and structural design”

307.2.2 Materials and structural design. Pools and spas shall conform to one or more of the standards indicated in Table 307.2.2. The structural design of pools and spas shall be in accordance with the International Building Code or the International Residential Code, as applicable in accordance with Section 102.7.1 of this code.

Exception:

~~Pools and spas constructed with reinforced concrete or reinforced shotcrete with a minimum compressive strength of 2,500 pounds per square inch (175.8 kg/cm²) as designed by a design professional and approved shall be permitted.~~

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted that this proposal removes an exception in Section 307.2.2 that allowed alternate compliance outside referenced standards listed in Table 307.2.2, which could lead to inconsistent enforcement. Deleting it improves clarity, ensures uniform application of structural requirements, and maintains AHJ authority. Life safety impact is positive due to increased consistency and reduced ambiguity. Any minor cost increase is negligible and offset by improved durability and structural performance.



Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the February 18, 2026, meeting. The committee reviewed current structural standards referenced by the code, including ACI 318 and ACI 350, which generally require higher compressive strengths for concrete used in pool structures. Concerns were raised that the exception could allow shells designed below the minimum standards typically required by recognized engineering practices. The committee determined that removing the exception would improve clarity and promote consistent application of structural standards while strengthening durability and performance expectations for pool shells. The committee was made aware that the RSPSTC approved an identical code change proposal, RSPSTC-13, at the February 19, 2026, meeting.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Proposed Code Change Form CSPSTC-6. (2/18/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-16 – Adding new Section 307.2.2.1 “Geotechnical Investigation”

307.2.2.1 Geotechnical Investigation. A geotechnical investigation complying with Section 1803 of the International Building Code shall be submitted for all public swimming pools, public spas, public exercise spas, and aquatic recreation facilities unless waived by the building official in accordance with Section 1803.2 of the International Building Code.

The geotechnical investigation shall evaluate, where applicable:

Soil classification.

Allowable bearing capacity.

Expansive soil characteristics.

Groundwater conditions.

Settlement potential.

Slope stability.

Foundation preparation recommendations.

Hydrostatic uplift considerations affecting the aquatic vessel.

Structural design calculations submitted for public aquatic facilities shall be based upon the recommendations contained within the approved geotechnical investigation.



Summary of Proposed Change:

The proposal aligns the ISPSC® with the 2024 Model Aquatic Health Code® (MAHC) by making the MAHC the basis for the structural design requirements for public aquatic facilities. It noted that public aquatic facilities are permanent reinforced concrete structures subjected to significant forces from water, surrounding soils, groundwater, hydrostatic pressure, and nearby improvements. While the MAHC requires these facilities to be designed to resist those loads, it does not specify how site-specific geotechnical conditions should be determined. The proposal addressed that gap by incorporating the geotechnical investigation requirements of Section 1803 of the International Building Code, which provides nationally recognized standards for evaluating site conditions before structural design. It also allowed the building official to waive the investigation when adequate geotechnical information was already available.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the July 15, 2026, meeting. There was concern that the proposal stated that additional design costs would be minimal, when this was typically a minimum of \$5,000, which was not considered minimal. Concern was expressed that pools are frequently constructed on imported fill rather than native soils and that foundation systems, grade beams, piers, and hydrostatic protection cannot be properly designed without accurate geotechnical information. It was stated that requiring a soil investigation would improve overall structural quality and reduce future failures. It was noted that residential pool contractors may encounter highly variable site conditions after excavation while many commercial developments already complete substantial grading work before aquatic construction begins.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to deny Proposed Code Change Form CSPSTC-16. (7/15/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-3 R1 – Adding Section 314.4.1 “Location”

314.4.1 Location. Commercial pumps and motors shall have a clear space in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications but not less than 18 inches, whichever is greater.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted that this change establishes a minimum pump clearance that already falls into current accepted range. The change raises the minimum pump clearance allowed by some manufacturers from 12 inches to 18 inches and will allow a safer more readily accessible work space for pump maintenance and repair.

Committee Commentary:

The CSPSTC committee reviewed the original proposal, CSPSTC-3, at the February 18, 2026 meeting. The original proposal was written to amend Section 314.4 to allow 18 inches of clear space for inspection and service. Discussion noted that manufacturer specifications occasionally allowed clearances as small as 12 inches and that a consistent minimum clearance would improve accessibility for service and inspection. The committee confirmed that the proposed language requiring manufacturer specifications to be followed but not less than 18 inches was consistent with typical code language and aligned with other regulatory requirements.

The RSPSTC reviewed the proposal at the April 16, 2026, meeting. Concerns were raised regarding feasibility for residential installations and existing structures, particularly with space limitations and equipment configurations. Options including exceptions for residential pools or separate commercial requirements were considered. It was determined that additional language development was necessary before approval.



Committee Commentary continued:

The ad hoc committee discussed the proposal at the April 29, 2026, meeting. Concerns were raised that the requirement could unnecessarily restrict residential equipment layouts and duplicate existing manufacturer specifications, electrical workspace requirements, and combustible clearance provisions already found elsewhere in the code. The committee discussed limiting the proposal to public pools under a new Section 314.4.1 but ultimately agreed the amendment might be unnecessary and recommended the commercial committee consider withdrawing the proposal.

The committee reviewed the revised proposal at the July 15, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed that this requirement was not necessary for residential pools because residential equipment is installed differently than commercial equipment. The committee agreed that limiting the requirement to commercial installations addressed the previous concerns.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-3 R1. (7/15/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-7 – Amending Section 325.10 “Gaseous chlorination space”

325.10 Gaseous Chlorination space. Use of compressed chlorine gas shall be prohibited for new construction and after ~~substantial~~ alteration to existing facilities.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter noted that the proposal removed the word “substantial” in light of the fact that it is rare to find a chlorine gas system for a pool or spa, and to avoid the dangers and life safety hazards of chlorine gas it shall be removed whenever there are alterations to a facility.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed the proposal at the April 15, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed that the term “substantial” was ambiguous and could lead to inconsistent interpretation and enforcement. It was noted that gaseous chlorine systems were rare in current practice and presented significant life safety risks. Removing the qualifier would simplify enforcement and ensure that any alteration would trigger compliance with the prohibition.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-7. (4/15/2026)



Code Change Proposal Form: CSPSTC-8 – Amending Section 325.2 “Requirements”

325.2 Requirements. The equipment area or room floor shall be of concrete or other suitable material having a smooth slip-resistant finish and have positive drainage, including a sump drain pump, if necessary. Floors shall have a slope toward the floor drain or sump drain pump adequate to prevent standing water at all times. The opening to the equipment room or area shall be designed to provide access for all anticipated equipment. At least one hose bibb with backflow preventer shall be located in the equipment room or allow for access within an adequate distance of the equipment room, not more than 50 feet, so that a hose can service the entire room.

Summary of Proposed Change:

The submitter shared that the proposed change allows the hose bibb to be placed adequately to service the pool area and the equipment room with an appropriately sized hose.

Committee Commentary:

The committee reviewed this proposal at the May 20, 2026, meeting. The committee discussed existing residential code requirements and noted that many properties already have hose bibs located within the required distance. The committee agreed the proposal would provide flexibility for existing installations while preventing situations where water service points were installed in locations that were impractical for pool operation and maintenance.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to approve Code Change Proposal Form CSPSTC-8. (5/20/2026)



Verbal Proposed Change – Amending Section 404.1 “Rest ledges”

404.1 Rest ledges. Rest ledges along the pool walls are permitted. They shall be not less than 4 feet (1220 mm) below the water surface. Where a ledge is provided, the width of the ledge shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) and not greater than 6 inches (152 mm) and shall comply with Section 411.2.5.

Summary of Proposed Change:

Section 404.1 was amended to require rest ledges to comply with the outlined edge requirements of Section 411.2.5.

Committee Commentary:

The committee discussed concerns that the leading edge of a rest ledge may not be readily visible to swimmers and that swimmers could inadvertently collide with the ledge if adequate visual identification was not provided, and whether rest ledges should be required to include visual identification and slip-resistant markings similar to those required for stairs. The committee reviewed the outlined edge provisions in Section 411.2.5 and discussed whether those requirements should be applied to rest ledges.



Committee Commentary continued:

The committee determined that the outlined edge requirements in Section 411.2.5 already addressed the concerns discussed by providing visual contrast and slip-resistant markings. The committee agreed to amend Section 404.1 via verbal motion adding the phrase “and shall comply with Section 411.2.5” to the end of the section. It was stated that applying the existing outlined edge requirements to rest ledges would improve visibility and safety without creating separate marking provisions.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to amend Section 404.1 to add “And shall comply with Section 411.2.5” at the end of the last sentence of the section. (5/20/2026)



Verbal Proposed Change – Amending Table 407.2 “Turnover rate” and Section 501.2 “General”

Table 407.2 Turnover rate

SWIMMING POOL CATEGORY	TURNOVER RATE IN HOURS
Class A, B, and C pools	Hours equal 1 ½ times the average depth of pool in feet not to exceed 6 hours
Wading pools	1
<u>Public spas and public exercise spas</u>	<u>.5</u>

For SI: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

Footnote: Exercise spas classified as type A, B, or C shall meet turnover requirements of this table

501.2 General. In addition to the requirements of this chapter, public spas and public exercise spas shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 3 and Table 407.2.

Summary of Proposed Change:

Section 404.1 was amended to require rest ledges to comply with the outlined edge requirements of Section 411.2.5. The committee agreed to modify Section 501.2 to reference Table 407.2 rather than creating additional language within the table itself.



Committee Commentary:

The committee discussed concerns that the leading edge of a rest ledge may not be readily visible to swimmers and that swimmers could inadvertently collide with the ledge if adequate visual identification was not provided, and whether rest ledges should be required to include visual identification and slip-resistant markings similar to those required for stairs. The committee reviewed the outlined edge provisions in Section 411.2.5 and discussed whether those requirements should be applied to rest ledges.

Committee Action Taken:

Unanimous vote to amend Table 407.2 “Turnover rate” by adding “Public spas and public exercise spas” to the Swimming Pool Category row and adding “.5” to the corresponding Turnover Rate in Hours row, to add a footnote to read “Exercise spas classified as type A, B or C shall meet turnover requirements of this table,” and to modify Section 501.2 to include at the end of the section after chapter 3 “and Table 407.2”. (5/20/2026)

