



PUBLIC POOL INSPECTION GUIDE

**Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
Environmental Health Division**
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I. INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Health Division of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (Public Health) inspects public pools to ensure they are free of safety hazards and risk of communicable diseases. Public pools include swimming pools, spa pools, special use pools, and wading pools that are located at apartments, condominiums, townhouses, hotels, motels, public and private schools, community centers, Children's Camps, swim schools, country clubs, municipal swim centers, health clubs, mobile home parks, spray grounds, medical facilities, and water parks.

This marking guide is intended to assist Environmental Health Specialists (EHS) during their inspections to improve standardization in procedures related to pool inspections, and to help public pool owners and pool technicians understand the inspection process and requirements for public pools.

The focus of the inspection is to address any violations that may contribute to illness, injury, or death.

II. DEFINITIONS

Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician (Technician, Pool Technician) means a person certified by Public Health to maintain and treat pools in Los Angeles County.

Complaint Investigation means a focused review of a public pool to address a specific concern reported to the Enforcement Agency.

Enforcement Agent or Agency means the local Health Officer, Director of Environmental Health, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, or an inspector of the State Department of Public Health.

High Risk Public Pool means public pools that have high daily usage throughout the year. These pools are scheduled to have three inspections per year. High risk pools include pools at gyms and water parks.

High Risk Violation means any violation that, if not corrected, can lead to an imminent health hazard to the pool user or facility staff.

Imminent Health Hazard means a significant threat or danger to health that is considered to exist when there is sufficient evidence to show that a product, practice, circumstance, or event creates a situation that requires immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury based on the number of potential injuries and the nature, severity, and duration of the anticipated injury or illness.

Low Risk Public Pool means public pools that are utilized at less than full capacity on a daily basis and may not be open for use year-round. These pools are scheduled to have one inspection per year. Low risk pools include pools at apartments, condominiums, and mobile home parks.

Moderate Risk Public Pool means public pools that have moderate to high daily usage, which may be seasonal. These pools are scheduled to have two inspections per year. Moderate risk pools include pools at hotels, schools, camps, swim clubs, parks, medical facilities, spray grounds and municipal pools.

Owner means the entity that is on legal title of the property or business of a public pool and is listed on the Public Health License.

Operator means the person(s) conducting daily public pool operation and can be the pool owner, business owner, or a person designated by the pool owner or business owner.

Public Pool means any public pool, public bathhouse, public swimming place, and public bathing place that is or includes an artificial basin, chamber, or tank constructed or prefabricated with impermeable surfaces and such pools, bathhouses, and places are used or intended to be used for public swimming, diving, or recreational water activities. "Public Pool" does not include individual therapeutic tubs or baths where the main purpose is cleaning of the body, or pools at private single-family homes or dwellings with three units or fewer. Public pools include swimming pools, spas, spray grounds, wading pools, and special purpose pools located at apartments, condominiums, gated communities, hotels and motels, public and private schools, health clubs, city and county parks, mobile home parks, resorts and organizations, medical facilities, and water theme parks.

Reinspection Date (Compliance Date) means the earliest date the inspector will return to verify compliance with the violation(s) noted on the Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report.

Routine Inspection means a comprehensive review of all elements of the Public Pool to determine compliance with state and local requirements. Routine inspections are conducted 3 times per year for High-Risk pools, 2 times per year for Moderate Risk pools, and 1 time per year for Low-Risk pools.

Swimming Pool means a public pool intended for swimming or wading.

Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report (SPOIR) means the official inspection report issued by the Enforcement Agency to document the results of a routine inspection.

Spa Pool means a public pool that incorporates a water jet system, an aeration system, or a combination of the two systems used in conjunction with heated water, with a bench for sitting all around the interior perimeter, except where the required stairs are located. A spa pool has no greater than 250 square feet of water surface area and is not intended to be used for swimming.

Spray Ground (Splash Pad) means a public pool with a non-slip surface and no standing water in the splash zone where various nozzles and features can shower, spray, rain, mist, and shoot streams of water for contact with pool users. Spray grounds consists of a surge basin with a recirculation system from which water is directed through water features.

Special Purpose Pool means a public pool constructed exclusively for a specific purpose, such as instruction, diving, competition, or medical treatment.

Therapy Pool means a public pool used exclusively for aquatic therapy, physical therapy, and/or rehabilitation to treat a diagnosed injury, illness, or medical condition, wherein the therapy is provided under the direct supervision of a licensed physical therapist, occupational therapist, or athletic trainer. This could include wounded patients or immunocompromised patients whose health could be impacted if there is not additional water quality protection.

Total Alkalinity means a measure of the ability of the water to resist change in pH. Measuring Total Alkalinity is currently not required by State pool code. Testing "Total Alkalinity" levels is only a recommendation and not required of the operator.

Wading Pool means a public pool intended to be used for wading by small children and having a maximum water depth of 18 inches (457 mm) at the deepest point.

Wave Pool means a public swimming pool designed for the purpose of producing breaking wave action in the water and that is not primarily designed for standup surfing or bodyboarding.

III. INSPECTIONS

All public pools and spas receive at least one unannounced inspection per year. The frequency of inspections is determined by the risk factor as shown below:

Site/Facility	Risk	Inspections/year
Apartments (5+ units)	Low	1
Condominiums (5+ units)	Low	1
Mobile Home Parks	Low	1
Four-unit dwellings	Low	1
Day spas	Low	1
Hotels/Motels	Moderate	2
Public and private schools	Moderate	2
Camps	Moderate	2
Swim clubs	Moderate	2
Country clubs	Moderate	2
Municipal pools	Moderate	2
Boarding homes	Moderate	2
Spray grounds	Moderate	2
Medical facilities	Moderate	2
Health Clubs/Gyms	High	3
Water Parks	High	3

Table 1 - Pool Risk Categories and Inspection Frequency

- Where applicable, the EHS shall begin the inspection by introducing themselves to the on-site manager or pool operator. The EHS shall check for a valid Public Health license and other required records. The EHS shall also verify ownership and contact information.
- To prevent alarming residents of the facility, the EHS should not attempt to enter any locked portion of the pool enclosure, equipment room, or toilet facilities.
- The EHS shall check all violation categories on the Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report (SPOIR) and indicate the status for each as instructed in the next section of this guide. A sample SPOIR is provided in **Appendix A**.
- The EHS shall test for free residual chlorine, pH, and Cyanuric Acid and record the results in the appropriate boxes on the SPOIR.
- Upon completion of the inspection, the EHS shall discuss the findings with the pool operator, onsite manager, or resident manager. If no one is available, the EHS shall email or mail the report to the responsible party the next business day. If there is an imminent health hazard, the EHS shall take immediate action as instructed later in this guide and are encouraged to request additional guidance from their supervisor.
- Marked violations shall be corrected by the Reinspection Date given. A Compliance Review may be scheduled when the owner/operator fails to comply, does not show reasonable progress, or when a pool is closed, at the discretion of the Chief EHS. See **Appendix B** for enforcement instructions.
- Pools shall be closed when an imminent health hazard is identified or when high risk violations cannot be corrected at the time of inspection. See **Appendix C** for closure and reopening instructions.
- Pools located within unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County may be subject to an additional annual Aquatic Safety inspection per the recent Roxie's Swim Safe Ordinance. See **Appendix M** for instructions.

IV. SPOIR GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

The goal of the report is to clearly document the compliance status at the time of inspection for each violation category and provide owner/operators with the corrective measures necessary to bring the facility into compliance. These marking instructions may not be all-inclusive as individual facilities and severity of violations can vary from the guidelines established in this document.

For each inspection violation category on the SPOIR, the inspector is required to select the applicable compliance status:

COMPLIANCE STATUS

- “IN”** - indicates that the item is in compliance with the applicable code(s)
- “OUT”** - indicates that the item is not in compliance and warrants correction by the reinspection date.
- “N/A”** - indicates that the item is not applicable to the establishment.
- “N/O”** - indicates that the item was not observed at the time of inspection.
- “COS”** - indicates the item was not in compliance and was corrected and verified before the completion of the inspection. The corrective action is to be documented on the inspection report.

V. VIOLATION CATEGORIES

SAFETY EQUIPMENT/SIGNS

1. Life Ring with Attached Rope

- The availability of lifesaving equipment to assist in the rescue of a pool user is required. Each pool must have a life ring (at least 17-inch minimum outside diameter) with an attached length of rope (3/16th- inch minimum diameter) capable of spanning the width of the pool at its widest point.
- When not in use, the life ring with rope must be stored at a visible and easily accessible location within the pool enclosure and in such a way as to prevent kinking and fouling.
- Pools exceeding 75 feet in length or 50 feet in width must provide a life ring that is available on at least two opposing sides of the pool at centralized locations.
- When rescue without a life ring can be affected from the perimeter of a spa, the enforcement agency may exempt the spa from the requirements of this section.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if a life ring with rope is provided, in good repair, and stored properly.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the life ring is not provided as required or not in good repair.
- If an approved life ring with attached rope is missing, not accessible, or not in good repair, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comment section to provide an approved life ring with rope attached in an accessible location.
 - If both the life ring and body hook are missing and cannot be **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (violation #53 along with violation #1 and #2). Post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the required life safety equipment is provided and confirmed by the enforcement agent.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** for spa pools and spray grounds.
- COS** Mark **COS** if during the time of the inspection the missing/damaged or improperly stored life ring with rope is replaced, repaired, or properly stored.

***NOTE:** Because the life ring with rope is made of materials that are degraded by sunlight and are usually stored in a location subject to direct sunlight, it is important to physically inspect the condition of the life ring and rope to ensure they are in good condition on a regular basis. Simply looking at them from across the pool may not provide a true evaluation of their condition.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65540

2. Body Hook Attached to Pole

- The availability of lifesaving equipment to assist in the rescue of a pool user is required. Each pool shall provide and maintain in good repair a readily accessible fixed-length rescue pole not less than 12 ft. in length with a body hook permanently attached. For spas, the rescue pole may be shorter in length, however not shorter than the width of the spa.
- Pools exceeding 75 feet in length or 50 feet in width must provide a body hook on a rescue pole that is available on at least two opposing sides of the pool at centralized locations.
- When rescue without a body hook can be affected from the perimeter of a spa, the enforcement agency may exempt the spa from the requirements of this section. The enforcement agency may also approve a shorter length based on the unique configuration of each spa, no less than the width of the spa.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if a body hook with a fixed length rescue pole is provided in good repair and is properly stored.

OUT Mark **OUT** if a body hook with rescue pole is not provided as required or not in good repair.

- If both life ring and body hook are missing and cannot be **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (violation #53 along with violation #1 and #2). Post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the required life safety equipment is provided.

N/A Mark **N/A** for spray grounds.

COS Mark **COS** if during the time of the inspection the missing/damaged or improperly stored body hook with rescue pole is replaced, repaired, or properly secured.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65540

3. Safety Signs

- Several signs are required to be posted, in plain view of the pool user, within the pool enclosure or at the pool entrances. The signs provide pool users with information alerting them of dangers and advising them of prohibited activity or behavior.
- Determining which signs are required depends on factors such as: pool depth, surface area of the pool, type of disinfection system, type of pool, date of construction, and whether lighting and/or lifeguard services are provided. (See **Appendix E** for examples of signs)
- Depending on the particular special features, activities, or equipment used by the facility, the pool may need one or multiple of the following signs posted.
- All signs shall have clearly legible letters and/or numbers that are of proper size and posted in a location visible to all pool users.
- The following signs are required to be posted in a conspicuous location within the pool enclosure:

“No Lifeguard on Duty” 4-inch lettering

- The sign shall also state in letters at least 1 inch high, “Children should not use pool without adult supervision.”
- Required at pools where lifeguard service is not required nor provided.

NOTE: “No lifeguard on Duty” sign requirement does not apply to spray grounds that have no standing water.

Artificial Respiration + CPR ¼ inch lettering

- Illustrated diagram of Artificial Respiration and CPR procedures

Emergency Information

- Emergency sign with the following information:
 - Emergency telephone number (911) (4-inch lettering)
 - Telephone number of the nearest emergency services (1-inch lettering)
 - Name and address of the pool facility (1-inch lettering)

Occupant Capacity 4-inch lettering

- Maximum Occupant Capacity
 - Swimming pool = one pool user for every 20 square feet of surface area
 - Spa pool = one pool user for every 10 square feet of surface area

NOTE: *Wading pools and spray grounds do not have a pool user occupant maximum and do not require an occupant capacity sign to be posted.*

“Keep Closed” 4-inch lettering

- Must be posted on the exterior side of each gate/door at all pools, stating “Keep Gate Closed” or “Keep Door Closed”

Diarrhea Warning 1-inch lettering

- Must be posted at the entrance area (may be posted with other signs if visible from the entrance area)
- Must clearly state that persons that currently have active diarrhea and persons who have had diarrhea within the last 14 days shall not enter the pool water.

Spa Signs:

- Spa Use Warning (required for spas) sign must include:
 - “CAUTION” (4-inch lettering)
 - The following statements in lettering minimum ¼ inch:
 - Elderly persons, pregnant women, infants, and those with health conditions requiring medical care should consult with a physician before entering the spa.
 - Children should not use spa without adult supervision.
 - Hot water immersion while under the influence of alcohol, narcotics, drugs, or medicines may lead to serious consequences and is not recommended.
 - Do not use spa alone.
 - Long exposure may result in hyperthermia, nausea, dizziness, or fainting.
- “**Spa Emergency Shut-off Switch**” required to be posted at each emergency shut-off switch for spas (1-inch lettering).

“No Diving” 4-inch lettering

- Posted in visible places
- Required when the maximum depth of the pool is 6 feet or less

Spray Ground Pools

- Facilities with spray ground features must provide sufficient signs visible from all entry points to the spray ground stating:
“**CAUTION: WATER IS RECIRCULATED - DO NOT DRINK**” (4-inch lettering).

No Use of Pool After Dark

- Required when lighting is not provided or required.
- Must be posted at each pool entrance on the outside of the gate(s).

“Emergency Exit” 4-inch lettering

- All pool enclosures constructed after July 1, 1994 must post “Emergency Exit” signs on the poolside of all gates/doors that have keyless egress unless all gates/doors allow keyless egress.

Exit Diagram / Emergency Exit(s)

- Required when automatic gaseous chlorine chemical feeders are used.
- Designated Emergency Exits must be marked "EXIT" (4-inch lettering)
- An emergency evacuation procedure sign must be posted at the pool area entrance and displayed in a diagrammatic form.

Wave Pools

- Require the following additional signs:
 - All wave pools must provide a sign indicating that life vests are required for all non-swimmers and children less than 48 inches tall when using a wave pool. (4-inch lettering)
 - All facilities with a wave pool must provide a sign indicating all children less than 42 inches tall must be accompanied by an adult to be admitted to the facility. (4-inch lettering)
 - All facilities with a wave pool must provide a sign advising pool users that an audible warning signal will sound 15 seconds prior to the next wave. (4-inch lettering)

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** for each sign's violation category if the facility has conspicuously posted the required sign in the correct location, signs are legible, have properly sized lettering, are visible to users, and are in good condition.
- OUT** Mark the relevant violation **OUT** for any missing required signs, any signs that are in disrepair and require replacement, signs that are improperly placed, signs with incorrect verbiage or information, signs that are illegible or have lettering that is less than the required minimum, or the signs are posted in a location where they are obstructed or blocked from view to the public. Note the directive and observation in the Overall Inspection Comment section of the violation.
- N/A** Mark the violation **N/A** if the sign is not required to be posted (e.g., Spa use Precautions at a swimming pool, "no diving" sign at an 8-foot-deep pool).
- COS** Mark **COS** if during the time of the inspection all required signs are provided, replaced, or posted in a conspicuous location.



Example of safety equipment and signs at a pool

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 – 3120B

DISINFECTION / CHEMICAL LEVELS

Public pools shall be disinfected continuously by a chemical that imparts a disinfectant at concentrations listed below.

	Free-Chlorine Residual				Bromine Residual	
	Without CYA		With CYA			
	Min	Max	Min	Max	Min	Max
Public Pools*	1.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	--
Public Spas, Wading Pools, and Spray Grounds	3.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	3.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	--

Maximum and minimum levels of required disinfectant

4. Free Chlorine Residual – Too Low

Public pools shall maintain a minimum concentration of free chlorine as shown below:

Min. concentration of free chlorine	Pools	Spas, Wading Pools, Spray Grounds
WITHOUT stabilizer	1.0 ppm	3.0 ppm
WITH stabilizer	2.0 ppm	3.0 ppm

- A small percentage of public pools use bromine rather than chlorine as a disinfectant, which requires the same chemical testing reagents but uses a different colorimetric scale included on the testing color block.
- Salt-water pools use an additional piece of equipment called a chlorine generator that converts added salt in the water to elemental chlorine by passing the water in the recirculation system through a low-voltage electric current. These ‘salt water’ pools may not directly add chlorine to the pool, but the residual chlorine levels for pools using this type of chlorine generation are the same as for pools using liquid chlorine or solid tablets.
- Ultra-Violet (UV) disinfection at spray grounds: In addition to the requirements for disinfection, a spray ground is required to have an ultraviolet light disinfection system that shall be continuously disinfecting at a minimum of **40 mJ/cm²** while the spray ground is in use. If the ultraviolet dosage rate drops below **40 mJ/cm²**, the operator shall close the spray ground.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool water has at least the minimum concentration of disinfectant required.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool water is below the minimum concentration of disinfectant required.
- If the disinfectant level is below the required concentration, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comment section to maintain free residual chlorine at or above the appropriate level.
 - If the disinfectant level is below the minimum required concentration, mark **OUT**. If the disinfectant level cannot be **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #4**). Post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until reopened by the EHS in writing. The same actions should be taken for spray grounds and water features where UV is used in addition to disinfectant when minimum dosage is not achieved as required.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the pool water disinfectant has been adjusted to at or above the required amount.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65529; Title 24 - 3106B

5. Chlorine Level Too High (>10 ppm)

- The maximum allowable concentration of stabilized or un-stabilized free chlorine is 10.0 ppm.
- There is no maximum concentration requirement for Bromine.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool water does not exceed the maximum chlorine concentration of 10 ppm.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool water is above the maximum chlorine concentration of 10 ppm.
- If the free residual chlorine reading is too high, mark **OUT**. If the disinfectant level cannot be **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #5**). Post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until reopened by the EHS in writing.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if a disinfectant other than chlorine is used with no maximum.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the chlorine concentration has been adjusted to below the maximum.

***NOTE:** The use of supplemental sanitization/oxidation system such as **OZONE** and **UV** light is accepted only with prior review and approval by the Recreational Waters program.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65529; Title 24 - 3106B

6. Combined Chlorine Level Too High

- Combined chlorine (CC) is mentioned in the record keeping section of the pool code that states the maximum CC level be maintained at or below 0.4 ppm.
- When investigating water quality complaints that include eye irritation, check for chloramines (Combined chlorine). Chloramines are the result of free chlorine reacting with nitrogen found in urine and sweat. Chloramines are poor sanitizers; they produce a foul odor and cause eye and skin irritation.
- CC can be calculated by subtracting the free chlorine (FC) level from the total chlorine (TC).

$$\text{Combined Chlorine (CC)} = \text{Total Chlorine (TC)} - \text{Free Chlorine (FC)} \\ (\text{DPD \#1} + \text{DPD \#3}) - (\text{DPD \#1})$$

(DPD is N,N Diethyl-1,4 Phenylenediamine Sulfate, the chemical used in the test kit named a DPD test kit).

- Achieving **Breakpoint Chlorination** is an effective method of eliminating chloramines. Because breakpoint is achieved by the off gassing of nitrogen, it is necessary that the pool be uncovered and well ventilated to allow the release of nitrogen into the atmosphere. This is also referred to as “shocking” the pool.
- **Breakpoint Chlorination (BPC):**
 - BPC = 10 x combined chlorine
 - (10 times the combined chlorine level of chlorine should be added to the pool to achieve the breakpoint)
- Combined Chlorine is not tested when bromine is used as a disinfectant.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool water concentration of combined chlorine level is below 0.4 ppm.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool water concentration of combined chlorine has exceeded 0.4 ppm.
- If the combined residual chlorine reading is above 0.4 ppm, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of inspection, note in the comment section to shock the pool to lower the combined chlorine reading below 0.4 ppm.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if the pool is using Bromine as a disinfectant.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the pool water disinfectant has been adjusted to below 0.4 ppm at the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65523c9; Title 24 - 3106B

7. pH—Not in an Acceptable Range

- The pH shall be maintained between 7.2 and 7.8.
- The ideal range for pH is 7.4 to 7.6; the minimum level is 7.2 and the maximum is 7.8. It is imperative that the pH levels be maintained within the minimum and maximum range due to the direct relationship of pH on the effectiveness of free chlorine as a disinfectant. When the pH exceeds 7.8, the active (sanitizing, killing) form of free chlorine is greatly reduced. While decreasing the pH level increases the effectiveness of free chlorine, it becomes more acidic and corrosive and should be kept above 7.2.
- The pH is a measurement of the Hydrogen ion (H⁺) concentration of the water. It is measured on a scale ranging from 1.0 to 14.0, with 1.0 being a high concentration of Hydrogen ions H⁺ (very acidic), 14.0 being a high concentration of Hydroxide Ion OH⁻ (very basic) and 7.0 being neutral. It is important to keep in mind that pH is measured on a logarithmic scale; therefore, the difference in ion concentration between 6.0 and 7.0 is ten times. Therefore, a small change on the scale represents a large change in the acidity of the water.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if the pH is between 7.2 and 7.8.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the pH is not in the range of 7.2 and 7.8.

- If the pH is less than 7.2, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** during the time of inspection, note in the comment section to adjust the pH to between 7.2 and 7.8.
- If the pH is greater than the 7.8, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** during the time of inspection and the pH is greater than 8.0, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #7**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the pH is adjusted between 7.2 and 7.8 and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS after confirmation that the violation was corrected.

COS Mark **COS** if the pH has been adjusted to between 7.2 and 7.8 during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *When investigating reoccurring violations of high or low pH, consider what the Total Alkalinity level is and what the pH of the chlorine being used as a disinfectant is. If the Total Alkalinity is very high or low, it will affect pH stability. The proper Total Alkalinity acts as a buffer to extreme shifts in pH.*
- *Total Alkalinity is a measure of the ability of the water to resist change in pH. Measuring Total Alkalinity is currently not required by State pool code. Testing "Total Alkalinity" levels is only a recommendation and not required of the operator.*
- *The ideal range of Total Alkalinity is dependent on the pH of the disinfectant being used in the pool.*
- *For low pH sanitizers: 100 – 120 ppm and for high pH sanitizers: 80 – 100 ppm.*
- *The minimum recommended Total Alkalinity is 60 ppm with a maximum of 180 ppm.*

- *If the pool was just serviced, and acid was added, the pH will test low until the pH balances back to normal in the pool, usually in a few hours.*

Type of Chlorine	Physical State of Chlorine				pH
	Gas	Liquid	Tablet	Granular	
Calcium Hypochlorite			X	X	10.2 – 11.4
Sodium Hypochlorite		X			11 - 12
Trichlor			X		2.7 - 3.3
Dichlor				X	5.8 – 7.0
Elemental Chlorine Cl ₂	X				<1.0

Table 1 - Types of Chlorine

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65530

8. Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer) Level Too High (>100ppm)

- Cyanuric acid concentration/stabilizer levels must be maintained below 100 ppm.
- Cyanuric acid or stabilizer is added to some forms of chlorine such as Trichlor and Dichlor to reduce the degrading effect of sunlight. Although the stabilizer protects the chlorine ion from sunlight, it also inhibits chlorine from reacting with pathogens in the water. A higher concentration of chlorine is required for effective disinfection.
- Indoor pools and spas should be discouraged from using cyanuric acid since there is no need to protect chlorine from sunlight. In spas, the use of Trichlor and Dichlor tablets are not advised due to the rapid build-up of cyanuric acid.
- Ideal levels of cyanuric acid are 30 to 50 ppm with a maximum concentration of 100 ppm.
- Reducing cyanuric acid is usually accomplished by dilution or partial water change (draining and refilling).

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool water concentration of cyanuric acid (stabilizer) is below 100 ppm.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool water concentration of cyanuric acid (stabilizer) is greater than 100 ppm.
 - If the cyanuric acid level is above 100 ppm, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of inspection, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53** along with **violation #8**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the cyanuric acid level is adjusted to less than 100 ppm and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS after confirmation that the violation was corrected.

- N/A** Mark **N/A** if cyanuric acid is not used in the pool.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if the cyanuric acid level was not tested.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the cyanuric acid level was adjusted during the time of the inspection. Because the general method of lowering the cyanuric acid concentration requires the partial draining and refilling of the pool, the pool operator may not be able to correct this violation prior to the end of the inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65530

9. Chlorine Tablets in Skimmer/Floating Chlorinator

- The only approved method of continuous chlorine dispensing is through an approved disinfectant feeder. Floating chlorinators are a danger to pool users and chlorine tablets in skimmers may damage pool equipment due to direct exposure to low pH levels.



Example of improper dispensing of chlorine in skimmer basket.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the disinfectant is being dispensed by an approved method (through an approved automatic chlorinator).
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if chlorine tablets are observed on the bottom of the pool, in the skimmer basket, floating chlorinator on the surface of the pool, or if disinfectant is otherwise not being dispensed by an approved method.
- If chlorine tablets are found in the skimmer, in a floating chlorinator or at the bottom of the pool, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of inspection, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53** along with **violation #9**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the floating chlorinator and/or improperly placed chlorine tablets have been removed and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS after confirmation that the violation was corrected.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the tablets are removed during the time of the inspection.
- Due to safety considerations, the EHS shall **NOT** remove the tablets themselves.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3133B

POOL CONDITION

10. Pool Water Condition - Cloudy / Turbid / Green

- The pool operator shall maintain clear pool water while the public pool is in use. The pool operator shall close the public pool if the bottom of the pool at the maximum depth is not clearly visible from the deck. The pool operator shall not reopen the public pool for use until the pool water is clean and clear, and the bottom of the pool at the maximum depth is clearly visible from the deck. If the bottom of the pool is not visible 48 hours following inspection and closed by the enforcement agency, the enforcement agent may order the pool drained.
- Water clarity is a visual measure of water quality and is required for pool user safety. Water clarity can be affected by algae, chemical reaction to metals, contamination, poor filtration, pool user splashing, and lack of sanitizer.



Cloudy Green Pool



Heavy Algae Growth

- All parts of the pool must be clearly visible from the deck. A pool operator is required to close a pool if the bottom of the pool at maximum depth is not clearly visible from the deck.
- Water clarity is acceptable if the drain cover grate is clearly visible from the pool deck.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool is being maintained in good condition, water is clean and clear, and the drain cover grate is clearly visible from the pool deck.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if unable to see the drain cover grate from the deck.
Additional Violation: if pool water is also turbid/cloudy due to suspended algae, the EHS shall also mark **violation #11**.
 - If the drain cover grate is not clearly visible from the deck, mark **OUT**. Close the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #10**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the water is clear enough so that the drain cover grate is visible from the deck. The EHS shall include a statement “draining a pool should be done by a professional since there is a possibility of damaging the pool shell due to high ground water.” Only the EHS shall give written approval to reopen the pool. If the bottom of the pool is not visible after 48 hours following inspection and closed by the EHS. A compliance review may be held, and the pool may be ordered to be drained professionally.

- If the pool water is somewhat cloudy or discolored but meets water chemistry standards and the drain cover grate is clearly visible from the deck, mark **OUT**, without closing the pool. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the water clarity indicates a problem with algae, chemical reaction to metals, contamination, or poor filtration and must be improved.

NOTES: *Since poor water clarity can result from any of the following, these conditions should be considered when attempting to improve the water clarity:*

- ✓ *The filtration system is not working effectively and may need to be cleaned and backwashed*
- ✓ *Inadequate circulation*
- ✓ *Poor water balance*
- ✓ *High pH*
- ✓ *Lack of adequate disinfectant or algae control*

The pool operator shall maintain microbiological water quality standards in each public pool.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65527; 65545; 65531

11. Pool and Deck – Cleaning/Sanitation

- All parts of the pool, including the floor, stairs, sides, and water line tiles shall be kept free of algae, dirt, and/or scum.
- The pool must remain free of dead animals, fecal material, vomit, or blood.
- The pool deck must be kept clean and sanitary.
- The pool surfaces must be kept clean by routinely netting debris from the water surface, brushing the pool sides, bottom, steps, and vacuuming the pool.
- Keeping the pool shell surface and steps clean and free of debris is important in maintaining the general cleanliness and water quality of the pool. Dirt and scum that build up on the tile line and inside the skimmer body can develop a biofilm layer that protects pathogens from cleaning and sanitizing. It is important to effectively brush and clean the tile and skimmer body to control formation of biofilm. When algae are present, it usually indicates a lack of disinfectant in the pool. Algae is detrimental because it raises the demand for free chlorine in the pool water, and can make the water turbid, and is a slip-hazard. Trash, debris, and other matter on the pool deck can be blown or tracked into the pool.



Black Algae



Green Algae



**Waterline Tile in
Need of Cleaning**

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if: all surfaces of the pool and pool water are free of algae; the pool shell and water surface are free of dirt, debris, and leaves; the water line tile is clean and free of scum or grime; and the pool deck is free of dirt, debris, algae, or other material that may contaminate the pool.

OUT Mark **OUT** if: algae is observed on the pool walls, floor, stairs or in the pool water; an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, leaves, or needs brushing; the water line tile has an excessive accumulation of scum or grime and in need of cleaning; evidence of fecal material, vomit, blood, or dead animals; or if the pool deck has dirt, debris, algae or other material that may contaminate the pool.

- If there are algae on the pool walls, floor, stairs or in the pool water, mark **OUT**. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to eliminate algae in the pool.
- If there is an excessive accumulation of debris, dirt, or leaves at the bottom of the pool or floating on the water surface, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to eliminate dirt, debris, or leaves from the pool.
- If the pool shell color is not white (or light pastel for spas), mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide a white surface. Include the statement that a plan submittal is required before re-plastering. Refer the pool operator to the Recreational Waters Program.
- If the waterline tile needs cleaning, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to clean and brush the water line tiles.
- If dead animals, fecal material, vomit, or blood is observed in the pool, mark **OUT**. Close the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #11**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign(s) and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until removed and the proper disinfection procedures are conducted by a certified technician. Only the EHS shall give written approval to reopen the pool. Refer to **Appendix D** for additional instructions.

COS Mark **COS** if required cleaning is completed during the time of inspection.

Additional Violation: If pool water is also turbid/cloudy due to suspended algae, mark additional violation #10.

NOTE: Dirt and leaves in the pool on a particularly windy day may occur. Some discretion should be used when marking cleanliness violations on those days.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 – 65527, 65533; Title 24 3108B; 3110B.1

12. Pool Plaster Deteriorating / Repair / Replace

- Pool plaster should be smooth, non-slip, and free of any excessive deterioration.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if the pool plaster on the floor, walls, and steps are in good repair.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the pool plaster is deteriorating and a hazard to pool users.

- If the pool plaster is not smooth or if there are extensive areas of etching or roughness, enough to cause a hazard to pool users, mark **OUT**. Direct the operator to resurface the pool. Include the statement that plans are required to be submitted to the Recreational Waters program and approved before re-plastering.
- If the pool plaster is deteriorated to the point of being an imminent safety hazard, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #12**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the violation has been corrected and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS. Include the statement that plans are required to be submitted to the Recreational Waters Program and approved before re-plastering.

NOTE: In borderline cases, refer to the Recreational Waters Program for review.



Deteriorated Pool Plaster Caused by Etching

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 3110B.2

FACILITIES

13. Restrooms – Toilets / Urinals / Lavatories – Clean / Repair

- Restrooms, toilets, and lavatories shall be kept clean and in good repair.
- Separate men's and women's toilet facilities are required within the pool enclosure, except when:
 - Toilet facilities are available at adjacent living quarters and those living quarters are within 300 feet walking distance from the pool OR
 - when toilets are located at an adjacent building or clubhouse.
- A urinal is required in the men's room.

- Wooden slats, duckboards, and footbaths are prohibited.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if restrooms, including toilets and lavatories are kept in clean condition and in good repair.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the restrooms toilets and lavatories are not maintained clean and in good repair or are not provided when required. Mark **OUT** if wooden slats, duckboards, and/or footbaths are observed in the restroom.
- If the restroom, toilets, or lavatories need cleaning, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to clean the restroom.
 - If the restroom, toilets, or lavatories need repair, mark **OUT**. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to make necessary repairs to the restroom or fixtures.
 - If no toilets are available for use, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violations #13**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until toilets are made available and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS after confirmation that the violation was corrected. Public toilet facilities are not required when the pool is located within 300 feet walking distance to adjacent living quarters.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if restrooms are not required nor provided.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the restroom(s) during the inspection.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the restroom was cleaned during the time of the inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 65535; 65551

14. Restroom—Dispensers / Towels / Soap / Toilet Tissue / Waste Receptable

- The restrooms shall be well stocked with toilet tissue, soap, and paper towels or hot air blowers in permanently installed dispensers.
- At least one waste receptacle in each toilet facility must be provided.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the toilets and lavatories are well stocked with toilet tissue, soap in dispensers, paper towels or hot air blowers, and waste receptacles.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the toilet tissue, soap in dispensers, paper towels, or waste receptacles are missing or not in permanently installed dispensers. Mark **OUT** if the waste receptacles are missing or maintained in an unclean or unsanitary condition.
- If the toilet tissue, soap in dispensers, paper towels or waste receptacles are missing, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide the missing supplies.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if restrooms are not required nor provided.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the restroom(s).

COS Mark **COS** if missing toilet tissue, soap, paper towels, or hot air blowers, and/or waste receptacles were provided during the time of the inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 65551

15. Shower Facilities—Clean / Repair / Replace

- Showers are required when not available in adjacent living quarters.
- Showers, when provided, shall be kept in a clean condition.
- Shower plumbing, tiles, and shower doors shall be maintained in good repair.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if the showers are clean and maintained in good repair.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the showers are not provided when required, need cleaning, or repair.

- Mark **OUT** if wooden slats, duckboards, and/or footbaths are observed in the showers.
- If the showers need cleaning, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to clean the showers.
- If the showers need repair, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair the showers.

N/A Mark **N/A** if showers are not required nor provided.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the showers.

COS Mark **COS** if the showers were cleaned during the time of the inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 65551

16. Showers—Soap Dispenser or Containers / Filled with Soap

- Except for deck showers, soap in soap dispensers or containers shall be provided in showers.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if showers are supplied with soap in dispensers or containers.

OUT Mark **OUT** if showers are not supplied with soap in permanently installed dispensers or containers.

- If soap is not supplied in showers, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide soap in dispensers or containers.

N/A Mark **N/A** if showers are not required nor provided.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the showers.

COS Mark **COS** if soap was refilled/provided during the time of the inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 65551

17. Hot and Cold Water – Sinks/Showers

- Showers and restrooms must have hot and cold water, with the hot water having a maximum temperature of 110°F via a mixing faucet.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if restrooms and showers are supplied with hot and cold water with the hot water limited to a maximum temperature of 110°F via a mixing valve.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the restrooms or showers are not supplied with hot (at least 100°F) and cold water or the hot water temperature exceeds 110°F.

- If hot and cold water is not being supplied to the restrooms or showers, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide hot and cold water to the restrooms and showers.
- If the hot water exceeds 110°F in the restrooms or showers, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide hot water through a mixing valve with a maximum temperature not to exceed 110°F.
- If no water is available, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #17**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until water has been restored and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS after confirmation that the violation was corrected.

N/A Mark **N/A** if showers are not required nor provided.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the showers.

COS Mark **COS** if cold and hot water is supplied or the hot water is adjusted to below 110°F at the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 3116B.4.3

18. Dressing Rooms and Ancillary Facilities – Clean / Repair

- All dressing rooms and adjacent ancillary facilities must be kept clean and maintained in good repair.
- Dressing rooms are required when such facilities are not provided in adjacent living quarters.
- Wooden slats, duckboards, and footbaths are prohibited.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if dressing rooms, lockers, and adjacent facilities are maintained in clean condition and in good repair.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if dressing rooms, lockers, or adjacent ancillary facilities are not maintained in a clean condition and in good repair. Mark **OUT** if slats, duckboards, and/or footbaths are observed in the dressing room.
- If dressing rooms, lockers, and/or adjacent ancillary facilities are not maintained in a clean condition, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to clean or repair the appropriate item(s).
 - If dressing rooms, lockers and adjacent facilities need repair, mark **OUT**. If not **COS** at the time of the inspection, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair the appropriate item(s).
- N/A** Mark **N/A** the dressing rooms are not required.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the dressing rooms.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the dressing room and/or adjacent ancillary facilities are cleaned during the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65535

POOL EQUIPMENT

When checking the following, the EHS should not turn-on, adjust, or disassemble any equipment.

19. Recirculation System

- All components of the recirculation system (skimmer, pump, filter, and automatic chemical feeders) must be working to provide clear, clean, and sanitary pool water.
- The pool recirculation system must be operating during hours the pool is open for use to assure the continuous filtration and disinfection of the pool water. The California Code of Regulations requires the recirculation system operate beyond the hours of operation, if necessary to maintain water clarity and quality. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends after the pool was used all day, recirculating the pool water overnight to allow for the pool to recover.
- See **Appendix H** for a typical diagram of a recirculation system for a pool and spa.
- Pool recirculation systems must meet required turnover rates.
- Turnover is the amount of time required for the total volume of the pool water to pass through the recirculation system. The minimum turnover time of a pool is dependent on two factors:
 - Date the pool was originally constructed
 - Type of pool

Type of Pool	Built before Jan. 1, 1986	Built on/after Jan. 1, 1986
Swimming Pool	8 hours	6 hours
Wading Pool	2 hours	1 hour
Spa Pool, Spray Ground	1 hour	½ hour

Table 2 - Required Turnover Rates based on date of construction

- Turnover rates should already be calculated for each public pool and recorded in Envision Connect (EC). If this information is not in EC, see **Appendix F** for steps in calculating the turnover rate. Once calculated, this will need to be inputted into EC.
- To calculate the turnover rate, first determine the date of construction and the type of pool. This will determine the required turnover rate. Divide the volume of the pool by the flow rate (as determined by reading the flowmeter on the recirculation system) to find the actual turnover rate. If this information is not recorded in EC, the EHS will need to calculate the turnover rate and record it in EC.
- Water parks are not specifically covered by current codes or regulations because of their specialized water features such as water slides, wave pools, action rivers, vortex pools, and interactive play systems, which do not easily fit in the above-mentioned categories. Therefore, these water features are required to provide a turnover rate consistent with national industry standards which range between 30 minutes to 6-hour turnover rates, depending on the specific construction, operation, and activities of each pool. **See Appendix G Water Park & Spray Grounds.**

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool recirculation system is operational and turnover requirement is being met.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool recirculation system is not operational or if it is operating below 75% of the minimum required turnover rate. If the recirculation system cannot be turned on and the violation cannot be **COS**, also mark violation #53 (closure).
- If the recirculation system is non-operational or in need of repair, mark **OUT**. Close the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #19**), post **POOL CLOSED** signs at each entry, and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the recirculation system is made operational and the pool is only approved to reopen by the EHS in writing.
 - If the recirculation system is simply turned off during pool operating hours, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section for the operator to operate the recirculation system during the hours the pool can be used.
 - If the pool is operating at less than 75% of the required flowrate, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the recirculation system is operating below the minimum required turnover rate and direct the operator to increase the turnover rate to at least the minimum required.
 - If you cannot access the recirculation equipment or if the flowmeter is missing or not functioning, that inhibits your ability to determine the turnover rate, you should verify that the recirculation system is operating by observing flow through skimmer. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that you were unable to determine the minimum turnover rate at the time of the inspection. Other related violations shall be noted (i.e., malfunctioning, or missing flow meter, water clarity, equipment access).
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the flow rate.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the recirculation system was off and recirculation was restored, or if equipment is adjusted so the required turnover rate is being met.

NOTE: California Code of Regulations (CCR) allows the recirculation system to operate at 75% of the required turnover rate before backwash of the filter is required.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3124B; Title 22 – 65525

20. Recirculation Pump – Repair / Replace / Approved

- The pool/spa shall utilize an approved recirculation pump and maintain in good working order.
- The pump pushes water through the recirculation system and must be operating properly to recirculate the pool water.
- The hair/lint basket protects the pump by collecting large debris and objects.

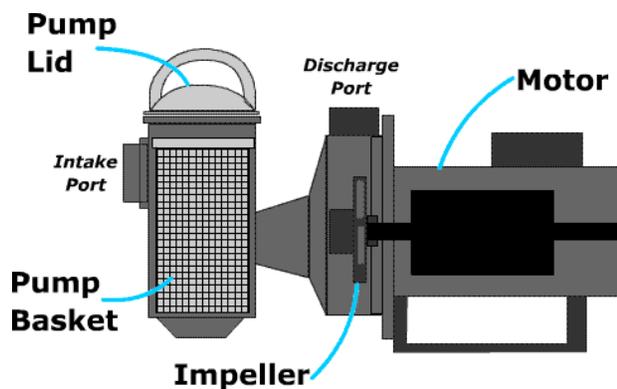


Figure 1 - Pool Pump

- A lack of water to the pump may cause cavitation. Cavitation is often identified by a sound like gravel or marbles in the pump casing caused by a clogged plumbing line, clogged lint/hair strainer/basket, or an extremely dirty filter. Continued cavitation will eventually lead to damage to the pump.
- The make, model, and size of the pump should be compared to the EC inventory to see if it has been changed. Replacing any pump for any reason requires a plan review by the Recreational Waters Program.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool pump is in good operating condition.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the pool pump needs repair, replacement, or plan review. Mark **OUT** if the basket is not maintained clean or in good repair.

- If the pump needs repair or replacement, mark **OUT**. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair or replace the pump and an approval must be obtained from the Recreational Waters program prior to the installation of new equipment.
- If the sound of cavitation is detected coming from the pump, mark **OUT**. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pump may be cavitating and should be serviced by the pool technician to prevent damage to the pump impeller.
- If the pump has been replaced without obtaining a plan review, mark **OUT**. The EHS shall note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pump was replaced without a prior plan approval and to obtain plan approval from the Recreational Waters program. Refer the matter to the Recreational Waters program.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment area to observe the condition of the pump.

***NOTE:** If the recirculation pump is determined to be non-functional or missing, also mark violation #19 and #53 and **CLOSE** the pool for failure to maintain all components of the pool recirculation system. All components of the pool recirculation system, including recirculation pump must be working to provide clear, clean, and sanitary pool water.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65525; 65535

21. Filter – Backwash / Repair / Replace / Approved

- Pool recirculation systems shall utilize approved filters that are maintained clean and in good repair. The make, model, and size of the filter should be compared to the information in Envision Connect to see if it has been changed. Replacing a filter for any reason requires that plans be submitted to the Recreational Waters program.
- Filters remove suspended particles from the water.
- Four types of filters are used for pools.
 - Diatomaceous Earth (DE)
 - Rapid Sand
 - High-Rate Sand
 - Cartridge
- Maintenance consists of backwashing the filter when it becomes dirty. This is indicated by an increase in pressure before the filter and a reduced flowrate. Backwashing consists of reversing the direction of water flow through the filter to flush off debris.



The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if the pool filter is in good operating condition and not in need of cleaning.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the filter needs cleaning, repair, replacement, or plan review.
- If the filter needs cleaning, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to backwash the filter.
 - If the filter needs repair or replacement, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair or replace the filter and submit plans to the Recreational Waters program before doing so.
 - If the filter has been replaced without obtaining a plan review from the Recreational Waters program, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the filter was replaced without a prior plan approval and to obtain plan approval from the Recreational Waters program. Refer the matter to the Recreational Waters program.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the condition of the filter.

***NOTE:** If the filter is determined to be non-functional or missing, also mark violation #19 and #53 and **CLOSE** the pool for failure to maintain all components of the pool recirculation system. **All** components of the pool recirculation system, including filter, must be in good working order to provide clear, clean, and sanitary pool water.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22-65525 and 65535

22. Gauges

- Each recirculation system must have an accurately functioning vacuum and influent pressure gauge.
- Pressure and vacuum gauges are essential in determining the effectiveness of the filtration and recirculation system.
- The influent gauge is located between the pump and filter, or typically on the top of the filter, and measures the resistance against the filter. The pressure is measured in pound per square inch (psi). When a filter is clean, the pressure gauge shows a normal reading (usually around 10 psi). This may vary from system to system and type of filter. As the filter becomes dirtier, the pressure increases (usually to 20 - 30 psi).
- The vacuum gauge is located before the pool pump. The vacuum is measured in inches of mercury (In HG). The vacuum gauge along with the pressure gauge is used to calculate the Total Dynamic Head or total resistance in the recirculation system. This is important when sizing plumbing and filter sizes.
- The pressure gauge located on the filter shall be marked with the clean start up pressure reading.
- Most vacuum and pressure gauges are inexpensive and are prone to malfunctioning. The gauges should be maintained to ensure that they are functioning properly, and the dials are not stuck in one position.



Pressure Gauge

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool recirculation system has a functioning vacuum and pressure gauge.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the vacuum or pressure gauge is non-functional or missing.
- If the vacuum or pressure gauge is non-functional or missing, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide a functioning vacuum or pressure gauge.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the vacuum and pressure gauges.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3125B.2

23. Flowmeters- Provide / Repair / Clean / Replace

- Each recirculation system must have an approved and accurate flowmeter.
- Flowmeters are essential in determining the effectiveness of the filtration and recirculation systems.
- Most flowmeters are simply a tube with graduated increments measured in gallons per minute (gpm) and a metal bobber or float that indicates the flowrate of water passing through the system. The openings and tolerances for this type of meter are very small and are subject to becoming stuck or clogged. Flowmeters should be maintained to ensure the flowmeter's bobber is not stuck and giving an accurate reading. Regulations state the flowmeter must be accurate within 10% of the flow.
- Proper placement of the flowmeter is important. The flow meter must be installed in the direction of water flow and on a straight run of pipe, usually 5 pipe diameters before the flowmeter and 2 pipe diameters after the flowmeter.

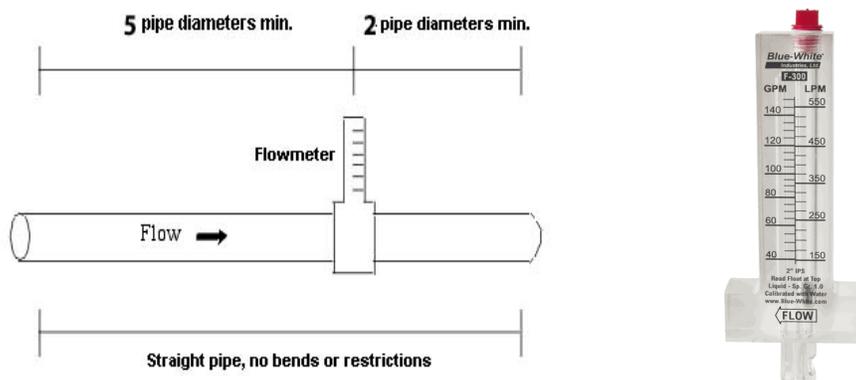


Figure 2 - Flowmeter Placement

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the flowmeter is properly functioning.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the flowmeter is missing or not functioning properly.
- If the flowmeter is not functioning properly or the bobber is stuck, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair or clean the flowmeter.
 - If the flowmeter is missing, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide an approved flowmeter.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the flowmeter.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 -3125B.3

24. Chemical Feeders—Provide / Repair / Replace / Approved

- Pools built after September 2012 must have an approved disinfectant and pH regulating chemical feeding system with a chemical monitoring and control system.
- All pools are required to have an automatic disinfectant feeding system.
- Automatic chemical feeders must operate continuously during the hours of operation, including disinfectant feeders (chlorinator/brominator) and/or any chemical feeder that is required to maintain pH control.
- Replacing chemical feeders and/or adding a controller requires a plan review.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the chemical feeders are functioning properly and operating during the hours of pool operation.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the chemical feeders are not functioning properly, missing components, removed or not operating during the hours of pool operation.
- If the automatic disinfectant feeders are not operating, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the automatic disinfectant feeders are not operating and should be operational during the hours the pool can be used.
 - If the EHS suspects a chemical feeder is inadequately sized, not approved, or missing, mark **OUT**. Direct the operator to obtain plan approval from the Recreational Waters program. Refer to the Recreational Waters program.
 - If a chemical controller is designed to automatically adjust the water chemistry such as pH and disinfection and is observed not operational, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to activate, repair, or replace the chemical controller.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the chemical feeder.
- COS** Mark **COS** if chemical feeder is not operating properly due to a blocked feeder line or the chemical feeder ran out of disinfectant, and the violation is able to be corrected during the time of the inspection.

NOTE: A common disinfectant feeder is an “erosion chlorinator”. These chemical feeders are operated by differential pressures and have small diameter ports, hoses and valves that become clogged over time with inorganic deposits and chemical binders used to hold the tablets together. For these feeders to operate effectively, they need to be regularly maintained by adding fresh tablets, cleaning ports and valves, and by inspecting and replacing damaged hoses. Just because you observe a chemical feeder in place doesn’t mean it is operating effectively. **Do not attempt to open or adjust chemical feeders yourself as they may emit dangerous fumes.**

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 – 3133B, 3134B.1 Title 22 - 65525

25. Direct Connection to Sewer / Drainage System Prohibited

- There cannot be any direct connection between the pool recirculation system and any sewer or drainage system.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if no direct connection is observed between the pool recirculation system and any sewer or drainage system.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if a direct connection is observed between the pool recirculation system and any sewer or drainage system.
 - If any connection between the pool recirculation system and any sewer or drainage is found, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to eliminate the direct connection to the sewer or drainage system.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe the method of wastewater discharge.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the direct connection is eliminated during the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3141B

26. Wastewater Disposal

- All wastewater generated by a pool must be disposed of to the sanitary sewer or other approved manner which does not create a public nuisance.
- Backwash or drainage from the pool must be discharged to a sanitary sewer via a floor sink with an approved air gap. The air gap must be at least two pipe diameters above the flood rim of the floor sink.
- The backwash from a diatomaceous earth filter must discharge into a separation tank that has been installed to collect the waste diatomaceous earth mixture. The wastewater from the separation tank must discharge into a sanitary sewer or other disposal system acceptable to the local wastewater agency. Requirement for a separation tank is dependent upon the local sewer agency requirements and when the pool was built.
- Some systems were originally approved with a flexible hose that discharges to a sewer. If there is no accumulation of diatomaceous earth on the ground and the discharge is done in a proper manner with an air gap, this is permitted.



**Separation
Tank**

- If cartridge filters are used, an approved washdown area equipped with potable water shall be provided in the pool equipment area with permanently installed drainage piping discharging to the public sewer or wastewater system approved by the enforcement wastewater agency. In addition, an additional set of filters elements shall be available for installation while the existing filter elements are cleaned. Cartridge filter elements should be completely dried before putting them back into service.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all wastewater is being disposed of in a proper manner.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if wastewater is not being disposed of in a proper manner.
 - If wastewater is not being properly disposed, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section wastewater is being improperly disposed, and direct the operator to ensure wastewater is disposed of into the sewer or other approved disposal system.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe wastewater discharge method.
- COS** Mark **COS** if wastewater is redirected to the sewer or other approved disposal system during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Disposal of chlorinated pool water to the storm drain or ground may be a stormwater violation. Recommendation to contact local city sanitation department to obtain guidance for disposal.*
- *A sight glass may be used to observe the clarity of backwash water.*



Sight Glass

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3141B

27. Pool Equipment Room—Clean / Access / Good Repair

- Areas where the recirculation, filtration, and disinfection systems are located must be kept clean, accessible, organized, and maintained in good repair to ensure safe and effective operation.
- All piping and valves in the equipment room must be in good repair and labeled, identifying directions of flow and functions of valves.
- For pools constructed on or after January 1, 2013, pool equipment shall be enclosed as follows: all equipment installed for recirculation, filtration, and disinfection of pool water must be installed so that access is limited to persons authorized by the pool owner or operator.
- EHS staff may enter and inspect all parts of the pool facility including the equipment room during any reasonable time. The “reasonable time” may change depending on the reason for a site visit, but usually between 8 am to 6 pm or during hours of operation of the facility. If an EHS is refused access for any reason, the EHS shall note this on the SPOIR as described below in NOTES.

- When the equipment or pool enclosure is locked and inaccessible for inspection, the EHS may request a key from the operator for purposes of inspection and investigation.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the equipment area is clean, the equipment is easily accessible, and not accessible to the public (for pools built after January 1, 2013).
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the equipment area needs cleaning, equipment is not easily accessible, or is accessible to the public (for pools built after January 1, 2013).
- If the equipment area needs cleaning or is cluttered so equipment is not accessible, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the equipment area needs cleaning or equipment is not accessible.
 - If the pool equipment area is not accessible for inspection and you have tried to contact a responsible person onsite to conduct the inspection, mark **N/O**. In the Overall Inspection Comments section, state that the equipment area was not accessible for inspection and for the operator to plan to have it inspected at the time of reinspection. If the EHS is refused entrance to the equipment area, mark **OUT** and **note** in the Overall Inspection Comments section, state to allow entrance to the equipment area for inspection.
 - If the pool was constructed on or after January 1, 2013, and there is no enclosure of the pool equipment area, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the equipment area is required to be enclosed so it is not accessible to the public. Direct the operator to submit plans for review to the Recreational Waters program.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment area.
- COS** Mark **COS** if violations in the equipment area are abated during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Because the equipment room at some facilities are locked and the key or staff is not available to provide access, it is important to contact the management and direct them to provide access.*
- *Caution must be used when inspecting the equipment room. The possible combination of cramped space, poor or limited lighting, wet flooring from leaky equipment, exposed electrical connections, poor ventilation, and dangerous chemicals can create a real hazard during the inspection.*
- *Avoid unnecessary contact with the recirculation, filtration, or disinfection equipment. Do not attempt to adjust, disassemble, or operate any of this equipment. Always have knowledgeable, facility staff operate the equipment.*

Authority: Health & Safety Code 116055 California Code of Regulations Title 24 - 3122B, 3123B.4 California Code of Regulations Title 22 - 65551

28. Suction Vacuum Release System (SVRS)

- Pools and spas are required to have anti-entrapment covers or fittings at every suction outlet. A single main drain that can be blocked is required to provide additional anti-entrapment protection. This additional protection must be in the form of an approved anti-entrapment system or device which includes one of the following:
 - Safety vacuum release system (SVRS)

- Suction-limiting system with a tamper resistant atmospheric opening
 - Gravity drainage system that utilizes a collector/surge tank
 - Automatic pump shut-off system
 - Any other system that is deemed, in accordance with state law, to be equally effective as, or more effective than, the systems above, such as dual main drains.
- The anti-entrapment system shall be maintained and operate properly.
 - Dual main drains must be hydraulically balanced, symmetrically plumbed through a “T” fitting and separated by a distance of at least three (3) feet between the drains when constructed. Any dual main drain system that does not meet these specifications is a single main drain and must provide an anti-entrapment device or system. Pools built after September 2012 are required to have dual suction outlets.
 - An “unblockable” drain means a drain of any size and shape that a human body cannot sufficiently block to create a suction entrapment hazard (Greater than 18 inches by 23 inches).



Typical SVRS anti-entrapment devices

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all suction drains are protected by an approved anti-entrapment system and is functioning properly.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if an anti-entrapment system is not functioning properly or has been removed.
 - If the pool anti-entrapment device is missing when required, not functioning properly or in disrepair and cannot be **COS**, mark **OUT** and close the pool by marking **POOL CLOSED (violation #53 along with violation #43)**, and post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the violation has been corrected and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS. Include the statement that plans are required to be submitted to the Recreational Waters Program and approved before installation of an anti-entrapment device.

- If the anti-entrapment system needs replacement, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to submit plans to the Recreational Waters program.
- If the anti-entrapment system has been replaced without obtaining a plan review from the Recreational Waters program, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the anti-entrapment system was replaced without prior plan approval and to obtain plan approval from the Recreational Waters Program. Refer the matter to the Recreational Waters Program.

N/A Mark **N/A** if the pool does not have or require an anti-entrapment device or system.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment area.

COS Mark **COS** if the pool with an approved anti-entrapment device or system is made functional.

Authority: California Health & Safety 116064, 116064.1, 116064.2 California Code of Regulations Title 24 3162B

29. Chemical Storage

- The storage of chemicals used to maintain a properly disinfected pool and chemically balanced water requires the application of proper chemical storage principles.
- Chemicals must be stored in a clean, dry, well-ventilated area that has a constant moderate temperature and is well secured.
- Chemical storage tanks containing incompatible chemicals in pool equipment areas (such as sodium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid) must be physically separated from each other by distance and/or a barrier on the floor such as a berm or curb to prevent mixing in case of accidental spillage.
- All chemical storage tanks containing chlorine disinfectants such as sodium hypochlorite, pH controllers such as hydrochloric acid, and all cylinders of compressed gas such as gas chlorine or carbon dioxide must be secured with seismic restraints. All storage tanks must be labeled as to their content.
- Chemicals used for other functions, such as painting, cleaning, or gardening, must be stored separate from pool chemicals.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if all chemicals are stored properly.

OUT Mark **OUT** if there are any violations regarding the storage of chemicals.

- If any chemicals are improperly stored at the time of inspection, mark **OUT**. If the violation is not **COS**, note in Overall Inspection Comments section to properly store chemicals AT ONCE. If the EHS determines the chemical storage observed presents an imminent health hazard (e.g., if liquid chemicals are leaking or dry chemicals are exposed to water or liquid chemicals, immediately leave the area) mark **OUT**. If an imminent hazard exists, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #29**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, contact your supervisor and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the chemicals are properly stored and the EHS has given written approval. **Any storage violation that did not result in a pool closure should be reinspected within 3 days.**

N/O Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the chemical storage area.

COS Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

***NOTES:** Caution must be used when inspecting the equipment room. The possible combination of cramped space, poor or limited lighting, wet flooring from leaky equipment, exposed electrical connections, poor ventilation, and dangerous chemicals can create a real hazard during the inspection.*

- *Avoid unnecessary contact with the recirculation, filtration, or disinfection equipment. Don't attempt to adjust, disassemble, or operate any of this equipment. Always have knowledgeable facility staff operate the equipment.*
- *Chemical storage rooms, cabinets, or closets should be entered or opened with caution because fumes or gases trapped in the area could overwhelm you when opened. Be aware of the risk before entering chemical storage areas. **Don't let the door close behind you.***

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 – 3133B; 3134B; 3135B

DECK EQUIPMENT / MARKINGS

30. Unobstructed Deck / Good Repair / Drainage

- All decks must be kept in good repair with no major cracks or uplifting areas and must drain properly.
- Decking around the pool or spa must be a minimum of 4 feet and unobstructed by structures or fixtures.

EXCEPTION: A deck of at least 4 feet in width shall extend around 50% or more of the continuous perimeter of a spa pool.

- During hours of operation, floating pool covers must be completely removed, rolled up, and stored at least four feet away from the pool by a responsible person. The pool enclosure should be locked when the cover is in place. In the case of spa pools, the cover must be physically removed from the immediate premises to prevent pool users from re-covering the spa pool.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if there are no violations regarding required unobstructed deck, no violations related to a pool cover, deck drains properly and is in good repair.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the deck is obstructed or there are violations related to deck drainage, pool cover, or deck condition.

- If the deck is obstructed by an immovable or permanent object mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to remove the obstacle and provide an unobstructed 4 ft deck.
- If the pool deck is damaged by major cracks, uplifting, broken or missing deck tiles or deck drain covers, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to make necessary repairs to the deck.
- If the pool deck is deteriorated to the point of being an imminent safety hazard, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #30**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the violation has been corrected and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS. Include the statement that plans are required to be submitted to the Recreational Waters Program and approved before replacing the deck.
- If the pool deck is not slip-resistant. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide a slip-resistant deck. Also note in the Overall Inspection Comments section when any changes in the deck surface requires a plan review by the Recreational Waters Program.
- If water is puddling on the required deck space.
- If any pool or spa has a floating cover in place when the pool is open for use, or the cover is not stored a minimum of four (4) feet from the pool or spa edge. If the floating pool cover storage is not **COS** at the time of the inspection. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to completely remove and properly store the pool/spa cover during hours of operation. Due to the risk of drowning, if the floating pool/spa cover is being used when pool users are present and not **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool/spa by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #30**), post the **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments sections the pool/spa shall remain closed until the cover is removed and properly stored and the EHS has given approval to reopen in writing. Direct the operator to submit plans for review to the Recreational Waters program if the pool cover is being replaced.

COS Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- Indoor/outdoor type carpeting or similar material on the 4-foot pool deck is prohibited. The 4-foot deck is required to be made of concrete or concrete-like material.
- New decking and safety covers require that plans be submitted to the Recreational Waters program.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3111B; 3221B.1; 3118B

31. Depth Marker & No Diving Tiles—Provide / Replace

- All pools must have a water depth marker at each end of the pool and on both sides of the pool, indicating minimum and maximum depths. If the pool has a break in slope, depth markers are required at the break on both sides of the pool. Depth markers shall be located on the vertical pool wall at/or above the water line.
- Distances greater than 25 ft. between depth markers require additional depth markers.

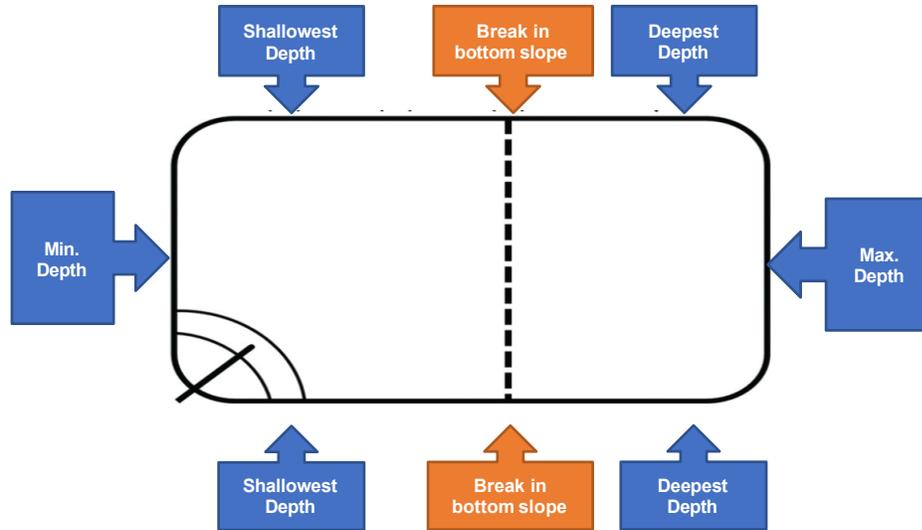


Figure 3 - Depth Markers

- Depth marker numerals must be a minimum of 4 inches in height and of a color contrasting with the background and made of durable material resistant to weathering and repeated cleaning (tile, etched concrete, or approved composite material). Vinyl decals or paints are not permitted.
- Spa pools require at least 2 depth markers indicating the maximum depth.
- Contrasting trim tile, if installed at the edge of steps and spa benches, must be at least 1 inch and no greater than 4 inches in width and slip resistant.
- Pools with a maximum depth greater than five (5) feet must have a depth marking line, which is a straight line, 4 - 6 inches in width of contrasting color across the pool bottom where the pool is 4½ feet deep. All pools with a maximum depth of 5 feet or less are not required to have a depth marking line.
EXCEPTION: Pools constructed before 1986 that have not been re-plastered or resurfaced are not required to have this marking.
- Pools built after July 1, 1994:
 - Depth markers are required on the deck corresponding to the vertical depth markers.
 - For pools with depths of 6 feet or less, “No Diving” markers must be installed on the deck directly adjacent to the required wall depth markers.
- All depth markers, “No Diving” tiles on the deck, contrasting tile on the steps, and lane markings must be slip-resistant. Slip-resistant is considered having a static coefficient-of-friction of 0.6 or greater.



Figure 4 - No Diving Marker

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all the required depth markers and pool marking tiles are not cracked, damaged, or missing.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if any of the required depth markers or pool marking tiles are missing or in need of replacement.
 - If there are any missing, damaged, or unapproved depth markers or pool marking lines, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide or replace the missing depth markers or pool marking lines.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if the pool does not require deck markers.

NOTE: For pools built before 1986, depth marking line requirements is usually only required when the pool is drained or renovated.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24-3110B.4

32. Coping – Repair / Replace

- An approved coping is required around the entire perimeter of the pool.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the coping is in good repair and free of cracks or uplifting.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the coping is cracked, uplifted, or missing.
 - If there is coping handhold that is cracked, uplifted, or missing, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair or replace the coping. Direct the operator to submit plans for review to the Recreational Waters program if all the coping is being replaced.
 - If the pool coping is deteriorated to the point of being an imminent safety hazard, **CLOSE** the pool by posting a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #32**). Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until the violation has been corrected and approved to be reopened only by written approval by the EHS. Include the statement that plans are required to be submitted to the Recreational Waters Program and approved before replacing the coping.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3112B.1

33. Skimmer – Adequate Skimming / Repair / Replace / Water Level

- All public pools require some type of skimming action to keep the surface of the pool clean and free of floating debris.
- Smaller public pools typically use skimmers, built into the wall of the pool, to accomplish skimming.
- The skimmer(s) should be checked to see there is proper skimming action with a good flow of water into the throat.
- The skimmer(s) should be checked to see if it has a weir (flap door). Instead of a flap type weir, many skimmers use a circular type of weir inside of the skimmer which can be observed by taking off the top of the skimmer.

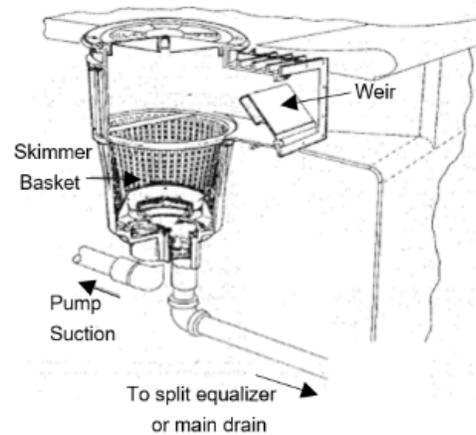


Figure 5 - Wall Skimmer

- Each skimmer(s) must have a skimmer basket that is used to trap leaves and large debris.
- Proper water level is important for good recirculation. If the water level is too high or too low, the pool will not recirculate and skim properly. The water level must be at the mid-line of the skimmer opening or over the gutter rim. Low water level is the result of evaporation, malfunctioning autofill, failure to manually refill, or a leak in the plumbing or pool shell. High water level is the result of rain or overfill by either a malfunctioning auto-fill device or a pool operator forgetting to turn off the manual fill-line.



Flap Type Weir



Circular Type Weir

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all parts of the skimmer are present, in good repair and the skimmer has a good flow of water into the throat.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if any parts of the skimmer are missing, the skimmer needs repair or there
- If the skimmer cover or weir is missing mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide the missing skimmer cover or weir. If the pool equipment area is not accessible for inspection and you have tried to contact a responsible person onsite to conduct the inspection, mark **N/O**. In the Overall Inspection Comments section, state that the equipment area was not accessible for inspection and for the operator to plan to have it inspected at the time of reinspection. If the EHS is refused entrance to the equipment area, mark **OUT** and **note** in the Overall Inspection Comments section, state to allow entrance to the equipment area for inspection.
 - If the skimmer is non-functional and in need of repair, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair the skimmer.
 - If the skimmer is not skimming properly mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the skimming action of the skimmer is not enough to skim the surface of the water.
 - If the water level in the pool is too low or too high, but skimming is taking place, mark **OUT**, and make a note in the Overall Inspection Comments section.
 - If the water level in the pool is interfering with the skimming and there is no skimming taking place, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to lower or raise the water level in the pool to the middle of the skimmer opening.
 - If not **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool/spa by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #33**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool/spa shall remain closed until the water level in the pool is such that proper skimming is achieved and the EHS has given approval to reopen in writing.

COS Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

N/A Mark **N/A** if the pool uses a gutter system.

NOTE: Replacing skimmers require that plans be submitted to the Recreational Waters program.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3136B1

34. Suction Outlet Cover – Replace / Secure / Provide

- Every pool shall have at least two suction outlets per pump that are hydraulically balanced and symmetrically plumbed through one or more "T" fittings, and that are separated by a distance of at least 3 feet in any dimension between the suction outlets.

EXCEPTION: A suction line may be protected by an anti-entrapment system in lieu of a split drain if the pool was constructed or renovated prior to 2010.

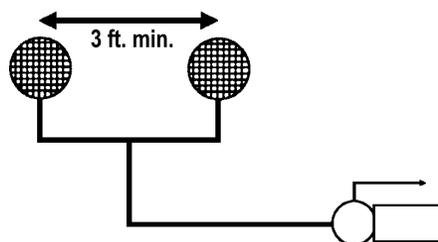
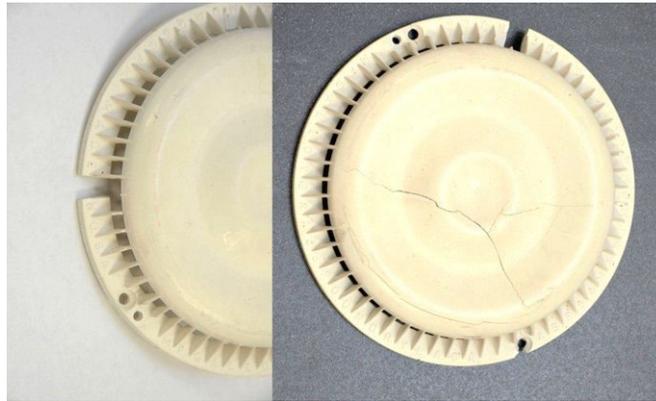


Figure 6 - Split Drain

- Suction entrapment is one of the most serious hazardous risks encountered at a public pool and one of the most preventable.
- All suction drain covers must be listed on the Los Angeles County Approved Pool Equipment List.
- In situations where space on the floor precludes a 3 ft. separation such as a spa pool, one suction outlet can be located on a wall or different design plane provided the suction outlets are offset and separated by 3 ft. and the one on the wall is within 3 in. of the floor.
- All pool suction outlets or fittings include, but not limited to, main drains and skimmer equalizers, must have approved anti-entrapment covers or fittings in good repair and be properly secured to reduce the risk of entrapment.



Damaged Suction Drain Covers

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all suction outlets in the pool are covered with an approved drain cover or grate, securely fastened, in good condition and the pool meets anti-entrapment requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if any suction outlet drain cover or grate is missing, loose, broken, not properly secured or the pool does not meet anti-entrapment requirements.
 - If any suction drain cover or grate is unapproved, damaged, loose, missing, improperly fastened, or the pool does not meet anti-entrapment requirements and is not COS, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #34**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until all suction drain covers are replaced, repaired or secured with screws. The pool may only be reopened by the EHS in writing. A plan approval is required if any suction cover or grate is replaced.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Anti-entrapment protection has evolved in California starting in the 1980's when new pools and spas were required to have dual main drains. Existing pools and spas were not required to add dual drains. In the late 1990's all new and existing wading pools were required to have dual main drains.*

- A new federal law was enacted on December 19, 2008, known as the “Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act” (VGB). It requires all new public pools to have dual suction outlets (drains) and for all suction outlets to have anti-entrapment covers or fittings that meet the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards.
- The VGB act also required that by July 1, 2010:
 - All suction outlets on pre-existing pools must either install dual suction outlets (split drain) or install an approved safety system designed to prevent suction entrapment.
 - All suction outlets must be retrofitted with ANSI approved anti-entrapment covers or fittings.
- The status of the pool’s VGB compliance can be checked in EC by accessing the program, opening the pool tab, and looking to see if the “VGB compliant” checkbox is checked. If not, refer the pool operator to the Recreational Waters program.
- Dual main drains that are less than three (3) feet apart are a single drain and must provide an additional safety system.

Authority: Health & Safety Code 116064 Title 24 - 3137B; 3161B; 3162B

35. Handrails/Ladders/Grab Rails – Repair / Replace / Secure / Provide

- All pools are required to have a handrail over any stairs in the pool, with the dimensions specified below:
- Spa pools are required to have two handrails over stairs.
EXCEPTION: Spa pools built prior to July 1, 1994, may have one handrail; however, they are required to have two handrails if renovated.
- Handrails shall be provided at the top of both sides of each ladder and recessed steps and shall extend over the coping or edge of the deck.
- Two types of ladders are typically used in a pool. The standard ladder and the ladder with steps in the pool wall with grab rails.

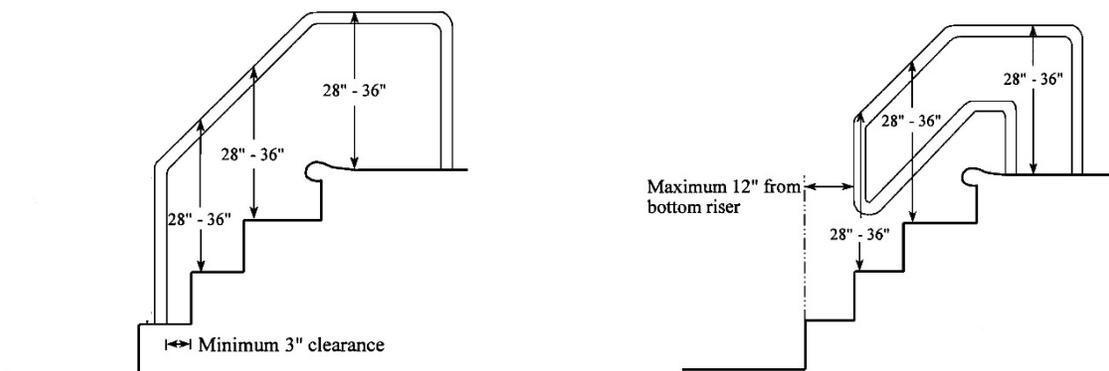


Figure 7 - Handrails



Ladder



Steps in wall

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if all handrails and ladders are securely tightened and in good repair.

OUT Mark **OUT** if any handrail or ladder is missing, loose, or in disrepair.

- If any handrail is missing, loose, or in disrepair, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide repair or tighten the handrail. Replacement of a handrail requires that plans be submitted to the Recreational Water program.
- If any ladder or grab rail needs repair, loose, or missing, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide, repair, or tighten the ladder or grab rails. Replacement of ladders and grab rails requires plan approval.
- If any in-the-wall step treads are damaged, mark **OUT** and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to repair or replace the steps treads in the pool wall.

N/A Mark **N/A** if the pool does not require a handrail or ladder (e.g., wading pool).

COS Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 – 3111B.5

36. Backflow Protection – Fill line / Hose Bibb

- An autofill device is required at pools built after September 2012 and should be maintained in good working order. Since there is down-stream valving on auto-fills, they must be protected by a pressure vacuum breaker. If the pool is filled manually, the water valve must be protected with an autofill (lawn sprinkler valve type) with no down-stream valving.



Standard Autofill



Pressure Vacuum Breaker



Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker

- Hose bibbs for washing down the pool deck or for manually filling the pool and any hose bibbs in the equipment area must be protected with an atmospheric vacuum breaker.



Standard atmospheric vacuum breaker for a hose bibb

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all required backflow devices are in place, approved, and functioning properly.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if all required backflow devices are in place, approved, and functioning properly.
 - If, when used, the autofill device, is not protected by an approved pressure vacuum breaker, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide an approved pressure vacuum breaker for the autofill line. Refer to the Cross Connection Program.
 - If the manual fill line is not protected by an atmospheric vacuum breaker, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide an approved atmospheric vacuum breaker for the manual fill line.
 - If any hose bibb in the pool area or equipment area is not protected by an atmospheric vacuum breaker, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide an approved atmospheric vacuum breaker for all hose bibbs in the pool deck area and equipment area.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are not able to access the equipment room to observe any backflow devices.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 3118B; 3127B

37. Diving Boards

- Diving boards, guard rails, platforms, and anchors must be maintained in good repair.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all parts of the diving board are in good repair.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if any part of the diving board is in disrepair.
 - If any part of the diving board, including the guard rails, platform, or anchors are loose or in disrepair, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to make any necessary repairs to the diving board. Replacement of the diving board requires plan approval.
- N/A** Mark N/A if the pool does not have a diving board.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the diving board violation is abated during the time of inspection.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3113B

POOL ENCLOSURE

This section addresses the requirements of the pool enclosure (fencing and gates) and the security of the pool. The requirements differ depending on the date of construction of the pool and enclosure.

38. Pool Enclosure – Fence

- All pools must be completely enclosed by a fence, portion of a building wall, or other durable enclosure. **Requirements for height and maximum size of openings for the enclosure vary depending on the date of construction. If the date of construction is in question, check the information in Envision Connect.**
- Enclosures constructed **before July 1, 1994**, must have a minimum height of 4 feet with no gaps or openings greater than 4 inches.
- Enclosures constructed **after July 1, 1994**, must have a minimum height of 5 feet with no gaps or openings greater than 4 inches and maximum distance of 4 inches between the bottom of the fence over concrete. Chain link fencing may be used provided the openings are 1¾ inches or less measured horizontally.
- Enclosures constructed **after July 1, 1994**, must be constructed so they cannot be readily climbed by small children. Horizontal members of the enclosure must be spaced at least 48 inches apart. Planters or other climbable objects are not permitted within a clear space (5-foot radius as measured outward from the top of the enclosure) outside of the enclosure.

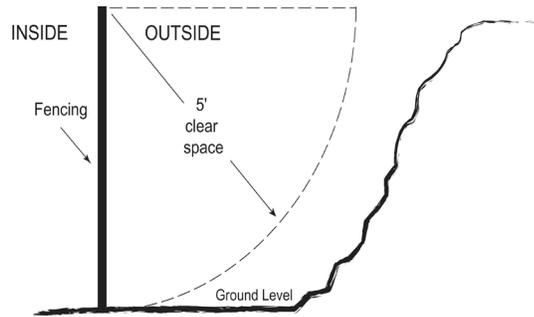


Figure 8 - Illustrates the required clear space on the outside of the enclosure

- Enclosures constructed **before July 1, 1994**, that have been replaced or remodeled **after July 1, 1994**, must meet the current enclosure requirements.
- Landscape planters, flower beds, or similar unpaved areas shall not be located within 4 feet of a spa pool unless such areas are behind a solid wall at least 5 feet in height.

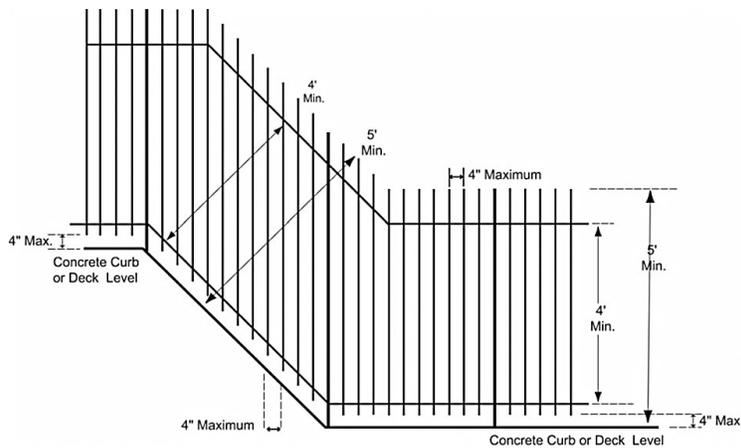


Figure 9 - Dimensions for enclosures constructed after July 1, 1994.

- A fence that is composed of more than one material is referred to as a “combination fence.” This type of enclosure must have a minimum overall height of 5 feet and one of the elements must be a minimum of 4 feet in height and set to the outside of the block wall to prevent climbing.

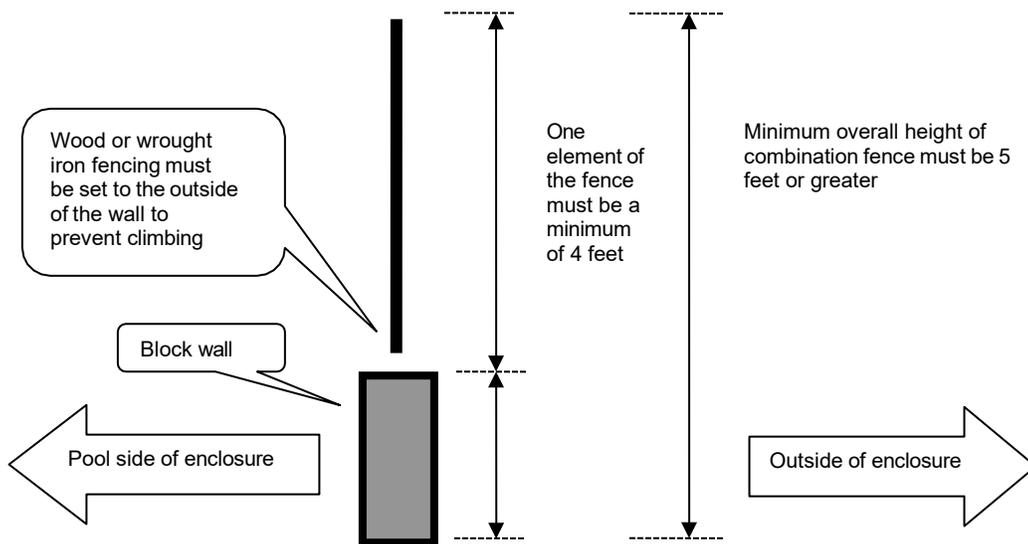


Figure 10 - Side view of combination fence composed of block wall and wood or iron fencing

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if all parts of the pool enclosure are in compliance with the requirements above.

OUT Mark **OUT** if the pool enclosure does not comply with the requirements above.

- If the enclosure does not meet the height and gap/opening requirements for the date it was constructed, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section why the enclosure is out of compliance. If the EHS determines the standard condition of the enclosure is an imminent hazard, the pool shall be closed by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along violation #38**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the enclosure has been repaired and the EHS has approved the reopening of the pool in writing.
- If the responsible person for the pool is not available and the violation cannot be corrected at the time of inspection, every effort should be made to secure any area of the enclosure that can allow small children to enter the pool area.

Replacement of pool enclosure requires plan approval.

COS Mark **COS** if the enclosure violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Determining the date of construction of the pool enclosure is critical in deciding if the enclosure complies with height and opening size requirements. If date of construction is in question, check EC database.*
- *When unable to determine if the enclosure is-in-compliance, contact your supervisor for assistance.*
- *Any new fencing or enclosure modifications require plans to be submitted to the Recreational Waters program.*

- Enclosures constructed **before July 1, 1994**, that use dwelling unit walls as a portion of the enclosure (courtyard enclosure) may have dwelling unit doors open directly into the pool area. In this case, doors or gates opening into the courtyard from a public area must be self-closing and self-latching (front doors or gates entering the building).
- Enclosures constructed **after July 1, 1994**, are required to have gates or doors that open from and exit to a walkway or public area. Dwelling units may not open directly into the pool area. Rooms or areas that are not for public use may not open directly into the pool area. All gates or doors must open outward away from the pool.
- Enclosures constructed **after July 1, 1994**, must have at least one means of egress without a key for emergency purposes. Unless all gates and doors allow keyless egress the gates/doors which allow keyless egress, must be clearly marked with a sign "**EMERGENCY EXIT**".

39. Gates/doors – Self-Closing / Latching

- All gates/doors opening into the pool enclosure must be self-closing and self-latching with the opening hardware a minimum of 42 inches (3 ½ ft), but not more than 44 inches above the ground. All other requirements related to gates/doors vary depending on date of construction of the enclosure.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if all gate/door requirements above have been met.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** any of the gate/door requirements are out of compliance.
- If any of the pool gates/doors do not meet the requirements for the date the pool was constructed, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, the pool shall be closed by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #39**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the gates/doors have been repaired, replaced, or adjusted and the EHS has approved the reopening of the pool in writing. If the responsible person for the pool is not available and the violation cannot be corrected at the time of inspection, every effort should be made to secure any area of the enclosure that can allow small children to enter the pool area. Replacement of gates/doors requires plan approval.
 - If the enclosure was constructed after July 1, 1994, and does not have a keyless means of egress, mark **OUT**. If the "Emergency Exit" sign is missing, mark **violation #3**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide a gate/door in the enclosure which does not need a key to exit for emergency purposes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the gate violation was corrected during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *If the pool gate/door has been damaged or misaligned to the extent that it no longer closes or latches, allowing a small child to access, the EHS should contact his/her supervisor to discuss appropriate action. This is an immediate health and safety risk. It is acceptable to secure the gate with zip or plastic tie wraps provided by the EHS if the doors or gates are not necessary to access dwelling units. Document the secured gate by taking a picture.*

- *To determine whether the gates/doors are self-closing and latching, the EHS should open the gate/door wide enough to enter as if they were entering the enclosure and release the gate/door to observe if it closes and latches without additional assistance.*
- *Because of liability issues, many facilities with courtyard enclosure (no fence separating the pool from the dwelling units) have installed fencing isolating the pool from dwelling units. For pools constructed prior to July 1, 1994, the pool code allows the enforcement agent to allow the installation of an enclosure which reduces the pool deck to less than 4 feet in width when the physical characteristics of a site preclude providing a 4-foot-wide deck around the perimeter of an existing pool.*
- *In the courtyard enclosure, any **POOL CLOSED** signs should be posted on the handrail of the pool's stair or ladder.*
- *Beware of the type of latches on the enclosure gates. Some automatically lock, which can result in locking you in the enclosure. If the pool latch was modified illegally (i.e., requires a key to open the enclosure gate from pool side), the EHS shall make a referral to the local Fire Department.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65545 Title 24 - 3119B

40. Underwater Light(s) – Repair / Secure in Niche / Provide

- Pools open to pool users after dark (30 minutes after sunset) must provide adequate lighting to see every part of pool bottom without shadows.
- Underwater lighting must be in good repair and properly grounded.
- All underwater lighting must be white in color and not capable of changing color.
- Pools with no lighting must provide signage stating, “No use of pool allowed after dark” in letters at least 4 inches high on the outside of the pool gate.
- Illumination enables a lifeguard or other persons to determine whether a pool user is lying on the bottom of the pool.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool underwater light is functional and secure in its niche, or the required sign is posted.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if underwater lighting is not provided, is not approved (colored lights), needs repair, or adequate signage prohibiting use after dark is not posted.
 - If underwater lighting is not provided or in good repair when it is verified the pool is being used after dark, mark **OUT**. Mark **violation #3** if the “No Swimming After Dark” sign is missing. If not **COS** by providing adequate lighting or signage prohibiting use after dark, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #40**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until adequate lighting or required signage is provided and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.

- If the pool has multiple lights to illuminate the pool bottom and one or more lights are not functioning, the EHS must determine if the lighting provided by the functioning lights is adequate to illuminate the entire pool bottom. If the enforcement agent determines that the functioning lighting is adequate, the pool may remain open, but must repair or replace the non-functioning lighting. Replacement of underwater lighting requires plan approval.
- If the underwater lighting is not properly secured in the pool side wall light niche, mark **OUT**. Underwater lighting that is not properly secured in the pool side wall light niche is usually not an electrocution hazard because it is grounded back at the equipment room. However, it may invite pool users to handle the light fixture, which can create an electrical hazard or entanglement hazard. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box, (**violation #53 along with violation #40**) post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until underwater light is properly secured and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
- If underwater lighting has visible water intrusion (flooding) mark **OUT**. This indicates the waterproof seal has been broken. This usually means the light will not illuminate. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #40**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the underwater light is repaired and operating properly and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.

N/O Mark **N/O** if you unable to determine if the underwater light is functional.

COS Mark **COS** if the underwater light was secured or repaired during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Evaluating the deck and underwater light may be challenging because most inspections are conducted in daylight hours and/or without pool staff available to ask about lighting.*
- *The Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) shall comply with Underwriter's Laboratory standards. All dry-niche light fixtures and all underwater wet-niche light fixtures operating at more than 15 volts shall be protected by a GFCI in the branch circuit. All light fixtures shall have encapsulated terminals.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3115B

41. Lighting – Deck Area – Adequate / Provide

- Pools open to pool users after dark must provide adequate lighting to see every part of the pool deck.
- Lighting for the deck must be in good repair.
- Pools with no lighting or that prohibit the use of the pool after dark, must provide a sign on the outside of all pool gates stating, "No use of pool allowed after dark" in letters at least 4 inches high. The posted pool hours should have "no hours before sunrise or after the beginning of sunset".

- When the pool is to be used at night, pool deck areas and emergency egress areas shall be provided with lighting so that persons walking on the deck can identify hazards.
- Evaluating deck lighting may be challenging because most inspections are conducted in daylight hours and/or without pool staff available to ask about lighting.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool deck lighting is functional and adequate or if the pool is not allowed to be used after dark and the required sign is posted.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool deck lighting is not provided, needs repair, is inadequate, or the required sign is missing.
 - If pool deck lighting is not provided, inadequate, or needs repair and pool use is allowed after dark, mark the **OUT** box. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide adequate deck lighting or provide the required sign(s).
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if the pool does not allow use after dark.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are unable to determine if the pool deck lighting is functional or adequate.
- COS** Mark **COS** if the pool deck lighting was repaired during the time of inspection.

NOTE: Existing courtyard pools are required to have deck lighting all night long to prevent residents from accidentally falling into the pool.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 - 3115B

OTHER VIOLATIONS

42. Spa Safety

- Pool water temperature in spas may not exceed 104°F
- All spas built after 1982 are required to have an Emergency Shut-off Switch that at least shuts off the recirculation. Spas built after 1985 are required to have the Emergency Shut-off Switch to shut off the recirculation and aeration systems.
- The **Emergency Shut-off Switch** must be installed adjacent to the spa but at least 5 feet away from the spa per the California Electric Code.



The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark in if there are no violations regarding spa safety.

OUT Mark OUT if there are any violations regarding spa safety.

- If the spa or any pool has a temperature more than 104°F, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #42**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the pool water temperature is reduced to 104°F or lower and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
- If the spa pool is required to have an Emergency Shut-off Switch and the switch is not available or is not in working order, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #42**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the emergency shut-off switch is functional. **Pools built before 1982 do not require an emergency shut-off switch.** A missing/improperly placed sign for the emergency shut-off switch should be marked under **violation #3**. Installation or replacement of an emergency shut-off switch requires plan approval.

COS Mark COS if the spa safety violation is corrected during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *When measuring water temperature, it is important to realize that most measuring devices (thermometers or thermocouples) have an accuracy range of 1.0 - 2.0°F, therefore the actual temperature could be 2 degrees higher or lower than the observed temperature.*
- *When testing the emergency shut-off switch, ensure that it turns off all pumps: (circulation, booster and chemical).*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24-3153B

43. Test Kit

- A test kit capable of measuring pH, the concentration of disinfectant, and when used, cyanuric acid, must be available.
- When chlorine or bromine is used as the disinfectant, a test kit capable of measuring free chlorine or bromine residual is required. The reagent, N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine (DPD#1), will turn pink in the presence of free chlorine or bromine.



- Some facilities use Orthotolidine (OTO), but it is not approved and is unacceptable as it measures total chlorine residual, not free chlorine. OTO turns yellow in the presence of total chlorine. Test strips are also available and may be used as a presumptive test if they measure pH or free chlorine. Enforcement action, such as closing the pool, shall not be based solely on the results of a test strip measurement. Verify test strip results with the EH provided test kits.
- When used, measuring Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) cannot be a substitute for an approved test kit capable of measuring free chlorine.
- A test kit capable of measuring cyanuric acid, when used, must be available.

- Test strips for cyanuric acid are also available and may be used as a presumptive test. Enforcement action, such as closing the pool, shall not be based solely on the results of a test strip measurement. Verify test strip results with EH provided test kits.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if an approved functional test kit is available.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there are any violations regarding the test kit.
 - If daily testing is not performed on site, if the facility does not have an approved test kit available at the time of the inspection or there is another violation regarding the test kit, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the nature of the violation and corrective actions to take to abate the violation.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you are unable to determine if there is a functional test kit on site.
- COS** Mark **COS** if an approved and functional test kit is provided during the time of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Facilities with fewer than 25 units shall test the pool water at least twice a week, no more than 4 days apart. The following daily duties apply to facilities with 25 or more units.*
- *If the EHS observes repeated chlorine violations, ask the operator what type of test kit they are using, as they may be using an OTO (orotidine) kit instead of an approved free chlorine kit.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65529e

44. Pool Maintained by Certified Pool Technician

- Any person engaged in the business of servicing public or private swimming/spa pools in Los Angeles County, except Long Beach, Vernon, and Pasadena, must be recognized as a Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician or Apprentice Technician by Public Health.
- The Recreational Waters Program is responsible for certifying Swimming Pool Technicians and Apprentice Technicians.
- Upon successfully passing an exam, technicians are issued a wallet card with their technician number (PR#), name and certification expiration date. Apprentice Technicians must work under the direct supervision of a certified technician and are identified as “Apprentice Technicians.”



Figure 11 - Technician Wallet Card

- A list of Certified Swimming Pool Technicians can be found on the Environmental Health website at: http://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/docs/ep_rw_telist.pdf
- During each pool inspection, an inquiry should be made regarding the name and PR# of the technician responsible for servicing the pool.
- In Los Angeles County, all additions of chemicals, adjustments or repairs of equipment, cleaning of filters and the pool shell and any other maintenance on a public pool can only be performed by a Certified Swimming Pool Technician.
EXCEPTION: The pool operator, resident manager, or owner may take chemical readings but cannot add chemicals to the pool.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the pool is being maintained and serviced by a Certified Swimming Pool Technician.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool is not being maintained and serviced by a Certified Swimming Pool Technician.
 - If there is no certified technician responsible for servicing the pool(s) or the operator is not aware if their technician is certified, mark the **OUT** box. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section of the inspection report to provide the name and PR# of the certified technician responsible for servicing the pool. In addition, issue a Technician Verification Form (**APPENDIX L**). If no compliance, consult Chief EHS for scheduling a compliance review.
 - If there is no one on site to ask about the Swimming Pool Technician servicing the pool, mark **N/O**. Attach a Technician Verification Form (**APPENDIX L**) to the SPOIR.
- NO** Mark **N/O** if you unable to determine if the pool is being maintained and serviced by a certified Swimming Pool Technician.
- COS** Mark **COS** if corrected during the inspection.

NOTES:

- *If the EHS meets a person servicing the pool, the EHS shall ask them to provide a certified technician card. If a certification card is not presented, mark the violation, and direct the operator to ensure any person servicing the pool has a valid Swimming Pool Technician certification from Public Health. **The EHS shall generate a complaint and use the 5050-observation report to issue a notice to the pool technician to “discontinue servicing pools in Los Angeles County, until he/she obtains the necessary certification”.** Direct him/her to contact the Recreational Waters Program.*
- *If a pool is closed for any reason, the pool shall remain closed until a Certified Swimming Pool Technician is identified.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code Title 8 and 11

45. Record Keeping

- All pools must be under the direct supervision of a person who is capable of and assumes responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the pool and concerns for the safety of pool users.
- All pool operators must keep daily records of information regarding the operation of the pool, readings of disinfectant residual, pH, water temperature of spas, and maintenance such as cleaning filters and quantity of chemicals used. Record of corrective actions shall also be kept. **EXCEPTION:** Facilities (apartments or condominiums) with less than 25 units are required to record information at least two times a week at an interval no greater than four days apart. See **APPENDIX I** for sample log. See **APPENDIX J** for “Pool Operator Guidelines”.
- The operator or responsible person is not required to be on-site during hours of operation but is not absolved of their responsibilities for compliance of all pool operation, maintenance, and safety of pool users.
- The pool operator shall maintain pool operating procedures at the public pool site for use by the operator and inspection by the enforcement agent.
- Pool operators and Certified Swimming Pool Technicians are required to follow procedures as described in section 65546 of the California Code of Regulations (Title 22) for fecal, vomit, blood contamination, dead animals found in a pool, and fatal or non-fatal drowning incidents. Records of incidents must be kept for two years. See **Appendix K** “Pool Incident Report Form”.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if there is a responsible person designated to supervise the operation and safety of the pool and required records are being maintained and kept.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is no person responsible to supervise the operation and safety of the pool or the required records are not maintained or kept.
- If the pool is not being properly supervised, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that there needs to be a person who assumes responsibility for the operation of the pool and safety of the pool users. If it cannot be determined who is supervising the pool, mark **N/O**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide the name of the individual who is responsible for pool supervision.
 - If records of disinfectant/chemical levels are incomplete or not recorded at the frequency required, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to maintain records at the frequency required.
 - If a fecal accident, drowning/near-drowning incident or other contamination has occurred at the pool and the pool operator failed to record the incident, mark **OUT**.

Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that all such occurrences must be immediately documented and reported to the Enforcement Agency. Depending upon how much time has elapsed since the fecal accident occurred, determine if the pool should be closed.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you unable to determine who is supervising the pool or whether records are not being properly kept as required.

NOTES:

- *Oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), when monitored, must be maintained in a range between 650 and 900 millivolts (mV) and must be used in conjunction with chlorine or bromine readings.*
- *ORP is the measurement that indicates the degree to which a substance is capable of oxidizing or reducing another substance.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65523

46. Plans Required - Construction / Equipment Change Made

- Any construction, alteration, renovation or change to pool equipment requires a plan of approval from the Recreational Waters program.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if there is no indication of new construction, renovation, or equipment change to the pool.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there has been new construction, renovation, or equipment change made to the pool.
- If any new construction, alteration, or equipment change was made to the pool, pool enclosure, or ancillary facilities without submitting plans to the Recreational Waters program, mark the **OUT** box. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to submit plans for the unapproved changes. You should specify what it is that needs the plan of approval. If there is work in progress, specify that the work must be discontinued until plans are submitted and approved by the Recreational Waters Program.
 - If work that was done constitutes a possible imminent health risk or if a new pool operates without having been through the plan check process, mark **OUT**. The pool must be **CLOSED**. Mark the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #46**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section that work has been performed on the pool without plan of approval and the pool shall remain closed until plans are submitted, approved by the Recreational Waters program and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if you unable inspect the equipment area and are unable to determine if any changes to equipment have been made.

NOTES:

- *If you are not sure whether there was a change, consult the EC database or contact the Recreational Waters program.*
- **Pool Plan Check intervention is needed for the following:**
 - *Resurfacing the pool shell*
 - *Plumbing changes*
 - *Skimmer or gutter system*
 - *Drain covers*
 - *Any underground plumbing changes, including, return inlets, suction outlets, or fill lines*
 - *Fence (other than minor repairs)*

- *Deck changes (other than repairs)*
 - *Deck drains added*
 - *New coping/handholds*
- *New/replacement pump*
- *New/replacement filter*
- *Safety Vacuum Release System (SVRS) addition or change.*
- *Change to pool shell (including steps/stairs, ramps, recessed ladders, and benches in spas)*
- *Handrail or ladder additions or changes*
- *Diving board changes*
- *Pool solar system addition*
- *Addition or changes of auto-chlorinator*
- *Any electrical changes (may necessitate emergency shut-off switch for spas)*
- *New equipment room or changes to the equipment room*
- *New toilet room or changes to the toilet room*
- *New shower or changes to the shower*
- *New slides or other features or changes to slides or other features*

Authority: California Health & Safety Code 116038; 116050

47. Drained Pool or Spa – Stagnant Water / Enclosure

- Pools or spas that are drained must be properly maintained to not create a public health hazard.
- When pools have been drained, especially for a long period of time, they may accumulate rainwater and become a source for mosquito breeding.
- If the EHS observes a drained pool:
 - Verify that the gates are locked and enforce enclosure requirements in **violation 38**.
 - Verify that it is being maintained so it does not accumulate water and breed mosquitoes.
 - Determine how long the pool will remain drained – is this a temporary, seasonal or a permanent condition?
 - If seasonal, no action is required if the equipment is in place. An effort should be made to inspect the pool(s) when in operation.
 - If the equipment is removed and there is an extended or permanent closure, the risk category should be reduced to low risk if not already at low risk and the pool should be visited once a year.
 - If no pool operator can be identified (such as a pool in a gym that is out of business), the ownership in EC should be changed to the property owner.
 - Reopening or remodeling of the pool will require a plan review.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the drained pool has a secured enclosure and has no accumulation of water.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the enclosure is not secured or if there is an accumulation of water.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if this is not a drained pool.



Pool with Accumulated Rainwater, Breeding Mosquitoes

NOTES:

- *If the pool has been covered (i.e., with plywood), try to see if rainwater has accumulated and may be breeding mosquitoes.*
- *The pool should be visited once a year to determine if it is still in compliance.*
- *If the pool has been demolished, verify that it was demolished properly through a referral to Building and Safety, and remove it from the EC inventory.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code, Title 11

48. Animals Prohibited in Pool or Ancillary Facilities

- Animals are not permitted in the pool.
- Animals are not permitted in the pool area, except for service animals.
- The pool and/or pool area should be free of vermin.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if no animals or vermin are observed in the pool or pool area.

OUT Mark **OUT** if there are animals or vermin observed in the pool or pool area.
EXCEPTION: Service animals are allowed in the pool area but not the pool water.

- If vermin or animals are observed in the pool or pool area, or if non-service animals are observed in the pool area at the time of the inspection mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the vermin or animal must be removed from the pool or the non-service animal must be removed from the pool area or enclosure.

COS Mark **COS** if the animal(s) were found in the pool area and removed from the pool, pool area, or enclosure.

NOTES:

- *Service animals are not permitted in the pool water due to the overriding public health concern. Service animals in the pool enclosure must be handled with professionalism and judgment. Two important issues may be at odds; first, the safety and sanitation of the pool must be protected, and second, the rights of individuals who need the assistance of a service animal.*

- *Pool operators may ask if an animal is a service animal or ask what tasks the animal has been trained to perform but cannot require special ID cards for animals or ask about the person's disability. Advise the operator to consult the Department of Justice ADA's FAQ regarding service animals if they have any questions.*
- *If non-service animals in the pool or pool enclosure becomes a reoccurring problem, the pool facility should be advised to post signage prohibiting all animals except those required to be accommodated under federal law (service animals).*
- *If the service animal urinates or defecates on the pool deck, mark this under violation 22 Pool and Deck – Cleaning and Sanitation.*

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 - 65533, 65534

49. Lifeguard Service when Provided or Required

- All public pools must provide a qualified lifeguard service during hours of operation or post signage indicating, "No Lifeguard on Duty".
- Lifeguard service must be provided when there is a separately charged fee for the use of a public swimming pool to the exclusion of any other service, facility, or amenity.
- All lifeguards shall be trained to administer first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation and take a refresher course every three years.
- Wave pools are required to have lifeguard service.
- All lifeguards shall possess a current certificate from the American Red Cross or YMCA of the U.S.A. training program or have equivalent qualifications, as determined by the department. The pool operator shall ensure that copies of valid lifeguard certification for each lifeguard is available for inspection by the enforcement agent at the public pool.
- Lifeguards shall have no other duties other than to supervise the safety of pool users during water- contact activities.
- An adequate number of lifeguards shall be provided to maintain continuous surveillance of all pool users including during multiple water contact activities and in cases where a lifeguard's attention is directed elsewhere.
- Lifeguards shall wear swimming apparel that clearly identifies them as lifeguards to pool users.
- A Red Cross 10-Person Industrial "First Aid Kit" or equivalent, an operating telephone, and a backboard and head immobilizer are required for pools with lifeguard service.
- Following implementation of Roxie's Swim Safe Ordinance on January 1, 2023, the following locations within unincorporated Los Angeles County are required to provide lifeguard services: (1) Public swimming pools located at or used by children's camps and schools, (2) Public swimming pools where a direct fee is charged, (3) Public swimming pools with an induced current or wave action, including but not limited to, wave pools, (4) Swimming pools located at or used by juvenile detention facilities, (5) Lazy rivers, (6) Waterslides, (7) Public swimming pools where alcohol is served, and (8) Public swimming areas when open or in use (e.g., Santa Fe Dam Recreational Area).

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if lifeguard service is provided and all requirements for lifeguard service are being met including checking for valid, current certificates.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if lifeguard service is not provided when required or is provided and not all requirements are being met.
- If no lifeguard service is provided during the hours of operation at a pool that charges a direct fee to use the pool or if it is a wave pool, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #49**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until adequate lifeguard service is provided and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
 - If located in an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County and one of the eight pool or swimming areas covered under the Roxie's Swim Safe Ordinance, verify that the number or provided accredited lifeguards meets requirements per the Lifeguard Staffing Plan portion of the Aquatic Safety Plan. If there are less than the required number of lifeguards present during hours of operation, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, **CLOSE** the pool by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #49**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until adequate lifeguard service is provided and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
 - If any of the other above requirements for lifeguard service is observed, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the violation(s) and the corrective action that needs to be taken.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if no lifeguard service is required nor being offered.
- COS** Mark **COS** if required lifeguard service, and/or requirements for lifeguard service was provided before completion of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *The number of lifeguards and where they should be located around the pool is not specifically addressed in the pool code. It is dependent on the number of pool users, configuration of the pool, and type of water contact activities provided. An accepted standard is to have an adequate number of lifeguards positioned in specific locations, so they can respond to pool users in less than 20 seconds. If you have concerns about whether the number of lifeguards provided is adequate for the activities observed, contact your supervisor for guidance.*
- *Lifeguard service may be required at activity pools and swim lagoons that do not provide a direct fee but are needed due to the greater risk of drowning. If not provided, consult with your Chief EHS.*

Authority: Health & Safety Code 116028, 116033, 116045, 115952d California Code of Regulations (CCR) 22 - 65539(a, c, d); 65540b

50. Wave Pools

- A “wave pool” is defined as a swimming pool designed for producing breaking wave action in the water and that is not primarily designed for standup surfing or bodyboarding. All wave pools must meet all the following requirements:
 - Audible signal: In all cases where wave action is suspended for any reason, an audible signal shall be used prior to resuming wave action to warn patrons of impending waves. That audible signal may be of any duration but shall sound within 15 seconds immediately prior to resuming the breaking wave action.
 - Non-swimmers and children under 48 inches in height must wear an approved life vest to gain access to a wave pool area or use the wave pool.
 - Children under 42 inches in height must be accompanied by an adult to enter the wave pool.
 - All facilities with a wave pool must post signs alerting patrons of wave warning signal, life vest requirements and children under 42 inches in height must be accompanied by an adult.
 - Lifeguards must be assigned to guard the wave pool.
 - An emergency stop for the wave equipment is required to be easily accessible to the lifeguards, pool operators, and enforcement agents.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if wave pool requirements are met.

OUT Mark **OUT** if there are any violations regarding the wave pool above are not being met.

- If the facility is in violation of any of the specific wave pool requirements, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #50**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section. The pool shall remain closed until all violations regarding the wave pool are corrected and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.

N/A Mark **N/A** if this pool is not a wave pool.

NOTES:

- *Life vests must be U.S. Coast Guard-approved Type II or Type III life vests.*
- *Required signage must appear at the entrance of the facility or at the wave pool area.*

Authority: Health & Safety Code 115950

51. Spray Ground Pool (Splash Pad)

- No ponding of water in the splash zone.
- All foggers and jet nozzle sprays that produce finely atomized mists must be connected to a separate potable water source.

- Provide a chemical controller that automatically and continuously monitors and adjusts sanitizer and pH.
- Provide a free chlorine residual of at least 3.0 ppm and pH of between 7.2 and 7.8 which must be maintained at all times the spray grounds are in operation.
- Provide supplemental ultraviolet disinfection system or another disinfection system approved by Public Health that is as effective at inactivating Cryptosporidium. All recirculated water must be treated with UV light during hours of operation. The UV system must produce a dose equivalent of 40mj/cm² or greater to the end of the UV lamp life.
- UV light systems must be approved by a nationally recognized testing agency or meet NSF standard 50.
- Spray grounds must have an automatic shut-off that shuts down the spray feature pump if the UV dosage drops below 40mj/cm².
- Provide a recirculation turnover rate of thirty (30) minutes or less.
- The recirculation system must be in operation whenever the spray ground is open for use and the water must be recirculated a minimum of four (4) turnovers prior to opening.
- Provide a minimum of four (4) feet of continuous unobstructed walking surface around the entire perimeter of the splash zone of the spray grounds. The walking surface must be made of a uniform, easily cleanable and impervious material.
- Provide a storm water diverter valve that diverts storm water from the reservoir to the storm drainage system when the spray grounds are closed for the season.
- Artificial lighting shall be provided if the spray grounds are available for use after dark or if natural light is inadequate to easily see all portions of the spray grounds and surrounding deck.
- Provide an adequate number of restrooms, showers and drinking fountains based on the square footage of the spray zone.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if spray ground pool requirements are met.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there are any violations regarding the spray ground pool above that are not being met.
- If the facility is in violation of any spray ground pool requirements, mark **OUT** if not **COS**.
 - If the UV system or recirculation system is not functioning properly, mark **OUT**. If not **COS**, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #51**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, and noting in the Overall Inspection Comments section the pool shall remain closed until all violations regarding the spray ground are corrected and the EHS has given written approval to reopen.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if this pool is not a spray ground pool.
- COS** Mark **COS** if spray ground requirements are met during the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Required signage must appear at the entrance of the facility or at the spray ground pool area (See Signs #3).*

Authority: California Building Code 3106

52. Other Violations

- This violation category is used at the direction of the Director of Environmental Health or for the example below.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there are additional violations.
- If there are additional violations, mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section of the violation, the violation section cited, and the necessary action to take to abate the violation.

- N/A** Mark **N/A** if no “Other” violations are identified.

LICENSING

- Apartment pools are assessed directly on the County Assessor’s tax bill and do not receive a Public Health License (PHL) document. All other types of pool facilities follow the normal Environmental Health licensing procedures.
- All pools, other than apartment pools, are issued annual Public Health License documents that are billed by Environmental Health.
- Violations and directives regarding licenses can be documented in the comment section.

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool does not have a valid, current Public Health Permit/License.
- If the facility lacks a Public Health license mark **OUT**. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section to provide a valid Public Health license or proof of payment within 14 days.
 - If the PHP/L is not provided after a 14-day notice to comply has been issued, the pool shall be **CLOSED** by marking the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53 along with violation #52**), post a **POOL CLOSED** sign at each entry, contact your supervisor and note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the PHP/L is paid.

- N/A** Mark N/A for apartment pools

NOTE:

- *The license may sometimes be difficult to post at a pool area and may instead be posted in the office or laundry room.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code Title 8 and 11

53. Pool Closed

- A public pool that is maintained or operated in a manner that creates a health and safety hazard or unsanitary conditions may be closed by the enforcement agent.
- Mark **violation #53** whenever the pool is officially closed. The EHS must also mark the violation with the reason for closure, such as:
 - Gate/Door Not Self-Closing and/or Self-Latching, and/or Unapproved / in Disrepair – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3119B
 - Missing, Broken, or Inadequate Pool Enclosure – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3119B
 - Inadequate Chlorine/Disinfectant residual – California Code of Regulations 65529, 65545
 - Pool Water is Cloudy/green with Algae and/or the Main Drain is Not Clearly Visible – California Code of Regulations 65527, 65545
 - Fecal Accident or Other Water Contamination – California Health & Safety Code 116043, California Code of Regulations 65533, 65545, 65546
 - Broken, Loose, Missing, or Non-approved Suction Outlet Drain Cover – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3137B
 - No Valid Public Health License - Los Angeles County Code Title 8.04.560
 - Lifeguard Service Missing When Required – California Health & Safety Code 116045, California Code of Regulations 65545

The EHS is to mark the SPOIR as follows:

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if the pool is officially closed.
- N/A** Mark **N/A** if the pool does not need to be closed.



The image shows a "POOL CLOSED" sign form. At the top, a red banner contains the text "POOL CLOSED" in white. Below this, the text reads "BY ORDER OF THE HEALTH OFFICER" and "LOS ANGELES COUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SEC. 65545". A list of violations follows, each with a checkbox: "Fecal accident or other water contamination", "An electrical hazard that is an immediate threat to the safety of pool users", "Glass or other hazardous material at the bottom of the pool", "Pool water is cloudy/green with algae and/or the main drain is not clearly visible", "Water quality - improper pH, inadequate disinfection, or fails to meet water quality standards", "Broken, loose, missing, or non-approved suction outlet drain cover", "Missing or broken pool enclosures, including fencing or gates", "Pool has been modified without submittal of pool plans", and "Other:". Below the list are fields for "DATE", "SITE # NUMBER", "SITE ADDRESS", "OFFICER'S NAME", "OFFICER'S TITLE", and "OFFICER'S SIGNATURE". At the bottom, a red banner contains the text "DO NOT REMOVE UNDER PENALTY OF LAW", "Los Angeles County Code §§ 8.04.715, 13.12.030B, 13.12.030F", "www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ehsafety/public-pools.htm", and the "Public Health" logo. The text "Revised 11/18/21" is also present.

Figure 12 - Pool Closed sign

NOTE: Refer to the Appendix C for closing and reopening instructions.

Authority: California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 – 65545

APPENDIX A SWIMMING POOL OIR



SWIMMING POOL OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
OFFICE: REC WATERS • CHIEF: ASHLEY DUONG
5050 COMMERCE DR, BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706 - Phone: (626) 430-5360
WWW.PUBLICHEALTH.LACOUNTY.GOV/EH



Facility Name:				Inspection Date:	
Owner/Permittee:				Re-inspection Date:	
Facility Address:				City/Zip:	
Program Identifier:			In:	Service:	
FA:	PR:	PE:	Time Out:	Result:	
				Action:	

During an inspection of the facility at the above address, the following statuses were noted which may require immediate action.

IN = In Compliance OUT = Out of Compliance COS = Corrected On Site NO = Not Observed NA = Not Applicable

The items marked below represent Los Angeles County Code violations and must be corrected by the reinspection date given above, unless otherwise stated in the report.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT / SIGNS	STATUS	DECK EQUIPMENT / MARKINGS	STATUS
1. Life Ring With Attached Rope		30. Unobstructed Deck / Good Repair / Drainage	
2. Body Hook Attached to Pole		31. Depth Markers & No Diving Tiles - Provide / Replace	
3. Signs - Required		32. Coping - Repair / Replace	
DISINFECTION / CHEMICAL LEVELS	STATUS	33. Skimmer - Adequate Skimming / Repair / Replace / Water Level	
4. Free Chlorine Residual		34. Suction Outlet Cover - Replace / Secure / Provide	
5. Chlorine Level Too High (>10 ppm)		35. Handrail/Ladder/Grab Rails- Repair / Replace / Secure / Provide	
6. Combined Chlorine Level Too High		36. Backflow Protection - Fill line / Hose Bibb	
7. pH - Not in an Acceptable Range		37. Diving Boards	
8. Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer) Level Too High (>100 ppm)		38. Pool Enclosure - Fence	
9. Chlorine Tablets in Skimmer / Floating Chlorinator		39. Gates/doors - Self-Closing / Latching	
POOL CONDITION	STATUS	40. Underwater Light(s) - Repair / Secure in Niche / Provide	
10. Pool Water Quality - Cloudy / Turbid / Green		41. Lighting - Deck Area - Adequate / Provide	
11. Pool and Deck - Cleaning/Sanitation		OTHER	STATUS
12. Pool Plaster Deteriorating / Repair / Replaster		42. Spa Safety	
FACILITIES	STATUS	43. Test Kit	
13. Restroom - Toilets / Urinals / Lavatories - Clean / Repair		44. Pool Maintained by Certified Pool Technician	
14. Restroom - Dispensers / Towels / Soap / Toilet Tissue / Waste Receptacle		45. Record Keeping	
15. Shower Facilities - Clean / Repair / Replace		46. Plans Required - Construction / Equipment Change Made	
16. Showers - Soap Dispenser or Containers / Filled with Soap		47. Drained Pool or Spa - Stagnant Water / Enclosure	
17. Sinks/Shower - Hot and Cold Water		48. Animals Prohibited in Pool or Ancillary Facilities	
18. Dressing Rooms - Clean / Repair		49. Lifeguard Service when Provided or Required	
POOL EQUIPMENT / TURNOVER	STATUS	50. Wave Pool	
19. Recirculation System		51. Spray Ground	
20. Recirculation Pump - Repair / Replace / Approved		52. Other	
21. Filter - Backwash / Repair / Replace / Approved		53. Pool Closed	
22. Gauges			
23. Flowmeter - Provide / Repair / Clean / Replace			
24. Chemical Feeder - Provide / Repair / Replace / Approved			
25. Direct Connection to Sewer/Drainage System Prohibited			
26. Wastewater Disposal			
27. Pool Equipment Room - Clean / Access			
28. Suction Vacuum Release System (SVRS)			
29. Chemical Storage			

Free Cl₂	pH Level	Cyanuric Acid
_____ppm	_____	_____ppm

PIC/Owner Signature

EHS Name

Help us serve you better by completing a short survey. Visit our website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/about/customer-service.htm>

SWIMMING POOL OIR Page 2



SWIMMING POOL OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
 OFFICE: REC WATERS ♦ CHIEF: ASHLEY DUONG
 5050 COMMERCE DR, BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706 - Phone: (626) 430-5360
WWW.PUBLICHEALTH.LACOUNTY.GOV/EH



Facility Name:			Inspection Date:		
Facility Address:		City/Zip:		Phone #:	
FA:	PR:	SR:	PE:		

Facility Name:			Inspection Date:		
Facility Address:			City/Zip:		

OVERALL INSPECTION COMMENTS

It is improper and illegal for any County officer, employee or inspector to solicit bribes, gifts or gratuities in connection with performing their official duties. Improper solicitations include requests for anything of value such as cash, free services, paid travel or entertainment, or tangible items such as food or beverages. Any attempt by a County employee to solicit bribes, gifts or gratuities for any reason should be reported immediately to either the County manager responsible for supervising the employee or the Fraud Hotline at (800) 544-6881 or www.fraud.lacounty.gov or email at fraud@auditor.lacounty.gov. **YOU MAY REMAIN ANONYMOUS.**

Failure to correct the violations by the reinspection date may result in additional fees.

Your signature on this form does not constitute agreement with its contents. You may discuss the content of this report by contacting the supervisor at the phone number of the Environmental Health office indicated on the front page of this report. Until such time as a decision is rendered by this department, the content of this report shall remain in effect.

By signing below the Person in Charge/Owner understands the above noted violations and statements.

 PIC/Owner Signature

 EHS Name

Help us serve you better by completing a short survey. Visit our website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/about/customer-service.htm>.

APPENDIX B

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Environmental Health inspectors utilize education as the primary means of gaining compliance when a violation is identified. However, when education is not sufficient to gain compliance, the inspector may utilize one or more enforcement actions to protect the public's health and safety. Depending on the severity of the violation, frequency of the violation, and the risk for a negative public health impact, either informal or formal enforcement action may be taken as an option of gaining compliance.

Violations of state and local requirements as indicated on the Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report (SPOIR) are misdemeanors and may be punishable by a fine of no less than fifty dollars (\$50) but not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment for no more than six months, or both.

Each day that a violation continues is a separate offense.

The EHS shall ensure that all violations cited on the SPOIR are corrected by the indicated reinspection date. If most violations are corrected or reasonable progress is made, additional time may be granted. However, the owner may be charged for additional reinspection(s).

Reinspection dates vary depending on the public health risk associated with violations. In the event multiple compliance dates are required, the earliest date shall be documented in the Reinspection Date field on the SPOIR. When there are multiple compliance dates, the EHS shall document the reinspection date of each violation in the narrative comments of each violation.

#	VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	REINSPECTION DATE
1	Life ring & rope are missing, but body hook & pole are present	3 calendar days
2	Body hook & pole are missing, but life ring & rope are present	
3N	Gaseous oxidizers exit diagram / signs not present	
7	pH is less than 7.2, or between 7.8 to 8.0	
17	If no warm water is available at sinks and showers	
23	If flowmeter is non-functional or missing	
29	Chemicals are improperly stored but are not immediate hazardous to health and safety	
All other violations		14 calendar days
<p>* A longer compliance time can be granted for violations involving construction or facility repairs.</p> <p>* Corrections for some minor violations (e.g., dirty tile, pool needs vacuuming) may be verified on the next routine inspection.</p> <p>* If a violation that would result in a facility closure is corrected on site and no longer poses a threat to health and safety, then a reinspection is not required.</p>		

PROGRESSIVE ENFORCEMENT

For all uncorrected violations, the EHS must evaluate the progress and amount of effort towards compliance before determining the next step. Significant progress towards compliance will usually warrant consideration of a suitable time extension before taking progressive enforcement. Violations must still be corrected as quickly as possible following the initial compliance date.

If the owner fails to make progress towards compliance, the EHS shall take the following progressive enforcement actions:

Revisit	Enforcement Action
1 st	Schedule 2 nd revisit
2 nd	Schedule Compliance Review
3 rd	Refer to City/District Attorney's Office

REINSPECTION REMINDERS

- Green pools must be revisited no later than 48 hours after the initial inspection.
- Pools closed due to other violations (other than gate and/or enclosure violations) should be visited every 14 days unless the pool is clear, secure and has a planned period of closure for repairs.

COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

- A Compliance Review is an in-person or telephone conference between the owner/responsible party and a representative from Public Health to discuss violations/conditions observed during the inspection.
- Compliance reviews are held at the discretion of the Chief Environmental Health Specialist (CEHS).
- Reasons for issuing a compliance review to an operator are, but not limited to:
 - Serious conditions, such as green pool or pool enclosure violation, not immediately corrected
 - Repeated violations
 - Pool closures
 - A closed pool being reopened without written permission from the Department
 - Renovation or change of equipment without plan review
- The following will be discussed during the Compliance Review:
 - Observed violations/conditions
 - Health impacts of the violations
 - Methods of compliance
 - Deadline for compliance
 - Enforcement actions/penalties for non-compliance

APPENDIX C

POOL CLOSURES

Immediate corrective action is required of any **high-risk violation** that has been identified. A **high-risk violation** means any violation that, if not corrected, can lead to an imminent health hazard to the pool user or facility staff.

When immediate corrective action is not possible, the pool and/or facility must be closed until hazards have been abated. When imminent hazards are observed, the EHS should document the findings, attempt to contact the responsible person, owner, licensee, or operator, and document his/her actions on the SPOIR. In the event of a closure, violation 53 will be marked in addition to the violation warranting closure as outlined in the table below.

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION 53 COMMENTS
<p>Violations 1: Life Ring with Attached Rope</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Violation 2: Body Hook Attached to Pole</p>	<p>Life Ring (17" outside diameter) with rope and Body Hook (with 12-foot fixed-length pole) available and in good repair</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life ring not required at spa. • Life ring and body hook not required at Spray Ground • Body hook pole may be less than 12 ft at spa if sufficient length to effectuate rescue. 	<p>CLOSE - When both Life Ring and Body Hook are missing and unable to COS.</p> <p>If closed, correct before re-opening. If not closed, correct within 3 days, if one of these items is missing or damaged.</p>	<p>Missing Safety Equipment – California Code of Regulations 65540, 65545</p>
<p>Violation 4a: Free Chlorine Residual Without Stabilizer Too Low</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Violation 4b: Free Chlorine Residual With Stabilizer Too Low</p>	<p><u>Pools – Minimum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstabilized chlorine 1.0 ppm • Stabilized chlorine 2.0 ppm • Bromine 2.0 ppm <p><u>Spas, Wading Pools, and Spray Grounds – Minimum</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstabilized and stabilized chlorine 3.0 ppm • Bromine 4.0 ppm 	<p>CLOSE - When disinfectant is below required level and unable to COS.</p>	<p>Inadequate Chlorine / Disinfectant residual – California Code of Regulations 65529, 65545</p>

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 5: Chlorine Level Too High (>10 ppm)	<p><u>Pools, Spas, Wading Pools, and Spray Grounds – Maximum</u></p> <p>10 ppm for stabilized and unstabilized chlorine</p>	<p>CLOSE - When disinfectant exceeds the maximum and unable to COS.</p>	<p>Excessive Chlorine / Disinfectant Residual – California Code of Regulations 65529, 65545</p>
Violation 7: pH – Not in an Acceptable Range	7.2 – 7.8	<p>CLOSE – When the pH exceeds 8.0 and unable to COS.</p> <p>If closed, correct before reopening. If not closed, correct within 3 days.</p>	<p>Pool Water Characteristics - pH in Excess of 8.0 – California Code of Regulations 65530, 65545</p>
Violation 8: Cyanuric Acid (Stabilizer) Level Too High (>100 ppm)	0 ppm - 100 ppm	<p>CLOSE – When the cyanuric acid exceeds 100 ppm and unable to COS.</p>	<p>Cyanuric Acid in Excess of 100 ppm – California Code of Regulations 65530, 65545</p>
Violation 9: Chlorine Tablets in Skimmer / Floating Chlorinator	The only approved method of continuous chlorine dispensing is through an approved disinfectant feeder	<p>CLOSE – If chlorine tablets are found in the skimmer, in a floating chlorinator or at the bottom of the pool and unable to COS.</p>	<p>Unapproved Chlorine Dispensing – California Code of Regulations 3133B, 65545</p>
Violation 10: Pool Water Quality – Cloudy / Turbid / Green	Water is clear; main drain/bottom of the pool is clearly visible from the pool deck	<p>CLOSE - When water the pool water is cloudy or turbid and the main drain cover at the deep portion of the pool is not clearly visible from the deck.</p> <p>If closed, correct before reopening. If not closed, correct within 3 days.</p>	<p>Pool Water is Cloudy/green with Algae and/or the Main Drain is Not Clearly Visible – California Code of Regulations 65527, 65545</p>
Violation 11: Pool and Deck – Cleaning / Sanitation	Operate and maintain in healthful, safe, and sanitary manner	<p>CLOSE - When an incidence occurs requiring immediate attention, such as dead animals, fecal accident, vomit, blood contamination, drowning or near drowning.</p> <p>See Appendix D for duration of closure</p> <p>Direct operator to “Clean and disinfect the pool in accordance with requirements in CCR Title 22 section 65546.”</p> <p>NOTE: If water is cloudy/turbid, violation 10 should also be marked.</p>	<p>Fecal Accident or Other Water Contamination – California Health & Safety Code 116043, California Code of Regulations 65533, 65545, 65546</p>

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 11: Pool and Deck – Cleaning / Sanitation	<p>Operate and maintain in healthful, safe, and sanitary manner</p> <p>The pool/pool area and ancillary facilities shall be maintained so as not to pose a risk to pool users.</p>	CLOSE – When glass or other hazardous materials are present at the bottom of the pool and cannot be COS.	Glass or Other Hazardous Material at the Bottom of the Pool – California Health & Safety Code 116043, California Code of Regulations 65533, 65545
<p>Physical Hazards</p> <p>Violation 12: Pool Plaster Deteriorating / Repair / Replace</p>	<p>The pool/pool area and ancillary facilities shall be maintained so as not to pose a risk to pool users.</p> <p>Pool shell is safe and in good repair</p>	<p>CLOSE – When pool plaster is deteriorated to the point of being an imminent safety hazard</p> <p>Close until corrected.</p> <p>NOTE: Replacement/installation /renovations of pool facilities (e.g., deck remodeling, pool shell renovation, handrail installation) requires Recreational Waters plan review for approval.</p>	Physical Hazard – California Code of Regulations 65545
Violation 13: Restrooms – Toilets / Urinals / Lavatories – Clean / Repair	<p>Toilet facilities in good repair are required within the pool enclosure, except when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • available at adjacent living quarters and those living quarters are within 300 feet walking distance from the pool OR • when toilets are located at an adjacent building or clubhouse. 	CLOSE – Toilets are not available and unable to COS.	Lack of Functional Toilet Facilities – California Health & Safety Code 65535, 65551, 65545
Violation 17: Hot and Cold Water – Sinks / Showers	Showers and restrooms must have hot and cold water, with the hot water having a maximum temperature of 110°F via a mixing faucet	CLOSE – When no water is available at showers/restrooms and unable to COS.	No Water at Shower/Lavatories – California Health & Safety Code 3116B.4, 65545
Violation 19: Recirculation System	Operating during hours of operation	CLOSE – When recirculation is not operating during hours of operation and unable to COS	Recirculation System Not Operating – California Code of Regulations 65525, 65545

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 28: Suction Vacuum Release System (SVRS)	Certified as VGB compliant and maintained VGB compliant, with a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Split or unblockable main drain <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Single blockable drain with approved SVRS/anti-entrapment device	CLOSE - When the conditions are changed causing non-compliance with VGB requirements such as the removal of SVRS (Safety Vacuum Release System) or damaged SVRS and unable to COS. Correct before reopening. NOTE: Replacement/installation of SVRS requires Recreational Waters plan review for approval.	Entrapment / Suction Hazard – Noncompliance with Virginia Graeme Baker Act – California Health & Safety Code 116064, 116064.1, 116064.2, and California Code of Regulations 65545, 3162B
Violation 29: Chemical Storage	Secure and safe	CLOSE – When the chemicals are leaking, dry chemicals are exposed to water or liquid chemicals and unable to correct on site or if there is an inhalation hazard.	Chemical or Inhalation Hazard – California Code of Regulations 65545
Physical Hazards Includes, BUT not limited to: Violation 30: Unobstructed Deck / Good Repair / Drainage Violation 32: Coping – Repair / Replace Violation 35: Handrails / Ladders / Grab Rails – Repair / Replace / Secure / Provide Violation 37: Diving Boards Violation 12: Pool Plaster Deteriorating / Repair / Replace	The pool/pool area and ancillary facilities shall be maintained so as not to pose a risk to pool users. Pool shell, decks, walkways, ladders, steps, grab rails, and covers are safe and in good repair	CLOSE – When any of these physical hazards are present and cannot be COS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severely damaged coping or decking • Pool plaster deteriorated to the point of being an imminent safety hazard • Pool cover on the pool or accessible to pool users during hours of operation • severely damaged ladder, handrail, slide or diving board Close until corrected. NOTE: Replacement/installation /renovations of pool facilities (e.g., deck remodeling, pool shell renovation, handrail installation) requires Recreational Waters plan review for approval.	Physical Hazard – California Code of Regulations 65545

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 33: Skimmer – Adequate Skimming / Repair / Replace / Water Level	Free of accumulation from dirt, leaves, algae, or debris	<p>CLOSE – When no skimming is taking place due to a clogged, damaged, or missing skimmer(s), or there is no skimming due to the water level being too low or too high and unable to COS.</p> <p>NOTE: Replacement/installation of new skimmer requires Recreational Waters plan approval.</p>	<p>Inadequate skimming – California Code of Regulations 65533, 65545</p>
Violation 34: Suction Outlet Cover – Replace / Secure / Provide	Any suction outlet (main drain, skimmer equalizer or other suction outlet) must be protected by an approved cover that is secured and in good repair	<p>CLOSE – When the suction drain cover or grate is missing, damaged, or unsecured. All covers must be secured with a fastener (screw, bolt, or threaded cap) that requires a tool to remove.</p>	<p>Broken, Loose, Missing, or Non-approved Suction Outlet Drain Cover – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3137B</p>
Violation 38: Pool Enclosure - Fence	<p>As of July 1, 1994:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum 5 ft high • 4 ft any time prior • Maximum gaps of 4 inches between fencing rods 	<p>CLOSE - When enclosure is less than 5 feet in height, gaps exceed 4 inches or sub-standard condition of fencing deems an immediate hazard and unable to COS.</p> <p>If closed, correct before reopening. If not closed, correct within 14 days</p> <p>NOTE: Replacement/installation of new enclosure requires Recreational Waters plan review for approval.</p>	<p>Missing, Broken, or Inadequate Pool Enclosure – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3119B</p>
Violation 39: Gates/doors – Self-closing / Latching	Self-closing, self-latching and opening hardware is a minimum 42 inches above the ground	<p>CLOSE – When the gate is not properly self-closing and self-latching, or the opening hardware is placed below 42” and unable to COS.</p> <p>If closed, correct before reopening. If not closed, correct within 14 days.</p> <p>NOTE: Replacement/installation of gates/doors requires Recreational Waters plan approval.</p>	<p>Gate/Door Not Self-Closing and/or Self-Latching, and/or Unapproved / in Disrepair – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3119B</p>

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 40: Underwater Light(s) – Repair/Secure in Niche / Provide	Secure, in good repair and grounded	<p>CLOSE – When pool light is not properly secured or flooded and unable to COS.</p> <p>Correct before reopening.</p>	<p>Flooded Pool Light or Pool Light Electrical / Entanglement Hazard – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3115B</p>
<p>Violation 40: Underwater Light(s) – Repair/Secure in Niche / Provide</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Violation 3L: Sign: No Use After Dark</p>	Pools open to pool users after dark (30 minutes after sunset) must provide adequate lighting to see every part of the pool bottom and pool deck.	<p>CLOSE – When underwater lighting is not provided or in good repair and the “No Swimming After Dark” sign / adequate signage prohibiting use after dark is missing.</p> <p>Correct before reopening.</p> <p>NOTE: Pool deck lighting marked separately under Violation 41.</p>	<p>Inadequate Lighting – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3115B</p>
Violation 42a: SPA-Water Temperature	Maximum 104°F,	<p>CLOSE – When water temperature exceeds 104°F or the emergency shut-off switch does not operate properly.</p> <p>Correct before reopening.</p>	<p>Excessive High Temperature – California Code of Regulations 65530, 65545, 3138B.2</p>
Violation 42b: SPA - Emergency Shut-Off Switch	<p>Emergency shut-off switch required when spa is built after 1982:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1982 shuts off recirculation pump only • Post 1985 shuts off both circulation and jets 	<p>CLOSE – When the emergency shut-off switch is missing when required OR does not operate properly.</p> <p>Correct before reopening.</p> <p>NOTE: Replacement/installation of shut off switch requires Recreational Waters plan review for approval.</p>	<p>Missing or Malfunctioning Spa Emergency Shut-Off Switch – California Code of Regulations 65545, 3138B.5</p>

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 46: Plans Required – Construction / Equipment Change Made	Pools and equipment must be first reviewed and approved through the plan check process before allowed to operate	<p>CLOSE – When a new pool has never been through the plan check process before going into operation. For existing pools, close if work/equipment changes have been completed without plan approval, the pump/filter/disinfectant feeder(chlorinator) is missing or an unapproved replacement or if an imminent health risk has been found requiring plan review.</p> <p>Require plans to be submitted in 7 days or otherwise hold compliance review.</p> <p>NOTE: For missing/unapproved equipment such as the pump, filter, or disinfectant feeder, also mark the relevant violation category for that equipment.</p>	<p>Pool, Equipment, or Facilities have been Modified Without Submittal of Plans – California Code of Regulations 65505, 65545</p>
Violation 49: Lifeguard Service	Lifeguard is required when charging direct fee or for activity pools	<p>CLOSE - When required lifeguards are not present.</p> <p>CLOSE - Until adequate certified lifeguard is provided.</p>	<p>Lifeguard Service Missing When Required – California Health & Safety Code 116045, California Code of Regulations 65545</p>
Violation 50: Wave Pool	<p>Wave Pools Require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audible signal • Life vests for children under 48” and non-swimmers • Children under 42” accompanied by adult • Lifeguard(s) • Emergency Stop • Wave Pool Signs 	<p>CLOSE - When not meeting any of the specific wave pool requirements and cannot COS.</p> <p>Note: If required lifeguard service is missing, also mark Violation 49.</p>	<p>Noncompliance with The Wave Pool Safety Act – California Health & Safety Code 115952, California Code of Regulations 65545</p>

VIOLATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	CLOSURE REQUIRED WHEN:	VIOLATION #53 COMMENTS
Violation 51: Spray Ground Pool (Splash Pad)	Require supplemental ultraviolet disinfection system or another disinfection system approved by Public Health. The UV system must produce a dose equivalent of 40mj/cm2 or greater to the end of the UV lamp life.	CLOSE - If the UV system or recirculation system is not functioning properly and cannot be COS	Inadequate Supplemental Disinfection System and / or Recirculation at Spray Ground – California Code of Regulations 65529, 65545, 3106B
Licensing Violation 52: Other	A pool must have current Public Health License.	CLOSE - When the Public Health License has not been paid after a 14-day notice to comply has been issued. Not for pools at MFDs. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section that the pool shall remain closed until the PHL is paid.	No Valid Public Health License - Los Angeles County Code Title 8 8.04.560

POOL CLOSURE AND REOPENING

PROCEDURES FOR CLOSING A POOL

The decision to close a pool can be made by an EHS III or higher.

To close the pool the EHS shall:

- Issue the Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report (SPOIR)
- Mark **OUT** in the **POOL CLOSED** box (**violation #53**) along with any other violations closing the pool. In the Overall Inspection Comments section, indicate the regulation(s) and section number(s) of the violation(s) resulting in the closure of the swimming pool or spa pool. Include the corrective action needed to abate the violation.

Examples:

- Cloudy/green water - California Code of Regulations 65527 - Maintain pool water in a clean and clear condition.
- Lack of chlorine/disinfectant residual - California Code of Regulations 65629 - Maintain free chlorine residual above 2.0 ppm.
- Include the statement “The pool is officially closed. Lock all gates / doors and do not allow any use of the pool. Correct all violations and contact your inspector to reopen the pool. The pool can only be reopened with written approval by the enforcement agency.”
- Complete and post the **Pool Closure Sign**. The closure sign shall be securely posted in a visible area at each pool entry. The following shall be indicated on the Pool Closure sign:
 - Reason for closure
 - Date
 - Site address
 - PR number,
 - Signature of the EHS
 - Office/program name
 - Office/program telephone number
- Obtain a signature and provide a copy of the SPOIR to the owner or resident manager. If an owner’s representative is not available, the report shall be posted at the residential manager’s door for apartments or homeowner association president’s door for condominiums. Every effort should be made to report the closure to the owner or their representative on the day the pool was closed including by telephone or email.
- All pool closures must be reported to your immediate supervisor or at least an EHS III, or an EHS IV for specialty programs.
- When reporting a pool closure, provide the following information:
 - Name of Facility
 - Address and City
 - PR #
 - Time of the closure
 - Reason for the closure
 - Whether or not someone with the pool facility was directly informed of the closure.



REOPENING A POOL

- A pool may be reopened when:
 - the EHS has verified the violations warranting the closure of the pool have been corrected.
 - the EHS determined the pool is safe for pool users to use
 - a certified pool technician is identified for the pool.
- If upon reinspection, the violations that resulted in the original closure have been corrected, the Overall Inspection Comments section of the report shall include the statement “Violations that warranted the suspension of the license and closure of the pool have been corrected. The pool is approved to reopen.” The action code 15 on Envision Connect (EC) – PERMIT OR LICENSE REINSTATED / FACILITY RE-OPENED should be used.
- Remove and destroy the pool closure sign.
- If upon reinspection, the violations that resulted in the original closure persist or the pool conditions are determined not to be safe for pool users, the pool shall remain closed. If necessary, repost a **POOL CLOSED** sign.

APPENDIX D

Instructions for Management of Fecal, Vomit, Blood Contamination, Near Drowning or Drowning Incidents at Public Pools

In responding to a fecal, vomit, blood contamination, near drowning, or drowning incident, the pool operator must perform the following disinfection procedures:

1. Immediately direct everyone to leave the pool and close the pool. If you have multiple pools that use the same filter, close the pools. Do not allow anyone to enter the contaminated pool until all disinfection procedures have been completed.
2. Remove as much of the contaminated material as possible using a net or scoop and dispose of it in a sanitary manner. Clean and disinfect the net or scoop and leave the net or scoop in the pool during the disinfection period. Vacuuming fecal material from the pool is not recommended. If vacuumed, waste should be directed to a sanitary sewer and not through a filtration system of the pool.
3. Test the water to make sure that the pH of the pool water is **7.5 or lower** and the water temperature is **77°F (25°C) or higher**.
4. Disinfect the pool water for fecal, vomit, near drowning or drowning incidents as follows:

Formed fecal stool or vomit

Pools with Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)

Raise the free-chlorine concentration in the pool to **4 ppm for at least 1 hour**. The **pH shall be lowered to 6.5**.

Pools without Stabilizer

Maintain the free-chlorine concentration in the pool at **2 ppm (mg/L) for at least 25 minutes**.

Diarrhea or loose stool

Pools with Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)

Raise the free-chlorine concentration in the Pool to **40 ppm for at least 30 hours**. The **pH shall be lowered to 6.5**.

Pools without Stabilizer

Maintain the free-chlorine concentration in the pool at **20 ppm (mg/L) for at least 12.75 hours**.

5. **If the contamination is blood**, the pool operator shall check the free-chlorine concentration in the public pool at the time of the incident. If it is below the required minimum free-chlorine concentration, the pool operator shall immediately close the public pool until the required minimum free-chlorine concentration is achieved. Test at multiple points to ensure the required free-chlorine concentration is achieved throughout the pool for the entire disinfection time.
6. **If a near drowning or drowning incident occurred and confirmation of fecal, vomit, loose stool, or blood contamination cannot be made**, the pool operator shall disinfect the pool water according to the requirements for "Diarrhea or loose stool" provided above.
7. Ensure that the filtration system is operating during the entire disinfection process. Also ensure that free available chlorine concentration and pH are maintained at the proper levels.
8. Replace any affected cartridge filters and backwash non-cartridge filters after the disinfection process has been completed. Filter backwash water shall not be returned to the

pool. Ensure that the effluent is discharged directly to the sanitary sewer or other approved wastewater disposal receptacle in accordance with State and local requirements.

9. Document the following information after completing the disinfection process and again before reopening the pool:
 - a) Date and time of the incident
 - b) The affected pool
 - c) The free-available chlorine concentrations, temperature, and pH at the time of incident
 - d) The facts known about the circumstances and cause of the incident
 - e) Formed stool or diarrhea
 - f) The procedures followed in responding to the contamination incident
 - g) The number of pool users in the public pool and the length of time between the occurrence, detection, and resolution of the incident.
10. Ensure that the free-chlorine residual and pH return to normal approved operating levels in accordance with California Health and Safety Code sections 65529 and 65530, prior to allowing pool users back into the pool.

Important Notes:

- A. Short-time (1 Hour) closure is based on the inactivation of 99.9% of *Giardia* cysts derived from the EPA's Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual. Long-time (30 Hours) closure is based on the inactivation of 99.9% of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts.
- B. The impact of chlorine stabilizers (pools with cyanuric acid) on pathogen inactivation is unclear and warrants further investigation. Stabilized chlorine includes compounds such as dichlor and trichlor. Laboratory studies suggest that *Cryptosporidium* inactivation may not be achieved in the presence of 50 ppm of cyanuric acid even after 24 hours at 40 ppm free available chlorine, pH at 6.5 and a temperature of 77 F (25 C).
- C. Many conventional test kits cannot measure free available chlorine in the range that includes 20 ppm. Use a chlorine test kit that can measure in this range or use a conventional kit and make dilutions using chlorine-free water.
- D. High levels of chlorine may damage pool equipment. Exercise caution or consult with an experienced aquatic professional.
- E. Non-chlorine disinfectants are not addressed in this procedure and should not be used.
- F. If the pool is low volume, such as a small pool, spa pool or wading pool, the pool may be drained. The pool should be refilled, the water balanced, and the proper CT value achieved before being reopened.
- G. 1 ppm = parts per million or mg/L

APPENDIX E

SIGNS ASSOCIATED WITH SWIMMING POOLS

The following signs are required to have a minimum of 4-inch lettering:

No Lifeguard on Duty sign



No Diving sign



Pool Occupant Capacity sign



Emergency Exit sign



No Use After Dark



ADDITIONAL POOL SIGNS

Emergency Information sign



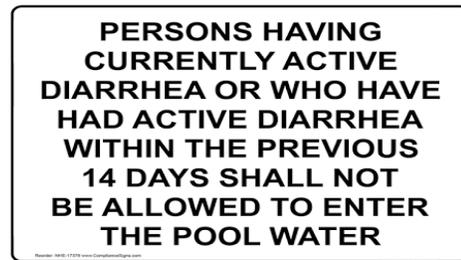
CPR/Artificial Respiration sign



Keep Gate Closed sign

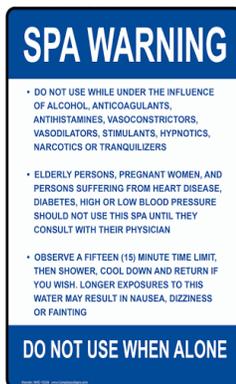


Diarrhea Warning sign



SPA POOLS

Spa Use Warning sign



Emergency Shut-off Switch sign



WAVE POOLS

Life Vest Required sign

**LIFE VEST IS REQUIRED
FOR ALL**

**Non-swimmers
or
Children Under 48 inches Tall**

USING THE WAVE POOL

Wave Pool Use Warning sign

**CHILDREN UNDER
42 NCHES TALL**

**MUST BE
ACCOMPANIED BY AN
ADULT**

**WHEN USING THE WAVE
POOL**

Wave Warning sign

WARNING

**Signal will
sound
before the
next WAVE**

SPRAY GROUNDS

Do Not Drink Water sign

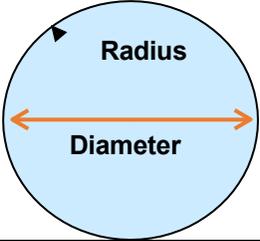
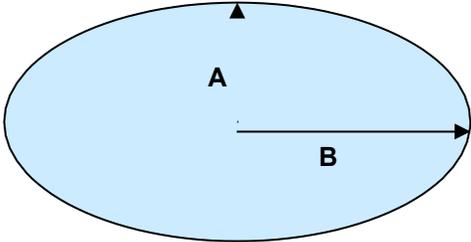
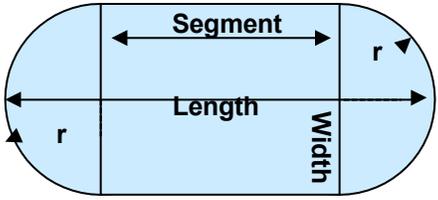
CAUTION

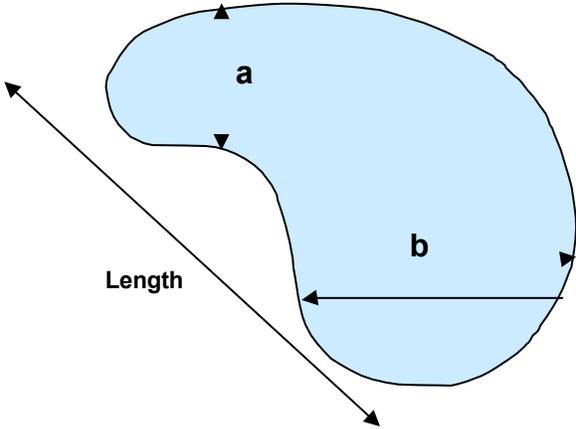
WATER IS RECIRCULATED

DO NOT DRINK

APPENDIX F CALCULATIONS AND FORMULAS

Units: length, width, and radius = feet surface area = square feet volume = gallons

Surface Area Calculations		
SHAPE	FORMULA	EXAMPLE
Rectangle or Square	<p style="text-align: center;">Surface Area (SA) = length x width</p> 	<p>Pool is 40 ft. long and 20 ft. wide</p> <p>SA = 40 X 20 = 800 sq. ft.</p>
Circle	<p style="text-align: center;">Surface Area (SA) = πr^2</p> <p>$\pi = 3.14$ r = radius of circle = $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter</p> 	<p>SA = 3.14 x radius x radius</p> <p>Spa with diameter of 10 ft.</p> <p>Radius = $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter = 5 ft</p> <p>SA = 3.14 x 5 x 5</p> <p>SA = 3.14 x 25</p> <p>SA = 78.5 sq. ft.</p>
Oval	<p style="text-align: center;">Surface Area (SA) = $\pi \times A \times B$</p> <p>$\pi = 3.14$ $A = \frac{1}{2}$ width $B = \frac{1}{2}$ length</p> 	<p>SA = 3.14 x A x B</p> <p>Pool with Width of 12 ft. (A=6) Length of 20 ft (B=10)</p> <p>SA = 3.14 x 6 x 10</p> <p>SA = 3.14 x 60</p> <p>SA = 188.4 sq. ft.</p>
Oblong	<p style="text-align: center;">SA = [r x r x 3.14] + (segment x width)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">This is essentially a rectangle + two $\frac{1}{2}$ circles</p>	<p>Pool is 40 ft. long and 20 ft. wide</p> <p>$r = \frac{1}{2}$ width = $\frac{1}{2}$ (20) = 10</p> <p>Segment = Length - 2r = 40 - 20 = 20</p> <p>SA = [r x r x 3.14] + (20 X 20)</p> <p>SA = [10 x 10 x 3.14] + (400)</p> <p>SA = 314 + 400</p> <p>SA = 714</p>

Surface Area Calculations (Continued)		
SHAPE	FORMULA	EXAMPLE
Kidney	Surface Area (SA) = $0.45 \times (a + b) \times \text{length}$ 	Length = 40 ft a = 10 b = 15 SA = $0.45 \times (10 + 25) \times 40$ SA = $0.45 \times 35 \times 40$ SA = 630 sq. ft.

Volume Calculations

Volume = Surface Area x Average Depth x 7.5 (measured in gallons)

Average Depth = (Depth of Deep end + Depth of Shallow end) ÷ 2

EXAMPLE:

Pool is: 30 ft. long, 15 ft. wide
 3½ ft. deep at the shallow end and 5 ft. deep at the deep end.
 Average depth = $(3.5 + 5) \div 2 = 8.5 \div 2 = 4.25$

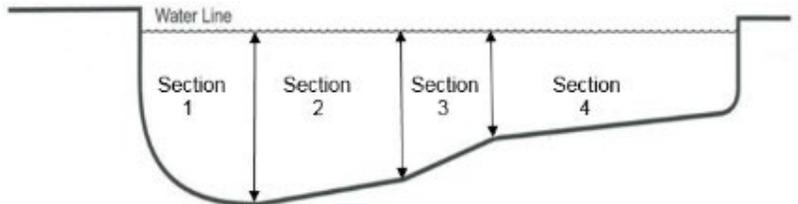


Volume = length x width x average depth x 7.5

$$= 30 \times 15 \times 4.25 \times 7.5$$

$$= 14,343.75 \text{ gallons}$$

When there are changes in slope, a more accurate method to determine volume would be to calculate each section separately and then add the gallons together. The same holds true for odd-shaped pools.



Filtration Formulas

Turnover Rate:

Turnover = Volume / Flow Rate / 60 Minutes

EXAMPLE:

20,000 Gallons / 60 Gallons Per Minute / 60 Minutes per Hour

Turnover = 5.5 Hours

Flow Rate:

Flow Rate = Volume / Turnover Rate / 60 Minutes per Hour

EXAMPLE:

20,000 Gallons / 6 Hours / 60 Minutes per Hour

Flow Rate = 55.5 Gallons Per Minute

Filter Area:

Filter Area = Filter Rate / Filter Media Rate

EXAMPLE:

96 Gallons Per Minute / 2 Gallons Per Minute Per Square Foot

Filter Area = 48 Square Feet

Conversions

Temperature Conversion: °C = (°F – 32) x 0.55 °F = (°C x 1.8) + 32

Gallon to Cubic Foot: Seven and a half (7.5) Gallons equals (1) Cubic Foot

Gallon to Pounds: Gallon X 8.33 = Pounds

Example: 3 Gallons X 8.33 = 24.99 or 25 Pounds

Meters to Feet: Meters X 3.28 = Feet

Example: 5 Meters X 3.28 = 19 Feet

Liter to Gallons: Liters X 0.264 = Gallons

Example: 12 Liters X 0.264 = 3.17 Gallons

Occupancy Capacity: **Swimming Pool Occupant Capacity** = Surface Area of Pool / 20

Spa Pool Occupant Capacity = Surface Area of Spa / 10

Breakpoint Chlorination (BPC): = 10 x Combined Chlorine

Combined Chlorine = Total Chlorine – Free chlorine

(DPD #3) -- (DPD #1)

APPENDIX G

WATER PARKS AND SPRAY GROUNDS

This appendix is dedicated to those aquatic facilities other than swimming, spa, and wading pools such as those found at water parks and spray grounds. These aquatic features provide unique experiences and pleasure to their patrons as well as specific hazards and safety risks. The following provides general information about the different types of water features and guidance on how to inspect and regulate them.

WATER PARKS

Water parks usually incorporate one or more of the following aquatic features: wave pool, water slide, leisure river, and interactive play system. Each of these features presents different operational and maintenance challenges in providing good water quality and pool user safety. Currently, many of these issues are not regulated by state codes, but rather by guidelines and best practices. These unique pools are considered special purpose pools and are exempted from state construction standards for swimming pools but must meet water quality standards for disinfection, pH, and VGB anti-entrapment requirements. These pools must also provide adequate lifeguard service, meet enclosure fencing and gate standards.

Any water feature should be closed if it does not meet the following requirements:

- Maintain a minimum disinfection level: 1.0 ppm unstabilized free chlorine; 2.0 ppm stabilized free chlorine; or 2.0 ppm bromine. Ideal levels are 2 to 4 ppm free chlorine or 4 to 6 ppm bromine.
- Maintain pH between 7.2 and 7.8. Ideal pH range would be 7.4 to 7.6.
- Provide proper turnover rate, which depends on the type of water feature.
- All water features must meet VGB anti-entrapment requirements for drain covers and supplemental anti-entrapment system for water features with single main drains.
- Water temperature should not exceed 104°F.
- Facility or water feature must provide and maintain approved fencing and gates.

WATER SLIDE

This category of water feature can vary from one to multiple elevated tracks, tubes or straight slides that have bumps, turns, or descends straight into a catch pool. The catch pool is a special purpose pool and must meet water quality standards for disinfectant and pH. The water in the catch pool is recirculated back to the catch pool and to the top of the slide after being filtered and disinfected. Water slides must provide adequate lifeguard service both at the top of the slide and at the catch pool. The water slide must also be properly enclosed by walls or fencing. The enclosure can be around the water slide complex or around the park or facility.

It is recommended that the water for the water slide and catch pool be recirculated with a turnover rate of one (1) hour.

LEISURE (LAZY) RIVER

This category of water feature can be constructed in many different shapes, but generally they are 15 to 20 feet wide and 3 to 4 feet deep with loops and turns. The water flows in one direction at a gentle rate and carries users in tubes at a relaxed pace. A "leisure river" is considered a special purpose pool and therefore must meet water quality standards for disinfection and pH. They must also provide adequate lifeguard service and be protected by an enclosure.

It is recommended that the water for the leisure river be recirculated with a turnover rate of two (2) hours.

SURF RIDER (continuous surfing pool)

This category of water feature simulates wave action by generating a thin sheet of water that flows over a stationary wave form structure. This feature usually only allows one user at a time and may limit their height, weight, and age. The water used by the surf rider is collected and stored in a reservoir or surge chamber. The “Surf Rider” is considered a special purpose pool and therefore, must meet water quality standards, provide lifeguard service, and proper enclosure.

The recommended recirculation turnover rate is four (4) hours or less.

INTERACTIVE PLAY POOL

This category of water feature may be constructed in many different forms, but generally combines the features of a wading pool (shallow, less than 18 inches deep) and a jungle gym into one water feature that incorporates a variety of water movements that flow, mist, sprinkle, and fall. An “interactive play pool” is considered a special purpose pool and therefore must meet water quality standards, provide lifeguard service and proper enclosure.

The recommended recirculation turnover rate is one (1) hour or less.

These water features are similar to another type of water feature called “spray grounds” or “spray pads”. There is one very important difference between interactive play pools and spray grounds. Spray grounds have a zero-depth splash zone. No water is impounded in a pool and water is not permitted to pond or pool in the splash zone. Because spray grounds have no pool of water, the requirements are much less restrictive though more oversight is needed, due to disease potential.

WAVE POOL (Wave pools have additional Health and Safety Code requirements)

Wave pools are designed to simulate breaking waves, either one large wave at a time, or cyclic waves similar to washing machine action. The wave pool usually has a zero-depth entry with water getting progressively deeper as you move away from the entry zone. Due to the large shallow areas of the wave pool and wave action, sunlight has a greater degrading effect on chlorine which creates challenges for the operator to maintain good water quality and sanitation.

California Health & Safety Code Requirements for Wave Pools

The Wave Pool Safety Act was enacted in California in September of 2008 and became effective on January 1, 2009. This act codified several requirements for facilities that operate wave pools in the Health and Safety Code, Sections 115950, 115951 and 115952. The following is a summary of those sections:

Section 115951 (d) “Wave pool” means a swimming pool designed for the purpose of producing breaking wave action in the water and that is not primarily designed for standup surfing or bodyboarding.

Section 115952 (a) 1. Wave pool operators shall provide (free) a U.S. Coast Guard Type II or Type III life vest to all non-swimmers, children under 48 inches tall or any other patron that requests one.

Section 115952 (b) 2. A child under 42 inches tall shall be accompanied by an adult to enter the facility that has a wave pool. The operator must deny entrance to any child under 42 inches tall that is not accompanied by an adult.

Section 115952 (c) Wave pool operators must provide a system that produces an audible signal that sounds within 15 seconds prior to the generation of the next wave.

Section 115952 (d) (1) Lifeguards shall be assigned to guard a wave pool. **(2)** Operator must ensure there are a sufficient number of lifeguards to provide care to pool users within 30 seconds

of peril (the Model Aquatic Health Code recommends 20 seconds). (3) Lifeguards should have a clean, unobstructed view of their zone of protection.

Section 115952 (e) Emergency stop for the wave equipment must be easily accessible to lifeguards or operator.

Section 115952 (f) Operator must ensure there are regular periods without breaking waves. Continuous breaking wave cycles shall not exceed 15 minutes.

Section 115952 (g) Signs indicating the requirement in subsections (a) to (c) shall appear at the ticket booth or entrance to the facility.

SPRAY GROUNDS

Spray Grounds typically consist of water spray or water jet devices located in areas accessible to the public. They are intended for the use and enjoyment of the public, unlike a “decorative fountain” that is not intended for public contact. Because they are intended for public contact, the water produced by them present a potential health and safety risk. Numerous Recreational Water Illnesses (RWI) have been associated with these spray features. They are considered special purpose pools and must meet state health and safety code water quality standards.

SPRAY GROUNDS

A pool with no standing water in the splash zone and consists of a surge basin with a recirculation system from which water is directed through water features for contact with pool users.

EXEMPTION: Because spray grounds do not have impounded water (pool), they are exempt from fencing and lifeguard service requirements.

SPRAY GROUNDS GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS:

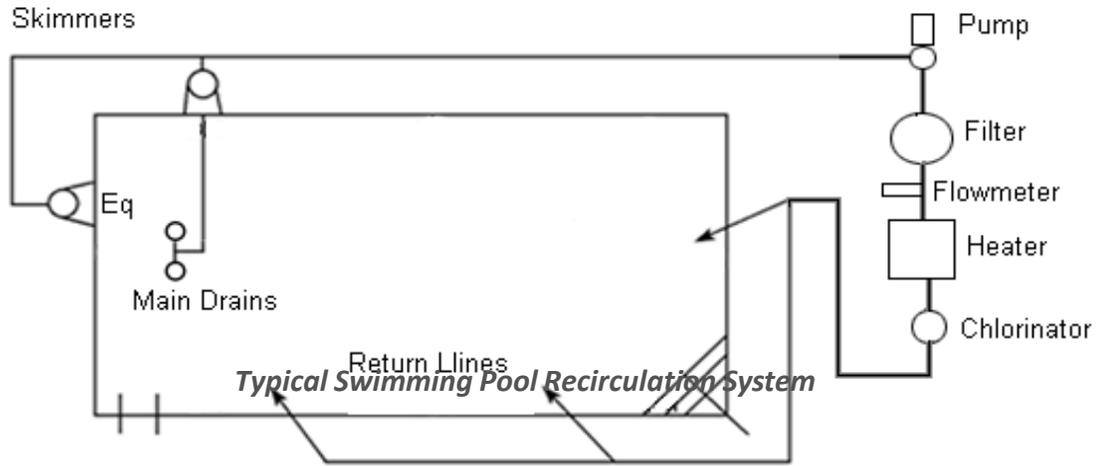
- No ponding of water in the splash zone.
- All foggers and jet nozzle sprays that produce finely atomized mists must be connected to a separate potable water source.
- Provide a chemical controller that automatically and continuously monitors and adjusts sanitizer and pH.
- Provide a free chlorine residual of at least 3.0 ppm and pH of between 7.2 and 7.8 which must be maintained at all times the spray grounds are in operation.
- Provide supplemental ultraviolet disinfection system or another disinfection system approved by Public Health that is as effective at inactivating *Cryptosporidium*. All recirculated water must be treated with UV light during hours of operation. The UV system must produce a dose equivalent of 40mj/cm² or greater to the end of the UV lamp life.
- UV light systems must be approved by a nationally recognized testing agency or meet NSF standard 50.
- Spray grounds must have an automatic shut-off that shuts down the spray feature pump if the UV dosage drops below 40mj/cm².
- Provide a recirculation turnover rate of thirty (30) minutes or less.
- The recirculation system must be in operation whenever the spray ground is open for use and the water must be recirculated a minimum of four (4) turnovers prior to opening.

- Provide a minimum of four (4) feet of continuous unobstructed walking surface around the entire perimeter of the splash zone of the spray grounds. The walking surface must be made of a uniform, easily cleanable and impervious material.
- Provide a storm water diverter valve that diverts storm water from the reservoir to the storm drainage system when the spray grounds are closed for the season.
- Artificial lighting shall be provided if the spray grounds are available for use after dark or if natural light is inadequate to easily see all portions of the spray grounds and surrounding deck.
- Provide one or more signs in 4-inch lettering that is visible from any part of the spray grounds that states "Caution Water is Recirculated Do Not Drink".

CAUTION
Water is Recirculated
Do Not Drink

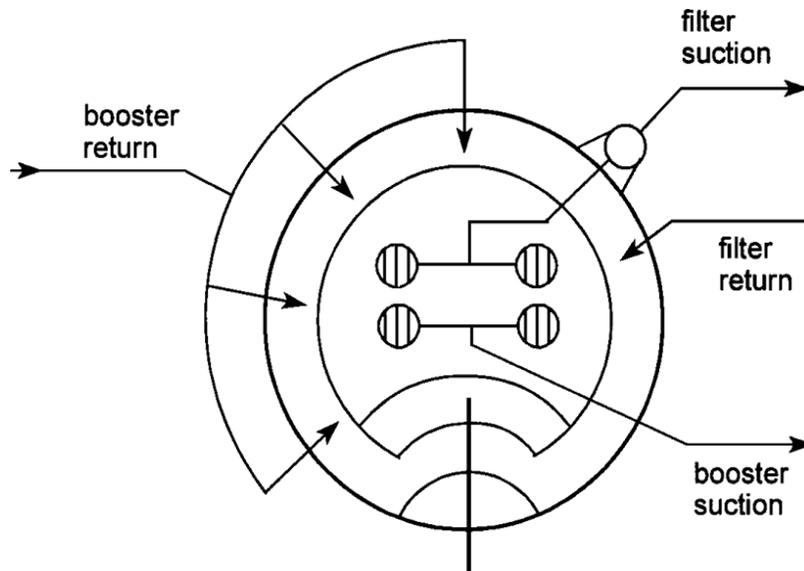
- Provide an adequate number of restrooms, showers and drinking fountains based on the square footage of the spray zone.

APPENDIX H TYPICAL RECIRCULATION SYSTEMS



Swimming Pool

- Water is drawn to the pump from the main drain and skimmers.
- The water is filtered, heated, and chlorinated.
- The water is returned to the pool through return lines.



Spa Pool

APPENDIX J

REQUIREMENTS FOR POOL OPERATORS / MANAGERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

The California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 65521 requires that every public pool shall be under the supervision of a pool operator. Pool operators in Los Angeles County may test the water and record the test results as required in Title 22 but cannot service the pool and are specifically prohibited from adding chemicals to the pool unless they are also a Los Angeles County Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician.

Los Angeles County Code Section 11.34.030 requires that all pools shall be maintained by a Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician. The certification process shall be for the purpose of demonstrating knowledge of pool disinfection, filtration, testing procedures, the requirements of law and the safe use of pool chemicals and their effects. The technician shall also demonstrate competency to service, clean, operate and maintain swimming pools along with incidental appurtenances. This document identifies and describes the duties of the pool operator within the County of Los Angeles.

POOL OPERATOR DUTIES

Facilities with fewer than 25 units shall test the pool water at least twice a week, no more than 4 days apart.

The following daily duties apply to facilities with 25 or more units.

1. On any day the Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician is not servicing the pool, the pool operator shall test the disinfectant residual and pH of the public pool water at least once a day and record the results in the log. For manual testing, the operator shall use an approved DPD testing kit. Inadequate disinfectant and/or pH shall be referred to the Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician for correction.
2. The pool operator shall use an accurate thermometer to determine the temperature of the water in a heated pool at least once a day. The pool operator shall close any pool when the temperature of the water exceeds 104°F. The pool operator shall require that all pool users exit the pool and notify the Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician to correct the temperature.
3. The pool operator may utilize an **approved**, properly calibrated automatic chemical monitoring and control system for these daily measurements. The enforcement agent will evaluate each chemical monitoring and control system for approval prior to being used. The chemical monitoring and control system shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's equipment specifications for calibration and directions for proper use.
4. The pool operator shall maintain a written daily record of all test results and equipment readings taken at the public pool site. The records shall be available for review by the enforcement agent and shall be retained for two (2) years at the pool site.
5. The pool operator shall immediately close the pool and require all pool users to exit the pool in the case of an emergency. Examples of an emergency are death in the pool, near drowning, fecal accident, vomit, or blood in the pool. The pool operator shall notify the Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician whenever there is an emergency at the pool. In addition, deaths and near drownings shall be reported to the Recreational Waters program at: rhealth@ph.lacounty.gov. Please provide the date and time of death or near drowning, pool address, approximate age of victim, and any circumstances that contributed to the accident.

RELEVANT CODES

CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE:

116048. Record keeping for common interest development of less than 25 units

(a) On or after January 1, 1987, for public swimming pools in any common interest development, as defined in Section 4100 or 6534 of the Civil Code, that consists of fewer than 25 separate interests, as defined in Section 4185 or 6564 of the Civil Code, the person operating each pool open for use shall be required to keep a record of the information required by subdivision (a) of Section 65523 of Title 22 of the California Administrative Code. Except the information shall be recorded at least two times per week and at intervals no greater than four days apart.

(b) On or after January 1, 1987, any rule or regulation of the department that conflicts with subdivision (a) is invalid.

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, TITLE 22:

65521. Public Pool Supervision and Operation

(a) Every public pool shall be under the supervision of a pool operator.

(b) The pool operator shall maintain pool operating procedures at the public pool site for use by the pool operator and for inspection by the enforcement agent.

65523. Operation Records

(a) Except as provided in Health and Safety Code, section 116048, the pool operator of every public pool open for use at a public pool site shall test the disinfectant residual and pH of the public pool water a minimum of once per day. The pool operator shall also test heated pools' water temperature a minimum of once per day. The pool operator may perform these daily tests using a properly calibrated automatic chemical monitoring and control system if approved by the enforcement agent and in accordance with the manufacturer's equipment specifications for calibration and directions for proper use. The pool operator shall maintain a written daily record of all test results, equipment readings, calibrations, and corrective action taken at the public pool site.

(b) If the pool operator adds cyanuric acid to a public pool, the pool operator shall measure the cyanuric acid concentration in that pool a minimum of once per month and shall maintain a written record of these test results and all corrective action taken at the public pool site.

(c) The pool operator shall test combined chlorine at a frequency required to maintain maximum combined chlorine concentrations below 0.4 ppm. The pool operator shall maintain a written record of these test results and all corrective action taken at the public pool site.

(d) The pool operator shall maintain a written record of routine maintenance and repairs to the public pool at the public pool site.

(e) If a fecal, vomit, blood contamination, near-drowning, or drowning incident occurs in a pool, the pool operator shall record the incident in accordance with the requirements of section 65553 and shall identify the affected public pool in the incident record if there is more than one pool at the public pool site. This record shall be maintained at the public pool site.

(f) The pool operator shall maintain data and records collected pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) for at least two years for inspection by the enforcement agent and shall submit all data and records to the enforcement agent upon the agent's request.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 116048, 116050 and 131200, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 116035, 116040, 116043, 116050 and 116055, Health and Safety Code.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE, TITLE 11:

11.34.030 Swimming pool service technician—Certification requirements.

A. Every swimming pool service technician and swimming pool service technician apprentice must be a certified pursuant to the requirements of this chapter.

B. Persons certified hereunder may lawfully engage in said business or occupation only to the extent permitted pursuant to said certification.

C. Every person required to be certified by the terms hereof, and before engaging in the business or activity shall make application thereof and shall, within time limitations established by rules of the director, become certified.

(Ord. 91-0099 § 4, 1991: Ord. 9375 § 1 (part), 1967: Ord. 8588 § 1 (part), 1964: Ord. 7583 Part 3 Ch. 14 § 1000, 1959.)

11.34.040 Swimming pool service technician—Activities authorized following certification.

A person certified pursuant to this chapter as a swimming pool service technician may engage in the occupation or business of treating or disinfecting swimming pool waters or cleaning, servicing, or maintaining swimming pools or facilities and appurtenances thereof.

APPENDIX K

POOL INCIDENT RESPONSE FORM

Effective January 1, 2015, Chapter 20 of the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, was amended to require response procedures to fecal, vomit, blood contamination, near-drowning or drowning incidents at public pool facilities (§65553). Incident logs and records must be retained for two (2) years and made available at the inspector's request (§65523).

DETAILS AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT						
Date of Incident:	Number of Pool Users:	Available Free Chlorine:				
Time of Incident:	Pool Temperature:	pH Level:				
Date & Time Pool Closed:						
Type of Pool (circle one): (a) Swimming pool (b) Spa (c) Wading (d) Other:						
Briefly Describe the Incident:						
Corrective Actions Taken/ Water Quality Measurements						
	Level at Closure	1	2	3	4	Level at Reopening
Free Chlorine						
pH						
(Note: 1-4 are measurements taken during the time of closure)						
Total Contact Time (time when disinfection reached and maintained desired level):						
Date & Time Pool Reopened:						

For Environmental Health Use Only

Site Name:	
Street Address, City, & Zip Code:	
Owner:	
Pool Operator:	Telephone No:

APPENDIX L

VERIFICATION OF POOL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
RECREATIONAL WATERS PROGRAM
5050 COMMERCE DRIVE,
BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706

VERIFICATION OF POOL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

DATE _____

POOL DBA _____

POOL ADDRESS _____

The California Code of Regulations Title 22 Section 65521 requires that every public pool shall be under the supervision of a pool operator. Pool operators in Los Angeles County may test the water as required in Title 22 but cannot service the pool and are specifically prohibited from adding chemicals to the pool.

Los Angeles County Code Section 11.34.030 requires that all public pools shall be maintained by a Certified Swimming Pool Service Technician.

NAME OF POOL OPERATOR	TELEPHONE NUMBER

NAME OF CERTIFIED SWIMMING POOL TECHNICIAN	TELEPHONE NUMBER

Please send this form to **Recreational Waters program, 5050 Commerce Drive, Baldwin Park, CA 91706** with a copy of each Certified Technician's/Apprentice Technician's wallet card.

with a copy of each Certified Technician's/Apprentice Technician's wallet card.

If you have questions or concerns about this form, please contact the Recreational Waters program at (626) 430- 5360, or at rhealth@ph.lacounty.gov.

APPENDIX M

AQUATIC SAFETY INSPECTION GUIDE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

On June 28, 2022, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved important lifesaving changes to County Ordinance Title 11 for public swimming pools took effect starting January 1, 2023. This new ordinance, known as “Roxie’s Swim Safe Ordinance”, applies to specific public swimming pools as specified below located in the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and in cities that adopt this ordinance.

NEW REQUIREMENTS:

The following new requirements became effective January 1, 2023, for areas located within unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and in cities that adopt this ordinance:

- The following locations must provide lifeguard services as well as created and implement an Aquatic Safety Plan: (1) Public swimming pools located at or used by children’s camps and schools, (2) Public swimming pools where a direct fee is charged, (3) Public swimming pools with an induced current or wave action, including but not limited to, wave pools, (4) Swimming pools located at or used by juvenile detention facilities, (5) Lazy rivers, (6) Waterslides, (7) Public swimming pools where alcohol is served, and (8) Public swimming areas when open or in use.

- All incidents of drowning and near-drowning which required emergency medical treatment and transport to a health facility must be reported by the owner/operator of a public swimming pool or public swimming area to the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health Duty Officer at (213) 989-7140 within 24 hours. Incident Report records of all lifeguard rescues where the lifeguard entered the water and activated the Emergency Action Plan must be maintained by the pool operator for a minimum of 2 years.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Additional information about Roxie’s Swim Safe Ordinance, guidance materials, and templates can be found on the Public Health website at:

<http://lapublichealth.org/eh/posts/2022/07/20/roxies-swim-safe-ordinance-approved.htm>

I. DEFINITIONS

Accredited lifeguard: A person who possesses a current certificate from an American Red Cross or YMCA of the U.S.A. lifeguard training program, or has equivalent qualifications, a current American Red Cross Standard First Aid certificate or equivalent and complies with the requirements of California Health and Safety Code section 116028. In addition, for public swimming areas, the lifeguard shall have experience as an accredited lifeguard for at least one swimming season or 100 hours of advanced open water training or equivalent qualifications.

Accredited lifeguard supervisor: An accredited lifeguard who has the ability to monitor lifeguard performance as it relates to lifeguard and facility-specific training, including performing pre-service assessments, successful completion of a lifeguard supervisor training course; previous experience as an accredited lifeguard for at least three (3) months; knowledge of strategies to reduce risk and mitigate the health and safety hazards to both the patrons and the staff; and knowledge of development and evaluation of zones of bather surveillance responsibility diagrams for an aquatic venue.

Direct fee: A separately stated fee or charge for the use of a public swimming pool to the exclusion of any other service, facility, or amenity.

Lazy river: Channeled flow of water of near constant depth in which the water is moved by pumps or other means of propulsion to provide a river like flow that transports bathers over a defined path. A lazy river may also be referred to as a tubing pool, leisure river, leisure pool, or a current channel.

Lifeguard in training: A person who performs lifeguard duty under the direct supervision of an accredited lifeguard during a training program or preparatory to becoming an accredited lifeguard.

Lifeguard services: The attendance at a public swimming pool, during periods of use, of one or more lifeguards who are accredited lifeguards and who are trained to administer first aid, including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as referenced in California Health and Safety Code section 1797.182 and who have no duties to perform other than to supervise the safety of participants in water-contact activities.

Public swimming area: Any portion of a body of water owned, operated, or under the control of any person which is permitted to be used for swimming and bathing, except:

1. A swimming pool.
2. A wading pool.
3. Any portion of the Pacific Ocean, and
4. Swimming areas owned and controlled by a single family and used only by that family and its guests.

Public swimming pool: Any swimming pool, hot tub, spa, or nonportable wading pool, that is any of the following:

1. Open to the public generally, whether for a fee or free of charge.
2. Open exclusively to members of an organization and their guests; residents of an apartment building, apartment complex, residential real estate development, or other multifamily residential area, consisting of four (4) or more units; patrons of a hotel or other public accommodations facility; or campers participating in a children's camp.
3. Located on the premises of an athletic club, or public or private school.
4. Owned or operated by the state or any local government entity.

Spray pool: Any artificially constructed pool or basin, used or intended to be used by the public, which intercepts, but does not impound water sprayed over or onto it.

Waterslide: A slide that runs into a landing pool or runout through a fabricated channel with flowing water.

II. AQUATIC SAFETY OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT (ASOIR)



AQUATIC SAFETY OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT
 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
 OFFICE: REC WATERS • CHIEF: ASHLEY DUONG
 5050 COMMERCE DR, BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706 - Phone: (626) 430-5360
WWW.PUBLICHEALTH.LACOUNTY.GOV/EH



Facility Name:			Inspection Date:		
Owner/Permittee:			Re-inspection Date:		
Facility Address:			City/Zip:		
Program Identifier:		Time In:		Service:	
FA:	PR:	PE:	Time Out:	Result:	
				Action:	

During an inspection of the facility at the above address, the following statuses were noted which may require immediate action.

IN = In Compliance OUT = Out of Compliance COS = Corrected On Site NO = Not Observed NA = Not Applicable

The items marked below represent Los Angeles County Code violations and must be corrected by the reinspection date given above, unless otherwise stated in the report.

AQUATIC SAFETY PLAN	STATUS
1. Pool Area Staffing Plan Created and Available	
2. Pool Area Staffing Plan Implemented	
3. Accredited Lifeguard Plan Created and Available	
4. Accredited Lifeguard Plan Implemented	
5. Lifeguard Staffing Plan Created and Available	
6. Lifeguard Staffing Plan Implemented	
7. Emergency Action Plan Created and Available	
8. Emergency Action Plan Implemented	
9. Biohazard Action Plan Created and Available	
10. Biohazard Action Plan Implemented	
11. Accidental Chemical Release Plan Created and Available	
12. Accidental Chemical Release Plan Implemented	
DROWNING AND NEAR DROWNING INCIDENTS	STATUS
13. Owner/Operator Reporting	
14. Incident Report Records	
15. Swimming Pool Technician Reporting	
OTHER	STATUS
16. Other	

VIOLATIONS	
	<p>Violation:</p> <p>Violation Text:</p> <p>Corrective Action:</p>

PIC/Owner Signature

EHS Name

Help us serve you better by completing a short survey. Visit our website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/about/customer-service.htm> .



AQUATIC SAFETY OFFICIAL INSPECTION REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION
 OFFICE: REC WATERS • CHIEF: ASHLEY DUONG
 5050 COMMERCE DR, BALDWIN PARK, CA 91706 - Phone: (626) 430-5360
WWW.PUBLICHEALTH.LACOUNTY.GOV/EH



Facility Name: LA FITNESS	Inspection Date: 8/16/2022
Facility Address: 1914 S BUNDY DR	City/Zip: LOS ANGELES, CA 90025

VIOLATIONS	
<p>Violation:</p> <p>Violation Text:</p> <p>Corrective Action:</p>	

OVERALL INSPECTION COMMENTS

*It is improper and illegal for any County officer, employee or inspector to solicit bribes, gifts or gratuities in connection with performing their official duties. Improper solicitations include requests for anything of value such as cash, free services, paid travel or entertainment, or tangible items such as food or beverages. Any attempt by a County employee to solicit bribes, gifts or gratuities for any reason should be reported immediately to either the County manager responsible for supervising the employee or the Fraud Hotline at (800) 544-6881 or www.fraud.lacounty.gov or email at fraud@auditor.lacounty.gov. **YOU MAY REMAIN ANONYMOUS.***

Failure to correct the violations by the reinspection date may result in additional fees.

Your signature on this form does not constitute agreement with its contents. You may discuss the content of this report by contacting the supervisor at the phone number of the Environmental Health office indicated on the front page of this report. Until such time as a decision is rendered by this department, the content of this report shall remain in effect.

By signing below the Person in Charge/Owner understands the above noted violations and statements.

PIC/Owner Signature

EHS Name

Help us serve you better by completing a short survey. Visit our website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/about/customer-service.htm> .

III. GENERAL MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

The goal of the ASOIR is to clearly document the compliance status for new requirements set forth in Roxie's Swim Safe Ordinance and provide owner/operators with the corrective measures necessary to bring the facility into compliance.

When conducting an inspection of the facility, all data fields must be evaluated and determined to be one of the following:

For each inspection violation category on the ASOIR, the inspector is required to select the applicable compliance status:

COMPLIANCE STATUS

- "IN"** - indicates that the item is in compliance with the code
- "OUT"** - indicates that the item is not in compliance and warrants correction by the reinspection date.
- "N/A"** - indicates that the item is not applicable to the establishment.
- "N/O"** - indicates that the item was not observed at the time of inspection.
- "COS"** - is marked it indicate the item was not in compliance and was corrected and verified before the completion of the inspection. The corrective action is to be documented on the inspection report.

COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

All violations on the ASOIR shall have a compliance time of **14 calendar days**.

For all uncorrected violations, the EHS must evaluate the progress and amount of effort towards compliance before determining the next step. Progress towards compliance will usually warrant consideration of a suitable time extension before taking progressive enforcement. Violations must still be corrected as quickly as possible following the initial compliance date.

If the owner fails to make progress towards compliance, the EHS shall take the following progressive enforcement actions:

Revisit	Enforcement Action
1st	Schedule 2 nd revisit
2nd	Schedule Compliance Review
3rd	Refer to City/District Attorney

IV. VIOLATION CATEGORIES

AQUATIC SAFETY PLAN

The Aquatic Safety Plan is composed of six separate plans describing staff roles and responsibilities to ensure safe operation of the public swimming pool. Additional documentation may be included, but the Aquatic Safety Plan must contain the following: (1) Pool Areas Staffing Plan, (2) Accredited Lifeguard Plan, (3) Lifeguard Staffing Plan, (4) Emergency Action Plan, (5) Biohazard Action Plan, (6) Accidental Chemical Release Plan. The Aquatic Safety Plan should be reviewed and revised annually.

1. Pool Areas Staffing Plan Created and Available

- The Pool Areas Staffing Plan identifies seven positions/roles that must be assigned to designated staff to ensure safe operation: (1) Identifying and communicating health and safety hazards, (2) mitigating health & safety hazards and closing the facility if needed, (3) maintaining water quality, (4) Enforcing aquatic facility rules and regulations, (5) responding to reported emergencies, (6) conducting pre-service evaluations, and (7) training and certification.
- A staff schedule must be maintained so that each role/position has a designated individual present during all hours of operation. If staffing changes during the year, a schedule and separate sheet with the weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to required duties should be maintained with the Pool Areas Staffing Plan.
- The plan should include details on how and when training was provided for staff assigned to each position/role.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility has created the required Pool Areas Staffing Plan, it is available for review and meets requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if a Pool Areas Staffing Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including training records, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if:
 - A plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection.
 - An existing schedule or list of assigned positions/roles is outdated due to staffing changes, but an updated schedule of trained staff can be completed by end of inspection.

NOTES:

- *Individuals may be designated to more than one role. However, they should be able to perform all tasks within the necessary timelines. Coverage for all positions/roles must be scheduled during hours of operations.*
- *If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, a schedule and separate sheet with the weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to required duties should be maintained with the Pool Areas Staffing Plan.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

2. Pool Areas Staffing Plan Implemented

- Staff that have been designated to one or more of the seven positions/roles within the Pool Areas Staffing Plan should be properly trained and perform duties as described.
- The following are examples of duties that require regular monitoring by designated individuals:
 - Identification and mitigation of health and safety hazards, especially those requiring facility closure.
 - Water quality and equipment maintenance records.
 - Occupancy limits and other posted rules related to health and safety.
 - Pre-service evaluations.
 - Ensuring staff are properly trained and maintain required certifications.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the designated staff are following the Pool Areas Staffing Plan as described. This includes maintaining staffing schedules and training records so that each assigned position/role is covered during operating hours.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is no Pool Areas Staffing Plan (i.e., nothing to implement), trained staff are not available to cover all required positions/roles, or if designated staff are not performing their roles/duties as described.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Staff scheduled for the seven designated positions/roles in the Pool Areas Staffing Plan should be present during hours of operation and properly trained.*
- *Do not mark OUT under violation #2 if the schedule has not been updated or contains errors, but trained staff are covering all assigned roles (See instead violation #1-Pool Areas Staffing Plan Created and Available).*
- *Many structural violations noted on the SPOIR should be identified and corrected during pre-service evaluations that should be conducted per item 6 of the Pool Areas Staffing Plan, and this violation may be marked as well for items such as broken pool equipment, missing or damaged safety equipment and signs, cracked drain covers, and damaged gates/fences.*
- *There will be overlap in this violation category (#2-Pool Areas Staffing Plan Implemented) with other Plan requirements. This category shall also be marked when a designated position/role has failed to perform their assigned duties that involve monitoring requirements found in other Plans.*
 - *Example 1: Designated person for 'Maintaining Water Quality' under item 3 of the Pool Areas Staffing Plan is not ensuring the pool water chemistry readings are being taken and/or recorded in the daily operations log as required in the Emergency Action Plan.*
 - *Example 2: Designated person for 'Responding to Reported Emergencies' under item 5 of the Pool Areas Staffing Plan has not limited pool access and/or ensured disinfection procedures are implemented after a fecal incident as required in the Biohazard Action Plan.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

3. Accredited Lifeguard Plan Created and Available

- The Accredited Lifeguard Plan is meant to identify the responsibilities of an accredited lifeguard and includes expectations for lifeguard conduct and performance.
- Plan details shall include how the facility is tracking training sessions needed to maintain Accredited Lifeguard Certification, as well as drills for skill maintenance.
- The plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility has created the required Accredited Lifeguard Plan, it is available for review and meets requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if an Accredited Lifeguard Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including training records or accredited lifeguard certifications, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection.

Mark **COS** if an existing schedule or list of assigned personnel roles is outdated due to staffing changes but an updated schedule along with staff training records can be completed by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *The Accredited Lifeguard Plan references responsibilities to monitor bathers within zones of surveillance, which are diagrammed in the following Lifeguard Staffing Plan.*
- *See also violation #6-Lifeguard Staffing Plan Implemented if missing/expired certification results in the minimum number of accredited lifeguards not being met per the Lifeguard Staffing Plan.*
- *Copies of accredited lifeguard certifications may be maintained in a separate section within the Aquatic Safety Plan.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

4. Accredited Lifeguard Plan Implemented

- Lifeguards should not be engaging in social conversation, have reading materials present, or use non-emergency electronic devices for texting, playing music, or other distracting activities.
- Lifeguards should be monitoring pool users, enforcing facility rules (i.e., no diving, no running on deck, pool capacity, spa safety, waterslide rules, etc.) and watching for potential health and safety hazards at each “zone of bather surveillance” identified in the Lifeguard Staffing Plan.
- Lifeguards should be in an identifying uniform while working.
- Polarized sunglasses should be worn as needed for effective bather surveillance.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility is following the Accredited Lifeguard Plan as described.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is no Accredited Lifeguard Plan (i.e., nothing to implement), facility rules are not being enforced, health and safety hazards are not identified with action taken to mitigate or avoid the hazard(s), trained staff are not available to cover assigned roles, or one or more lifeguards are conducting themselves in a manner that would limit their ability to effectively cover their assigned zone of bather surveillance.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

5. Lifeguard Staffing Plan Created and Available

- The Lifeguard Staffing Plan is meant to determine the number of accredited lifeguards needed for each swimming area as well as the minimum number of accredited lifeguards and staff needed during operating hours and even when pools are closed.
- It shall include diagrammed zones of bather surveillance for each swimming area.
- It shall include accredited lifeguard rotation procedures.
- It shall identify a lifeguard supervisor and additional staff needed in case of an emergency.
- This plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to changes in staffing, staff roles, or changes to facility structure/layout.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility has created the required Lifeguard Staffing Plan, it is available for review and meets requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if a Lifeguard Staffing Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including diagrammed zones of surveillance and rotation schedules, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection.

Mark **COS** if diagrammed zones of bather surveillance do not reflect minor changes to lifeguard placement or facility changes while still maintaining full coverage, and the diagrammed zones of bather surveillance can be updated on site.

Mark **COS** if an existing schedule or list of assigned personnel roles is outdated due to staffing changes but an updated schedule along with staff training records can be completed by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *The number of accredited lifeguards needed is based on the ability of lifeguard(s) to reach all areas of the surveillance zone within 20 seconds.*

6. Lifeguard Staffing Plan Implemented

- The minimum number of accredited lifeguards shall be present per the Lifeguard Staffing Plan.
- Lifeguard placement and rotation schedules shall be followed per the Lifeguard Staffing Plan.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

IN Mark **IN** if the facility is following the Lifeguard Staffing Plan as described.

OUT Mark **OUT** if there is no Lifeguard Staffing Plan (i.e., nothing to implement), there are less than the minimum required number of lifeguards present during operation, one or more zones of surveillance are not staffed during operation, or rotation procedures are not being followed.

Mark **OUT** if there are less than the minimum required number of lifeguards present during operation and additional lifeguards are not available by the end of the inspection, then the facility shall also be **CLOSED** under **SPOIR violation #49—Lifeguard Service When Provided or Required**.

COS Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *The there is less than the minimum number of required lifeguards, do not close the pool facility under the Aquatic Safety Official Inspection Report (ASOIR). Violations resulting in facility closure will always be documented under the corresponding violation in the Swimming Pool Official Inspection Report (SPOIR).*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

7. Emergency Action Plan Created and Available

- The Emergency Action Plan is meant to identify the types of emergencies and/or health hazards that may occur at the facility and shall include the following:
 - A diagram of the entire facility
 - Methods of communication used between responders, emergency services, and bathers, and
 - Reporting procedures methods and record keeping.
- Types of emergencies include:
 - Facility emergency
 - Weather emergency

- Fire and chemical emergencies
 - Medical emergency
 - Drowning emergency
 - Other.
- One or more individuals shall be assigned responsibility for communicating with the Department of Public Health, the media, and other agencies.
 - A written log is required for recording disinfectant residual, pH, and water temperature (for heated pools), along with any other water test results, equipment readings, calibrations and corrective action taken.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

IN	Mark IN if the facility has created the required Emergency Action Plan, it is available for review, and meets requirements.
OUT	Mark OUT if an Emergency Action Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including a daily operations log or emergency plan details, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
COS	Mark COS if a plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection. Mark COS if information such as an existing schedule or list of assigned personnel roles is outdated due to staffing changes, but fully trained staff are present for those roles, and an updated schedule can be completed by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *If a daily logbook of water test results and other information is not part of the Emergency Action Plan, then mark under #7—Emergency Action Plan Created and Available. If the facility is not testing or recording information into the logbook per the Emergency Action Plan, then mark #8—Emergency Action Plan Implemented.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

8. Emergency Action Plan Implemented

- Following any emergency, the facility will record on an Emergency Report the number of bathers, number of lifeguards on duty, weather conditions, water clarity, water quality, and any reported rescues, injuries, and illnesses.
- The facility shall test the disinfectant residual, pH, and water temperature (heated pools) a minimum of once per day. All water test results, equipment readings, calibrations, and corrective action taken are to be recorded in a written daily log.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility is following the Emergency Action Plan as described.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is no Emergency Action Plan (i.e., nothing to implement), trained staff are not available to cover assigned roles, a known emergency has not been responded to or reported to the appropriate agency per procedure, or if records of emergencies are not being properly documented and maintained.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Emergency records may be documented and maintained on a paper or electronic report and must be maintained for at least 2 years.*
- *Daily Operation Records within the Emergency Action Plan, including disinfectant residual and pH, may be useful when completing the SPOIR violation #45—Record Keeping.*
- *If an emergency has not been reported by the facility per the Emergency Action Plan, contact the designated agency and provide details and/or referral information in the Overall Inspection Comments section, in addition to marking this violation.*
- *See also violation #13-15 if a drowning or near drowning emergency was not properly reported to the Department of Public Health, or records are not properly maintained.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

9. Biohazard Action Plan Created and Available

- The Biohazard Action Plan shall identify the responsible parties tasked with identifying and responding to biohazardous exposures impacting public pool water.
- The plan shall include actions taken when there has been contamination of public pool water due to fecal matter, vomit, blood, or drowning or near drowning incidents. Such actions shall include:
 - Methods to limit access to the affected areas
 - Cleaning/disinfection procedures
 - Adjusting/maintaining pool chemistry (i.e., chlorine, pH, temperature).
- The plan shall include record keeping of any biohazard incidents for a minimum of 2 years.
- The plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

The EHS is to mark the SAOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility has created the required Biohazard Action Plan, it is available for review, and meets requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if a Biohazard Action Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including Pool Service Technician information and incident records, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection.

Mark **COS** if information such as an existing schedule or list of assigned personnel roles is outdated due to staffing changes, but fully trained staff are present for those roles and an updated schedule can be completed by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Biohazard Incident Records may be documented and maintained in either paper or electronic form.*
- *The Biohazard Action Plan should include the information for the certified pool technician, which can be helpful for verifying compliance with SPOIR violation #44.*
- *See 'Instructions for Management of Fecal, Vomit, Blood Contamination, Near Drowning or Drowning Incidents at Public Pools' for details on responding to biological contamination incidents.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

10. Biohazard Action Plan Implemented

- Biohazard Incident Reports must contain the following: (1) date and time of the incident, (2) affected pool(s), (3) facts known about the circumstances and cause of the incident, (4) whether any formed fecal matter, diarrhea or vomit was released, (5) number of pool users in the pool, (6) length of time between occurrence, detection, and resolution of the incident, and (7) available free-chlorine concentrations, pool temperature, and pH of the pool water at the time of the incident, after the disinfection process has been completed, and when reopening the pool to pool users.

The EHS is to mark the SAOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility is following the Biohazard Action Plan as described.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if a Biohazard Action Plan has not been completed (i.e., nothing to implement), trained staff are not available to cover assigned roles, staff have not taken the appropriate action when responding to a biological contamination incident, or Biohazard Incident Reports are not being documented/maintained.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *If biological contamination at the pool or deck is directly observed during an inspection, also mark SPOIR violation #11—Pool & Deck: Cleaning & Sanitation. If dead animals, human fecal material, vomit, or blood is observed in the pool, the pool must be **CLOSED** on the SPOIR.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

11. Accidental Chemical Release Plan Created and Available

- The Accidental Chemical Release Plan is designed to identify the types of chemicals present at the facility and plans for response and clean-up in the event of a spill or release.
- The plan shall include the following:
 - Procedures to determine when a professional HAZMAT response is needed and how to obtain it
 - Responsibilities and procedures for response and clean-up of chemicals
 - A list of equipment and supplies available for clean-up
 - Provisions for training staff in these procedures.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility has created the required Accidental Chemical Release Plan, it is available for review and meets requirements.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if an Accidental Chemical Release Plan has not been completed, is not available on site, is missing required information including SDS and spill procedures, has not been updated annually, or has not been updated to reflect staffing changes.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a plan could not initially be located but was provided by the end of the inspection.

Mark **COS** if information such as an existing schedule or list of assigned personnel roles is outdated due to staffing changes, but fully trained staff are present for those roles and an updated schedule can be completed by the end of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) were required to be replaced with "Safety Data Sheets (SDS)" by June 1, 2015. SDS is presented in a standardized, user-friendly, 16-section format. SDS adheres to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS).*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

12. Accidental Chemical Release Plan Implemented

- Equipment and supplies shall be available at listed locations and available for clean-up.
- Chemicals shall be properly stored and labeled.
- Staff designated by the Accidental Chemical Release Plan shall be trained and knowledgeable regarding identification and response to chemical spills or releases at the facility.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility is following the Accidental Chemical Release Plan as described.

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is no Accidental Chemical Plan (i.e., nothing to implement), trained staff are not available to cover assigned roles, staff have not taken the appropriate action when responding to an accidental chemical release, equipment or supplies are not available, unlabeled pool chemicals are present, or Accidental Chemical Release Incident Records are not being documented/maintained.
- COS** Mark **COS** if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.

NOTES:

- *Trained facility staff with appropriate PPE may handle a minor spill. Examples of a minor spill may include less than an ounce of liquid chlorine, liquid hydrochloric acid, or sodium bisulfite spilled on a pool deck. Larger spills require active assistance from emergency personnel and HAZMAT.*
- *SDSs may be used for guidance on the appropriate PPE and chemical handling methods.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050

DROWNING AND NEAR DROWNING REPORTING

13. Owner/Operator Reporting

- All incidents of drowning and near drowning which required emergency medical treatment and transportation to a health facility shall be reported by the owner/operator of a public swimming pool or public swimming area to the Department of Public Health within 24 hours of the incident.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility owner/operator has properly reported any drowning or near drowning incidents to the Department of Public Health.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if more than 24 hours has occurred since a known drowning or near drowning incident and the owner/operator has not notified the Department of Public Health. If an EHS encounters a recent unreported drowning or near drowning incident, notify the Chief EHS of the Recreational Waters Program. A complaint investigation (004) and drowning incident investigation will be conducted by the Recreational Waters Program.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if there has been no drowning or near drowning incidents at the facility within the last 2 years.

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050(F)

14. Incident Report Records Completed and Available

- Incident report records of all lifeguard rescues where the accredited lifeguards enter the water and activate the Emergency Action Plan must be documented and maintained on site for a minimum of two years from the date of the incident.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility owner/operator has properly documented any drowning or near drowning incidents and has maintained the incident report record(s) on site for at least two years from the date of the incident.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there has been any drowning or near drowning incidents and an Incident Report Record has not been properly documented or an Incident Report Record has not been maintained on site for at least two years from the date of the incident.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if there has been no drowning or near drowning incidents at the facility within the past two years.
- COS** Mark **COS** if drowning or near drowning incident report records are not properly documented or maintained on site for at least two years from the date of the incident but can be provided by the end of the inspection.

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.32.050(E)

15. Swimming Pool Technician Reporting

- Swimming pool service technicians shall report all incidents of drowning and near drowning at public swimming pools to the Department of Public Health within 24 hours of becoming aware of the incident.

The EHS is to mark the ASOIR as follows:

- IN** Mark **IN** if the facility swimming pool service technician has properly reported any drowning or near drowning incidents to the Department of Public Health within 24 hours of becoming aware of the incident.
- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there is evidence that a certified swimming pool technician was notified or made aware of a drowning or near drowning incident at a public swimming pool (i.e., email record, documented site visit following an incident) and did not report it to the Department of Public Health within 24 hours.
- N/O** Mark **N/O** if there has been no drowning or near drowning incidents at the facility within the past two years.

NOTES:

- *Any person engaged in the business of servicing public or private swimming/spa pools in Los Angeles County, except Long Beach, Vernon, and Pasadena, must be recognized as a Certified*

Swimming Pool Service Technician or Apprentice Technician by Public Health. This includes pool disinfection procedures following a drowning or near drowning incident.

- *If the swimming pool service technician and the facility owner/operator both report any drownings or near drowning incidents, then the Department of Public Health will have been notified twice.*
- *A list of Certified Swimming Pool Technicians can be found on the Environmental Health website at: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/docs/business/certified-swimming-pool-technician-list.pdf>.*

Authority: Los Angeles County Code (LACC) §11.34.040

OTHER

16. Other

- This violation category is used at the discretion of the Director of Environmental Health.

The EHS is to mark as the ASOIR follows:

- OUT** Mark **OUT** if there are additional violations. Note in the Overall Inspection Comments section the violation, the violation section cited, and the necessary action to take to abate the violation.
 - COS** Mark COS if a violation can be corrected during the time of the inspection.
 - N/O** Mark N/O if no 'Other' violations are identified.
-

V. AQUATIC SAFETY PLAN TEMPLATES

Samples of the Aquatic Safety Plans are attached on the following pages. Fillable Word document templates are available on the DPH website at: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/eh/safety/roxie-swim-safe-ordinance.htm>.

All information requested in the templates shall be noted in the document or provided as attachments. Pool owners/operators may use their own format instead but must ensure that all elements are included. If using their own version, the required elements should be properly labeled or have an index showing where to find these elements in their document.

Aquatic Safety Plans must include the following:

- Aquatic Safety Plan Cover Sheet
- Pool Areas Staffing Plan - designates how pool staff maintain the public swimming pool in a safe condition
- Accredited Lifeguard Plan - designates lifeguard responsibilities
- Lifeguard Staffing Plan - designates the number of on-duty lifeguards and rotation schedule
- Emergency Action Plan - designates how pool staff will respond to emergency situations
- Biohazard Action Plan - designates how pool staff will decontaminate pool waters after a biohazard event
- Accidental Chemical Release Plan - designates how pool staff will respond to accidental chemical releases
- Aquatic Safety Plan Staff Acknowledgement Template

During the routine inspection, the EHS shall verify that all required plans are provided and are being followed. This includes asking staff to demonstrate steps, show where items are located, and observe practices.

AQUATIC SAFETY PLAN

Facility Name:		Phone:	
Facility Street Address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Contact Person/Person in Charge:		Phone:	

Contents:	Date Last Updated
Pool Areas Staffing Plan	
Accredited Lifeguard Plan	
Lifeguard Staffing Plan	
Emergency Action Plan	
Biohazard Action Plan	
Accidental Chemical Release Plan	
Lifeguard Certifications	
Training Acknowledgements	

This Aquatic Safety Plan shall be readily accessible to all responsible individuals and will be kept at _____.

(Optional) Additional copy is located at _____

POOL AREAS STAFFING PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Pool Areas Staffing Plan is meant to identify positions in the Aquatic Facility and their roles to always ensure safe operations.
- Individuals may be designated to more than one role. However, they should be able to perform all tasks within the necessary timelines.
- The Pool Areas Staffing Plan will also ensure that staff are properly trained for each duty and obtain/maintain all required certifications
- The Pool Areas Staffing Plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

1. Identifying and communicating health and safety hazards

The persons designated below shall have the following duties:

- Identifying health and safety hazards at the facility
- Communicating with the person-in-charge and patrons regarding health and safety hazards once identified
- Developing schedule for monitoring/surveillance

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule
Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and deliverables:		
What training was provided for this role and when:		

*If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, please note "See attached schedule" and maintain a separate sheet with the weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to these duties.

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

POOL AREAS STAFFING PLAN

2. Mitigating health and safety hazards and closing the facility if needed

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring that any identified health and safety hazards are immediately mitigated
- Deciding to close parts or the entire facility

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule
Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:		
What training was provided for this role and when:		

3. Maintaining water quality

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Maintaining water chemistry and disinfectant residuals
- Monitoring water temperature and water levels
- Maintaining minimum flow rates for filtration and recirculation system
- Measuring and recording all required levels

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule
Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:		

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

POOL AREAS STAFFING PLAN

What training was provided for this role and when:

4. Enforcing aquatic facility rules and regulations

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Enforcing posted rules governing health, safety, and sanitation
- Ensuring occupancy limits are not exceeded
- Ensuring spa and water slide rules are followed

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule

Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:

What training was provided for this role and when:

5. Responding to reported emergencies

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Responding to drownings, near-drownings, or other injuries
- Responding to operational conditions that could be hazardous to patrons
- Preparing for or responding to inclement weather conditions

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

POOL AREAS STAFFING PLAN

Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:

What training was provided for this role and when:

6. Conducting pre-service evaluations

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting daily inspections of the facility before opening
- Ensuring that equipment is working properly
- Ensuring that safety equipment and signs are in place and in good repair
- Ensuring that first aid supplies are stocked
- Checking for physical hazards and that gates/fencing/barriers are intact and functioning correctly
- Ensuring electrical safety is checked
- Ensuring pool drain cover is secure and not damaged

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule

Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:

What training was provided for this role and when:

POOL AREAS STAFFING PLAN

7. Training and Certification

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring all employees complete required training
- Ensure employees obtain and maintain required certifications
- Scheduling training (in-house or vendor)
- Updating employee records with copies of certifications or documenting completed training

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	*Schedule
Describe how this will be performed. Include timelines and expectations:		
What training was provided for this role and when:		

*If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, please note “See attached schedule” and maintain a separate sheet with the weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to these duties.

ACCREDITED LIFEGUARD PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Accredited Lifeguard Plan is meant to identify the responsibilities of accredited lifeguards.
- It shall include expectations for lifeguard conduct and performance.
- It shall outline drills and other skill-building activities.
- The Accredited Lifeguard Plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY:

1. Monitoring bathers within the zone of patron surveillance responsibility

List the designated responsible person and alternates/support who will be responsible to:

- Enforcing rules (no diving, no running on deck, spa safety, waterslide rules, etc.)
- Identifying health and safety hazards and taking action to mitigate or avoid the hazard(s)

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	Schedule*

*If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, please note "See attached schedule" and maintain a separate sheet with the weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to these duties.

For each duty, identify the person responsible and what steps are expected to be performed.

ACCREDITED LIFEGUARD PLAN

2. Responding to Emergencies

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Water rescues
- Providing Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
- Utilizing an Automated External Defibrillator (AED)
- Administering First Aid

For each type of emergency, identify the person responsible to respond and what steps are expected to be performed. Also describe any additional training needed/obtained to perform these actions.

ACCREDITED LIFEGUARD PLAN

3. Training/Drills

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Conducting drills to maintain skills at a test-ready level of proficiency
- Ensuring that Lifeguards know where PPE is located and how to use it
- Tracking training sessions needed to maintain Lifeguard certification

For each duty, identify the person responsible and what steps are expected to be performed. (What drills, how often, who coordinates, etc.)

ACCREDITED LIFEGUARD PLAN

4. Monitoring Lifeguard Conduct and Readiness

These duties include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring that lifeguards do not engage in social conversations or activities that divert their attention from their duties (e.g., reading/texting/phone calls)
- Ensuring that lifeguards wear identifying uniform
- Ensuring that lifeguards wear corrective eyewear as necessary or polarized sunglasses as needed
- Ensuring that lifeguards remain at their designated post/area during their shift

For each duty, identify the person responsible and what steps are expected to be performed. (Who is monitoring, how often, what actions do they take if lifeguards are on their personal phones, etc.)

LIFEGUARD STAFFING PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Lifeguard Staffing Plan is meant to determine the number of accredited lifeguards needed for each swimming area as well as the minimum number of accredited lifeguards and staff needed during operating hours and even when pools are closed.
- It shall include diagrammed zones of bather surveillance for each swimming area
- It shall include accredited lifeguard rotation procedures to ensure that no accredited lifeguard conducts surveillance activities for more than 60 continuous minutes and the coverage of the zone bather surveillance during the change of accredited lifeguard.
- It shall identify a lifeguard supervisor and additional staff needed in the case of an emergency.
- This plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to changes in staffing, staff roles, or changes to facility structure/layout.

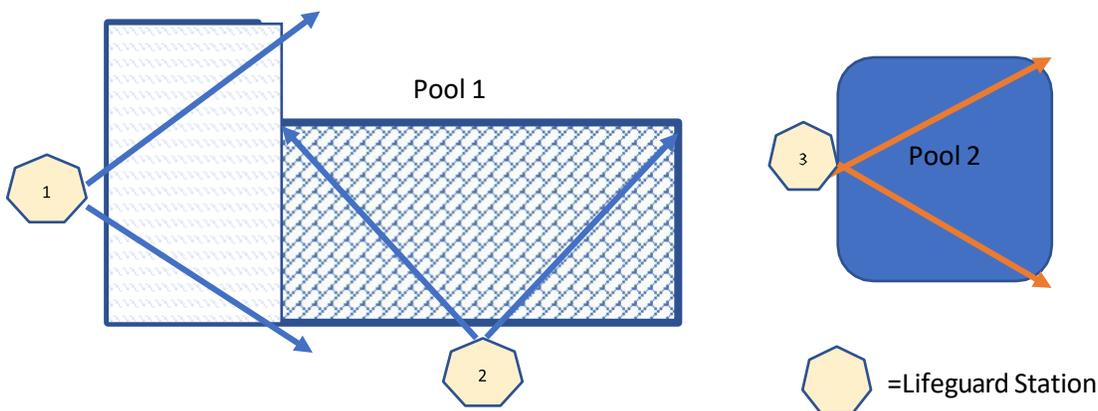
BATHER SURVEILLANCE

The number of accredited lifeguards needed is _____ based on the ability of the lifeguard(s) to reach all areas of the surveillance zone within 20 seconds and see all areas of the zone, including the bottom of the pool.

Attached is a diagram of zones with bather surveillance for each swimming area and includes the following information:

- i. Location of each accredited lifeguard position and any additional responsibilities in the assigned zone of bather surveillance (on an elevated stand, walking, in the water, and/or approved position)
- ii. The range that the accredited lifeguard can reach within 20 seconds
- iii. Type of lifeguard station and height; inside/outside, potential obstructions of view, or other pertinent information

SAMPLE DIAGRAM



SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

LIFEGUARD STAFFING PLAN

Rotation Procedures:

- 1) All zones of bather surveillance are identified on the rotation schedule below/attached.

Sample Rotation schedule

Lifeguard Name	0800	0830	0900	0930	1000	1030	1100	1130	1200	1230	1300	1330	1400	1430	1500	1530	1600
LG 1	Z1	Z2	Z1	Z2	Z1	X	Z1	Z2	X	X	Z1	Z2	Z1	Z2	X	Z2	Z1
LG 2	Z2	Z1	Z2	Z1	X	Z2	Z1	Z2	Z1	Z2	X	X	Z2	Z1	Z2	Z1	Z2
LG 3					Z2	Z1			Z2	Z1	Z2	Z1			Z1		

Legend: **Z1** = Zone/Location 1 **Z2** = Zone/Location 2 **X** = Breaks

- 2) Lifeguards shall not conduct surveillance activities for more than 30 continuous minutes. This shall be accomplished by:

- 3) Continuous coverage of the zone of bather surveillance shall be ensured during the change of accredited lifeguards or during breaks by the following:

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

LIFEGUARD STAFFING PLAN

Supervision and Staffing

List the designated responsible person and alternates/support who will be responsible to:

- Ensure that the facility has the minimum number of lifeguards at all swimming areas each day.
- Ensure all zones of bather surveillance are staffed during operation.

Designated Responsible Person	Alternate/Support	Schedule*

Below is the roster of:

- Lifeguard Supervisor(s)
- Accredited Lifeguards
- Additional persons available to rapidly respond to an emergency

Lifeguard Supervisor Name	Schedule	Duty/Responsibility
Lifeguard Name	Schedule	Duty/Responsibility
Additional Staff	Schedule	Duty/Responsibility

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Emergency Action Plan is meant to identify the types of emergencies and/or health hazards that may occur at the facility.
- It shall include a diagram of the entire facility.
- It shall include a list of emergency telephone numbers.
- It shall include the available methods of communication used between responders, emergency services, and bathers.
- It shall include record keeping (methods and reporting procedures).
- It shall include requirements for staff to train on the plan and practice for emergencies
- It shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

FACILITY DIAGRAM

Provide a diagram of the entire facility. Indicate emergency exits, locations of safety equipment, and other pertinent information.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Below is a list of key contacts in the event of an emergency. This list of emergency numbers shall also be posted at the following locations at the facility: _____

KEY CONTACTS	Number
Ambulance /Paramedics/Fire	911
Poison Control	
Local Police or Sheriff	
Facility Director/Management	
Supervising Lifeguard	
Facility Maintenance	

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

COMMUNICATION PLAN

In the event of an emergency, the following individuals are responsible for communicating the Department of Public Health, the media, and other agencies:

Role	Lead	Alternate

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergencies procedures for this facility provide the following information:

- Responders – Identification of each anticipated responder and their tasks to handle the emergency. (What is role of first/primary responder? Who will provide support? How is the plan adjusted for reduced staffing levels?)
- Location of appropriate safety equipment – List of equipment needed, its location and accessibility, and names of individuals trained to use it. Information of replacement or restocking is also included.
- Actions – The actions taken by the facility and responsible persons when there is a drowning, chemical spill, fire, earthquake, fight, etc.
- Communication – List of who needs to be contacted, who will do this, what are they to report, and method (equipment) to do so.
- Evacuations – Steps for evacuations and situations requiring evacuation.
- Pool closure – Situations leading to temporary closure of the public pools and steps taken to do so.
- Return to normal operations – List of actions needed to return to normal operations, including reopening of the pools.
- Updating the plans – Evaluation of the effectiveness of the plans and persons tasked with making changes to the plan, including new training.

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

SAMPLE PLAN TEMPLATE

EMERGENCY SITUATION:	
Responders	
Safety Equipment	
Actions	
Communication	
Evacuation	
Pool Closure	
Return to Normal Operations	
Updating Plan	

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

REPORTING/RECORD KEEPING

The facility tests the disinfectant residual, pH, and water temperature (heated pools) a minimum of once per day. All water test results, equipment readings, calibrations, and corrective action taken are recorded on a written daily log.

Additionally, following any emergency, the facility will record on an Emergency Report the number of bathers, number of lifeguards on duty, weather conditions, water clarity, water quality, and any reported rescues, injuries, and illnesses. Types of emergencies to be reported by site personnel are:

- Facility Emergency
- Weather Emergency
- Fire and Chemical Emergency
- Medical Emergency
- Drowning Emergency
- Other (specify)_____

The incident may be documented and maintained on a paper or electronic report. The attached sample report can be utilized for each incident or a similar form that captures the same information.

Records are stored at _____ and are maintained for at least two years.

TRAINING/PRACTICE DRILLS

The facility shall provide training on this plan and schedule practice drills as follows:

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

SAMPLE EMERGENCY REPORT

Facility Name:	Date of Incident:
Facility Address:	Time of Incident:
Report Completed By:	Contact Phone #:
Description of Emergency Incident:	
Possible cause of the incident:	
Actions are taken by responders:	
Number of Bathers:	Water Clarity:
Number of Lifeguards on Duty:	Weather Conditions:
Water Quality: pH _____ Disinfectant (i.e.- free chlorine) _____ ppm	
Pool Closed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Time Pool(s) closed: _____ Date and time reopened: _____
Notifications made to: (Include date/time, person contacted, number, and if any rescues/injuries/illnesses were reported)	
Emergency Action Plan followed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Lessons learned or improvements needed:	
Other comments:	

Use additional sheets if needed. Attach any reports/notices received from first responders/agencies.

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

BIOHAZARD ACTION PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Biohazard Action Plan shall identify the responsible parties tasked with identifying and responding to biohazardous exposures impacting public pool water.
- The plan shall include actions taken when contamination of public pool water is contaminated due to fecal, vomit, blood, or non-fatal drowning/fatal drowning incidents:
 - Methods to limit access to the affected area(s)
 - Cleaning/disinfection procedures
 - Adjusting/maintaining pool chemistry (i.e., chlorine, pH, temperature)
- The plan shall include record keeping.
- The plan may include training, drills, or skill-building activities.
- The plan shall be reviewed and updated as often as necessary to reflect changes in staffing, regulations, and technologies to reduce exposure to biohazards.

1. Roles/Responsibilities:

The following are responsible for identifying and responding to biohazardous exposures impacting public pool water.

Lead	Alternate	Schedule*

*If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, please note "See attached schedule" and maintain a separate sheet with the daily/weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to these duties.

Pool Service Technician

Name	Certificate #	Address & Phone

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

BIOHAZARD ACTION PLAN

2. Actions taken when pool water is contaminated by a biological hazard

A. Methods to limit access to the affected area(s):

B. Cleaning/disinfection procedures utilized (must meet requirements of **California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 65546**):

C. Steps to address the pH level, chlorine levels, water temperature and filtration system:

BIOHAZARD ACTION PLAN

3. Record Keeping

Facilities must immediately document each fecal, vomit, blood contamination, drowning, or near-drowning incident and maintain records in accordance with **California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 65523**. The information can be documented in a written record or electronic file, but must contain the following:

- Date and time of the incident
- Affected pool (if there are more than one pool at the site)
- Facts known about the circumstance and cause of the incident
- Whether the fecal stool was formed or diarrheal
- Number of pool users in the pool
- Length of time between occurrence, detection, and resolution of the incident
- Available free-chlorine concentrations, pool temperature, and pH of the pool water 1) at the time of the incident, 2) after the disinfection process has been completed, and 3) when reopening the pool-to-pool users.

Attached is a sample form that can be filled out for each incident.

Records must be kept for at least two years and must be available for review by the enforcement agency

BIOHAZARD ACTION PLAN

SAMPLE BIOHAZARD RECORD

Address:			
Affected Pool (if more than one pool at site):			
Date of Incident:		Time of Incident:	
Type of contamination: <input type="checkbox"/> Vomit <input type="checkbox"/> Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal Drowning <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal Drowning <input type="checkbox"/> Fecal (formed) <input type="checkbox"/> Fecal (diarrheal) <input type="checkbox"/> Other			
Facts known about the circumstance and cause of the incident:			
Number of pool users in the pool:			
Cleaning/disinfection process:			
	Time of Incident	After Disinfection	When pool open to users
pH:			
Free chlorine concentration:			
Temperature:			
Pool Closed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Time Pool(s) closed: Date and time reopened:			
Length of time between occurrence, detection, and resolution of the incident:			

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE PLAN

Last updated by _____ On _____

- The Accidental Chemical Release Plan is designed to identify the types of chemicals present at the facility and plans for response and clean-up in the event of a spill or release.
- The plan shall include the procedures to determine when a professional HAZMAT response is needed and how to obtain it.
- The plan shall include responsibilities and procedures for response and clean-up of chemicals.
- The plan shall include a list of equipment and supplies available for clean-up.
- The plan shall include provisions for training staff in these procedures and conducting practice drills.
- The plan shall be updated as often as necessary due to staffing changes or changes in roles.

The facility will ensure frequent testing of the pool water chemistry and routine maintenance of equipment to reduce the risk of accidental chemical contamination.

Roles/Responsibilities:

The following individuals are responsible for identifying and responding to chemical spills or releases at the facility.

Role	Lead	Alternate

*If staffing changes during the year or the schedule is not fixed, please note “See attached schedule” and maintain a separate sheet with the daily/weekly/monthly identification of personnel assigned to these duties.

ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE PLAN

Chemical Storage and Handling:

Only trained individuals shall handle and store pool chemicals. Instructions on safe chemical handling practices are posted at the following locations _____.

These messages include:

- Read product labels or SDSs.
- Use only pool chemicals in the original manufacturer’s labeled containers.
- Never guess the identity of unlabeled chemicals. If a chemical is in an unlabeled container, do not use it.
- Use appropriate PPE when handling pool chemicals.

Staff utilize Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for guidance on the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Handling of minor spills or releases:

A minor (small) chemical spill is one that trained staff is capable of handling safely without the assistance of HAZMAT. It does not include spills that injury an employee or visitor. Examples include:

-
-
-

The following actions will occur in response to minor spills/releases:

Action	Steps to complete
Stop the leak/release	
Notify Supervision	
Protect Staff & Guests	
Clean up the spill	
Follow the Emergency Action Plan	
Complete <i>Accidental Chemical Release Incident Report Form</i>	

SAMPLE TEMPLATE – Facilities may use their own template but must include all required elements.

ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE PLAN

Handling large/major spills:

A major (large) chemical spill requires active assistance from emergency personnel and HAZMAT. Examples include:

-
-
-

The following actions will occur in response to major spills/releases:

Action	Steps to complete
Call for Emergency Assistance	Call 911 or HAZMAT
Secure the area	
Stop the spill/release if possible	
Contain the spill/release if possible	
Notify Supervision	
Protect Staff & Guests	
Follow the Emergency Action Plan	
Complete <i>Accidental Chemical Release Incident Report Form</i>	

ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE PLAN

Training:

Employees responsible for responding to pool chemical spills are trained on the following:

- Types of chemicals used at this facility
- Chemical storage and handling requirements
- Steps to be followed if there is a chemical spillage
- The materials that staff use to clean up chemical spills in aquatic facilities
- Type of PPE to be used when handling spills

The facility provides training and conducts practice drills as follows:

List of Equipment and Supplies for Clean-up:

Equipment	Location

ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE PLAN

SAMPLE ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Reporting person:	
Date and time spill occurred or was discovered:	
Location	Location
Material spilled:	Amount spilled:
Approximate area covered by the spill:	
Any personnel contamination? Describe, and include any first aid provided:	
Any soil or water contamination? Describe:	
Describe how the spill occurred to the best of your knowledge. Include any relevant circumstances in as much detail as possible	
What containment measures were taken to control the spill?	
What corrective actions were taken to control and clean up the spill?	
List any existing or potential hazards that either caused or resulted from the incident.	
What was done with the cleanup materials?	

AQUATIC SAFETY PLAN

Staff Acknowledgment

Name: _____

Position: _____

Please indicate the date that you initially reviewed the relevant portions of the Aquatic Safety Plan that apply to your assigned role(s). If a section does not apply to you, please indicate as not applicable (N/A).

Aquatic Safety Plans are to be reviewed and revised annually. Please add dates of your annual review.

Plan	Initial Date Reviewed	Annual Review Dates			
POOL AREAS STAFFING					
ACCREDITED LIFEGUARD					
LIFEGUARD STAFFING					
EMERGENCY ACTION					
BIOHAZARD ACTION					
ACCIDENTAL CHEMICAL RELEASE					

Acknowledgement: “I understand my assigned role(s) in the above plans and have received the necessary training to perform each task required by my role(s).”

Please sign below each year that you reviewed the plans.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____