

**Platte County Health Department
Environmental Health Division
212 Marshall Road • Platte City, MO 64079**

**Guidelines for the Operation and
Maintenance of Aquatic Venues in Platte
County, Missouri**

GUIDELINES RELATING TO AQUATIC VENUES FOR PLATTE COUNTY MISSOURI

Title & Scope

TITLE – These guidelines are known as the Guidelines Relating to Aquatic Venues in the county of Platte, may be cited, and will be referred to hereinafter as Guidelines.

SCOPE – The provisions of these guidelines apply to all swimming pools, spas and similar facilities classified as Category I, II, III Aquatic Venues. The purpose of these guidelines is to establish a guide for the operation and maintenance of Aquatic Venues so that hazards to health and safety minimized.

1. CLASSIFICATIONS

1.1 Category I Aquatic Venue- swimming pools, wading pools, spas, hot-tubs, whirlpool baths, and aquatic play features owned and/or operated by a municipality, other political subdivision, or any other government agency that are offered for use to the general public.

1.2 Category II Aquatic Venue- swimming pools, wading pools, spas, hot-tubs, whirlpool baths, and aquatic play features operated by entities such as hotels, motels, bed & breakfast, rental apartments, athletic clubs, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, fraternal and social organizations, retirement centers, camps, schools, home associations (including, without limitation, subdivision, town home, planned unit development, and condominium associations), country clubs, day care centers, health spas and all other facilities not specifically included in Category I and Category II that are offering use to members, patrons, patients, residents and guests of such establishments.

1.3 Category III Aquatic Venue- spray grounds owned and/or operated by a municipality, political subdivision, any other government agency, hotels, motels, bed & breakfast, rental apartments, athletic clubs, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, fraternal and social organizations, retirement centers, camps, schools, home associations (including, without limitation, subdivision, town home, planned unit development, and condominium associations), country clubs, day care centers, health spas and all other facilities not specifically listed that are open to use by the general public, members, patrons, patients residents and guests of such establishments.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Aquatic Venue- Includes swimming pools, wading pools, aquatic play features, spray grounds, spas, hot-tubs, & whirlpool baths that are located at facilities that offer use to the general public, members, patrons, patients, residents and guests. Aquatic venues do not include swimming pools, wading pools, aquatic play features, spray grounds, spas, hot hubs & whirlpool baths located on the property of single family dwellings or located on private property, without a single family dwelling, that are only available for use by the property's owner(s) and family. Spas, hot tubs & whirlpool baths that are emptied after each use are not considered an aquatic venue.

2.2 Aquatic Play Features –features that provide patron play and recreational activity. Aquatic play features include, but are not limited to; water slides, lazy river rides, water course rides, water activity pools, interactive water features, water fountains that permit bathing and wave pools. Spray Grounds are not considered Aquatic Play Features.

2.3 Contamination Response Plan- written procedure for handling contamination from formed-stool, diarrheal-stool, vomit, and contamination involving blood.

2.4 Deep Area – the area of the aquatic venue which has, or can have, a water depth of more than five (5) feet.

2.5 Health Authority – the Director of the Platte County Health Center, who is the County Health Officer pursuant to §205.100 RSMo. (2000), or his or her designated representatives.

2.6 Highly Susceptible Population- people who are more likely than the other people in the general population to experience a recreational water illness because they are immunocompromised, preschool age children or older adults.

2.7 Aquatic Venue Operator- A person who has been formally trained in aquatic operations and safety and has received approval from the health authority. Approval is achieved by successfully completing a health authority approved course in aquatic operations and safety and paying all applicable fees.

2.8 Lifeline – a continuous line of rope attached to opposite sides of the aquatic venue that divides shallow from deep water and serves as a barrier to prevent non-swimmers from venturing into deep water. The line of rope should not be less than ¼ inch in diameter, supported by brightly colored buoys, not less than 12 inches apart and tight enough to support the weight of an adult.

2.9 Person – any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, municipality, political subdivision, governmental agency, lab, organization or other entity owning or operating an aquatic venue as defined herein.

2.10 Shallow Area – the area of the aquatic venue which has, or can have, a water depth of less than five (5) feet.

2.11 Shower Room- a room or stall that is equipped with a shower for the purpose of bathing.

2.12 Spa, Hot-tub, & Whirlpool bath – a pool designed for relaxation, recreational, or therapeutical use where the user is sitting, reclining, or at rest and the pool is not drained, cleaned, and refilled for each user. The spa may include, but not be limited to, hydrojet circulation, hot water, cold water, mineral baths, or air induction bubbles or any combination.

2.13 Spray Feature- a device that creates a spray of water. This includes but not limited to fountains and waterfalls.

2.14 Spray Ground – a structure designed to allow for recreational activities with recirculated, filtered, and treated water, but having minimal standing water. Water from the interactive fountain type features is collected by gravity below grade in a collector tank or sump. The water is filtered, disinfected and then pumped to the feature spray discharge heads.

2.15 Swimming Pool – any artificial basin of water which has been wholly designed, modified, improved, constructed or installed for the purpose of swimming, diving, recreational activities, rehabilitation, or therapeutic exercising and includes any and all accessory equipment.

2.16 Transition Point – the area of the floor of the aquatic venue where an abrupt change in slope occurs between the shallow and deep areas of the aquatic venue.

2.17 Wading Pool – any artificial pool of water equal to or less than 24 inches deep and intended for wading purposes.

3. JURISDICTION

3.1 These guidelines apply to all aquatic venues in unincorporated Platte County, Missouri and to all aquatic venues in incorporated cities in Platte County that have less than seventy-five thousand (75,000) population.

3.2 These guidelines do not apply to cities which have a population of seventy-five thousand (75,000) or over which are maintaining an organized health department, or any incorporated area that has adopted their own regulations pertaining to the health and safety of aquatic venues.

4 PLAN REVIEW AND SPECIFICATIONS

4. Plans should be reviewed by the Health Authority prior to construction, installation or renovation of any Category I, II or III aquatic venue.

4.2 Plans should include the following:

- (a) Illustrations showing the aquatic venue, bathhouse and equipment room;
- (b) Specifications and layout of all treatment equipment;
- (c) Piping schematic;
- (d) Layout of chemical storage room;
- (e) Specifications for the water supply and wastewater disposal systems;
- (f) Stamped by a registered engineer, registered architect or other qualified professional approved by the Health Authority.

5 SHOWER ROOMS, SHOWERS, TOILETS, AND LAVATORIES

5.1 Shower facilities are recommended for all Category I aquatic venues. Showers should be supplied with hot and cold running water from an approved source. Hot water should be at a minimum of 100° F and not exceed 120° F.

5.2 The number of showers, toilets, drinking fountains and lavatories should comply with applicable local building code requirements.

5.3 When shower rooms are provided, they should be maintained in good repair, maintained in a clean condition at all times with sanitary supplies provided, and free from dirt, standing water, mold and algae.

5.4 If towels are furnished, they should be thoroughly washed with detergent and water, rinsed, dried, and stored in a clean place.

6. AQUATIC VENUE OPERATORS

6.1 Aquatic Venue Operator status may be achieved by successfully completing a Health Authority approved course, examination and payment of any applicable fees.

7. SUPERVISION

7.1 Each category I, II or III aquatic venue should be under the supervision of an Aquatic Venue Operator.

7.2 Each Category I, II or III aquatic venue with any of the following environmental factors are recommended to have a lifeguard(s) conducting patron surveillance at all times the aquatic venue is open: This list includes the following:

(a) Any aquatic venue which allows for unescorted children under the age of 14 years .

(b) Any aquatic venue which is being used for the recreation of youth groups including but not limited to childcare usage or school groups.

(c) Any aquatic venue which is being used for training, including but not limited to competitive swimming, lifeguard training, and swimming lessons.

(d) Any aquatic venue deeper than five (5) feet at any point built since the effective date of these guidelines. Current aquatic venues having water depths greater than five (5) feet should be in compliance within five (5) years from the effective date of these guidelines.

(e) Any aquatic venue whose size, shape or surface area is such that there is any point in the aquatic venue that cannot be reached with a ring buoy or other Coast Guard approved equivalent 30 feet into the water from the deck

(f) Any aquatic venue with an induced current or wave action including but not limited to wave pools, vortex pools and endless/leisure or lazy rivers.

(g) Any catch pool, splash pool, run-out or shutdown lane for any water slide whose elevation at any point is 8 feet or more as measured from that point to the surface of the water at the terminus of the slide.

(h) Any aquatic venue which allows the usage of diving boards of any type or starting platforms.

7.3 The minimum qualifications for a lifeguard is satisfactory completion and current certification from a nationally recognized lifeguard training program (i.e. American Red Cross, YMCA, Ellis and Associates, etc.). Each lifeguard should have current CPR and First Aid certification.

7.4 All lifeguards should wear distinguishing swimsuits or emblems while on duty.

7.5 The number of lifeguards and lifeguard stations should be established so that the lifeguard is capable of viewing the entire area of the zone of patron surveillance, including from the bottom to the surface and above the water column.

7.6 Lifeguards should be able to reach the furthest extent of their assigned zone of patron surveillance within 20 seconds.

7.7 Any aquatic venue where lifeguard service is not continuously provided, should provide a warning sign stating "WARNING – NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY" in letters at least four (4) inches high and should be conspicuously placed at the entrance to the aquatic venue.

7.8 All Category I or II aquatic venues should have "Pool/ Spa Rules" posted in a conspicuous place that should contain, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) No person with open cuts, sores, lesions, infections, obvious communicable disease or diarrhea should use the swimming pool;
- (b) Animals are not allowed in or around the swimming pool;
- (c) Glass containers are not allowed in or around the swimming pool;
- (d) Children who are not toilet trained should wear tight fitting plastic underwear or swim diapers that will prevent leakage;
- (e) No diving (at swimming pools without an approved diving well configuration).

(f) Children should be accompanied by an adult.

The following only apply to spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths:

(g) Due to high temperature and humidity the spa can be dangerous to your health. Consult your physician before use.

(h) Observe reasonable time limits (no longer than 10-15 minutes); then leave the water and cool down before returning.

7.9 All Category III aquatic venues should have “Spray Ground Rules” posted in a conspicuous place that should contain, but not limited to the following:

(a) No person with open cuts, sores, lesions, infections, obvious communicable disease or diarrhea should use the spray ground;

(b) Animals are not allowed in or around the spray ground;

(c) Glass containers are not allowed in or around the spray ground;

(d) Children who are not toilet trained should wear tight fitting plastic underwear or swim diapers that will prevent leakage;

(e) Spray features use recirculated water, **DO NOT DRINK THE WATER;**

(f) Children should be accompanied by an adult.

7.10 The owner or operator of the aquatic venue should enforce all posted aquatic venue rules.

7.11 All aquatic venues should post their maximum design patron load and shall not permit more patrons than indicated. Patron load should be calculated as follows:

(a) 1 person per 20 square feet of water surface area for swimming pools and aquatic play features;

(b) 1 person per 10 square feet of water surface area for spas, hot-tubs, and whirlpool baths.

(c) A Spray Ground's patron load should not exceed the capabilities of the disinfection system of the spray ground.

8. SAFETY

8.1 The following should be provided at all Category I and Category II aquatic venues:

(a) A life pole or shepherd's crook 12 feet long or a reach beyond half the distance of the width of the pool;

(b) A ring buoy, Coast Guard approved or equivalent fitted with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch-diameter line attached with a length of 1.5 times the maximum width of the swimming pool or 50 feet, whichever is less.

(c) A blanket

(d) A first aid kit with the following recommended supplies:

- (1) Triangular bandages
- (2) One roll 1-inch tape
- (3) Plain gauze pads 3" X 3" and 4" X 4"
- (4) One roll 2-inch gauze bandage
- (5) One tube or bottle of antiseptic
- (6) First Aid Book
- (7) Scissors
- (8) Assorted band-aids

8.2 All life saving equipment should be mounted in a conspicuous place, readily accessible, and in ready condition for use, except that the blanket and first aid kit may be kept in a designated place approved by the Health Authority.

8.3 All Category I, II and III aquatic venues should have a readily accessible emergency telephone or other means of emergency communication that is operational and only for emergency use. Directions to the emergency telephone should be clearly posted. Emergency phone numbers along with the venue's address should be prominently posted.

8.4 All chemicals used for the aquatic venue's maintenance should be stored under conditions where they are only accessible to authorized persons and

stored in a dry, well-ventilated storage room according to manufactures' instructions. The following additional recommendations should be followed:

- (a) All chemical containers, drums, boxes, and bags should be stored at least 6 inches off the floor or in a manner to eliminate contact with standing water. Overhead storage of chemicals is prohibited.
- (b) Incompatible chemicals should be stored away from each other in specifically identified locations in the chemical storage room.
- (c) "No Smoking" signs should be posted in the chemical storage room;
- (d) Swimming pool chemicals and test kit reagents should be stored out of direct sunlight.

8.5 On all Category I and Category II aquatic venues the depth of the water should be plainly marked at or above the water surface on the vertical wall of the aquatic venue, and on the edge of the deck next to the aquatic venue. Where depth markers cannot be placed on the vertical walls above the water level, other means should be used so that markings will be plainly visible to persons in the aquatic venue. Markers should be at least 4 inch high numbers and of a color contrasting with the background. Depth markers should be:

- (a) located at the points of maximum and minimum depths;
- (b) On both sides and both ends of the aquatic venue;
- (c) Spaced so that the distance between adjacent markers is not greater than 25 feet when measured peripherally;
- (d) At appropriate points as to denote water depth in diving areas, if the swimming pool is designed for diving (swimming pools without an approved diving well configuration should also have "NO DIVING" included in the posted pool rules).

8.6 The point of transition in the slope between the deep and the shallow areas should be identified by a buoyed lifeline separating the deep area from the shallow area and be located 2 feet toward the shallow end from the point of transition and a line of contrasting color on the floor and walls of the pool.

8.7 Lighting (natural or artificial) should be provided to illuminate all underwater areas so that water clarity recommendations will be maintained during hours of operation. Lighting should also be provided so that all water surface area is visible.

8.8 Electrical equipment and wiring in or adjacent to aquatic venues should meet local electrical code requirements.

8.9 Steps, ladders, stairs or ramps should be provided at the shallow and deep ends of the aquatic venue. If the aquatic venue is over 30 feet wide steps, ladders, stairs or ramps should be installed on each side. Ramps should not exceed a slope of 1:12. Handrails should be provided for use with all ladders, steps and stairs. Handrails should be maintained in sound working condition.

8.10 All steps, decks, ramps and diving boards are to be of non-slip construction or be covered with non-slip materials.

8.11 An aquatic venue should be immediately closed and the patrons removed from the water when any of the following occurs:

- (a) Failure to meet recommended disinfectant concentrations;
- (b) Failure to meet water clarity recommendations;
- (c) The grate/cover on the main drain and/or suction outlet(s) is missing or broken;
- (d) Failure to meet lifeguard recommendations;
- (e) A recirculation or filter pump is non-operational;
- (f) The water temperature exceeds 102° Fahrenheit(+/-2 degrees Fahrenheit for accuracy of measuring instrument);
- (g) A fecal, blood or vomit accident;
- (h) The presence of an electrical storm;
- (k) Readily accessible emergency telephone/communications device is inoperable.

8.12 All aquatic venues should be in compliance with all local, state and federal laws and regulations that pertain to their aquatic venue.

8.13 The Health Authority should be notified within 24 hours of a drowning or loose stool accident. Each aquatic venue should have and follow an approved *Contamination Response Plan* for dealing with fecal, blood and vomit contamination. The aquatic venue should document **all** fecal, blood and vomit accidents. Documentation of drowning, fecal, blood and vomit accidents should be retained for at least one (1) year after the accident.

8.14 The water supply for all aquatic venues should be from a water source approved by the Health Authority. No piping arrangements should exist which, under any conditions, will permit sewage or wastewater to enter the aquatic venue's water system or water from the aquatic venue to enter the make-up water supply. Written approval from the Health Authority should be obtained prior to using recycled backwash water for makeup water.

8.15 Because of serious safety considerations the use of gas chlorine is not recommended. When used, the operation must be in compliance with all local, state and federal safety requirements.

9. AQUATIC VENUES SERVING HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATIONS

9.1 Aquatic venues constructed or renovated after the effective date of these guidelines that will primarily be serving highly susceptible populations should have a secondary disinfection system. The secondary disinfection system should be approved by the Health Authority prior to installation. The secondary disinfection system should be able to effectively inactivate *Cryptosporidium*. Written approval from the Health Authority should be obtained prior to using a filtration system capable of removing *Cryptosporidium* in lieu of a secondary disinfection system.

10. WATER QUALITY OF SWIMMING POOLS, WADING POOLS, AND AQUATIC PLAY FEATURES

10.1 The water should have sufficient clarity at all times so that either a black disc six (6) inches in diameter is clearly visible in the deepest portion of the swimming pool, wading pool, or aquatic play feature or the bottom drain at the deepest point is clearly visible.

10.2 The water should be free of all scum and floating matter on the surface and dirt and other material on the floor of the aquatic venue.

10.3 Disinfection should be provided by mechanical feeders. The water in all parts of the swimming pool, wading pool, or aquatic play feature should have a minimum free available chlorine (FAC) content of at least 1.0 ppm, but should not exceed 10.0 ppm.

(a) Bromine used as a disinfectant should be maintained at a residual of not less than 2.0ppm but should not exceed 10.0 ppm.

(b) Other disinfecting materials or methods should be approved by the Health Authority.

10.4 If cyanuric acid or chlorinated isocyanurates are used, the concentration of cyanuric acid in the water should not exceed 100 ppm and the free available chlorine (FAC) should be at least 2 ppm.

10.5 The water should be maintained at a pH of not less than 7.2 and not over 7.8.

10.6 The total alkalinity should be maintained within the range of 80 ppm to 120 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index, they may be used.

10.7 The calcium hardness should be maintained within the range of 150 to 250 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index, they may be used.

10.8 No harsh or irritating chemical in concentrated form should be added manually and directly to the water of any swimming pool, wading pool, or aquatic play feature while any person is present in the water. When chemicals are added, use of the aquatic venue should be stopped until such time as the chemical is completely dissolved and is thoroughly diffused throughout the swimming pool, wading pool, or aquatic play feature

10.9 The water in the swimming pool, wading pool, or aquatic play feature should be continuously recirculated. The circulation system for swimming pools should achieve a turnover rate of six (6) hours or less. The circulation system for

wading pools should achieve a turnover rate of two (2) hours or less. Aquatic Play Features turnover rate should be determined on a case by case basis. All Category I and Category II swimming pools, wading pools, and aquatic play features should have a flow meter installed that is capable of measuring from ½ to at least 1-1/2 times the designed flow of the circulation system. If determined by a registered engineer or other qualified professional that the installation of a flow meter will not give accurate measurements the aquatic venue's owner/operator should provide an alternate means of determining the flow rate.

11. SPAS, HOT-TUBS, AND WHIRLPOOL BATHS

11.1 Maximum water depth should be four (4) feet measured from the water line. The maximum depth of any seat or sitting bench shall be two (2) feet measured from the water line.

11.2 The water should be clear at all times, be free of scum and floating matter on the surface and dirt and other material on the floor. The water should have sufficient clarity at all times so that either a black disc six (6) inches in diameter is clearly visible in the deepest portion of the spa, hot-tub, and whirlpool bath or the bottom drain at the deepest point is clearly visible.

11.3 Water temperature controls should be provided to prevent the water temperature from exceeding 102° F(+/-2 degrees Fahrenheit for accuracy of measuring instrument).

(a) A thermometer should be available to monitor water temperature.

11.4 Spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should be equipped with a 15-minute timer controlling the hydrotherapy jets and blower operation.

11.5 Spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should be equipped with an emergency shut-off switch to stop all circulation. Shut-off switch should be visible from the spa, hot-tub or whirlpool bath.

11.6 Spray features should be prohibited in all spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths.

11.7 Disinfection should be provided by mechanical feeders and water should have a minimum free available chlorine (FAC) content of 3 ppm but should not

exceed 10 ppm. For bromine disinfection the minimum total bromine level should be 4.0 ppm but should not exceed 10 ppm.

(a) Other disinfecting materials or methods should be approved by the Health Authority.

(b) The water should be maintained at a pH of not less than 7.2 and not over 7.8.

(c) The total alkalinity should be maintained within the range of 80 to 120 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index they may be used.

(d) The calcium hardness should be maintained within the range of 150 to 250 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index they may be used.

11.8 The water in a spa, hot-tub or whirlpool bath should be continuously recirculated. The circulation system for spas, hot-tubs, and whirlpool baths should achieve a turnover rate of 30 minutes or less. All Category I and Category II spas, hot-tubs, and whirlpool baths should have a flow meter installed that is capable of measuring from $\frac{1}{2}$ to at least 1-1/2 times the designed flow of the circulation system. If determined by a registered engineer or other qualified professional that the installation of a flow meter will not give accurate measurements the aquatic venue's owner/operator should provide an alternate means of determining the flow rate.

11.9 All spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should have posted in a conspicuous place the "Spa Rules" for the facility.

11.10 Spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should be drained and refilled at least weekly to maintain proper water quality.

11.11 No harsh or irritating chemical in concentrated form should be added manually and directly to the water of any spa, hot-tub or whirlpool bath while any person is present in the water. When chemicals are added, use of the spa, hot-tub or whirlpool bath should be stopped until the chemical is completely dissolved and is thoroughly diffused throughout the spa, hot-tub or whirlpool bath water.

11.12 All spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should be closed immediately and the patrons removed from the water when any health or safety hazard exists, such as:

- (a) Failure to meet recommended disinfectant concentrations;
- (b) Failure to meet water clarity recommendations;
- (c) The grate/cover on the main drain and/or suction outlet(s) is missing or broken;
- (d) Failure to meet lifeguard recommendations;
- (e) A recirculation or filter pump is non-operational;
- (f) The spa water temperature exceeds 102° Fahrenheit(+/- 2 degrees F);
- (g) A fecal, blood or vomit accident;
- (h) The presence of an electrical storm;
- (i) Readily accessible emergency telephone/communications device is inoperable.

12. SPRAY GROUNDS

12.1 Disinfection should be provided by mechanical feeders and water should have a minimum free available chlorine (FAC) content of 2 ppm but should not exceed 10 ppm.

- (a) Other disinfecting materials or methods should be approved by the Health Authority.
- (b) The water should be maintained at a pH of not less than 7.2 and not over 7.8.
- (c) The total alkalinity should be maintained within the range of 80 to 120 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient

knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index, they may be used.

(d) The calcium hardness should be maintained within the range of 150 to 250 ppm or if the Aquatic Venue Operator can demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the Ryznar Saturation Index or the Langelier Index, they may be used.

12.2 Spray Grounds constructed or renovated after the effective date of these guidelines should have a secondary disinfection system. The secondary disinfection system should be approved by the Health Authority prior to installation. The secondary disinfection system should be able to effectively inactivate *Cryptosporidium*. Written approval from the Health Authority should be obtained prior to using a filtration system capable of removing *Cryptosporidium* in lieu of a secondary disinfection system.

12.3 All spray grounds should have posted in a conspicuous place the “Spray Ground Rules” for the facility.

12.4 The water in a spray ground should be continuously circulated, filtered and disinfected.

12.5 The spray pad should be adequately cleaned and flushed daily.

12.6 All spray grounds should be closed immediately and the patrons removed from the spray ground when any health or safety hazard exists, such as:

(a) Failure to meet recommended disinfectant concentrations;

(b) The grate/cover on the main drain and/or suction outlet(s) is missing or broken;

(c) A fecal, blood or vomit accident;

(d) The presence of an electrical storm ;

(e) Readily accessible emergency telephone/communications device is inoperable.

12.7 All spray grounds should be fenced or enclosed to prevent access by animals.

13. AIR QUALITY FOR INDOOR AQUATIC VENUES

13.1 Indoor aquatic venues should have ventilation to prevent excessive heat and condensation.

13.2 All indoor aquatic venues constructed after these guidelines go into effect should meet the ventilation standards established by local codes.

13.3 Disinfectant by-products should be managed at levels to prevent illness and/or irritation. If disinfectant by-products cannot be managed by ventilation the Health Authority may recommend the use of an approved secondary disinfection method to reduce the concentration of disinfectant by-products.

13.4 Indoor aquatic venues should be free of excessive mold.

14. POOL AND SPA HEATERS

14.1 All heaters should be installed per all applicable local codes.

15. OPERATING RECORDS

15.1 All Category I, II and III aquatic venues should maintain records showing:

(a) Disinfectant residuals – a minimum of two times daily or as often as needed to maintain the water quality as indicated in Sections 10, 11 and 12.

(b) pH reading – a minimum of two times daily or as often as needed to maintain the water quality as indicated in Sections 10, 11 and 12

(c) Chemicals used during the operation period.

(d) Cyanuric acid level – at least once a week.

(e) Alkalinity – at least once a week.

(g) Record of fecal, blood and vomit accidents-

15.2 Additional records for spas, hot-tubs and whirlpool baths should be:

- (a) Temperature reading – a minimum of every 3 hours of operation.
- (b) Calcium Hardness- at least once a week.
- (c) Dates of drain and refill.

15.3 All records should be retained for at least one (1) year.

16. TESTING EQUIPMENT

16.1 The following test equipment should be present at each aquatic venue:

- (a) A DPD chlorine tester or bromide tester, capable of measuring residuals in the range of 0 to 10.0 ppm. When chlorine is used, the test equipment should be capable of measuring both free available chlorine and total combined chlorine;
- (b) A pH tester of measuring pH between 6.8 and 8.2;
- (c) An alkalinity tester capable of measuring the range of 50 to 200 ppm;
- (d) A cyanuric acid test kit (where applicable);
- (e) A calcium hardness tester capable of measuring the range of 150 to 500 ppm.

17. FENCES/ENCLOSURES/SAFETY COVERS

17.1 All Category I, II and III aquatic venues should be protected by a fence, wall, building or other enclosure or any combination thereof which completely encloses the aquatic venue area such that all the following conditions are complied with:

- (a) Constructed so as to afford no external handholds or footholds;
- (b) Constructed of durable materials;

(c) A four (4) foot minimum height is provided entirely around the aquatic venue;

(d) The horizontal space between vertical members of the enclosure should not exceed four (4) inches;

(e) The height of any opening under the bottom of the enclosure should not exceed two (2) inches; and

(f) Where no lifeguards are present, all gates and doors should be equipped with self-closing and positive self-latching closure mechanisms which should be located as high as possible and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

17.2 If a safety cover is used it should meet ASTM standard F1346-91 Standard Performance Specification for Safety Covers and Labeling Requirements for All Covers for Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs.

18. WASTEWATER DISPOSAL

18.1 All wastewater from Category I, II, and III aquatic venues should be disposed of in a manner which will not create a public health risk and is in accordance with applicable local regulations.

19. GENERAL MAINTENANCE

19.1 All Category I, II, and III aquatic venues should be maintained in such a way not to create a public health risk.

20. INSPECTIONS

20.1 The Health Authority can conduct inspections on aquatic venues who wish to take part in the inspection program. These inspections will be non regulatory and corrections of items found that do not meet the guidelines are recommended but not required.

20.2 The Health Authority will provide the owner or operator of the aquatic venue with a written inspection report .

21. NONCONFLICT OF LAWS

21.1 Nothing contained in these guidelines numbered 1 – 21 shall be deemed to be in conflict with any other rule, regulation, and statute or law whether federal, state or local. In all cases the more restrictive provision shall govern.