

## MEETING LOG

**SUBJECT:** Task Group for ASTM Computer Vision Based Drowning Detection Systems/Residential Pools

**LOCATION:** Teleconference call

**DATE:** September 12, 2022

**ENTRY DATE:** September 14, 2022

**LOG ENTRY SOURCE:** Susan Bathalon

**COMMISSION ATTENDEES:**

Susan Bathalon, EXHR

**Other ASTM MEETING ATTENDEES:**

Katie Crysdale, Lakeview Aquatic Consultants

Maria Bella, Professional Pool Solutions, LLC.

Tammy Avraham, Coral Drowning Detection Systems,

Robert Burch, DNB LLC,

Contact ASTM for a full list of attendees.

**MEETING SUMMARY:**

This ASTM task group was formed in April 2020 to discuss technology in various computer vision drowning detection systems to prevent child drownings in residential pools. The last meeting was held on August 8, 2022, when there was a call for a new chairman.

There was a second call for a new chairman for the working group. The new chairman would start in the October meetings. Further work on the draft standard would review the technology and drowning detection features on the computerized systems and any related safety issues. There were no volunteers for chairing the standard. Molly Lynyak of ASTM asked that any volunteering chairman contact her directly.

There was discussion that there are several types of marketed pool alarm detection systems, but most appear to be based on wave detection and entry into the pool. Most of these wave detection sensor devices are advertised as adhering to the ASTM F2208, Standard Safety Specification for residential pool alarms. One marketed technology was identified as AI and vision detection, and it also advertises as complying with ASTM F2208. This type of AI and computer vision detection is the technology basis for the new draft standard.

CPSC staff and others asked whether the new draft standard should become a new type of pool alarm and become incorporated into the existing ASTM F2208 standard. ASTM staff stated that the development of the new type of pool alarm would likely need a task group chair that knows those technology features.

One participant mentioned that the standard should be free from any specificity of technologies, providing the product meets the performance requirements. Also discussed was the uncertainty of pool alarms meeting the sensor drowning detection timeframe of 30 seconds. The characteristics of drowning are dynamic and the 30 second performance test must detect drowning in a variety of unmoving or struggle scenarios. The concern is that the CAMI test may not be a realistic and appropriate test scenario to detect drowning scenarios.

**Next steps:**

ASTM task group meeting participants are asked to consider whether they can chair the meetings. If there is a no new chairman for the working group, the next meeting, slated for October 10, 2022, will be cancelled.