Aquatic Facility Rules Fact Sheet #4 PR

What you should know about the Code

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OAR 333-060-1000, CHAPTER 2 & 4

Definitions, Chapter 2

Slip-resistant means surfaces shall have a minimum dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF) at least equal to the requirements of ANSI A137.1 and A326.3 for that installation as measured by the DCOF AcuTest.

4.2.1.8 Slip Resistant
POOL floors in areas less than 5 feet (1.5 m) deep shall have a SLIP-RESISTANT finish.

4.8.1.4.2 Slip Resistant
All DECKS shall have SLIP-RESISTANT, textured finishes, which are not conducive to slipping under contact of bare feet in wet or dry conditions.

PUBLIC HEALTH REASONS:

Slippery surfaces are a significant hazard, leading to numerous accidents and injuries each year. Implementing slip-resistant materials can dramatically reduce the risk of slips and falls, ensuring a safer environment for everyone of all ages and abilities.

ANSI – American National Standards Institute

ANSI/ICC A117.1-2017. Accessible and usable buildings and facilities

ANSI A137.1-2017 American national standards specifications for ceramic tile

Slip Resistance - Plan Review

Slips and falls in swimming pools may occur for various reasons, including:

- Wet surfaces: Splashes of water, poolside condensation and wet feet can leave surfaces slippery.
- Improper Maintenance: Lack of proper anti-slip measures or insufficient cleaning can contribute to accidents.
- Lack of Awareness: Failure to take appropriate precautions increases the risk of slips and falls.

Ensuring floors have proper surfaces prevents accidents by minimizing the risk of slips and falls and providing a chemical resistant and easy to clean surface for operators. One of the tools used to measure slip-resistance is the Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF). It determines how much friction is available on wet, level floors when walked upon and whether the flooring surface could contribute to someone slipping and/or falling.

Water less than 5 feet deep is considered shallow water and most bathers are capable of walking on the pool bottom, so a slip-resistant surface is required. This rule does not apply at water depths greater than 5 feet. Slip-resistant surfaces shall meet or exceed the minimum DCOF required by ADAAG and OSHA standards.

Any materials used must receive approval from OHA prior to installation. This includes, but is not limited to plaster, tile, concrete, plastic liners, PVC, stainless steel, or painted surfaces.

The rules prohibit the use of wood on the perimeter deck. Both carpet and artificial turf are prohibited on the perimeter and pool decks.

Concrete with light broom finish is accepted as a slip resistant surface.

Surfaces within the aquatic venue that must be slip resistant include:

- Stairs/steps
- Ladders
- Sloped entries
- Depth and no diving markers when they are on horizontal surfaces
- Decks
- Wing walls
- Starting platforms /diving boards

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