



Health Services

Oregon Administrative Rules

Chapter 333

Public Swimming Pools

This information is available in alternate format from the Oregon Department of Human Services - Health Services Public Swimming Pool Program at (971) 673-0448.

You may also obtain the rules from these websites:

<http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/pl/>
http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_300/OAR_333/333_060.html

Current Revision
July 13, 2007
First Published July 13, 2007

**OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
CHAPTER 333 - HEALTH DIVISION
DIVISION 60
PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL RULES**

Purpose 333-060-0005

These rules adopted pursuant to the provisions of ORS 448.011, prescribe the requirements for the construction and operation of public swimming pools, wading pools and bathhouses. They are for the purpose of protecting the health, safety, and welfare of persons using those facilities.

Adoption by Reference 333-060-0010

Outside standards, listings and publications referred to in these sections are by reference made a part of these rules.

Definitions 333-060-0015

As used in these rules unless otherwise required by context:

- (1) "**Administrator**" means the State Public Health Director or designee of the Department of Human Services, Public Health Division.
- (2) "**Approved**" means approved in writing by the Division.
- (3) "**Athletic club**" means a facility constructed to provide athletic or physical conditioning for its members, guests and/or patrons. It includes but is not limited to racquetball clubs, health spas, fitness facilities, aerobics, etc.
- (4) "**Bathhouse**" means a structure which contains dressing rooms, showers and toilet facilities for use with an adjacent public swimming pool.
- (5) "**Builder**" means a person who, in the pursuit of an independent business, undertakes, or offers to undertake, or submits a bid, to construct, alter, repair, or improve any public swimming pool, spa pool or bathhouse and the appurtenances thereto.
- (6) "**Certified Operator**" means a person performing the duties of the responsible supervisor, and responsible for providing direction and training to non-certified responsible supervisors and other pool personnel in regards to pool maintenance and operation. This person shall be certified by an organization providing training in pool safety, maintenance and operation recognized by the Division. Such courses and organizations include the Certified Pool Operator Program, by the National Swimming Pool Foundation, and the Aquatic Facility Operator Program, by the National Recreation and Parks Association, or equivalent, as determined by the Division.

- (7) "**Cross connection**" means an unprotected connection between the piping carrying potable water and the piping or fixtures which carry other water or other substances.
- (8) "**Division**" means the Department of Human Services, Oregon State Public Health Division.
- (9) "**General-use Public Swimming Pool**" means any public swimming pool other than a limited-use public swimming pool. Public swimming 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 swimming pools.
- (10) "**Guest protection zone**" means a defined and prescribed area of a swimming pool or aquatic feature. A designated lifeguard is responsible for scanning a guest protection zone. Scanning refers to the actions performed by the lifeguard to visually survey and continuously and comprehensively monitor the guest protection zone.
- (11) "**10/20 Guest Protection Standard**" means using a lifeguard planning standard that will place guards in numbers and locations, with identified areas of responsibility, so that they can theoretically identify a victim within 10 seconds and reach the victim within 20 more seconds. This is only a planning tool and actual response times will vary depending on the abilities of the lifeguard, their alertness, their vigilance and what else is happening in the pool.
- (12) "**Horseplay**" means any unsafe activity, which in the opinion of the Division or the pool operator endangers the pool users and/or bystanders.
- (13) "**Instructor**" means a currently certified American Red Cross Water Safety Instructor, YMCA Swim Instructor, or a person having equivalent certification as determined by the Division.
- (14) "**Lifeguard**" means a person holding current certification in the following three areas:
- (a) Lifeguard certification. Certification in one of the following:
 - (A) American Red Cross Lifeguard Training;
 - (B) Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Lifeguarding;
 - (C) International Lifeguard Training Program (ILTP) for deep water;
 - (D) Starfish Aquatics Institute StarGuard; or
 - (E) Other lifeguard training approved by the Division.
 - (b) First aid certification. Certification in one of the following:
 - (A) American Red Cross First Aid;
 - (B) American Safety and Health Institute Universal Basic First Aid;
 - (C) Emergency Medical Planning America Medic First Aid (MFA); or
 - (D) Other equivalent First Aid Course approved by the Division.
 - (c) CPR certification. Certification in one of the following:

- (A) American Red Cross CPR for the Professional Rescuer;
- (B) American Heart Association Healthcare Provider CPR;
- (C) American Safety and Health Institute CPR Pro for the Professional Rescuer; or
- (D) Other equivalent CPR training approved by the Division.

(15) "**Limited-use Public Swimming Pool**" means any public swimming pool located at and operated in connection with a companion facility such as a residential housing facility having five or more living units, travelers' accommodations, mobile home park, recreation park, boarding school, organizational camp, dude ranch, club or association where use of the pool is limited to residents, patrons or members of the companion facility.

(16) "**Person**" includes, in addition to the definition in ORS 174.100, municipalities, recreation districts, counties and state agencies, instrumentalities, or builder.

(17) "**Private Swimming Pool**" means any swimming pool, wading pool or spray pool owned by no more than four individuals, either jointly, individually or through association, incorporation or otherwise, and operated and maintained in conjunction with a companion residential housing facility having no more than four living units, for the use of the occupants thereof and their personal friends only. Private pools shall not be subject to the provisions of these rules.

(18) "**Public Spa Pool**" means any public swimming pool or wading pool designed primarily to direct water or air-enriched water under pressure onto the bather's body with the intent of producing a relaxing or therapeutic effect.

(19) "**Public Swimming Pool**" means an artificial structure, and its appurtenances, which contains water more than two feet (600mm) deep which is expressly designated or which is used with the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator for swimming or recreational bathing and which is for the use of any segment of the public. "Public swimming pool" includes, but is not limited to, swimming pools owned or operated by:

- (a) Traveler's accommodations;
- (b) Recreation parks;
- (c) Colleges;
- (d) Schools;
- (e) Organizational camps as defined in ORS 446.310;
- (f) Clubs;
- (g) Associations;
- (h) Business establishments for their patrons or employees;
- (i) Private persons and that are open to the public;
- (j) Recreation districts;

- (k) Municipalities;
- (l) Counties; or
- (m) A state agency.

(20) "**Public Wading Pool**" means an artificial structure, and its appurtenances, which contains water less than two feet (600mm) deep which is expressly designated or which is used with the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator for wading or recreational bathing and which is for the use of any segment of the public, whether limited to patrons of a companion facility or not. Special types of wading pools include but are not limited to:

(a) "**Spray Pool**" or "**Water Playground**" meaning a wading pool containing spray features intended for recreational use, but that does not allow water to pond in the basin. Spray pools or water playgrounds that do not pond water and use potable water once then send it to waste are not regulated by these rules.

(b) "**Interactive Fountain**" meaning a wading pool designed for esthetic appreciation, which is expressly designated or which is used with the knowledge and consent of the owner or operator for wading or recreational bathing by any segment of the public. Interactive fountains are a type of wading pool. Interactive fountains that do not pond water and use potable water once then send it to waste are not regulated by these rules.

(c) "**Non-Regulated Fountain**" means a fountain designed and operated solely for visual appreciation and for that function only. The Division does not license or regulate this type of fountain.

(21) "**Responsible Supervisor**" means a person, or persons, designated by the operator to provide emergency assistance to patrons, maintain order and enforce pool use regulations, governing safety and sanitation, including pool closure, and who is knowledgeable about pool maintenance and operation and the testing of pool water.

(22) "**Shallow Water Lifeguard**" means a person with training in the skills needed to lifeguard in four feet (1.2 m) of water or less. This person shall have current certification in:

- (a) International Lifeguard Training Program (ILTP) for shallow water guards;
- (b) Starfish Aquatics Institute StarGuard with a competency assessment designation of three feet of water or less, or;
- (c) Equivalent training, as approved by the Division.

(23) "**Special-use pool**" means a public swimming pool which is designed specifically for sporting or recreational purposes and may include but are not limited to special features such as wave pools, diving pools, splash pools, zero depth pools, portable slides, and water slides.

(24) "**Supplemental Disinfectant**" means a disinfectant which is intended to augment water quality in a public swimming pool or spa and will provide disinfection in

conjunction with the approved disinfectant.

(25) “**Swimming Pool**” means an artificial structure, basin, chamber or tank used for wading, swimming, diving, water recreation, therapy or bathing. It does not include facilities where the water is drained after each use, when such facility has no heater, filter, or sanitizing equipment or spray pools that use potable water once and send to waste and that do not pond water in the basin. Types of pools are as follows:

(a) “**Combination pool**” means a pool used for swimming and diving, having both shallow and deep portions.

(b) “**Diving pool**” means a pool used exclusively for diving.

(c) “**Exercise pool**” means a pool small in area and of shallow depth usually associated with a health spa.

(d) “**Mobile pool**” means a pool constructed on a mobile structure which can be transported from place to place.

(e) “**Reverse flow pool**” means a pool of a design in which the water enters at the bottom and leaves at the water line.

(f) “**Spa**” means a relatively small pool which uses high temperature water and which may include a water agitation system or air-enriched water under pressure, with the intent of producing a relaxing or therapeutic effect. A spa is sometimes called a whirlpool.

(g) “**Special-use pool**” means a pool used for a purpose not otherwise defined, such as for apparatus swimming, diving, and underwater photography training, therapy, or other use by the public.

(h) “**Spray Pool**” means a type of wading pool that provides water for recreational bathing through the use of sprays, fountains, buckets or other means, that allows the water to run by gravity to a drain and does not pond water in the basin. Spray pools that use potable water once and waste it to the drain without ponding of the water are not regulated by these rules.

(i) “**Wading Pool**” means a shallow pool used primarily by children, and designed to have a water depth no greater than 24 inches.

(j) “**Waterslide plunge pool**” means a pool located at the exit end of a waterslide flume and intended and designed to receive sliders emerging from the flume.

(k) “**Water recreation attraction**” means a special-use pool designed and intended for recreational use with special design or operational features that provide the patron recreational activity which may be different from that associated with a conventional swimming pool, and that purposefully involves immersion of the body partially or totally in the water.

Note: Examples of water recreation attractions are waterslide plunge pools, lazy or slow rivers, tubing pools, and wave pools.

(l) “**Wave pool**” means a pool designed for generating waves for recreational

purposes.

(m) “**Zero-depth pool**” means a pool having a bottom slope which continues through decreasing depth until the bottom joins with the deck around either part or all of the pool perimeter. It may have no walls, or may have walls around part of the perimeter.

(26) “**Variance**” means written permission from the Division for a public swimming pool, public spa pool or public wading pool to be operated when it does not comply with all the applicable rules for public swimming pools, public spa pools or public wading pools.

(27) “**Waterpark slide**” means a slide at a public pool which has a length of at least twenty feet (6.1m), not including the platform.

Compliance 333-060-0020

(1) Swimming pools and wading pools which were in public use before May 13, 1959, shall not be required to comply with Structural Stability, OAR 333-60-050 (2); and Dimensions, OAR 333-60-060 (3) and (4), provided such pools are operated in compliance with all other rules of the Division relating to public swimming pools.

(2) All swimming pools and wading pools which were constructed and in use but were not in public use as defined in Definitions, OAR 333-60-015 (19), and were not licensed by the State Board of Health before June 10, 1959, shall before being operated for any public use, have complete and detailed plans submitted to the Department. A license to operate as a public pool shall not be issued until the pool is made to comply with the requirements of these rules.

(3) Any public wading pool constructed before July 1, 2006, but not licensed by the Department or its agent health department before that date, must obtain a license to operate.

(a) Wading pools, other than spray pools, without water recirculation must comply with the requirements of OAR 333-060-0510(1) or must cease operation.

(b) All existing wading pools must provide entrapment, hair entanglement and evisceration protection in compliance with OAR 333-060-0510(2), or cease operation by December 31, 2008.

(4) Any limited-use swimming pool operated in conjunction with a companion residential housing facility having 5 or more living units and which was operated and maintained for the use of the occupants thereof and their personal friends only, but which was not required to be licensed prior to February 25, 1971, shall not be required to comply with Structural Stability, OAR 333-60-050 (2); Dimensions, OAR 333-60-060 (3), (4) and (5)(a); Piping, OAR 333-60-130 (1), (2), and (3); and Overflow Systems, OAR 333-60-115 (2)(b), (3) and (4); provided such pools are operated in compliance with all other requirements of these rules.

(5) Public swimming pools built prior to March 1, 1979, are exempt from the following requirements of these rules provided such pools are operated in continuous compliance with the rules in effect at the time such pools were constructed:

- (a) Dimensions, OAR 333-60-060 (2), (5)(a)(B), (5)(b);
- (b) Finishes, Markings and Lifelines, OAR 333-60-065 (3);
- (c) Ladders, Recessed Steps and Stairways, OAR 333-60-080 (7), (8);
- (d) Decks, OAR 333-60-110 (1)(a), (2), (6), (7);
- (e) Overflow Systems, OAR 333-60-115 (3);
- (f) Recirculation Systems, OAR 333-60-120 (2)(c);
- (g) Inlets and Outlets, OAR 333-60-125 (2), (4);
- (h) Piping, OAR 333-60-130 (1), (4)
- (i) Pumps, OAR 333-60-135 (1)(a), (b),(4);
- (j) Filters, OAR 333-60-140 (2)(a) -- (d), (6), (7);
- (k) Heaters, OAR 333-60-145 (1)(c);
- (l) Disinfectant and Chemical Feeders, OAR 333-60-150 (4)
- (m) Equipment Room, OAR 333-60-160 (1);
- (n) Bathhouse and Sanitary Facilities, OAR 333-60-170 (3)(a), (b);
- (o) Signs, OAR 333-60-215 (1), (2) and (3).

(6) The exemptions of subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section apply provided the exemption does not present a health or safety hazard. Exemptions do not apply to any alteration or replacement of affected component part.

Permit to Construct 333-060-0025

(1) No person shall construct a public swimming pool, public wading pool, or bathhouse adjacent thereto, or alter any such structures without:

- (a) Submitting complete plans and specifications to the Division;
- (b) Receiving a written plan approval or conditional approval from the Division;
- (c) Paying a construction permit fee to the Division;
- (d) Receiving a permit to construct from the Division.

(2) Plans, specifications, and fees required herein shall be submitted at the time of filing application for a construction permit.

(3) No person shall deviate from the approved or conditionally approved plans and specifications during the construction or alteration of a facility described in (1) of this section without the written approval of the Division.

(4) Construction permits will be issued only to the owner or authorized agent of the owner.

(5) The Division may issue a conditional construction permit where the plans and specifications for the proposed public swimming pool demonstrate a new technology or alternative mode of operation not contemplated in these rules. Such a permit may be issued only when the proponent of the facility has provided information to the Division from which the Division determines that the swimming pool may be reasonably expected to:

- (a) Operate continuously in a clean and sanitary manner;
- (b) Not constitute a menace to public health or safety; and
- (c) Provide health and safety protection equal to or greater than that required by these rules.

(6) The conditional permit may impose conditions which will be set forth in a license for operation. These conditions may include but not be limited to submission of monitoring reports, sampling requirements, use restrictions, and such other conditions as the Division may deem necessary to protect the public health and safety or to establish further the Division's expectancy of such protection. Furthermore, any license issued subject to a conditional permit shall carry the condition that by its acceptance the holder understands that a conditional license may not be renewed, may be revoked or suspended, or a permanent license not issued in the future, if the Division determines that the provisions of (5)(a), (b), and (c) of this section are not met. Such conditional construction permit authority is not conferred upon any county notwithstanding any delegated or contractual authority in administration and enforcement of the public swimming pool statutes and rules.

Plans 333-060-0030

(1) Plans and specifications shall be prepared by a professional engineer or architect registered in the State of Oregon. Specific exemptions to this requirement may be granted by the Division, where in the judgment of the Division no architectural or engineering problems are presented and the plans accurately depict the proposed pool and address all requirements of these rules.

(2) Plans shall be submitted in duplicate, drawn to scale and shall include:

- (a) One plan view.
- (b) One longitudinal section.
- (c) One transverse section through the main drain.
- (d) One overall plan showing the pool in relation to other facilities in the area. (This plan may be combined with (2)(a) of this section.)
- (e) One detailed view of the equipment room layout.
- (f) One vicinity map.
- (g) One piping schematic showing piping, pipe size, inlets, main drains, skimmers, gutter outlets, vacuum fittings, and all other appurtenances connected to the pool piping system. (This plan may be combined with (2)(a) of this section.)
- (h) One cross section of the step treads and risers.

(3) Plan notes such as "fence by owner" or "deck to be under separate contract" shall not be acceptable as a substitute for scale drawings.

(4) Plans shall include the following information in tabulated form:

- (a) Legal address of the facility.
- (b) Location of the facility if different from legal address.
- (c) Owner's name, address and telephone number.
- (d) Surface area of pool.
- (e) Pool volume, turn over time, flow rate, filter rate/unit area, type of filter and total system head loss.
- (f) Manufacturer, make and model numbers of the pump, filter and automatic chemical feed apparatus, filter head loss (clean and dirty), and pump curve showing design flow rate and head.
- (g) Source of water used at the pool.
- (h) Means of disposing backwash water.

Licenses 333-060-0035

No person shall operate a public swimming pool or public wading pool without:

- (1) Securing an approved final construction inspection from the Department or its agent; or, if an unlicensed wading pool constructed before July 1, 2006, a compliance inspection showing items of non-compliance that need to be corrected before license issuance or the need to comply with the requirements of OAR 333-060-0510;
- (2) Making application for a license to operate such pool;
- (3) Paying the license fee; and
- (4) Securing a license from the Division or delegate county health department
- (5) Such license terminates and is renewable on December 31 of each year.

Conditional Licenses 333-060-0040

- (1) Conditional licenses may be issued by the Division in circumstances where:
 - (a) There is substantial compliance with these rules;
 - (b) A written schedule for total compliance approved by the Division is instituted and maintained; and
 - (c) In the judgment of the Division, there is no immediate threat to the health and safety of bathers during the time in which complete compliance is attained. The Division may also require special safeguards to be instituted and maintained as a condition of the conditional license.

- (2) Conditional licenses may also be issued by the Division, as provided in OAR 333-60-025 (5).

Maintenance and Modification 333-060-0045

- (1) All equipment of public swimming pools and public wading pools shall be operational and shall be kept in good repair. Such equipment shall be maintained in conformance with the original design or better.
- (2) The structural components of all public swimming pools and their appurtenances shall be maintained in good repair.

Structural Stability 333-060-0050

- (1) All public swimming pools and public wading pools shall be watertight, constructed of waterproof and enduring materials compatible with the swimming pool environment and shall be designed to withstand all anticipated loading for both pool-empty and pool-full conditions.
- (2) Where a high water table may be encountered, provisions shall be made for relief of hydrostatic pressure from under the pool floor and/or around the pool walls.

Size 333-060-0055

Public swimming pools shall be sized according to and shall not exceed the design limit of the user load functions shown below. User loads are specific in-pool loads only. Area of deep water, "D" equals the surface area of the pool greater than five feet (1.5m) deep. Area of shallow water, "S" equals the surface area of the pool less than five feet (1.5m) deep. Surface area, "A" equals the area of the entire pool.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Outdoor swimming pools with a surface area of more than 2000 square feet. | Max. load = $(D / 27) + (S / 15)$ |
| (2) Outdoor swimming pools with a surface area of less than 2000 square feet. | Max. load = $A / 24$ |
| (3) Indoor swimming pools. | Max. load = $A / 24$ |
| (4) Spray pools, wading pools. | Max. load = $A / 24$ |

Dimensions 333-060-0060

- (1) Public swimming pools and public wading pools shall have no sharp edges or protrusions where walls meet at an acute angle. Public swimming pools and public wading pools shall be shaped so as to provide for complete water recirculation and mixing. Walls in public wading pools must be vertical with a 3 to 6-inch (75 – 150 mm) radius at the pool wall/ pool floor juncture.

- (2) There shall be no wall ledges in public swimming pools.
- (3) Public swimming pools shall be not less than 3' (90cm) nor more than 3'6" (105cm) in depth at their shallowest point.
- (4) Walls in public swimming pools shall be vertical or within 11 degrees of vertical for a minimum distance of 2'9" (82.5cm) in deep areas or 2'6" (75cm) in shallow areas from which point they may be radius to join the floor.
- (5) (a) Break in grade shall occur at dept no shallower than 5' (1.5m), except pools built prior to March 1, 1979, shall be uniform to a depth of 4'6" (1.4m), and shall not exceed the following:
 - (A) General-use pools: 1' of fall in 12' (30cm in 3.7m) horizontally;
 - (B) Limited-use pools: 1' of fall in 10' (30cm in 3m) horizontally.
- (b) Floor slopes in the transition area between the deep and shallow portions of the pool shall not exceed 1' of fall in 3' (30cm in 90cm) horizontally.
- (6) The wall-floor transition radius shall:
 - (a) Have its center no less than 2'9" (82.5cm) below the surface of the water in deep areas or 2'6" (75cm) in shallow areas;
 - (b) Be tangent to the wall;
 - (c) Be less than or equal to the depth of the pool minus the vertical wall depth measured from the water line in deep areas minus 3" (7.5cm), to allow draining to the main drain. (R maximum = Pool Depth - Vertical Wall Depth - 3" (7.5cm).
- (7) Pools intended for diving shall comply with OAR 333-60-085.

Finishes, Markings and Lifelines 333-060-0065

- (1) (a) Wall and floor finishes shall be of non-toxic materials, shall be impervious and enduring. Such finishes shall be smooth and easily cleanable.
 - (b) Floors and walls of public swimming pools and public wading pools shall be white, of a light color or a light-colored pattern.
- (2) A lifeline shall be provided 2'(60cm) on the shallow side of the break in grade between shallow and deep portions of the pool. Where there is a uniform slope, a lifeline is not required.
 - (a) This lifeline shall be securely fastened to wall anchors. Wall anchors shall be of corrosion-resistant materials and shall be recessed or have no projections which constitute safety hazards when the lifeline is removed. Pools built prior to March 1, 1979 shall comply with this section at such time as the interior pool finish is repaired.

- (b) The lifeline shall be marked with visible floats at not greater than 7' (2.1m) intervals. The line shall be of sufficient size and strength to offer a good handhold and to support loads normally imposed by bathers.
 - (c) The lifeline shall lie in place except when pool use is restricted to lap swimming by competent swimmers or to supervised swimming instruction by a certified swim instructor.
- (3) The break in grade of the pool shall be marked with a 4" (10cm) minimum width of floor tile or painted stripe of a color contrasting with the bottom. Where there is a uniform slope, a stripe is not required.
- (4) Depth of water (in feet) shall be plainly and conspicuously marked above or at the water level on the vertical pool wall except for splash-out (deck level overflow) pools and on the top of the coping or edge of the deck or walk next to the pool. There shall be such markers at the maximum and minimum depth points and at 1' (30cm) depth increments in the shallow portion of the pool. Depth markings shall be spaced at no more than 25' (7.6m) intervals. There shall be depth markings at slope breaks. Pools built prior to March 1, 1979 shall comply with this section pertaining to vertical pool wall markings when the interior pool finish is repaired or resurfaced.
- (5) Depth markings shall be at least 4" (10cm) in height and of a color contrasting with the background.

Illumination 333-060-0070

- (1) Where underwater lighting is used, not less than 0.5 watts incandescent or the equivalent shall be employed per square foot of pool area.
- (2) Where underwater lighting is used, and night or indoor swimming is permitted, area lighting shall be provided for the deck areas and directed away from the pool surface. No less than 0.6 watts incandescent or the equivalent per square foot of deck area shall be used.
- (3) Where underwater lighting is not employed and night or indoor swimming is permitted, area and pool lighting combined shall be provided at no less than 2 watts incandescent or the equivalent per square foot of deck area.

Ventilation 333-060-0075

Buildings enclosing swimming pools and public wading pools shall be ventilated in accordance with the requirements of the Oregon State Structural Specialty Code, 1993 Edition, as amended by the Building Codes Agency, adopted January 1, 1993. New and renovated public swimming and wading pool ventilation systems must comply with the requirements of the Oregon State Structural Specialty Code, 2004 Edition, as amended by the Building Codes Agency, adopted October 1, 2004

[Publications: The publication(s) referred to or incorporated by reference in this rule are available from the agency.]

Ladders, Recessed Steps and Stairways 333-060-0080

- (1) All public swimming pools shall have a ladder, set of recessed steps or stairway located at 75'(22.9m) intervals around the pool perimeter, with a minimum of two such means of egress.
- (2) There shall be at least one ladder, set of recessed steps or stairway at the shallow end and another at the deep end of the pool.
- (3) Ladder treads, recessed step surfaces and stairs shall have slip-resistant surfaces.
- (4) (a) Ladders and recessed steps shall be provided with two handrails.
(b) Stairways shall be provided with at least one handrail.
- (5) Recessed steps shall drain into the pool.
- (6) Ladders, recessed steps and stairways shall be located so as not to interfere with racing lanes.
- (7) Stairway treads shall have a minimum unobstructed horizontal tread depth of 10" (25cm) and a minimum unobstructed surface area of 240 square inches.
- (8) Risers at the centerline of the stairway treads shall have a maximum uniform height of 12" (30cm). The vertical riser height from deck surface down to the top of the first tread shall not exceed 12" (30cm).
- (9) Ladders and handrails shall be securely mounted.

Diving 333-060-0085

- (1) Public swimming pools used for diving shall provide water depths and lateral and vertical clearance as follows:
 - (a) Pools constructed after May 1, 1986 shall comply with the minimum dimensions of Figure 1, Table 1.

- (b) Pools constructed prior to May 1, 1986 shall comply with the minimum dimensions of Figure 2, Table 2.
- (2) There shall be at least 16'(4.9m) of unobstructed vertical clearance above any diving board measured from the center of the front end of the board. This clearance shall extend horizontally 8' (2.4m) behind, 16' (4.9m) in front, and 8' (2.4m) to each side of the end of the board.
- (3) (a) Diving boards one meter or more in height above the water shall be equipped with a stairway or ladder and two handrails.
 (b) Diving boards one meter or higher shall be protected with guard rails, one on each side of the board. Such guard rails shall extend to the edge of the pool wall.
- (4) Diving platforms higher than three meters shall not be installed at public swimming pools without the approval of the Division.

Slides 333-060-0090

- (1) Slides shall comply with the requirements of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission Safety Standards for Swimming Pool Slides as published in the Code of Federal Regulations Vol. 16, Part 1207, Pages 265-281 (16 CFR Part 1207).
- (2) Slides shall:
 - (a) Be sturdily constructed of corrosion-resistant material;
 - (b) Be securely fastened to the pool deck;
 - (c) Have a ladder equipped with slip-resistant treads and rigidly attached handrails;
 - (d) Have runways which are smooth, of one piece, and free of cutting, pinching, puncturing or abrasion hazards;
 - (e) Have slide runways which are provided with side rails on both sides; such side rails shall be no less than 2" (5cm) in height.
- (3) Slide runways shall be water lubricated when in use.
- (4) There shall be no slides higher than 12' (30cm) above the water level.
- (5) Water depths 4.5' (1.4m) beyond the end of the slide shall be based on the slide height as follows:

| Height | Minimum Water Depth |
|---|----------------------------|
| More than 3 feet (90cm) up to 7.5 feet (2.3m) | 4 feet (1.2m) |
| More than 7.5 (2.3m) feet up to 8 feet (2.4m) | 5 feet (1.5m) |
| More than 8.0 feet (2.4m) up to 11 feet (3.4m) | 5.5 feet(1.7m) |
| More than 11.0 feet (3.4m) up to 12 feet (3.7m) | 6 feet (1.8m) |

- (6) Slides shall be equipped with the warning signs found in Figure 3.
- (7) Portable toddler slides (3 feet or less)(90cm) shall have an entry into water depths which are recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the Division or delegate county. Water depths for slide entry are determined by but not limited to platform height, length of slide, and weight of bather.

Waterpark Slides 333-060-0091

- (1) Waterpark slides installed after January 1, 1994 must comply with the requirements of the U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission safety standards for Swimming Pool Slides as published in the Code of Federal Regulations Vol. 16, Part 1207, Pages 265-281 (16 CFR Part 1207).
- (2) Prior to entering the pool, the last ten (10) feet (3m) of the slide must be horizontal.
- (3) The slide shall be designed so that it enters the pool at or below the water level.
- (4) The pool shall be constructed of concrete or other structurally rigid, impervious materials with a smooth, slip resistant finish.
 - (a) There shall be a three and a half (3.5) foot (1m) minimum distance between the exterior slide wall and the adjacent vertical pool wall.
 - (b) There shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet (6.1m) between the slide exit and the opposite side of the pool, excluding steps.
 - (c) Centerlines for multiple slides shall be parallel, a minimum of eight (8) feet (2.4m) apart, and not intersect for twenty (20) feet (6.1m).
 - (d) The water depth at the slide exit shall be a minimum of three (3) feet (1m). This depth shall be maintained for a minimum distance of ten (10) feet (3m).
- (5) If a public pool is for the exclusive use of a waterpark slide splash area, the pool's recirculation system shall be designed to provide a 60 minute turnover rate.
- (6) During operation:
 - (a) Lifeguards shall be on duty at the slide splash area.
 - (b) The platform area shall have an attendant in place.
- (7) Entry shall be regulated at a minimum of ten (10) second intervals.

(8) A sign shall be posted describing the proper way to use the slide. The sign shall include at least the following:

“Slide feet first only!”

“Slide sitting up or lying on your back! “

“Slide one at a time only!”

“Always enter the pool feet first! Do not somersault, twist, or dive from the end of the slide.”

Elevated Lifeguard Chairs or Platforms 333-060-0095

(1) Elevated lifeguard chairs or elevated lifeguard platforms shall be provided at all general-use swimming pools.

(2) There shall be one lifeguard chair or elevated lifeguard platform for each 120 feet (36.6m) of pool perimeter and with the exception of (3) of this section may be spaced at the discretion of the pool operator.

(3) Where more than one lifeguard chair or elevated lifeguard platform is required, there shall be one chair or platform located on each side of the pool.

(4) Portable lifeguard chairs or elevated lifeguard platforms shall be acceptable providing they are structurally sound and tilt proof.

(5) Lifeguard chairs shall be at least 6' (1.8m) in height from the deck surface to the chair seat or elevated lifeguard platforms shall be at least 34" (85cm) in height from the deck surface to the platform surface.

(6) Where pool decks are at least 6' (1.8m) in width, all general-use pools built prior to March 1, 1979, shall comply with subsection (2) of this section. All pools shall comply with subsection (5) at such time as new elevated chairs or platforms are installed and/or existing elevated chairs or platforms need replacement, providing existing chairs are a minimum of 4' (1.2m) in height.

Life Saving Equipment 333-60-100

The following lifesaving equipment shall be provided at all public swimming pools:

(1) A non-adjustable reach-pole not less than twelve (12) feet (3.6m) in length with an attached life hook.

(2) One life buoy with an attached thirty (30) foot (9.2m) long line. Such equipment shall be mounted conspicuously within the pool enclosure or the pool room and be readily available to lifeguards and pool users.

Swimming Pool Enclosure 333-060-0105

- (1) Public swimming pools shall be protected by an enclosure. Such enclosure shall be a fence, wall, or building without private entrances to the pool area.
- (2) Swimming pool enclosures including windows, gates and doors shall be constructed in such a manner so as to discourage access to the pool by unsupervised children and/or domestic animals and shall incorporate the following construction standards:
 - (a) Enclosures shall be not less than 4' (1.2m) in height measured from the outside ground level at a point 1' (30cm) horizontal from the base of the enclosure;
 - (b) There shall be not more than 4" (10cm) of space between the bottom of the enclosure and the ground's surface or pool deck;
 - (c) Separation between vertical sections and bars shall be a maximum of 4" (10cm);
 - (d) Horizontal rails shall be spaced with a minimum 42" (105cm) separation;
 - (e) All exterior projections or recessions shall be 42" (105cm) from either the top or bottom of the fence;
 - (f) Gates and doors in swimming pool enclosures shall be self-closing and shall be equipped with a lockable self latching device. The operating controls for the self-latching device shall be located at least 42" (105cm) above the exterior ground surface or pool deck. Gates and doors on new pools must swing "out" of the pool enclosure, or away from the pool. Existing pools must make the door or gate swing change when there is not an undo economic impact.
 - (g) Entrances with self-closing and self-locking devices requiring the use of a key, key card, or combination code to gain access may have controls 36" to 54" (0.9 m to 1.35 m) above the exterior ground surface. The gates or doors cannot require a key, keycard or combination to exit the pool area;
 - (h) Construction methods and materials shall be used that provide a durable and low maintenance structure; and
 - (i) Buildings enclosing public swimming pools shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Oregon State Structural Specialty Code 2007 Edition, as amended by the Building Codes Agency, adopted April 1, 2007.
- (3) The Division may approve alternate enclosure materials and methods where the Division finds such materials and methods equivalent to those described in section (2) of this rule.
- (4) Swimming pool enclosures constructed prior to March 1, 1979, which are a minimum of 42" (105cm) in height; or with spacing not greater than 5" (13cm) between vertical boards (bars); or with spacing not greater than 5" (13cm) between the bottom of the fence and the pool deck; or with spaces between the horizontal rails not less than 38" (95cm), shall be acceptable until such time as the enclosure requires repair or replacement.
 - (a) Pools without constant supervision in the pool area may provide access through controlled entry points based on one of the following conditions:

(A) When only adults over the age of 18 are allowed access to the pool area through a controlled-access point such as a registration or check-in desk, they may have direct access to the pool without passing through closed doors or gates. The pool entry must be able to be locked and secured when the pool is closed.

(B) If persons under the age of 18 might have access to the pool area, then the operator must provide a lockable, self-closing door or gate with a self-latching device. The operating controls for the latch must be located 42" to 54" (1.2 m to 1.35 m) above the exterior ground surface; or

(b) When a pool is closed to patrons, all entry/exit points are to be properly maintained and secured against unauthorized entry.

Note: For outdoor pools, a security-type pool cover may be added as an additional layer of security for the pool, especially during the off season for those pools which maintain water in the pool basin.

Decks 333-060-0110

(1) The following minimum continuous unobstructed deck widths, which may include the coping, shall be provided at all public pools;

(a) General-use swimming pools - 8'(2.4m).

(b) Limited-use swimming pools, spray pools, wading pools - 4'(1.2m).

(A) Pools built prior to March 1, 1979, shall have 4' (1.2m) of deck on at least two sides of the pool.

(B) Public wading pools and spray pools built prior to July 1, 2006 must have a minimum of 4' (1.2m) of deck around the pool. Wading pools built after July 1, 2006 must comply with the deck requirements of OAR 333-060, 0505(8).

(2) A minimum of 4'(1.2m) unobstructed deck shall be provided on all sides of diving equipment and slides.

(3) Decks shall slope no less than 1/4" per foot (6mm per 30cm) and shall be drained to perimeter or area drains.

(4) Deck surfaces:

(a) Shall be constructed of concrete, non-slip tile, or equally impervious material with a slip-resistant, easily cleanable surface impervious to water.

(b) Surfaces meeting the requirements of (a) must be maintained for a minimum width of 8' (2.4m) around the perimeter of general-use pools and 4' (1.2m) around the perimeter of limited-use pools or within the limits of the deck drainage area, whichever is greater. Wood decking, carpeting or artificial turf deck surfaces are prohibited within 8' (2.4m) of general-use pools or 4' (1.2m) of limited-use pools or within the limits of the deck drainage area, whichever is greater.

- (c) Pools previously approved with deck surfaces not complying with (a) shall comply at such time as the surface requires repair or is replaced.
- (5) Joints between concrete deck slabs shall be watertight and shall be designed so as to protect the pool, coping and its mortar bed from movement of the deck.
- (6) Decks shall be provided with expansion joints.
- (7) Voids between adjoining concrete deck slabs shall be no greater than 3/16" (5mm).
- (8) Adjoining deck surface elevations shall vary no more than 1/4" (6mm).
- (9) New and replacement expansion joints shall not be constructed of wood.

Overflow Systems 333-060-0115

All public swimming pools shall be operated with a continuous overflow. Overflow systems shall be either of the perimeter type or a series of surface skimmers.

- (1) A perimeter type overflow system shall be used at all general-use public swimming pools and at limited-use public swimming pools which are greater than 30 feet (9.1m) in width or have more than 2,500 square feet of surface area. Such perimeter system shall:
 - (a) Extend completely around the pool;
 - (b) Have a gutter which is smooth, cleanable and provides positive drainage.
- (2) (a) A perimeter type or skimmer type overflow system shall be used at all limited-use public swimming pools less than 30 feet (9.1m) in width or with less than 2,500 square feet of surface area.
 - (b) Where skimmers are used, there shall be one skimmer for each 400 square feet of surface area, with a minimum of two (2) skimmers.
 - (c) Skimmers shall be located so as to achieve effective skimming action over the entire surface area of the pool.
- (3) (a) Perimeter overflow systems shall be connected to the recirculation system with a system surge capacity of at least one gallon per square foot of pool surface. External surge systems shall be capable of transferring water at a rate equal to 100 percent of the design pool flow rate. Gutters shall drain in two minutes or less after sudden flooding.
 - (b) Pools with perimeter overflow systems shall be provided with surge tanks unless pre-designed and prefabricated to use in-gutter or in-pool surge. Surge tanks shall have a capacity of one gallon per square foot of pool surface.
- (4) Overflow systems shall be designed so as to return overflow water to the recirculation system ahead of the filters. Provisions shall be made for diverting gutter water to waste when cleaning the gutter.
- (5) Pools built prior to 1971 which were constructed without the overflow system being connected to the recirculation system shall satisfy this requirement by overflowing at least

daily provided the water quality parameters of Pool Water Quality OAR 333-60-200 and Table 3 are met.

Recirculation System 333-060-0120

(1) All public swimming and wading pools shall have recirculation and filtration systems with piping, pumps, filters, disinfection and other equipment to maintain pool water quality as required by these rules.

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

| Maximum Turnover | Time |
|--|----------------------|
| (a) General-use public pools and limited-use public pools of over 2,000 square feet of surface area. | 6 hours |
| (b) Limited-use public pools of less than 2,000 square feet of surface area. | 8 hours |
| (c) Public wading pools. | See OAR 333-060-0505 |
| (d) Limited use pools operated in conjunction with athletic clubs and built after May 1, 1986. | 6 hours |

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

(4) Recirculation and filtration systems shall be in operation continuously while the facility is in use.

Inlets and Outlets 333-060-0125

(1) Pool inlets and outlets shall be provided, sized and arranged to produce a uniform circulation of water so as to maintain a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the pool.

(2) There shall be at least one inlet per 400 square feet of pool area or 10,000 gallons of water, whichever is greater.

(3) At least one outlet shall be provided at the lowest point of the pool floor to drain the entire floor area.

(4) When the main outlets for pool pump suction are installed in the pool floor near one end, the spacing shall be not greater than 20 feet (6m) on center and an outlet shall be provided not more than 15 feet (4.6m) from each side wall.

(5) Total velocity through outlet grate openings shall not exceed 2 feet/second (60cm per second).

(6) Grates shall be designed so as to prevent entrapment of fingers.

(7) Pool outlets shall be valved and connected to the recirculation pump and shall have a

design capacity equal to 100 percent of the recirculation pump capacity.

(8) Direct pool inlets shall:

- (a) Be over-the-rim fill spouts with airgaps located under a diving board or beside grab rails; or
- (b) Be through-the-wall fill lines located above the water level and equipped with an appropriate backflow prevention device installed per OAR 333-61-099; or
- (c) Be directly connected to the recirculation water supply and equipped with reduced pressure device installed per OAR 333-61-099 on the potable water supply adjacent to the connection with the pool recirculation water.

Piping 333-060-0130

(1) Pool recirculation piping shall be sized to carry the following maximum design flows:

- (a) Discharge piping (except copper) 10ft./sec.(3m/sec.)
- (b) Discharge piping (copper) 8ft./sec. (2.4m/sec.)
- (c) Suction velocity 6ft./sec. (1.8m)/sec.)

(2) Pool recirculation piping, if plastic, shall comply with National Sanitation Foundation Standard Number 14 for Plastic Materials, Pipe, Fittings and Appurtenances for Potable Water and Waste Water.

(3) All pool recirculation piping shall be rated and capable of withstanding four (4) times the maximum operating pressure at maximum water temperature.

(4) Provisions shall be made to de-water all recirculation piping and equipment.

(5) Pool backwash and/or drain lines shall be permanently piped with an air-break. For all pools built after May 1, 1986, the pool backwash and/or drain lines shall be permanently piped with an air gap to discharge into an approved sewerage system.

Pumps 333-060-0135

(1) A pump and motor shall be provided for recirculation of pool water.

(a) All pumps shall be provided with a strainer on the suction side of the pump. The strainer shall be at least equal in size to the pump suction line.

(b) Strainers installed below water level shall be provided with a valve on each side to facilitate cleaning.

(2) Performance of pumps shall meet the conditions of flow required for filtering and backwashing the filters against the total dynamic head (TDH) developed by the complete system. Pumps shall be capable of providing design flow rates at 60 feet of TDH unless the TDH for the system is calculated to be less than 60 feet.

(3) Pumps shall be capable of pumping at a rate sufficient to turn over the total pool

volume within the periods of time specified in Recirculation System OAR 333-60-120 (2).

(4) Pumps on public swimming pools shall comply with National Sanitation Foundation Standard Number 50 on centrifugal pumps.

(5) Pumps shall be sized so as to pump the flow required in paragraph (3) of this section under filter soil conditions such as to create pressures or vacuums at which manufacturers recommend filter cleaning.

Filters 333-060-0140

(1) Filters shall be capable of maintaining pool water clarity as described in Pool Water Quality 333-60-200 and Table 3 under conditions of maximum user load.

(2) Filter rate shall not exceed the following:

(a) High rate sand filters - 18 gpm per square foot of filter media or that rate approved by the manufacturer for that particular filter, whichever is less. Pools constructed prior to May 1, 1986, may continue to use filters sized at 20 gpm per square foot of filter media until replaced.

(b) Rapid sand filters - 3 gpm per square foot of filter media.

(c) Diatomaceous earth filters - 2 gpm per square foot of filter media.

(d) Cartridge filters - 0.375 gpm per square foot of effective filter area.

(3) A means shall be provided to permit release of air which enters the filter tank.

(4) Filter components which require servicing shall be accessible and available for inspection and repair.

(5) Filters shall be designed so that filtration surfaces can be easily inspected and serviced.

(6) Filters shall meet the safety performance standards of the National Sanitation Foundation Standard Number 50 depending on the filter media.

(7) Separation tanks or settling sump are required with DE filters. Separation tanks shall:

(a) Be provided with a manual means of air release or a lid which provides a slow and safe release of pressures;

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

Pool Heaters 333-060-0145

(1) Fired water heaters installed after the effective date of these rules, used exclusively for heating water for swimming pools are considered pool boilers and are exempt from the requirements of ORS 480.510 to 480.665 (Boiler and Pressure Vessel Law) if:

- (a) Units are equipped with a flow switch or pressure switch set at a minimum of 1-1/2 psig;
 - (b) No intervening stop valves are installed on the discharge side of the unit;
 - (c) Discharge piping is not reduced from the engineering sizing of the fired heater;
 - (d) All units are equipped with an ASME-approved pressure and temperature relieving device set at 50 psig;
 - (e) The unit has a maximum of 10 gallons capacity contained within the unit; and
 - (f) The burner is wired in series with the recirculation pump.
- (2) Where fuel burning swimming pool heaters are provided for public swimming pools, they shall:
- (a) Be situated so that the pilot light, if present, is readily accessible;
 - (b) Be provided with an adequate supply of combustion air; and
 - (c) Be equipped with metal or chlorinated polyvinyl chloride pipe (CPVC) for a minimum of 18 inches (45cm) upstream and downstream of the heating equipment. However, where manufacturer's recommended installation allows shorter lengths of CPVC, installation according to manufacturer's recommendations is allowed in lieu of 18 inches of CPVC if documentation of manufacturer's recommendations is provided.
- (3) Where electrical heaters are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with the Oregon State Electrical Specialty Code, 1993 Edition adopted July 1, 1993. When required by Underwriters Laboratory, metallic current collectors shall be installed on the inlet and outlet of the heater. The current collectors shall be grounded and shall be at least 5 pipe size diameters in length.

Disinfectant and Chemical Feeders 333-060-0150

- (1) A means of disinfecting the public swimming or wading pool water shall be provided which provides a disinfecting residual in the pool waters at all times as described in Pool Water Quality, OAR 333-60-200 (1)(a) and in addition, public wading pools must also comply with OAR 333-060-0515.
- (2) Automatic disinfection equipment for introducing a disinfectant shall be provided.
- (3) Disinfection equipment shall:
- (a) Be equipped with suitable controls capable of fine feed rate adjustment;
 - (b) Be capable of feeding one pound of equivalent chlorine per 15,000 gallons of pool capacity per 24 hours.
 - (c) Be capable of feeding two and one quarter pounds (2-1/4) of bromine per 15,000 gallons of pool capacity per 24 hours where bromine sanitation is applicable.

- (4) Hypochlorinators, erosion (flow-through) feeders, or other adjustable output rate disinfectant feeding equipment shall conform to National Sanitation Foundation Number 50 for Circulation System Components for Swimming Pools.
- (5) Where chlorine gas is used as the disinfectant:
- (a) Such chlorine gas, its feeders, and other containers shall be housed in a room or compartment separate from other pool equipment. Such room or compartment shall:
 - (A) Be at or above ground level.
 - (B) Have adequate ventilation to the outside air.
 - (C) Have a door which opens to the outside of the building of which the room or compartment is a part. Doors installed after January 1, 1994 shall have a shatter-proof gas tight inspection window for viewing the enclosed area. Such a door must open away from public access area.
 - (D) Be located so that chlorine gas, if accidentally released, will not flow into the pool room or into the building ventilation systems.
 - (E) Have lighting and ventilation switches located outside the enclosure, adjacent to the door, or the door shall be equipped with a door switch which automatically activates the mechanical ventilation and lighting systems.
 - (b) A platform scale for measuring the weight of the chlorine cylinders shall be provided.
 - (c) A full face negative pressure respirator with a chlorine cartridge approved by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for protection against chlorine gas or a self-contained breathing apparatus approved by NIOSH shall be supplied, kept in good working condition and mounted outside the chlorine enclosure. (Note: storage of such equipment in rooms adjoining the chlorine room shall be approved provided such equipment is readily available.)
 - (d) Gas chlorinators shall have a fail-safe mechanism which ceases chlorination in case of malfunction.
 - (e) Gas chlorinators shall be equipped with an anti-siphon chlorine injection device.
 - (f) The vent line from the gas chlorinator shall vent away from an occupied area. The exterior opening of the vent line shall be screened.
- (6) Where disinfectants other than chlorine or bromine are used, such disinfectants shall:
- (a) Achieve water disinfection equal to that which free chlorine or bromine provides at the concentration specified in Pool Water Quality OAR 333-60-200, Table 3, (1)(a); and
 - (b) Be approved by the Division.
- (7) Ozone disinfection may be used only under conditional approval by the Division as a supplemental system. Interim guidelines governing the installation and operation of ozone equipment may be requested from the Division.

Meters and Gauges 333-060-0155

- (1) Flow meters shall be installed in all recirculation systems. Such meters shall:
 - (a) Measure flow in gallons per minute;
 - (b) Be mounted as recommended by the manufacturer; and
 - (c) Be located so as to be easily read.
- (2) Pressure gauges or vacuum gauges shall be installed on all public swimming pools so that pressure or vacuum readings, as appropriate to filter type, may be obtained on both the influent and effluent lines of the filters.

Equipment Room 333-060-0160

- (1) Swimming pool and wading pool equipment shall be installed in a room or building large enough to permit ready access to all equipment for both operation and maintenance. Ready access shall be determined by:
 - (a) General-use swimming pools - a minimum of 3 feet (90cm) of unobstructed access to all operational and maintenance portions of the equipment.
 - (b) Limited-use swimming pools - a minimum of 50 square feet of floor area or a minimum of 3 feet (90cm) of unobstructed access to operational and maintenance portions of the equipment.
- (2) Equipment rooms shall be adequately ventilated.
- (3) Equipment rooms shall protect the equipment from the elements and be locked, permitting access only to authorized personnel.
- (4) Equipment rooms for all pools built after May 1, 1986 shall have a floor drain.
- (5) Equipment rooms shall be lighted to properly operate and maintain equipment.

Ground Fault Interrupter 333-060-0165

A certified ground-fault circuit-interrupter shall be provided on all branch circuits involved in lighting or receptacle outlets according to Article 680 of the Oregon State Electrical Specialty Code, 1993 Edition, adopted July 1, 1993.

Bathhouses and Sanitary Facilities 333-060-0170

- (1) A bathhouse shall be provided at all general-use swimming pools.
- (2) Where a general-use swimming 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 paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of this section are followed.

(3) Bathhouses shall:

(a) Meet requirements of:

- (A) The Oregon State Structural Specialty Code, 2007 Edition;
- (B) The Oregon State Mechanical Specialty Code, 2007 Edition;
- (C) The Oregon State Electrical Specialty Code, 2005 Edition;
- (D) The Oregon State Plumbing Specialty Code, 2005 Edition;

(b) Be located within 200 feet (61m) of the general-use swimming pool;

(c) Have floors which are slip resistant, easily cleanable, and coved to a height of four inches (10cm).

(d) Have shower compartments with walls which are impervious to water to a height of six (6) feet (1.8m) above the floor. An effective water-tight joint between the wall and the floor shall be maintained. (Wooden racks or duck boards over shower floors are prohibited.)

(e) Have interior wall and ceiling finishes which are smooth, easily cleanable, and impervious to water.

(f) Where rubber or impervious mats are used, have such mats clean and dry between usages.

(g) Have shower stall floors that are finished with non-slip, impervious surfaces.

(h) Where glass bath or glass shower doors are used, have such doors made of safety glass.

(i) Have a first-aid room equipped with a minimum of one cot, one blanket and supplies as described in Appendix A.

(j) Hose bibs shall be provided for washing down the bathhouse interior; and

(k) Floors shall slope a minimum of 1/4 inch per foot (6mm/30cm) and shall drain to floor drains.

(4) General-use swimming pools shall provide sanitary facilities in the following numbers based upon maximum user load:

(a) Toilets - Women, one per 40 pool users or fraction thereof, with a minimum of two; Men, one per 60 pool users or fraction thereof, with a minimum of two (urinals shall be an acceptable substitute for no more than 1/2 of the toilets).

Exception: Pools built prior to June 5, 1956, may have a minimum of one (1) toilet. If the bathhouse is remodeled, it shall comply with the current standards.

(b) Lavatories adjacent to toilets - one per 60 pool users or fraction thereof.

- (c) Showers - one head per 40 pool users or fraction thereof, with a minimum of two.
- (5) Showers shall be located so as to provide users immediate access to the pool deck.
- (6) Limited-use swimming pools shall provide sanitary facilities based on the maximum bather load of OAR 333-60-055 in the following numbers:
 - (a) Provide toilets and lavatories as described in (4)(a) and (4)(b) of this section; and
 - (b) Provide such toilets and lavatories within 1,000 feet (305m) of the swimming pool.
 - (c) Private accommodations located within 1,000 feet (305m) of the swimming pool shall constitute compliance with the requirements of subsection (6)(a) of this section. When provided, additional bathhouse facilities adjacent to the pool shall comply with subsection (3)(a), (3)(c), (3)(d), (3)(e), (3)(f), (3)(g) and (3)(h) of this section, and are exempt from the fixture requirements of subsection (4) of this section.
- (7) Hot and cold or tempered water only shall be provided at all shower heads.
- (8) Soap shall be provided at all shower heads and lavatories.

Visitor and Spectator Areas 333-060-0175

Visitors and spectators shall be allowed within the pool room or pool enclosure only if they are restricted to a separate area not used by bathers. At general-use public pools, separate toilets shall be provided for spectators.

Food Service 333-060-0180

No food or drink shall be permitted within the 4' (1.2m) minimum deck area of limited-use pools or within the 8' (2.4m) minimum deck area of general-use pools. Glass containers are not permitted within the pool enclosure. Food and drink shall be permitted in the visitor and spectator areas or in separated snack areas for pool users. Trash containers shall be provided in the food service areas.

Drinking Fountains 333-060-0185

Drinking fountains shall be provided at all general-use public pools.

Domestic Water Quality 333-060-0190

- (1) Water supplied at public swimming pools shall comply with the rules of the Division for Public Water Systems, OAR 333-61-005 through 333-61-099.
- (2) There shall be no cross connection between the pool water recirculation system or backwash system and the domestic water supply. Public swimming pool water

recirculation and backwash systems shall comply with the Cross Connection Control Requirements of OAR 333-61-070.

Pool Water Quality 333-060-0200

(1) Water in public swimming pools and wading pools shall be maintained with water quality parameters within the set limits set out in Pool Water Quality OAR 333-60-200 and Table 3.

(2) Testing Equipment:

(a) All public swimming pools shall have functional test kit(s) or equipment for measuring the pH, free and combined chlorine concentration, or bromine, (or concentration of other approved disinfectant), total alkalinity, turbidity (water clarity) and cyanuric acid if stabilized chlorine is used.

(b) Functional test kits or testing systems to test for total copper and silver concentrations shall be provided when they are used as supplemental disinfectants.

(c) Test kits for measuring free chlorine or bromine shall use DPD as the reagent.

(3) Pool operators shall test and record the parameters described in paragraph (2)(a) and (2)(b) of this section with the following minimum frequencies during periods when the pool is open for use:

(a) pH - daily

(b) Chlorine

(A) Outdoor Pools:

Chlorine (Non-stabilized) - hourly

Chlorine (Stabilized with a minimum of 30 ppm cyanuric acid) - every 4 hours

(B) Indoor Pools: - Chlorine - every 4 hours

(c) Bromine

(A) Outdoor Pools: - Bromine - hourly

(B) Indoor Pools: - Bromine - every 4 hours

(d) Continuous reading devices shall satisfy requirements (3)(a) and (b), and (c) if such devices record in pH units and ppm of free chlorine or bromine.

(e) Total copper - weekly, if used

(f) Total silver

(A) If ionizing technology is used, once per quarter for one year after equipment is installed; twice per year thereafter.

(B) Weekly if silver is dispensed without using ionizing technology.

- (g) Total alkalinity - weekly
 - (h) Calcium hardness - (recommended) - weekly
 - (i) Turbidity - daily
 - (j) Cyanuric acid (if used) - monthly.
- (4) Notwithstanding the above, the Division may require any other testing frequency for a pool water parameter or a chemical added to the pool for the purpose of protecting public health.

Operation and Maintenance 333-060-0205

- (1) Operators of public swimming pools shall be thoroughly knowledgeable on good practices of pool operation and with the laws and rules pertaining to public pools. If, at any time, testing indicates that the pool water does not conform with the requirements for clarity, minimum residual free chlorine or bromine, or the pH exceeds 7.8 the pool operator shall immediately close the pool to the public until the requirements are satisfied.
- (2) (a) Operators of public pools shall keep records pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the pool which they operate.
- (b) Such records shall be maintained daily during periods when the pool is open, shall be retained by the operator and made available to the Division on request. All such records shall be retained for a period of two years.
- (c) Records shall include at least the following:
- (A) Results of the tests described in Pool Water Quality 333-60-200(3) and Table 3.
 - (B) Date and time of filter backwash.
 - (C) Dates that the pool was emptied and/or cleaned.
 - (D) Periods of recirculation equipment operation and/or malfunction and repair.
- (d) A recommended record keeping form is provided in Appendix B.
- (3) (a) All parts and facilities of public swimming pools and bathhouses shall be kept clean, in good repair and free of safety hazards.
- (b) All public swimming pools shall provide a vacuum cleaner capable of effectively removing settled material from the bottom of the pool.
- (4) Upon request by the Administrator or an authorized representative, the operator shall provide access to all portions of the public swimming pool facility during normal times of operation.

Supervision – Limited-Use Pools 333-060-0206

(1) RESPONSIBLE SUPERVISOR. A responsible supervisor or certified operator must be accessible any time the pool is open to bathers. This person or persons, are delegated and accountable for the supervision of the pool, but may not need to be in the pool area at all times. The owner, operator, or certified operator delegates the responsibilities.

(2) A responsible individual appointed by the owner or responsible supervisor must maintain surveillance over the pool during all hours of operation. Such surveillance shall be no less frequent than the frequency of manual pool water testing required in OAR 333-060-0200(3) (Pool Water Quality).

(3) LIFEGUARDS. Lifeguards are not required at most limited-use pools. If they are provided they must meet requirements of OAR 333-060-0208. Lifeguards must be provided at:

(a) Pools with waterslide flumes more than six feet in height.

(b) Pools with drop slides more than six feet in height or that drop into the water from a height of more than six inches above the water.

(c) Pools that have water features, water play equipment, or have a design that is determined by the Division to need supervision during use. Such pools might include, but are not limited to, pools with slides or waterslides, pools with equipment such as rope swings, lily pad walks, zip lines, and other interactive equipment, and pools with features such as current rivers, vortexes, and other uses of rapidly moving water.

(d) Pools that are required to provide lifeguards must meet the staffing requirements of OAR 333-060-0207(2).

Supervision – General-Use Pools 333-060-0207

(1) Certified Operator. By January 1, 2009, all public swimming pools serving or installed for the state or any political subdivision of the state, including a school district, municipality, or recreation district with 2000 square feet (185 m²) or more pool surface area in one or more pools must have at least one currently Certified Pool Operator, on staff, as defined in OAR 333-060-0015(6). This person must be in a position with management responsibility for the way the pool is operated, including the authority to close the pool.

(2) Lifeguards. Lifeguards must be provided at all general-use pools during all hours of operation. The number of lifeguards is determined by the type of pool.

(a) One lifeguard for every 40 patrons in the pool, or fraction thereof, shall be provided.

(b) Lifeguarding Plan. Any pool operator may submit a lifeguarding plan as an alternative to compliance with section (2)(a) of this rule. The 10/20 guest protection standard, or equivalent, provides a method for evaluating and developing a lifeguard

staffing plan providing rapid emergency response.

(A) All general-use specialty pools and water recreation attraction pools and limited-use pools required to have lifeguards are required to submit a lifeguarding plan to the Division or its agent for approval. Unless otherwise determined by the Division or its agent, the number of lifeguards determined by the lifeguard plan shall be provided, with the additional guards required in sections (2)(c) and (2)(d) of this rule.

(B) A shallow water lifeguard as defined by OAR 333-066-0015(31) may substitute for the required lifeguard at pools less than four feet (1.2 m) deep and at wading pools. At no time may they substitute for lifeguards at pools with water depths greater than four feet.

(C) A lifeguard near the exit to slides or waterslide flumes shall be provided. A lifeguard may guard two slides or waterslide flumes, situated near each other so they are both easily supervised.

(D) An attendant, responsible for enforcing slide usage rules at the entrance to slides or waterslide flumes shall be provided. One attendant may supervise two slides located near each other, on the same tower.

(E) Slides less than six feet high, discharging six inches or less above the water, with open slide trays or flumes so the landing area is easily visible, may be exempted by the Division from some or all of the dedicated supervision requirements in sections (2)(C) and (2)(D) of this rule.

Lifeguard Supervision & Training 333-060-0208

(1) TRAINING. A qualified lifeguard must be currently certificated in lifeguarding, first-aid and CPR as defined in OAR 333-060-0015(13), as well as having regular in-service training and training as required by OAR 333-060-0208(4) and 333-060-0209.

(2) DUTIES. When on duty, a lifeguard shall scan and supervise the pool with no other distracting activities such as cleaning, water testing, or minimal unnecessary conversing with patrons.

(a) Rotation. Lifeguards must change duty stations at least hourly. The intent of this requirement is to maintain vigilance, if one guard is on duty a major shift in position or activity is required and suggested much more frequently than hourly. (e.g. changing sides of the pool, walking instead of sitting, etc.)

(b) Breaks. Lifeguards are to be allowed breaks in accordance with Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industry standards. More frequent breaks are recommended when the weather is very hot, extremely sunny, or the patron loading is very high.

(c) Lifeguards may teach lessons or coach swim teams during times when that is the only activity they are responsible for supervising.

(d) Lifeguard Orientation. New lifeguards must be provided an orientation to the pool which should include guarding expectations, emergency procedures, communication procedures, and other facility specific information needed to perform the job.

(e) In-service. Lifeguards are to be provided with in-service training arranged or conducted by the pool operator at least annually to review and practice skills and procedures.

(f) Performance Evaluation. At the time of hire and at least once yearly, each lifeguard's on deck, on duty performance must be evaluated. The certified pool supervisor, responsible supervisor, or other designated management personnel may conduct the evaluation, and provide documentation of the lifeguard's performance. Performance evaluation deficiencies should be used to organize in-service training.

Note: Lifeguards who cannot demonstrate proficiency in their lifeguarding skills may be a danger to the bathers and to themselves. Serious deficiencies that are not immediately corrected may cause the serious injury or death of a bather, the lifeguard, or other staff member.

(3) IDENTIFICATION. Lifeguards are to be readily identifiable when on duty.

(4) SOLAR PROTECTION. Lifeguards and staff at outdoor facilities must be informed of the risks of solar exposure. To avoid excessive employee exposure to solar radiation, the operator must require proper solar protection through the use of appropriate swimsuits, clothing and hats designed to cover the body, sunglasses with ultra-violet radiation protection, lotions with high Sun Protection Factor (SPF) ratings, umbrellas, and other means of protection.

Pool Staff Training & Safety 333-060-0209

(1) Bloodborne Pathogens. The pool operator must provide the training, equipment, medical services, and written procedures and protocols needed to protect the pool staff against bloodborne pathogens. Lifeguards would be expected to have the potential to come into accidental contact with bodily fluids during their regular duties.

Note: OSHA requires compliance with 29 CFR 1910.1030, Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

(2) Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs). When an operator provides AED equipment at the pool, they must train the staff on the use and operation of the equipment including periodic training drills to assure continued staff competency.

(3) Oxygen Equipment. When an operator provides oxygen equipment at the pool, they must train the staff on the use and operation of the equipment including periodic training drills to assure continued staff competency.

Pool Safety 333-060-0210

(1) GENERAL. Any object or material not specifically approved under OAR chapter 333, division 060, which might cause hazardous conditions or interfere with the efficient operation of pool is not permitted in the pool area.

(2) TELEPHONE. The operator must provide a telephone that is accessible during all hours the pool is open for operation. The phone must be capable of reaching emergency assistance without the use of cards or coins. The operator must conspicuously post, within the pool area, the address of the pool facility.

(3) LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT. The operator and staff must keep the lifesaving equipment in good repair and in ready condition. Mount the lifesaving equipment in a conspicuous place where it is readily accessible and used only for its intended purpose.

(a) Life Hook. The operator must provide a life hook in the pool area. Spa pools and wading pools do not need life hooks. The life hook has a crook design and is securely attached to a non-telescoping pole between eight and 16 feet long. Size the pole so that the life hook is usable in the intended pool, while being as long as possible.

(b) Life Buoy. If the pool is over 25 feet (7.6 m) wide a US Coast Guard approved ring buoy or rescue bouy must be provided by the operator. Attach a ¼ in. (15 mm) rope, 30 feet (9 m) long, with a float or knot tied in the end to step on when tossing the device. Pools providing lifeguards during all hours of operation do not need to supply a life buoy.

(c) Rescue Tube. The operator must provide each lifeguard on guard duty a rescue tube. The tube is a closed-cell foam tube with an attached towline and shoulder strap. The lifeguard certifying agency will have more complete specifications for the tubes and their use. The tubes must be worn and used properly by the guards.

(d) First Aid Supplies. All general-use public pools must have a first aid kit, supplied with at least the items in Appendix A. The kit must be stored in an area close to the pool, where it is accessible for use. The operator must keep the kit supplied and not allow it to deteriorate.

(e) Bloodborne Pathogen Cleanup Kit. A bodily fluid cleanup and disinfection kit must be maintained and completely supplied at each general-use public pool facility. The minimum contents of the kit include:

- (A) A storage and collection bucket with cover;
- (B) Plastic gloves;
- (C) A face mask;
- (D) Disposable towels, disposable sponges or other absorbent material;
- (E) Chlorine disinfectant in a watertight package; and
- (F) A properly identified biohazard disposal bag.

NOTE: OSHA may require other facilities to also provide bloodborne cleanup kits.

(f) Water Rescue Spineboards or Backboards. The operator of every pool providing lifeguards must also provide a long spineboard or backboard. The board must be appropriate for water rescue and meet the lifeguard training agency's specifications or equivalent. If a pool has obtained a letter from the local emergency medical services provider stating that the emergency response team would prefer the pool not have a spineboard for stabilization purposes, a spineboard need not be provided.

(g) Automatic External Defibrillators (AED). All general-use pools, and pools at health clubs serving 100 patrons or more a day, must provide an AED on-site and accessible for use.

(A) General-use pools have until January 1, 2009 to comply with section (3)(b) of this rule. Health Clubs serving 100 patrons or more were required by the legislature to provide AEDs by July 1, 2006.

(B) The AED must be maintained, inspected and serviced, including the battery and electrodes according to the guidelines set forth by the manufacturer.

(C) There must be a sufficient number of employees, including all lifeguards, trained in the use of the AED so that there is one on-site whenever the pool is open.

(D) The AED must be stored in a location from which the AED is accessible and can be quickly retrieved.

(E) Signage must be provided that indicates the location of the AED.

(F) A policy must be developed for the use of the AED, including the need to contact 911 as soon as possible after identifying the incident. This policy should be made available to pool staff and must be posted with the AED.

(4) EMERGENCY PLANS. Every general-use public pool must develop emergency plans including but not limited to:

(a) Injuries, swimmers in trouble, drownings;

(b) Equipment breakdowns;

(c) Chemical release;

(d) Severe Weather;

(e) Fire; and

(f) Threats to personnel, patrons, or the facility.

(5) LIFELINES. The lifeline separating the shallow and deep areas must be kept in good repair.

(a) Keep the lifeline in place at all times, except during an event or activity when the lifeline becomes an obstruction.

(b) Separation Areas. Keep lifelines separating slide and waterslide plunge areas from the rest of the pool in place at all times the slide or waterslide is in use.

(6) **STARTING BLOCKS AND COMPETITIVE USE.** Starting blocks may be used for diving only during supervised competition swimming, training, or instruction. When not in use remove or make the blocks inaccessible. Starting blocks for new or renovated pools must be installed in areas with at least five feet (1525 mm) of water depth. Existing blocks may be used according to the following conditions:

(a) Water less than three feet six inches (1070 mm): Swimmers start in the water.

(b) Water three feet six inches (1070 mm) but less than four feet (1220 mm) deep: Swimmers start from the deck or in the water, diving blocks are not allowed; For diving entries from the deck, the deck may be no more than six inches (150 mm) above the water surface.

(c) Water four feet (1220 mm) but less than five feet (1525 mm) deep: Diving entries may be from elevations up to 18 inches (450 mm) above the water surface;

(d) Water five feet or greater in depth: Diving entries may be made from up to 30 inches (750 mm) above the water surface.

(7) **SECURITY.** The operator must check and maintain all gates, doors, and windows into the pool area to assure proper operation in compliance with OAR 333-060-0105. Lock and secure the pool area when it is not open for use. Patrons may not have access to the pool when it is not open for use.

(a) **Fire Exiting.** Fire exiting from other parts of a facility through the pool is not allowed. Fire exiting may be provided through the pool area only for the pool dressing /toilet /shower facilities, pool program areas and pool equipment and storage areas as necessary.

(A) The pool operator must equip designated fire exit doors and gates with panic hardware in compliance with the Oregon Uniform Fire Code (2007). Design and install panic hardware to protect against access to the hardware from outside the pool area.

(B) Existing non-compliant pools must notify and consult with the Division or agent about non-compliant fire-exit pathways through the pool area. Each situation will be reviewed by the Division or agent, in consultation with the local fire protection agency.

(b) **Maintenance Access.** Keep doors or gates used for maintenance access to the pool area, or to mechanical, chemical feed and storage areas locked except when access is needed by authorized personnel.

(c) For pools with lifeguards on duty, access directly to the pool through controlled and supervised access points may be allowed, provided that the pool entry can be secured and locked when lifeguards are not on duty.

(8) INCIDENT REPORTING. If there is a fatality or an injury, requiring medical follow-up either by a personal doctor or an emergency room, it must be reported by the pool operator to the Division within 72 hours of the incident. The operator should use the form provided by the Division.

Note: An accident report form is provided in Appendix C.

Signs 333-060-0215

POOL RULES AND SIGNS. The operator is responsible for posting and enforcing the pool rules governing safety and sanitation. Pools with existing pool rule signs may wait to comply with the requirements of this rule until the signs are replaced, repaired or moved.

(1) Location and Size. Post the rules in a conspicuous place near the entrance to the pool area and the dressing room. The minimum size for the sign is 18 inches (450 mm) by 24 inches (600 mm) with lettering that is easily legible and at least 1/2 inch (12.5 mm)(36 point type) high.

(2) Content - Pools. At all pools the operator must post and enforce a sign that includes the language in this rule or equivalent language:

(a) At pools where lifeguards are not provided:

(A) “NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY” (In letters at least 4 inches high.)

(B) “BRING A FRIEND - Do not swim alone.”

(C) “CHILDREN UNDER 14 - BRING AN ADULT. Non-swimmers and children under 14 years of age need responsible adult supervision.”

(b) At all pools:

(A) “PROTECT OUR WATER - Please do not use the pool if you have had diarrhea in the past two weeks, or a disease communicable by water.”

(B) “SHOWER YOUR CHILD AND YOURSELF. Take a cleansing shower before entering the pool or after using the toilet.”

(C) “Swimmers who are not toilet trained must wear a swim diaper.”

(D) “Immuno-compromised individuals should use caution when using a public pool.”

(E) “WATER AND ALCOHOL DON’T MIX. No person under the influence of alcohol may use the pool.”

(F) “NO RUNNING or ROUGH PLAY.”

(G) “NO GLASS OR PLASTIC THAT WILL SHATTER.”

(H) “NO FOOD or DRINK in the pool.”

(I) “NO DIVING ALLOWED”, or “NO DIVING, except in designated diving

areas.”

(J) “NO ANIMALS in the pool area.”

(c) Contents - Slides. The operator must post and enforce, at all slides, except children’s activity slides, a sign with the language below or equivalent language:

(A) “CAUTION - One rider at a time. Wait until the landing area is clear before entering the slide.”

(B) “Slide feet first in the sitting position or on the back only.”

(C) “Do not attempt to stop in the slide.”

(D) “Leave the plunge area immediately.”

(E) “WARNING: Water depth is “__” feet.”

(F) “Non-swimmers not permitted.” (If the water is over five feet (1.5 m) deep.)

(G) “WATER AND ALCOHOL DON’T MIX. No person under the influence of alcohol may use the pool.”

(3) With the approval of the Division, the requirements in section (3) of this rule may be eliminated, modified or added to in connection with water recreation attraction pools, and special-use pools defined in this rule

Variance 333-060-0220

(1) The Division may grant a variance from requirements of OAR 333-60-005 to 333-60-515 as follows:

(a) Where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Division that strict compliance with the rule would be highly burdensome or impractical due to special conditions or cause;

(b) Where the public or private interest in the granting of the variance is found by the Division to clearly outweigh the interest of the application of uniform rules; and

(c) Where such alternative measures are provided which in the opinion of the Division will provide adequate public health and safety protection.

(2) Such variance authority is not conferred upon any county notwithstanding delegated or contractual authority in administration and enforcement of the swimming pool statutes and rules.

Instructional Use of Limited-Use Pools 333-060-0225

(1) The Division recognizes the public's need for instruction in pools which are designed to meet minimum public health and safety criteria. Therefore, the Division will allow the use of licensed limited-use public pools for instruction to the general public provided:

- (a) Use by the public is limited to instruction only.
- (b) The instructor meets the qualifications listed in Definitions OAR 333-60-015 paragraph (12).
- (c) The licensing authority is notified in advance of the time and place of the lessons.
- (d) Pool water chemistry parameters shall be tested and recorded before and after each scheduled swimming session.
- (e) Spectators shall not be allowed on the decks.
- (f) First-aid supplies as described in Appendix A, shall be provided.
- (g) Sanitary facilities as required by OAR 333-60-170 (4)(a), (b) and (c) must be available to bathers and a cleansing shower required prior to entering the pool.

333-060-0500 Wading Pools

GENERAL. Public wading pools require special consideration in their design, due to the small water volume and shallow water depth, to protect the health, safety and welfare of the users because of their age, needs and abilities. Although public wading pools may differ very little in design from non-regulated fountains; public wading pools are designed to allow and encourage human interactive water usage, while non-regulated fountains are designed solely for visual appreciation.

333-060-0505 New Wading Pool Construction

- (1) RECIRCULATION. Each public wading pool, except those in (c) below, must have a recirculation rate that meets or exceeds (a) or (b) below, whichever is greater:
 - (a) A 60-minute turnover time; and
 - (b) When skimmers are used, each skimmer must be designed to skim between 30 to 45 gpm water flow, when 70% of the recirculation flow is through the skimmers ((# of skimmers) x (30 to 45 gpm design flow) / 0.70 = gpm recirculation rate).
 - (c) Spray pools, water playgrounds and interactive fountains that do not pond water and that use potable water once and dispose of it without recirculating it are not regulated or licensed by the Department.
- (2) SEPARATE SYSTEM. Each public wading pool must have its own, separate recirculation system.
- (3) SURFACE SKIMMING. The pool must be designed to skim the water surface continuously. The Department may consider overflow structures such as intermittent fixed weir overflow, and trench drains if shown to be comparably compliant to gutter systems. The Division or its agent may consider alternate overflow designs if the designer shows that adequate skimming and water mixing occur when non-traditional designs are

proposed.

(a) **SKIMMERS** must be listed as meeting ANSI/NSF Standard 50 requirements by a nationally recognized testing organization approved by the Division.

(A) A skimmer must be provided for every 400 square feet (37 m²) of water surface area or fraction thereof and be provided flow in the amount determined in subsection (1)(b) of this rule.

(B) Skimmers must have an equalizer line connecting the skimmer to the main drain sump. The equalizer line may not have a direct connection to any suction piping. Install a spring-loaded equalizer-line valve and float control in the skimmer to meet ANSI/NSF Standard 50 requirements.

(b) **GUTTERS AND TRENCH DRAINS.** Gutters allow skimming along the entire edge of the gutter. Generally the gutter extends completely around the perimeter of the pool. A **TRENCH DRAIN** is used much like a gutter, and is installed in zero-depth areas where an overflow lip cannot be provided. Trench drains are installed at the same angle as floor. To skim properly the bottom edge of the trench drains must be level to a very small tolerance and slightly below the water surface.

(A) To determine the minimum amount of surge capacity needed for the pool, add (i) and (ii) below and provide this capacity by installing a surge tank, or any combination of surge tank, gutter, or trench drain.

(i) Provide a minimum surge capacity equal to an amount determined by calculating 8 minutes of recirculation flow (8 x recirculation rate = surge capacity), then

(ii) Add the surge needs of any spray feature or water activity system. Allow an amount equal to at least 2 minute of feature recirculation flow, or as recommended by the manufacturer, whichever is greater.

(B) Install an automatic fill device, to maintain the water level, on all wading pools with gutters or trench drains.

(4) **INLETS.** Locate the inlets to evenly distribute treated water to all parts of the wading pool and to move debris to the overflow and drain systems. The designer is responsible for demonstrating that the inlet system will provide adequate circulation to all portions of the wading pool.

(a) Use floor inlets on all wading pools more than 30 feet wide (9.1m), and on zero-depth pools.

(b) In-floor cleaning systems, or other products that may cause a tripping or stubbing hazard, are not allowed.

(5) **MAIN DRAINS.** Install a drain in the deepest part of the wading pool to allow complete drainage of the pool. Main drain fittings must be installed flush with the surrounding surface.

(6) Provide ENTRAPMENT, HAIR ENTANGLEMENT and EVISCERATION PROTECTION for all suction fittings. Skimmers must comply with subsection (3)(a) of this rule. Other suction systems require two layers (forms) of protection; use two of the options (a) to (f), below. Size suction or outlet fittings so that the maximum velocity through the open area of the grating is less than 1.5 feet per second at maximum flow. The acceptable methods of entrapment protection are:

(a) MULTIPLE SUCTION FITTINGS. Install two or more outlets of equal size with a minimum 3-foot straight connector pipe, connected between the fittings. Connect a suction line, the same size as the connector pipe, between the connector pipe and the pump. Install the suction line in the hydraulic middle of the connector pipe. Valving or any other means of isolating an outlet fitting from the other fittings is prohibited.

(A) When two fittings are provided, each fitting must be sized to handle 100% of the recirculation flow.

(B) When three or more fittings are provided, separated from each other by 3 feet of connector piping, each fitting must be sized to handle an equal portion of at least 200% of the recirculation flow.

Example: (three suction fittings would each handle 66 % of the total recirculation flow; four fittings – 50%)

(b) ANTI-ENTRAPMENT DRAIN COVER. The drain cover and installation must meet the requirements of Standard ASME/ANSI A112.19.8M, Suction Fittings for Use in Swimming Pools, Wading Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs, and Whirlpool Bathtub Appliances, and be listed by a Division approved national testing service as compliant with this standard. This information must be permanently marked on the drain cover. The fitting must be securely fastened in place and installed flush with the surrounding surface;

(c) An 18 X 18 INCH (300 mm²) OR LARGER DRAIN grate, a grate or combination of grate fittings forming a channel drain measuring at least 24 inches in contiguous open area length;

(d) Use a GRAVITY RETURN system to return water to a surge tank;

(e) A SAFETY VACUUM RELEASE SYSTEM (SVRS), meeting the standard ASME/ANSI A112.19.17, Manufactured Safety Vacuum Release Systems (SVRS) for Residential and Commercial Swimming Pool, Spa, Hot Tub, and Wading Pool Suction Systems, and listed by a Division approved national testing service as compliant with this standard. The listing service seal must be attached to the device.

(f) OTHER means of passive protection approved for use by the Division;

(7) **BASIN DESIGN.** The slope of the pool bottom can be no more than 1 in 12. 8 inches (200 mm) is the maximum water depth allowed at any edge of the pool accessible from the deck. When perimeter water depths exceed 8 inches at the edge of the pool, provide stairs and handrails complying with the requirements of OAR 333-060-0080(1), (3), (4)(b), (7), (8), and (9), at the designated entry points.

(8) **DECKING.** Unobstructed decking, 5 feet (1.5 m) or more in width must be provided around the wading pool perimeter. When a wading pool is adjacent to a swimming pool, it must be located near the shallow end of the swimming pool, with a minimum of 9 feet (2.7 m) of deck between the pools.

(9) **ENCLOSURE.** Enclose the wading pool area, as required by section OAR 333-060-0105. Spray pools, water playgrounds, and fountains that do not pond water may comply with (11)(c)(E) below in lieu of providing an enclosure.

(10) **DEPTH MARKING.** The operator must indicate the maximum pool depth in feet and inches, with a sign near each entrance to the wading pool. Place depth markings around the pool perimeter indicating the water depth at the edge, following the requirements in OAR 333-060-0065. Pools with a zero-depth edge are not required to have perimeter depth markings, but are still required to provide the maximum depth markings. Pools and fountains that do not pond water are not required to have depth markings.

(11) **SPRAY FEATURES AND PLAY EQUIPMENT.** Fountains, sprays, slides and similar features may be installed, if specifically designed for aquatic installation.

(a) **WATER SOURCE.** Design and install water-using features to have them draw their water supply from the main drain or similar fitting, surge tank, trench drains or gutters, but not from the skimmers. Size the main drain fittings and the related piping for 100% of the pool recirculation rate plus 100% of the capacity of any feature pump routed through the fittings. Base the sizing of the feature pump on 20 ft. TDH (59,000 Pa), unless the actual TDH is calculated.

(b) **EQUIPMENT DESIGN AND INSTALLATION.** Play equipment shall be designed and installed to meet all applicable standards of the CPSC Handbook for Playground Safety (1997 edition), and ASTM F1487, Standard for Public Playground Equipment.

(A) Applicable Requirements include equipment design and construction, proper anchoring, entrapment protection, protrusion safety, and safety use-zone sizing. All equipment shall be designed for use in pools.

(B) Play Equipment must be designed to be difficult to climb, unless the equipment is specifically designed for climbing and provided with safety zones and impact attenuating surfaces acceptable to the Division.

(C) Swings are not allowed.

(D) Obstructions extending from the walls or the bottom of the wading pool are not permitted, unless a designed part of the play equipment, with provisions made for safety and good water circulation.

(E) “Children=s Activity Slides” are small, low exit velocity slides designed for use by small children in shallow water. They must be designated by the manufacturer for use in 24 inches (0.6 m) or less of water, and installed as recommended by the manufacturer. Other types of slides are not allowed.

(F) Spray pools, using potable water, must comply with all requirements concerning basin design, materials, entrapment protection, fall protection, and safety during construction of the pool, and must be maintained and operated in a safe and healthy manner.

(c) **SPRAY POOLS or WATER PLAYGROUNDS** - Spray pools or water playgrounds are basins containing spray features intended for recreational use, but that do not collect water in the basin. If the water is captured and recirculated, the pool shall meet the requirements of OARS, Chapter 333, Division 060. If potable water is used once and drained to waste the spray pool or water playground is not regulated or licensed under these rules.

(A) Design spray pools with a zero-depth design, with no walls in the basin.

(B) Spray pools do not require devices for skimming.

(C) All water circulated through the spray features shall be filtered and sanitized. Equipment capable of continuously supplying at least 0.25 ppm additional chlorine to the line returning water to the spray features must be provided, except when all the water is filtered and treated before being sent back to the water features.

(D) Install slip-resistant, easy to clean and water impervious surfaces in the spray basin. Impact attenuating surfaces, basin surfacing materials with shock absorbing properties, for use with equipment addressed in (11)(b) of this rule, will be considered, but must be water impervious, not conducive to bacteria and algae growth, and resistant to vandalism and damage. All impact cushioning materials must be approved by the Department for use in a wet environment.

(E) Spray pools do not require a security enclosure. Provide at least six feet (1.9 m) of deck around the perimeter of the pool basin and sloped away from the basin.

333-060-0510 Existing Wading Pools

The requirements in this section apply to all wading pools built before the effective date of this revision (we should probably put in a specific date).

(1) **RETRO-FIT RECIRCULATION SYSTEMS.** All water-retaining wading pools need recirculation, filtration, and disinfection. Those wading pools without water recirculation shall be renovated, or phased out of use and removed, before December 31, 2009.

(a) **COMPLIANCE.** Operators of all wading pools affected by this section must provide to the Department or its agent, before July 1, 2007, a proposed plan and timetable for renovation or removal of the pool.

(A) The proposed plan and timetable will be reviewed by the Department or agent health department and an acceptable plan and timetable will be negotiated or approved.

(B) Before renovation begins, construction plans, a plan review application and fees must be submitted to the Department or its agent to obtain approval and a construction permit.

(C) If a wading pool operator fails to submit a plan by July 1, 2007, or fails to complete renovations or removal by December 31, 2009, the license for the pool will not be renewed.

(i) After December 31, 2009, wading pools without water recirculation systems and without a license to operate, are declared public nuisances under the authority of ORS 448.060, and;

(ii) The Department or its agent, in compliance with ORS 448.060 may proceed with abatement of said nuisance.

(b) **INTERIM OPERATION.** Operators of wading pools that have no recirculation, filtration or disinfection systems must change the water at least every four hours. This may be accomplished by gradual drainage, or by dumping and filling. This may continue until the wading pool is retro-fit or December 31, 2009 whichever comes first.

(A) At opening, and every 2 hours after that, until closing, test the water and add a chlorinating product to reach a residual of 5 ppm.

(B) Drain the water at closing each day. Before opening again, thoroughly rinse the basin and remove any debris. Scrub the basin at least weekly, with a solution containing at least 50 ppm of chlorine, mixed according to the directions on the chemical container. Fill with potable water and adjust the chlorine level.

(2) ENTRAPMENT, HAIR ENTANGLEMENT and EVISCERATION PROTECTION of all suction fittings will be provided on all wading pools, except those addressed in section (1)(b) of this rule by December 31, 2008.

(a) COMPLIANCE. If a wading pool operator fails to provide entrapment protection by December 31, 2008 the operator will close the wading pool until protection is provided and approved by the Department or its agent, or the pool is removed. If corrections are not completed by December 31, 2009, the license for the pool will not be renewed.

(A) After December 31, 2009, wading pools without entrapment protection and without a license to operate, are declared public nuisances under the authority of ORS 448.060; and

(B) The Department or its agent, in compliance with ORS 448.060 may proceed with abatement of said nuisance, including summary abatement, if necessary.

(C) Before renovation begins, construction plans, a plan review application and fees must be submitted to the Department or its agent to obtain approval and a construction permit.

(b) DESIGN AND INSTALLATION. One method of protection is required using the options in OAR 333-060-0505(6)(a) through (f). A Safety Vacuum Release System (SVRS) as described in OAR 333-060-0505(6)(e), is not recommended as the sole means of entrapment, entanglement and evisceration protection. The Department may approve, on a case by case basis, individual situations where the SVRS may be used alone, or with alternative devices meeting the intent of this rule, when full compliance is not an option.

NOTE: Two layers (forms) of protection are recommended using the options in OAR 333-060-0505(6)(a) through (f).

333-060-0515 Wading Pool Operation

(1) WATER QUALITY. All wading pools must maintain good water quality using the water quality parameters shown on OAR 333-060-0200 (Table 3). Chlorine residuals must be maintained at a minimum of 2 ppm, except that, compliance with section 333-060-0510(1)(b), is required for all wading pools without a recirculation system, except spray pools using potable water once and draining to waste.

(2) TESTING. All wading pools must be tested for water quality and maintained at least every two hours. A record shall be maintained, as required in OAR 333-060-0205(2).

(a) ELECTRONIC MONITORING AND CONTROL EQUIPMENT. All wading pool facilities have until January 1, 2012 to install electronic sanitizer and pH monitoring equipment to control the chemical sanitizer and acid or base feeders. This equipment must measure and adjust the sanitizer residual and pH. New sanitizer monitoring equipment installations must use oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) for measurement of the disinfectant activity, and provide the readout in millivolts (mv) of potential. Readings in parts-per-million (ppm) are not required.

(b) For the operator to qualify for reduced manual testing frequencies, as established in OAR 333-060-0200(3)(d), electronic monitoring equipment reading in millivolts must be certified at least once every 12 months as operating accurately by a service technician trained by the manufacturer, and a minimum of ORP of 750 mv must be maintained.

(c) Certification of the Monitoring and Control Equipment. The certification check, made by the factory trained service technician, includes the probes and electronic equipment. If the equipment is found to need service or parts, the repairs must be made before the unit is certified.

(A) Certification includes testing and standardization of the meter equipment, and the use of standard solutions to verify the accuracy of each probe.

(B) A brightly colored certification tag will be attached to the readout unit of the monitoring equipment by the trained service technician. After the initial certification, the tag will show service and certification for at least the previous 36 months. The tag must show the following:

(i) The name, address, and phone number of the company employing the technician;

(ii) The technician=s name;

(iii) The name and address of the facility;

(iv) The make, model, and installation date of the equipment;

(v) A record of all service, dates of service, and re-certification of the equipment for work completed by a trained service technician; and

(vi) When the next certification testing is due.

(vii) The calibration programming for the ORP measuring unit must be made inaccessible to the pool operator and non-certification trained personnel.

(C) Upon request by the Department or its agent, the company employing the trained service technician must make available to the Department or its agent, information about the certifying technician=s training, training dates, any manufacturer certification and continuing education or training taken to remain current with the equipment technology. The company must also make information available to the Department about calibration equipment, standardization solutions and certification procedures.

(3) SAFETY SIGNAGE.

(a) Warning signs. Provide direct supervision of the wading pool, or place warning signs, in plain view, at the entrance(s) and inside the wading pool area. Each sign is to read,

“WARNING: NO LIFEGUARD”

in letters at least 4 inches (100 mm) high, and:

“PARENTS – Do not leave your children unsupervised”

in letters at least 2 inches (50 mm) high. If the pool is a spray pool or water playground without an enclosure, place the warning signs on four sides or not more than 50 feet apart, whichever is less.

(b) Wading Pool Rules. Post a sign in a conspicuous location within the pool area that contains the following information in easily readable letters at least 1 inch in height:

“Do not use the pool if you have had diarrhea in the last two weeks.”

“All persons, who are not toilet trained, must wear swim diapers.”

“Drinking and spitting of the pool water is discouraged.”

If the operator does not provide direct supervision, add:

“For emergency assistance please contact (insert 911, or other emergency assistance site staffed during all hours the wading pool is open).”

“Please contact (insert contact person or agency and phone number) with any concerns about this pool.”

Water Quality Parameters

TABLE 3

(333-60-200)

| Parameters | Min. | Ideal | Max. |
|--|---|---------------|-------------|
| (a) free chlorine | 0.8 ppm | 1.0 - 3.0 ppm | 5.0 ppm |
| (b) combined chlorine | 0 | 0 | 0.5 ppm |
| (c) bromine | 3.0 ppm | 3.0 - 5.0 ppm | 8.0 ppm |
| (d) total copper | 0 | 0 | 1.0 ppm |
| (e) total silver | 0 | 0 | 0.05 ppm |
| (f) pH | 7.2 | 7.4 - 7.6 | 7.6 |
| (g) total alkalinity as CaCo ₃ | 80 ppm | 100 - 125 ppm | 200 ppm |
| (h) cyanuric acid | 0 ppm | 30 ppm | 150 ppm |
| (i) calcium hardness (recommended) | 175 ppm | | |
| (j) turbidity (water clarity) | 0/F.T.U. | 0-0.5/F.T.U. | 1.0/F.T.U. |
| <p>(Or such clarity that a standard 2" (5cm) diameter clarity disc which is divided into alternate black and red quadrants is clearly visible and the separate colors discernible through 15 feet (4.57m) of water. Note: F.T.U. = Formalin Turbidity Unit.)</p> | | | |
| (k) bacteria | <p>Coliform organisms shall not be present in more than 15 percent of any series of samples and pseudomonas aeruginosa or other human pathogen shall not be present in any samples tested using Standard Methods for Testing Water and Waste Water 16th Edition. (Note: it is not required that this parameter be checked routinely but shall be monitored at the discretion of the Health Division.)</p> | | |

APPENDIX A

Supplies to be included in the first aid kit:

First Aid pocket guide

supply checklist

assorted sterile gauze pads (4x4, 3x3, 5x9, etc.) with adhesive tape

antiseptic wipes or hydrogen peroxide

scissors

tweezers

triangular bandages

roller gauze

bloodborne pathogen spill kit

disposable single use gloves

eye protection, face shields, or goggles

first aid pocket masks as a barrier for rescue breathing or CPR

space blanket

small trash bag or biohazard bag

Minimum Dimensions for Diving Portions of Public Swimming Pools

Figure 1 – Pools Built After May 1, 1986

Figure 2 – Pools Built Before May 1, 1986

These diagrams and tables are available from the Department of Human Services – Public Swimming Pool Program upon request. Please contact us at phone (503) 731-4012.

POOL

Appendix B Public Swimming Pool Daily Record Sheet



| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Month / Year | Name of Pool: | Location – City |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------------|

| Operator's Initials | DATE | Daily Pre-Opening Tests | | | | | Total Alkalinity (1x / week) | Calcium Hardness (1x / wk) | Cyanuric Acid (1 x month) | TDS (Monthly) | <u>Free Cl / Br Readings (1 or 4 hrs)</u> | | | | | | Number of Bathers - Total | Backwashed – Clean Filters | Recirculation Rate - GPM | Comments – ♦ Chemical Added / Amount ♦ Pool Problems ♦ Mechanical Breakdowns ♦ Swimmer Emergencies ▶ (File Accident Report) |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|----|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | Clarity | Pool Temp | Free Chlorine/Bromine | Combined Cl | pH | | | | | Insert the Time the Test is Done (below) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Comments: _____

Swimming Pool Water Quality Parameters

| | Min. | Ideal | Max. |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Free Chlorine | 0.8 ppm | 1.5-3.0 ppm | 5.0 ppm |
| Combined Chlorine | 0 | 0 | 0.5 ppm |
| Bromine | 3.0 ppm | 3.0-5.0 ppm | 8.0 ppm |
| pH | 7.2 | 7.3-7.5 | 7.6 |
| Total Alkalinity | 70 ppm | 80-120 ppm | 180 ppm |
| Calcium Hardness | 175 ppm | 250-350 ppm | - |
| Cyanuric Acid | 0 | 0 | 150 ppm |

POOL

Public Swimming Pool Safety Checklist



| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Month / Year | License Number |
| Name of Facility | |
| Street Address | |
| City, State Zip | |
| Name of Operator | Phone |

Monthly Safety Self-Inspection

Item Checked

Maintenance Comments

- Pool & Enclosure
- Fences – Openings < 4”, Good Repair
- Doors & Gates – Self-Closes, Completely Latches, Good Condition
- Window / Sliding Glass Door – Open < 4”
- Deck Equipment – Good Condition, Fasteners and Fittings not corroded
- Ladders – Handrail tight, Rungs tight
- Starting Blocks - Removed / Disabled Installed in >5’ water depth
- Deck – Clean, Disinfected, Good Repair, No Puddles, No Carpet/Matting/Wood
- Skimmers / Gutters / Tile Line – Clean, Good Repair
- Lighting – Maintained, Adequate
- Safety Equipment – Provided, Good Repair
- First Aid Kit Stocked, Phone Working
- Rescue Tubes Provided and Used
- Test Kit – Clean, Stocked w/ Fresh Reagents, Stored in Cool, Dry Location
- Recirculation Equipment**
- Pumps / Filter / Disinfectant Feeders Maintained, Good Repair
- Gauges – Working, Accurate Readings within Parameters
- Piping – Good Repair, Marked, No Leaks

Lifeguard Supervision

Use the space below to note any items of interest noted during routine lifeguard supervision. Items such as rescue tube use, scanning technique, alertness, use of sun protection, distractions, rescue incidents, people skills, etc. These notes can be used later for individual coaching or in-service training. Documentation can show behaviors noted and modified for liability and supervision purposes. More complete documentation should be included, as needed, in each employee’s personnel files.

| Date | Comment |
|------|---------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

| Date | Comment |
|------|---------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

**Public Swimming Pool
Accident / Drowning Report**Environmental Services and Consultation
800 NE Oregon Street # 21
Portland, Oregon 97232-2162
Phone (971) 673-0451 FAX (971) 673-0457

This report must be completed for every physician-treated accident or any drowning at a public swimming pool. It is the **responsibility of the pool operator** to submit the completed form promptly to the **Oregon Department of Human Services, Environmental Services and Consultation, 800 NE Oregon, Portland, OR 97232-2162**



| | | | |
|------------------|-------|----|----|
| Date of Incident | Time: | am | pm |
|------------------|-------|----|----|

| |
|---|
| Accident ID # YYYY – MMDD - County # Official Use Only |
|---|

Victim Information

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| First Name | MI | Last Name | |
| Address | Number | Street | Apt.# |
| City or Town | State | Zip Code | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| SEX: <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F | Age of Victim:(yrs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal | Non-Swimmer: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unk |
| Area of the Body Injured: (Check all that Apply) | | Type of Injury: (Check all that Apply) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Head | <input type="checkbox"/> Trunk | <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasion or Contusion | <input type="checkbox"/> Strain or Sprain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arm / Hand / Finger | <input type="checkbox"/> Leg / Foot / Toe | <input type="checkbox"/> Concussion | <input type="checkbox"/> Fracture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Treatment Required: (Check all that Apply) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> First Aid | <input type="checkbox"/> CPR (<input type="checkbox"/> Manual <input type="checkbox"/> AED <input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doctor's Office/Emergency Room | | <input type="checkbox"/> Admitted to Hospital | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) | | | |

Pool Information

Pool License #

| | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| Name of Pool | | |
| Address | Number | Street |
| City | State | Zip Code |
| Contact Person | Position | Phone |

| | |
|--|--|
| Was the pool open at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Was a lifeguard on duty at the time? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|--|--|

Side 2 of 2

Factors contributing to the accident (Mark as many as apply)

| |
|--|
| Slippery Surfaces: <input type="checkbox"/> Around Pool <input type="checkbox"/> Bottom of Pool <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Deck Equipment: <input type="checkbox"/> Ladder / Handrails <input type="checkbox"/> Lifeguard Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Recirculation Equipment: <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Use of Pool Chemicals: <input type="checkbox"/> Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Handling <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Pool Enclosure: <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate <input type="checkbox"/> Gate - Unlatched or Unlocked <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| Diving/Jumping/Sliding: <input type="checkbox"/> From Board <input type="checkbox"/> From Poolside <input type="checkbox"/> From Slide <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify |
| Horseplay/ Miscalculation: (Specify) |
| Other: (Explain) <input type="checkbox"/> Involved Food/Drink <input type="checkbox"/> Natural Causes |
| Were Others Injured: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If Yes, Name(s) |

| |
|--|
| Describe what happened: (Please be legible) |
|--|

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Print or Type Name: | Signature: | Date: |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|