

Article 6
Public Swimming Pools

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NOTE: Rule-making authority cited for the formulation of regulations governing public swimming pools by the Director of Public Health and Social Services, 10 GCA §29104 (P.L. 15-96). These Rules and Regulations were adopted September 29, 1980; filed with the Legislative Secretary on August 19, 1981.

The rules and regulations relating to public swimming pools are reprinted here in form as exact as possible to those filed with the Legislative Secretary. The substance of the regulations has not been changed. However, for the purpose of uniformity and ease of use, a new system of numbering has been adopted by the Editor. It is hoped that the revised numerical system will eventually be substituted for that formulated by the Director of Public Health and Social Services.

§4601. Definitions. (a) *Swimming Pool* means any artificial structure, basin, chamber or tank constructed of impervious material used or intended to be used for swimming, diving or recreational bathing; it does not include conventional bathtubs where the primary purpose is the cleaning of the body, or individual therapeutic tubs.

(b) *Wading Pool* means an artificial basin, chamber or tank constructed of impervious material used, or intended to be used, for wading by small children and having a maximum depth not to exceed eighteen (18) inches at the deepest point and not more than twelve (12) inches in depth at the side walls.

(c) *Department* means the Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services.

(d) *Private Residential Swimming Pool* means any swimming pool located on a private residential property under direct control of the homeowner of which the use is limited to swimming or bathing by members of his family or invited guests. (The design, construction and operation of such pools are not subject to the provisions of these Rules and Regulations.)

(e) *Public Swimming Pools* mean any swimming pool that is available for public use whether for a fee or free of charge, or any swimming pool used by any business, partnership, corporation or person for the use of their customers, clients, guests or employees.

(f) *Person* means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, governmental agency, club or organization of any kind.

§4602. Scope. These Regulations shall apply to all pools as defined herein, except private pools maintained by an individual for the use of his family and friends. The regulations shall apply to, but are not limited to, all commercial pools, real estate and community pools, pools at hotels, motels, resorts, auto and trailer parks, auto courts, condominiums, apartments houses, clubs, public or private schools, and gymnasia and health establishments.

These Regulations shall apply to all auxiliary structures and equipment thereof such as locker rooms, shower and dressing rooms, toilet facilities and filtration, pumping, piping, disinfecting and safety equipment provided and maintained in connection with such facility.

§4603. Construction Permit Required. No person shall construct, reconstruct or alter any public swimming pool without first obtaining a permit from the Department:

(a) Submission of Plans, Specifications and Supporting Data. To apply for a construction permit, the applicant shall first submit a copy each of plans, specifications and such other information as may be required, to determine if the proposed facilities comply with these Regulations, to the Department for review and written approval in advance of the issuance of any building or plumbing permit for its facilities to be constructed. If equipment or appurtenance are changed or replaced, the change or replacement units shall meet applicable requirements of these Regulations. Facilities shall be built according to approved plans unless changes are approved in writing by the Department. The owner or his agents shall notify the Department of the completion of the swimming pool at least one (1) week in advance before placing it in operation for final inspection and approval. Thereafter, a sanitary permit is issued. All swimming pool equipment must conform to the requirements of the National Sanitation Foundation.

(b) Plans and specifications submitted for a new swimming pool shall:

(1) Include a plot plan showing the property boundaries, adjacent streets, pertinent buildings on the site, pertinent site grades, the swimming pool, and related areas.

(2) Show in detail the swimming pool structure and related facilities, water treatment and recirculation equipment and piping, dressing, locker, shower, toilet, storage, office, and mechanical equipment rooms, source of water supply and waste water disposal facilities.

(3) Include specifications containing details on all treatment equipment including catalog identification of pumps, chlorinators, chemical feeders, filter strainers, interceptors and related equipment.

(c) Plans and specifications submitted for a construction permit for modification of an existing swimming pool shall show the proposed modifications and the pertinent existing facilities.

§4604. Sanitary Permit. (a) No person shall operate or maintain a public swimming pool unless he has obtained a Sanitary Permit to operate such a pool from the Department. Such permits shall be valid for one (1) year unless otherwise revoked for cause. Only persons who comply with these Regulations shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit. Every swimming pool shall display the sanitary permit in a conspicuous area. Such permits are not transferable.

(b) **Inspection.** The Department shall perform inspections at reasonable hours to insure compliance.

§4605. Violation. When a representative of the Department inspects a swimming pool and finds a violation of these Rules which does not seriously endanger the public health or safety, he shall issue a written notice to the owner or his representative and shall give reasonable time for correction.

§4606. Closure of Swimming Pool. The Director shall order a public swimming pool to immediately close down whenever he finds that the pool or its operation jeopardizes the health and safety of the people. Additionally, the public swimming pool shall be closed for any of the following conditions:

(a) Failure of the swimming pool filtration or disinfection equipment.

(b) It is declared a "public nuisance" as defined in 10 GCA §20107.

(c) Lack of required supervisory personnel or required lifeguards.

(d) Failure to meet the minimum water quality standard established for swimming pools.

(e) Failure to possess a valid Sanitary Permit.

(f) Lack of adequate safety equipment.

§4607. Same: Procedures. (a) When the Director orders closing of a swimming pool, he shall issue a written order to the swimming pool owner, operator or his representative stating that the swimming pool is to be closed immediately and specifying corrective action to be

taken. The person to whom the order is issued shall close the swimming pool immediately and shall prohibit any person from using it. The Director shall post a notice, easily visible to the public, stating that said pool is closed by order of the Director and that swimming is prohibited.

(b) After the initial written order to close the swimming pool is issued, and after the specified corrective action has been taken, the owner, operator or his representative shall notify the Director that the swimming pool is ready for reinspection. The Director shall inspect the pool within twenty-four (24) hours after the request for reinspection, excluding weekends and legal holidays.

(c) If upon reinspection the corrective action is not approved, the swimming pool shall remain closed and kept out of use until corrective action is approved.

§4607. Same: Removal of Notice Prohibited. Any person who removes a notice of closure posted by the Director, except with the express written consent of the Director, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§4609. Health and Safety. (a) No person having a communicable disease shall be employed or work at a public swimming pool. All patrons or swimmers suspected of having an infectious disease shall be excluded.

(b) Appropriate facilities shall be provided for the health and safety of bathers. These shall include, but not limited to, lifesaving equipment, safety devices, lifebuoys, lifehooks, first-aid kits, telephone and adequate staff during swimming periods who are competent in lifesaving and artificial resuscitation. Competent lifeguards shall be on duty during all swimming periods.

(c) Every swimming pool shall be under the supervision of a capable individual who shall assume the responsibility for compliance with all parts of these Regulations relating to pool operation and maintenance and safety of bathers.

(d) When the swimming pool is not open for use, access to the pool shall be prevented.

(e) Instructions regarding emergency calls shall be prominently posted.

(f) Not more than the maximum design bather load shall be permitted in the swimming pool at any one time.

§4610. Locations. A swimming pool location shall be conducive to good operation and maintenance and safety and freedom from contamination. It shall have suitable site drainage, availability of utilities, and separation from sources of debris.

§4611. Swimming Pool Construction Materials, Shapes, Surfaces and Load. (a) Swimming pools and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed of materials which are inert, non-toxic to man, impervious, permanent and enduring, which can withstand the design stresses, which will provide a tight tank with a smooth and easily cleaned surface or to which a smooth, easily cleaned surface finish can be applied, and which may be finished in white or light color.

(b) All corners formed by intersection of walls and floors shall be rounded.

(c) Sand or earth bottoms are not permitted in swimming pool construction.

(d) A swimming pool structure and appurtenances shall be so shaped and arranged that maintenance of safe and sanitary conditions and recirculation of the water are not impaired. An obstruction shall not extend into or above the swimming pool so as to create a safety hazard.

(e) The finished surface of the swimming pool wall and floor shall be smooth, without cracks or open joints, non-slip, easily cleaned and light colored, except that a marking may be inserted against a light background.

§4612. Water Supply. (a) The water supply serving the swimming pool and all plumbing fixtures including drinking fountains, lavatories and showers shall meet the latest edition of the U.S. Public Health Service drinking standards.

(b) A positive means of potable water supply to each swimming pool shall be provided in accordance with one of the following:

(1) An over the rim fill spout with a one (1) inch minimum air gap or two (2) times the diameter of the pipe, whichever is greater, above the flood rim of the pool. The spout must be protected from damage by a diving board or other means.

(2) A fill spout located above the grade beam and below the coping which is protected from backflow by an

approved vacuum breaker located at least six (6) inches above the flood rim of the pool.

(3) Any other device or method approved by the Department which provides adequate backflow protection.

(c) All water supply service outlets which are part of the water supply system serving the pool area shall be protected against backflow or back siphonage by a device or method approved by the Department.

§4613. Sewer System. (a) The sewer system shall be adequate to serve the facility including the bathhouse, locker rooms and related accommodations.

(b) There shall be no physical connection between the sewer system and any drain from the swimming pool or recirculation system. Any swimming pool or gutter drain when discharged to the sewer system, storm drain, or other approved natural drainage course shall connect through a suitable air gap so as to preclude possibility of backup of sewage or waste into the swimming pool piping system.

(c) The sanitary sewer serving the swimming pool and auxiliary facilities shall discharge to the public sewer system wherever possible. Where no such sewer is available, the connection shall be made to a suitable disposal plant designed, constructed and operated properly.

§4614. Design Detail and Structural Stability. (a) All swimming pools shall be designed and constructed to withstand all anticipated loadings for both full and empty conditions. A hydrostatic relief valve shall be provided in areas having a high water table.

(b) Provisions shall be made for complete, continuous circulation of water through all parts of the swimming pool. All swimming pools shall have a recirculation system with necessary treatment and filtration equipment as required in these Regulations.

(c) The shape of any swimming pool shall be such that the circulation of pool water and control of swimmers' safety are not impaired.

(d) Except for special use pools, water depth at the shallow end shall not exceed three and one-half (3½) feet. If steps extend for more than one-half (½) of the width of the shallow end, the depth of water at the base of the

lowest step shall not be greater than three and one-half (3½) feet.

(e) From the shallow end, the pool bottom shall be sloped at a rate not to exceed:

(1) For pools more than twenty (20) feet in width, one (1) foot vertically and twelve (12) feet horizontally.

(2) For pools twenty (20) feet or less in width, one (1) foot vertically and ten (10) feet horizontally.

(f) The above slope shall be uniform and extend to a depth of not less than five (5) feet except that the slope may extend to a depth of not less than four (4) feet six (6) inches when ropes and buoys are to be continuously maintained. (Wherever there is a break in slope from shallow to deep water, devices for fastening safety ropes shall be installed at least two (2) feet toward the shallow end from the break, and safety ropes and buoys shall be provided.)

(g) The bottom slopes of the pool, configuration of walls and bottom, water depth under the diving board, and location of the diving board shall be such as to reduce the hazard of accidents including striking the bottom or the sides of the pool with sufficient force to injure the diver. To achieve this, the pool shall have dimensions at least equal to those indicated in Diagrams I, II and III and the accompanying tables.

(h) In addition, there shall be at least fifteen (15) feet of unobstructed head room above every diving board extending ten (10) feet in front of the board, and the pool wall shall be at least thirty (30) feet beyond the front end of the diving board.

§4615. Depth Markings and Lines. (a) Depth of water shall be plainly marked at or above the water surface on the vertical wall next to the swimming pool, at maximum and minimum points, at the points of break between the deep and shallow portions, at intermediate one-foot increments of depth, and spaced at not more than twenty-five (25) feet intervals measured peripherally. The depth in the diving areas will be appropriately marked.

(b) Depth markers shall be in numerals of four (4) inches minimum height and a color contrasting with background. Markers shall be on both sides and ends of the pool at or above the water surface on the vertical pool

wall. Pools twenty (20) feet or less in width shall have markers on the edge of the deck or walk next to the pool.

(c) Lane lines or other markings on the bottom of a pool shall not exceed ten (10) inches in width. Decorative designs on the bottom or walls which give the illusion of being or mistaken for the human form are prohibited.

§4616. Inlets and Outlets. (a) Facilities for introducing water to and removing water from the pool shall be provided and arranged to facilitate circulation of the water to maintain a disinfectant residual as required by §4637(a) uniformly throughout the pool to remote effective skimming action.

(b) All swimming pools shall be provided with an outlet at the deepest point through which circulation shall take place and by which the pool can be emptied. The bottom drain and recirculation outlets shall be covered with grates or other protective devices which cannot be removed except with tools. The slots or openings of these covers shall not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in the smaller dimension and shall be of such area, shape and arrangement as to prevent the hazards of bathers being drawn thereto with such force as to produce a safety hazard.

(c) Piping systems and all parts and fittings thereof, other than inlet devices or venturi throats, shall be sized so that at the design flow rates required in §4619 does not exceed ten (10) feet per second. For copper pipes and any suction lines, the velocity shall not exceed eight (8) feet per second. All pools shall have a minimum of one (1) return inlet for each ten thousand (10,000) gallons or fractional part thereof.

(d) Inlets for fresh and/or repurified water shall be located to produce uniform circulation of water and to facilitate the maintenance of a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the entire swimming pool without existence of dead spots. Inlets from the circulation system shall be flushed against the pool wall and submerged at least twelve (12) inches below the water level. Inlets shall not protrude more than one and one-fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches beyond the wall surface into the pool and shall be rounded and smooth so as not to produce a safety hazard.

(e) Where shimmers are used in lieu of overflow gutters, the circulation system shall be designed to produce sufficient velocity at inlets and arranged and directed so as

to impart a substantial circulatory movement to the pool water, which promotes skimming and uniform disinfectant distribution.

§4617. Overflow Gutters. (a) Overflow gutters or shimmers meeting the requirements of §4618 shall be required on all swimming pools.

(b) Overflow gutters shall extend completely around the swimming pool, except at steps or recessed ladders. The overflow gutter shall also serve as a handhold. This gutter shall be capable of continuously removing a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the recirculated water, or one (1) gallon per minute per lineal foot of pool perimeter, whichever is greater. Gutter water shall be returned to the filter, or to waste, at the discretion of the pool operator. All overflow gutters shall be connected to the recirculation system through a properly designed surge tank. A vacuum gravity filter box may be used as a surge tank. The gutters, drains and return piping to the surge tank shall be designed to remove rapidly overflowing water caused by recirculation, displacement, wave action or other causes produced by the maximum pool bathing load. The opening into the gutter beneath the coping shall not be less than four (4) inches wide with a depth of at least three (3) inches. Where large gutters are used, they shall be designed to prevent entrance or entrapment of bathers' arms and legs. The overflow edge or lip shall be rounded and not thicker than two and one-half (2 1/2) inches. The overflow outlets shall be provided with outlet pipes which shall in any case be at least two (2) inches in diameter.

(c) The outlet fittings shall have a clear opening in the grating of at least equal to one and one-half (1 1/2) times the cross-sectional area of the outlet pipe. The outlet shall be spaced not more than three (3) feet on centers in flat gutters. If the bottom of the gutter slopes are at least one-third (1/3) of an inch per foot from a crown toward the outlet fittings, the outlets may be placed not over fifteen (15) feet on the center. The use of continuous-flow gutters with single or multiple outlets will be acceptable provided they are properly designed for the pool, self cleansing, and capable of maintaining an effective skimming action without discharging back into the pool.

(d) Nothing in this Section shall preclude the use of roll-out gutters or deck-level type swimming pools. Such designs shall conform to the general provisions relating to

overflow rates. A curb, if used, shall be twelve (12) inches wide and from three (3) inches to six (6) inches above the deck. The gutter must be wide enough to provide safe footing.

§4618. Shimmers. Shimmers are permitted on swimming pools which are not more than thirty (30) feet wide, provided an approved handhold is installed completely around the pool. Shimmers shall be installed in each corner, or in the coves of a free-form pool, and at twenty (20) to forty (40) foot intervals around the pool perimeter. Handholds shall consist of bull-nosed coping not over two and one-half (2 1/2) inches thick for the outer two (2) inches or an equivalent approved handhold. The handholds must be no more than nine (9) inches above the normal water line. Skimming devices shall be built into the pool wall, shall develop sufficient velocity on the pool water surface to induce floating oils and wastes into the skimmer from the water surface of the entire pool area, and shall meet the following general specifications:

(a) The skimmer weir shall be automatically adjustable and shall operate freely with continuous action to variations in water level over a range of at least four (4) inches. The weir shall be of such buoyancy and design so as to develop an effective velocity.

(b) There shall be at least one (1) such skimmer for each five hundred (500) square feet of pool surface area or fractional part thereof. For pools with an area of six hundred (600) square feet, only one (1) skimmer is required.

(c) There shall be some means of shutting off each skimmer.

(d) An easily removable and cleanable basket or screen through which all overflow water must pass shall be provided to trap large solids.

(e) The skimmer shall be constructed of sturdy, corrosion-resistant materials.

§4619. Recirculation System. (a) A recirculation system consisting of pumps, piping, filters, water conditioning and disinfection equipment, and other accessory equipment shall be provided which will clarify and disinfect the swimming pool volume of water in eight (8) hours or less, thus providing a minimum turnover of at least three (3) times in twenty-four (24) hours. The recirculation rate shall be increased to provide a six-hour

turnover where experience with the particular type of swimming pool to be constructed has shown that it will be subjected to heavy bather loads.

(b) All pool piping shall be designed to reduce friction losses to a minimum. Main drain piping to the recirculating pump should permit a positive head-on pump suction. In no case should negative head exceed five (5) to six (6) feet. Filtered water return piping around the pool shall be sized for a maximum friction head-loss rate of ten (10) feet per one hundred (100) feet of pipe, using roughness factors for ten (10) year old pipes. Piping shall be of non-toxic material, resistant to corrosion, and able to withstand operating pressures and negative heads. Visible pipes shall be identified by color codes or tags.

(c) The recirculation system shall include a strainer to prevent hair, lint and foreign objects from reaching the pump and filters. Strainers shall be corrosion-resistant with openings not more than one-eighth (1/8) inch in size, providing a free-flow area at least four (4) times the area of the pump suction line, and shall be readily accessible for frequent cleaning. An extra strainer basket shall be provided with each strainer device to permit continuity of service.

(d) A cleaning system shall be provided to remove dirt from the bottom of the pool. When a vacuum system is used as an integral part of the recirculation system, connections shall be located in the walls of the swimming pool at least eight (8) inches below the water line, and at such points that the floor of the pool can be cleaned with not more than fifty (50) feet of suction hose.

(e) A rate-of-flow indicator, reading in gallons per minute, shall be installed. When used with sand filters, the rate-of-flow indicator shall be located at a point so that the rate of the backwash will also be indicated. The indicator shall be capable of measuring flows at least twenty percent (20%) over the design flow rate, shall be accurate within ten percent (10%) of true flow, and shall be easy to read. Mercury manometers must be equipped with return wells to keep mercury from being blown out of the manometer.

(f) Pumps shall be of adequate capacity to provide the required number of turnovers of swimming pool water as specified in 3 GAR §4619(a) [Section XIX-A], and whenever possible shall be so located as to eliminate the need for priming. If the pump or suction is located above the overflow level of the pool, the pump shall be self-

priming. The pump or pumps shall be capable of providing flow adequate for the back-washing of filters.

§4620. Wading Pool. (a) The water of all wading pools shall be kept sufficiently clear so that the bottom of the wading pool shall be visible at all times. The water shall be recirculated at a rate which produces a turnover in two (2) hours or less at each wading pool.

(b) When chlorine is used, a free chlorine residual of at least four-tenths (0.4) ppm shall be maintained all times that the wading pool is used. The wading pool shall be maintained in an alkaline condition as indicated by a pH of seven and two-tenths (7.2) to eight-and-four-tenths (8.4). Testing kit shall be maintained at the wading pool for this purpose.

§4621. User Loading. (a) For the purposes of computing user loading, those portions of the swimming pool, five (5) feet or less in depth, shall be designated as "non-swimmer" areas. Portions of the pool over five (5) feet in depth shall be designated as the "swimming" area.

(b) In order to compute swimmer and bather capacity, swimming pool areas shall be determined as follows:

(1) Ten (10) square feet of pool water surface area shall be provided for each non-swimmer expected at time of maximum load.

(2) Twenty-four (24) square feet shall be provided for each swimmer expected at time of maximum load.

(3) Three hundred (300) square feet of pool water surface area shall be reserved around each diving board or diving platform. This area shall not be included in computing the area of the swimming section.

(4) An additional allowance may be made for patrons who lounge or sunbathe on the deck area. This should be based on one (1) patron per twenty-five (25) square feet of deck area in excess of an eight-foot walkway completely around the pool.

§4622. Recessed Areas. Swimming pools shall be free of recessed areas which will interfere with circulation of the water and with skimming action and safety supervision of bathers.

§4623. Filter Requirements - General. (a) All filters shall be of such design in order to maintain clear water under anticipated operating conditions.

(b) All filters shall be so designed that the filtration surfaces are provided to allow restoration of surfaces without creating an offensive condition.

(c) All filters shall be so designed to make filtration surfaces available for inspection.

(d) The filter shall be designed, constructed and operated so that structural or functional failures will not permit passage of unfiltered water.

§4624. Rapid Sand Filters. (a) All sand-type filters, whether gravity or pressure type, shall comply in all respects with the standards of the National Sanitation Foundation.

(b) Sand filters shall be designed for a filter rate of not more than three (3) gallons per minute per square foot of bed area, at the time of maximum head loss, with sufficient area to meet the design rate of flow required by the prescribed turnover.

(c) Filtering material shall consist of at least twenty (20) inches of screened sharp filter sand with an effective size between 0.3 and 0.5 millimeters and a uniformity coefficient not exceeding 1.75, supported by at least ten (10) inches of graded filter gravel.

(d) Filter gravel shall be graded and placed to provide uniform flow distribution from the underdrain system and to support the bed of sand without loss of sand to the pool, or without development of jet streams in the filtration operation.

(e) The underdrain system shall be of corrosion-resistant and enduring material, so designed that the orifices or other openings will maintain substantially their original areas. The system shall be designed to provide even collection or distribution of the flow during filtration and backwashing. To meet this latter requirement, header lateral underdrain systems should be designed to satisfy the following criteria:

(1) The ratio of the area of the orifices to the area of the sand bed should be between 0.002 and 0.003.

(2) The ratio of the area of the laterals to the area of the orifices should be between 2.0 and 3.0.

(3) The ratio of the area of the header or manifold to the area of the laterals should be between 1.5 to 2.0.

(f) At least twelve (12) inches of free board shall be provided between the upper surface of the filter media and the lowest portion of the pipes of drains which serve as overflows during backwashing.

(g) The filter system shall be provided with influent and effluent pressure gauges, backwash sight glass on the waste discharge line, and air-release valves at or near the high point of the filter.

(h) The filter system shall be designed with necessary valves and piping to permit:

(1) Filtering to swimming pool.

(2) Individual backwashing of filters to waste at a rate of not less than fifteen (15) gallons per square foot of filter area per minute.

(3) Isolation of individual filters for repairs while other units are in service.

(4) Complete drainage of all parts of the system.

(5) Necessary maintenance, operation and inspection in a convenient manner.

(i) Each pressure-type filter tank shall be provided with an access opening of not less than a standard eleven-inch manhole and cover.

(j) Devices with reasonably accurate closage control features should be provided for adding coagulants ahead of the filters.

(k) On pressure-type filters, the tank and its integral parts shall be constructed of substantial material capable of withstanding continuous anticipated usage and shall be designed for a pressure safety factor of four (4) based on the maximum shutoff head of the pump. This shutoff head for design purposes shall in no case be considered less than fifty (50) pounds per square inch.

§4625. Diatomaceous Earth-Type Filters. (a) All diatomaceous earth-type filters, whether vacuum or pressure type, shall comply in all respects with the standards of the National Sanitation Foundation.

(b) Sufficient filtering area shall be provided to meet the design criteria of §4623(a).

(c) The design rate of filtration shall not be greater than 2.0 gallons per minute per square foot of effective filtering surface without continuous slurry or body feed, and not greater than 2.5 gallons per minute per square foot with continuous slurry or body feed.

(d) Where body feed is provided, the feeding device shall be accurate within ten percent (10%) and dependable, and shall be capable of continually feeding within a calibrated range, adjustable from two (2) to six (6) milligrams per liter at the design capacity of the recirculation pump.

(e) Provision shall be made for pre-coating with diatomaceous earth filter aid. In heavily used pools with a surface area of two thousand (2,000) square feet or more, equipment shall be provided for the continuous feeding of filter aid to the filter influent, and such equipment shall have a capacity to feed not less than one-tenth (0.1) pound of this material per square foot of filter area over a twenty-four (24) hour period.

(f) The filter and all components shall be of such materials, design and construction as to withstand normal continuous use without significant deformation, deterioration, corrosion or wear which could adversely affect filter operation.

(g) The tank containing the filter elements shall be constructed of steel, plastic or other suitable material which will satisfactorily provide resistance to corrosion, with or without coating. On pressure-type filters, the tank and its integral parts shall be constructed of substantial material capable of withstanding continuous anticipated usage and shall be designed for a pressure safety factor of four (4) based on the maximum shutoff head of the pump. This shutoff head for design purposes shall in no case be considered less than fifty (50) pounds per square inch.

(h) Where dissimilar materials which may set up galvanic electric currents are used in the filters, provision shall be made to resist electrolytic corrosion. The filters shall be designed in such a manner that they may be easily disassembled. Allowances shall be made in installation for adequate working space above and around the filter to allow the removal and replacement of any part and for proper maintenance.

(i) The filter plan shall be provided with such pressure, vacuum or compound gauges as are required to

indicate the condition of the filter. In vacuum-type filter installations where the circulating pump is two (2) horsepower or higher, an adjustable high-vacuum automatic shutoff shall be provided to prevent damage to the pump by cavitation. A suitable alarm shall be provided with the shutoff to warn the operator that the equipment is not running.

(j) All filters shall be equipped for cleaning by backwashing, air-pump-assist backwashing, mechanical or manual spray wash, agitation or an effective combination of these methods.

(k) Provision shall be made for completely draining the filter in five (5) minutes or less.

(l) A pressure filter tank shall have an air release connected to the top to expel air from the tank. The air release shall be equipped for manual operation.

§4626. Ladders, Recessed Treads and Stairs. (a) Steps or ladders shall be provided at the shallow end of the swimming pool if the vertical distance from the bottom of the pool to the deck or walk is over two (2) feet. Recessed steps or ladders shall be provided at the deep portion of the swimming pool. If the pool is over thirty (30) feet wide, such steps or ladders shall be installed on each side. In long pools, ladders shall be placed along the sides not more than one hundred (100) feet apart.

(b) Steps leading into the swimming pool shall be of non-slip design, have uniform and minimum stair tread widths of twelve (12) inches, and uniform and maximum stair riser heights of twelve (12) inches. They should be recessed into the side of the pool. They shall be guarded by railings and/or handrails. Rails provided at steps as required in this Section shall be as follows:

WIDTH OF STEPS	NUMBER OF RAILS REQUIRED
Up to 16'	1
16' to 24'	2
24' to 32'	3
32' to 40'	4

Rails shall be evenly spaced across the width of the steps.

(c) Swimming pool ladders shall be corrosion-resistant and shall be equipped with non-slip treads. All ladders shall be so designed as to provide a handhold and

shall be rigidly installed. There shall be a clearance of not more than five (5) inches nor less than three (3) inches between any ladder and the pool wall. If steps are inserted in the walls or if stepholes are provided, they shall be of such design that they may be cleaned readily and shall be arranged to drain into the pool to prevent the accumulation of dirt thereon. Stepholes shall have a minimum tread of five (5) inches and a minimum width of fourteen (14) inches. Where stepholes or ladders are provided within the pool, there shall be a handrail at the top of both sides thereof, extending over the coping or edge of the deck.

(d) Supports, platforms and steps for diving boards shall be of substantial construction and of sufficient structural strength to carry safely the maximum anticipated loads. Steps shall be of corrosion-resistant material, easily cleanable, and of non-slip design. Handrails shall be provided at all steps and ladders leading to diving boards more than one (1) meter above the water, except those set at fifteen (15) degrees or more from the vertical. Platforms and diving boards which are over one (1) meter high shall be protected with guard railings.

§4627. Decks and Walkways. (a) A continuous deck, at least five (5) feet and preferably eight (8) feet wide or more, shall be provided completely around the swimming pool with a non-slip paved walk which is clear and unobstructed except for usual deck equipment associated with the use of the pool, extending from the pool side edge of such walk or the tip of the coping, and the paved area of the diving board or its appurtenances. Decks shall be sloped one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch to three-eighth ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch per foot to drains or surface water disposal areas. The surface of the paved walk or deck shall not drain into the swimming pool or the overflow gutter. Drainage shall be conducted away from the pool area in a manner that will not create muddy, hazardous or objectionable conditions. If deck drains are provided, they shall have an inlet opening of at least four (4) inches in diameter and shall be spaced and arranged so that no more than four hundred (400) square feet of area is tributary to each drain. Drains shall not be over twenty-five (25) feet apart.

(b) Hose bibs shall be provided in locations where necessary to enable thorough hosing down of all walks, floors and appurtenances. They shall be located so as not to pose safety hazards.

§4628. Disinfectant and Chemical Feeders. (a) The pool shall be equipped with a chlorinator, hypochlorinator or other disinfectant feeder or feeders.

(b) Disinfectant feeders shall be of sturdy construction and materials which withstand wear, corrosion or attack by disinfectant solutions or vapors, and which are not adversely affected by repeated regulate adjustments or other conditions anticipated in the use of the device. The feeder shall be capable of being disassembled for cleaning and maintenance. The design and construction shall be such as to preclude stoppage from chemicals intended to be used or foreign materials that may be contained therein. The feeder shall incorporate failure-proof features so that the disinfectant cannot feed directly into the pool, pool piping or pool enclosure under any type of failure of the equipment or its maintenance.

(c) Feeders shall be capable of supplying at least the equivalent of one (1) pound of chlorine per eight (8) hours for each ten thousand (10,000) gallons of swimming pool capacity. This requirement may be reduced for indoor swimming pool which receive little or no sunlight.

(d) Feeders shall have a graduated and clearly marked dosage adjustment to provide flows from full capacity to twenty-five percent (25%) of such capacity, and shall be capable of continuous delivery with ten percent (10%) of the dosage at any setting.

(e) When the disinfectant is introduced at the suction side of the pump, a device or method shall be provided to prevent air lock of the pump or recirculation system.

(f) Equipment and piping used to apply chemicals to the water shall be of such size, design and material that they may be cleaned and will be free from clogging. All material used for such equipment and piping shall be resistant to action of chemicals to be used therein.

§4629. Same: Compressed Chlorine Gas. When compressed chlorine gas is used, the following additional features shall be provided:

(a) The chlorine and chlorinating equipment shall be in a separate well-ventilated room. Such rooms shall not be below ground level and shall be provided with vents near the floor which terminate out-of-doors. A ventilating fan, operated from a switch at the door, should be provided in conjunction with this vent. The door of the room shall not open to the swimming pool, and shall open to the outside.

(b) The chlorinator equipment shall be of rugged design capable of withstanding wear without developing leaks.

(c) Chlorine cylinders shall be anchored to prevent their falling over. A valve-stem wrench shall be maintained on the chlorine cylinders in use so the supply can be shutoff quickly in the case of an emergency.

(d) The chlorine feeding device shall be designed so that during accidents or interruptions of the water supply, leaking chlorine gas will be conducted to the out-of-doors.

(e) The chlorinator shall be a solution feed-type capable of delivering chlorine at its maximum rate without releasing chlorine gas to the atmosphere.

(f) The chlorinators shall be designed to prevent the backflow of water into the chlorine solution container.

(g) A gas mask designed for use in a chlorine atmosphere and of a type approved by the United States Bureau of Mines shall be provided. In addition, a replacement canister shall be provided and a record shall be kept of gas mask usage to insure that the mask will be serviceable when needed.

(h) The gas mask shall be kept in a closed cabinet, accessible without a key, located outside of the room in which the chlorinator is maintained.

§4630. Same: Hypochlorite Solution. When a hypochlorite solution is used to be fed through hypochlorinator equipment, such equipment shall also provide the following additional features:

(a) Feed shall be positive under all conditions of pressure in the circulating system, and without artificial construction of the pump suction line whether this line is under vacuum or pressure head.

(b) Regulators shall be provided to insure constant feed with varying supply or back pressure.

(c) Positive features shall be provided to prevent backflow from recirculation system to the solution container, and for reducing to a minimum the entry into swimming pool of time released from calcium hypochlorite.

(d) Provision shall be made to prevent siphoning of hypochlorite solution when the recirculation pump and

hypochlorinator are both turned off. (This applies to installations above swimming pool level.)

§4631. Lighting, Ventilation and Electrical Requirements. (a) Where underwater lighting is used, not less than 0.5 watts shall be employed per square foot of swimming pool water surface area. Such lights shall be spaced to provide illumination so that all portions of the pool, including the bottom, may be seen readily without glare.

(b) Area lighting shall provide at least 0.5 watts per square foot of deck area. If such lighting is used for night swimming, area and swimming pool lighting combined shall provide at least two (2) watts per square foot of pool area with two-foot candles of illumination.

(c) When underwater pool lighting fixtures are provided, they shall be installed so as not to create a safety hazard to bathers. The top of lens of the underwater lighting fixtures should be at least eighteen (18) inches below water level of pool. Lighting shall be such that lifeguards may see every part of the swimming pool, all diving boards, or other appurtenances, without being blinded by the light. Lights, appliances and wiring shall be installed and grounded in accordance with the local electrical code. Overhead electrical wiring shall be designed and located so that wires cannot possibly fall on the swimming pool enclosures.

(d) All indoor swimming pools, bathhouses, dressing rooms, shower rooms and toilet spaces shall be adequately ventilated either by natural or mechanical means.

(e) Outdoor pools or pools with adequate natural light that are intended for daylight use only, shall prominently post signs which are legible at all entrances and which state that swimming after dark is not permitted in accordance with these Regulations.

§4632. Dressing Rooms, Toilet and Shower Construction. (a) Bathhouses with dressing facilities, toilets and showers shall be provided at all pools except those exempted under §4632(f). Bathhouses to be used simultaneously by both sexes shall be divided into two (2) parts separated by a tight partition, each designated for men or women. The entrances and exits shall be screened to break line of sight.

(b) All floors and other surfaces which may be walked on by bathers shall be rough (but not abrasive to

the feet) so as to be non-skid similar to a rough rotary, raised rubber, or wood float finish of a concrete surface. Floors shall be sloped one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) inch to three-eighth ($\frac{3}{8}$) inch per foot to drains.

(c) Walls, partitions, doors, lockers and similar surfaces which require periodic cleaning shall be of impervious material, smooth and finished so as to facilitate thorough scrubbing. Interior walls and partitions shall terminate not less than six (6) inches above the floor, or shall rest on masonry or concrete not less than four (4) inches above the floor. Junctures inside the building between all walls or partitions and floors of structures shall be covered.

(d) Lockers shall be set either on solid masonry bases four (4) inches high or on legs with bottom of locker at least ten (10) inches above the floor. Lockers shall be properly vented.

(e) Unless access to the pool is through a shower room opening onto the pool deck, a flowing-through footbath fed by filtered pool water shall be provided. Pools serving only the patrons of a motel, apartment complex or hotel, shall be exempted from providing footbath when requested by owner. The shortest path through the footbath shall be at least five (5) feet long and footbath shall be confined between walls or fencing that will make its use compulsory. The water shall be at least three (3) inches deep. The inlets and outlets shall be at opposite ends of the footbath. A flow of one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) gallon per minute through the footbath is adequate while the pool is open for use.

(f) The requirement relating to bathhouses, dressing rooms and showers shall be waived, if requested by owner, for pools with use limited to the tenants of the specific motel, apartment complex, condominium or hotel that is served, and whose patrons use these facilities in their own quarters before entering the pool. If toilets in the private quarters or public sections of these establishments are available to all swimmers within a travel distance of three hundred (300) feet from a pool, and are located not more than two (2) floors above or below the pool deck, toilet facilities will not have to be provided at the pool deck. Drinking fountains (see §4633(a)) will not be required at pools for motels, apartment complexes, condominiums or hotels.

(g) Locker, dressing, shower and toilet rooms shall be kept clean at all times.

§4633. Toilets and Showers. (a) Unless exempted by §4632, toilet and shower facilities shall be provided for maximum loading (as computed under §4621) on the basis of the following fixture schedule:

MALES	FEMALES	
Water Closets	1/75	1/50
Urinals	1/75	----
Lavatories	1/100	1/100
Showers	1/50 (Minimum of two)	1/50 (Minimum of two)

Swimming pools at schools, camps, or similar locations where bather loads may reach peaks due to schedules of use, fixture schedules should be increased.

A minimum of one (1) drinking fountain shall be located in the swimming pool area.

(b) The layout of the bathhouses shall be such that the bathers on leaving the dressing room pass the toilets and showers enroute to the swimming pool.

(c) Showers shall be supplied with water at a rate of at least three (3) gallons per minute per shower head.

(d) All plumbing shall conform to state and local plumbing codes. Complete diagrams, specifications and isometric sketches must be submitted with the plans.

§4634. Visitor and Spectator Areas. (a) There shall be absolute separation between the spaces used by visitors and spectators and those used by bathers. Visitors and spectators in street clothes may be allowed within the perimeter enclosure if in a separate area segregated from the space used by the bathers by a fence at least twenty-nine (29) inches high.

(b) No food or drink shall be permitted in the immediate area of the swimming pool or on the decks surrounding the pool except that food and beverage will be allowed in the visitor and spectator area, or in a similarly separated snack area for bathers, if beverages are served in non-breakable containers and trash containers are provided to keep litter off of the pool decks.

§4635. Supervision of Swimming Pools and Equipment. Every pool shall be under the supervision of a person who is fully capable of, and shall assume

responsibility for, compliance with all requirements hereof relating to pool operation. Maintenance of mechanical and electrical equipment shall be kept available for the operator.

§4636. Operation Records. A swimming pool operator shall keep a daily record of information regarding operation, including readings of disinfectant residual, pH, and other operation and maintenance procedures such as cleaning of filters and quantity of chemicals used as required in the rules and regulations. Such data as required by the health officer shall be open to inspection by health authorities at all times, maintained at least one (1) year for his inspection, or shall be submitted to him as he specifies.

§4637. Recirculation and Purification System Operation. The pumps, filters, disinfectant and chemical feeders, flow indicator gauges, and all related parts of the pool water purification system shall be kept in operation whenever the pool is available for use, and at such additional times and periods as may be necessary to maintain the water in the pool in a clear and disinfected condition. The variation in flow during a filtration cycle shall not be such as to reduce the flow below sixty-five percent (65%) of the rate required. A swimming pool shall not be used when water treatment equipment is not functioning properly.

§4638. Clarity of Water. (a) The recirculation and purification system shall be operated and maintained so as to keep the pool water clean and clear. Under no circumstances shall the pool be used when a black disc, six (6) inches in diameter, on a white field, when placed at the bottom of the pool at the deepest point, is not clearly visible from the sidewalks of the pool at all distances up to ten (10) yards from such disc. Such a pool shall be closed immediately and shall not reopen until the water is clean and upon specific approval of the health officer.

(b) A swimming pool shall be used only when the water is sufficiently clear that the main outlet grating is clearly discernible from the edge of the swimming pool at a horizontal distance up to ten (10) yards.

§4639. Disinfection and Public Health Control. (a) Swimming pools when in use shall be continuously disinfected by a chemical which imparts a residual effect. When chlorine is used, a free chlorine residual of at least four-tenth (0.4) ppm shall be maintained throughout the

pool whenever it is open or in use. If other halogens are used, residuals of equivalent disinfecting strength shall be maintained. Any time that the residual disinfectant level is below the minimum designated above, the pool should be cleared and kept free of swimmers until that minimum level has been obtained. A testing kit for measuring the concentration of the disinfectant, accurate within one-tenth (0.1) ppm, shall be provided at each pool.

(b) Other disinfecting materials or methods are acceptable when they are demonstrated to provide a readily measurable residual and to otherwise be equally as effective as the chlorine concentration required herein. Such materials and methods shall not be dangerous to public health, create objectionable physiological effects, or impart toxic properties to the water.

(c) The swimming pool water shall be maintained in an alkaline condition as indicated by pH of not less than 7.2 and not over 8.4. A pH testing kit accurate to the nearest 0.2 pH unit shall be provided at each swimming pool.

(d) Chemicals used in controlling the quality of water shall demonstrate as imparting no toxic properties to the water. The addition of chemicals for algae control shall be approved by the health officer.

§4640. Bacteriological and Chemical Quality of Pool Water. (a) The Director shall arrange for the collection and examination of samples at routine intervals of not less than two (2) weeks when the swimming pool is in active use. Where samples are examined in laboratories other than those of the Department, copies of the report of examination shall be sent by the laboratory to the Division of Environmental Health of the Department, using forms provided upon application. The Department may reduce the sampling frequency if there are both an acceptable history of bacteriologic quality and bi-weekly inspections of the swimming pool by representatives of the Department.

(b) The right is reserved to close any pool in the extent of any epidemic or threatened epidemic of disease which the Director may have reason to believe may be transmitted through the use of swimming pools, or because of continued failure to meet the standards for bacterial quality established herein, or until recommended improvements are made.

(c) Bacteriological quality of water in the pool shall be such that not more than fifteen percent (15%) of the samples, or two (2) consecutive samples covering any considerable period of time, shall:

(1) Contain more than 200 bacteria per milliliter as determined by the standard (35_c) plate count; or

(2) Show positive test (confirmed test) for coliform organisms in any of the five ten-milliliter portions of a sample, at times when the pool is in use.

(d) Chemical quality of water in the pool shall not cause irritation of eyes or skin of the bathers, or have other objectionable physiological effects on bathers.

(e) Chemicals used in controlling the quality of water shall be demonstrated as imparting no toxic properties to the water. The addition of chemicals for algae control shall be approved by the health officer.

§4641. Cleanliness of Swimming Pool. (a) The swimming pool wall, floor, walkway, deck and bathhouse floor shall be kept clean and free from accumulation of algae.

(b) If a swimming pool becomes polluted with feces, vomit, sewage, or other material, the swimming pool shall be immediately closed. It shall be drained, scrubbed and refilled, or other suitable action may be taken as approved by the Department before further usage.

(c) Floating scum, sputum and debris shall be removed within twenty-four (24) hours or more frequently as required. Visible dirt on the bottom of a swimming pool shall be removed at least once each day. The bottom and sides of pools, decks and other surfaces shall be kept free of slime and algae to prevent unnecessary slipperiness and danger of accidents or drowning.

§4642. Cleaning and Maintenance. (a) All parts of the pool shall be maintained in good repair. Floors shall be kept free from cracks and other defects, and shall conform with §4632. Walls, ceilings, and equipment shall be painted as often as necessary to be kept in good condition.

(b) The whole pool area shall be kept clean and sanitary, free of litter and vermin. Hoses shall be maintained for regular flushing and cleaning.

During extended periods of non-use when the recirculation and purification is not functioning, pools

shall be maintained so as to prevent their becoming a mosquito breeding source. This shall be accomplished by securely covering, draining the pool of all water and keeping the pool free of standing water; or by some other means as approved by the Department.

(c) Toilets, urinals, showers, wash basins, and other plumbing fixtures shall maintained in a clean condition and in good repair. Toilet tissue shall be provided in toilet rooms and soap shall be provided at each lavatory and in each shower.

§4643. Bathing Suits, Caps and Towels. Bathing suits and towels furnished to swimming pool users by the management shall be laundered and cleaned and caps sanitized after each usage.

§4644. Safety Requirements. (a) Swimming pools operated primarily for unorganized use, and having an area of more than two thousand two hundred fifty (2,250) square feet of water surface area, shall be provided with an elevated lifeguard platform or chair. In pools with four thousand (4,000) square feet or more of water surface area, additional elevated chairs or stations located so as to provide a clear unobstructed view of the pool bottom in the area under surveillance shall be provided. (Ideally, chairs should be placed in locations which eliminate sun glare on the water, and in positions which will give complete coverage of the pool within a field view limited to 45_ on either side of a line of sight extending straight out from the chair.)

(b) Enough acoustical treatment, including material and ceiling design, shall be given to enclosed pool rooms to control noise levels. It is essential for safety that swimmers be able to hear signals and directions of routine supervision as well as emergency control.

(c) When the pool is not open for use, access to the pool shall be prevented. The pool shall be completely emptied or covered to prevent the provocation of mosquitoes.

(d) The Director may require posting of notices directing the bathers to make use of the toilets and showers before entering the pool. At all pools, diagrammatic illustrations of artificial respiration procedures shall be posted where clearly visible from the nearby deck and shall be protected against the elements. Also, the location and telephone number of the nearest

ambulance, hospital, fire, or police rescue service, physician, and pool operator shall be kept similarly posted together with instructions that in case of need, manual or mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration should be started immediately and continued until a physician arrives or mechanical resuscitators are applied.

(e) Whenever the pool is opened for use and no lifeguard service is provided, the warning sign shall be placed in plain view and shall state "Warning -- No Lifeguard on Duty" with clearly visible letters at least four (4) inches high. In addition, the sign shall also state "Children should not use pool without an adult in attendance."

§4645. Lifesaving Equipment, First-Aid Kit. (a) One (1) unit of lifesaving equipment shall consist of all the following:

(1) A life ring or throwing buoy not more than seventeen (17) inches in diameter attached with a one-fourth-inch line long enough to span the maximum width of the pool;

(2) A life pole (bamboo or other) with blunt ends or hooks, not less than twelve (12) feet in length; and

(3) A separate throwing line of one-fourth-inch rope with length not less than sixty (60) feet.

(b) When any pool is of such size that unaided swimming rescues by lifeguards may not offer sufficient protection to swimmers, one (1) or more square-sterned boats equipped with oars, oarlocks, life rings, or paddle boards shall be provided.

(c) Every swimming pool shall be equipped with a standard first-aid kit which shall be kept filled and ready for use. Availability of a kit in the office of the resident manager for a motel, apartment complex, condominium, or hotel shall satisfy this requirement for such pools.

(d) Lifesaving equipment shall be mounted in conspicuous areas around the swimming pool deck, at lifeguard chairs, or elsewhere, readily accessible, its function plainly marked, and kept in repair and ready condition. Bathers or other shall not be permitted to tamper with or remove such equipment from its established location for any purpose other than the intended emergency use.

§4646. Supervision of Bathers, Lifeguards. (a) One (1) or more qualified lifeguards shall be on duty at pool side at all times when the swimming pool is open to use by bathers except at pools with less than 2,250 square feet of water surface used exclusively by a motel, apartment complex, condominium, hotel, or similar occupancy. Such attendant should be in full charge of bathing and have authority to enforce all rules of safety and sanitation.

(b) A lifeguard shall:

(1) Be a capable swimmer and be competent in lifesaving methods;

(2) Be trained in administration of artificial respiration and other first-aid measures;

(3) Have satisfactorily completed a basic course of instruction in life-saving and water safety as offered by the American Red Cross or the Young Men's Christian Association. The valid and current certificate of completion of the course of instruction shall be available for verification;

(4) Be dressed suitably to enter the water and to take action on an emergency; and

(5) Not engaged in activities which would distract his attention from proper supervision of persons using the swimming pool or prevent immediate attention to a person in distress in the water.

(c) The following personal conduct regulations shall be enforced:

(1) All bathers shall be instructed to use the toilet, and particularly to urinate, before taking a cleansing bath and entering the pool;

(2) All persons using the swimming pool shall take a cleansing shower bath in the nude, using warm water and soap and thoroughly rinsing off all suds, before entering the swimming pool room or enclosure. A bather leaving the pool to use the toilet shall take another cleansing bath before returning to the swimming pool room or enclosure;

(3) Any person having an infectious or communicable disease shall be excluded from a public swimming pool. Persons having any considerable area of exposed subepidermal tissue, open blisters, cuts, etc., shall be warned that these are likely to become infected and advised not to use the pool;

(4) Spitting, spouting of water, blowing the nose, etc., in the swimming pool shall be strictly prohibited;

(5) No running, boisterous or rough play, except supervised water sports, shall be permitted in the pool, on the runways, deck, diving boards, floats, platforms, or in dressing rooms, shower rooms, etc.; and

(6) Suitable placards embodying the above personal conduct regulations and instructions, and those relating to suits and towels, shall be conspicuously posted in the swimming pool room or enclosure and in the dressing rooms and offices at all swimming pools which are subject to the above regulations.
