**SUA Section 6**

**Security against the risk of drowning**

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**1 Swimming Pools**

1 This section is applicable to the pools for collective use, except to the intended exclusively for competition or to education, which will have the characteristics of the activity.

Swimming pools are excluded in single-family dwellings, as well as the thermal baths, the treatment centers for hydrotherapy and other dedicated exclusively to medical uses, which compliance - ran the provisions in its specific regulations.

**1.1 Protective barriers**

1 The swimming pools in which the access of children to the bathing area is not controlled will have barriers of protection to prevent its access to the glass except through points intended for this purpose, which will have elements with system practicable closing and locking.

2 The barriers of protection shall have a minimum height of 1.20 m, they will resist a horizontal force applied at the upper edge of 0.5 kN/m and will be the constructive conditions laid down in paragraph 3.2.3 of the SUA Section 1.

The aim is to reduce to acceptable limits the risk of young children can access alone and without control to the glass of a swimming pool when it is not in use, for example due to the schedule at the time of the year, etc.

This means that, regardless of the conditions of security to the people established by management measures and that will require from other spheres, must necessarily be com- bine physical interposed between any common area of common use of the building (interior or exterior, including the garden areas of the environment of the swimming pool) and the glass, to comply with that objective and involving an ac- cess controlled to this.

You can choose to have these physical elements themselves are the doors of access from the building to the in- around the pool, staying closed when it is not in use. But, in this case, such an environment (gardens, meadows, terraces, etc. ) nor can it be to use usual during those periods.

If, on the other hand, opts for the controlled access it can exercise a specific barrier protection, this can be very close to the glass of the delimiting pool perimeter only their platforms and what would be the bathing area, or you can be more separate, including other spaces such as areas of stay, grasslands, terraces, solarium, etc. But taking into account that in the second case, as in the option before - last year, the area inside the barrier may not be of use outside of the usual hours, periods or tempora - das for use of the swimming pool.

**1.2 Characteristics of the glass of the pool**

**1.2.1 Depth**

1 The depth of the vessel in children's swimming pools will be 50 cm as maximum. In the rest of the pools will be depth of 3 m, such as maximum, and will have areas whose depth will be less than

1.40 m.

2 The points will be signposted in where it exceeds the depth of 1.40 m, and also be signaled the value of the maximum and minimum depth in their corresponding points through labels at least on the walls of the vessel and on the platform, in order to facilitate its visibility, both from within and from outside of the cup.

**1.2.2 Pending**

1 The change in depth shall be settled through outstanding that are, at most, the following:

A) In children's pools 6 %;

B) In pools or multipurpose recreation, 10 % up to a depth of 1.40 m and 35% in the rest of the areas.

**1.2.3 Hollow**

1 The hollow practiced in the vessel will be protected by railings or other security device to prevent the trapping of the users.

**1.2.4 Materials**

1 In areas where the depth does not exceed 1.50 m, the background material shall be class 3 on the basis of its resbaladicidad, determined in accordance with the specified in paragraph 1 of Section 1 SUA.

2 The inner lining of the vessel will be light in color in order to allow the vision of the fund.

**1.3 Platforms**

1 The floor of the platform or beach that surrounds the glass will be in class 3 in accordance with the provisions in paragraph 1 of the SUA Section 1, will have a width of 1.20 m, as a minimum, and its construction will prevent waterlogging.

The article SUA 6-1.3 regulates the resbaladicidad the platforms of swimming pools and its minimum width, when there is, but does not regulate such existence.

Normally this will be linked to the of the stairs, but, although it is not common, a ladder can co- nectar with a aisle perpendicular to the edge of the glass and not necessarily with a platform throughout its pe- rimetro.

**1.4 Stairs**

1 Except in the children's pools, the stairs will reach a depth under the water of 1m, as a minimum, or up to 30 cm above the floor of the vessel.

2 The stairs will be placed in the proximity of the angles of the vessel and the changes in slope, so that there is no more than 15 m between them. Will Have non-slip steps, will lack of sharp edges and must not protrude from the plane of the wall of the vessel.

With the limitation of the distance between stairs to 15 m it is intended that once a person with some na difficulty reaches to the edge of the pool, there is a ladder to less than 7.5 m. For this reason, that distance must be measured by the perimeter of the glass.

**2 Wells and reservoirs**

1 The wells, reservoirs, pipes or open that they are accessible to people and pose a risk of drowning will be equipped with systems of protection such as covers or grids, with the sufficient rigidity and resistance, as well as with closures to prevent them opening by staff not allowed.