Teton Health District

Rules for Teton District Public Pools and Spas

As Adopted by reference from the State of Wyoming Regulations
For Swimming Pools, Spas & Similar Installations July 1, 2006
And amended October 13, 2009

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CHAPTER 1

PURPOSE, VARIANCES, DEFINITIONS, AND OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Authority. Pursuant to the authority vested in the Director of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture by virtue of W.S. 35-28-102, and 35-28-107, together with the Department of Health, the following Rules are hereby promulgated.

Section 2. Wyoming Regulations for Swimming Pools, Spas and Similar Installations.

(a) These provisions, as adopted and amended by the Teton District Board of Health, shall be known as the Rules for Teton District Public Pools and Spas, hereinafter referred to as these Rules.

(b) Due to the unique nature of mineral flow-through pools, chapters 1 through 7, of these Rules shall only be applied where appropriate and as indicated by the regulatory authority.

Section 3. Statement of Purpose.

(a) The purpose of these Rules is to protect the health and safety of the public in public swimming pools, spas and similar installations.

(b) These Rules shall apply to any person who owns, operates or manages a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation in this state.

(c) These Rules prescribe minimum design, construction and operation requirements, are intended to protect the health and safety of the public, apply to any bathing facility operated by an owner, licensee or concessionaire, regardless of whether a fee is charged for use.

(d) These Rules provide for the review of construction plans; issuance of a certificate of compliance with the requirements of these Rules; require inspection during construction, as well as a final construction inspection prior to issuance of an operating license.

Section 4. Public Health Protection.

(a) The intent of these Rules shall be to assure the user of a sanitary, healthful and safe facility and prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

(b) These Rules do not apply to private-use swimming pools, spas or similar installations such as:

(i) A structure at a single-family residence, controlled by the owner of the residence, the use of which is limited to family members and/or invited guests.

(c) These Rules do not apply to fill and draw pools and spas which are drained and cleaned after each use or before reuse.

Section 5. Variances of Modifications and Waivers.

(a) Teton County Environmental Health may grant a variance by modifying or waiving the requirements of these Rules if:

(i) In the opinion of the Teton County Environmental Health a health or safety hazard or nuisance will not result from the variance; or

(ii) Compliance would be highly burdensome or impractical due to special circumstances or unforeseen conditions.

(b) If a variance is granted, the Teton County Environmental Health shall retain the information specified under chapter 1, section 6, in its records for the facility.

Section 6. Documentation of Proposed Variance and Justification.

(a) Before a variance from a requirement of these Rules is approved, the information that shall be provided by the person requesting the variance and retained in the Teton County Environmental Health file on the facility must include:

(i) A statement of the proposed variance of the Rules requirement citing the relevant Rule section numbers; and

(ii) An analysis of the rationale for how the potential public health and safety hazards and nuisances addressed by the relevant Rule sections will be alternatively addressed by the proposal.

Section 7. Applicability and Terms Defined.

(a) The following terms are defined and apply in the interpretation and application of these Rules.

(i) “Abrasion hazard” means a sharp or rough surface or edge which could scrape the skin by chance during normal use.

(ii) “Accessible” means easily exposed for inspection and replacement of materials or parts with or without the use of tools.

(iii) “Actual water level” means the specific level of water observed at any time.

(iv) "Administrative meeting" means an informal meeting conducted by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture, or local board of health for the purpose of facilitating a mutually agreed upon plan of compliance for the license holder.

(v) "Air gap" means the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from an inlet pipe and the flood-level rim of a receptacle or floor drain.

(vi) "Air induction system"

(A) "Air induction system" means:

(I) A system whereby a volume of air (only) is induced into a hollow ducting in a spa floor, bench, or other location; and

(II) The air induction system is activated by a separate air power blower, or other means.

(vii) "Algae" means microscopic plant-like organisms that contain chlorophyll and include green, blue-green or black, brown and yellow-green (mustard) algae.

(viii) "Algaecide" means a natural or synthetic substance used for killing, destroying, or controlling algae.

(ix) "Alkalinity" means a measure of the amount of bicarbonate, carbonate, or hydroxide compounds present in a water solution.

(x) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(xi) "ANSI/NSPI-11991" means the American National Standards Institute and National Spa and Pool Institute, Standards for Public Swimming Pools.

(xii) "ANSI/NSPI-2" means the American National Standards Institute and National Spa and Pool Institute, Standards for Public Spas.

(xiii) "Approved" means acceptable to the regulatory authority based on determination of conformity with principles, practices, and generally recognized standards that protect public health.

(xiv) "ARC" means the American Red Cross.

(xv) "ASHRAE" means the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.

(xvi) "ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

(xvii) "ASTM" means the American Society of Testing Materials.

(xviii) "AWWA" means the American Water Works Association.

(xix) "Backwash" means the process of cleaning the filter medium and/or elements by the reverse flow of water through the filter.

(xx) "Barrier" means a fence, wall, or combination thereof, which completely surrounds the pool or spa and obstructs access to the pool or spa.

(xxi) "Bather" means any person using a pool, spa or similar installation and adjoining deck area for the purpose of water sports, recreation, therapy or related activities.

(xxii) "Bathhouse" means a structure that contains dressing rooms, showers and toilet facilities for use with an adjacent public pool.

(xxiii) "Bather load" means the number of persons in the pool, spa or similar installation at any given moment or during any stated period of time.

(xxiv) "Beginners area" means water areas in pools which are three (3) feet or less in depth.

(xxv) "Booster pump system"

(A) "Booster pump system" means:

(I) A system whereby one or more hydrotherapy jets are activated by the use of a pump which is completely independent of the filtration and heating system of a spa; or

(II) A device used to provide hydraulic support for certain types of equipment such as cleaning systems, gas chlorinators and solar systems.

(xxvi) "Breakpoint chlorination" means the addition of a sufficient amount of chlorine to water to destroy the combined compounds present.

(xxvii) "Bromine" means a chemical element that exists as a liquid in its elemental form or as part of a chemical compound which is a biological agent used to disinfect pool or spa water.

(xxviii) "Brominator" means a device to apply or deliver a bromine disinfectant to water at a controlled rate.

(xxix) "Cartridge" means a depth, pleated, or surface type filter component with fixed dimensions and designed to remove suspended particles from water flowing through the filter.

(xxx) "Catch basin" means bodies of water located at the termination of a manufactured water slide attraction provided for the specific purpose of terminating the slide action and providing a means for exit to a deck or walkway area.

(xxxi) "Certified Operator" means someone who has successfully completed the Certified Pool Operator (CPO) course sanctioned by the National Swimming Pool Foundation, the Aquatic Facility Operator (AFO) course sanctioned by the National Recreation and Park Association, the NSPI Tech I course sanctioned by the National Spa and Pool Institute Certification Program or an equivalent course approved by the regulatory authority; and who has been re-certified or obtained Continuing Education Units (CEU's), as required by the sanctioning organization.

(xxxii) "Chemical feeder" means a mechanical device used for applying chemicals to pool, spa or similar installation water.

(xxxiii) "Chloramine" means a compound formed when chlorine combines with nitrogen or ammonia which may cause eye and skin irritation and may have a strong objectionable odor.

(xxxiv) "Chlorinator" means a device used to apply or to deliver a chlorine sanitizer to water at a controlled rate.

(xxxv) "Chlorine"

(A) "Chlorine" means:

(I) A chemical element that exists as a gas in its elemental form; or

(II) As a part of a chemical compound which is an oxidant.

(B) Chlorine is a biocidal agent used to disinfect pool, spa or similar installation water.

(xxxvi) "Chlorine demand compounds" means organic matter, chloramines and other such compounds that chlorine reacts with and which depletes chlorine.

(xxxvii) "Chlorine generator" means equipment that generates chlorine, hypochlorous acid, or hypochlorite on-site for disinfection and oxidation of water contaminants.

(xxxviii) "Circulation equipment"

(A) "Circulation equipment" means the mechanical components which are a part of a circulation system on a pool or spa.

(B) The components have separate functions, but when connected to each other by piping, perform as a coordinated system for purposes of maintaining pool or spa water in a clear, sanitary and desirable condition.

(C) Circulation equipment may include, but is not limited to:

(I) Categories of pumps;

(II) Hair and lint strainers;

(III) Filters;

(IV) Valves;

(V) Gauges;

(VI) Meters;

(VII) Heaters;

(VIII) Surface skimmers;

(IX) Inlet/outlet fittings; or

(X) Chemical feeding devices.

(xxxix) "Circulation system"

(A) "Circulation system" means the arrangement of mechanical equipment or components, connected by piping to and from a pool or spa in a closed circuit.

(B) The circulation system function is to direct water from the pool or spa, causing it to flow through the various system components for purposes of:

(I) Clarifying;

(II) Heating;

(III) Purifying; and

(IV) Returning the water back to the original body of water.

(xl) "Clarifier"

(A) "Clarifier" means:

(I) A chemical which coagulates and neutralizes suspended particles in water.

(B) Clarifier can also mean coagulant or flocculent.

(C) A clarifier is:

(I) Inorganic salts of aluminum or iron; or

(II) Water-soluble organic polyelectrolyte polymers.

(xli) “Combined residual chlorine”

(A) “Combined residual chlorine” means:

(I) The portion of the total residual chlorine existing in water in chemical combination with ammonia, nitrogen, and/or organic compounds, mostly comprised of chloramine.

(B) Combined residual chlorine plus free residual chlorine equals total residual chlorine and is calculated from the results of measuring the free and total residual chlorine with a test kit.

(xlii) “Confirmed disease outbreak” means a food or water borne disease outbreak in which laboratory analysis of appropriate specimens identifies a causative agent and epidemiological analysis implicates the food or water as the source of the illness.

(xliii) “Contact concentration” means the concentration of a chemical in a flow of water.

(A) Contact concentration depends on:

(I) The rate of addition;

(II) The flow rate of the water; and

(III) The efficiency of the mixing.

(B) Contact concentration is calculated using the equation:

(I) Amount of chemical (grams/hour)/water flow rate (gpm) x 4.41 = contact concentration (mg/L).

(xliv) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

(xlv) “Coping” means the cap on a pool or spa wall which provides a finishing edge around the pool or spa.

(A) Coping may be:

(I) Formed;

(II) Cast in place or pre-cast; or

(III) Pre-fabricated from metal, ceramic or plastic materials.

(xlvi) “Cove” means the radius between the pool or spa wall and the pool or spa floor.

(xlvii) “Covers” means material or structure which covers, protects, or shelters a pool or spa.

(xlviii) “CPSC” means United States Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(xlix) "Critical item."

(A) "Critical item or critical violation" means a provision of these Rules, that, if in noncompliance, is more likely than other violations to contribute to water contamination, illness, or an environmental health or safety hazard.

(l) “Cross connection”

(A) “Cross connection” means:

(I) The physical connection between the potable water system and a non-potable water source such as a pool or spa; or

(II) A physical connection between a pool or spa and the sanitary sewer or waste water disposal system.

(li) “Cyanuric acid” also called stabilizer, isocyanuric acid, conditioner or triazinetrione means a chemical which helps reduce the excess loss of chlorine in water due to the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

(lii) “Deck” means an area immediately adjacent to or attached to a pool, spa or similar installation which are specifically constructed or installed for sitting, standing or walking.

(liii) “Deep areas” means water depths in excess of five (5') feet.

(liv) "Department" means the Teton County Public Health/Environmental Health.

(lv) “Depth” means the vertical distance measured at three (3) feet from the pool, spa or similar installation wall from the bottom of the pool, spa or similar installation to the design water level.

(lvi) “Design water level” means the design water level defined in one of the following ways:

(A) Skimmer system:

(I) The design water level shall be at the midpoint of the operating range of the skimmer.

(B) Overflow system:

(1) The design waterline shall be the top of the overflow rim of the gutter system.

(lvii) “Diatomite” means the filtering medium of a diatomaceous earth filter composed of microscopic fossil skeletons of the diatom, a tiny freshwater aquatic plankton.

(lviii) "Director" means the director of the Teton County Public Health or his duly authorized representative.

(lix) "Disinfectant" means any oxidant, including but not limited to, chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines and ozone added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

(lx) “Diving board” means a recreational mechanism for entering a pool, consisting of a semi-rigid board which derives its elasticity through the use of a fulcrum mounted below the board.

(lxi) “Diving equipment, competition” means competitive diving boards and fulcrum setting diving stands intended to provide adjustment for competitive diving.

(lxii) “DPD” means diethyl-phenylene diamine.

(A) DPD is a reagent and test method which specifically measures bromine or free available and total residual chlorine.

(B) DPD produces a series of colors from pale pink to dark red.

(lxiii) “Effective filter area” means the total surface area through which the designed flow rate will be maintained during filtration.

(lxiv) “Effluent” means the water that flows out of the filter, pump or other device.

(lxv) "Employee" means the license holder, person in charge, person having supervisory or management duties, person on the payroll, family member, volunteer, person performing work under contractual agreement, or other person working in a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation.

(lxvi) "EPA" means the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(lxvii) “Equalizer line” means a pipe from below the water level in a swimming pool or spa to the body of the skimmer which is designed to automatically prevent air from being drawn into the pump when the water level drops below the skimmer inlet.

(lxviii) “Facility” means the pool, spa, or similar installation, restroom, dressing rooms, equipment rooms, deck enclosure, and other appurtenances directly serving the pool, spa or similar installation.

(lxix) "Feet of head" means the basis for indicating the resistance in a hydraulic system, equivalent to the height of a column of water that would cause the same resistance (100 feet of head equals 43.29 pounds per square inch). The total dynamic head is the sum of all resistances in a complete operating system.

(lxx) "Filter" means a device designed to remove undissolved particles from water by recirculating the water through a porous substance (a filter medium or element) such as:

(A) A medium filter which is a filter that utilizes a medium such as sand, gravel or other medium that under normal use will not have to be replaced frequently;

(B) A diatomaceous earth filter which is a filter that utilizes a thin coating of diatomaceous earth over a porous substructure as its filter medium;

(C) A cartridge filter which is a filter that utilizes a porous element that acts as a filter medium in a cartridge, or

(D) A vacuum filter which is a filter that operates under a vacuum from the suction pump.

(lxxi) "Filter medium" means a finely graded material, such as sand, diatomaceous earth, polyester fabric or anthracite, used to trap solid particles from the influent water and return clear water to the pool, spa or similar installation.

(lxxii) "Flotation tank" means a tank designed for body immersion in skin-temperature salt water.

(lxxiii) "Flow rate" means the same as the definition of "rate of flow."

(lxxiv) "Flow-through pool" means an artificial or partially-artificial pool that depends on the natural flow of water through it to maintain adequate water quality.

(lxxv) "Flume" means a recreational water slide designed to provide a descending ride into a plunge-pool at the base of the slide.

(lxxvi) "Free available chlorine" means the portion of the total residual chlorine remaining in chlorinated water that is not combined with ammonia or nitrogen compounds and will react chemically with undesirable or pathogenic organisms.

(lxxvii) "General-use public pool" means any pool other than limited-use public pools.

(A) Public pools operated in conjunction with a companion facility but not limited to use of the residents, patrons or members of the companion facility are general-use pools.

(lxxviii) "Handrail" means a device which may be gripped by a user for the purpose of resting or steadying themselves.

(A) A handrail may be located, but is not limited to:

(I) Within or without the pool or spa; or

(II) As part of a set of steps or deck-installed equipment.

(lxxix) "Hardness" means the amount of calcium and magnesium salts dissolved in water.

(A) Hardness is measured by a test kit and expressed as parts per million (ppm) of equivalent calcium carbonate.

(lxxx) "Health Officer" means the person appointed by the Director of the Department of Health pursuant to W.S. 9-2-101(f) and 9-2-103.

(lxxxi) "Heat exchanger" means a device with coils, tubes or plates that Absorb heat from any fluid, liquid or air, and transfers that heat to another fluid without intermixing the fluids.

(lxxxii) "Heat pump" means a refrigeration compressor, usually electrically driven, that is operated in reverse.

(A) A heat pump obtains heat by exposing the evaporator side (cooling side) to warm water, air or ground; and

(B) The evaporator coil absorbs the heat from this source and transfers it to the condenser coil where it discharges the heat to the pool, spa or similar installation to be heated.

(lxxxiii) "Hydrotherapy spa" means a unit that may have a therapeutic use but which is not drained, cleaned or refilled for each individual.

(A) A hydrotherapy spa may include but is not limited to:

(I) Hydrotherapy jet circulation;

(II) Hot water;

(III) Cold water;

(IV) Mineral baths;

(V) Air induction bubbles; or

(VI) Any combination thereof.

(B) A hydrotherapy spa includes, but is not limited to:

(I) A therapeutic pool;

(II) A hydrotherapy pool;

(III) A whirlpool;

(IV) A hot spa; or

(V) A hot tub.

(lxxxiv) “Hot tub” means a spa constructed of wood with sides and bottoms formed separately and joined together by pressure from surrounding hoops, bands or rods, distinct from spa units formed of plastic, concrete, metal or other materials.

(lxxxv) “IESNA” means the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

(lxxxvi) “Influent” means water entering a filter or other device.

(lxxxvii) “Jump board” means a recreational mechanism used for entering a pool that has a coil spring or comparable device located beneath the board which is activated by the force exerted in jumping on the board.

(lxxxviii) “Labeled”

(A) “Labeled” means:

(I) Equipment or material to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the regulatory authority and concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production labeled equipment of materials; and

(II) By whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

(lxxxix) “Ladder” means:

(A) A deck ladder used in ascending from ground level outside a pool, spa or similar installation to the level of a deck; or

(B) An in-pool or in-spa ladder located in a pool, spa or similar installation to provide ingress and egress from the deck.

(xc) "Law" means applicable local, state, and federal statutes, rules, and ordinances.

(xci) "License" means the document issued by the regulatory authority that authorizes a person to operate a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation.

(xcii) "License holder" means the entity that:

(A) Is legally responsible for the operation of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation such as the owner, the owner's agent, or other person; and

(B) Possesses a valid license to operate a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation
.

(xciii) "Lifeguard" means an individual qualified in water safety, lifesaving, and first aid who holds the appropriate certificates approved by the regulatory authority.

(xciv) "Limited-use public pool" means any pool located at and operated in connection with a companion facility but not limited to, such as:

(A) A residential housing facility having four or more living units;

(B) Travelers' accommodations;

(C) Mobile home parks;

(D) Recreation parks;

(E) Boarding schools;

(F) Organizational camps;

(G) Bed and breakfasts;

(H) Dude ranches; or

(I) A club or association where use of the pool is limited to residents, patrons or members of the companion facility.

(xcv) "Listed"

(A) "Listed" means:

(I) Equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the regulatory authority and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains inspection of production of listed equipment or materials; and

(II) Whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

(xcvi) "Multiport control valve" means a multi-port valve having a number of control positions for various filter operations that combines in one unit the function of two (2) or more single valves.

(xcvii) "NRPA" means the National Recreation and Park Association.

(xcviii) "NSPF" means the National Swimming Pool Foundation.

(xcix) "NEC" means the National Electrical Code.

(c) "NEMA" means the National Electric Manufacturers Association.

(ci) "NFPA" means the National Fire Protection Association.

(cii) "Non-swimming area" means any portion of a pool or similar installation where the water depth, offset ledges or similar irregularities would prevent normal swimming activities.

(ciii) "NSFI" means the National Sanitation Foundation International.

(civ) "NSPI" means the National Swimming Pool Institute.

(cv) "Offset ledge" means a horizontal shelf or ledge projecting toward the interior of a pool from the vertical wall that provides a safe footing for a pool user to stand on in deep areas of the pool.

(cvi) "Operating water level range"

(A) "Operating water level range" means the operating water level defined in one of the following, according to the type of pool construction:

(I) Skimmer system - two (2) inches above to two (2) inches below the midpoint of the operating range of the skimmer throat, or manufacturer's maximum stated operating range; or

(II) Overflow gutter system - the manufacturer's maximum stated operating range above the design of water level.

(cvii) "Organic matter" means perspiration, urine, fecal matter, saliva, suntan oil, cosmetics, lotions, dead skin, and similar debris introduced into water by bathers and the environment.

(cviii) "ORP" means the oxidation reduction potential level produced by strong oxidizing, sanitizing, or similar agents in a water solution.

(A) The oxidation level is measured in millivolts by an ORP meter.

(cix) “Overflow system” means overflows, gutters, surface skimmers, and surface collection systems of various design and manufacture used for removal of pool or spa water.

(cx) “Parts per million (ppm)”

(A) “Parts per million (ppm)” means a unit of measurement in chemical testing which indicates the parts by weight in relation to one (1) million parts by weight of water.

(B) Parts per million as applied to pool and spa water chemistry is identical to the term milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(cxi) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, other legal entity, government, or governmental subdivision or agency.

(cxii) "Person in charge" means the individual present at a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation who is responsible for the operation at the time of inspection.

(cxiii) "Personal care items"

(A) "Personal care items" means items or substances that may be poisonous, toxic, or a source of contamination and are used to maintain or enhance a person's health, hygiene, or appearance.

(B) "Personal care items" include items such as medicines; first aid supplies; and other items such as cosmetics, and toiletries such as toothpaste and mouthwash.

(cxiv) "pH" means the symbol for the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration, which is a measure of the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution. Values between zero (0) and seven (7) indicate acidity and values between seven (7) and fourteen (14) indicate alkalinity. The value for pure distilled water is seven (7), which is considered neutral.

(cxv) "Physical facilities" means the structure and interior surfaces of a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation including accessories such as soap and towel dispensers and attachments such as light fixtures and heating or air conditioning system vents.

(cxvi) “Plaster” means:

(A) A mixture of white cement and aggregate used as a type of interior finish, which is white or lightly tinted; and

(B) Is applied to a concrete pool, spa or similar installation.

(cxvii) "Plumbing fixture" means a receptacle or device that:

(A) Is permanently or temporarily connected to the water distribution system of the premises and demands a supply of water from the system; or

(B) Discharges used water, waste materials, or sewage directly or indirectly to the drainage system of the premises.

(cxviii) "Plumbing system" means the water supply and distribution pipes; plumbing fixtures and traps; soil, waste, and vent pipes; sanitary and storm sewers and building drains, including their respective connections, devices, and appurtenances within the premises; and water-treating equipment.

(cxix) “Plummet” means a line perpendicular to the water surface and extending vertically to a point located at the front of the diving board and at the center line directly in front of the diving board.

(cxx) “Plunge pool” means the pool located at the lower end of a flume.

(cxxi) "Poisonous or toxic materials" means substances that are not intended for ingestion and are included in the following four (4) categories:

(A) Cleaners and sanitizers, which include cleaning and sanitizing agents and agents such as caustics, acids, drying agents, polishes, and other chemicals;

(B) Pesticides except sanitizers, which include substances such as insecticides and rodenticides;

(C) Substances necessary for the operation and maintenance of the establishment such as non-food grade lubricants and personal care items that may be deleterious to health; and

(D) Substances that are not necessary for the operation and maintenance of the establishment and are on the premises for retail sale, such as petroleum products and paints.

(cxxii) “Pool” means an artificial structure containing water used for swimming, bathing, diving, surfing, wading or a similar use and is operated by an owner, lessee, operator, licensee, or concessionaire regardless of whether a fee is charged for use.

(cxxiii) “Precipitate” means a solid material which is forced out of a solution by some chemical reaction and which settles out or remains as a haze in suspension causing turbidity.

(cxxiv) "Premises" means:

(A) The physical facility, its contents, and the contiguous land or property under the control of the license holder; or

(B) The physical facility, its contents, and the land or property not described under Subparagraph (A) of this definition, if its facilities and contents are under the control of the license holder and may impact the facility personnel, facilities, or operations, if the facility is only one component of a larger operation such as a health care facility, hotel, motel, school, recreational camp, or prison.

(cxxv) "Private-use pool" means any constructed pool, permanent or portable, which is intended for noncommercial use as a swimming pool by not over three owner families and their guests, and which:

(A) Is over twenty-four inches (24") in depth; and

(B) Has a surface area exceeding two-hundred fifty (250) square feet; or

(C) A volume over three-thousand two-hundred fifty (3,250) gallons.

(cxxvi) "PSI" means pounds per square inch.

(cxxvii) "Public pool" means a pool, spa, or similar installation that is open to the public or a segment of the public.

(cxxviii) "Public water system" has the meaning stated in 40 CFR 141National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as amended.

(cxxix) "Pump" means a mechanical device, usually powered by an electric motor, which causes hydraulic flow and pressure for the purpose of filtration, heating, and circulation of pool, spa and similar installation water.

(cxxx) "Rate of flow" means the quantity of water flowing past a designated point within a specified time, such as the number of gallons flowing in during one minute.

(cxxxi) "Rated pressure" means pressure that is equal to or less than the designed pressure and appears on the date plate of the equipment.

(cxxxii) "Recessed treads" mean a series of vertically spaced cavities in the pool, spa or similar installation wall creating tread areas for step holes.

(cxxxiii) "Recreational water" means a facility or area together with associated buildings, appurtenances and equipment, in conjunction with artificial or natural ponds, springs, lakes, streams, or other bodies of water that is designated for public bathing, recreational and swimming use.

(cxxxiv) "Regulatory authority" means the local, state, or federal enforcement body or authorized representative having jurisdiction over the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation.

(cxxxv) "Removable" means capable of being disassembled with the use of only simple tools such as a screwdriver, pliers or wrench.

(cxxxvi) "Return inlet" means the aperture or fitting through which the water under positive pressure returns into a pool, spa or similar installation.

(cxxxvii) "Return piping" means piping which is referred to as effluent.

(cxxxviii) "Ring buoy" means a ring-shaped floating buoy capable of supporting a bather and having an outside diameter of twenty (20) inches.

(cxxxix) "Risk" means the likelihood that an adverse health effect will occur within a population as a result of a hazard in the water of a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation.

(cxl) "Rope and float line" means a continuous line not less than one- half (½) inch in diameter, which is supported by buoys and attaches to opposite sides or ends of a pool to separate the deep and shallow ends or mark exercise or racing lanes.

(cxli) "Scale" means the precipitate that forms on surfaces in contact with water when the calcium hardness, pH, or total alkalinity levels are too high.

(cxlii) "Self-closing or self-latching" means a device which causes a gate to automatically fully close and latch without human or electrical power.

(cxliii) "Separation tank" means a tank used in conjunction with a filter to facilitate the separation of filtrate material for disposal.

(cxliv) "Sewage" means liquid waste containing animal or vegetable matter in suspension or solution and may include liquids containing chemicals in solution.

(cxlv) "Shallow areas" means pool water areas which are less than five (5) feet deep.

(cxlvi) "Shock treatment" means the practice of adding significant amounts of an oxidizing chemical to water to destroy ammonia, nitrogenous and organic contaminants in the water.

(cxlvii) "Skimmer weir" means the part of a skimmer which adjusts automatically to small changes in water level to assure a continuous flow of water to the skimmer.

(cxlviii) "Slide" means a slide used in conjunction with a pool twelve feet (12) or (3.66m) or less in height above the pool water surface.

(cxlix) "Slip resistant" means a surface which has been treated or constructed to significantly reduce the chance of a bather slipping.

(cl) "Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)" means a clear liquid form of an inorganic chlorine compound obtainable in concentrations of five (5) to one-hundred sixty (160) per zero (0) available chlorine.

(cli) "Spa pool"means a bathing facility such as, but not limited to, a hot tub or whirlpool designed for recreational or therapeutic use and not designed to be drained, cleaned, and refilled for each use.

(A) Spas are designed to provide a means of agitation, and includes, but is not limited to:

(I) Hydrojet circulation;

(II) Hot water;

(III) Cold water;

(IV) Mineral baths;

(V) Air induction systems; or

(V) Any combination thereof.

(clii) "Stabilizer" means a chemical which helps reduce the excess loss of residual chlorine in water due to the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

(cliii) "Steps"

(A) "Steps" mean:

(I) A riser or tread; or

(II) A series of risers or treads extending down from the deck and terminating at the pool or spa floor.

(B) Steps may include recessed steps that have the risers located outside of user areas.

(cliv) "Suction piping" means piping which is referred to as influent.

(clv) "Suction outlet" means the aperture or fitting through which the water under negative pressure is drawn from the pool, spa or similar installation.

(clvi) "Superchlorination" means:

(A) The practice of adding a sufficient amount of a chlorinating compound to water to destroy chlorine demand compounds and any combined chlorine which is present.

(I) The level of chlorine added is generally ten (10) times the level of combined residual chlorine in the water.

(clvii) “Surface skimmer system” means a device installed in the wall of an in-ground pool, spa or similar installation which permits the continuous removal of floating debris and surface water to the filters.

(A) A surface skimmer system may have the same meaning as a “through-wall system”.

(clviii) “Swimming pool” means a body of water, other than a natural swimming area, maintained exclusively for swimming, recreative bathing or wading, and includes appurtenances used in connection with the swimming pool.

(clix) "Temperature measuring device" means a thermometer, thermocouple, thermistor, or other device that indicates the temperature of food, air, or water.

(clx) “Test kit” means a device for monitoring or measuring a specific chemical level in a pool, spa or similar installation water.

(clxi) “This act” means W.S. 35-28-101 through 35-28-110.

(clxii) “Time clock” means a mechanical device that automatically controls the periods which a pump, filter, chlorinator, heater, blower and other electrical devices are in the on position.

(clxiii) “Total alkalinity”

(A) Total alkalinity” means:

(I) The ability or capacity of water to resist change in pH.

(B) Total alkalinity is also known as the buffering capacity of water, and consists mainly of carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides.

(C) Total alkalinity is measured with a test kit and expressed as parts per million (ppm).

(clxiv) “Total available chlorine” means the sum of both the free available and combined chlorine.

(clxv) “Total dissolved solids” means a measure of the total amount of dissolved matter in water including but not limited to:

(A) Calcium;

(B) Magnesium;

(C) Carbonates;

(D) Bicarbonates; or

(E) Metallic compounds

(clxvi) "Turbidity" means a cloudy condition of water due to the presence of extremely fine particulate materials in suspension which interfere with the passage of light.

(clxvii) "Turnover rate" means the period of time, usually in hours, required to circulate a volume of water equal to the pool, spa or similar installation capacity.

(clxviii) "UFC" means the Uniform Fire Code.

(clxix) "Underwater light"

(A) "Underwater light" means:

(I) A fixture designed to illuminate a pool, spa or similar installation from beneath the water surface.

(B) A underwater light includes the following:

(I) A wet niche light.

(1.) A watertight and water-cooled light unit placed in a submerged, wet niche in the pool, spa or similar installation wall; or

(II) A dry niche light.

(1.) A light unit placed behind a watertight window in the pool, spa or similar installation wall.

(clxx) "UL" means Underwriters Laboratory.

(clxxi) "Vacuum" means:

(A) The reduction of atmospheric pressure within a pipe, tank, pump or other vessel.

(C) Vacuum is measured in inches of mercury.

(I) One (1") inch of mercury is equivalent to one point thirteen (1.13') feet of head.

(II) The practical maximum vacuum is thirty (30) inches of mercury or 33.9 feet of head.

(clxxii) “Valve” means:

(A) Any device in a pipe that will partially or totally obstruct the flow of water as in a ball, gate or globe valve, or permit flow in one direction only, as in a check or foot valve.

(B) Valve types include:

(I) Bleeder valve, a device which allows air to be vented from a closed system;

(II) Multi-port valve, a device which allows the multidirectional control of the passage or flow of water through a system; or

(III) Push-pull valve, a device which allows the dual directional control or flow of water through a system.

(clxxiii) "Variance" means a written document issued by the Teton County Environmental Health that authorizes a modification or waiver of one or more requirements of these Rules if, in the opinion of the regulatory authority, a health or safety hazard or nuisance will not result from the modification or waiver.

(clxxiv) “Velocity” means the speed at which a liquid flows between two specified points, expressed in feet per second.

(clxxv) “Wading pool” means a pool that contains water two (2) feet, (6m) or less in depth.

(clxxvi) “Walls” mean the interior pool, spa or similar installation wall surfaces consisting of surfaces from plumb to a slope of eleven (11) degrees from plumb.

(clxxvii) “Waste water disposal system” means a plumbing system used to dispose of backwash or other water from a pool, spa or similar installation or from dressing rooms and other facilities associated with a pool, spa or similar installation.

(clxxviii) “Waterline” means, when associated with:

(A) A skimmer system:

(I) The waterline at the midpoint of the operating range of the skimmers when there are no users in the pool, spa or similar installation; or

(B) An overflow system:

(I) The waterline at the top of the overflow rim.

(clxxix) "Wave pool" means a pool with artificial waves designed to be used for body or board surfing.

(clxxx) "Zero depth pool" means a pool in which the pool floor intersects the water surface along at least one side of the pool.

Section 8. Operator Requirements.

(a) The owner or operator of each general use or limited use public pool shall have on staff or under contract for each facility a current Certified Pool Operator (CPO), an Aquatic Facility Operator (AFO), a National Spa and Pool Institute (NSPI) Tech I Certification or other equivalent certification approved by the regulatory authority.

(i) Owners or operators of general use or limited use public pools operating such facilities prior to July 1, 2003, shall have two (2) years from July 1, 2003, to comply with subsection (a) of this section.

(ii) Any new owner or operator opening a general use or limited use pool after July 1, 2003, shall have one (1) year to comply with subsection (a) of this section.

(b) The operator shall:

(i) Keep all parts and facilities of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation clean;

(ii) In good repair;

(iii) Free of safety hazards; and

(iv) Ensure personnel are trained and knowledgeable in water testing, operating the water treatment equipment and are available whenever a pool or spa is open for use.

(c) If, at any time, testing indicates that the pool water does not comply with the requirements for clarity, residual free chlorine, pH or temperature (spas and flotation tanks) or chemical or bacteriological quality, the operator shall immediately close the facility to the public until these requirements are met.

Section 9. Person in Charge Requirement.

(a) The license holder shall be the person in charge or shall designate a person in charge and shall ensure that a person in charge is available during all hours of operation.

(b) The person in charge shall be knowledgeable in pool operation.

Section 10. Records.

(a) Operators of public swimming pools, spas or similar installations shall keep records pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the facility they operate.

(i) The records shall include:

(A) The bather load at the time of water quality testing;

(B) The amounts of chemicals added to the swimming pool, spa or similar installation;

(C) The results of the tests described in Chapter 5, section 1(a).

(D) The date and time of filter backwash;

(E) The dates the swimming pool, spa or similar installation was emptied and/or cleaned; and

(F) The periods of recirculation equipment operation and/or malfunction and repair.

(ii) The records shall:

(A) Be maintained daily during periods when the swimming pool, spa or similar installation is open;

(B) Be retained by the operator and made available to the inspector upon request; and

(C) Be retained for a period of one (1) year.

Section 11. Adoption by Reference.

(a) For the purpose of all chapters, the citations herein are referenced throughout these Rules.

(i) Certified Pool Operator (CPO); the American National Standards Institute (ASME); the American Red Cross (ARC); the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., (ASIIRAE); the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME); the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM); the American Water Works Association (AWWA); the Aquatic Facility Operator (AFO); the Illuminating Engineering Society of North American (IESNA); the National Electrical Code (NEC); the National Electric Manufacturers Association (NEMA); the National Environmental Health Association Model Pool Code; The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA);

the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA); the National Sanitation Foundation International (NSFI); the National Swimming Pool Institute (NSPI); the National Swimming Pool Foundation (NSPF); the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater; the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC); the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); the Uniform Building Code; the Uniform Fire Code; the Uniform Plumbing Code; Underwriters Laboratory (UL); and the Wyoming State Electrical Code.

(ii) ANSI/NSPI-50-1996, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs; ANSI Z223.1-1996, National Fuel Gas Code; ANSI Z21.56-1994, Standards for Gas Fired Heaters; ANSI/UL 1563-1995, Standard for Electric Hot Tubs, Spas and Associated Equipment; ANSI/NFPA 58-1998, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases; ASME/ANSI A.112.19.8M R96, Suction Fitting for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances; NSPI June 1995 Workmanship Standards for Swimming Pools and Spas; Safety Standards for Swimming Pool Slides; the National Electrical Code, Chapter 6, Article 680-12 Disconnecting Means; the National Electrical Code, Chapter 6, Article 680 Swimming Pools, Fountains, and Similar Installations; the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard for Plastic Piping System Components and Related Materials and Circulation System Components; Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 1261-1992 Electric Heaters; Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 559-1985 Heat Pumps; Underwriters Laboratory (UL)1241, Junction Boxes for Swimming Pool Fixtures; and Underwriters Laboratory (UL) 1081, Swimming Pool Pumps, Filters and Chlorinators;

(iii) The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 29 CFR 1910 Occupational Health and Safety Standards; 40 CFR 141 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

(iv) Regulations, rules, and other authorities listed in (i), (ii) and (iii) above are hereby adopted by the Teton County Environmental Health insofar as they are not inconsistent with the rules, regulations and laws of the State of Wyoming. These documents are available to the public at the office of the Teton County Environmental Health.

CHAPTER 2

REQUIREMENTS FOR PLAN SUBMISSION AND SPECIFICATIONS; LICENSE APPLICATION AND ISSUANCE; INSPECTION.

Section 1. Prerequisite for Operation.

(a) No person shall operate a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation without a valid license issued by the regulatory authority.

(i) Each public swimming pool, spa or similar installation which operates on a separate circulation system, shall be licensed.

(ii) When a person operates two (2) or more public swimming pools, spas or similar installations not on the same premises in this state, a separate license shall be required for each.

(iii) A person operating more than one public swimming pool, spa or similar installation which is on the same circulation system, on the same premises may operate under one (1) license.

Section 2. Submission and Contents of the License Application.

(a) Pursuant to W.S. 35-28-108(a), any person operating a public pool, spa or similar installation shall obtain a license from the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or a local health department and shall be thoroughly knowledgeable on good practices of swimming pool and spa operation and with the laws and regulations pertaining to public swimming pools, spas, and similar installations. The license is not transferable, shall be renewed on an annual basis and shall be prominently displayed in the facility. No public pool, spa or similar installation shall operate without a valid license.

(b) Pursuant to W.S. 35-28-108(b), written application for a new license shall be made on a form approved by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture and provided by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or the local health department and shall be signed by the applicant.

(i) The application shall include:

(A) The name, mailing address, telephone number, and signature of the person applying for the license; the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the registered agent; and the name, mailing address, and location of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation;

(B) Information specifying whether the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation is owned by an association, corporation, individual, partnership, or other legal entity;

(C) A statement signed by the applicant that:

(I) Certifies to the accuracy of the information provided in the application; and

(II) Affirms that the applicant will:

(1.) Comply with these Rules; and

(2.) Allow the regulatory authority access to the facility as specified under chapter 2, section 22(a) and to the records specified under chapter 1, section 10.

Section 3. Qualifications and Responsibilities of Applicants.

(a) To qualify for a license, an applicant shall:

(i) Be an owner of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation or the person legally in charge of the business entity;

(ii) Comply with the requirements of these Rules; and

(iii) As specified under chapter 2, section 22(a), agree to allow access to the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation and to provide required information.

Section 4. Issuance of a License.

(a) For public swimming pools, spas or similar installations that are required to submit plans as specified under chapter 2, section 5(a), the regulatory authority shall issue a license to the applicant after:

(i) A properly completed application is submitted;

(ii) The required plans, specifications, and information are reviewed and approved; and

(iii) A pre-operational inspection shows that the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation is built or remodeled in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and that the facility is in compliance with these Rules.

(b) The regulatory authority may renew a license for an existing public swimming pool, spa or similar installation or may issue a license to a new owner of an existing public swimming pool, spa or similar installation after:

(i) A properly completed application is submitted, reviewed, and approved; and

(ii) An inspection shows that the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation is in compliance with these Rules.

Section 5. When Plans and Specifications Are Required.

(a) A license applicant or license holder shall submit to the regulatory authority properly prepared plans and specifications for review and approval before:

(i) The construction of a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation;

(ii) The conversion of an existing structure for use as a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation; or

(iii) The remodeling of a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation or a change of type of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation as specified under chapter 2, section 6, if the regulatory authority determines that plans and specifications are necessary to ensure compliance with these Rules.

Section 6. Contents of the Plans and Specifications.

(a) Plans and specifications with supporting data must be prepared by a professional engineer who is registered in this state, an architect who is registered in this state, or a licensed contractor who holds a license issued by the state contractors' board and shall:

(i) Include the seal or signature of the registered engineer or architect; or

(ii) Include the signature of the licensed contractor.

(b) The plans must be:

(i) Drawn to scale;

(ii) Contain a north arrow; and

(iii) Must be accompanied by proper specifications so as to permit a comprehensive public health review of the plans.

(c) One set of plans shall be submitted, and must include:

(i) The surface area of the pool;

(ii) The volume, turn-over time, flow rate, filter and automatic chemical feed apparatus, filter head loss and pump curve showing design flow;

(iii) The source of the water used;

(iv) The means of disposing wastewater according to law;

(v) Plan and sectional views with all necessary dimensions of the facility;

(vi) A piping diagram showing all appurtenances including treatment facilities in sufficient detail, as well as pertinent elevation data to permit a hydraulic analysis of the system;

(vi) Details on all treatment equipment, including:

(A) The manufacturer, make and model numbers of the pump, filter and automatic chemical feed apparatus,

(B) Filter head loss; and

(B) Pump curve showing design flow.

(vii) Catalog identification;

(A) If mechanical equipment is specified by the use of a trade name or catalog numbers, individual leaflets, catalogs, equipment specification sheets or other descriptive material must be furnished. This material will be returned to the applicant on his request after the review of the plans.

(ix) An electrical diagram showing the method of grounding, junction boxes and other pertinent details;

(x) Detailed plans of bathhouses, equipment rooms, dressing rooms, toilet facilities, showers and other appurtenances;

(xi) One site plan with a legal description of the pool location; and

(xii) Any additional data required by the regulatory authority for purposes of clarification, anticipated use or to support any changes in design or scope of the project must be submitted prior to construction.

Section 7. Approval of Plans and Specifications.

(a) The regulatory authority shall review all plans and specifications to determine if they are in compliance with these Rules. After reviewing the plans and specifications the regulatory authority shall:

(i) Complete a plan review sheet.

(b) If the plans and specifications are approved, a copy of the plan review sheet denoting the approval shall be provided to the license applicant or license holder.

(c) If the plans and specifications are disapproved, a copy of the plan review sheet stating the reason for disapproval shall be sent to the license applicant or license holder.

(d) The review of the plans by the regulatory authority will not include a review of the structural design or structural stability of any section or part of the facility. Certification of structural adequacy is the responsibility of the architect, a qualified professional engineer who is licensed by the state board of registered professional engineers or qualified contractor.

Section 8. Pre-operational Inspections.

(a) The regulatory authority shall conduct one or more pre-operational inspections to verify that the swimming pool, spa or similar installation is constructed and equipped in accordance with the approved plans and approved modifications of those plans and is in compliance with law and these Rules.

(b) The regulatory authority shall conduct a pre-opening inspection prior to issuance of a license.

Section 9. Denial of License Application, Notice

(a) The director may by order deny a license application if he finds:

(i) The applicant has made false statements on the license application;

(ii) The applicant has violated or failed to comply with any provision of law;

(iii) The applicant is the subject of an order within the past two (2) years of any regulatory authority in this state or any other denying, suspending or revoking a license; and

(iv) The applicant has failed to correctly and completely fill out the application.

(b) If a license application is denied, the regulatory authority shall provide the applicant with a notice that includes:

(i) The specific reasons and Rule citations for the license application denial;

(ii) The actions, if any, that the applicant must take to qualify for a license application;

(iii) Advisement of the applicant's right to request a hearing before the director;

(iii) The legal authority under which the hearing is to be held; and

(iv) A short plain statement of the matters asserted.

(c) The applicant must request a hearing within twenty (20) days of the receipt of the director's notice.

(d) If a hearing is requested the director shall schedule a time and place for the hearing, to be held not later than thirty (30 days) from the date of the request unless a later date is agreed to by the parties.

(e) The applicant shall be notified of the time, date and place of the hearing at least seven (7) days before the date of the hearing.

(i) The legal authority under which the hearing is to be held; and

(ii) A short plain statement of the matters asserted.

(e) If the applicant supplies evidence of correction and all other license requirements have been met a license shall be issued.

Section 10. Responsibilities of the License Holder.

(a) Upon acceptance of a license issued by the regulatory authority, the license holder in order to retain the license shall:

(i) Post the license in a location at the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation that is conspicuous to the public;

(ii) Comply with the provisions of these Rules including the conditions of a granted variance as specified under chapter 1, section 5, and approved plans as specified under chapter 2, section 7;

(iii) Immediately discontinue operations and notify the regulatory authority if a health or safety hazard exists;

(iv) Allow representatives of the regulatory authority access to the establishment as specified under chapter 2, section 22;

(v) Replace existing facilities and equipment with facilities and equipment that comply with these Rules if:

(A) The regulatory authority directs the replacement because the facilities and equipment constitute a public health or safety hazard or nuisance or no longer comply with the criteria upon which the facilities and equipment were accepted;

(B) The regulatory authority directs the replacement of the facilities and equipment because of a change of ownership; or

(C) The facilities and equipment are replaced in the normal course of operation;

(vii) Comply with directives of the regulatory authority including time frames for corrective actions specified in inspection reports, notices, orders, warnings, and other directives issued by the regulatory authority in regard to the license holder's swimming pool, spa or similar installation or in response to community emergencies;

(viii) Accept notices issued and served by the regulatory authority according to law; and

(ix) Be subject to the administrative, civil, injunctive, and criminal remedies authorized in law for failure to comply with these Rules or a directive of the regulatory authority, including time frames for corrective actions specified in inspection reports, notices, orders, warnings, and other directives.

Section 11. Ceasing Operations and Reporting.

(a) Except as specified in chapter 2, section 11(b), a license holder shall immediately discontinue operations and notify the regulatory authority if an imminent health or safety hazard may exist because of an emergency such as, but not limited to, a fire, flood, extended interruption of electrical or water service, sewage backup, misuse of poisonous or toxic materials, or gross insanitary occurrence or condition.

(b) A license holder need not discontinue operations in an area of the swimming pool, spa or similar installation that is unaffected by the imminent health or safety hazard.

Section 12. Resumption of Operations.

(a) If operations are discontinued as specified under chapter 2, section 11, or otherwise according to law, the license holder shall obtain approval from the regulatory authority before resuming operations.

Section 13. Conditions Warranting Remedy.

(a) The regulatory authority may seek an administrative or judicial remedy including an administrative meeting to achieve compliance with the provisions of these Rules if a person operating a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation or employee:

(i) Fails to have a valid license to operate a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation as specified under chapter 2, section 1;

(ii) Violates any term or condition of a license as specified under chapter 2, section 10;

(iii) Allows serious or repeated Rule violations to remain uncorrected beyond time frames for correction approved, directed, or ordered by the regulatory authority under chapter 2, sections 24 and 26;

(iv) Fails to comply with an order issued as a result of a hearing for an administrative remedy;

(v) Fails to comply with a summary suspension order issued by the regulatory authority as specified in chapter 2, sections 15; or

(vi) Fails to comply with any other Rule or Regulation.

Section 14. Administrative Meetings.

(a) The Wyoming department of agriculture, or a local board of health may initiate an administrative meeting for the licensee if:

(i) There is a history of non-compliance with the act or the Regulations adopted under the act; or

(iii) There was refusal to grant access by the regulatory authority.

(b) Notice of administrative meeting shall state:

(i) The reasons for the notice of administrative meeting with reference to the provisions of the Rules that are in violation;

(ii) The location and time the administrative meeting will be held; and

(iii) The licensee may appear in person or by or with counsel licensed to practice in the State of Wyoming.

(c) The Wyoming Department of Agriculture, or local board of health will conduct the administrative meeting and hear opposing opinions regarding the issue(s) in question.

(d) The purpose of the administrative meeting is to facilitate a mutually agreed upon plan of compliance for the license holder.

(e) The plan of compliance shall be:

(i) Presented, in writing to the license holder after the meeting;

(ii) Effective immediately upon presentation with a correction completion date ten (10) business days from the presentation date at which time a re-inspection will be performed; and

(iii) Signed by both the license holder and the regulatory authority.

(f) The administrative meeting may have three (3) possible outcomes:

(i) A mutually agreed upon plan of compliance with a reinspection date;

(ii) No agreement of cooperation by the license holder resulting in a revocation notice being issued; or

(iii) Dismissal of the meeting by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or local board of health

(g) If no agreement is reached between the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or local board of health and the license holder or the re-inspection finds the plan of compliance has been ignored, a revocation notice shall be issued within ten (10) business days of the no agreement date or the re-inspection date.

Section 15. Summary Suspension.

(a) The regulatory authority may summarily suspend a license to operate a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation if it determines through inspection, water quality testing, records, or other authorized means, or after consultation with the state health officer, that an imminent health or safety hazard exists including, but not limited to, fire, flood, extended interruption of electrical or water service, sewage backup, or waterborne illness or disease.

(i) The regulatory authority may summarily suspend a license by providing written notice of the summary suspension to the license holder or the person in charge without prior warning, notice of a hearing, or a hearing.

(ii) A summary suspension notice shall state:

(A) That the license is immediately suspended and that all operations shall immediately cease;

(B) The reasons for summary suspension with reference to the provisions of these Rules being violated;

(C) The type of imminent threat to the public health that may be caused by the violation;

(D) The name and address of the regulatory authority representative to whom notice for reinspection may be made and who may certify that reasons for the suspension are eliminated;

(E) The license holder may request a contested case hearing within five (5) business days of the summary suspension. The regulatory authority shall hold a hearing, if requested, within ten (10) business days of the summary suspension; and

(F) The regulatory authority shall provide the name and address of the regulatory authority representative to whom a request for a contested case hearing may be made.

(iii) The regulatory authority shall conduct a reinspection of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation for which the license was summarily suspended within forty-eight (48) hours after receiving notice from the license holder stating that the conditions cited in the summary suspension order no longer exist.

(iv) A summary suspension shall remain in effect until the conditions cited in the notice of suspension no longer exist and their elimination has been confirmed by the regulatory authority through reinspection and other means as appropriate or until a court of competent jurisdiction otherwise orders.

(v) The suspended license shall be reinstated immediately if the regulatory authority determines that the imminent health or safety hazard no longer exists. A notice of reinstatement shall be provided to the license holder or person in charge.

Section 16. Revocation.

(a) The regulatory authority may initiate revocation proceedings for a license if:

(i) The condition for which the summary suspension was issued is not corrected; or

(ii) There is a history of noncompliance with the act or the regulations adopted under the act; or

(iii) There was a refusal to grant access to the regulatory authority.

(b) The revocation notice shall state:

(i) That the license shall be revoked fifteen (15) calendar days after receipt of the revocation notice and that all operations shall cease at that time unless a contested case hearing is requested;

(A) The revocation notice shall be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or personally served on the person in charge.

(ii) The reasons for revocation with reference to the provisions of these Rules alleged to have been violated;

(iii) That the license holder may request a hearing by submitting a request within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the notice of revocation;

(iv) The name and address of the regulatory authorities representative to whom a request for a hearing may be made;

(v) If a hearing is requested, the hearing shall be conducted by a hearing officer in accordance with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act, W.S. 16-3-107 through 115; and

(v) The licensee may appear in person or by or with counsel licensed to practice in the State in Wyoming.

(c) The final decision, accompanied by written findings of fact and conclusions of law and order, shall be issued by the director of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or local board of health.

(d) The final decision shall be delivered to the license holder by certified mail, return receipt requested.

Section 17. Hearings.

(a) All hearings provided for in this Rule shall be conducted in accordance with the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act, W.S. 16-3-107 through 115. Appeal from any final order of the Wyoming Department of Agriculture or local board of health shall be taken as provided by the Wyoming Administrative Procedure Act and the Wyoming Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Section 18. Service of Notices.

(a) A notice issued in accordance with these Rules, except for a notice of summary suspension which shall be considered properly served pursuant to chapter 2, section 15, shall be considered to be properly served if it is served by one of the following methods:

(i) The notice is personally served by the regulatory authority, a law enforcement officer, or a person authorized to serve a civil process to the license holder, the person in charge, or person operating a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation without a license;

(ii) The notice is sent by the regulatory authority to the last known address of the license holder or the person operating a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation without a

license, by registered or certified mail return receipt requested or by other public means so that a written acknowledgment of receipt may be acquired;

(iii) If the notice is unable to be delivered after reasonable attempts to serve, then the notice shall be clearly posted by the regulatory authority at a public entrance to the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation; or

(iv) The notice is provided by the regulatory authority in accordance with another manner of service authorized in law.

Section 19. When Service is Effective.

(a) Service is effective at the time of the receipt of the notice or at the time of the posting of the notice.

Section 20. Establishing Inspection Interval.

(a) The regulatory authority shall inspect public swimming pools, spas and similar installations based on the relative risk to public health and safety, with no such facility receiving less than one (1) inspection per year.

(b) The regulatory authority may increase the interval between inspections beyond once per year.

Section 21. Performance and Risk-Based Inspections.

(a) Within the parameters specified under chapter 2, section 20, the regulatory authority shall prioritize and conduct more frequent inspections based upon its assessment of a public swimming pool, spa or similar installations relative risk to public health and safety and the history of compliance with these Rules by evaluating:

(i) Past performance, for nonconformance with these Rules;

(ii) Past performance, for numerous or repeat violations of these Rules;

(iii) Past performance, for complaints investigated and found to be valid;

(iv) The health or safety hazards associated with the particular public swimming pool, spa or similar installation;

(v) The type of operation; and

(vi) The number of people served.

Section 22. Access for Inspection.

(a) After the regulatory authority presents official credentials and states the purpose of, and an intent to conduct an inspection, the person in charge shall allow the regulatory authority to determine if the swimming pool, spa or similar installation is in compliance with these Rules by:

(i) Allowing access to the swimming pool, spa or similar installation;

(ii) Allowing inspection; and

(iii) Providing information and records specified in these Rules and to which the regulatory authority is entitled according to law, during the swimming pool, spa or similar installation hours of operation and other reasonable times.

(b) Denial of access to inspect shall be grounds for revocation of a license.

(c) The details of the denial of access shall be recorded on the inspection report form.

Section 23. Documenting Information and Observations.

(a) The regulatory authority shall document on an inspection report form:

(i) Administrative information about the public swimming pool, spa or similar installations legal identity, street and mailing addresses, type of facility and operation as specified under chapter 2, section 2(b), inspection date, and other information such as type of water supply and sewage disposal, status of the license, and personnel certificates that may be required; and

(ii) Specific factual observations of violative conditions or other deviations from these Rules that require correction by the license holder including but not limited to:

(A) Failure of the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation being maintained in whole or in part in a clean and sanitary condition, in good repair and free of safety hazards;

(B) Testing verifies the pool, spa or similar installation water does not comply with the requirements set forth in these Rules;

(C) Is failing to meet generally accepted health and safety practices for pool, spa and similar installation operation in compliance with the laws and Rules pertaining to public swimming pool, spa and similar installations;

(C) Failure of the appropriate employees to demonstrate sufficient knowledge of good practices of swimming pool, spa and similar installation operation;

(E) Failure of the appropriate employees to demonstrate sufficient knowledge of the laws and Rules pertaining to public swimming pool, spa or similar installations; and

(F) Failure to keep and maintain records pertaining to the Operation and maintenance of the public pool, spa or similar installation as required in chapter 1, section 10.

Section 24. Timely Correction for Critical Item Violation.

(a) Except as specified in chapter 2, section 24(b), a license holder shall at the time of inspection correct a critical violation of these Rules.

(b) Considering the nature of the potential health or safety hazard involved and the complexity of the corrective action needed, the regulatory authority may agree to or specify a longer time frame, not to exceed ten (10) calendar days after the inspection, for the license holder to correct critical violations of these Rules.

(i) If a determination by the inspector that the corrective action cannot be completed within 10 (ten) days, the inspector may request an extension be granted which must be approved in writing by a supervisor.

Section 25. Verification and Documentation of Correction for Critical Item Violation.

(a) After observing at the time of inspection a correction of a critical item violation the regulatory authority shall enter the violation and information about the corrective action on the inspection report.

(b) After receiving notification that the license holder has corrected a critical item violation or at the end of the specified period of time, the regulatory authority shall verify correction of the violation, document the information on an inspection report, and enter the report in the regulatory authority's records.

Section 26. Time Frame for Correction for Noncritical Violation.

(a) Except as specified in chapter 2, section 26(b), the license holder shall correct noncritical violations by a date and time agreed to or specified by the regulatory authority but no later than ninety (90) calendar days after the inspection.

(b) The regulatory authority may approve a compliance schedule that extends beyond the time limits specified under chapter 2, section 24(b), if a written schedule of compliance is submitted by the

license holder and no health or safety hazard exists or will result from allowing an extended schedule for compliance.

Section 27. Issuing Report and Obtaining Acknowledgment of Receipt.

(a) At the conclusion of the inspection, the regulatory authority shall provide a copy of the completed inspection report to the license holder or to the person in charge, and request a signed acknowledgment of receipt.

Section 28. Refusal to Sign Acknowledgment.

(a) The regulatory authority shall:

(i) Inform a person who declines to sign an acknowledgment of receipt of inspection findings that:

(A) An acknowledgment of receipt is not an agreement with findings;

(B) Refusal to sign an acknowledgment of receipt will not affect the license holder's obligation to correct the violations noted in the inspection report within the time frames specified; and

(C) A refusal to sign an acknowledgment of receipt is noted in the inspection report and conveyed to the regulatory authority's historical record for the public swimming pool, spa or similar installation.

Section 29. Examining, Sampling, and Testing Water Used in Public Swimming Pools, Spas or Similar Installations.

(a) The regulatory authority may examine, sample, and test water used in public swimming pools, spas or similar installations in order to determine its compliance with these Rules.

CHAPTER 3

GENERAL AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN; EQUIPMENT STANDARDS

Section 1. Overall Structure.

(a) Public pools, spas and similar installations and all appurtenances shall be:

(i) Constructed of materials which are considered to be nontoxic to humans and the environment;

(iii) Are impervious and enduring, and will withstand design stresses; and

(iii) Will provide a water-tight structure with smooth and easily cleanable surface without cracks or joints, excluding structural joints.

(b) The structural design and materials used for pools, spas or similar installations shall be in accordance with generally accepted industry engineering practices and methods prevailing at the time of original construction.

(i) It is recommended that pools and spas be constructed to meet the NSPI workmanship Standards for Swimming Pools and Spas, IAPMO (International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials), applicable State, County, and Town building and plumbing codes, and/or similar nationally recognized standards for pool and spa construction.

(c) A public pool shall have no sharp edges or protrusions where walls meet at an acute angle.

(i) The pool shall be shaped to provide for complete water re-circulation and mixing.

(d) The shell and appurtenances, piping, filter system, pump and motor and other components shall be designed and constructed to facilitate protection from damage due to freezing.

Section 2. Interior Surface Characteristics, Color.

(a) Earth shall not be permitted as an interior finish in a pool, spa or similar installation.

(b) The colors, patterns or finishes of a public pool, spa or similar installation shall not obscure the existence or presence of objects or surfaces within the pool, spa or similar installation.

(c) All new pool, spa or similar installation interior finish shall be:

(i) Light colored except for:

(A) Water lines that are tiled;

(B) Racing lane markings (painted or tiled maximum twelve (12) inches wide);

(C) Turn targets (painted or tiled); and

(D) Safety markers.

Section 3. Hydrostatic Relief Valve.

(a) A hydrostatic relief valve or a more extensive hydrostatic system shall be installed if necessary to prevent ground water pressure from displacing or otherwise damaging a new pool or spa.

Section 4. Interior Surface Footing.

(a) The surfaces within a pool, spa or similar installation intended to provide footing for users shall have a slip-resistant surface to help reduce the chance for a fall.

(i) The roughness or irregularity of such surfaces shall not cause injury to the feet during normal use.

Section 5. Roofs or Canopies.

(a) Roofs or canopies over pools, spas or similar installations shall be constructed so that water run-off or other forms of pollution do not drain or fall into the pool, spa or similar installation.

Section 6. Plumbing.

(a) Plumbing shall be sized, installed, and maintained according to applicable state regulations or local plumbing codes.

Section 7. Piping; Design, Material, Color Coding.

(a) Pool re-circulation piping shall be sized to carry the following maximum design loads:

(i) Discharge piping (except 10 ft./sec. copper and asbestos cement pipe) (3.05m/sec.)

(ii) Discharge piping (copper) 8 ft./sec (2.44m/sec.)

(iii)	Suction velocity	6 ft./sec. (1.83m/sec.)
(iv)	Discharge and suction (asbestos cement)	6 ft./sec. (1.83m/sec.)

(b) All pool re-circulation piping shall be rated and capable of withstanding four (4) times the maximum operating pressure at maximum water temperatures.

(c) Plastic pool re-circulation piping shall comply with the National Sanitation Foundation Standard #14 for Plastic Piping System Components and Related Materials.

(d) Metallic piping, except stainless steel used in pool re-circulation systems shall have a corrosion resistant internal lining.

(e) Metal or chlorinated polyvinyl chloride pipe (CPVC) shall be used eighteen (18) inches (49cm) upstream and downstream of heating equipment.

(vii) The piping system shall have direction of flow arrows indicated on the pipes.

(g) Public pools shall have a flow diagram of the pool's piping system with operation instructions.

(i) The flow diagram and instructions shall be available on the premises at all times.

(h) A piping system for a general use public pool shall be color coded as specified in the following chart:

Pool Water	Blue
Fill or make up water, untreated water	Red
Treated, filtered water	White
Back wash water	Black

Section 8. Walls

(a) Walls shall not be greater than eleven (11) degrees from plumb for a minimum depth of two (2) feet three (3) inches in the shallow areas.

(i) Below these depths the wall may be radiused to join the floor.

(b) If a pool design requires the wall have a greater slope than eleven (11) degrees the slope shall be designed so as not to exceed one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet.

(c) There shall be no wall ledges in a public pool.

Section 9. Size.

(a) The size of a pool, spa or similar installation shall be governed by the requirements of the activities for which the installation is intended.

(b) A public pool, spa or similar installation shall not exceed the design limit of user functions described in the following chart:

Outdoor swimming pool	Maximum load = A* / 20
Indoor swimming pool and wading pool	Maximum load = A* / 24
Spa pool	Maximum load = A* / 10
Plunge pool	Maximum load = A* / 50
Where A* equals the surface area of the pool in square feet.	

Section 10. Water Depth, Requirements.

(a) A public swimming pool, competition pool, plunge or wave pool shall be a maximum of three (3) feet six (6) inches (1.07m) in depth at the shallowest point.

(b) The transitional point from the shallow area to the deep area and at the points of separation of diving, slide and amusement areas shall be visually set apart with:

(i) A rope and float line;

(ii) Depth markers; and

(iii) A four (4) inch minimum row of floor tile, painted line or similar means of color which contrasts with the bottom of the pool.

(c) Zero depth design for pools or similar installations shall be allowed where the bottom of the pool in the shallow area is designed and constructed to meet the pool deck surface at a slope not to exceed one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet to a water depth of one and one half (1½) feet.

(i) In pools where the water depth is less than one and one half (1½) feet, floor inlets shall:

(A) Be provided; and

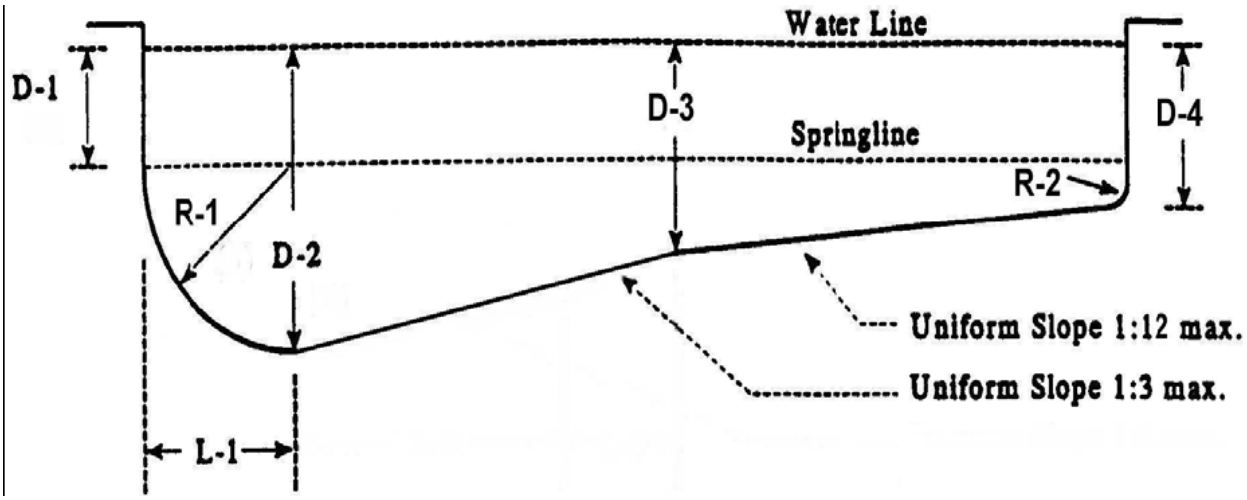
(B) Spaced uniformly with at least one inlet per two hundred (200) square feet or portion thereof.

(d) A wading pool shall not be more that two (2) feet (.6m) in depth as measured from the water line.

(d) A spa pool shall not be more than four (4) feet (1.2m) in depth.

(i) The depth to be measured from the water line.

(f) Depths and clearances for pools without diving boards shall comply with the following figure;



and, table:

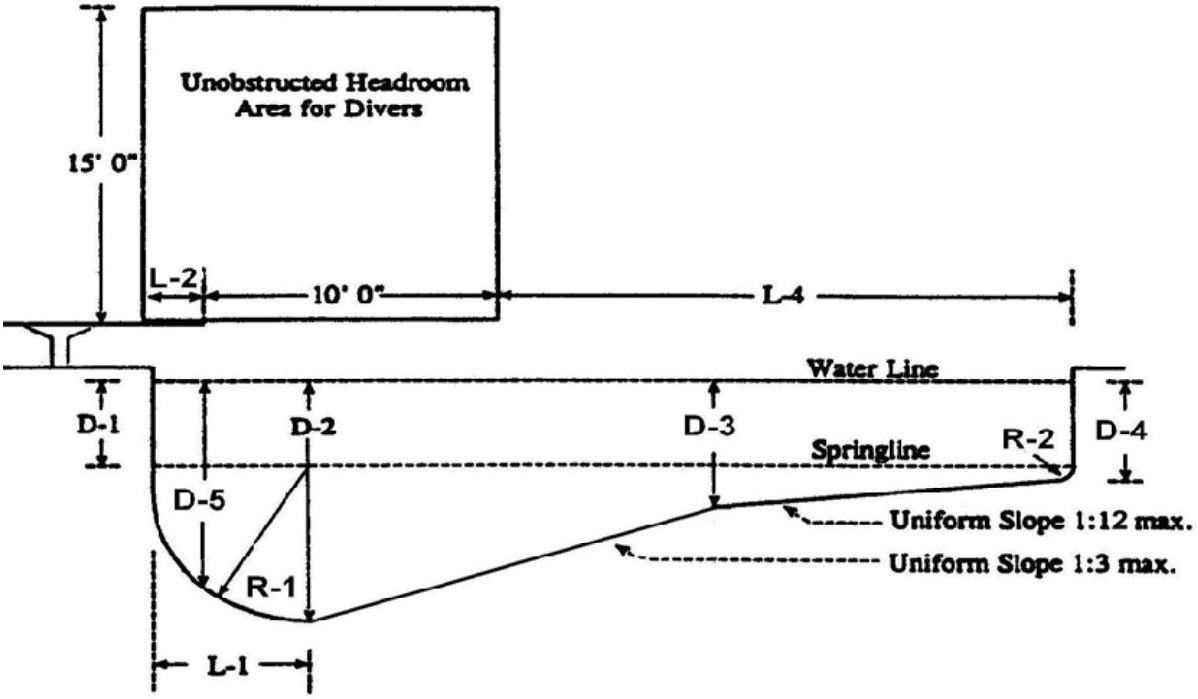
LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Dimension	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	L-1	R-1	R-2
Minimum	2'6"	(1)	---	0'0"	3'6"	---	0'6"
Maximum	---	---	5'0"	3'6"	---	(2)	1'0"

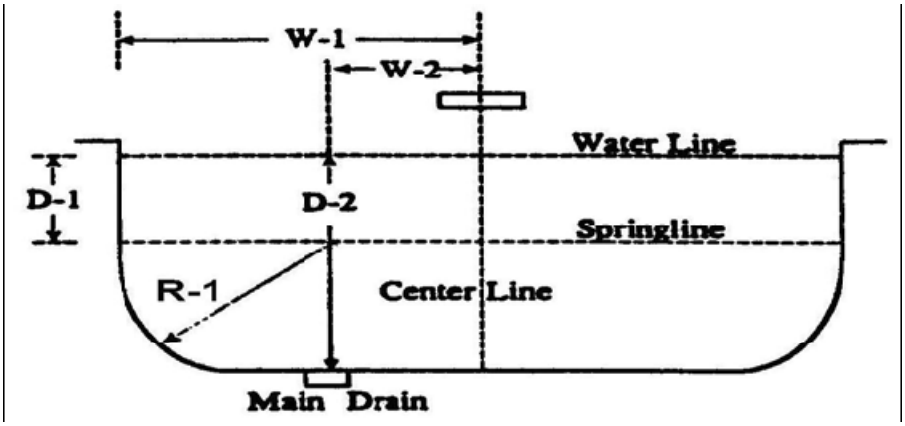
(1) Shall be located to provide complete drainage of the pool.

(2) D-2 minus D-1.

(g) Depths and clearances for pools with diving boards thirty (30) inches or less above the water line shall comply with the following figures and table:



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



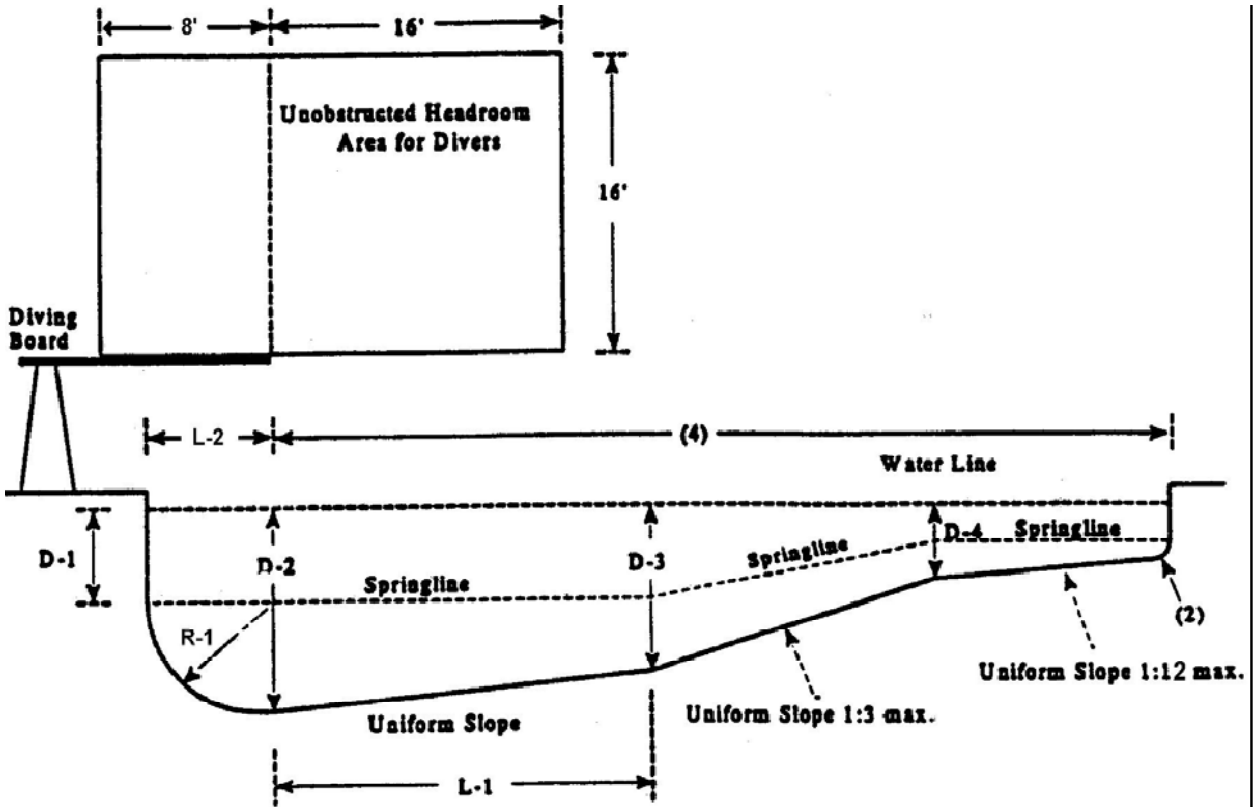
TRANSVERSE SECTION AT D-2

Dimension	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5	L-1	L-2	W-1	W-2	R-1	R-2
Minimum	2'6"	8'6"	4'6"	0'0"	7'0"	6'0"	2'6"	9'0"	3'0"	—	0'6"

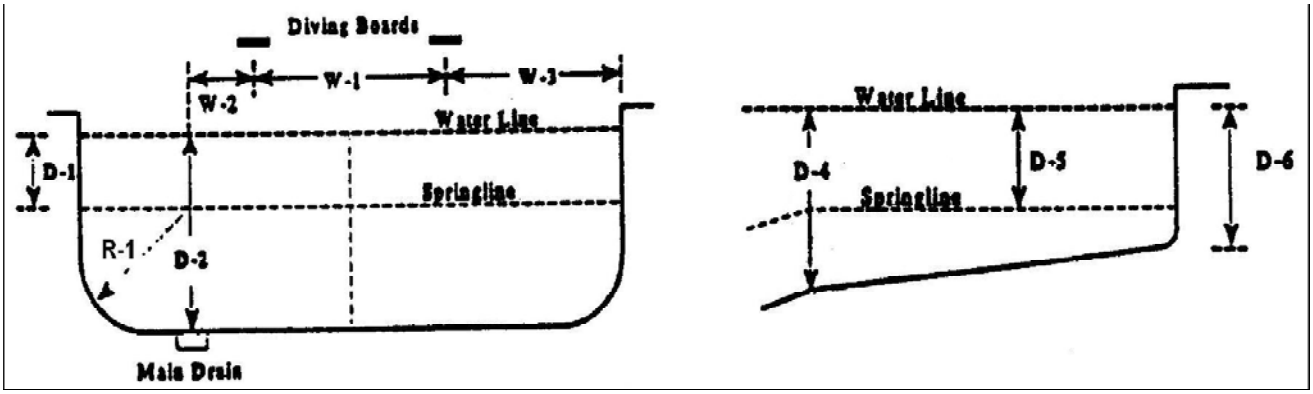
Maximum	—	—	5’0”	3’6”	—	10’0”	4’0”	—	—	(1)	1’0”

1. D-2 minus D-1.

(h) Depths and clearances for pools with diving boards greater that thirty (30) inches above the water line shall comply with the following figures and tables:



LONGITUDINAL SECTION



TRANSVERSE SECTION THROUGH D-2 ENLARGED SHALLOW END SECTION

Brd	Dim	D-1	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-5	L-1	L-2	W-1	W-2	W-3
1 m	Min.	6'0"	12'0"	11'0"	4'6"	2'6"	20'0"	4'0"	10'0"	5'0"	11'0"
2 m	Min.	7'0"	13'0"	12'0"	4'6"	2'6"	20'0"	6'0"	10'0"	5'0"	12'0"

Section 11. Floor Slopes.

(a) Floor slopes in public pools shall, at a minimum meet the following requirements:

(i) All slopes shall be uniform;

(ii) The shallow area shall be uniform to a depth of five (5) feet (1.52m) and shall not exceed one (1) foot (.3m) of fall in twelve (12) feet (3.66m); and

(iii) The transition area between the deep and shallow portions of the pool shall not exceed one (1) foot (.3m) of fall in three (3) feet (.91m).

(b) The wall/flooring transition radius shall:

(i) Have its center no less than two (2) feet six (6) inches (.79m) below the surface of the water;

(ii) Be tangent to the point where the radius meets the wall or the floor; and

(iii) Have a radius at least equal to the depth of the pool minus the vertical wall depth measured from the water line.

Section 12. Equipment Rooms.

(a) Pool equipment rooms shall:

(i) Be large enough to permit access to all equipment for both operation and maintenance;

(ii) Be adequately ventilated;

(iii) Have a floor sloped to a floor drain; and

(iv) Protect pool equipment from the weather and be locked, permitting access only to authorized personnel.

Section 13 . Electrical Requirements; Lighting.

(a) All new installations of electrical equipment at pools, spas, and similar installations, and other facilities serving the pool, spa or similar installation shall comply with the applicable provisions set forth in the National Electrical Code, or state or local electrical codes.

(b) Electrical equipment shall be listed by an ANSI-accredited, independent, third-party conformity assessment organization.

(c) All electrical components shall:

(i) Be installed to meet manufacturer's specifications;

(ii) Meet applicable federal, state or local codes and regulations;

(iii) Be in compliance with UL 1241, Junction Boxes for Swimming Pool Fixtures; and

(iv) Be in compliance with UL 1081, Swimming Pool Pumps, Filters and Chlorinators.

(d) Light fixtures shall be shielded or safety coated to prevent broken glass from falling onto the deck area or into the pool.

Section 14. Electrical Equipment, Ground Fault Interrupters.

(a) Equipment such as duplex plugs, lighting and other electrical equipment serving pool, spa or similar installation facilities shall be protected with ground fault interrupted circuits which comply with the National Electrical Code.

Section 15. Bonding and Grounding.

(a) Electrical equipment serving pools, spas and similar installations shall be grounded as described in ANSI/UL 1563-1995, Standard for Electric Hot Tubs, Spas and Associated Equipment, and the National Electrical Code.

(b) Pool, spa and similar installation pumps shall be both internally and externally grounded.

Section 16. Overhead Wires.

(a) No overhead electrical wiring shall pass within twenty (20) feet of the pool, spa or similar installation enclosure.

Section 17. Electrical Disconnecting Means.

(a) Electrical disconnecting means for pools, spas and similar installations shall:

(i) Be accessible;

(ii) Be located within sight of the pool, spa or similar installation; and

(iii) Be located at a distance from the inside wall of the pool or spa as required by the National Electrical Code, chapter 6, article 680-12-Disconnecting Means.

Section 18. Other Electrical Equipment, Location.

(a) Electrical switches, outlets, deck lights and other such electrical equipment shall be located at a distance from the inside wall of a pool, spa or similar installation unless separated from the pool, spa or similar installation by a solid fence, wall or other permanent barrier as required by the National Electrical Code, chapter 6, article 680 – Swimming Pools, Fountains, and Similar Installations.

Section 19. Pool Heaters, Types.

(a) A fuel-burning swimming pool heater shall:

(i) Be situated so the pilot light, if present, is readily accessible; and

(ii) Have an adequate supply of combustion air.

(b) Electrical heaters shall be installed in accordance with the Wyoming State Electrical Code.

(c) Temperature and pressure relief devices shall be installed according to the Uniform Building Code and Uniform Plumbing Code standards on all heaters.

Section 20. Heaters and Boilers, Certification.

(a) Pool, spa and similar installation heaters and boilers shall:

(i) Be designed, constructed and operated to comply with applicable federal, state or local codes and standards; and

(ii) Be designed to comply with the manufacturer's specifications.

Section 21. Heaters and Boilers, Installation and Testing.

(a) All heating equipment using either fossil fuels such as natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, No. 2 fuel oil, or electric heating equipment for heating pool water for pools and spas shall:

(i) Comply with ANSI Z21.56, Standards for Gas-Fired Heaters; or

(ii) Comply with UL 1261, Standard for Electric Heaters or UL 559, Standards for Heat Pumps.

(ii) Be installed on a surface with sufficient structural strength to support the heater when it is full of water and operating;

(iv) Be level and stationary after plumbing, gas and/or electrical connections are completed.

(A) Heaters requiring a non-combustible surface per the manufacturer shall be placed on a concrete or other acceptable surface in accordance with ANSI Z21.56, Standards for Gas-Fired Heaters.

(v) Be installed and maintained with at least the minimum clearances to combustibles for which the heater has been tested as specified by the manufacturer;

(vi) Have adequate ventilation in order to ensure proper operation; and

(vii) Be grounded and bonded to reduce electrical shock hazard.

(b) Heaters with electronic ignition shall be wired in series with the circulation pump to ensure they will not turn on when the pump is off.

(c) Water flow through the heater, bypass plumbing, cross-connection protection, and heat sinks shall be accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and with the requirements of state and/or local regulatory authorities.

Section 22. Heating Energy Sources.

(a) The heating energy source for pools, spas and similar installations shall:

(i) Be designed, constructed and operated to comply with applicable federal, state, or local codes and standards; and

(iii) Be designed to comply with the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) Natural gas energy supply piping shall:

(i) Comply with the manufacturer's specifications; and

(ii) With ANSI Z223., National Fuel Gas Code.

(c) Gas lines shall:

(i) Have a gas cock, properly sized and readily accessible outside the jacket, to stop the flow of natural gas for heater service or emergency shutdown.

(d) Where liquid petroleum gas appliances are used, they shall be installed in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 58, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

(i) The storage tank, supply piping and regulator shall be adequately sized to ensure operating fuel pressures as specified by the appliance manufacturer.

(ii) Propane appliances located in a pit or enclosed area shall be installed in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 58, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Section 23. Air Blower and Air Induction Systems; Entry Devices.

(a) This section pertains to all devices and systems which induce or allow air to enter the spa either by means of a power pump or passive design.

(i) Air intake sources shall not:

(A) Induce water external to the spa unit; and

(B) Induce dirt or contaminants into the spa.

(ii) An air blower installed within an enclosure or indoors shall:

(A) Be provided with adequate ventilation;

(B) Be installed in accordance with any federal, state or local codes;

(C) Be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations; and

(D) Be accessible for inspection and service.

(b) Integral air passages shall be pressure tested at the time of manufacture to provide structural integrity to a value of one and one-half (1½) times the intended working pressure.

(c) An air induction system shall totally prevent water back-up that could cause electrical shock hazards.

(d) A hydrotherapy pump and air blower in a spa pool shall be connected to a maximum fifteen (15) minute time switch located no closer than ten (10) feet (3m) from the spa water's edge.

Section 24. Decks; Size Requirements.

(a) Decks shall be designed, installed and provided at all public swimming pools and similar installations to meet the following minimum continuous unobstructed widths, which may include the coping size requirements:

(i) General-use pools - eight (8) feet (2.44m);

(ii) Limited-use pools - four (4) feet (1.22m); or

(iii) Spa pools with less that one hundred (100) square feet (9.3m²) of water surface area shall have a six (6) foot (1.83m) by eight (8) foot (2.44m) continuous, unobstructed deck on at least one side of the spa.

(A) Spa pools with one hundred (100) square feet (9.3m²) of water surface or more shall provide additional deck area at least four (4) feet (1.22m) wide around at least fifty (50) percent of the spa.

(b) A minimum of four (4) feet (1.22m) unobstructed deck shall be provided on all sides of diving equipment.

(c) Decks shall slope no less than one-forth (1/4) inch (6mm) per foot (30cm).

(i) Deck water shall not:

(A) Drain into the pool; or

(B) Puddle on the deck surface.

Section 25. Decks, Surface Materials.

(a) Deck surfaces shall be constructed of:

(i) Concrete;

(ii) Nonslip tile; or

(iii) An equally impervious material with a smooth, slip-resistant, cleanable surface.

(b) Joints between concrete deck slabs shall be water tight.

(c) All decks:

(i) Shall be provided with expansion joints;

(ii) The voids between adjoining concrete deck slabs shall be no greater than three-sixteenths (3/16) of an inch (5mm); and

(iii) Adjoining deck surface elevations shall vary no more than one-fourth (1/4) inch (6mm).

Section 26. Decks, Drainage.

(a) Decks shall be sloped to drain to perimeter drains.

(i) Drainage shall remove the following types of water, without leaving standing water:

(A) Pool and spa splash water;

(B) Deck cleaning water; and

(C) Rainwater.

(b) The surface of a deck must not drain into the pool or the overflow gutter and must not be returned to the re-circulation system.

(i) Drainage must be conducted from the deck in a manner which will not create muddy, hazardous or objectionable conditions.

(c) Site drainage shall be provided in order to direct:

(i) All perimeter deck drainage;

(ii) General site drainage; and

(iii) Roof drainage away from the pool.

(A) When required, yard drains shall be installed to prevent the accumulation or puddling of site water in the general area of the deck and related improvements.

Section 27. Decks, Equipment.

(a) Valves installed in or under the deck shall be provided with a minimum ten (10) inch diameter access cover and a valve pit to facilitate servicing.

(b) A sufficient number of hose bibs, equipped with vacuum breakers shall be provided for washing down the deck area.

(i) A maximum hose length of fifty (50) feet is allowed.

Section 28. Decks, Prohibited Material.

(a) Wood decking around public pools is prohibited; and

(b) Wood decks, carpets and other absorbent materials are prohibited in the wet deck area.

Section 29. Pool Enclosures.

(a) All public pools and similar installations shall be protected by an enclosure.

(i) The enclosure shall be:

(A) A fence;

(B) A wall; or

(C) A building without private entrances to the pool area.

(ii) The enclosure shall form the perimeter of the deck whenever possible.

(b) Pool enclosures including gates shall be constructed to discourage access to the pool by unsupervised children or domestic animals.

(c) Enclosures shall not be less than four (4) feet (1.22m) in height measured from the outside ground level at a point one (1) foot (30cm) horizontal from the base of the enclosure.

(d) There shall not be more than four (4) inches (l0cm) of space between the bottom of the enclosure and the ground's surface or pool deck.

(e) Gates and doors in swimming pool enclosures shall be self-closing and equipped with a lockable, self-latching device attached on the inside of the gate or doors located at least forty-two (42) inches (107cm) above the ground.

(f) Any building enclosing a swimming pool shall be ventilated to prevent condensation and alleviate odors.

Section 30. Wading Pool, Requirements.

(a) Wading pools shall:

(i) Have a maximum water depth of twenty four (24) inches;

(ii) Have a slope which does not exceed one (1) foot in twelve (12) feet;

(iii) Have a slip resistant finish;

(iv) Have a maximum turnover cycle of two (2) hours;

(v) Have a separate re-circulation system; and

(vi) Have at least two (2) inlets.

(b) The standards for water quality, surface skimming and all other details must be equal or superior to those set forth in these Rules.

(c) Adequate sanitary facilities, as required in chapter 7, must be available in the vicinity of the wading pool.

(d) A water cooler, water station or sanitary drinking fountain must be provided At one side or end of the area.

(i) A sanitary drinking found must have a raised step or set at an acceptable height to enable children of all sizes to drink without assistance.

(d) Wading Pools shall:

(i) Be located at the shallow end of the main swimming pool or similar installation; and

(ii) Must be separated from it by a separate barrier or fence meeting the requirements of these Rules.

(e) Underwater lights are prohibited in wading pools.

Section 31. Food Service.

(a) Food service operations located and conducted in a public swimming pool, spa or similar installation facility shall comply with the Wyoming Food Safety Rule.

(b) Food or drink shall be permitted only in designated areas away from the pool, spa or similar installation water.

(i) Food may be permitted in a spectator area located near the pool, spa or similar installation provided the deck area remains clean.

Section 32. Drinking Fountains; Water Coolers and Stations.

(a) Drinking fountains, water coolers or water stations shall be provided within the pool enclosure for all public pools, spas and similar installations.

CHAPTER 4

SANITARY FACILITIES AND CONTROLS

Section 1. Water Supply.

(a) Water supplied from a public water system to a public pool, spa or similar installation shall meet 40 CFR 141 National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

(b) Water from a nonpublic water system shall meet the standards set by these Rules.

Section 2. Conveying Sewage.

(a) Filter backwash water and water drained from a pool, spa or similar installation shall be discharged into a sanitary sewer through an approved air gap or disposed of by other means approved of by the regulatory authority.

(b) There shall be no direct physical connection between the wastewater disposal system and a drain or re-circulation system.

(c) Backwash water or water drained from a pool, spa or similar installation shall:

(i) Be discharged through an air gap formed by positioning the discharge pipe opening at least two (2) pipe diameters above the overflow level of any confining barrier which could cause flooding and submergence of the discharge opening, in the event that the disposal system should fail or by other means approved by the regulatory authority.

(A) Splash screening barriers are permitted as long as they do not destroy air gap effectiveness.

Section 3. Approved Sewage Disposal System; Other Liquid Wastes and Rainwater.

(a) Sewage shall be disposed through an approved facility that is:

(i) A public sewage treatment plant; or

(ii) An individual sewage disposal system that is sized, constructed, maintained, and operated according to law.

(b) Condensate drainage and other non-sewage liquids and rainwater shall be drained from point of discharge to disposal in accordance with law.

Section 4. Sanitizing Equipment and Chemical Feeders.

(a) Sanitizing equipment for pools, spas and similar installations shall meet the requirements of ANSI/NSPI-50, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs.

(b) Sanitizing feed systems shall have the capacity to:

(i) Maintain up to five (5) parts per million chlorine or approved equivalent for outdoor pools and similar installations; and

(ii) Up to three (3) parts per million chlorine or approved equivalent for indoor pools and similar installations under all conditions of use.

(ii) The sanitizing feed equipment for spas shall have the capacity to:

(A) Maintain up to eight (8) parts per million chlorine or approved equivalent for outdoor spas; and

(B) Up to five (5) parts per million chlorine or approved equivalent for indoor spas.

Section 5. Sanitizing Equipment, Practices.

(a) Sanitizing equipment and practices shall comply with the following:

(i) A chlorine or bromine residual or residual of other sanitizers, Approved by the regulatory authority shall be maintained in the pool, spa or similar installation to meet the water quality parameters outlined in chapter 5, section 1(a); and

(ii) Sanitizing equipment shall be selected and installed so that continuous and effective sanitizing can be maintained under all conditions.

(A) The use of elemental gas chlorine shall be in accordance with sections 28 through 35 of this chapter.

(b) Water shall be continuously sanitized by a sanitizing agent.

(i) The residual must be easily measured by simple and accurate field tests.

(c) If needed in order to maintain proper chemical levels, chlorine, pH or other chemical control equipment which adjusts chemical feed based on demand, shall be provided.

(d) If ancillary non-chlorine or non-bromine sanitizer is used, it shall be used in addition to chlorine or bromine or other approved equivalent unless the sanitizing method used is capable of producing a measurable residual when tested with an accurate field test kit.

(d) Sanitizing agents shall be:

(i) Capable of being tested by a field test kit; and

(ii) Registered for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Section 6. Sanitizing Equipment, Prohibited Practices.

(a) Supplemental hand feeding of sanitizing agents or other chemicals directly into the pool shall not occur when the pool, spa or similar installation is occupied by users.

(b) Pool and spa skimmer baskets and pump strainer baskets shall not be used as chemical feeders.

(c) In pools, spas and similar installations which are not maintaining the required sanitizing residuals and pH, a remote automated chemical control system that monitors the sanitizing agent and pH shall be installed to assure constant and adequate disinfectant and pH levels and to preclude overfeeding.

(i) Any use of remote monitor control systems for automatic chemical systems shall be constructed as a backup system to the required on-site monitoring and control system.

Section 7. Sanitizing, Personnel Responsibilities.

(a) Personnel responsible for the operation of the sanitizing and associated equipment and other potentially hazardous chemicals shall:

(i) Be properly trained; and

(ii) Wear protective equipment and clothing, including rubber gloves, goggles, and any other protective gear and safety equipment which may be necessary.

Section 8. Chemical Storage

(a) Sanitizing or other chemicals and feed equipment shall be stored in such a manner that pool, spa or similar installation users shall not have access to such facilities and/or chemicals.

(b) Dry chemicals shall:

(i) Be stored off the floor; and

(ii) Protected against flooding or wetting from floors, walls, and ceilings.

(c) Chemical bulk tanks shall be clearly labeled to indicate the tank's contents.

(d) Solution containers shall be provided with a cover to prevent the entrance of dust, insects and other contaminants.

(e) Sanitizing compounds shall not be stored in the same area as other chemical products.

Section 9. Pool Pumps, Requirements; Uses.

(a) A pump and motor shall re-circulate the pool water.

(i) A hair and lint strainer shall be located on the suction side of the pump;

(ii) The strainer shall be at least equal in size to the pump suction line; and

(iii) Strainers installed below water level shall have a valve on each side to facilitate cleaning.

(b) The performance of pumps shall meet the conditions of flow required for filtering and backwashing the filters against the total dynamic head developed by the complete system.

(i) The pumps shall be capable of providing design flow rates at no less than sixty (60) feet (1.83kg/cm^2) of total dynamic head.

(c) Pumps shall be capable of pumping at a rate sufficient to turn over the total pool volume within the periods of time specified in section 13(b) of this chapter.

(d) Pumps on public swimming pools shall comply with the NSFS-50, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs.

(e) Pumps shall be sized so as to pump the flow required in subsection (c) of this section under the filter soil conditions described in the following chart:

High rate sand filters	Filter soil conditions such as to create a fifteen (15) psi (1.06kg/cm^2) increase above that created using clean filter media.
Rapid sand filters	Filter soil conditions such as to create an eight (8) psi (.56kg/cm^2) increase above that created using clean filter media.
Diatomaceous earth filters	Filter soil conditions such as to create pressures or vacuums at which manufacturer's recommend filter cleaning.
Cartridge Filters	Filter soil conditions such as to create a ten (10) psi (.70kg/cm^2) difference between influent and effluent pressures.

Section 10. Filters; Types, Uses, Requirements.

(a) Filters used in pools, spas and similar installations shall be capable of maintaining pool water clarity as described in chapter 5, section 1(a) under maximum use load conditions.

(b) The filter rate shall not exceed the following:

(i) High rate sand filters - twenty (20) gpm or (56.8 lpm) per square Foot (.093cm²) of filter media or that rate approved by the National Sanitation Foundation for that particular filter, whichever is less;

(ii) Rapid sand filters - three (3) gpm (11.4 1pm) per square foot (.093m2) of filter media;

(iii) Diatomaceous earth filters - two (2) gpm (7.6 1pm) per square foot (.093m2) of filter media; or

(iv) Cartridge filters - 0.5 gpm (1.9 1pm) per square foot (.093m2) of Effective filter area.

(c) The filter tank shall be designed to permit the release of air that enters the filter tank.

(d) Filter components that require servicing shall be accessible and available for inspection and repair.

(e) Filters shall be designed so that filtration surfaces may be easily inspected and serviced.

(f) Filters shall meet the safety performance standards of the NSF-50, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs.

(g) Diatomaceous earth filter backwash water must discharge to the sewer system through a separation tank.

(i) The separation tanks shall:

(A) Be provided with a manual means air release mechanism or a lid that provides a slow and safe release of pressure; and

(B) Have a precautionary statement affixed to warn the user that the air release must be opened before starting the circulation pump.

(h) Pools with a perimeter overflow system shall be provided with surge tanks unless predesigned and prefabricated to use in-gutter surge.

(i) The surge tanks shall have a capacity of one (1) gallon (3.8 l) per square foot (.093m²) of pool surface.

Section 11. Chemical Feeders.

(a) Chemical feeders shall:

(i) Be installed, maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications;

(ii) Be installed:

(A) So the gas or solution is introduced downstream from the filter and heater; and

(B) If possible, at a point lower than the heater outlet fitting or according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(iii) Incorporate failure-proof features so the chemical cannot feed into:

(A) The pool, spa or similar installation;

(B) The piping system,

(C) The water supply system; or

(C) The pool, spa and similar installation enclosure if equipment or power fails.

(I) Chemical feed pumps shall be wired so they cannot operate unless there is adequate return flow to properly disperse the chemical throughout the pool, spa or similar installation as designed.

(iv) Be regulated to ensure constant feed with varying supply or back pressure;

(v) Be designed to prevent siphoning from the re-circulation system to the solution container and to prevent siphoning of the chemical solution into the pool, spa or similar installation; and

(vi) Have a graduated and clearly marked dosage adjustment to provide flows from full capacity to ten (10) percent of such capacity.

(A) The device shall be capable of continuous delivery within ten (10) percent of the dosage at any setting; and

(B) Be provided with make-up water supply lines to chemical feeder solution tanks that have an air gap or other acceptable cross-connection control.

Section 12. Overflow Systems.

(a) A public pool shall be operated with a continuous overflow system.

(i) The overflow system shall be a perimeter-type system or a system of overflow skimmers.

(b) A general-use pool or a limited-use pool with more than two thousand (2,000) square feet (185.78m²) of surface area shall use a perimeter-type overflow system.

(c) A limited-use pool with less than two thousand (2,000) square feet (185.87m²) of surface area shall use a perimeter-type system or a skimmer system.

(d) A perimeter-type system shall in addition be connected to the re-circulation system with a system surge capacity of at least one (1) gallon (3.785 1) per square foot (.3m²) of pool surface.

(i) External surge systems shall be capable of transferring water at a rate equal to one-hundred (100) percent of the design pool flow rate.

(e) Gutters shall:

(i) Drain in two (2) minutes or less after sudden flooding;

(ii) Extend completely around the pool;

(iii) Be smooth and easy to clean;

(iv) Slope at least one-eighth (1/8) inch (3mm) per foot (30cm); and

(v) In combination with the upper rim of the pool, constitute a handhold.

(f) A skimmer-type system shall:

(i) Have one skimmer for each four-hundred (400) square feet (37.17m²) of surface area with a minimum of two skimmers per pool;

(ii) Be used only in conjunction with a continuous handhold extending the full perimeter of the pool; and

(iii) Be located so as to achieve effective skimming action over the entire surface area of the pool.

(g) Where surface skimmers are used in a spa pool, the flow rate through the skimmer shall:

(i) Be designed to provide fifty (50) percent of the total turnover rate with a maximum flow through any single skimmer of thirty (30) gpm;

(ii) Have the minimum width of a skimmer intake throat of five (5) inches (12.Scm); and

(iii) Where surface skimmers are used as the sole overflow system, one (1) surface skimmer shall be provided for each one hundred (100) square feet (9.3m²) or fraction thereof of the spa's surface area.

(A) If a conflict arises between (i) and this subsection, the subsection requiring the greatest number of skimmers shall apply.

(iv) When two (2) or more skimmers are used in a spa, they shall be located to maintain effective skimming action over the entire surface area of the spa.

(h) Overflow systems shall be designed to return overflow water to the re-circulation system ahead of the filters; and

(i) Provisions shall be made for diverting gutter water to waste when cleaning the gutter.

Section 13. Re-Circulation Systems.

(a) A public pool shall:

(i) Have re-circulation and filtration systems with piping, pumps, filters, disinfection and other equipment to maintain the pool water quality as required by these Rules.

(b) The system of pumps, filters, disinfection facilities and other equipment shall be of adequate size to re-circulate, filter and disinfect the entire volume of pool water in the following maximum time intervals:

Pool Type	Maximum Turnover Time in Hours
General-Use or Limited-Use pool over 2,000 square feet (185.87m²) of surface area	6
Limited-Use pool less than 2,000 square feet (185.87m²) of surface area	8
Wading and plunge pool	2
Spa	½
Flotation tank	A minimum of three (3) turnovers between users. Bather load = one (1) person per tank unit.

and

(i) Overflow water shall not be less than fifty (50) percent of the total recirculated water.

(c) A flow meter must be installed in all re-circulation systems and shall:

(i) Measure the flow in gallons per minute;

(ii) Be mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations; and

(iii) Be easily accessible and easy to read.

(d) Pressure gauges must be installed on the inlet and outlet of the filter.

Section 14. Inlet and Suction Outlet, Requirements.

(a) Inlets and suction outlets shall be provided and arranged to produce a uniform circulation of water and maintain a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the pool, spa or similar installation.

(b) A minimum of two (2) return inlets shall be provided regardless of the size of a pool, spa or similar installation.

(c) The depth of inlets must be located not less than eighteen (18) inches below the normal water level.

Section 15. Wall Inlets.

(a) Wall inlets shall:

(i) Be rounded and smooth;

(ii) Not extend from the pool or spa so as to create a hazard;

(iii) Not exceed fifteen (15) feet between adjacent inlets; and

(iv) Not be located within five (5) feet of a skimmer.

Section 16. Floor Inlets.

(a) When a pool or similar installation is in excess of forty (40) feet in width, floor inlets or a combination of floor and wall inlets shall be used, and shall:

(i) Be flush with the floor of the pool or similar installation;

(ii) Prevent entanglement; and

(iii) Have the distance between adjacent floor inlets not exceeding fifteen (15) feet and be located within ten (10) feet of the side walls.

Section 17. Suction Outlets.

(a) Suction outlets for pools, spas and similar installations shall:

(i) Be designed to protect against entrapment, hair entrapment or entanglement hazard;

(ii) Not constitute a hazard to the user; and

(iii) Protect against evisceration.

(b) Suction outlets other than skimmer throats shall:

(i) Be provided with anti-vortex covers, or grates that have been tested by a nationally recognized testing laboratory and comply with ASME/ANSI A.112.19.8M R96, Suction Fitting for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances.

(A) The installation of the anti-vortex covers or grates shall be according to manufacturer's specifications; and

(B) A minimum of two (2) hydraulically balanced suction outlets (suction fittings) with anti-vortex covers or grates shall be provided per pool or spa pump suction line.

(I) Multiple sets of pump suctions shall be permitted into two (2) or more suction outlets as long as they are hydraulically balanced and meet the equirements of these Rules.

(II) The distance between the suction fittings shall be three (3) to five (5) feet for suction outlets less than twelve (12) inches by twelve (12) inches and/or one hundred forty-four (144) square inches.

(III) All suction outlets larger than twelve (12) inches by twelve (12) inches and/or one-hundred forty-four (144) square inches on any pool or spa shall have a minimum of two (2) hydraulically balanced suction outlets (main drains) with a separation distance of three (3) feet or more in the lowest point of the pool or spa floor.

(IV) The spacing of the suction outlets (main drains) shall not be:

(1.) Greater than twenty (20) feet on centers; or

(2.) More than fifteen (15) feet from each side wall.

(V) No means of isolating suction outlets is permitted which could allow one (1) suction outlet to serve as the sole source of water to a pump.

(VI) A single pipe to sump suction outlet that serves two (2) or more suction outlets may be valved to shut off the flow to the pump.

(c) Water velocity through suction outlet grates shall not:

(i) Exceed one and one half (1½) feet per second.

(d) Water velocity through anti-vortex suction outlet covers shall not:

(i) Exceed six (6) feet per second.

(A) Suction outlets with velocities exceeding one and one half (1½) feet per second are permitted, provided each suction outlet has a cover that has been tested and approved for such velocities by a nationally recognized testing laboratory and complies with ME/ANSI A.112.19.8M R96, Suction Fitting for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances.

(B) The maximum velocity in the pump suction hydraulic system shall not exceed six (6) feet per second when one-hundred (100) percent of the pump flow comes from the main drain system.

(C) The flow through the open area of the remaining suction grate outlet or outlets shall not exceed one and one half (1½) feet per second and shall meet ASME/ANSI A.112.19.8M R96, Suction Fitting for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances.

Section 18. Spa Outlets.

(a) A spa outlet shall be designed so that the pumping system complies with one of the following:

(i) Two (2) outlets of equal pipe diameter size designed so that:

(A) Neither one of the two outlets be cut out of the suction line by a valve; or

(B) By other means which would prevent entrapment of the bather on the suction orifices.

(ii) One antivortex drain:

(A) The antivortex drain shall not present a tripping or stubbing hazard to the feet; and

(B) The diameter of the antivortex plate shall be at least six (6) inches (15cm).

(iii) An open area of one-hundred forty-four (144) square inches (928 cm^2) or larger grate.

(b) All outlet grates, antivortex plates and inlet fittings shall have tamper-proof screws; and

(i) Grates, vortex plates and inlet fittings shall be in place whenever the spa is in use.

Section 19. Vacuum Outlets, Covers.

(a) Vacuum outlets for pools, spas and similar installations shall be provided with covers which:

(i) Automatically close;

(ii) Automatically latch;

(iii) Can only be opened with the use of a tool; and

(iv) Can be secured and latched when the pool, spa or similar installation is open for use.

(b) Where a vacuum outlet is internally located in a skimmer which is provided with a cover, a separate cover for the vacuum outlet is not required.

(c) If vacuum cleaner fittings are provided, they shall be located in an accessible position at least twelve (12) inches and no greater than eighteen (18) inches below water level or as an attachment to the skimmers.

Section 20. Automatic Cleaners; Entanglement.

(a) Automatic bottom or side cleaners shall not be used when the pool is open for use.

Section 21. Skimmer Equalizer Suction Outlets.

(a) The skimmer equalizer suction outlet must be designed to prevent entrapment by bathers.

Section 22. Surface Skimmers, Perimeter Overflow Gutter Systems; Safety.

(a) Surface skimmers and perimeter overflow gutter systems shall:

(i) Be designed and installed so as to not constitute a hazard to the user; and

(ii) Be designed to prevent entrance or entrapment of a limb, body, or hair.

Section 23. Surface Skimmers and Perimeter Overflow Gutter Systems, Design.

(a) Surface skimmers and perimeter overflow gutter systems shall:

(i) Be provided, designed and constructed to skim the surface of the pool or spa water when the water level is maintained within the operating water level range of the systems rim or weir device.

(ii) The operating water level for perimeter overflow gutter systems shall:

(A) Be slightly over the overflow gutter lip; and

(B) In the case of surface skimmers, within the vertical operating range of the skimmers.

Section 24. Surface Skimmers.

(a) Surface skimmers for pools, spas and similar installations shall comply with all applicable requirements of ANSI/NSPI-50, Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs.

(b) Surface skimmers shall be located to maintain effective skimming action throughout the pool, spa or similar installation.

(i) At least one skimmer shall:

(A) Be located at a point in an outdoor pool or similar installation opposite the direction of prevailing summer winds;

(B) Be provided for each four hundred (400) square feet of water surface area, or fraction thereof.

(I) There shall be a minimum of two (2) skimmers in each pool or similar installation.

(c) At least one skimmer shall be provided for each one hundred (100) square feet of spa water surface area, or fraction thereof.

(d) The flow rate through surface skimmers shall be no less than three (3) gallons per minute per skimmer per weir inch.

(e) Skimmer covers located on a walking surface shall:

(i) Be securely seated;

(ii) Be slip-resistant;

(iii) Be of sufficient strength to withstand normal deck use; and

(iv) Not constitute a tripping hazard.

(f) Surface skimmer systems shall:

(i) Be provided with a skimmer equalizer line which is connected from the skimmer housing to the pool or spa wall at a minimum of twelve (12) inches below the skimmer throat; and

(ii) Be sized to satisfy the pump demand and prevent air lock.

(g) The appropriate equalizer and float valve assemblies shall be installed in the skimmer as per manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of ANSI/NSPI-50, Circulation System omponents and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs.

Section 25. Perimeter Overflow Gutter Systems.

(a) Perimeter overflow gutter systems for pools, spa and similar installations shall:

(i) When used as the sole surface skimming system be continuous around the pool or spa perimeter except at:

(A) Stairs;

(B) Recessed ladders;

(C) Directly under a slide flume; or

(D) Along the weirs that separate splash pools and pump reservoirs.

(b) Perimeter overflow gutter systems for pools and similar installations shall be connected to the circulation system with a system surge capacity of not less than one (1) gallon for each square foot of pool water surface.

(c) Perimeter overflow gutter systems of spas shall be connected to the circulation system with a system surge capacity of not less than two (2) gallons per square foot of spa water surface.

Section 26. Gas Chlorination, Approved Installation.

(a) Gas chlorination equipment may only be installed to replace approved, existing gas chlorination equipment.

(b) Gas chlorination equipment may not be installed on new pools, spas, or similar installations.

Section 27 Gas Chlorination Equipment, Trained Personnel.

(a) Only trained, designated personnel shall operate the gas chlorinator and change chlorine cylinders.

(b) Personnel responsible for the operation of gas chlorination equipment and other potentially hazardous chemicals shall:

(i) Be properly trained; and

(ii) Wear protective equipment and clothing, including:

(A) Rubber gloves;

(B) Goggles;

(C) Self-contained breathing apparatus; and

(D) Any other protective gear and safety equipment necessary to prevent personal injury.

(c) Two (2) persons trained in the performance of routine gas chlorination operation and emergency procedures shall be readily available during normal operating hours.

(d) Pool personnel shall be informed about leak control procedures.

(e) A Chlorine Institute Emergency Kit shall be provided and stored at an approved location where it is easily accessible per the emergency response plan.

Section 28. Gas Chlorination, Equipment Location.

(a) Gas chlorination equipment shall be located so that failure or malfunction will have a minimum effect on evacuation of pool users during an emergency.

Section 29. Gas Chlorination System, Design.

(a) Gas chlorinators shall:

(i) Be of the type where the regulator attaches to the cylinder with the injector located at the point of injection; and

(ii) Have a vacuum line taking suction at the regulator and delivering the gas to the vacuum injector.

(b) Gas chlorinators shall be designed to prevent the suction of water into the chlorination system if the booster pump fails.

Section 30. Gas Chlorinators, Booster Pump.

(a) A booster pump water supply for the gas chlorinator injector shall:

(i) Be capable of producing the flow rate and pressure required by the manufacturer's specifications for proper operation of the equipment;

(ii) Be activated by a booster pump using re-circulated water supplied via the re-circulation system; and

(iii) Be interlocked to the filter pump to prevent feeding of chlorine when the re-circulation pump is not running.

Section 31. Gas Chlorinator, Enclosure.

(a) The gas chlorinator, cylinders of chlorine and associated equipment shall be enclosed in a separate, corrosion-resistant, reasonably gas-tight room having a floor area adequate for the purpose.

(b) Enclosures shall:

(i) Be located at or above ground level;

(ii) Be provided with:

(A) Ducts located at the bottom of the enclosure to allow ventilation to an unrestricted area; and

(B) A motor-driven louvered exhaust fan capable of producing at least one air change per minute located near the top of the enclosure for admitting fresh air.

(I) Negative pressure ventilation may be provided as long as the facilities also have gas containment and treatment as prescribed by the Uniform Fire Code (UFC).

(c) The temperature of the gas chlorination equipment and cylinders must not fall below fifty five (55) degrees Fahrenheit.

(i) If necessary, a means of keeping the temperature at fifty five (55) degrees Fahrenheit or above shall be provided.

(d) Doors to the gas chlorine room shall:

(i) Have a warning sign posted on the exterior side which states in four (4) inch minimum size lettering, “DANGER—CHLORINE;”

(ii) Open away from the pool area;

(iii) Open outward;

(iv) Have panic hardware;

(v) Have at least one (1) viewport to permit the operators to look into the room before entering; and

(vi) Be kept locked when the chlorine room is not being serviced.

(e) Electrical switches for the control of artificial lighting and ventilation shall be on the outside of the enclosure adjacent to the door.

(i) Adequate lighting shall be provided.

Section 32. Gas Chlorine, Safety Requirements.

(a) The following gas chlorination safety features shall be required:

(i) Two full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or supplied air respirators that meet Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or Mine Safety Health Administration (MSHA) standards shall be provided for protection against chlorine in the event of a leak.

(A) The equipment shall have:

(I) Sufficient capacity for the intended purpose;

(II) SCBA equipment shall be readily accessible at a location acceptable to local emergency planning committees or the local fire chief;

(III) Entry into the chlorine room shall not be permitted without the necessary safety equipment when conducting general maintenance;

(IV) Two persons trained in the performance of routine gas chlorination operation and emergency procedures shall be readily available during normal operating hours; and

(V) A written respirator program shall:

(1.) Be provided; and

(2.) Employees shall be trained in the use and maintenance of such equipment to ensure operability and safety, according to 29 CFR 1910, Occupational Health and Safety Standards and any other applicable federal, state, or local requirements for the proper handling of gas chlorine.

Section 33. Gas Chlorine Cylinders, Storage.

(a) Gas cylinders may be stored indoors or outdoors.

(b) Full and empty cylinders shall be:

(i) Segregated and appropriately tagged;

(ii) Stored in an upright position and properly secured; and

(iii) Chained to a wall or scale support.

(c) The storage conditions shall:

(i) Minimize external corrosion;

(ii) Be clean and free of trash;

(iii) Not be near elevator shafts or intake vents; and

(iv) Be away from elevated temperatures, heat sources and direct sunlight.

(d) Gas chlorine cylinders shall be handled with care.

(i) Valve protection caps and valve outlet caps shall be in place at all times except when the cylinder is in use.

(ii) Cylinders shall:

(A) Not be dropped;

(B) Be protected from falling objects;

(C) Be used on a first-in, first-out basis; and

(D) Have new, approved washers in place each time a cylinder is connected.

(e) Empty containers shall:

(i) Have the valve closed and the lines disconnected;

(ii) Have the outlet cap applied promptly and the valve protection hood attached;

(iii) Have the open end of the disconnected line plugged or capped promptly to keep atmospheric moisture out of the system; and

(iv) Have a chlorine valve shut off wrench kept on the cylinder valve stem of the cylinder that is in use.

(f) A scale, suitable for weighing must be present in facilities handling chlorine gas cylinders.

(i) Changing cylinders shall be accomplished only after weighing proves the cylinder to be exhausted; and

(ii) Care shall be taken to prevent water from back siphoning into the cylinder by closing the cylinder valve.

(g) Emergency contact information shall be posted and include the following:

(i) The name and telephone number of the gas chlorine supplier; and

(ii) The telephone number of the local fire department or agency trained in the handling of gas chlorine leaks.

(h) An automatic chlorine gas leak detector shall be installed in the gas chlorine room with an audible alarm installed at the pool site and at the remote site where emergency personnel are located.

(i) The gas chlorinator and all line and tank fittings shall be checked for leaks at regular intervals and after every cylinder exchange.

Section 34. Vacuum Cleaner.

(a) Each public pool or similar installation operator shall maintain an approved vacuum capable of effectively removing settled material from the pool bottom.

CHAPTER 5

WATER QUALITY, TEST KITS, RECORD KEEPING

Section 1. Water Quality.

(a) The water quality for pools, spas and similar installations shall meet the criteria outlined in the following charts:

Sanitizing Levels	**Minimum**	**Ideal**	**Maximum**
Free Chlorine, ppm	1.0	2.0-3.0	8.0[1]
Free Chlorine, ppm - spas	2.0	3.0-5.0	8.0[1]
Combined Chlorine, ppm	None	None	0.5
Bromine, ppm	2.5	2.5-6.0	12.0[1]
Bromine, ppm - spas	4.5	5.5-7.5	12.0[1]
[1] Refer to product label for maximum level.			

pH Levels	**Minimum**	**Ideal**	**Maximum**
pH	7.0	7.4-7.6	7.8

Water Clarity	**Minimum**	**Ideal**	**Maximum**
Water Clarity	Bottom and main drain grate design, clearly visible from the deepest part of the pool, spa or similar installation.	N/A	N/A

Temperature	**Minimum**	**Ideal**	**Maximum**
Temperature, °F	N/A	78-82	98
Temperature, °F - spas	N/A	102 or less	104

Stabilizer, if used	**Minimum**	**Ideal**	**Maximum**
Cyanuric acid, ppm[1]	None	10.0-40.0	100.0
[1] Cyanuric acid shall not be used in indoor pools, spas or similar installations or brominated pools, spas or similar installations without approval from the regulatory authority.			

Chemical Parameters	Minimum	Ideal	Maximum
Total alkalinity, ppm as $CaCO^3$	60.0	80-100.0[1] 100.0-120.0[2]	180.0
Total dissolved solids, ppm	300.0	1000.0-2000.0	5000.0
Calcium hardness, ppm as $CaCO^3$	150.0	200.0-400.0	500.0-1000.0
Heavy metals	None	None	None
[1] For the following sanitizers: calcium hypochlorite, lithium hypochlorite and sodium hypochlorite. [2] For the following sanitzers: Sodium dichlor, chlorine gas and bromine compounds.			

Biological Parameters	Minimum	Ideal	Maximum
Algae	None	None	None
Bacteria	None	None	None

Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP)	Minimum	Ideal	Maximum
Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP), mV[1]	650	N/A	N/A
[1] When chlorine or bromine is used as the primary sanitizing agent, ORP/HRR can be used as a supplemental measurement of proper sanitizer activity. The use of ORP testing does not eliminate or supercede the need for testing the sanitizer level with standard test kits, as the ORP reading may be affected by a number of factors including pH, probe film, cyanuric acid and others.			

Section 2. Water Quality Testing, Frequency.

(a) Operators of public swimming pools, spas and similar installations shall test the water for sanitizing levels, pH levels, water clarity and water temperature at the following minimum frequencies when the pool, spa or similar installation is open for operation:

(i) Once prior to opening for operation;

(ii) Every four (4) hours during operation; and

(iii) Once prior to closing the operation.

(b) If, at any time, testing indicates the pool, spa or similar installation water does not comply with any of the applicable parameters listed in section 2(a) above, the operator shall immediately close the pool, spa or similar installation.

(i) Once testing indicates the water has reached compliance with the applicable parameters listed in section 2(a) above, the operator may re-open the pool, spa or similar installation.

(c) The swimming pool or spa water shall be tested for total alkalinity and calcium hardness at least once each week the swimming pool or spa is open for use.

(d) If cyanuric acid or a stabilized chlorine is used at a swimming pool, the water shall be tested for cyanuric acid each month the pool is open for use.

(e) Water testing results shall be recorded as described in Chapter 1, section 10(a)(i).

(f) Due to the unique nature of mineral water, natural mineral flow through pools are exempt from the clarity parameters described in section 1(a) of this chapter.

(g) At any time the water clarity becomes a swimmer's safety factor such as bottom visibility in the professional judgment of the operator or lifeguard, the pool shall be cleared of all users.

(h) Operators of public pools and spas shall collect pool/spa water samples and submit for bacteriological analysis to an Environmental Protection Agency approved lab, in containers provided by the lab, at a frequency of at least one (1) bacteriological sample per month that the pool is open for use.

Section 3. Spa and Flow Through Pools; Draining and Refilling.

(a) A spa pool shall be drained and refilled with fresh water at least once every two (2) weeks.

(i) The date and time the spa pool was drained and refilled shall be recorded as described in chapter 1, section 10(a)(i)(E).

(b) A flow through pool shall be drained and cleaned at least every two (2) weeks or more often as deemed necessary by the operator or the regulatory authority.

Section 4. Test Kits.

(a) Every pool, spa and similar installation shall be supplied with an accurate and reliable test kit capable of measuring the following within the ranges as specified in section 1(a) above:

(i) Free available chlorine (FAC), if chlorine is used;

(ii) Total available chlorine (TAC), if chlorine is used;

(iii) Bromine or other disinfectant residuals;

(iv) Cyanuric acid, if used;

(v) Total alkalinity;

(vi) Calcium hardness;

(vii) Copper and/or silver, if a copper and/or silver ionization unit has been installed; and

(viii) Any other agent that is introduced into the pool, spa or similar installation water.

(b) The regulatory authority shall, upon request, be supplied a field testing kit for any agents introduced into the pool, spa or similar installation water.

(i) If a field testing kit is not available, the agent cannot be introduced into the pool, spa or similar installation water until standards for testing have been established and written approval has been obtained from the regulatory authority.

(c) The orthotolodine (OTO) test is not acceptable since it cannot distinguish between Free Available Chlorine (FAC) and Total Available Chlorine (TAC).

(d) All test kit reagents shall be properly stored and changed at frequencies recommended by the manufacturer to assure accuracy of the tests.

Section 5. Flow Through Pools, Water Temperature.

(a) Natural mineral flow through pools with incoming water temperatures exceeding 104°F shall be accepted provided:

(i) A sign or signs, visible to all entering the pool is placed in a prominent location indicating danger.

(ii) The sign or signs shall read in bold contrasting colors the following:

(A) Danger, water temperature exceeds 104F°, enter at your own risk.

(B) The size of the lettering shall be a minimum of two (2) inches in height.

CHAPTER 6
LIFEGUARDS, LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT; LADDERS, RECESSED STEPS; DIVING BOARDS; SLIDES, FLUMES, AND SAFETY RELATED REQUIREMENTS.

Section 1. Lifeguards, Number.

(a) An operator of a general-use public pool shall have one (1) lifeguard per forty (40) bathers or fraction thereof on deck during operating hours.

(i) The number of lifeguards must be adequate to maintain continuous surveillance over the bathers.

(b) An operator of a limited-use public pool shall post a sign reading "No Lifeguard on Duty" in lieu of lifeguards.

Section 2. Lifeguard, Requirements and Duties.

(a) Lifeguards shall hold a current, nationally recognized, certification in:

(i) Lifeguarding;

(ii) Adult/child/infant cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and

(iii) First aid.

(b) Lifeguards conducting surveillance of pools shall not be subject to duties that would distract them from proper observation of the users or that would prevent immediate assistance of persons in distress in the water.

(i) When a lifeguard is conducting active surveillance, he/she shall not be in the water except in the line of duty.

(ii) Lifeguards shall be dressed in swimming attire such that they are readily identifiable.

(c) Lifeguards, pool operators or managers shall enforce the following rules at all public pools or similar installations:

(i) Nonswimmers and children under eight (8) years of age shall not use the pool unless a lifeguard is present.

(A) In a limited-use pool, a responsible person at least eighteen (18) years of age is present.

(ii) No person suffering from a communicable disease transmittable via water or under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug shall use the pool;

(iii) No person shall take food or drink inside the pool enclosure except in an area specifically designated for such use as described in chapter 3, section 28(b);

(iv) No person shall bring, throw or carry food, drink, smoking material, trash, debris or any other foreign substances into the pool; and

(v) No person shall run or engage in horseplay in or around a public pool.

(d) A telephone shall be available on the premise of all public pools, spas and similar installations and emergency rescue phone numbers shall be posted in view of the telephone. Directions to the telephone shall be posted if a telephone is not at the pool.

Section 3. Lifesaving Equipment.

(a) At least one unit of lifesaving equipment must be provided at every public bathing or swimming facility.

(i) One unit lifesaving equipment shall consist of:

(A) A ring buoy or rescue tube with a minimum outside diameter of twenty (20) inches, to which there must be attached a length of one-quarter (¼) inch rope not less than one and one half (1½) times the maximum width of the pool or swimming area;

(B) A minimum twelve (12) foot length, reach pole with shepherd's crook securely attached; and

(C) At all general use pools a first aid station equipped with a minimum of one (1) blanket and one (1) first aid kit, as recommended by the American Red Cross shall be provided.

(b) One unit of lifesaving equipment shall be presumed to be adequate for two thousand (2,000) square feet of pool or swimming area.

(i) One additional unit must be provided for each additional two thousand (2,000) square feet of pool or swimming area, or major fraction thereof.

(c) Lifesaving equipment must be:

(i) Mounted in conspicuous places;

(ii) Distributed around the edge of the pool or swimming area, at lifeguard chairs or elsewhere;

(iii) Ready for use; and

(iv) Its function plainly marked, and kept in good repair and ready condition.

(d) Bathers or other members of the general public must not be:

(i) Permitted to tamper with lifesaving equipment;

(ii) Use it for any purpose other than its intended use; or

(iii) Remove it from its established location unless in an emergency.

Section 4. Lifeline.

(a) A lifeline shall be provided at all public swimming pools and similar installations.

(b) A lifeline shall be located two (2) feet (.6m) on the shallow side of:

(i) The break in grade between the shallow and deep ends; or

(ii) At the point where the water depth reaches five (5) feet, six (6) inches (1.65m).

(c) Lifelines shall be securely fastened to wall anchors.

(i) Wall anchors shall be:

(A) Of corrosion-resistant materials; and

(B) Recessed or have no projections that would constitute a safety hazard when the lifeline is removed.

(d) Lifelines shall be:

(i) Marked with visible floats at not greater than seven (7) foot (2.13m) intervals;

(ii) Of sufficient size and strength to offer a good handhold and to support loads normally imposed by bathers; and

(iii) Lie in place except when pool use is restricted to lap swimming by competent swimmers, water exercise classes or to supervised swimming instruction by a certified swim instructor.

Section 5. Elevated Lifeguard Chairs.

(a) A general-use pool and wave pool shall have one elevated lifeguard chair for each one-hundred twenty (120) feet (36m) of pool perimeter.

(i) If more than one elevated lifeguard chair is required, one chair shall be located on each side of the pool.

(b) Elevated lifeguard chairs shall be at least six (6) feet (.83m) in height from the deck surface to the chair seat.

(i) Pools with water depths of five (5) feet or less are exempt.

(c) Portable elevated lifeguard chairs are acceptable, provided they are structurally sound and tilt proof.

(d) Wading pools are exempt from this provision.

Section 6. Ladders, Recessed Steps and Stairways.

(a) All public swimming and wave pools shall have a ladder, set of recessed steps or stairway located at seventy-five (75) foot (22.86m) intervals around the pool perimeter with a minimum of two such means of egress.

(i) Flotation tanks, spa, plunge and wading pools shall have at least one (1) ladder, recessed step or stairway for each fifty (50) feet (15.25m) of pool perimeter.

(ii) Wading pools with a minimum pool water depth of less than one (1) foot (.3m) at the pool wall and a maximum deck height of one (1) foot (.3m) above the pool floor, are exempt from this requirement.

(b) Pool ladders must be:

(i) Corrosion resistant;

(ii) Securely attached; and

(iii) Equipped with slip-resistant treads.

(c) A side handrail extending up and above and returning to the horizontal surface of the pool deck, curb, or coping must be provided at each side of each ladder or set of step holes.

(i) Stairs shall have at least one (1) handrail.

(d) Below the water line there must be a clearance of not more than five (5) inches or less than three (3) inches between the ladder and the pool wall.

(e) If step holes are provided, they must be of such design that they may be readily cleaned and must drain into the pool to prevent the accumulation of dirt.

(i) Step holes must have a minimum tread of five (5) inches and a minimum width of fourteen (14) inches.

(f) Stairs, recessed step surfaces and stairs leading into the pool must:

(i) Have a slip resistant design; and

(ii) Have a minimum tread of twelve (12) inches, and a maximum rise of ten (10) inches.

(A) Recessed steps shall drain into the pool.

Section 7. Diving Boards.

(a) In public pools and similar installations in which diving and swimming are allowed, the area of the pool in which diving is permitted must be:

(i) In the case of a rectangular pool, at one end of the pool which is separated from the main swimming area by a lifeline; or

(ii) In the case of a T, L, or Z shaped pool, in a recessed area forming one of the lags of the T, L, or Z which is separated from the main swimming area by a lifeline.

(b) A pool designed only for diving may be located in an area which is separate from a pool designed for swimming.

(c) Diving boards, towers and platforms in excess of three (3) meters in height shall:

(i) Comply with the dimensional design requirements of FINA, U.S. Diving, National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA); and

(ii) Not be allowed in a pool without special provisions, controls and definite limitations on their use. Where such boards, towers or platforms are permitted, their use must be limited to adequately trained personnel and must not be open to the general public.

(d) Supports for diving equipment, platforms, stairs, and ladders for diving equipment shall be designed to carry the anticipated loads.

(i) Stairs and ladders shall be of corrosion-resistant material, easily cleanable and with slip-resistant tread.

(e) Platforms and diving equipment of one (1) meter or higher shall be protected with hand rails which shall be at least thirty (30) inches above the diving board and extend to the edge of the pool wall.

(i) All platforms or diving equipment higher than one (1) meter shall have guard rails which are at least thirty six (36) inches above the diving board and extend to the edge of the pool wall.

(f) Diving equipment shall:

(i) Be designed for swimming pool use;

(ii) Be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations;

(iii) Have slip-resistant tread surfaces; and

(iv) Be permanently anchored to the pool deck.

(A) The edge of the board at the tip end shall be parallel to the water surface; and

(B) The tip end of the board over the pool water surface may be higher than the butt end of the board.

Section 8. Slides.

(a) Slides installed and located at public swimming pools and similar installations shall:

(i) Comply with the requirements of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Safety Standards for Swimming Pool Slides;

(ii) Be sturdily constructed of corrosion-resistant material;

(iii) Be securely fastened to the pool deck;

(iv) Have a ladder equipped with slip-resistant treads and rigidly attached handrails;

(v) Have runways that are smooth, of one piece and free of cutting, pinching, puncturing or abrasion hazards; and

(vi) Have slide runways that are provided with side rails not less than two (2) inches (5 cm) in height on both sides.

(A) Slide runways shall be water lubricated when in use.

(b) There shall be no slides higher than twelve (12) feet (3.66m) above the water surface.

(c) Water depths, four (4) feet, five (5) inches (1.37m) beyond the end of the slide, shall be based on the slide height described in the following chart:

Height	Minimum Water Depths
7.5 feet (2.29m) or less	4 feet (1.22m)
7.5 feet (2.29m) - 8 feet (2.44m)	5 feet (1.52m)
8.0 feet (2.44m) - 11 feet (3.35m)	5.5 feet (1.68m)
11.0 feet (3.35m) - 12 feet (3.66m)	6 feet (1.83m)

Section 9. Flumes; Design and Construction.

(a) Each flume must meet the following design and construction parameters:

(i) It shall be watertight;

(ii) The surface must be inert, nontoxic, smooth and easily cleanable;

(iii) All curves, turns and tunnels within the path of a flume shall be designed so the impact of users with the walls of the flume or ceiling of a tunnel does not present a hazard;

(A) The flume shall be banked so that forces on the bathers keep them safely inside the flume under all foreseeable circumstances of operation;

(I) Bathers must not become airborne.

(B) In the curved sections of a flume, the design of the wall of the flume must cause the outward thrust of the body of the bather to be dissipated towards the centerline of the flume.

(iv) All slopes in a flume must be designed so the speed of the bathers does not reach a point at which a safe equilibrium of dynamic forces cannot be maintained on any curve or turn in the flume;

(v) In sections of a flume where bathers can stop, provisions must be made by design or modification to prevent bathers from falling out of the flume;

(vi) The construction, dimensions and methods of mechanical attachment of a flume must provide a smooth and continuous surface through the entire length of the flume;

(A) Any misalignment of joints in a sectional flume must not exceed one-eighth (1/8) inch.

(vii) The walls of any flume must be designed:

(A) So the continuous and combined action of hydrostatic, dynamic and static loads, as well as normal environmental deterioration do not damage the flume bed to the extent of creating a structural failure that presents a hazard of injury to users; or

(B) So that they do not require frequent patch repairs that may weaken the structural integrity of the flume.

(b) If a tube-type flume is used, it must be designed or ventilated to prevent a hazardous concentration of toxic sanitizing fumes under all circumstances of operation.

Section 10. Flume Exits.

(a) The exit of any flume must be designed to ensure that bathers enter the splash pool or slide runout at a safe speed and angle of entry.

(b) If a pool has two (2) or more flumes and there is a point of intersection between the centerlines of any two flumes:

(i) The distance between that point and the point of exit for each intersecting flume must not be less than twenty (20) feet; or

(ii) Less than thirty (30) feet if any user exits a flume at high speed.

(c) If users exit the flume into a splash pool, the flume must be:

(i) Horizontal;

(ii) Perpendicular to the wall of the pool at the point of exit;

(iii) Designed with an exit system which provides for safe entry into the splash pool or flume runout; and

(iv) Designed with an exit grade which, for the last ten (10) feet, does not exceed ten (10) percent.

(d) The flume exit must be flush with the vertical wall of the pool at the point of exit and not more than two (2) inches above, nor less than six (6) inches below, the normal operating level of the pool.

(e) The distance between the side wall of the pool and that portion of the flume exit nearest the wall:

(i) Must not be less than five (5) feet at the point of exit.

(A) The centerline of the flume and the centerline of any adjacent flume must not be less than six (6) feet at the point of exit; and

(B) The point of exit and the side of the pool opposite the bathers as they exit, excluding any steps, must not be:

(I) Less than twenty (20) feet, if the flume ends above or below the normal operating water level of the pool; or

(II) Less than thirty (30) feet if the flume ends at the normal operating water level of the pool.

Section 11. Flume Walkways; Pumps.

(a) A four (4) foot (1.22m) minimum width walkway, walkway steps or a stairway shall be provided between the plunge pool and the top of the flume.

(i) Walkways and steps shall be:

(A) Well drained;

(B) Slip resistant;

(C) Separated from the flume by a physical barrier;

(D) Set back far enough from the operating flume so users are unable to touch them while traversing the flume; and

(E) Have a ladder or stairs equipped with slip-resistant treads and rigidly attached handrails.

(b) Pump reservoirs or pumps shall have:

(i) Sufficient volume to contain at least two (2) minutes of combined flow from all water treatment; and

(ii) Enough water to insure that the plunge pool will maintain a constant water depth.

Section 12. Flume; Mats.

(a) Flexible or plastic foam mats used to traverse the flume shall be:

(i) Stored dry; and

(ii) Wiped or soaked daily prior to dry storage with one of the following sanitizing solutions:

(A) 50-200 ppm of free chlorine;

(B) 12.5-25 ppm of titratable iodine; or

(C) 200 ppm of quanternary ammonia.

Section 13. Flume Attendants.

(a) All general use pools shall provide an attendant at:

(i) Any plunge pool; and

(ii) At the top of a flume.

Section 14. Signs; Pools and Similar Installations.

(a) A public pool or similar installation operator shall post a sign at the entrance to the pool enclosure stating the following information:

(i) No person suffering from a communicable disease transmittable via water or under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug shall use the pool;

(ii) All nonswimmers and children under eight (8) years of age shall be accompanied by a responsible adult observer;

(iii) No person shall run or engage in horseplay in or around the pool;

(iv) Elderly persons and those suffering from heart disease, diabetes or high blood pressure should consult their physician before using the spa pool;

(v) Persons using prescription medications should consult their physician before using the pool;

(vi) Pregnant women should not use the spa pool without consulting their physician;

(vii) Persons should spend no more than fifteen (15) minutes in the spa pool at any one time; and

(viii) The emergency rescue number.

(b) Signs shall be a minimum of eighteen (18) inches by twenty-four (24) inches with letters at least one-half (½) inch in height.

Section 15. Depth Markings.

(a) The depth of the water, whether in feet or meters, shall be plainly and conspicuously marked above the water level on the vertical pool wall and on the top of the coping or edge of the deck or walk next to the pool.

(b) Depth markings shall:

(i) Be at least four (4) inches (10cm) in height and of a contrasting color with the background;

(ii) Be located at the minimum and maximum depth points and at one (1) foot (.3m) depth increments in the shallow portion of the pool;

(iii) Be spaced at no more than twenty-five (25) foot (7.62m) intervals; and

(iii) Be located at slope breaks.

CHAPTER 7
DRESSING AND SANITARY FACILITIES; BATHHOUSES.

Section 1. Sanitary Facilities; Bathhouses.

(a) Adequate sanitary facilities, such as a bathhouse shall be provided and maintained at all general-use swimming pools.

(b) Where a general-use swimming or wave pool is operated in conjunction with a companion facility, a bathhouse common to both facilities shall be acceptable, provided the minimum facility ratios and locations described in section 3 of this chapter are followed.

Section 2. Bathhouse Requirements.

(a) A bathhouse shall:

(i) Meet the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code;

(ii) Be located within two-hundred (200) feet (60.96m) of the general-use swimming pool;

(iii) Contain dressing rooms and sanitary facilities, separate for each sex;

(iv) Have slip resistant and easy to clean floors coved to a height of four (4) inches (10cm);

(v) Have interior wall and ceiling finishes that are smooth, easy to clean and impervious to water;

(vi) Have shower stall floors that are finished with non-slip, impervious surfaces;

(vii) Be kept clean, free of dirt, algae, molds or other debris; and

(viii) Have shower compartments with walls that are impervious to water to a height of six (6) feet (1.83m) above the floor.

(A) In shower compartments, an effective water-tight joint between the wall and the floor shall be maintained; and

(B) Glass bath or shower doors shall be made of approved safety glass.

(I) Wooden racks or duck boards over shower floors are not permitted.

(ix) Have shielded light fixtures.

Section 3. Sanitary Facilities, Minimum Number.

(a) General-use swimming and wave pools shall provide sanitary facilities in the following numbers, based upon maximum user load and equal distribution of sexes:

(i) One (1) toilet per forty (40) pool users, with a minimum of two (2);

(A) Urinals shall be an acceptable substitute for no more than one half (½) of the toilets for men.

(ii) One (1) handwashing lavatory adjacent to the toilet per sixty (60) pool users; and

(iii) One (1) shower head per forty (40) pool users, with a minimum of two (2);

(A) Showers shall be located to provide users immediate access to the pool deck.

(b) All public pools other than general use, swimming, wave and wading pools, shall:

(i) Provide toilets, lavatories and showers as described in subsection (d) of this section;

(ii) Provide such toilets, lavatories and showers within three-hundred (300) feet (91.4m) of the pool; and

(iii) Provide showers as described in section 2(a)(v), (vi) and (viii), of this chapter.

(A) Hot and cold or tempered water only shall be provided:

(I) At all shower heads; and

(II) A minimum temperature of at least 90EF (32EC) shall be available at all times.

(1.) Tempered water shall not exceed 110EF (43EC).

Section 4. Handwashing Cleanser; Availability.

(a) Each handwashing lavatory or group of two (2) adjacent lavatories shall be provided with a supply of hand-cleaning liquid, powder, or bar soap.

Section 5. Hand Drying Provision.

(a) Each handwashing lavatory or group of adjacent handwashing lavatories shall be provided with:

(i) Individual, disposable towels;

(ii) A continuous towel system that supplies the user with a clean towel; or

(iii) A heated-air hand drying device.

(b) If disposable towels are used at handwashing lavatories, a waste receptacle shall be located at each lavatory or group of adjacent lavatories.

Section 6. Sanitary Facility; Floors.

(a) Floors of the sanitary facility shall:

(i) Be free of joints or openings;

(ii) Be continuous throughout the area;

(iii) Slope a minimum of one-fourth (1/4) inch (6mm) per foot;

(iv) Drain to floor drains; and

(v) Have a slip-resistant surface.

(b) Hose bibs with approved vacuum breakers shall be provided for washing down the bathhouse interior.

Section 7. Diaper Changing.

(a) Diaper changing areas shall:

(i) Be immediately accessible from the wading pool;

(ii) Used only for changing diapers;

(iii) Constructed of smooth, non-porous material; and

(iv) Be easily accessible to a handwashing facility.

End