STANDARDS Australia

Australian Standard AS1926.1 - 2024 Safety Barriers for Swimming Pools

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SWIMMING POOL & SPA ASSOCIATION

Presented to:

Victorian Municipal Building Surveyors Group INC
Safety • Integrity • Advocacy

Active Standards

- AS 1838 Swimming Pools – Premoulded Fibre-Reinforced Plastics - Design and Fabrication
- AS 1839 Swimming pools - Premoulded Fibre-reinforced plastics –Installation
- AS 1900 Flotation Aids for water familiarisation & swimming tuition
- AS1926.1 Swimming Pool Safety - Safety Barriers
- AS1926.2 Swimming Pool Safety - Location of Safety Barriers
- AS1926.3 Swimming Pool Safety - Water Recirculation Systems
- AS/NZS 2416.1 Water Safety Signs and Beach Safety Flags
- AS/NZS 2416.2 Water Safety Signs and Beach Safety Flags
- AS/NZS 2416.3 Water Safety Signs and Beach Safety Flags
- AS2610.1 Spa Pools - Public Spas
- AS2610.2 Spa Pools - Private Spas
- AS2369.1 Materials for solar Collectors for Swimming Pools
- AS2369.2 Materials for solar Collectors for Swimming Pools
- AS2783 Use of reinforced concrete for small swimming pools
- AS3633 Private swimming pools— Water quality
- AS3634 Solar heating systems for swimming pools
- AS 3958 Installation of ceramic and stone tiles
- AS/NZS4276.13 Water Microbiology
- AS4687.4 Temporary fencing and hoardings - Temporary swimming pool fencing
- AS/NZS4755 Demand Response Capabilities – DRED
- AS5348 Pool Covers
- AS5352 Heat Pump Systems for Swimming Pools
- AS/NZS 5102 .1 Performance of household electrical appliances – Swimming pool pump –units
- AS/NZS 5102 .2 Performance of household electrical appliances – Swimming pool pump –units
- AS5125.1 Heat Pump Water Heaters - Performance Assessment Part 1: Air sourced
- AS60598 Luminaires - Particular requirements - Luminaires for swimming pools and similar applications

STANDARDS Australia

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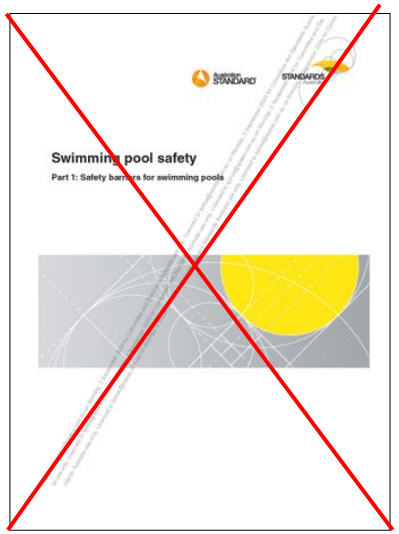
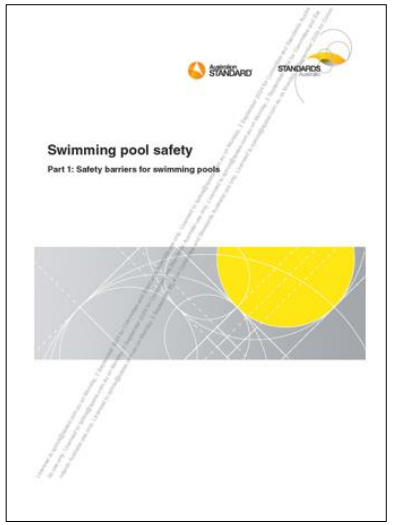


AS1926.1 – 2024: NCC ADOPTION (1 May 2025)

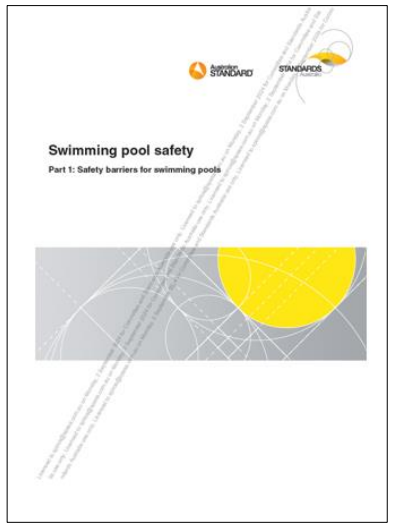
2024



Over 900 Public Comments

AS1926.1 – 2012: EXISTING

2012



2019

AS1926.1 – 2019: CANCELLED

3101 Public Comments

Nominating Organisations:

1. Aquatic Recreation Network Australia
2. Australian Building Codes Board
3. Australian Glass and Window Association — Glass/Glazing
4. Australian Industry Group
5. Australian Institute of Building Surveyors
6. Australian Institute of Landscape Architects
7. Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia Limited
8. Consumers Federation of Australia
9. Housing Industry Association
10. Kidsafe Australia
11. Master Builders Australia
12. Master Pool Builders Association Australia
13. Royal Life Saving Society Australia
14. **Swimming Pool and Spa Association of Austral**
15. Landscape Design Institute (Aust)

NEW DEFINITIONS

1.3.15 may indicates the existence of an option.
1.3.24 shall indicates that a statement is mandatory.
1.3.25 should indicates a recommendation.

These definitions are critical to how you interpret this and any other Australian Standards.

1.3.7 fixed, securely fixed, affixed, anchored attached in a way that prevents removal without a tool or other force

1.3.9 foliage leafy part of a plant

1.3.16 inside of a barrier side of a barrier facing towards the pool area

1.3.22 outside of the barrier side of a barrier facing away from the pool area

1.3.28 soft foliage pliable, bendable, leafy part of a plant without a rigid structure

1.4 Statement of conformity Manufacturers and suppliers that claim conformity with this document should have evidence available to demonstrate such conformity.

AMENDED DEFINITIONS

Several Minor changes

DELETED DEFINITIONS

1.3.10 Gate unit
An assembly comprising a gate, a hinge post, a latch post, a latching device, hinges and a self-closing device.

2012 CLAUSE

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and performance of barriers that will restrict the access of young children to swimming pools.

NOTE: Public swimming pools have different human dynamics, such as access for people with disabilities, increased gate usage, crowd behavior and supervision, and the duplication of the requirements of this Standard may not always be appropriate.

2024 CLAUSE

1.1 SCOPE

This document specifies requirements for barriers that are intended to restrict the access of young children to swimming pools.

NOTE 1: Public and commercial swimming pools have different human dynamics, such as access for people with disabilities, increased gate usage, crowd behavior and supervision, and consequently, different requirements apply. Reference can be made to jurisdictional requirements, risk management guidelines or other appropriate resources.

NOTE 2: Maintenance requirements are not included in this document.

This document excludes the requirements for the construction and **installation of temporary pool fencing** in order to provide protection to the public and to restrict unauthorized access to swimming pool construction, repair, or renovation sites. **Requirements for Temporary Pool Fencing are addressed in AS 4687.4:2022 - Temporary fencing and hoardings - Part 4: Temporary swimming pool fencing.**

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Barriers

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2012 CLAUSE

2.2.3 Barriers not less than 1800 mm in height

Barriers not less than 1800 mm in height shall not require an NCZ and may be climbable on either or both sides

2024 CLAUSE

2.2.3 Internal barriers 1 800 mm or greater in height

Internal barriers 1 800 mm or greater in height, measured on the outside of the barrier, shall not require an NCZ on either side.

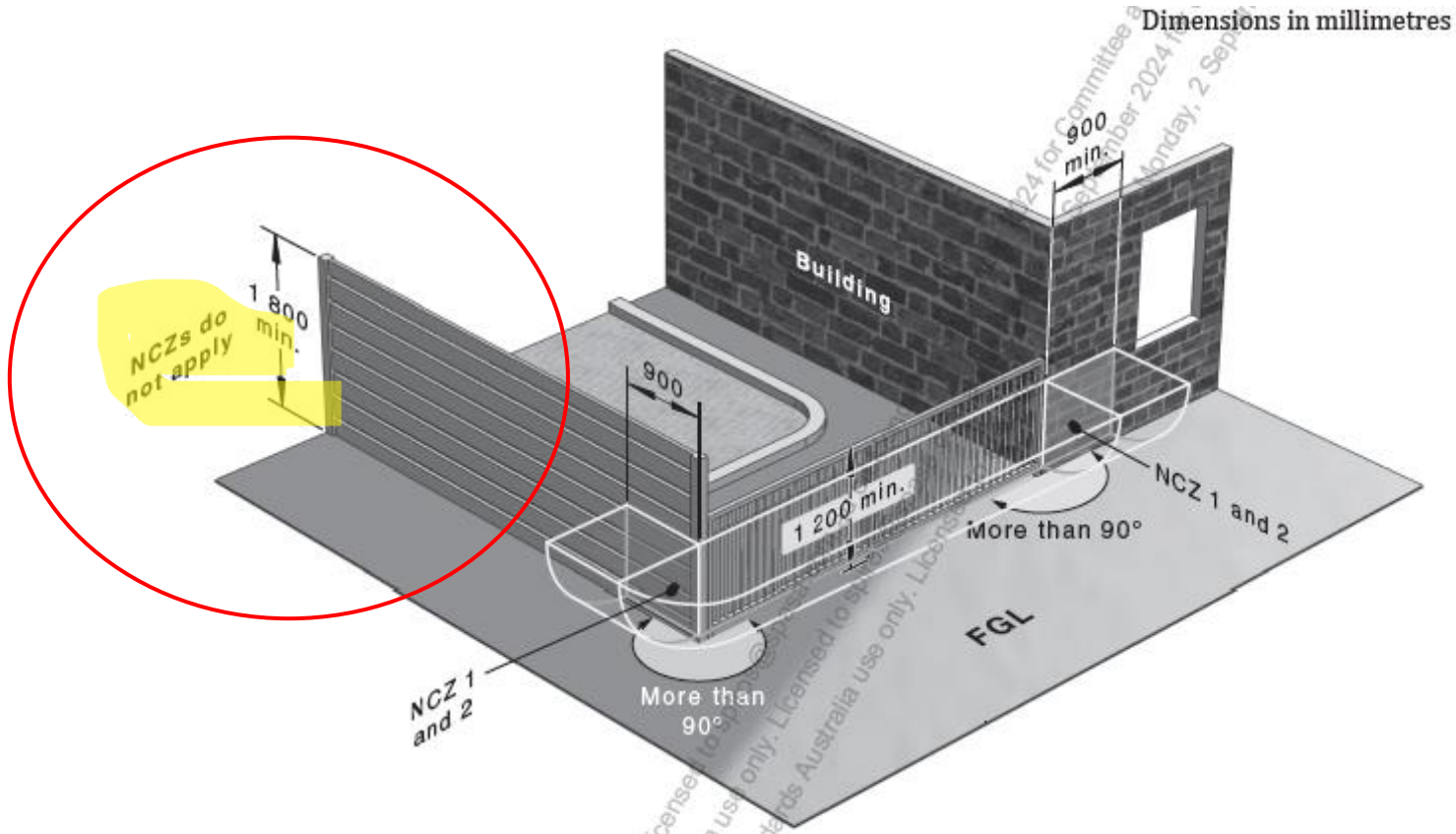

Figure 2.3 — Intersecting internal barriers

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2012 CLAUSE

2.2.4 Boundary barriers

Where a boundary fence acts as a barrier to a pool, it shall have a height not less than 1800 mm on the inside and NCZ 5 formed as a quadrant of 900 mm radius down from the top of the inside of the barrier. See Figure 2.2(a).

The following also apply:

a) NCZ 5 is not invalidated by the intersection of a compliant internal fence provided the width of the top rail or surface of the intersecting barrier is not more than 50 mm wide at any point within the non-climbable zone and intersects at an angle of between 45 and 135 degrees to the 1800 mm boundary barrier (see Figure 2.2(b)).

b) Where the top rail or surface of the internal barrier is greater than 50 mm and is located within the NCZ 5, the height of the lower barrier shall extend to a height not less than 1800 mm and extend not less than 900 mm from the intersection (see Figure 2.2(c)).

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2024 CLAUSE – Largely Unchanged

2.2.4 Boundary barriers

Where a boundary barrier acts as a barrier to a pool, it shall have:

(a) a minimum height of not less than 1800 mm on the inside; and

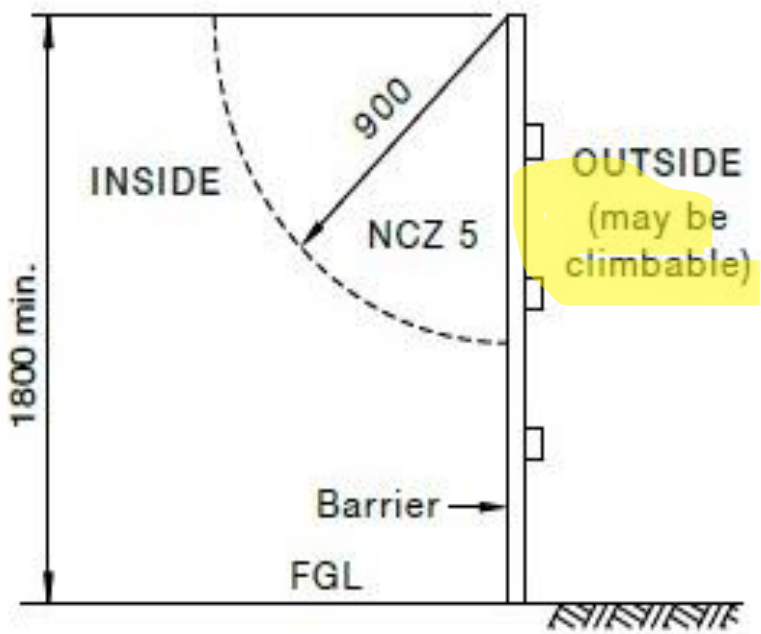
(b) NCZ 5 formed as a quadrant of 900 mm radius down from the top of the inside of the barrier. [See Figure 2.2(a) and Figure 2.4].

The following also apply:

i. NCZ 5 is not invalidated by the intersection of a conformant internal barrier provided:
   A. the width of the top rail or surface of the intersecting barrier is not more than a maximum of 50 mm wide at any point within the non-climbable zone; and
   B. intersects at an angle of between 45° and 135° to the 1800 mm boundary barrier [see Figure 2.2(b)].

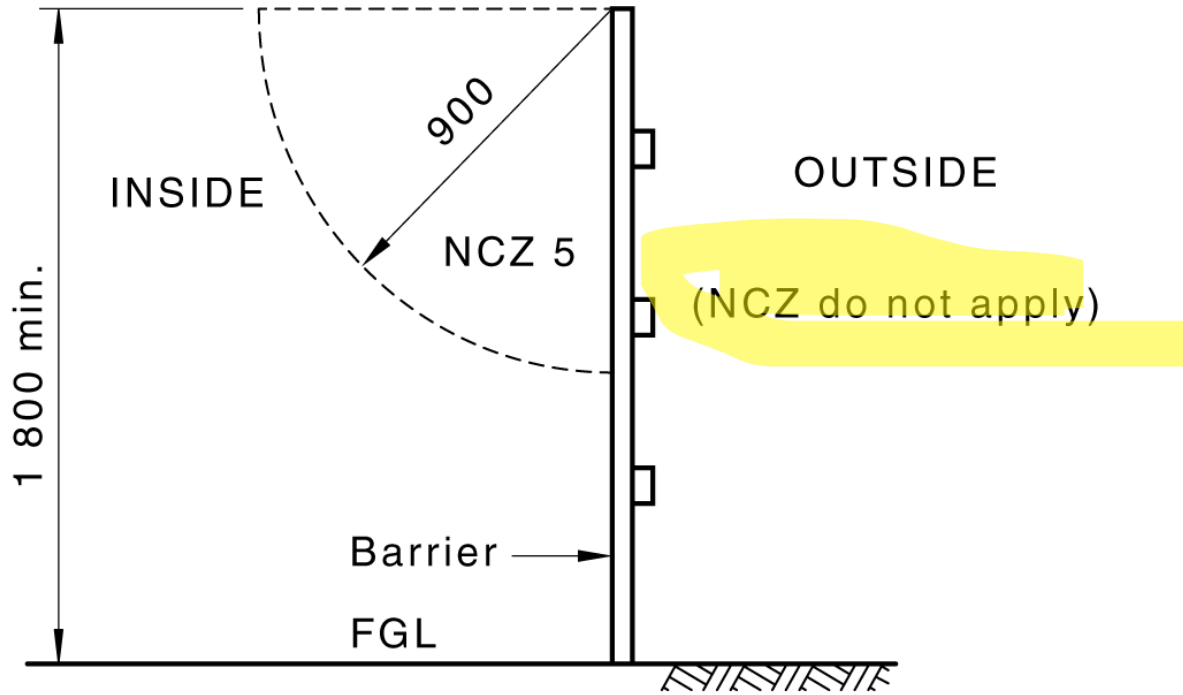
ii. Where the top rail or surface of the internal barrier is greater than 50 mm and is located within the NCZ 5, the height of the lower barrier shall:
   A. extend to a minimum height of not less than 1800 mm; and
   B. extend not less than a minimum of 900 mm from the intersection [see Figure 2.2(c)].

2012 FIGURE - 2.2 BOUNDARY BARRIERS



(a) Boundary barrier 1800 mm min.

2024 FIGURE - 2.2 BOUNDARY BARRIERS



(a) Boundary barrier 1 800 mm min.

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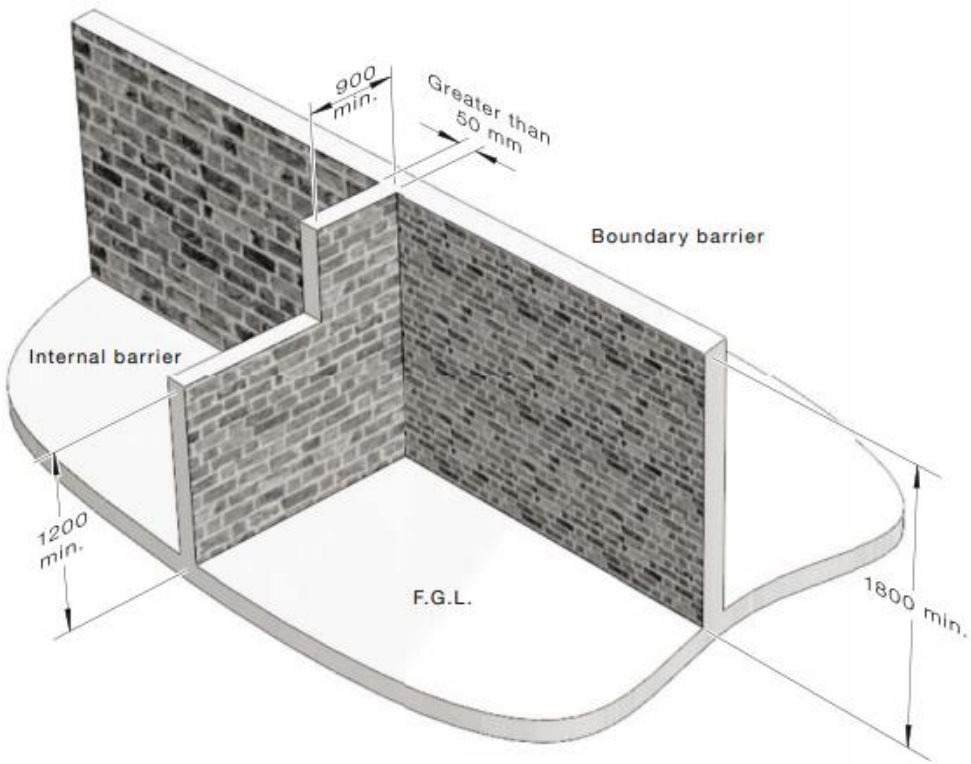
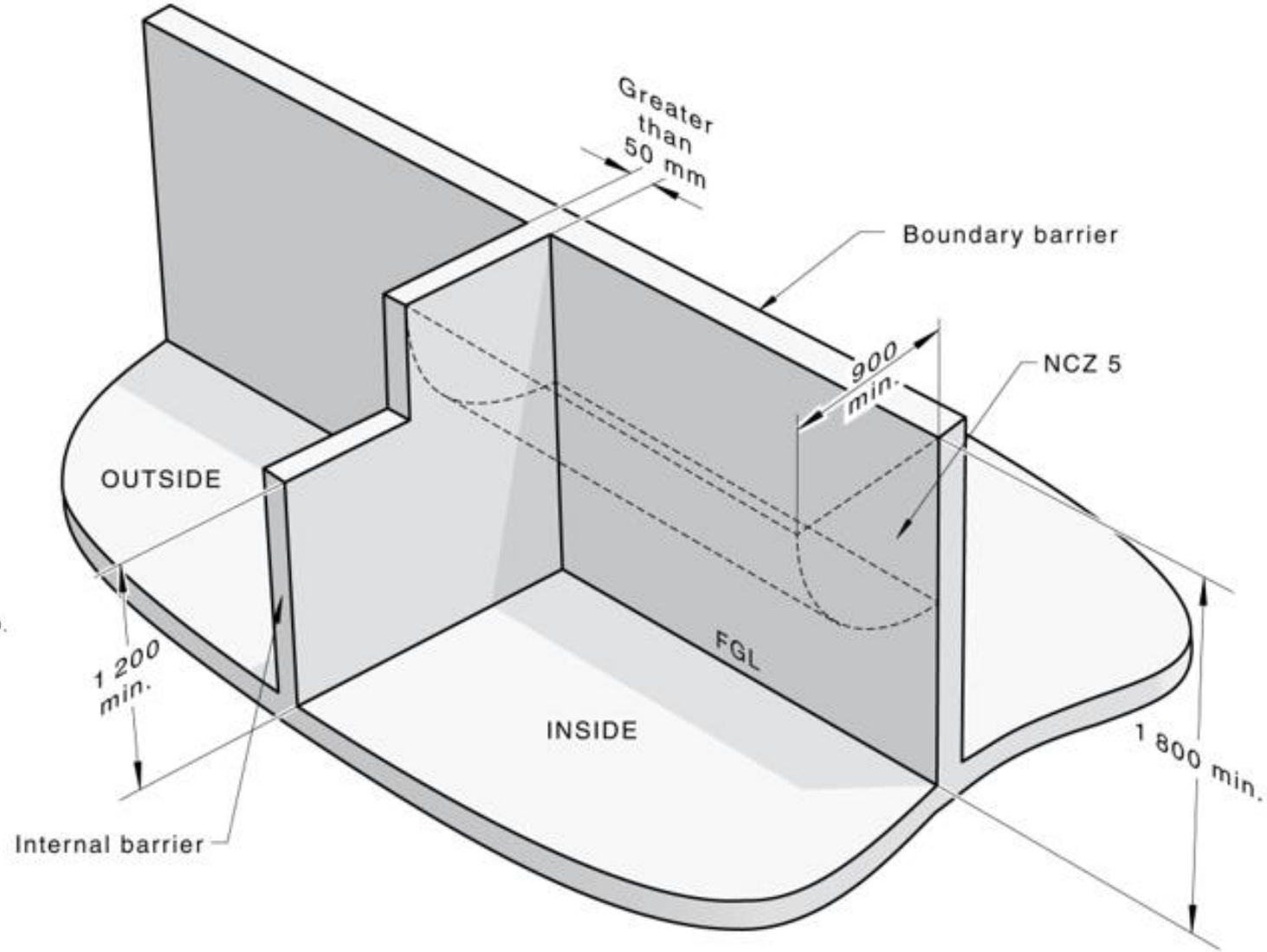
2012 FIGURE - 2.2 BOUNDARY BARRIERS



(c) Intersecting barrier with top greater than 50 mm in width

2024 FIGURE - 2.2 BOUNDARY BARRIERS



(c) Intersecting barrier with top greater than 50 mm in width

Figure 2.2 — Boundary barriers

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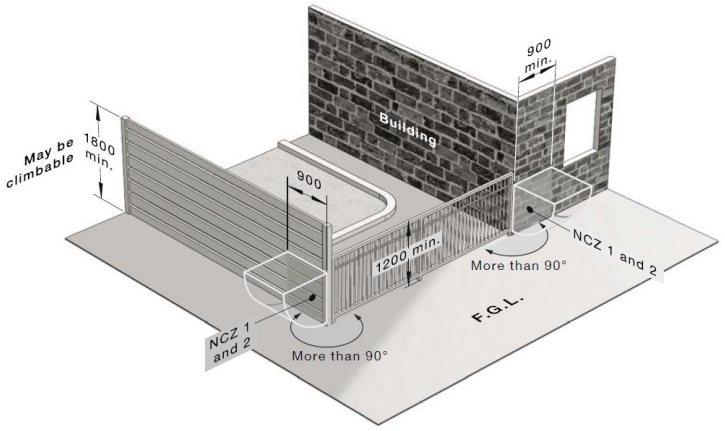
2012 CLAUSE

2.2.5 Intersecting barriers

Where a barrier with a height less than 1800 mm intersects with a barrier with a height not less than 1800 mm at an angle greater than 90° then NCZs 1 and 2 on the lower barrier shall extend 900 mm beyond that intersection (see Figure 2.3).



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

FIGURE 2.3 INTERSECTING INTERNAL BARRIERS

2024 CLAUSE

2.2.5 Intersecting internal barriers and NCZs

Where a barrier with a height less than 1 800 mm intersects with a barrier with a minimum height of 1 800 mm at an angle greater than 90°, the NCZs 1 and 2 on the lower barrier shall extend 900 mm beyond that intersection (see Figure 2.3).

Where two barriers less than 1 800 mm in height intersect, all required NCZs shall be continuous around any intersecting corner to maintain the integrity of the NCZ.

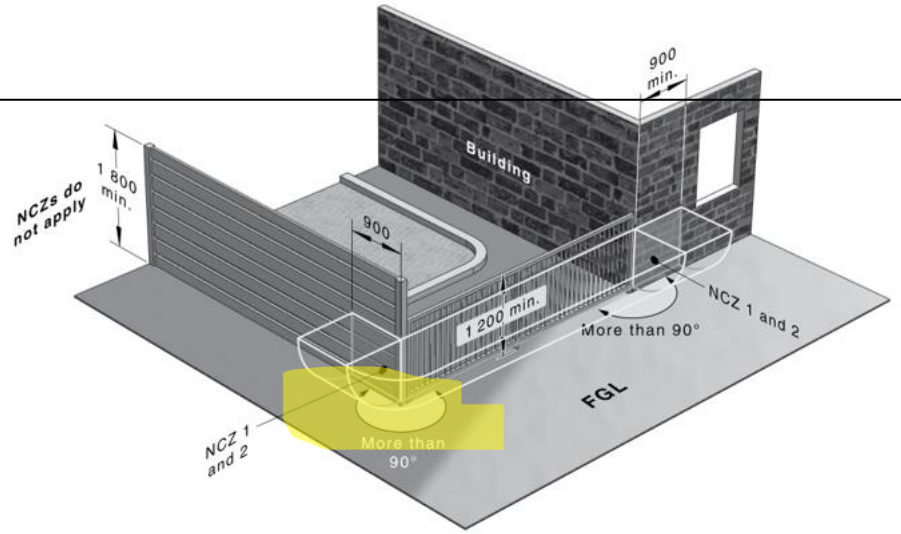


Figure 2.3 — Intersecting internal barriers

Dimensions in millimetres

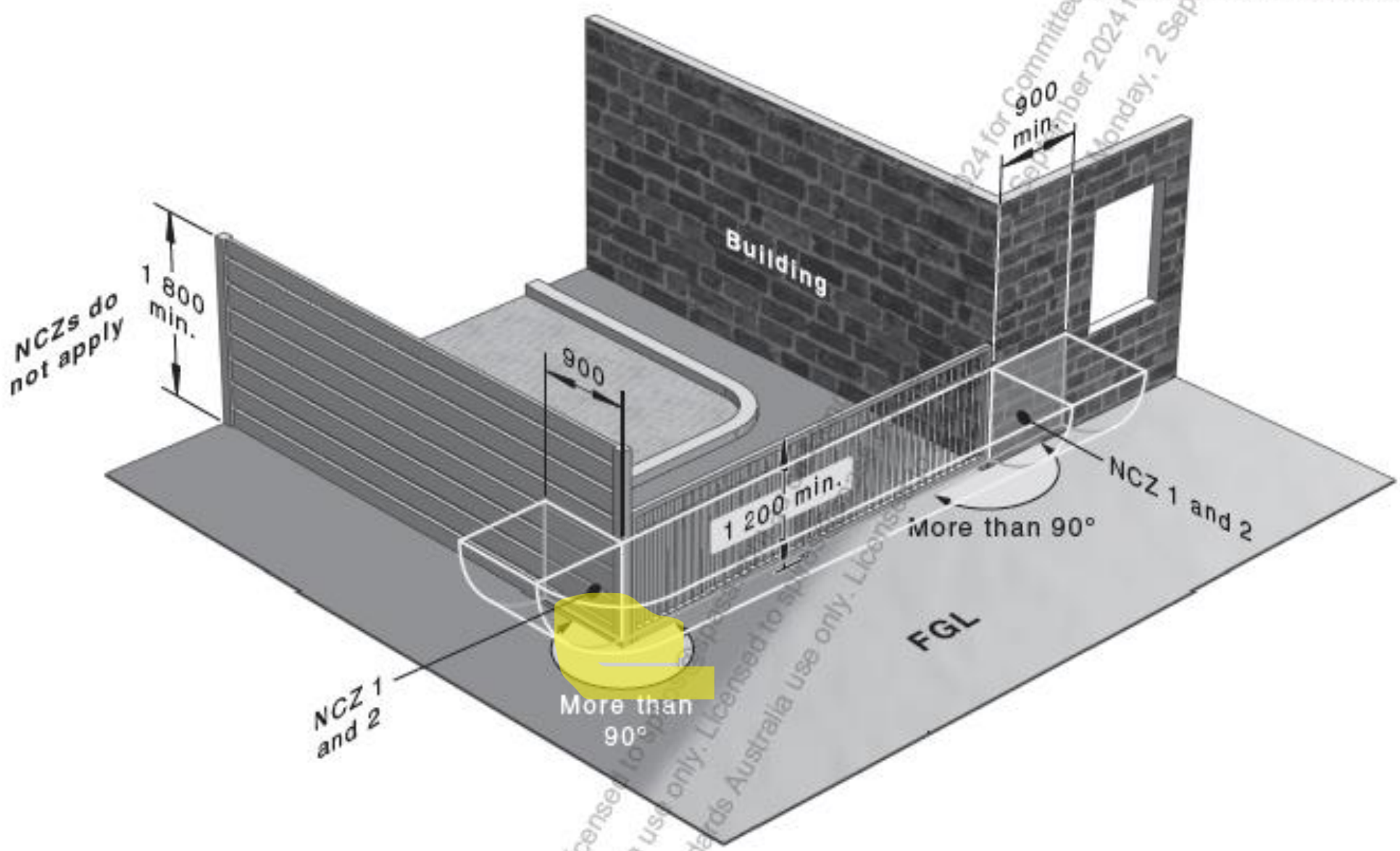


Figure 2.3 — Intersecting internal barriers

Plants

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NEW CLAUSE

2.2.6 Plants within a NCZ

Plants located within a NCZ shall not facilitate access to the pool area or contain any handholds or footholds that facilitate climbing. (See Figure 2.5 and 2.6)

EXAMPLE: Plants that do not facilitate access to the pool area can include :

(a) Small shrubs, succulents and decorative grasses.

(b) Foliage that is dense, rough, thorned, spiked or irritating.

(c) Trees, palm and fern trunks and branches with rough, thorny or smooth components.

(d) Plants that are fragile and unable to support a young child.

(e) Plants where foliage conceals thick branches that could hold a young child's weight, provided the branches are impractical for a young child to reach or use to climb the barrier.

[**SOURCE:** Reproduced / Adapted from "Guidelines for pool owners and property agents" (October 2016) © State of Queensland under the CC BY 4.0 licence https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/building-property-development/building-construction/laws-codes-standards/pool-safety/guidelines]

NEW FIGURES

Dimensions in millimetres

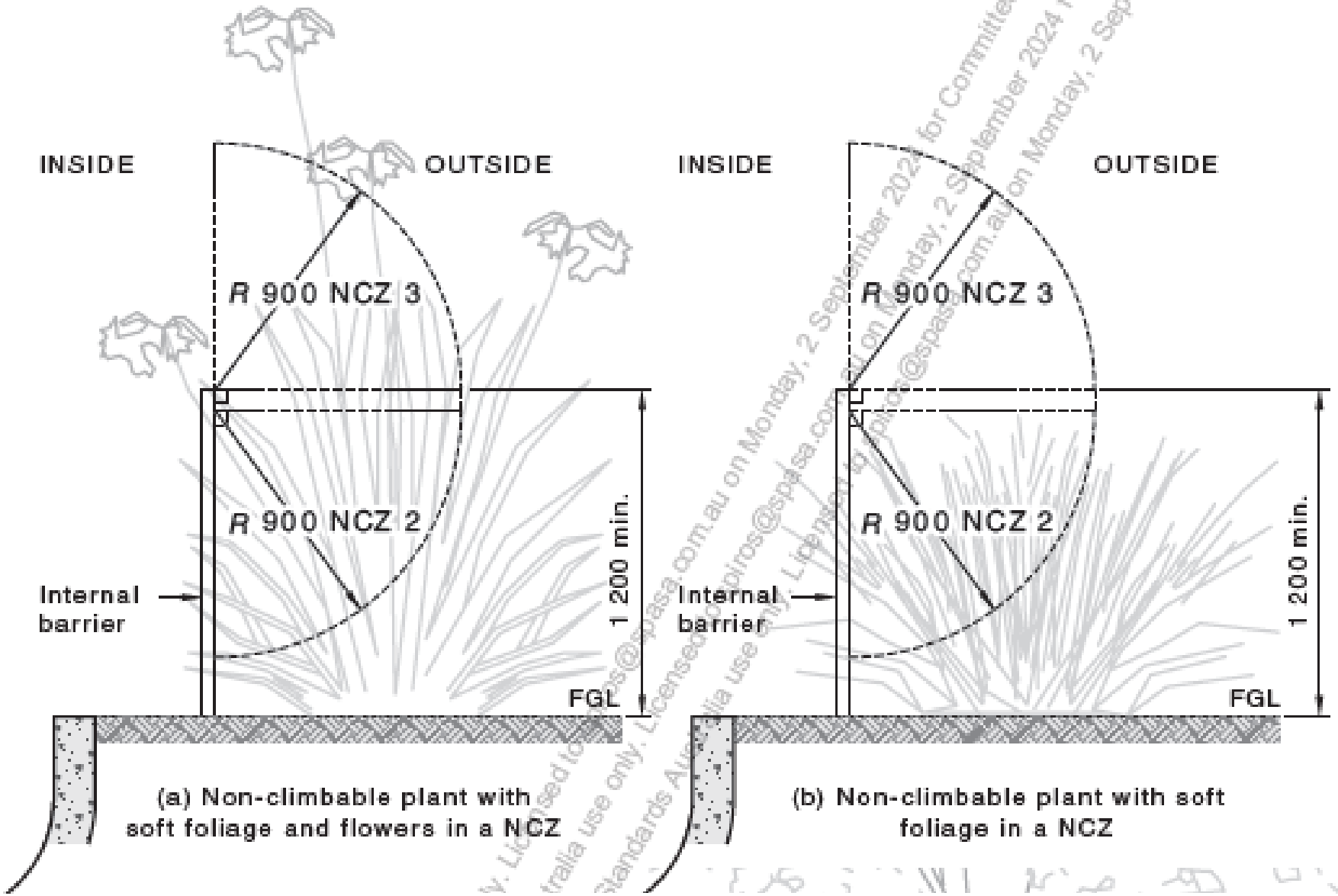

Figure 2.5 — Example of non-climbable plants within NCZs — Internal barrier

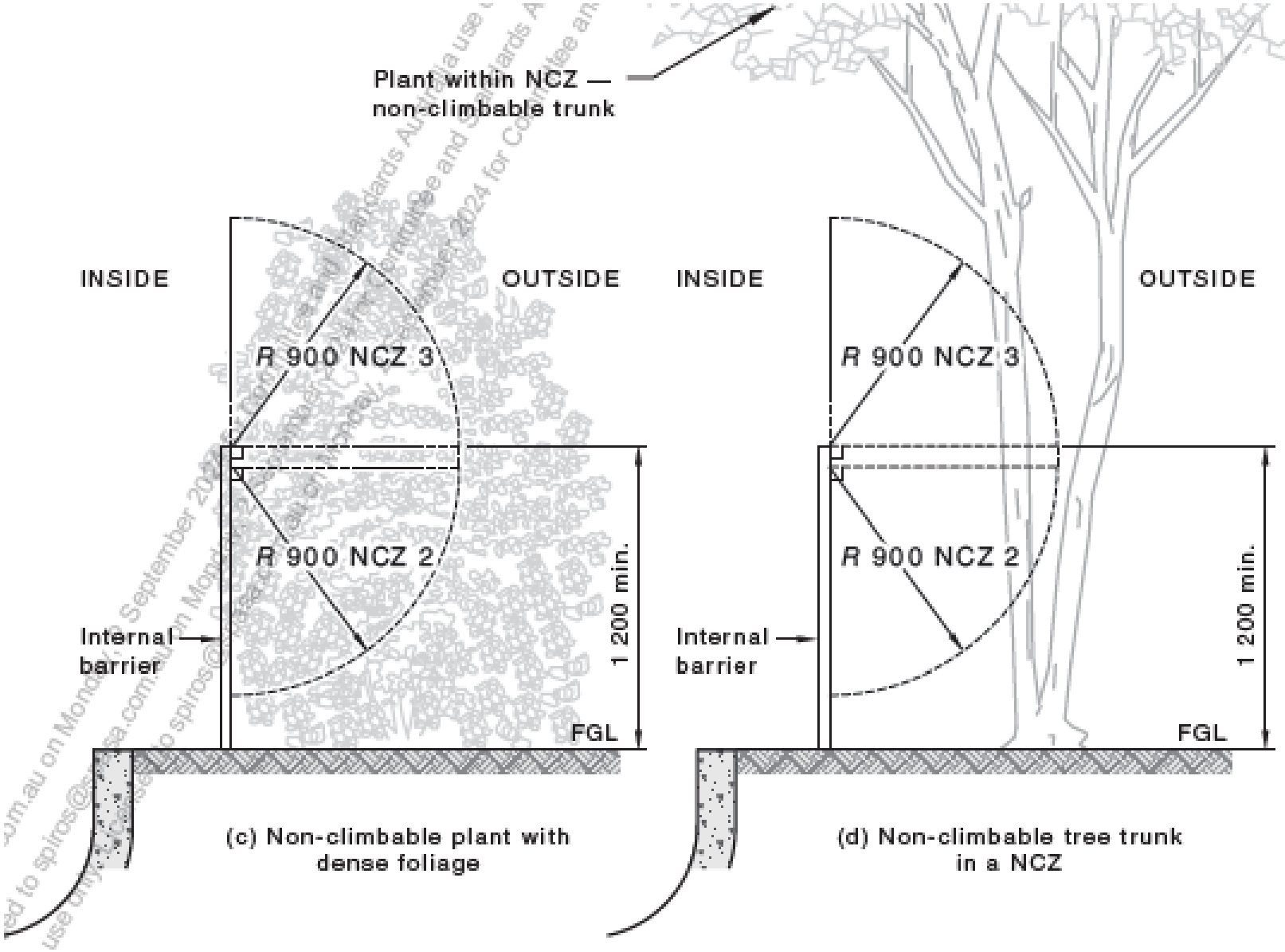

Figure 2.5 — Example of non-climbable plants within NCZs — Internal barrier

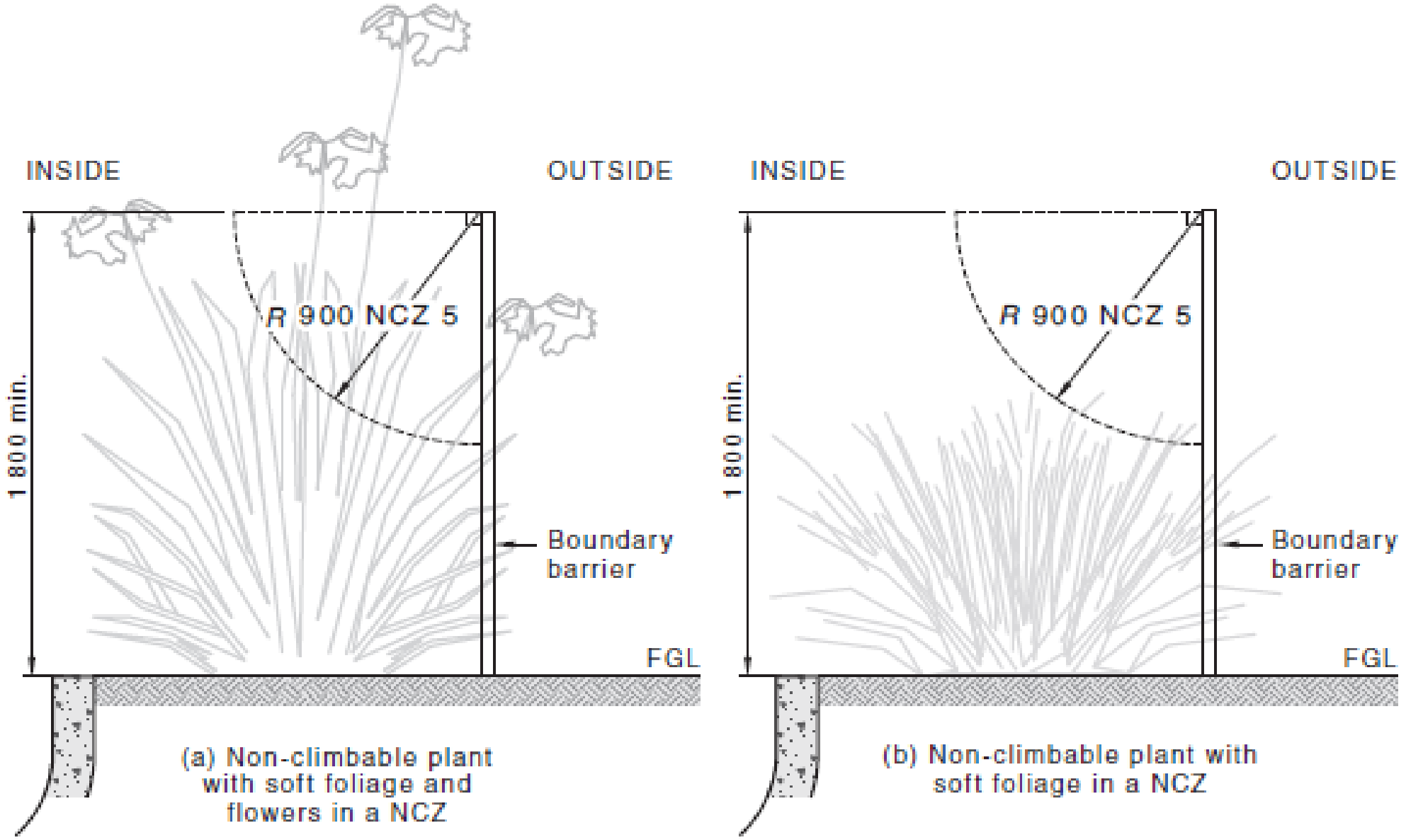

Figure 2.6 — Example of non-climbable plants within NCZs — Boundary barrier

NEW FIGURES

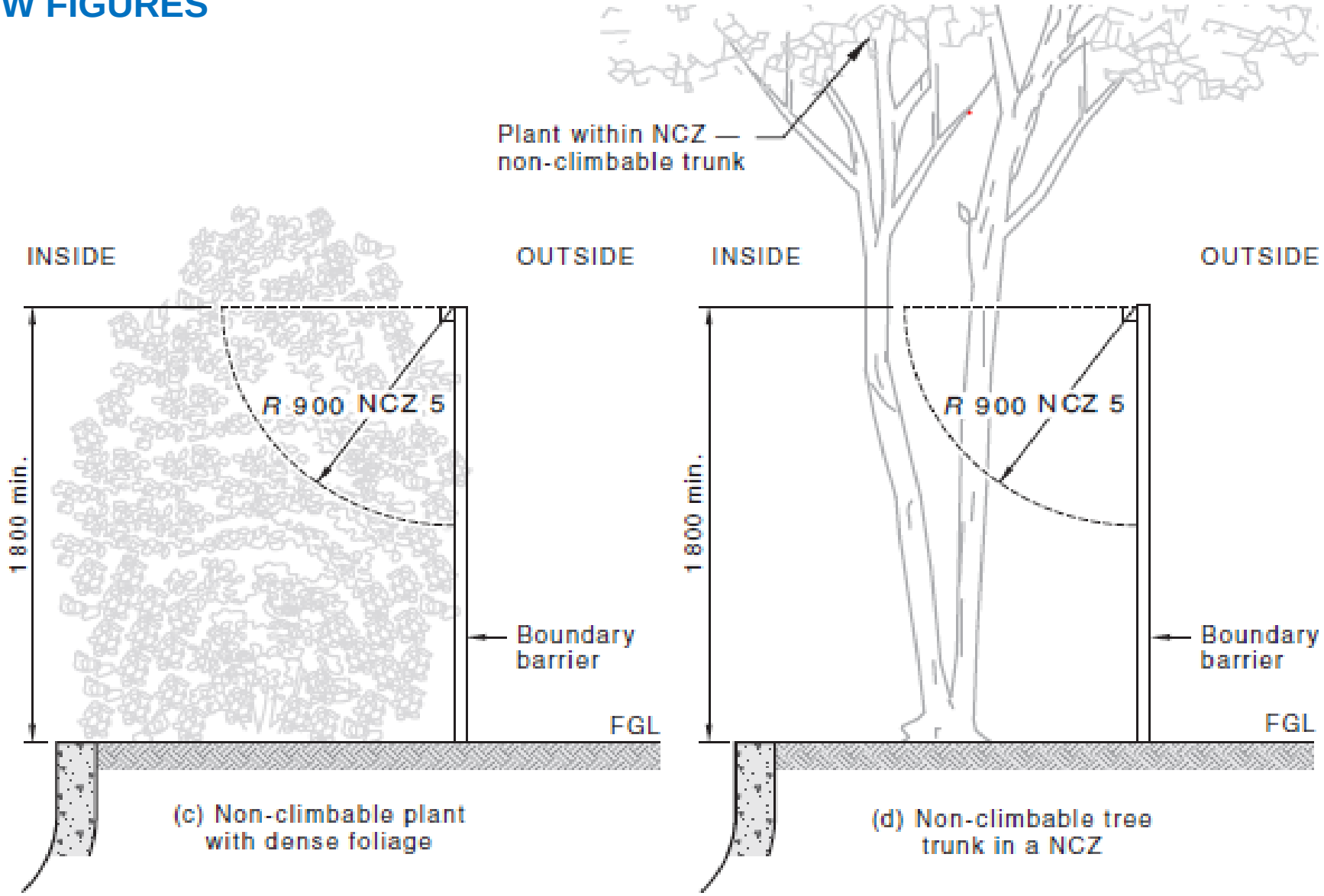

Figure 2.6 — Example of non-climbable plants within NCZs — Boundary barrier

NEW CLAUSE

2.2.7 Allowable encroachments in an NCZ

Objects that encroach within the NCZ are permitted provided the following requirements are met:

a) The height of the object shall be greater than the barrier height.

b) The object shall not facilitate access to the pool area.

c) The object shall not facilitate climbing.

NOTE: See Figure 2.7 for an example of non-climbable objects within an NCZ.

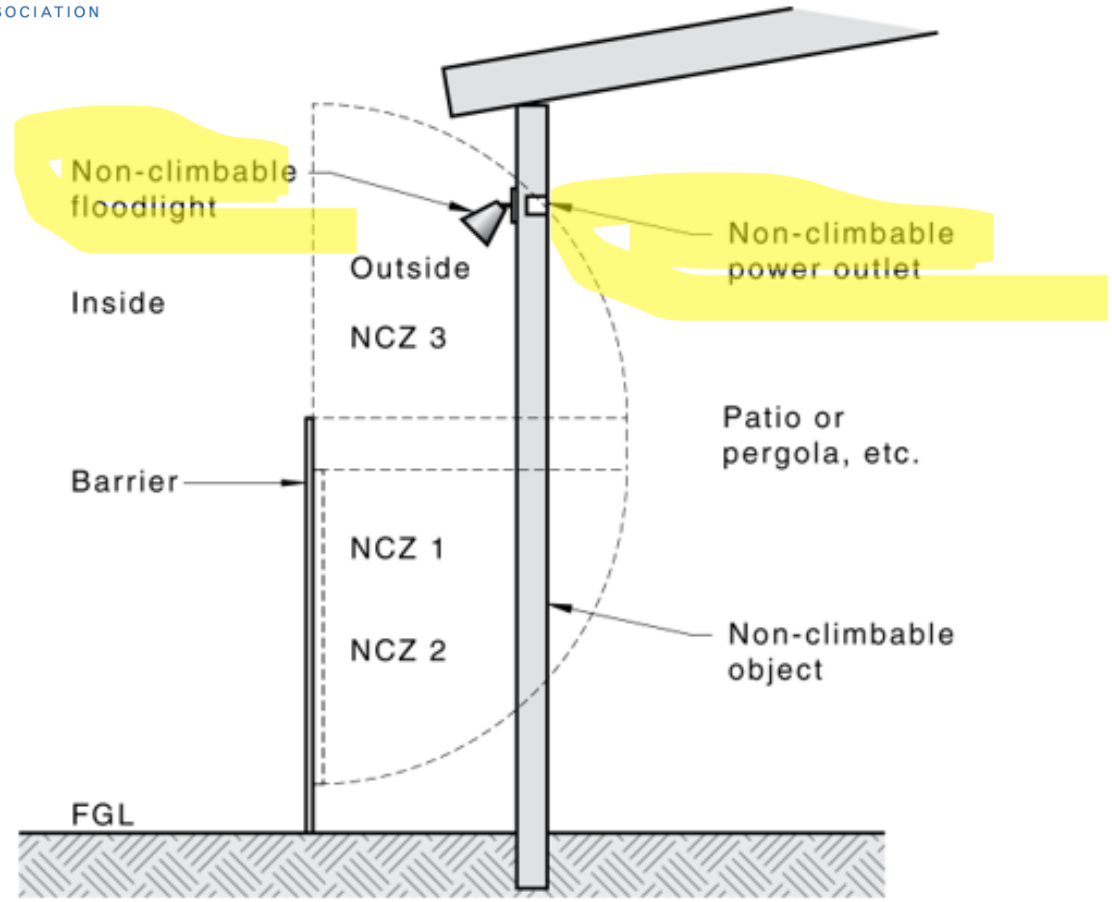

Figure 2.7 Example of non-climbable objects within an NCZ

2012 CLAUSE

2.3.1 Features and objects near a barrier

In addition to the provisions of Clause 2.2, steps, retaining walls, objects or level changes that would otherwise reduce the height of a barrier within a property shall not be located within 500 mm of the barrier (see Figure 2.1(a))

2024 CLAUSE

2.3.1 Features and objects near a barrier

In addition to the provisions of Clause 2.2, steps, retaining walls, objects or level changes that would otherwise reduce the height of a barrier within the property shall not be located within 500 mm of the barrier [see Figure 2.1(a)]. This clause shall not apply to boundary barriers.

Note (For NSW only):

1. There is a NSW Variation in the NCC that Clause 2.3.1 applies to all barriers (inc. the boundary barrier).
2. This is despite every other region not applying it to the boundary barrier and contrary to the Australian Standard.

Glass Barriers

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2012 CLAUSE

2.3.3 Glass barriers

Glass used in barriers shall comply with the provisions of AS 1288. Glass gates using top and bottom pivot style hinges shall comply with dimensions of Figure 2.4.

2024 CLAUSE

2.3.3 Glass pool barriers

The following requirements apply to glass pool barriers other than windows:

(a) Grade A safety glass shall be used in the glazing of glass pool barriers.

(b) Glass pool barriers shall be designed utilizing the 330 N load applied as a Serviceability Limit State (SLS) and an Ultimate Limit State (ULS) of 495 N.

(c) The standard nominal glass thickness for a given situation shall be determined in accordance with —

(i) AS 1288:2021 Section 3; or

(ii) tested in accordance with Appendix G.

(d) Glass gates using top and bottom pivot style hinges shall conform to the dimensions of Figure 2.8.

(e) Glass pool barriers also preventing falls greater than 1 000 mm shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of AS 1288:2021 Section 7.

(f) Each configuration shall be an engineered solution or tested in accordance with Appendix G.

NOTE: If subject to wind load, a glass pool barrier should be designed using either AS 1288:2021 Section 3 or the simplified design, as specified in AS 1288:2021 Section 4. In some exposed locations wind load may exceed the design loads.

Objects, Slats, Openings within NCZ

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2.3.6 Horizontal slat barrier designs

For horizontal slat designs within the NCZ —

a) the opening between rigid horizontal components shall be a maximum of 10 mm; and
b) there shall be no projections from the vertical face.

NOTE: See Figure 2.12 for an example.

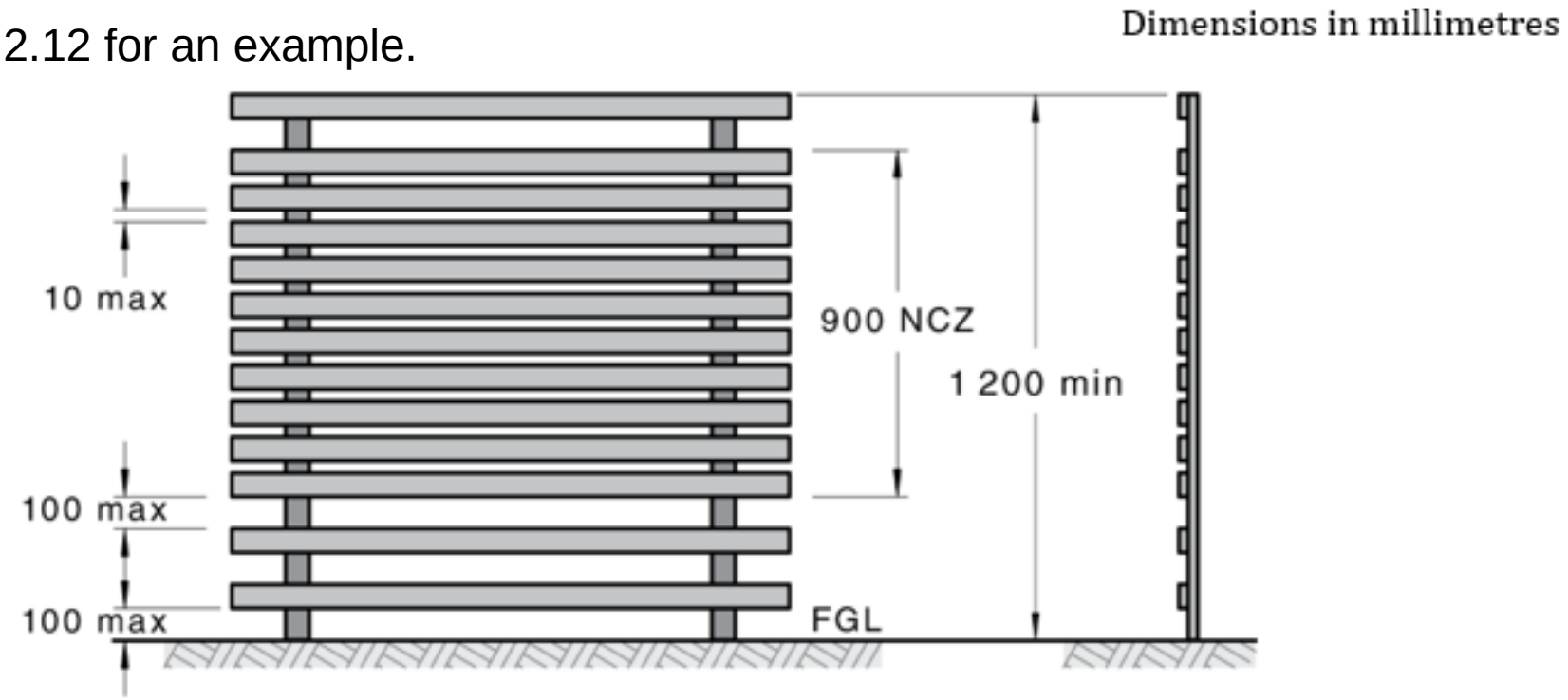

Figure 2.12 Example of horizontal slat construction for barriers of minimum height 1 200 mm

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2.3.7 Maximum openings within a barrier

All openings within a barrier at or below the barrier's required height shall be limited to a maximum of 100 mm in at least one direction (see Figures 2.13 and 2.14 for examples).

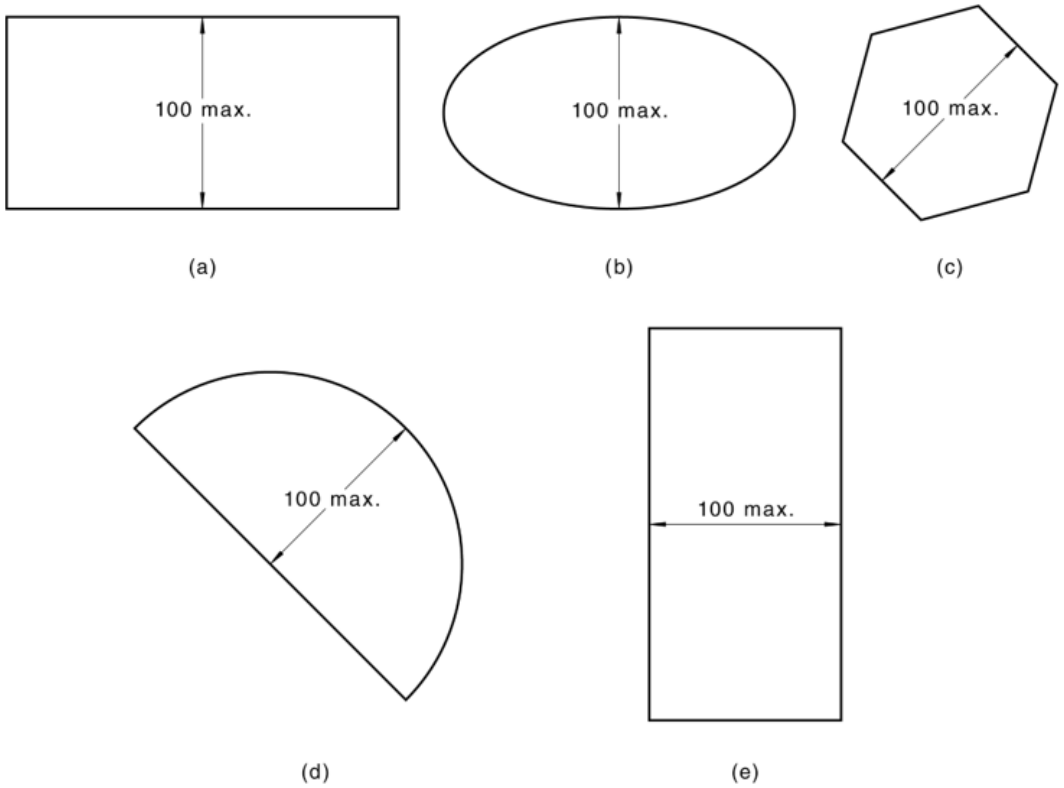


Figure 2.13 Examples of variations of openings in a barrier

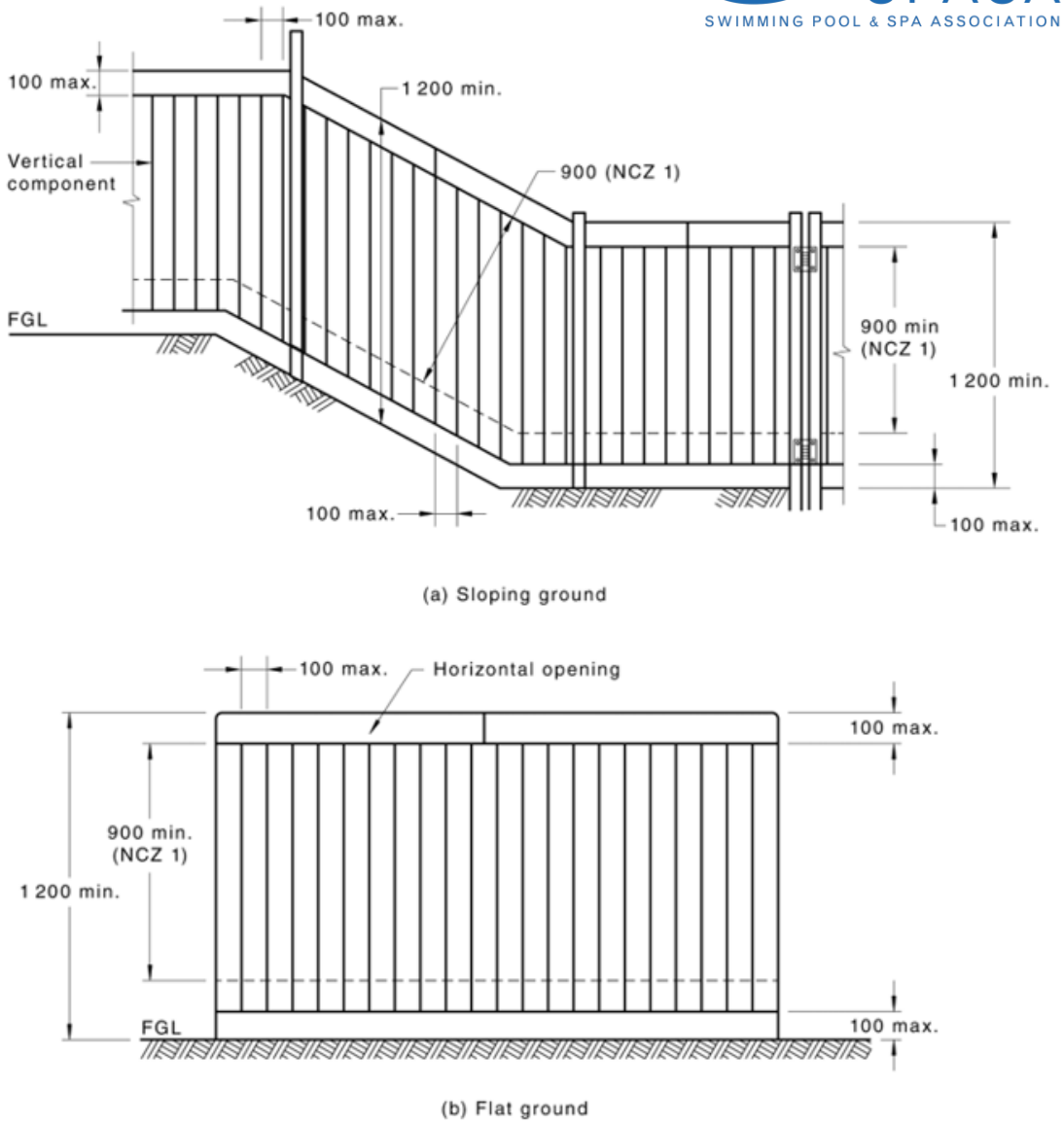
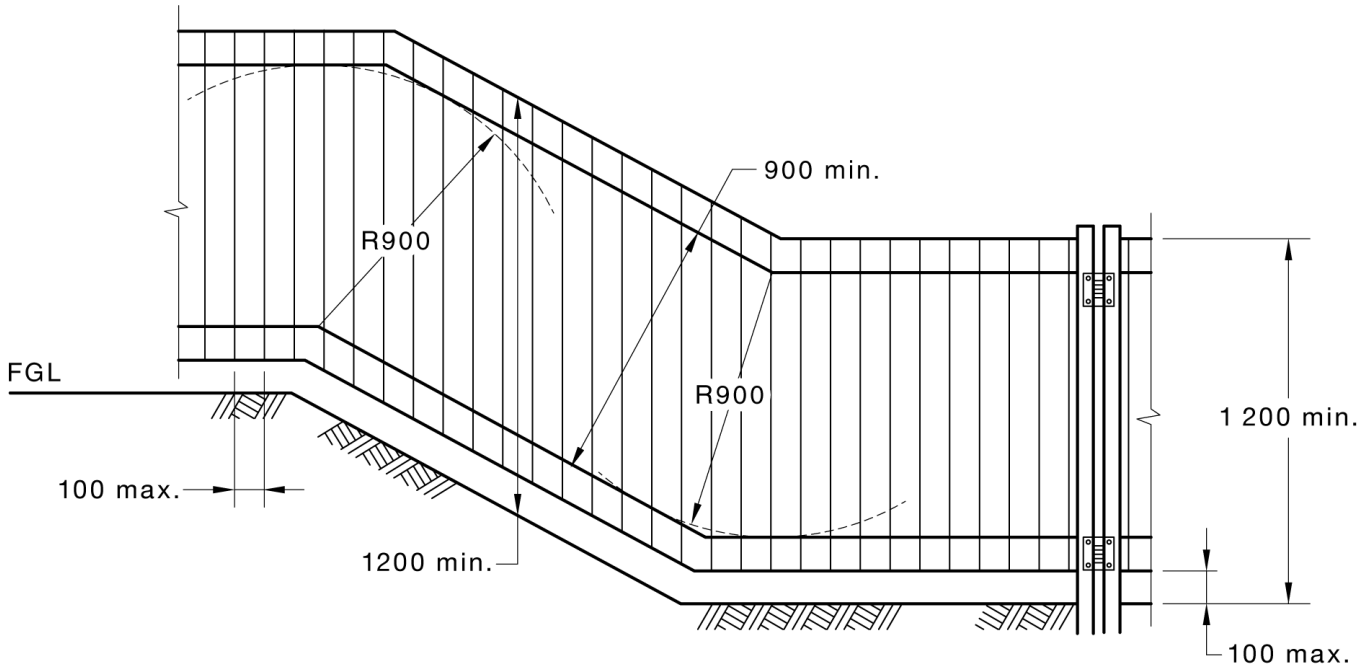


Figure 2.13 Examples of openings in a barrier

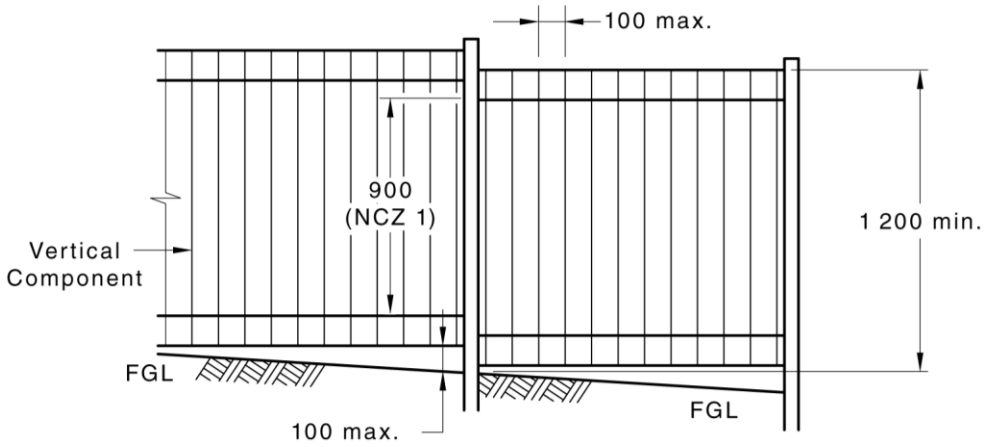
2.3.8 Barriers over sloping ground

Where a barrier is placed over sloping ground, NCZs shall be parallel to the top of the barrier [see Figure 2.15(a)]. The integrity of all applicable NCZs shall be maintained.

Where the slope permits, stepped panels may be used provided the integrity of the NCZs is maintained. [See Figure 2.15(b).



(a) Example of a 900 mm radius maintaining NCZ 1 along the length of a barrier on a slope

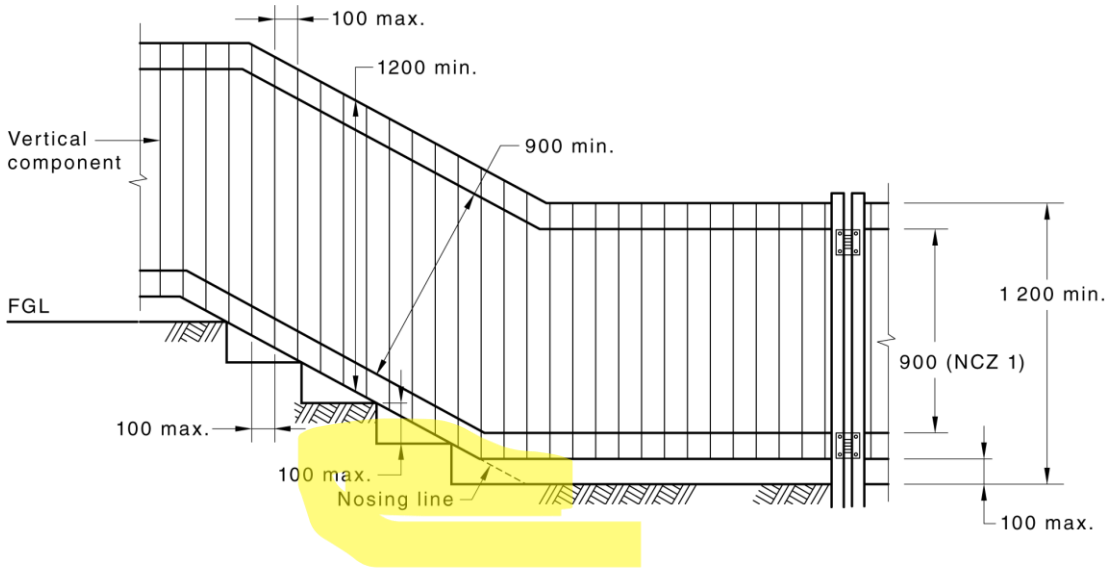


(b) Example of a stepped panel sloping site maintaining NCZ 1 at panel steps

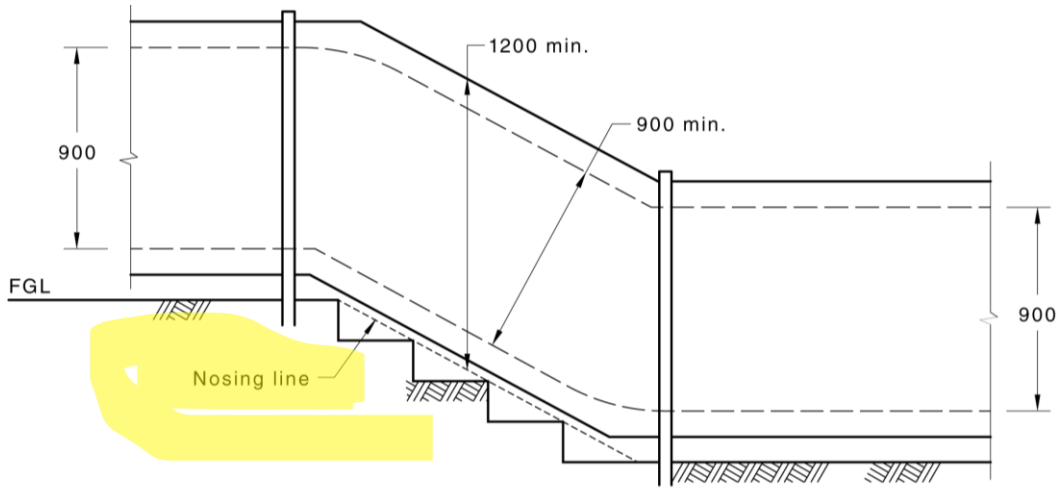
2.3.9 Barriers over steps and stepped ground

Where a barrier is stepped at a ground level change or installed with steps on a slope, the integrity of all applicable NCZs shall be maintained [See Figures 2.16(A) and 2.16(B)]. The height of the barrier shall be measured from the step nosing line. [See Figure 2.16(A).]

For a barrier that crosses a retained ground level change (that is, the barrier is stepped at ground level) the barrier may be squared off [see Figure 2.16(B)(a) and (c)] or may be raked on the top section [see Figure 2.16(B)(b) and (d)].

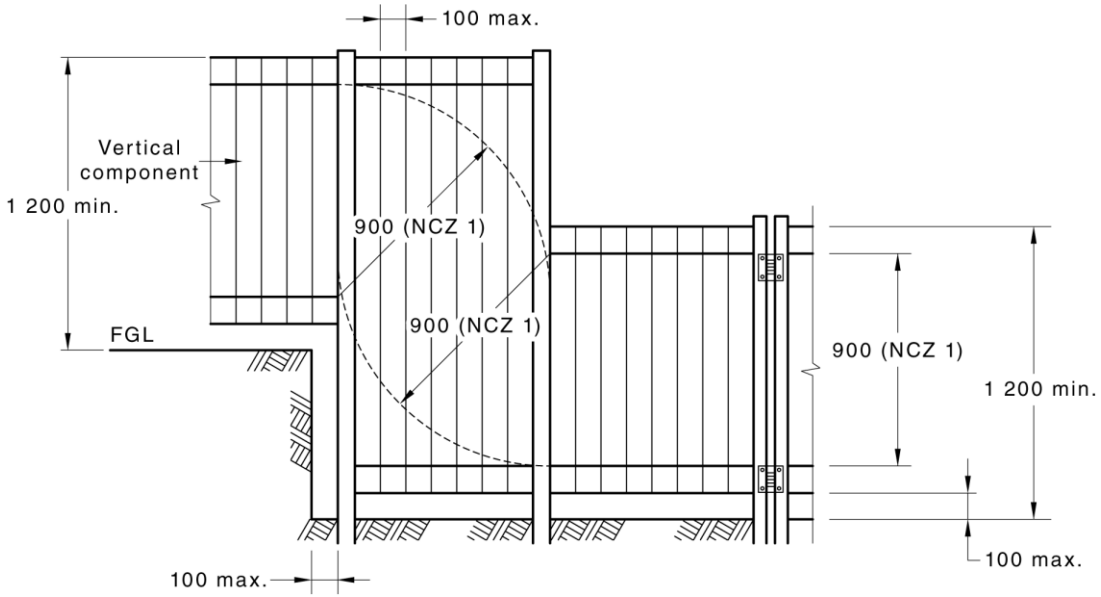


(a) Example of a barrier over steps

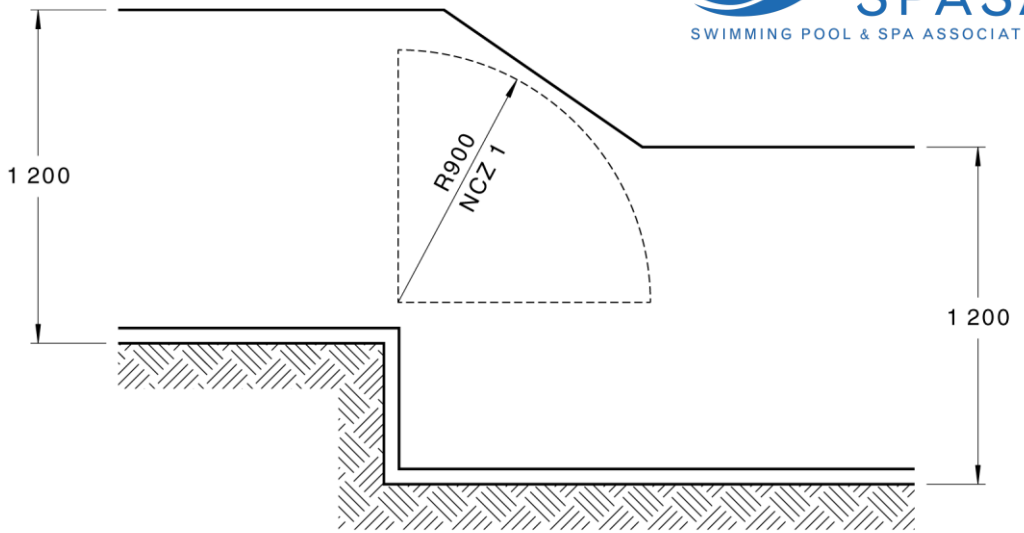


(b) Example of glass barrier over steps with a 900 mm radius maintaining NCZ 1 on the barrier

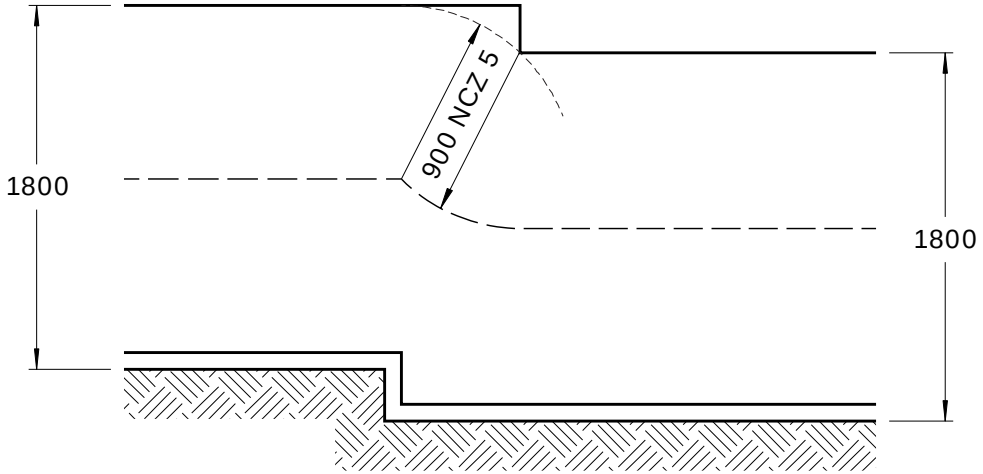
Figure 2.16 (A) Example of a glass barrier over steps



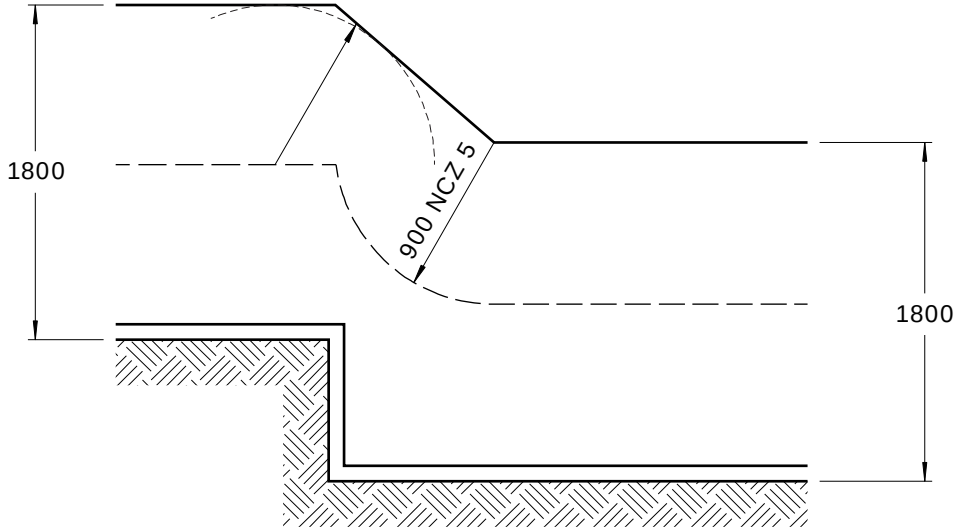
(a) Example of a stepped barrier using a 900 mm radius to maintain the NCZ 1 from upper level to lower level



(b) Example of maintaining NCZ 1 on a raked glass barrier over stepped ground



(c) Example of stepped panel showing connection of NCZ 5



(d) Example of continuation of NCZ 5 along a splayed barrier

Figure 2.16(B) Examples of barriers over stepped ground

2.3.11 Exemption for combined structures forming a barrier

A barrier may consist of a number of structures provided the following requirements are met:

a) The overall barrier shall conform to the requirements of this document.

b) The structure shall present as a single barrier.

c) Any ledge created shall have a maximum ledge of 50 mm.

d) Any ledge shall only occur outside of any NCZ (where NCZs are required).

e) The barrier shall extend a minimum of 900 mm above any ledge (c).

f) The ledge as referenced in (c) is exempt from the requirements of Clause 2.3.1.

……See Figure next slide

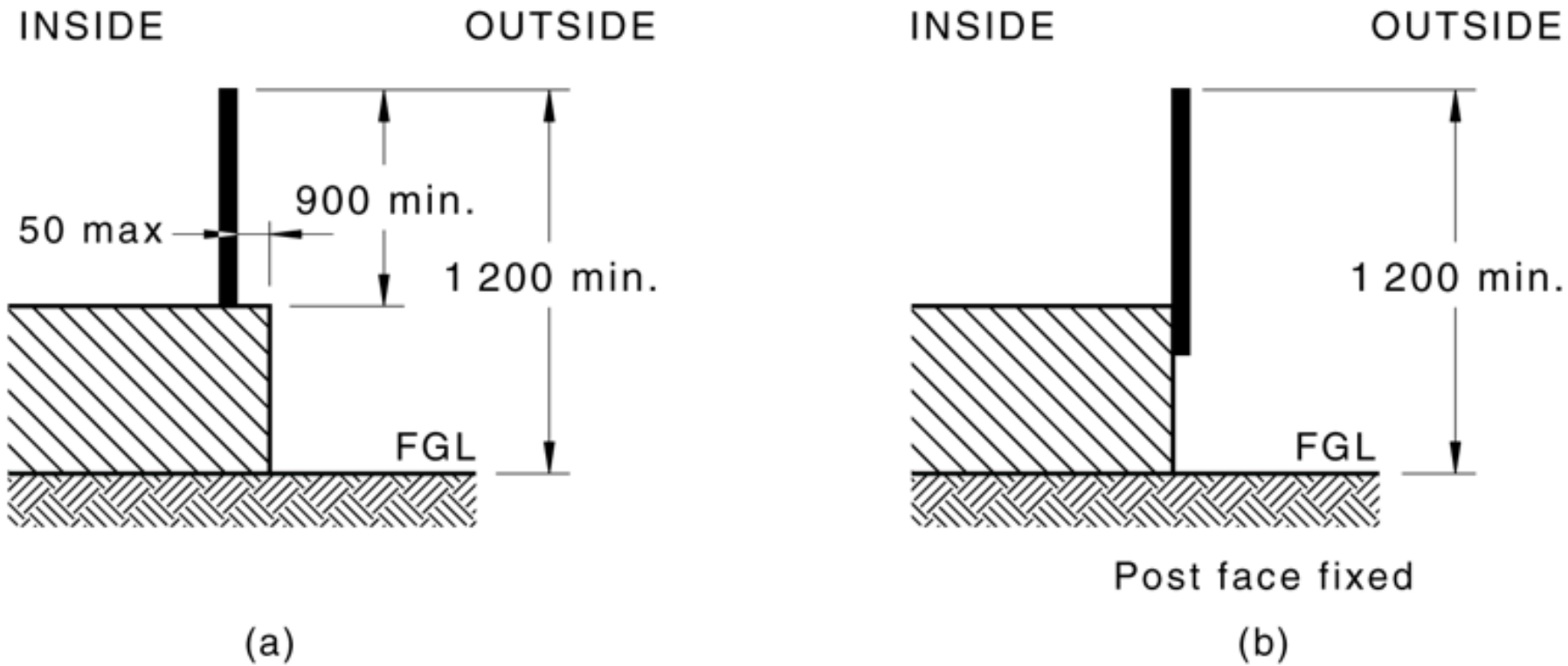


Figure 2.17 Fixing for a composite barrier

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Gates / Latches

2012 CLAUSE

2.4.1.3 Security of closure

Gates shall be hung so that when a gate is closed and latched, and is lifted upwards or pulled downwards with a force of 250 N, movement of the gate does not—

a) release the latch;
b) unhinge the gate; or
c) increase the opening between the bottom of the gate and the finished ground level to more than 100 mm.

2024 CLAUSE

2.4.1.3.1 General

Gates, when closed and latched and when lifted upwards or pulled downwards, shall be capable of withstanding a force of 250 N so that any movement of the gate does not —

a) release the latch;
b) unhinge the gate; or
c) increase the opening between the bottom of the gate and the finished ground level to more than 100 mm.

2.4.1.3.2 Corner configuration

Gates when closed and latched and positioned in a corner configuration shall be capable of withstanding a force of 250 N at 1200 mm above FGL applied to the latching panel in the line of direction of the gate so that any movement does not —

a) release the latch;
b) allow the gate to be opened; or
c) unhinge the gate.

NOTE: See Figure 2.18 for an example of corner configuration and application of force

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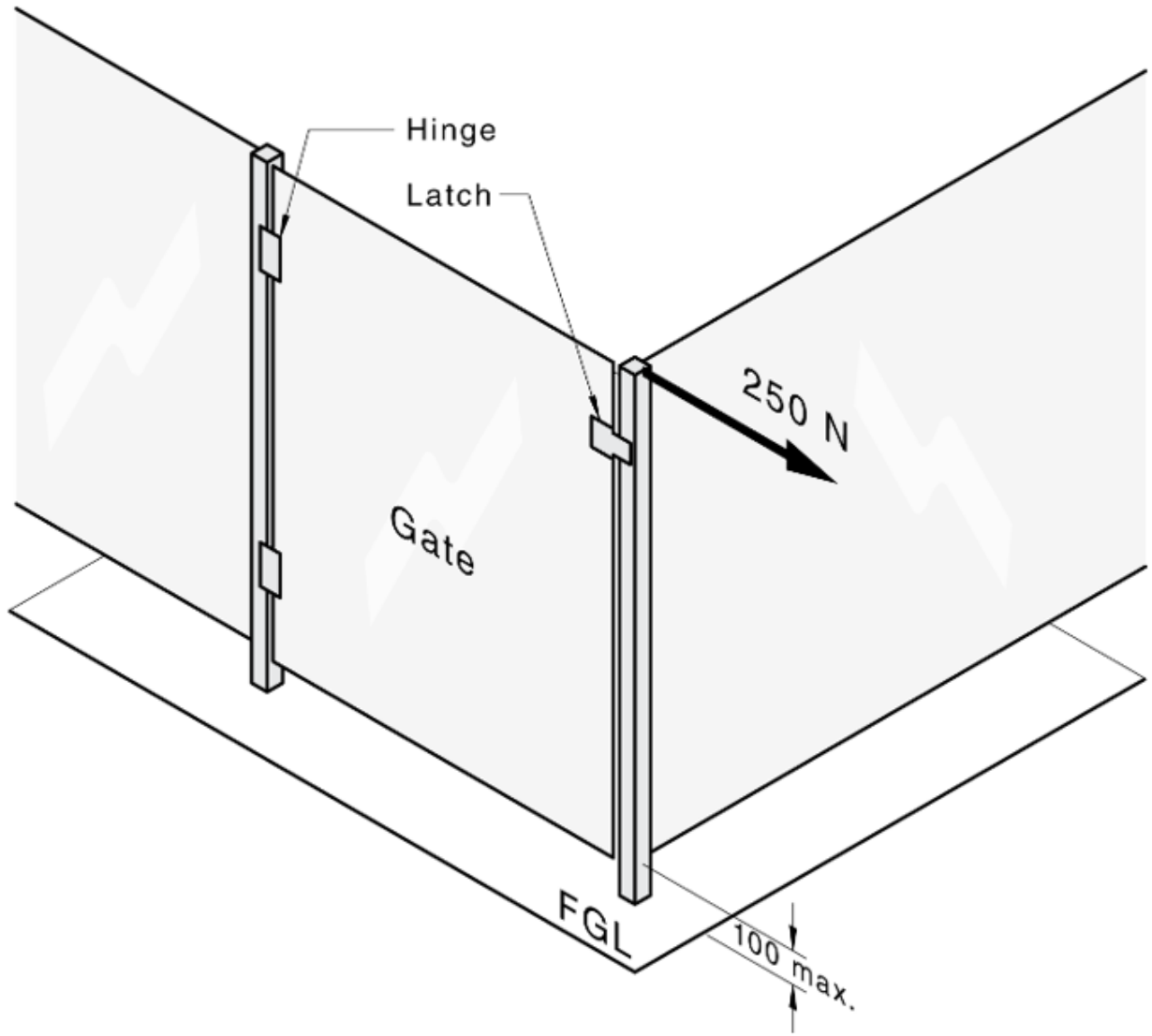

Figure 2.18 Example of corner configuration and application of force

2012 CLAUSE

2.4.2.2 Location of the latch

Where the release point of the latch is located at a height less than 1500 mm above the finished ground level, the location of the latch shall—

a) not be on the outside of the barrier;
b) be in such a position that to release the latch from the outside it will be necessary to reach over or through the barrier at a height of not less than 1200 mm above the finished ground level or not less than 1000 mm above the highest lower horizontal member; and
c) be at least 150 mm below the top of the barrier if a hand-hole is not provided, or at least 150 mm below the edge of any hand-hole if provided.

2024 CLAUSE

2.4.2.2 Requirements for latch release — 1 500mm or more above FGL

The location of the latch release shall —

(a) be at a minimum height of 1 400 mm above any lower foothold; and
(b) the height required under items (a) shall be maintained for a distance of 450 mm on either side of the latch from the latch release point (see Figure 2.19).

Dimensions in millimetres

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NEW FIGURE

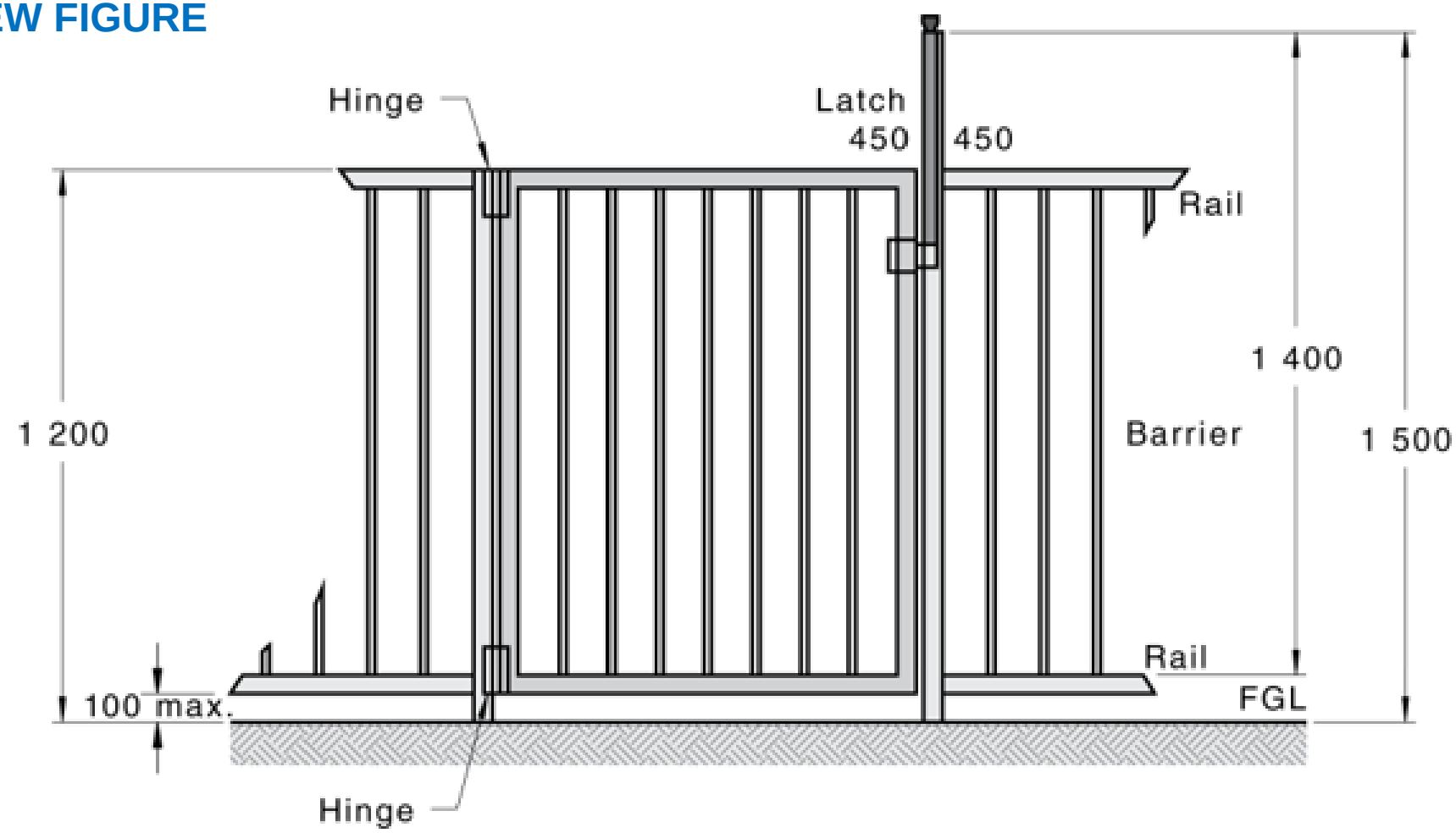

Figure 2.19 Example of latch release 1 500 mm or more above FGL

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2012 CLAUSE

2.4.3 Gate hinges

Gate hinges that protrude out from the barrier with a horizontal top surface depth greater than 10 mm and those that create an opening between the gate post and the gate stile of more than 10 mm shall not be permitted in NCZs 1 and 2.

Hinges with a top surface sloped at 60° to the horizontal or more may be located within NCZs 1 and 2.

2024 CLAUSE

2.4.3 Gate hinges

Gate hinges that protrude out from the barrier with a horizontal top surface depth greater than 10 mm and those that create an opening between the barrier post and the gate frame stile of greater than 10 mm shall not be permitted in NCZs 1 and 2.

Hinges (*including hinges equipped with a cap*) with a top surface sloped at 60° or greater to the horizontal may be located within NCZs 1 and 2 (see Figure 2.21).

NEW FIGURE

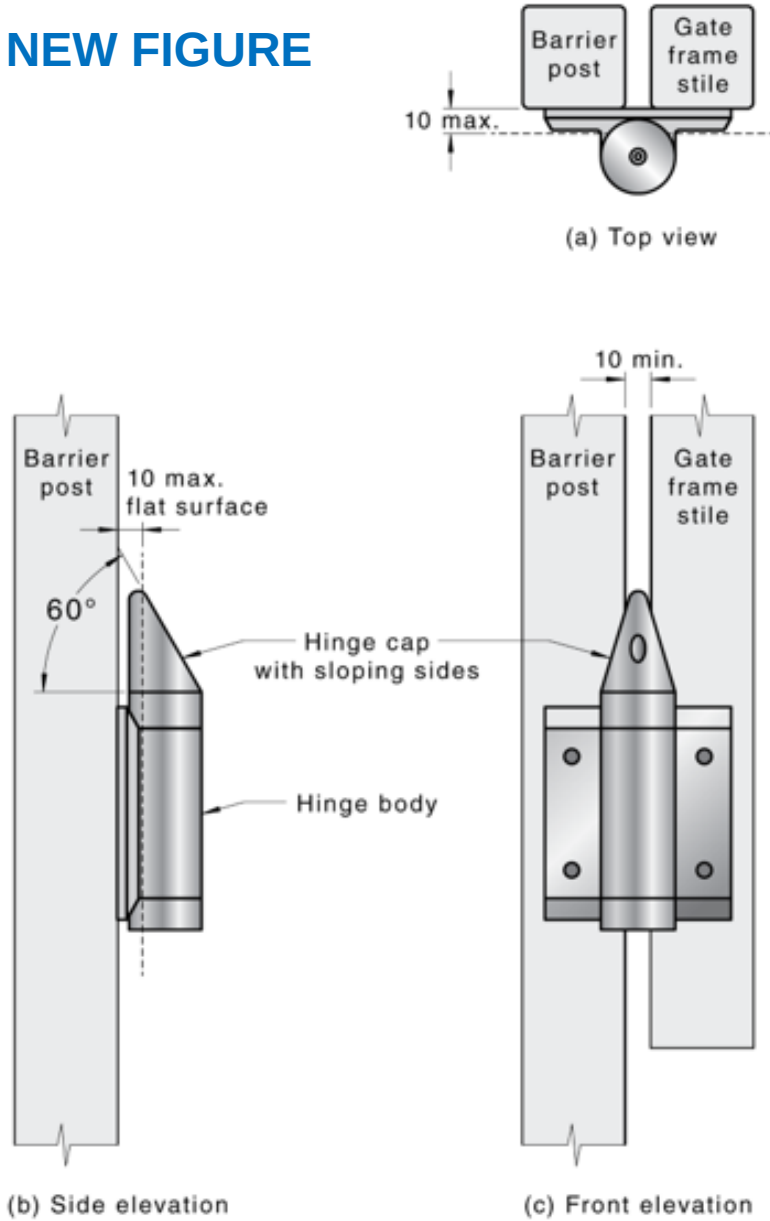

Figure 2.21 Hinges within an NCZ

REMOVAL OF “GATE UNIT” – NOW GATES AND GATE COMPONENTS

2012 CLAUSE

2.4.4.2 Supply of gate units

Gate Units in 2023 standard has now removed and replaced with “gates and gate components”. See detail below:

2024 CLAUSE

2.4.4.1 General

This clause sets out requirements for commercial manufacturers for the design, construction, performance and sale of pre-manufactured gate and gate components to be installed as part of a barrier.

2.4.4.2 Supply of Gates and Gate Components

Gate and gate components shall be of a permanent nature.

Gate components shall be supplied with a set of written instructions as follows:

a) Installation instructions.
b) Maintenance instructions, including any special requirements for maintaining the latching mechanism and hinges.
c) A statement explaining the need to keep the automatic closing device properly adjusted.
d) A statement that the gate is required to swing outwards, away from the pool area.

REMOVAL OF “MARKING OF GATE UNITS” – NOW “MARKING OF GATES LATCHES AND HINGES”

2012 CLAUSE

2.4.4.4 Marking of gate units

Each gate unit shall be clearly and permanently marked on at least one of the gate posts or on the gate or on some other component of the gate unit with the registered trademark or the name and address of the manufacturer. The following methods of marking are acceptable:

(a) Self-adhesive metalized label which cannot be removed without the use of a tool such as a scraper.

(b) Metal plate secured by rivets.

(c) Stamping or moulding of the information into a component.

NOTE: Manufacturers making a statement of compliance with this Australian Standard on a product, packaging, or promotional material related to that product are advised to ensure that such compliance is capable of being verified

2024 CLAUSE

2.4.4.4 Marking of gate latches and hinges

Each gate latch and hinge shall identify the supplier with clear and permanent markings.

Note 1: The following are examples of methods of marking:

(a) Self-adhesive metalized label.
(b) Metal plate secured by rivets.
(c) Stamping, etching or moulding.

Note 2: It is not necessary to label items such as screws, bolts and washers .

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Out of Ground Pool Walls & Permanent Bodies of Water

2012 CLAUSE

2.5.3 Out-of-ground pool walls

Out-of-ground walls of pools that comply with the requirements of a barrier in this Standard shall be considered an effective barrier. (For above-ground pools, see Clause 2.9.)

2024 CLAUSE

2.5.3 Out-of-ground pool walls

Out-of-ground walls of pools that conform to the requirements of a barrier in this document shall be considered a barrier (for above-ground pools, see Clause 2.9).

Note (For NSW only):

NSW Variation in National Construction Code does not permit use of this clause.

The NSW NCC Variation states: “Out-of-ground pool walls and the walls of above ground pools, including inflatable pools, not being considered to be effective barriers.

This is despite every other region permitting the use of an Out of Ground Pool Wall as an effective barrier.

2012 CLAUSE

2.5.4 Permanent bodies of water

Permanent bodies of water of a width greater than 1800 mm shall be considered as an effective barrier where a pool owner is able to provide evidence showing that the body of water is permanent and the water at the edge of the pool area is not less than 300 mm deep at any time.

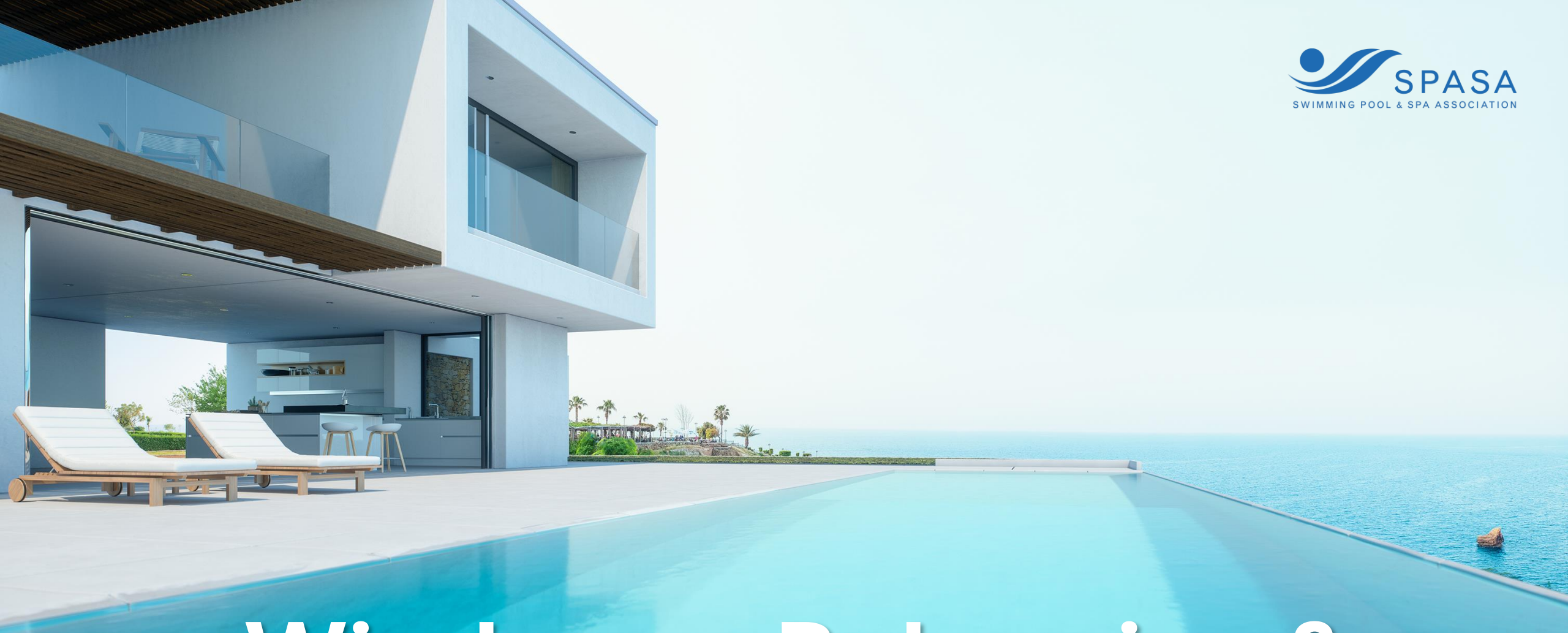
NOTE: Refer to relevant authorities for the minimum water depths of a waterway.

2024 CLAUSE

2.5.4 Permanent bodies of water

Permanent bodies of water, whether natural or artificial, of a minimum width of 1 800 mm shall constitute a barrier if the body of water is permanent and the water at the edge of the pool area is a minimum of 300 mm deep at all times.

NOTE Permanent bodies of water include creeks, rivers, canals, lakes, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea.



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Windows, Balconies & Indoor/Above Ground Pools

2012 CLAUSE

2.6 CHILD-RESISTANT OPENABLE PORTION OF WINDOW

Where a window opens directly into the pool area and the height from the sill of the lowest opening panel of the window to the finished ground level in the pool area is less than 1800 mm, the openable portion of the window shall comply with one of the following:

(a) Be totally covered by bars or a metal screen, that are fixed to the building with fasteners that can only be removed by the use of a tool. The opening between bars and the horizontal dimension of openings in a metal screen shall not be greater than 100 mm.

(b) Be fixed to the building with fasteners that can only be removed by the use of a tool so that it will remain closed or will open to a maximum of 100 mm.

2024 CLAUSE

2.6.1 Openable portion of window

Any openings (within the 1 800 mm height) in the window shall be permanently restricted to a maximum of 100 mm.

Where a window is used as a system or a means to restrict access to a pool and has openings greater than 100 mm within 1 800 mm of the outdoor pool FGL, the openable portion of the window shall be protected by a barrier that is securely fixed to the building.

Any portion of a window open to a pool shall have a maximum opening of 100 mm.

NOTE: Examples of a barrier may include bars, a metal screen or similar window treatment.

NEW 2024 CLAUSE & FIGURES

2.6.2 Alternative for indoor pools

Where a window is used as a barrier and has barrier openings greater than 100 mm within 1200 mm of the internal pools external building FGL, the openable portion of the window shall be protected by a barrier that is securely fixed to the building.

NOTE 1: Examples of a barrier may include bars, a metal screen or similar window treatment.

Any openings (within the 1200 mm height) in the window shall not be able to be opened greater than 100 mm. Barriers used shall conform to the requirements in Clause 2.2.

NOTE 2: See Figure 2.23(A) for an example of a partial barrier treatment over a window and 2.23(B) for an example of a full barrier treatment over a window.

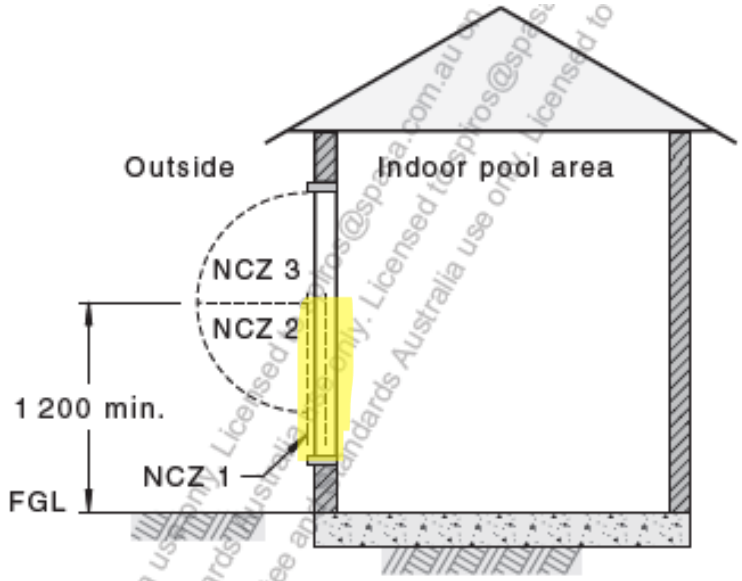


Figure 2.23 (A) Partial barrier treatment over window

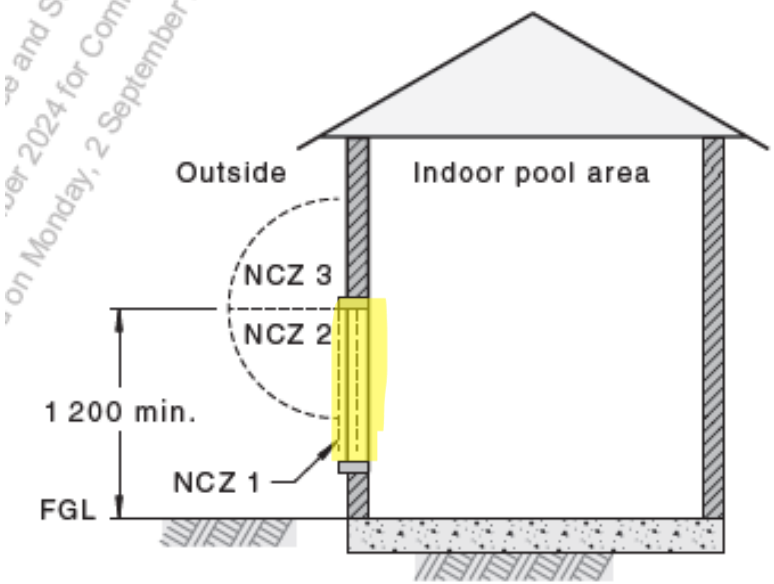


Figure 2.23 (B) Full barrier treatment over window

2012 CLAUSE

2.8 BALCONY BALUSTRADES

A balcony that protrudes into an NCZ shall be fitted with a balustrade that complies with Clauses 2.1, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. See Figure 2.11.

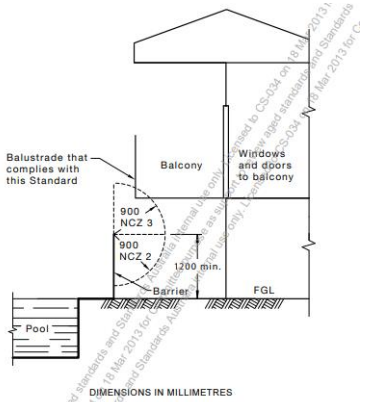


FIGURE 2.11 BALCONY INTRUDING INTO NCZ

2024 CLAUSE

2.8 Balcony balustrades

A balcony that protrudes into a barrier NCZ shall conform to the requirements for a 1200 mm barrier in this document (see Figure 2.2.4(A)).

A balcony that adjoins or projects into a pool area where the underside of the balcony floor is a minimum of 1 800 mm to finished ground level does not require a barrier that conforms to this document (see Figure 2.2.4(B)).

A balcony that adjoins or projects into a pool area where the balcony floor is less than 1800 mm to finished ground level shall conform to either:

(a) The requirements for a 1200 mm barrier in this document (see Figure 2.25(A)); or
(b) Conform to the following (see Figure 2.25(B)):

(i) The height from the top of the balustrade to finished ground level shall be a minimum of 1800 mm; and
(ii) NCZ 1 formed on the pool side, down from the top of the balustrade (see Figure 2.25(B)).

NEW FIGURES

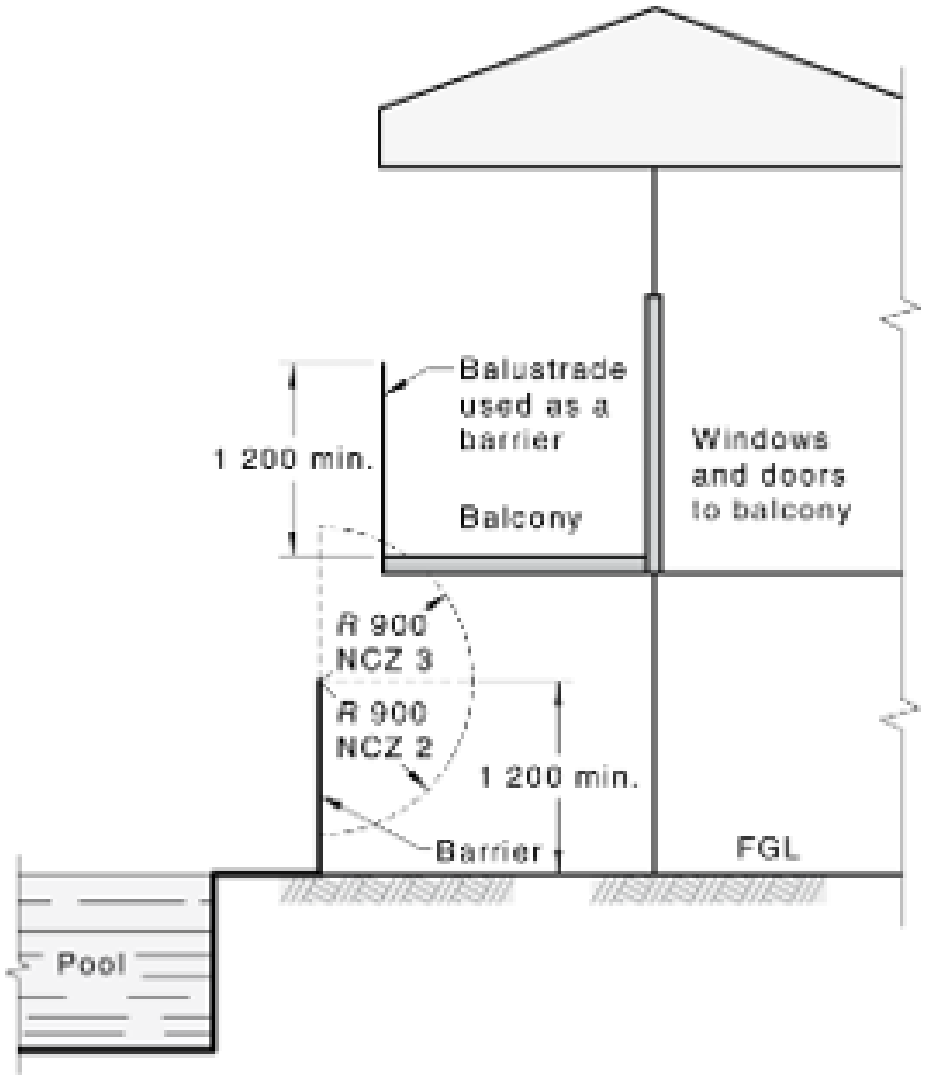
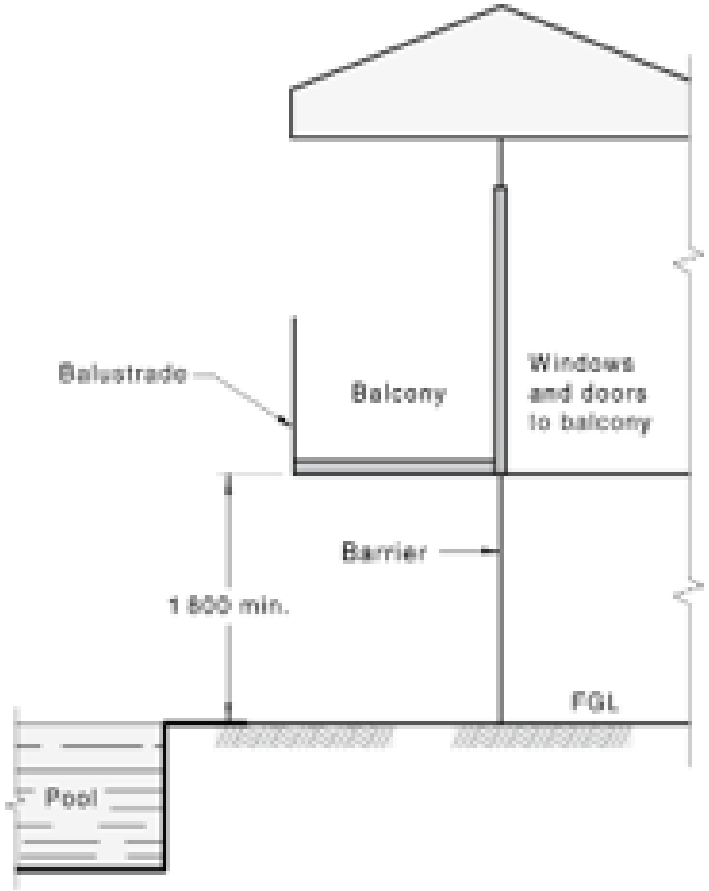


Figure 2.24(A) Balcony intruding into NCZ



.24(B) Balcony projecting into pool area but not intruding into NCZ

NEW FIGURES

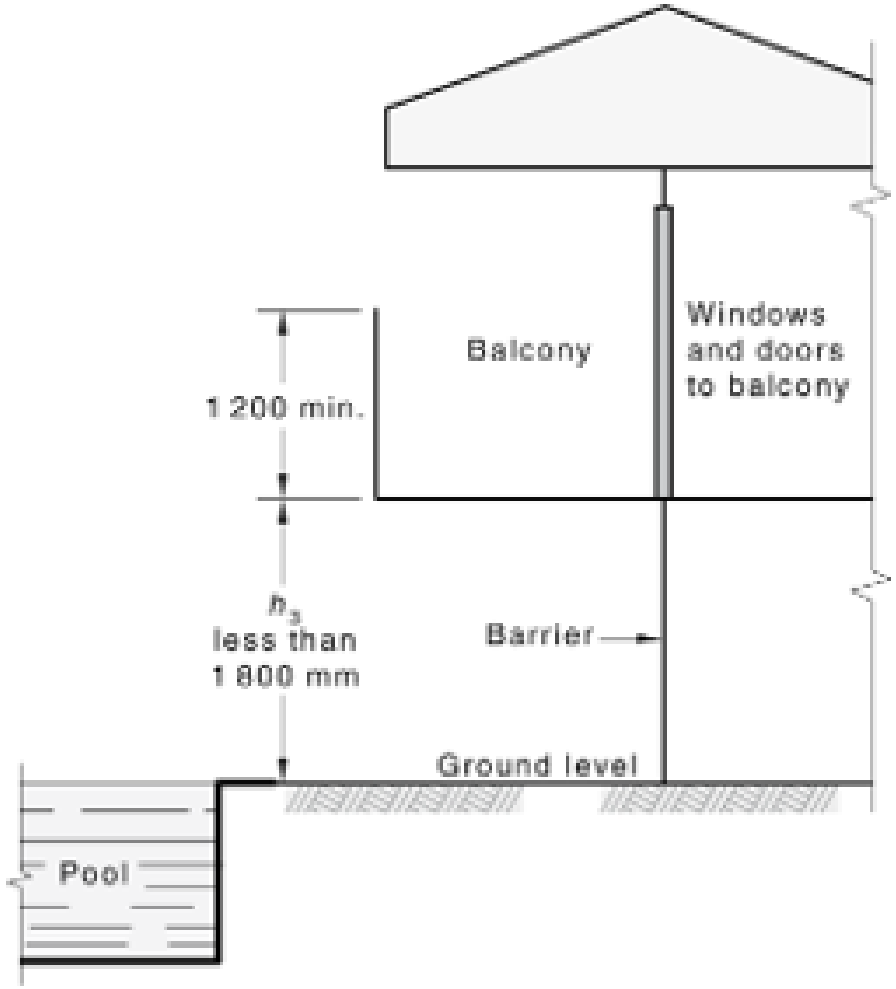


Figure 2.25(A) — Balustrade used as a barrier

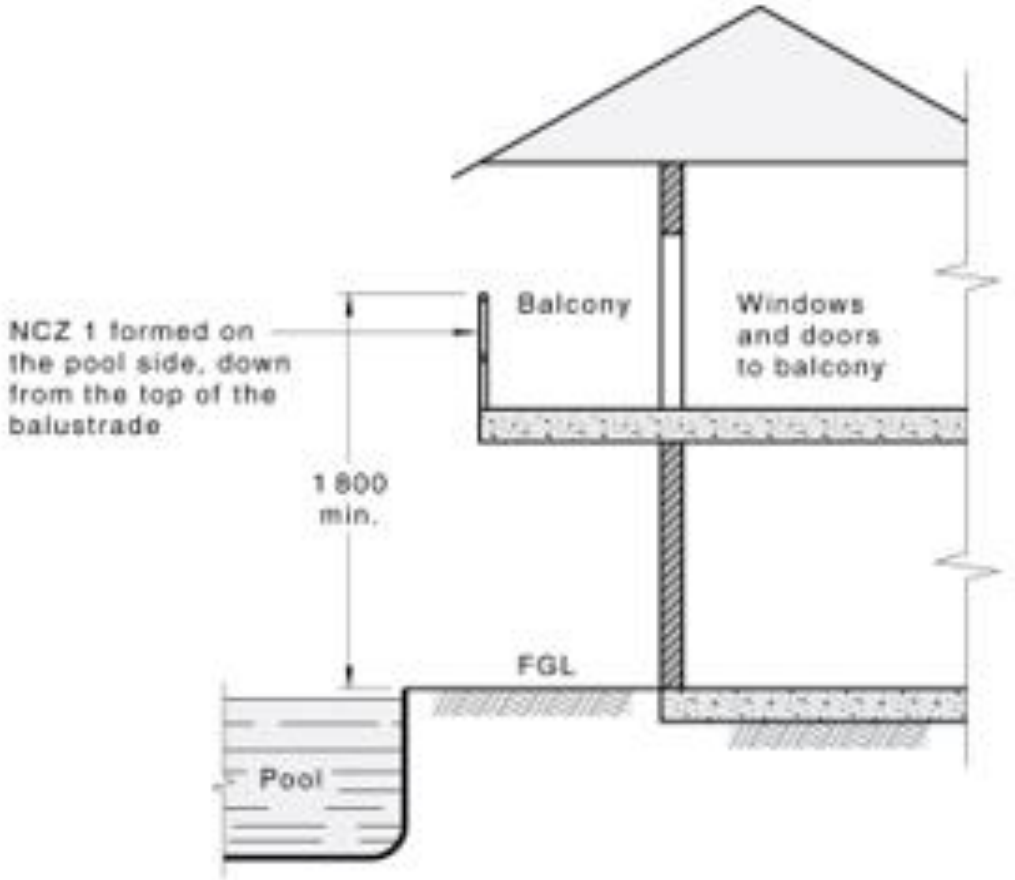


Figure 2.25(B) Balcony barrier option – area outside balustrade

2012 CLAUSE

2.9 ABOVE-GROUND POOLS

For above-ground pools that are factory fabricated and designed for assembly and installation on site, including inflatable pools, the walls of the pool shall be considered an effective barrier provided they comply with the relevant provisions of Clauses 2.1 to 2.3.

A barrier complying with Clauses 2.1 to 2.4 shall be placed around permanently fixed access ladders and around a designated access point to above-ground pools with removable ladders.

NOTE: Above-ground pools pose a particular hazard because of the tendency to leave climbable objects against or near the pool, which may be used for access into the pool.

2024 CLAUSE

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2.9 Above-ground pools

For above-ground pools that are factory fabricated and designed for assembly and installation on site, including inflatable pools, the walls of the pool shall be considered a barrier provided they conform to the relevant provisions of Clauses 2.1 to 2.3.

A barrier conforming to Clauses 2.1 to 2.4 shall be placed around any access points.

NOTE Above-ground pools pose a particular hazard because of the tendency to leave climbable objects against or near the pool, which may be used for access into the pool.

Note (For NSW only):

NSW Variation in National Construction Code does not permit use of this clause.

The NSW NCC Variation states: “Out-of-ground pool walls and the walls of above ground pools, including inflatable pools, not being considered to be effective barriers.

This is despite every other region permitting the use of an Out of Ground Pool Wall as an effective barrier.

Loading Requirements

2012 CLAUSE

3.6 DURABILITY OF A GATE UNIT

When a gate unit is tested in accordance with Appendix F, it shall—

a) be capable of complying with the requirements of Clauses 2.4.1 to 2.4.3 after 10,000 operations; and

b) the force required to release the latch shall not be greater than 50 N both before and after the test.

2024 CLAUSE

3.6 Durability of gate components

When a gate is tested in accordance with Appendix F, it shall —

a) be capable of conforming to the requirements of Clauses 2.4.1 to 2.4.3 after 25,000 operations; and

b) the force required to release the latch shall not be greater than 50 N both before and after the test.

APPENDIX F (normative) - Test of durability of gate, latch and hinges

This appendix sets out a method of assessing the ability of a gate, including its hinges and latch, to withstand repeated operations at point of manufacture.

- 25 000 operations or until the latch fails to operate, whichever occurs first.
- Checked every 2,500 cycles for conformance

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Appendices

APPENDIX A (normative) - Test for strength and rigidity of barrier openings

This appendix is to be used by manufacturers to gain certification for their barrier. It is not designed for in-field testing. This appendix sets out a method for determining whether a barrier is sufficiently strong and rigid to prevent an opening from being forced to a size that would allow a young child to gain entry.

WARNING: THIS TEST SHALL NOT BE USED ON A GLASS POOL BARRIER.

APPENDIX B (informative) - Strength test for posts and footings

This appendix sets out a method for testing whether barrier posts have adequate strength and have been correctly installed.

WARNING: THIS TEST SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED TO A GLASS POOL BARRIER.

APPENDIX C (normative) - Strength test for rigid barrier components

This appendix is to be used by manufacturers to gain certification for their barrier. It is not designed for in-field testing. This appendix sets out a method for testing whether barrier components have adequate strength.

WARNING: THIS TEST SHALL NOT BE APPLIED TO A GLASS POOL BARRIER.

APPENDIX D (normative) - Strength test for flexible materials and components

This appendix is to be used by manufacturers to gain certification for their barrier. It is not designed for in field testing. This appendix sets out a method for testing whether flexible materials and components have adequate strength and whether such materials are adequately fixed to ensure they comprise a suitable barrier.

APPENDIX E (normative) -Strength test for rigid components of gates and gate components

This appendix is to be used by manufacturers to gain certification for their gates and gate components. It is not designed for in-field testing. This appendix sets out a method for testing whether the strength of structural components of gates and gate components are sufficiently robust to provide an barrier throughout the life of the barriers.

WARNING: THIS TEST SHALL NOT BE APPLIED TO A GLASS GATE.

APPENDIX F (normative) - Test of durability of gate, latch and hinges

This appendix sets out a method of assessing the ability of a gate, including its hinges and latch, to withstand repeated operations at point of manufacture.

- 25 000 operations or until the latch fails to operate, whichever occurs first.
- Checked every 2,500 cycles for conformance

APPENDIX G (normative) - Glass pool barriers: Structural test methods and determination of result

This appendix sets out a test method for determining the structural performance of a glass pool barrier. It is not designed for in-field testing.

WARNING: THIS TEST SHALL NOT BE APPLIED TO A WINDOW.

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