

Summary of Pool Rule Changes; Effective April 1, 2011

New format 3701-31-01 to 5.1

3701-31-04 Responsibilities of the licensee

(A)(1)(c).....Operator (pool operator) may request a license transfer

(B)(1).....Critical violations (*new category*):

- (a) Outlet covers
- (b) SVRS
- (c) Disinfection residual
- (d) Circulation/disinfection system
- (e) Automatic chemical controller
- (f) Lifeguards
- (g) Water clarity
- (h) Lighting
- (i) Fecal accidents
- (j) Recreational waterborne illness
- (k) Chemical use
- (l) Electrical hazard

(B)(4)(a)(i).... Disinfectant residual tested ***at the pool deck*** daily prior to bathers entering the pool, and every 4 hours afterward unless an automatic controller is used. At least one special feature tested every 6 hours.

(B)(4)(a)(ii)... Combined chlorine tested daily prior to bathers entering the pool, and every 4 hours afterward.

(B)(4)(a)(iii)... pH tested daily prior to bathers entering the pool, and every 4 hours afterward. At least one special feature must be tested every 6 hours.

(B)(4)(a)(viii). TDS tested at least monthly and when water clarity issues occur.

(B)(4)(c)..... Service records for SVRS and automatic controllers shall be maintained.

(B)(5)..... Records retained by operator for at least 2 years, including automatic controllers and SVRS maintenance.

(B)(6)(a)(ii)(a)Logos must be approved by ODH.

(B)(6)(b).....Pipe replacement – rigid PVC meeting ASTM D 1785 ***or equivalent***.

(B)(6)(e)..... Equipment labels, maintained in accordance with 3701-31-05.1.

(B)(6)(g)..... Throttle valves shall be properly installed, maintained, and properly adjusted.

- (B)(6)(h).....Meters and gauges shall be maintained and functional 24 hours a day.
- (B)(6)(i).....A means of determining rate-of-flow shall be properly installed, provided and maintained on all water pumps.
- (B)(6)(j).....All SVRS's shall be maintained and functional at all times.
- (B)(6)(l).....As required by VGB, all public pools shall have a secondary means installed to prevent entrapment or evisceration, including; second main drain, gravity drainage with an unblockable outlet cover, an unblockable cover w/compatible sump, or SVRS.
- (B)(7).....Domestic animals. Unless otherwise permitted by law, animals are prohibited at a public swimming pool and within the pool barrier defining the pool area during the swim season.
- (C)(4)..... TDS shall not be maintained at a level that impairs water clarity or other water quality parameters. *(3000 ppm maximum removed from rule)*
- (D)(5)..... Cyanuric acid upper limit: 70 ppm.
- (D)(6)(a).....Combined chlorine: 1.0 ppm maximum.
- (D)(7)(d).....Flow switch installed on all auto controllers. Must be tested monthly and documented on the operation report.
- (D)(8)(b).....Allows local health department to require an FAS test kit if a standard kit will not suffice.
- (D)(10)..... *(in part)*....when an RWI is suspected the local health department may require that a water sample is collected from a public swimming pool for analysis of the suspected organism(s).
- (E)(1)..... Infectious/Communicable disease. Any person with an obvious infectious wound **or experiencing diarrhea or vomiting** shall not be permitted by the operator to use a public swimming pool. No person observed passing feces, urine, or blood into a public swimming pool shall be permitted to use the public swimming pool. Any person who has been refused entry to or removed from a public swimming pool under this paragraph because of an infectious wound may be granted entry upon presentation of a written statement from a physician that the condition is not infectious. **The operator has the authority to exclude anyone known to have or suspected of having an obvious wound or infectious disease without a written statement of a doctor.**
 *New text in bold print

- (E)(2)(e)..... Allows for landline telephones, call boxes and cell phones that are property of the operator and plugged in at all times.
- (E)(3)(b)..... The operator of a public swimming pool not required to provide a lifeguard shall provide signs that state the same or similar language, "Swimming alone is not recommended" and "Children must be supervised".
- (E)(4)(a)..... Lifeguard chart – pools with less than 2000 ft² are not allowed to have >150 bathers in the water.
- (E)(4)(a)(iii)... The operator of a public swimming pool shall use a method approved by the local health department to make a portion of the public swimming pool unavailable for use, provided the number of lifeguards does not go below one for any public swimming pool where lifeguards are required. The lifeguard(s) on duty shall maintain adequate supervision to prevent patrons from entering the closed portions of the public swimming pool.
- (E)(4)(b)..... Public swimming pools that have a surface area ≥ 6000 ft² shall have a written plan that shows adequate lifeguard coverage based on the four surveillance criteria in paragraph (E)(4)(c) of this rule. The plan shall be available for viewing by the local health department when inspecting the public swimming pool and shall include:
- (i) A sketch of the public swimming pool, including dimensions;
 - (ii) The locations of lifeguard stations and special features;
 - (iii) Designation of each lifeguard's scanning area;
 - (iv) Additional sketches for changes due to bather load and different the surface area of a public swimming pool uses (lessons, team practices, meet, etc) where adjustments in lifeguard coverage are warranted; and
 - (v) The plan must be revised if the public swimming pool size changes, a special feature is added or the lifeguard's line of sight is changed.
- (E)(4)(c)..... There shall be a sufficient number of lifeguards so that:
- (i) All areas of the public swimming pool surface and bottom open for use are in the direct line of sight by a lifeguard at all times;
 - (ii) All areas of the public swimming pool surface and bottom open for use are reachable by a lifeguard within twenty seconds;
 - (iii) Each lifeguard is able to scan their primary area of the public swimming pool effectively in twenty seconds; and
 - (iv) The safety of the bathers in their activity can be effectively controlled.
- (E)(4)(d)..... Elevated lifeguard chairs/stands (either stationary or portable) shall be provided, as necessary, for stationary lifeguards and are not necessary for roaming lifeguards. The operator shall ensure that lifeguards are present at the following locations:
- (i) Any public swimming pool with diving boards/platforms shall have a lifeguard to supervise the diving area whenever the board(s) or platform(s) are in use;

(ii) A zero depth or other uniquely designed public swimming pool or section of a public swimming pool, except access ramps less than six feet in width, with water depth that gradually increases from zero inches to greater than twenty-four inches shall be supervised by at least one lifeguard at all times, when this section of the public swimming pool is in use.

(iii) A public swimming pool with a slide that is more than ten feet above the deck level shall have a lifeguard stationed with a clear view and rapid access to supervise the landing area when the slide is in use.

Removed the chart indicating the number of lifeguard chairs required

(E)(4)(d)(iii)(a)..... Where ***multiple*** slides exist side-by-side one lifeguard may supervise the landing area of these slides in accordance with the lifeguard table in paragraph (E)(4)(a) of this rule when the slides are in use.

(E)(4)(e)(viii-x)..... ODH to maintain a list of approved lifeguard training agencies as opposed to listing them on OAC.

3701-31-04 Appendix A – CDC fecal Incident Response

3701-31-05 Submission of plans prior to licensure

3701-31-05.1 Design criteria for new construction or substantial alteration of a public swimming pool on or after April 1, 2011.
