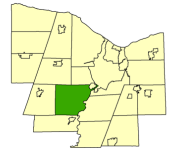




TOWN OF CHILI

STATE OF NEW YORK * COUNTY OF MONROE
ESTABLISHED IN 1822



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Pools & Spas

The Uniform Code includes a number of provisions relating to swimming pools. This document is intended to summarize those requirements for swimming pools in the Code.

Definition of “Swimming Pool”

The term “swimming pool” is defined in the Uniform Code as:

“any structure, basin, chamber or tank which is intended for swimming, diving, recreational bathing or wading and which contains, is designed to contain, or is **capable** of containing water more than 24 inches (610 mm) deep at any point. This includes in-ground, above-ground (to include inflatable) and on-ground pools; indoor pools; hot tubs; spas; and fixed-in-place wading pools.”

NOTE: A pool which is capable of containing more than 24 inches of water is a “swimming pool” (and is subject to all applicable Uniform Code provisions relating to “swimming pools”) even if the pool is filled to a depth of less than 24 inches.

Location Restrictions

Any deviations from these requirements shall require a variance by the Zoning Board of Appeals.

- Not be placed in the front yard; however, any swimming pool erected on a corner lot shall not be nearer than the secondary frontage setback of the existing dwelling.
- Be at least 10 feet from any side yard line and rear yard line.
- Be at least 15 feet from any portion of the main dwelling for an in-ground pool and at least 10 feet for an above-ground pool (decks and open porches excluded).
- Be at least 10 feet from any active well, septic tank, leach bed, etc.

- Not endanger the health and/or safety of its user and not unduly interfere with the use and enjoyment of the adjacent property.

Barrier Requirements: Outdoor Residential Swimming Pools

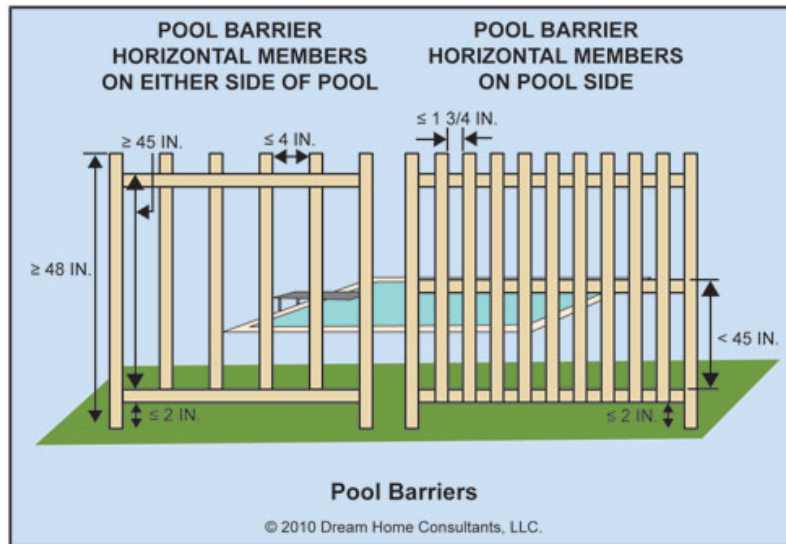
In general, the barrier requirements discussed in this document apply to all swimming pools, without regard to the date of construction or installation of the pool. The principal purpose of the Uniform Code's barrier requirements is to make swimming pools inaccessible to young children. The specific requirements discussed below are intended to prevent a child from crawling under, fitting through, or climbing over the barrier. The requirements for access gates are intended to prevent a child from opening an access gate.

NOTE: The Uniform Building Code provides an exception to the barrier requirements for hot tubs or spas with a safety cover that complies with reference standard ASTM F 1346, entitled Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs.

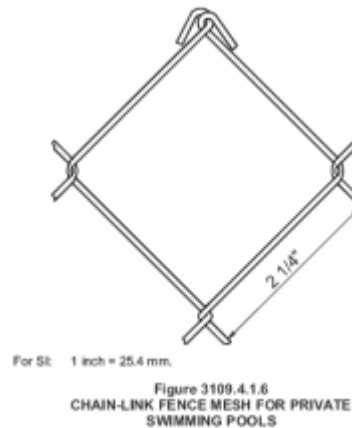
Barriers provided for outdoor residential swimming pools must satisfy the following requirements:

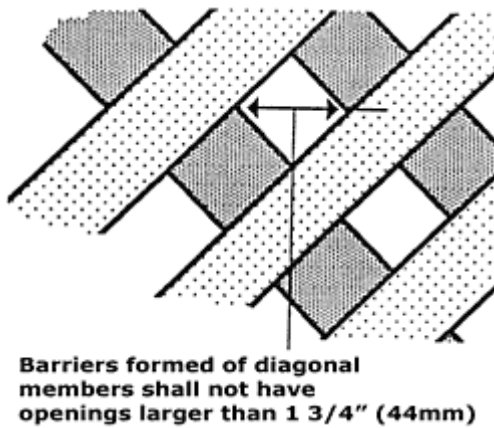
- The barrier must completely surround the swimming pool and must obstruct access to the swimming pool.
- The barrier must be at least 4 feet (48 inches) high.
- Any opening in the barrier must be small enough to prevent the passage of a 4-inch-diameter sphere through the opening.
- The space between the bottom of the barrier and the ground, such as grass or gravel, cannot exceed 2 inches. The space between the bottom of the barrier and a solid surface, such as concrete, cannot exceed 4 inches.
- In the case of an above-ground pool, the barrier may be at ground level or mounted on top of the pool structure; however, if the barrier is mounted on top of the pool structure, the space between the top of the pool structure and the bottom of the barrier cannot exceed 4 inches.
 - The pool structure itself can serve as a part of the required barrier, provided that the pool structure is sufficiently rigid to obstruct access to the pool. However, where an above-ground pool structure is used as a barrier or where the barrier is mounted on top of the pool structure, and the means of access is a ladder or steps, then:
 - the ladder or steps shall be capable of being secured, locked or removed to prevent access, or the ladder or steps shall be surrounded by a complying swimming pool barrier;
 - when the ladder or steps are secured, locked or removed, any opening created shall not allow the passage of a 4-inch-diameter sphere.
- A barrier that does not have openings, such as a masonry or stone wall, cannot contain indentations or protrusions (except for normal construction tolerances and tooled masonry joints).

- Where the barrier is composed of horizontal and vertical members and the distance between the tops of the horizontal members is less than 45 inches:
 - the horizontal members must be located on the swimming pool side of the fence;
 - the spacing between vertical members cannot exceed 1.75 inches; and
 - the spacing within any decorative cutouts in vertical members cannot exceed 1.75 inches.
- Where the barrier is composed of horizontal and vertical members and the distance between the tops of the horizontal members is 45 inches or more:
 - the spacing between vertical members cannot exceed 4 inches; and
 - the spacing within any decorative cutouts in vertical members cannot exceed 1.75 inches.



- If a chain link fence is used as the barrier, the mesh size cannot exceed 2.25-inch square unless the fence is provided with slats fastened at the top or the bottom which reduce the openings to not more than 1.75 inches. Standard chain link is 2.25”.





- Where the barrier is composed of diagonal members, such as a lattice fence, the opening formed by the diagonal members cannot exceed 1.75 inches.

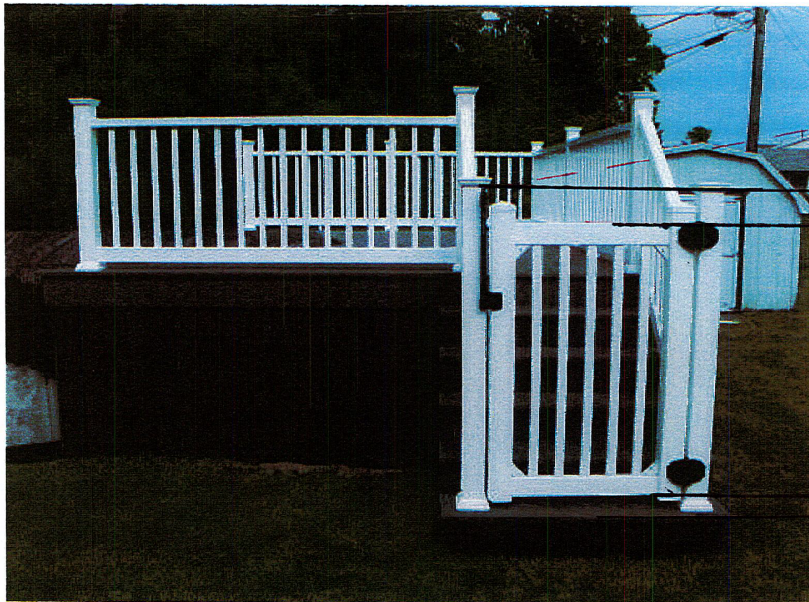
- A building wall can form part of the required barrier. However, where a wall of a dwelling serves as part of the barrier, at least one of the following requirements must be satisfied:
 - the pool must be equipped with a powered safety cover in compliance with reference standard ASTM F1346, entitled Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs; or
 - all doors and windows with direct access to the pool through that wall must be equipped with an alarm which:
 - produces an audible warning when the door and its screen, if present, are opened
 - sounds continuously for a minimum of 30 seconds immediately after the door is opened
 - is capable of being heard throughout the house during normal household activities
 - automatically resets under all conditions, and is equipped with a manual means, such as touchpad or switch, to deactivate the alarm temporarily for a single opening (such deactivation cannot last for more than 15 seconds, and the deactivation switch[es] must be located at least 54 inches above the threshold of the door); or
 - other means of protection, such as self-closing doors with self-latching devices, which are approved by the governing body and which afford a degree of protection not less than the protection afforded by the powered safety cover and door alarm described above, must be provided.
- Barriers shall be located so as to prohibit permanent structures, equipment or similar objects from being used to climb the barriers.

Access Gates

Access gates must satisfy the requirements applicable to barriers, as well as certain additional requirements. In addition, access gates must be securely locked with a key, combination or other child-proof lock sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool through such gate when the swimming pool is not in use or supervised.

- Access gates must satisfy the requirements stated above, and with the following additional requirements:
 - All access gates must be 48" tall.
 - All gates must be self-closing.
 - Gates must open outward, away from the pool.

- All gates shall be self-latching.
- Latch release must be located at least 54 inches from grade.
- All gates shall be securely locked with a key, combination or other child proof lock sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool through such gate when the swimming pool is not in use or supervised.



IF GATE IS FLUSH WITH FIRST RISER THEN MEASURE IS TAKEN FROM GRADE. ALL HEIGHTS REMAIN.

STANDARD GATE/BARRIER DETAIL.

Note: The space between the bottom of the gate and the ground, such as grass or gravel, cannot exceed 2 inches. The space between the bottom of the gate and a solid surface, such as concrete or decking, cannot exceed 4 inches.

Pool Alarm Requirements

Every swimming pool that is installed, constructed or substantially modified after December 14, 2006 must be equipped with an approved pool alarm which:

- is capable of detecting a child entering the water and giving an audible alarm when it detects a child entering the water;
- is audible poolside and inside the home;
- is installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- is classified to reference standard ASTM F2208, entitled *Standard Specification for Pool Alarms*; and
- is not an alarm device which is located on person(s) or which is dependent on device(s) located on person(s) for its proper operation.

A pool alarm must be capable of detecting entry into the water at any point on the surface of the swimming pool. If necessary to provide detection capability at every point on the surface of the swimming pool, more than one pool alarm must be installed.

Pool alarms are not required in:

- a hot tub or spa equipped with a safety cover classified to reference standard ASTM F1346 (2003), entitled *Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs*.

Temporary Pool Enclosures

During the installation or construction of a swimming pool, the swimming pool must be enclosed by a temporary enclosure. The temporary enclosure may consist of a temporary fence, a permanent fence, the wall of a permanent structure, any other structure, or any combination there-of. However:

- all portions of the temporary enclosure must be at least four (4) feet high, and
- all components of the temporary enclosure must be sufficient to prevent access to the swimming pool by any person not engaged in the installation or construction process and to provide for the safety of all persons.

The temporary enclosure must remain in place throughout the period of installation or construction of the swimming pool, and thereafter until the installation or construction of a permanent enclosure has been completed. **The temporary enclosure must be replaced by a permanent enclosure within ninety days after the issuance of the building permit.** The permanent enclosure must comply with all applicable “Barrier Requirements” described above, and with any additional requirements that may be imposed by any other New

York State codes or regulations applicable to swimming pool enclosures or by any local law applicable to swimming pool enclosures and in effect in the location where the swimming pool has been installed or constructed.

Safety Equipment

All swimming pools must have a rescue pole made of aluminum, fiberglass, bamboo or equal material stored within 15 feet of the swimming pools interior edge. The rescue pole shall be in length at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the swimming pools width or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the swimming pool's diameter, depending on the type of pool.

Stormwater and Pollution

Stormwater is water from rain or melting snow that does not soak into the ground. It flows from rooftops, over paved areas, bare soil, and sloped lawns — washing pollutants from streets, construction sites, and land into storm sewers and ditches. Eventually, the storm sewers and ditches empty the polluted stormwater directly into streams and rivers with no treatment. This is known as stormwater pollution.

You Can Identify a Storm Sewer

by the grated drains found along roadways and within some low-lying and seasonally wet (swale) areas. They collect excess stormwater from rain and snowmelt that does not soak into the ground, and convey it to streams, rivers, and other local waterbodies.

We See It During Every Storm —

automotive fluids creating a colored sheen mixed with rain or snowmelt on parking lots, trash, cigarette butts, animal waste, and misapplied lawn treatments washed into storm drains.



www.h2ohero.org



The Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County

A partnership to protect water quality

A number of communities and entities within Monroe County have joined together to develop a stormwater management program to protect our waterways and enhance our quality of life. The goal of the Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County is to utilize regional collaboration to identify existing resources and develop programs to reduce the negative impacts of stormwater pollution.

The Coalition meets monthly to work collectively on developing and implementing a stormwater management program that complies with New York State's Phase II Stormwater Regulations.

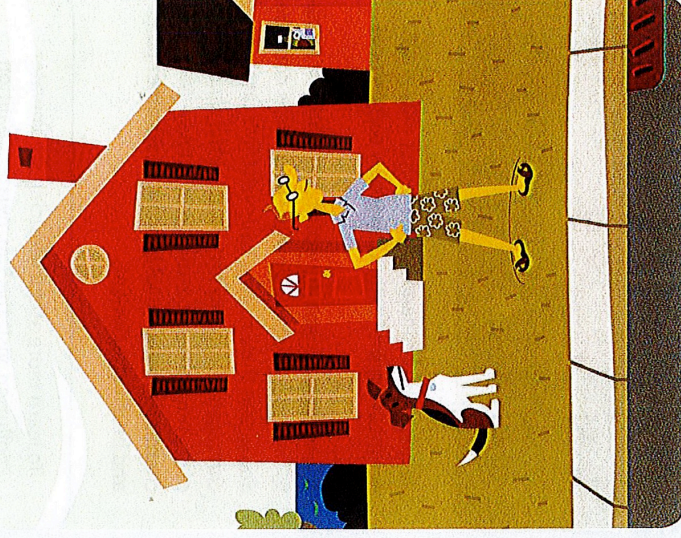
Brighton	Monroe County
Brockport	Ogden
Chili	Parma
Churchville	Perinton
City of Rochester	Pittsford(T)
Clarkson	Pittsford (V)
East Rochester	Riga
Fairport	Scottsville
Gates	Spencerport
Greece	SUNY Brockport
Hamlin	Sweden
Henrietta	Webster (T)
Hilton	Webster (V)
Irondequoit	
Mendon	



www.thestormwatercoalition.org

Pools, Fountains, and Spas...

HOW TO PROTECT WATER QUALITY



The Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County (and You) Protecting Water Quality

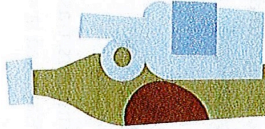
Wastewater Discharge from Pools, Fountains, and Spas

Although it is perfectly safe to enjoy pools, fountains, and spas when their waters are treated properly, that same water in our stormwater system can become hazardous for aquatic life and our environment. Chlorine, acid, algaecides and other water treatment chemicals should be handled, stored, used, and disposed of properly. Even the empty containers need proper cleaning before disposal.

Using Water Treatment Chemicals

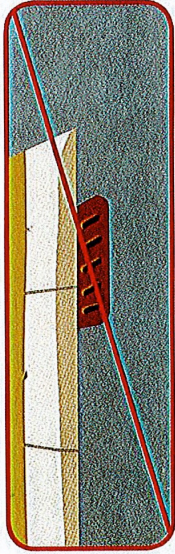
When using water treatment chemicals in pools, fountains and spas:

- Purchase only the amount of chemical needed to do the job. If chemicals need to be stored, place in a covered, yet well-ventilated, area.
- Thoroughly read all information provided on chemical container labels.
- Triple rinse all chemical containers, each time pouring the rinse water back into the pool, fountain or spa. Containers are then safe for disposal.
- Dispose of old or unwanted chemicals only at a Household Hazardous Waste facility. In Monroe County, call 753-7600 to schedule an appointment for disposal.



Pool Backwashing

Pool backwashing is the most common maintenance activity. Backwash water can become a pollutant to our stormwater system, and draining to a storm sewer or water body is illegal if the water contains chemicals.



Some basic practices to prevent pool backwash chemicals (as well as fountain and spa wastewaters) from entering a water body include:

- Backwash water should drain into the lawn or other landscaped area of your property. Draining slowly will allow chemicals to dissipate and prevent erosion.
- Never drain backwash into a stream, creek, pond, or other natural water body.
- Do not drain backwash water into the storm sewer.
- Do not drain backwash onto driveways, sidewalks, streets, or other impervious surfaces.
- All wastewater from acid washing should be neutralized to pH between 6.0 and 7.0 and discharged to the lawn or sanitary sewer.
- Dispose of diatomaceous earth (DE) in the garbage.

Draining Pools, Fountains and Spas

Drain your pool, fountain or spa only when a tested sample does not detect chlorine.

- Do not drain pools, fountains or spas down a driveway or into a storm sewer. Instead, drain slowly to the lawn or other landscaped area of your property using a low-volume pump or siphon.



- Be aware of drainage patterns that may affect neighboring properties, especially steep slopes.
- Winterize your pool by waiting for chlorine levels to be close to zero, draining your pool as described above and then adding your winter treatment chemicals. Draining first reduces the amount of chemicals needed and saves money. Mix the chemicals in your pool by using a skimmer pole and brush attachment.

To learn more about reducing stormwater pollution, visit the Stormwater Coalition of Monroe County website:

www.thestormwatercoalition.org
or the H2O Hero website:
www.h2ohero.org

Thank you for helping preserve and protect water quality in Monroe County.