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8.32.010 Purpose and scope.

- A. These regulations are promulgated pursuant to ARS Sections 36-136, 36-184, 11-251(17), which authorize the director of the county health department to:
 - 1. Preserve and secure the health, comfort and welfare of the general public;
 - 2. Prevent the spread of contagious and communicable disease;
 - 3. Prevent the existence of unclean, filthy and unsanitary conditions and nuisances.
- B. These regulations prescribe minimum standards for design, construction and sanitary conditions of bathing places. These regulations also provide for inspection of the premises and for closing any premise or facility that does not comply with the minimum standards.
- C. This chapter is adopted pursuant to ARS Sections 11-251.05, 36-136 and 36-184.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(A))

8.32.020 Applicability

- A. This code applies to all bathing places in incorporated and unincorporated Pima County.
- B. Section **8.32.280** of this code applies to natural and semi-artificial bathing places and artificial bathing lakes.
- C. This code does not apply to any of the following:
 - 1. A private residential swimming pool or spa;
 - 2. A swimming pool or spa used only for medical treatment or physical therapy and supervised by licensed medical personnel;
 - 3. Construction or operation of a bathing place by the State of Arizona.
 - 4. A splash pad that utilizes potable water and does not have a recirculation system.

8.32.030 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "AAC" is an abbreviation for Arizona Administrative Code.
- (2) "ADEQ" is an abbreviation for Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
- (3) "ADHS" is an abbreviation for Arizona Department of Health Services.
- (4) "Air induction system" means a system whereby a volume of air is induced into hollow ducting in a spa floor, bench or walls. An air induction system is activated by an air power blower and is separate from the water circulation system.
- (5) "Algae" means microscopic, single-celled forms of plant life that exist in most surfaces and ground waters.
- (6) "ANSI" is an abbreviation for American National Standards Institute.

- (7) "Artificial Lake" means a man-made lake, lagoon or basin, lined or unlined, with a surface area equal to or greater than two acres (87,120 square feet), used or intended to be used for water contact recreation.
- (8) "Approved" means acceptable to the Department based on a determination of conformity with principles, practices and generally recognized standards that protect public health.
- (9) "ARS" is an abbreviation for Arizona Revised Statutes.
- (10) "ASME" is an abbreviation for American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (11) "Backwash" means the process of thoroughly cleaning a filter by the reverse flow of water through the filter.
- (12) "Barrier" means a fence, wall, building or landscaping that obstructs access to a bathing place.
- (13) "Bathing place" means a volume of water that is used for water recreation. A bathing place for purpose of design requirements, permits, and fees shall be considered separate and distinct if:
 - (a) Bodies of water are physically separate; or
 - (b) Bodies of water are at different elevations; or
 - (c) Bodies of water are separated by a fence, wall or visual barrier that prevents or impedes direct physical or visual access to any portion of the body of water; or
 - (d) Bodies of water that are separated by a channel.
- (14) "Cartridge filter" means a depth, pleated, or surface-type filter component with fixed dimensions that is designed to remove suspended particles from water flowing through the filter.
- (15) "Clean" means free from slime, scum, dirt or other debris.
- (16) "Construct" means to build or install a new bathing place or to enlarge, deepen or make a major modification to an existing bathing place.
- (17) "Coping" means the cap on a swimming pool or spa wall that provides a finished edge around the swimming pool or spa.
- (18) "Cross connection" means any physical connection or structural arrangement between a potable water system and the piping system for a public or semi-public pool or spa through which it is possible to introduce used water, gas or any other substance into the potable water system. A bypass arrangement, jumper connection, removable section, swivel or change-over device, or any other temporary or permanent device that may cause backflow is a cross-connection.
- (19) "Deck" means a hard surface immediately adjacent to or attached to a swimming pool or spa that is designed for sitting, standing or walking.
- (20) "Deep area" means the portion of a bathing place that is more than five feet deep.
- (21) "Department" refers to Pima County Health Department.
- (22) "Discharge piping" means the portion of the circulation system that carries water from the filter back to the swimming pool or spa.
- (23) "DPD" is an abbreviation for Diethyl-p-Phenylene Diamine.
- (24) "Diving area" means the area of a public or semipublic swimming pool that is designated for diving from a diving board, diving platform or starting block.
- (25) "Fill-and-draw swimming pool or spa" means a swimming pool or spa where the principal means of cleaning is the complete removal of the used water and its replacement with potable water.
- (26) "Filtration rate" means the rate of water flowing through a filter during the filter cycle expressed in gallons per minute per square foot of effective filter area.
- (27) "Flow through swimming pool or spa" means a swimming pool or spa where new water constantly enters the swimming pool or spa to replace an equal quantity of water that constantly flows out.
- (28) "Freeboard" means that section of the pool wall measured vertically between the water surface and the walkway or deck surface.
- (29) "GPM" is an abbreviation for gallons per minute.
- (30) "Hose bibb" means a faucet with a threaded nozzle to which a hose may be attached.
- (31) "Hydrotherapy jet" means a fitting that blends water and air and creates a high velocity turbulent stream of air-enriched water for injection into a spa.
- (32) "Incontinent" means unable to restrain a bowel movement.
- (33) "Lifeguard" means an attendant with Red Cross or equivalent certification who supervises the safety of bathers.
- (34) "Make-up water" means fresh water used to fill or refill a bathing place.
- (35) "Maximum bathing load" means the design capacity or the maximum number of users that a bathing place is designed to hold.

- (36) "Natural bathing place" means a natural outdoor lake, pond, river, stream, swimming hole, or hot springs that has not been modified by man.
- (37) "Operate" means to run, maintain or otherwise control or direct the functioning of a bathing place.
- (38) "Operator" means an individual who owns, runs, maintains, or otherwise controls or directs the functioning of a bathing place.
- (39) "Overflow collection system" means equipment designed to remove water from swimming pool or spa, including gutters, overflows, surface skimmers and other surface water collection systems of various designs and manufacture.
- (40) "Permit holder" means the person that:
- (a) Is legally responsible for the operation of the bathing place such as the owner, the owner's agent, or other person; and
 - (b) Possesses a valid permit to operate the bathing place.
- (41) "pH value" indicates the degree of acidity or alkalinity of water.
- (42) "Potable water" means drinking water.
- (43) "PPM" is an abbreviation for parts per million.
- (44) "Private residential spa" means a spa at a private residence used only by the owner, members of the owner's family and invited guests, or a spa that serves a housing group consisting of no more than three living units (for example, duplexes or triplexes).
- (45) "Private residential swimming pool" means a swimming pool at a private residence used only by the owner, members of the owner's family and invited guests, or a swimming pool that serves a housing group consisting of no more than three living units (for example, duplexes or triplexes).
- (46) "Public spa" means a spa that is open to the public with or without a fee, including a spa that is operated by a county, municipality, political subdivision, school district, university, college or a commercial establishment whose primary business is the operation of a spa.
- (47) "Public swimming pool" means a swimming pool that is open to the public with or without a fee, including a pool that is operated by a county, municipality, political subdivision, school district, university, college or a commercial establishment whose primary business is the operation of a pool.
- (48) "Recessed treads" means a series of vertically spaced, pre-formed stepholes in a swimming pool wall.
- (49) "Recirculating pool" means a swimming pool where a portion of the pool water is constantly being removed, filtered and disinfected then returned to the pool.
- (50) "Resurfacing" means an alteration to the pool interior covering more than 10% of the pool interior surface.
- (51) "Return inlet" means an aperture or fitting through which filtered water returns to a swimming pool or spa.
- (52) "Return line" means that portion of the recirculating system piping that carries clean water from the filter back to the swimming pool.
- (53) "Rope and float line" means a continuous line not less than three-quarter inch in diameter that is supported by buoys and attached to opposite sides of a swimming pool to separate areas of the swimming pool.
- (54) "Sanitary facility" means a designated area that includes a toilet, urinal, sink or shower.
- (55) "Scum" means a film that forms on the surface of water.
- (56) "Secchi Disk" refers to a 200-mm circular plate, which has opposite quarters painted gloss white and black.
- (57) "Secchi Disk visibility" is the depth at which the disk can be seen when raised and lowered in the water.
- (58) "Semi-artificial bathing place" means a natural bathing place that has been modified by man.
- (59) "Semipublic spa" means a spa operated for the residents of lodgings such as hotels, motels, resorts, apartments, condominiums, townhouse complexes, trailer courts, mobile home parks or similar establishments. A semipublic spa includes a spa that is operated by a neighborhood or community association for the residents of the community and their guests and any spa at a country club, health club, camp or similar establishment where the primary business of the establishment is not the operation of a spa and where the use of the spa is included in the fee for the primary use of the establishment.

- (60) "Semipublic swimming pool" means a swimming pool operated for the residents of lodgings such as hotels, motels, resorts, apartments, condominiums, townhouse complexes, trailer courts, mobile home parks, or similar establishments. A semipublic pool includes a swimming pool that is operated by a neighborhood or community association for the residents of the community and their guests and a swimming pool at a country club, camp or similar establishment where the primary business of the establishment is not the operation of a swimming pool and where the use of the swimming pool is included in the fee for the primary use of the establishment.
- (61) "Shallow area" means the portion of a swimming pool that is five feet or less in depth.
- (62) "Service animal" means any dog individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual or other mental disability.
- (63) "Shock treatment" means adding chlorine to water in an amount sufficient to destroy ammonia, nitrogenous and organic contaminants in the water by elevating the free chlorine residual to a level 10 times the combined chlorine reading in parts per million.
- (64) "Slime" means a glutinous or viscous liquid matter.
- (65) "Slip resistant" means a surface that has a static coefficient of friction (wet or dry) of at least 0.50.
- (66) "Spa" means an artificial basin, chamber or tank of irregular or geometric shell design that is intended only for bathing or soaking and that is not drained, cleaned or refilled for each user. A spa may include features such as hydrotherapy jet circulation, hot water, cold water, mineral baths or an air induction system. Industry terminology includes "hydrotherapy pool," "whirlpool," "hot tub" and "therapy pool."
- (67) "SPAC" is an abbreviation for Swimming Pools Advisory Committee.
- (68) "Special use pool" means a swimming pool intended for competitive aquatic events, aquatic exercise or lap swimming. A special use pool includes a wave action pool, exit pool for a water slide, swimming pool that is part of an attraction at a water recreation park, water volleyball pool or a swimming pool with special features used for training and instruction.
- (69) "Spray pond/Splash pad" means an artificially constructed special use pool into which water is sprayed but not allowed to accumulate.
- (70) "Suction outlet" means the aperture or fitting through which water is withdrawn from a swimming pool or spa.
- (71) "Suction piping" means the water circulation system piping that carries water from the swimming pool or spa to the filter.
- (72) "Swimming pool" or "Pool" means an artificial basin, chamber or tank that is designed for swimming or diving.
- (73) "SVRD" is an abbreviation for Safety Vacuum Release Device.
- (74) "SVRS" is an abbreviation for Safety Vacuum Release System.
- (75) "Total alkalinity" means the measurements of the carbonates, bicarbonates and hydroxides in the water.
- (76) "Turnover rate" means the number of hours required to circulate a volume of water equal to the capacity of the swimming pool or spa.
- (77) "User" means a person who uses a bathing place or adjoining deck area.
- (78) "Wading pool" means a shallow pool used for bathing and wading by small children.
- (79) "Water circulation system" means an arrangement of mechanical equipment connected to a swimming pool or spa by piping in a closed loop that directs water from the swimming pool or spa to the filtration and disinfection equipment and returns the water to the swimming pool or spa.
- (80) "Water circulation system components" means the mechanical components that are part of a water circulation system of a swimming pool or spa, including pumps, filters, valves, surface skimmers, ion generators, electrolytic chlorine generators, ozone process equipment and chemical feeding equipment.
- (81) "Water level" means either:
- (a) On swimming pools and spas with skimmer systems, the midpoint of the operating range of the skimmers; or
 - (b) On swimming pools and spas with overflow gutters, the height of the overflow rim of the gutter.

8.32.040 Design Approval

A person must obtain design approval from the Department before starting construction of a bathing place; a change in use from a semipublic swimming pool to a public swimming pool; a change in use from a private residential swimming pool to a public or semipublic swimming pool; or a major modification to an existing public or semipublic swimming pool or spa. For purposes of this subsection, a major modification means a change to shape, depth, water circulation system, or disinfection system of a bathing place or the installation of diving equipment or water feature at a bathing place.

Modifications to shape or depth require the bathing place to meet the standards in §§ XXXXX - XXXXX.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(C))

8.32.050 Application for approval to construct —Plan documents required.

- A. An applicant for design approval of a bathing place must submit an Application for Approval to Construct to the Department on forms furnished by the Department. The Application must include complete plans and specifications and the information in subsection C...
- B. An operator/owner of a previously approved public or semipublic swimming pool or spa, intending to change the use of swimming pool or spa from public to semipublic or from private to semipublic must demonstrate , that the facility meets all requirements of the proposed new use classification.
- C. Plan documents submitted for approval to construct must include the following:
 - 1. a general plot plan;
 - 2. plans and specifications showing the pool shape, dimensions, water treatment and pumping facilities, piping arrangement and sizes, source of water supply, method of disposal of wastes, and all pertinent data upon which the design is based, including the capacities of the various units;
 - 3. safety equipment to be provided,
 - 4. architectural drawings for fencing and enclosure;
 - 5. water features;
 - 6. detailed plans of bathhouses, dressing rooms, toilets, recreational and other pool appurtenances; and
 - 7. additional information as required by the Department for a complete understanding of the project..
- D. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the Department with the appropriate fees at least 60 days prior to the date the applicant wishes to begin construction.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(D))

8.32.060 Preparation and certification of plans.All plans and specifications submitted to the Department for approval must be prepared by, or under the supervision of, a professional engineer or architect, or a swimming pool contractor, who must affix his signature and seal of registration in the State of Arizona and who must, as a prerequisite for Department approval, certify that the plans comply with these regulations. If a swimming pool contractor prepares or supervises the preparation of the plans and specifications, the contractor must have the following licenses (according to project type) as listed in the table below,

PROJECT TYPE	AZ R.O.C. LICENSE REQUIRED
ANY AND ALL PROJECTS, ALL NEW	A-9, A-19, KA-5, KA-6

CONSTRUCTION	
SAFETY VACUUM RELEASE SYSTEM, PLUMBING AND EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT	K-37, K-77, L37, L-77
RESURFACE AND DRAIN SPLIT/PLUMBING	A-9, A-19, KA-5, KA-6
DECK REPLACEMENT ONLY	K-9, L-9
FENCE ONLY	AS REQUIRED BY ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

(Ord. 1990-81 § 2, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(E))

8.32.070 Modification of plans.

Construction of a bathing place must conform to the plans and specification approved by the Department. If the applicant wishes to makes a change to the approved plans and specifications, the applicant must submit the revised plans and specifications with a written statement of the reason for the change to the Department. The applicant must obtain Department approval of the revised plans and specifications before starting any work affected by the change.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(F))

8.32.080 Notification of completion—Approval to operate.

- A. The Department will, upon receipt from the applicant of at least 48 hours prior notice, make necessary inspections to determine that the pool piping system, and the complete pool circulation, purification, and waste systems are in compliance with these regulations. The applicant must leave the piping system open and exposed until the Department inspects and issues written approval of the system. The complete pool, including circulation, purification and waste systems will be approved only after examination and issuance of written approval of construction by the Department.
- B. The design, operation and maintenance of swimming pool or spa must be in conformance with these regulations.
- C. Before an approval of construction is given for a swimming pool or spa, the swimming pool contractor or a currently registered engineer or architect must certify that the completed bathing place constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications ~~on a form~~ provided byto the Department.
- D. No public or semipublic bathing place may be operated in Pima County without a valid operating permit issued by the Department. The operating permit must be displayed in a conspicuous place on the premises where the public may readily observe it. No permit is issued until the applicable permit fee has been paid.. Permit fees are listed in 8.04.130 of the Pima County Code. If the Department determines that the operating permit is invalid because the permit was revoked or allowed to lapse for a period greater than one year, the bathing place must comply with the current Pima County Code 8.32 before it may apply for a new operating permit

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(G))

8.32.090 Variance

The Department may grant a variance from requirements of Pima County Code Chapter 8.32 or AAC Title 18, Chapter 5, Article 2. A variance may be granted upon demonstration by the applicant that an alternative design, material, appurtenance, or technology is equivalent to a requirement in this chapter. If a variance is granted, it is conditioned upon the applicant's use of the approved alternative. The variance request must be submitted in accordance with AAC R18-5-249. The application for a variance must be in writing. The Department will consider the variance according to the factors in AAC R18-5-249(G).

8.32.100 Water quality standards.

A. Swimming Pools and Spas::

- a. **Bacterial Standards.** Not more than fifteen percent of the water samples collected from a pool or spa may:
1. Contain more than two hundred bacteria per milliliter, as determined by the standard (35°C) Agar Plate Count; or
 2. Show a confirmed positive test for coliform organisms in any of 5-10 milliliter portions of a sample, or more than one coliform organism per fifty milliliters when the membrane filter test is used. All samples must be collected de-chlorinated, or similarly neutralized when another disinfectant is used, and examined in accordance with the procedures outlined in the latest edition of Standard Method for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA). The Department may collect, or require the pool or spa owner to collect and submit, water samples for bacteriological examination on a routine basis while the pool or spa is in active use.

C..**Chemical Standards.** All pools and spas must be continuously disinfected by a Department approved method that maintains an adequate, readily measurable disinfectant in the water. The operator of a public or semi-public swimming pool or spa must ensure that the water in the swimming pool or spa meets the following standards:

1. When chlorine, or a chlorine compound, is employed for pool or spa disinfection, the amount of free chlorine residual in the water is maintained at 1.0 ppm to 5.0 ppm for a public or semipublic swimming pool, and 3.0 ppm to 5.0 ppm for a public or semipublic spa. The procedure for determination of free chlorine residual is the DPD method or any of the other procedures outlined in the "Standard Methods for Examination of Water or Wastewater."
2. Free bromine residual for a public or semipublic swimming pool is between 2.0 ppm to 10.0 ppm. Free bromine residual for a public or semipublic spa is between 6.0 ppm to 10.0 ppm.
3. A pH of between 7.2 to 7.8.
4. Total alkalinity of between 60 and 100 ppm. When chlorinated isocyanurates or isocyanuric acid is applied to the water for stabilization, a level of 150 ppm or less must be maintained.

D. **Physical Standards.** The surface of the water of the swimming pool or spa must be kept free of scum and floating debris. The bottom and sides of the swimming pool or spa must be maintained free of sediment, dirt, slime and algae. Water must be maintained free of turbidity and must be sufficiently clear so that the main drain outlet in the swimming pool or spa is clearly visible from the deck of the pool, or that a Secchi disk 200 mm. in diameter when placed at the bottom of the pool at the deepest point is clearly visible from all sides of the pool. The temperature of heated water coming into a swimming pool or spa water must not exceed 104°F (40°C).

E.**Tests.**The swimming pool or spa must be equipped with Department approved test equipment to determine pH, disinfectant residual, total alkalinity and temperature. The operator of a swimming pool or spa must ensure that the chemical disinfection level, pH, and temperature of the water, are tested at least twice daily for semi-public pools and hourly for public pools. The operator of a swimming pool or spa must

maintain a daily operating log that includes the test results for 12 months from the date of the test and must make the daily operating log available to the Department or a member of the public upon request.

F. Fecal Contamination In Public and Semipublic Swimming Pools and Spas.

- A. If solid feces are found in a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa, an operator of the swimming pool or spa must ensure that:
 - 1. Each individual in the swimming pool or spa exits the swimming pool or spa and the swimming pool or spa is closed;
 - 2. The feces in the swimming pool or spa are removed and disposed of in a toilet;
 - 3. The chemical disinfection level of the water in the swimming pool or spa is tested to determine whether the water complies with the water quality and disinfection standards in this section; and
 - 4. The swimming pool or spa is not reopened until a test conducted under subsection A.3, indicates that the water complies with the water quality and disinfection standards in this section.
- B. If liquid feces are found in a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa, an operator of the swimming pool or spa must ensure that:
 - 1. Each individual in the swimming pool or spa exits the swimming pool or spa and the swimming pool or spa is closed;
 - 2. The swimming pool or spa is closed for at least 24 hours;
 - 3. As much of the liquid feces as possible in the swimming pool or spa is removed and disposed of in a toilet;
 - 4. The swimming pool or spa is chemically treated with a shock treatment;
 - 5. The water in the swimming pool or spa is tested 24 hours after applying the shock treatment to determine whether the water complies with the water quality and disinfection standards in this section; and
 - 6. The swimming pool or spa is not reopened until a test conducted under subsection B.5, indicates that water complies with the water quality and disinfection standards in this section.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 3, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(H))

8.32.110 Instructional Signs

A. If a public or semipublic swimming pool does not meet the dimensional requirements prescribed in Section 8.32.220 F for diving, the operator must prominently display at least one sign that cautions users of the swimming pool that diving is prohibited. The warning sign must state "CAUTION SHALLOW WATER NO DIVING" in letters that are four (4) inches or larger or display the international symbol for "no diving." Diving from the deck of a public or semipublic swimming pool into water that is less than five (5) feet deep is prohibited. Warning markers indicating in words or symbols that diving is prohibited must be placed on the deck within 18 inches of the side of the shallow area of the swimming pool. A warning marker must be positioned so that a person standing on the deck facing the water can read it.

- A. The maximum bathing load for a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must be posted.
- B. When food preparation or food service equipment is allowed within the pool enclosure, a sign is required stating that no glass is allowed in the pool enclosure, that only paper and plastic service is allowed, and that no food or drink is allowed within four feet of a semipublic pool or spa edge or ten (10) feet of a public pool or spa edge.
- C. Before entering a pool, all persons must be instructed to observe all safety regulations, by means of , suitable, clearly lettered signs posted within fifty feet of the pool or spa. The signs shall contain, at a minimum, all of the following:
 - 1. Do not enter the pool with a cold, skin or other body infection, open wound, diarrhea, or any other contagious condition;
 - 2. No glassware is allowed within the pool enclosures;
 - 3. No animals are allowed except for service dogs;

4. No food or drink of any kind is permitted in the pool.
5. Keep gates closed – do not prop open;
6. Shower and use the toilet before entering the pool or spa;
7. If incontinent, wear tight fitting rubber or plastic pants or a swim diaper;
and
8. Observe all safety regulations.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 4, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(I))

8.32.120 Roof Rain Water

Rain water draining from any building's roof drainage system must be diverted away from a swimming pool and pool deck to a suitable point of disposal.

8.32.130 Attire, towels and miscellaneous articles.

- A. Bathing attire, towels, linens, and similar articles provided to patrons must be clean, dry and sanitary.
- B. The provision of towels, drinking cups, combs, hair brushes, soap, and other similar items for use in common by the public is prohibited.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(J))

8.32.140 Persons excluded from swimming pools and spas.

Persons with sore or inflamed eyes, colds, nasal or ear discharges, boils or other acute or obvious skin or body infections, or cuts must be excluded from the swimming pool and spa. No person in or at a swimming pool or spa shall commit, or be permitted to commit, any act harmful to the life or health of any other person using the swimming pool or spa. Animals must be excluded from the swimming pool or spa enclosure, except for service dogs. All animals must be excluded from entering into the swimming pool or spa.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(K))

8.32.150 Operation standard.

All bathing place facilities must at all times be operated and maintained in a clean, safe and sanitary condition. The owner or operator of a bathing place must close that facility if any of the following conditions exist:

1. Absence of an disinfectant approved by the department;
2. Violation of the physical standards of Section 8.32.080 D;
3. Filtration system is inoperative;
4. Mechanical disinfectant feeder is missing, inoperative, or malfunctioning;
5. Broken or missing main drain covers, or other suction outlet or inlet covers;
6. When required, lifeguards are not present or the required numbers of lifeguards are not present;
7. Gates are not self-closing and self-latching or there is a breach of the pool enclosure;
8. Leaking gas chlorinator;
9. Absence of all safety equipment;
10. Electrical wires over the pool;
11. Broken glass in the pool area;
12. Any other condition that may cause injury or present a danger to the public health.

8.32.160 First aid equipment required.

The operator must provide an O.S.H.A. sixteen-unit or equivalent first aid kit in a location that is readily available for emergency use at public swimming pools and spas. In public swimming pools and spas, the operator must provide a standard stretcher, or spine board, and two blankets.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 5, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(M))

8.32.170 Materials and construction standards.

A. Construction Materials .

1. A public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must be constructed of concrete or other structurally rigid material that is equivalent in strength and durability to concrete, except that a public or semipublic spa may be constructed of fiberglass or acrylic.
2. A surface within a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa intended to provide footing for users must be slip resistant. The roughness or irregularity of the surface must not cause injury or discomfort to users' feet during normal use.
3. The materials and construction of a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must be sound, durable and, where required, waterproof. The swimming pool or spa must be constructed of materials that are rigid, nontoxic, smooth, free from cracks, easily cleanable and finished in white, pastel or other light colors. The color, pattern or finish of the interior of a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must not obscure objects, surfaces within the swimming pool or spa, debris, sediment or algae. Plastic and similar pool linings, and finishes not totally bonded to the pool sides and bottom are prohibited.

B Shape

1. A public or semipublic swimming pool or spa may be any shape except that the designer shall shape a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa to minimize hazards to users and provide adequate circulation of swimming pool or spa water. All transitions from the vertical to the horizontal in the pool or spa must be rounded.
2. There shall be no protrusions, extensions, means of entanglement or other obstructions in a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa that may cause entrapment of or injury to the user. This subsection does not prohibit water features such as water fountains, slides, water play equipment or water volleyball and basketball nets.
3. Where a racing lane terminates in a swimming pool, the wall must be plumbed to a minimum depth of five (5) feet below the waterline. Below the five (5)-foot depth, the wall must be radiused to join the floor.
4. The minimum average width of a pool must be 14 feet. The average width is calculated by dividing the surface area by the total length of the pool as noted in Appendix B.

C. Floors:

1. The slope of the floor of a public or semipublic swimming pool, from the end wall in the shallow area towards the deep area to the point of the first slope change, must be uniform and must not exceed one foot of fall in ten feet. The floor slope in a public or semipublic spa must not exceed one foot of fall in ten feet.

2. The floor slope of a public or semipublic swimming pool, from the point of the first slope change to the deepest part of the swimming pool, must not exceed one foot of fall in three feet.
3. For public or semipublic swimming pools, the depth of the swimming pool at the point of the first slope change must be a minimum of five feet.
4. All portions of a swimming pool or spa floor must slope towards a main drain.
5. The transitional radius where the floor of a public or semipublic swimming pool joins a wall must comply with all the following:
 - a. The center of the radius must be no less than three feet below the waterline in the deep area or two feet below the waterline in the shallow area,
 - b. The radius must be tangent at the point where the radius meets the wall or floor, and
 - c. The radius must be equal to or greater than the depth of the swimming pool minus the vertical wall depth measured from the waterline minus three inches.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 6, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(N))

8.32.180 Fill –and- draw pools and spas prohibited.

The construction and operation of fill and draw pools or spas is prohibited.

Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(O))

8.32.190 Water recirculation and filtering system.

A. **General** - The water recirculation system, consisting primarily of piping, pumps, filters, water conditioning and disinfecting equipment, must provide complete circulation of water through all parts of the swimming pool or spa and can maintain water chemistry and water clarity requirements. Water withdrawn must not be returned to the pool or spa unless it has been filtered and adequately disinfected, except that water may be withdrawn from a swimming pool for a water slide or a water feature without being filtered or disinfected as approved by the Department

1. The water recirculation system consists of piping, pumps, filters, water conditioning and disinfecting equipment, together with other standard accessory equipment.

Each swimming pool or spa must have a separate and distinct recirculation system.

2. The water recirculation system must be adequate to filter and disinfect the entire contents of the swimming pool and have a turnover rate of eight hours or less.
3. The water recirculation system must operate continuously. Variable Frequency Drives may be utilized to change design flow upon Department approval.
4. Seasonal closing of the pool is allowed when all of the following exist:

- a. A sign is posted that the pool/spa is closed;
- b. The gates are locked shut.

B. Piping.

Piping systems must be:

1. Designed to carry the required quantity of water at a velocity of not more than ten feet per second when located on the discharge side of a pump, except for copper discharge piping where the velocity must not exceed eight feet per second, and not more than six feet per second when located on the suction side of a pump;
2. Of sufficient strength to withstand 150 percent of normal operating pressures;
3. Made of non-toxic materials;
4. Reasonably resistant to corrosion under conditions of operation;

5. Installed so that pipe and fittings that pass through the pool or spa structure do not project in a manner that is hazardous to users;
6. Compliant with the sizes and flow rates shown in the following table, the Department may approve a hydraulic design that is different from the size and flow rates in the table.

Maximum Flow Rates (C=140) Schedule 40 PVC

PIPE SIZE	1 1/4"	1 1/2"	2"	2 1/2"	3"	4"	6"	8"	10"	12"
GPM PRESSURE SIDE	45	60	90	140	220	350	800	1250	2000	2800
GPM PRESSURE SIDE, COPPER	20	48	72	96	176	280	640	N/A	N/A	N/A
GPM SUCTION SIDE	15	35	50	80	140	220	450	800	1200	1700

7. Plastic water circulation piping must comply with American National Standards Institute/NSF, International Standard Number 14, "Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials," NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan (published 3/1/2013 and no future editions) which is incorporated by reference.
8. A licensed Arizona contractor must conduct an induced static hydraulic pressure test of the water circulation system piping at 50 pounds per square inch for at least 30 minutes; then reduce pressure to 25 psi and keep pressurized during the deck pour.. The pressure test must be performed before the deck is poured.
9. Piping systems must be identified by color, stencils, nametags or labels located at conspicuous points.

D. Total Dynamic Head

The total dynamic head of the recirculation system must be calculated. In lieu of calculating the total dynamic head, the Department may allow the following table to be used:

DISTANCE FROM THE MAIN DRAIN TO THE PUMP	TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD (TDH)
1' – 25'	55
26' – 50'	60
51' – 75'	65
76' –100'	70
101' – 125'	75
126' – 150'	80
BEYOND 150'	CALCULATIONS ARE REQUIRED

E. Pumps and Motors

1. A pump and motor must be provided for each water circulation system. The pump must be sized to meet but not to exceed the flow rate required for filtering against the total head developed by the complete water circulation system. The pump must be sized to comply with the turnover rates prescribed in Section 8.32.160 A (Pools), Section 8.32.220 B (Spas), and Section 8.32.210 D (Wading Pools).
2. The pump and motor must be readily and easily accessible for inspection, maintenance, and repair. When the pump is below the waterline, valves must be installed on permanently connected suction and return lines. The valves must be readily and easily accessible for maintenance and removal for any of the circulation components.

3. Each motor must have an open, drip-proof enclosure. Each motor must be constructed electrically and mechanically to perform satisfactorily and safely under the conditions of load in the environment normally encountered in swimming pool or spa installations.

Each motor must be capable of operating the pump under full load with a voltage variation of plus or minus ten ($\pm 10\%$) percent from the nameplate rating. Each motor must have thermal or current overload protection to provide locked rotor and running protection. Thermal or current overload protection may be built into the motor or in the line starter.

4. The pump must be wired to one emergency shut-off switch. The emergency shut off switch must be readily available to shut off power to the water circulation system if someone is entrapped on a main drain or suction outlet.

5. The emergency shut-off switch must be clearly labeled.

F. **Strainer.** The recirculation system must include a removable strainer to prevent hair, lint, solids and debris from reaching the pump and filters. The strainer must be made of corrosion-resistant material, with openings having a total area equal to at least four times the area of the suction piping.

G. Pool Cleaning System.

1. A pool vacuum cleaning system must be provided for each public and semipublic swimming pool
2. All in pool vacuum outlets are prohibited.
3. The cleaning system must not create a hazard or interfere with the operation or use of the pool.

Automatic or self-cleaning systems may be installed as approved by the Department.

G. **Inlets.** Adjustable pool wall inlets must be provided for each swimming pool. Inlets must be of sufficient number, properly designed, sized and installed to produce uniform circulation throughout the pool. There must be a minimum of six inlets. At least one inlet must be located within five feet of each corner and in each step alcove. Inlets must be on a closed loop piping system. Where the width of the pool exceeds thirty feet, bottom inlets are also required. Bottom inlets must be flush with the pool bottom or of such design as to prevent injury to users. All inlets are considered to have an area of influence described by a radius of fifteen feet.

H **Drains.** A swimming pool must be equipped with at least two main drains located in the deepest portion in compliance with the Virginia Graeme Baker Act and ANSI/APSP-16. The drains must be covered by grating that is not easily removable by users and that have safe openings at least four times the area of the drain pipe. Drains must be spaced at intervals of not greater than one each twenty feet of pool width in the deepest portion. All drains must have plumbing features that prevent the possibility of entrapping suction, must be spaced a minimum of 3 feet apart.

I **Flow Indicator.** An accurate rate-of-flow indicator must be installed and located so that the rate of recirculation will be indicated. The flow meter must be installed between the pump and the filter on a straight section of pipe in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in a location where it can be read easily. Indicators must be accurate to five percent under all conditions of flow. The indicator must have a range of at least one hundred fifty percent of the normal flow rate.

J **Sight Glass.** Pressure filter systems must be equipped with a sight glass installed on the waste discharge pipe.

K. **Air Relief Valves.** Pressure-type filters must be equipped with a means to release internal pressure. Each pressure filter must be equipped with an air relief piping system connected at an accessible point near the crown. Automatic air relief systems may be used instead of manual systems. The design of a filter with an automatic air relief system as its principal means of air release must include lids that provide a slow

and safe release of pressure. The design of a separation tank used in conjunction with any filter tank must include a manual means of air release or a lid that provides a slow and safe release of pressure as it is opened.

L Access to Equipment. Filters must be designed, located and constructed to permit removal of filter manhole covers or heads for inspection purposes and replacement or repair of the filter elements or media. No filter or filtration system may be installed beneath the surface of the ground or within any enclosure without adequate provision of access for inspection and maintenance.

M Filtration Rate—Sand. The rate of filtration in a high-rate filter must not exceed twenty gallons per minute per square foot. Sufficient surface area of filter media must be provided to achieve this rate.

N Filtration Rate—Diatomaceous Earth. The rate of filtration of diatomaceous earth filter must not exceed two gallons per minute per square foot of effective surface area or NSF approved filter rates.

O Filtration Rate—Cartridge Type. The rate of filtration of cartridge filters must not exceed 0.375 gallons per minute per square foot of effective surface area or NSF approved filter rates.

P Acceptable Filters

Swimming pool and spa filters must comply with American National Standards Institute/NSF International Standard Number 50, "Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas / Hot Tubs," NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan (published 9/16/2012 and no future editions). Filters must be designed, located, and constructed to permit removal of filter manhole covers or heads for inspection, replacement or repair of filter elements or filter media. No filtration system may be installed beneath the surface of the ground or within an enclosure without providing adequate access for inspection and maintenance. The maximum filtration rate must exceed the design flow rate prescribed by the ANSI/NSF Standard 50 for Commercial Filters. In no case may the maximum filtration rate exceed the rates specified in this section or the manufacturer's recommendations

Q. Gauges

Pressure gauges must be installed on the inlet side of the pump, and the inlet and outlet manifold of the filters. The pressure gauges must read at intervals of 1 pound per square inch intervals or in inches of mercury/vacuum.

R. Cross-connection Control.

1. Cross-connections between the distribution system of a potable water system and the water circulation system or water reservoir of any swimming pool or spa are prohibited. Potable water for make-up water purposes may only be introduced into the reservoir:

a. Across an air gap of at least twice the diameter of the pipe, not less than six inches above the overflow level. If an over-the-rim spout is used, it must be located so that it does not present a tripping hazard; or

b. Three inches above the overflow rim of a float controlled make up water feed tank; or

c. By a submerged inlet that is protected against back-siphonage by an approved backflow prevention device. ~~approved by the University of Southern California Foundation for Cross-Connection Control and Hydraulic Research.~~

2. All sewage from plumbing fixtures, including urinals, toilets, lavatories, showers, drinking fountains, floor drains and other sanitary facilities must be disposed of in a sanitary manner. Filter backwash and wasted swimming pool or spa water must be discharged into a sanitary sewer through an approved air gap, an approved subsurface disposal system or by other means that are approved by the Department. The method of disposal must comply with applicable disposal requirements established by the county, municipality or other local authority. No direct physical connection between the sewer system and the water circulation system of a public or semipublic swimming pool or spas permitted.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 7, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(P))

8.32.200 Water Circulation, Disinfection and Chemical Conditioning

A. Water Circulation System

1. A public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must have a water circulation system that provides complete circulation of water through all parts of the swimming pool or spa and that can maintain water chemistry and water clarity requirements.
2. The water circulation system for a public or semipublic swimming pool must have a turnover rate of at least once every eight hours for outdoor pools and six hours for indoor pools. The water circulation system of a public or semipublic spa must have a turnover rate of at least once every 30 minutes. The water circulation system for a wading pool must have a turnover rate of at least once every hour. The water circulation system must be designed to give the proper turnover rate without exceeding the maximum filtration rate for the filter.
3. Water circulation system components must comply with American National Standards Institute/NSF International Standard Number 50, "Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas / Hot Tubs," NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan (published 9/16/2012 and no future editions) which is incorporated by reference.
4. Water circulation system components must be accessible for inspection, repair, or replacement. Water withdrawn from a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa must not be returned unless it has been filtered and adequately disinfected except that water may be withdrawn from a swimming pool for a water slide, water feature, or a water fountain without being filtered or disinfected as approved on a case-by-case basis by the Department
5. In a swimming pool complex with more than one swimming pool or where there is a combination of swimming pools and spas, each swimming pool and spa must have a separate water circulation system.
6. Hydrotherapy jets or other devices that create roiling water or similar effects in a spa must not be connected to the water circulation system, but must be operated through a separate system.

B. Disinfecting Agents

Effective water disinfection must be provided and maintained in all pools and spas. This shall be accomplished by chlorination or other approved methods. The method of disinfection must effectively maintain an adequate amount of disinfectant residual in the water. Timers on disinfection equipment are prohibited. The addition of dry or liquid disinfectant directly into a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa for routine disinfection is prohibited. This prohibition does not prohibit the use of liquid or dry disinfectants for shock treatment of a swimming pool or spa.

C. Gaseous Disinfectants and pH Control

1. When gaseous chlorine is used, the following additional features shall be provided:
 - a. The chlorinator, chlorine cylinders, and associated chlorination equipment must be located in a separate well-ventilated enclosure at or above ground level. The enclosure must be reasonably gas-tight, noncombustible and corrosion-resistant. The door of the enclosure must open to the outside and not open directly toward the swimming pool.
 - b. If chlorination equipment is placed in a room, an exhaust fan or gravity ventilation system must be provided. Mechanical exhausters must take suction six (6) inches or less above the floor and discharge through corrosion-resistant louvers to a safe outside location. A gravity ventilation system must be designed and constructed to discharge to the outside from floor level. Fresh air intakes must be located no closer than three (3) feet above the ventilation

discharge. Chlorine room exhausts must be directed away from the swimming pool to an area that is normally unoccupied. Chlorine room fans shall be capable of completely changing the air in the room at least once a minute.

- c. Electrical switches to control lighting and ventilation in the chlorine room must be located on the outside of the enclosure and adjacent to the door.
- d. Chlorine cylinders must be kept in an upright position and securely anchored to prevent them from falling. Chlorine cylinders may be stored indoors or outside. If stored outside, chlorine cylinders must not be stored in direct sunlight. Chlorine cylinders must not be stored near an elevator, ventilation system or heat source.
- e. A warning sign must be placed on the outside of the door to the chlorine room that cautions persons of the danger of chlorine gas within the enclosure. The warning must be in letters three inches high or larger. The door to the chlorine room must be provided with a shatter resistant inspection window.
- f. Chlorinators must be a solution-feed type, capable of delivering chlorine at its maximum rate without releasing chlorine gas to the atmosphere. Chlorinators must be designed to prevent the backflow of water into the chlorine solution container.
- g. Facilities that provide chlorine containment and chlorine scrubber units approved by the Department are considered in compliance with paragraphs a. through b. of Section 8.32.200 C, of this code.
- h. A common chlorine gas disinfection system may be utilized in separate swimming pools if separate metering and feeding devices are provided for each swimming pool.
- i. The addition of gaseous disinfectant directly into a public or semipublic swimming pool is prohibited. A chlorine gas disinfection system must not be used for the disinfection of water in a public or semipublic spa.
- j. The addition of CO₂ gas for pH control of a pool or spa must be regulated with the use of a chemical controller.
- k. All indoor equipment rooms using CO₂ or ozone must be equipped with an alarm system for detecting gas leaks.

D. Liquid Disinfectants

Hypochlorite solutions must be fed by a type of hypochlorinator approved by the Department.

E. Dry Disinfectants

Granular, tablet, stick and other forms of dry disinfectant must be fed by an adjustable automatic feeding device.

F. Disinfection Equipment

Disinfection equipment and chemical feeders must comply with the requirements set forth in American National Standards Institute/NSF International Standard 50, "Circulation System Components and Related Materials for Swimming Pools, Spas/Hot Tubs," NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan., which is incorporated by reference.

G. Chemical Feeders

Chemical feeders, mixing tanks and other equipment may be required where the continuous addition of certain chemicals is determined by the Department to be necessary for the treatment and filtration process.

1. An adjustable automatic chemical feeder must be provided to ensure the continuous disinfection of the water in a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa. Timers on disinfection equipment are prohibited. Disinfection must be accomplished by chlorination or by other methods that are approved

by the Department. The method of disinfection must effectively maintain an adequate disinfectant residual in the water which is subject to field-testing by other methods that are easy to use and accurate.

- a. Chlorine disinfection equipment for a public or semipublic swimming pool must be designed to maintain a free chlorine residual of 1.0 PPM to 5.0 PPM. Chlorine disinfection equipment for a public or semipublic spa, splash pads, must be designed to maintain a free chlorine residual of 3.0 PPM to 5.0 PPM.
 - b. Bromine disinfection equipment for a public or semipublic swimming pool must be designed to maintain a bromine residual of 2.0 PPM to 10.0 PPM. Bromine disinfection equipment for a public or semipublic spa must be designed to maintain a bromine residual of 6.0 PPM to 10.0 PPM.
2. The use of chlorinated isocyanurates or cyanuric acid stabilizer for disinfection and stabilization is permitted. If used, chlorinated isocyanurates must be fed so as to maintain required disinfectant residual levels. Cyanuric acid levels, whether from chlorinated isocyanurates or from the separate addition of cyanuric acid stabilizer, must not exceed 1050 PPM.
 3. The use of chloramines as a primary disinfectant of swimming pool or spa water is prohibited.
 4. Metering and feeding devices must be provided for each swimming pool and spa.
 5. Disinfection equipment and chemical feeders must comply with the requirements set forth in American National Standards Institute/NSF International Standard 50, "Circulation System Components and Related Materials For Swimming Pools, Spas / Hot Tubs," NSF International, 3475 Plymouth Road, P.O. Box 130140, Ann Arbor, Michigan, (published 9/16/2012 and no future editions) which is incorporated by reference.
 6. If a chemical feeder is used, it must be installed to inject solution downstream from the filter, the heater and the sample line of the chemical controller. A chemical feeder must be installed so it cannot operate unless the filter pump is running.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 8, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(Q))

8.32.210 Bathhouse and dressing facilities.

For all public swimming pools and spas:

- A. The general layout of bathhouses must be such that bathers leaving the dressing room pass the toilets and showers, in sequence, before entering the pool.
- B. Separate dressing rooms must be provided for each sex. Dressing rooms must be equipped with baskets or other checking facilities adequate for the maximum number of people to be accommodated.
- C. All entrances to and exits from the dressing rooms must be effectively screened to interrupt the line of sight of persons outside the dressing rooms.
- D. Walls and partitions of dressing rooms, locker rooms, toilets and showers must be light-colored, smooth, nonabsorbent, and easily cleanable. Concrete or pumice blocks used for interior wall construction in these locations must be finished and sealed to provide an easily cleanable surface. Partitions must be designed so that a waterway is provided between partitions and the floor to permit thorough cleaning of the walls and floor areas with hoses and brooms.
- E. Floors must be of nonslip construction, free of open cracks and sloped to adequate drains so that the surface will be free of standing water and puddles. Floors must be sloped between one-eighth to one-fourth inch per foot toward the drains to ensure positive drainage. Carpet is prohibited.
- F. All furniture must be of simple character and easily cleanable. Locker compartments, partitions, furniture, and other appurtenances to dressing rooms must be so installed or raised above the floor to permit thorough cleaning and washing down of the dressing rooms and bathhouse interior.
- G. An adequate number of hose bibbs must be provided for washing down the dressing rooms and bathhouse interior. Hose bibbs must be provided in the bathhouse so that all parts of the floor and walls

may be reached with a 50-foot hose. Hose bibbs must be protected against back siphonage with an atmospheric vacuum breaker. The Department may approve quick disconnect style hose bibbs.

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H. Dressing rooms, toilets and showers must be provided with adequate lighting and ventilation.

I. Toilet facilities must be provided for each sex in accordance with the following :

MALES One toilet and one urinal for each 100 bathers or fraction thereof.

FEMALES One toilet for each fifty bathers or fraction thereof. In no case shall less than two toilets be provided for female users. A Sanitary Napkin dispensers shall be installed in toilet or shower areas designated for female users.

J. Shower and hand washing facilities with hot and cold or tempered water and soap must be provided for each sex in accordance with the following information below. Tempered water only shall be provided at all shower heads. The water heater and thermostatic mixing valve must be inaccessible to bathers and be capable of providing two gpm of ninety-degrees-Fahrenheit water to each head.

MALES AND FEMALES

One shower shall be provided for each 50 users or fraction thereof.

A minimum of two showerheads must be provided in each dressing room.

Lavatory:

One lavatory with unbreakable mirror for each 100 users or fraction thereof.

An additional lavatory and unbreakable mirror must be provided for each additional 100 users or fraction thereof.

Soap dispensers for providing either liquid or powdered soap must be provided at each lavatory.

Soap dispensers must be made of metal or plastic with no glass

A supply of toilet paper must be provided at all times.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 9, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.010(R))

8.32.220 Public swimming pools.

In addition to complying with the regulations in this chapter, public swimming pools must comply with the following::

A. Design Standards and Specifications.

1. Public swimming pools may include underwater steps or seats constructed only in the shallow end of the pool. Three feet deep or less for steps, five feet deep or less for seats.

An underwater seat must:

- a. Have edges that are outlined with a sharply contrasting colored tile or other material that is clearly visible from the deck and from inside the pool ;
- b. Have a slip-resistant surface;
- c. Steps must have a maximum depth of twenty-four inches and a minimum depth of ten inches.
- d. Steps must have a maximum riser height of twelve inches. Step riser must all be uniform in height except for the bottom riser, which may vary plus or minus two inches from the uniform riser height. See ADA code for step riser requirements if applicable.
- e. Seats must have a maximum depth of twenty-four inches below the waterline and a minimum depth of twelve inches below the waterline.
- f. Seats must have a maximum width of twenty inches.

2. Water depth transition and depth markers:

- a. Water depth must be conspicuously and permanently marked on the walls of the pool and on the top of the coping or the edge of the deck next to the swimming pool;
- b. Depth markers on a vertical wall must be positioned to be read from the waterside;
- c. Depth markers that are located on a deck must be positioned to be read from the deck side while facing the pool. Depth markers that are located on a deck must be made of slip-resistant materials;
- d. Depth markers must be installed at points of maximum and minimum water depth and at all points of slope change;
- e. Markings are required at one foot depth intervals to a depth of five feet, thereafter, depth markers must be installed at two foot depth intervals;
- f. Depth markers must not be spaced at distances greater than 25 feet;
- g. Depth markers must be located on both sides and at both ends of a swimming pool;
- h. Depth markers must be in Arabic numerals with a four inch minimum height. Arabic numerals must be of contrasting color to the background.
- i. In pools utilized for competitive swimming and training, approach-warning markers must be installed below the water level on opposite walls at the end of each swimming lane.-- Warning markers must be of uniform color and size in contrasting colors to the background.. Warning markers must be clearly visible in or out of the water at all times from a distance of not less than ten feet.
- j. The shallow area of a public swimming pool must be visually set apart from the deep area of the pool by a rope and float line. Except for zero depth entries, the depth in the shallow portion of a pool shall not be less than two feet or greater than three feet.

- 3. The maximum bathing load for a public swimming pool or spa and deck within the pool barrier must not be exceeded.
- 4. The maximum bathing load for a public swimming pool is limited by the number of users for the toilets, showers, lavatories that are provided in the bathhouses or dressing rooms prescribed in Section 8.32.210 of this code.
- 5. The maximum bathing load for a public spa must not exceed the area of the spa in square feet divided by nine square feet.
- 6. The maximum bathing load for a semipublic swimming pool or spa must be posted in the pool enclosure.

B. Overflow Collection System. An overflow collection system must be installed in all public pools.

- 1. The overflow system must be designed and constructed so that the level of the pool is maintained at the midpoint operating range of the skimmers.

2. Rim type overflow systems must be installed on at least two opposite sides and have a total length of at least 50 percent of the perimeter of the pool. The overflow collection system must be capable of carrying 50 percent of the design capacity of the recirculating system. The surge tank must be equipped with float valve controls or variable frequency drives regulating the main drain, fill line and overflow. It shall have a capacity in gallons equal to the surface area of the pool measured in square feet. The surge tank may be incorporated into the gutter.
3. If overflow gutters are used, they must be installed continuously around the swimming pool with the lip of the gutter level throughout its perimeter. Overflow gutters must be provided with sufficient opening at the top and width at the bottom to permit easy cleaning. The overflow gutter bottom must be pitched one-quarter (1/4) inch per foot to drainage outlets located not more than 10 feet apart. Outlet piping must be sized to circulate at least 50 percent of the capacity of the water circulation system and have a properly installed approved cover. The surge tank for the overflow gutters must be equipped with float controls that regulate the main drain, fill line and overflow. The system surge capacity must not be less than one gallon for each square foot of swimming pool surface area. Stainless steel gutters and other specialty gutter systems may be used if they are hydraulically equivalent to overflow gutters.
4. Skimming devices, where used, must be recessed into the pool wall and must be installed to achieve effective skimming action throughout the pool.
 - a. A surface skimmers must be provided for each 400 square feet of surface area of a public swimming pool.
 - b. The overflow slot must be set level and must not be less than eight inches in width at the narrowest section.
 - c. The rate of flow through the skimmers must be a minimum of 75 percent of the water recirculation system capacity. Skimmers must be designed to carry at least 30 GPM per linear foot of weir throat.
 - d. A minimum of two surface skimmers must be installed in a public swimming pool.
 - e. Where three or more surface skimmers are used, they must be on a closed loop piping system.
 - f. At least one surface skimmer must be located on the side or near the corner of the swimming pool that is downwind of the area's prevailing winds.
 - g. Main drain piping must be designed to carry at least 100 percent of the design flow.

5. Mixed inlet types, for example, surface skimmers and gutters, are prohibited in a public or semi-public swimming pool.

C. Ladders, Steps, and Recessed Treads

1. A minimum of two means of entry and exit is required in all pools. At least one set of steps must be provided in the shallow end of each public swimming pool. At least one ladder must be provided in the deep area of a public pool. Where the deep section is greater than 20 feet in width, two ladders, located on opposite sides of the deep section are required. There must be at least one ladder or set of steps for each 75 feet of perimeter. Pre-formed step holes and suitable handrails may be substituted for ladders.
2. Steps must be permanently marked so as to be clearly visible from above or below the **pool** surface and must not project into the pool in a manner that will create a hazard. Steps may be constructed only in the shallow area of a public swimming **pool**. All tread surfaces on steps must have slip-resistant surfaces. Step treads must have a minimum unobstructed horizontal depth of ten inches. Risers must have a maximum uniform height of 12 inches, with the bottom riser height allowed to vary plus or minus two inches from the uniform riser height. The location of stairs, ladders, and recessed treads must not interfere with racing lanes. Handrails must be provided at one side or in the center of all steps. Handrails must be installed in such a way that they can be removed only with tools. A beach entry may be substituted for steps in the shallow end of the pool.

3. A swimming pool ladder must be equipped with two handrails. All treads on ladders must have slip-resistant surfaces. Ladder treads must have a minimum horizontal depth of one and one-half inches. The distance between ladder treads must range from a minimum of seven inches to a maximum of 12 inches. Below the waterline, there must be a clearance of not more than six inches and not less than three inches between any ladder tread edge and the wall as measured from the side of the tread closest to the wall.

4. Recessed treads with handrails may be substituted for ladders. Recessed treads must be pre-formed, readily cleanable, and designed to drain into the swimming pool to prevent the accumulation of dirt in the recessed treads. Each set of recessed treads must be equipped with two handrails. All recessed treads must have slip-resistant surfaces. The vertical distance between the swimming pool coping edge or deck and the uppermost recessed tread must be a maximum of 12 inches. Recessed treads at the centerline must have a uniform vertical spacing of 12 inches maximum and seven inches minimum. Recessed treads must be at least five inches deep and 12 inches wide.

- D. **Lighting.** The public swimming pool and deck areas must be well-lighted by natural or artificial means when in use. Electrical wires must not extend across a pool. Underwater pool lighting must be designed, installed, grounded and maintained so as to not be dangerous to bathers and to provide adequate underwater illumination. Lighting must be designed and installed in accordance with the provisions of the edition of the National Electrical Code referred to in subsection D4 of [Section 8.04.150](#)
- E. **Hose Bibbs.** Hose bibbs must be provided along the perimeter of the deck so that all parts of the deck may be reached. Hose bibbs must be protected against back-siphonage with an atmospheric vacuum breaker. The Department may approve quick-disconnect- style hose bibb(s).

F. Diving Area and Equipment

1. The dimensions of a diving area in a public swimming pool must comply with minimum requirements for length, width, depth, area and other dimensions specified in Appendix A or Appendix B. The diving well profile in Appendix A does not apply to a special use pool that is intended for competitive diving and has been approved by the Department pursuant to Section 8.32.260 of this code.

2. Diving equipment must be permanently anchored to the swimming pool deck. Equipment must be rigidly constructed with sufficient bracing to insure stability.

Supports, platforms, steps, and ladders for diving equipment must be designed to carry anticipated loads.

3. All diving stands higher than 21 inches, measured from the deck to the top of the board, must be provided with stairs or a ladder.

4. Diving equipment must have a durable finish. The surface finish must be free of tears, splinters, or cracks that may be a hazard to users.

5. Steps and ladders leading to diving boards and diving platforms must be of corrosion-resisting materials and must have slip-resistant tread surfaces. Step treads must be self-draining.

6. Diving boards, diving platforms, and starting blocks must have slip-resistant tread surfaces.

7. Handrails must be provided at all steps and ladders leading to diving boards that are one meter or more above the water.

8. Diving boards and diving platforms that are one meter or higher must be protected with guard rails. Guardrails must be at least 30 inches above the diving board or diving platform and must extend to the edge of the swimming pool wall.

9. A label must be permanently affixed to a diving board that includes the following:

a. Manufacturer's name and address,

b. Board length, and

c. Fulcrum setting instructions.

10. The maximum diving board height over the water is three meters. The maximum height of a diving platform over the water is ten meters.
11. Starting blocks must be located in the deep end of a public swimming pool or where the depth of the water is at least five feet.
12. There must be a completely unobstructed clear vertical distance of 13 feet above any diving board measured from the center of the front end of the board. This clear, unobstructed vertical space must extend horizontally at least 8 feet behind, 8 feet to each side, and 16 feet ahead of the front end of the board.

G. Lifeguards.

1. A minimum of two guards are required to open and operate a pool. An additional lifeguard is required for each additional, separate pool at each facility, such as a diving or wading pool. In addition to the minimum number of lifeguards, there must be one additional lifeguard for every twenty-five swimmers or portion thereof in excess of fifty swimmers at each facility. Example: four lifeguards for ninety swimmers at a facility with one pool. There must be staffing of lifeguards according to the distribution of swimmers in the pool so as to provide all areas of the pool with adequate lifeguard coverage.

In organized group activity situations, for example swim teams, High School P.E classes, swim lessons, where there is a certified teacher, coach or instructor on deck, one lifeguard must be present to oversee activity.

2. Lifeguards must be in constant attendance during swimming hours and no swimmers are permitted in a pool area unless lifeguard(s) are present.

3. Lifeguards must:

- a. Be expert swimmers and be competent in current lifesaving techniques;
- b. Be trained in administration of C.P.R., and other first aid measures;
- c. Have satisfactorily completed a course in lifeguard training, as offered by the American Red Cross. The current certificate of completion of the course of instruction must be at the swimming pool when the swimming pool is open for use;
- d. Be suitably dressed to enter the water and act in an emergency;
- e. Not engage in activities that would distract the lifeguard's attention from the supervision of persons using the swimming pool or prevent immediate attention to a person in distress in the water; and
- f. Have the authority and responsibility to enforce rules pertaining to safety and sanitation.

H. **Lifeguard Chairs.** Each public pool must have at least one elevated lifeguard chair for each two thousand square feet of pool surface area or one hundred fifty bathers. The chair must be located close to the deeper portion of the pool and provide a clear, unobstructed view of the pool bottom. If a public swimming pool is provided with more than one lifeguard chair or the width of the pool is 45 feet or more, then lifeguard chairs must be located on each side of the swimming pool.

- I. **Lifesaving and Safety Equipment.** Safety equipment must be conspicuously and conveniently located and maintained ready for immediate use at all times. Safety equipment, consisting of at least one rescue tube/can for each active life guard chair and one shepherd's crook mounted on a sixteen foot rigid pole must be provided at each public pool.
- J. **Drinking Water Supply.** Drinking water from an approved source and dispensed through one or more approved sanitary drinking fountains must be located on the deck of public pools, spas and splash pads.

K. Barriers

1. All public pools and adjacent walkways must be enclosed by a durable fence, wall or other approved barrier that is at least six feet high. The height of the fence, wall, or barrier is measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the swimming pool.
2. Fences, walls or artificial barriers must:
 - a. Be constructed to afford no external handholds or footholds;
 - b. Be of materials that are impenetrable by small children, dogs, and livestock;
 - c. Be a minimum of six feet high above the highest practical foothold, curb, or (in the case of a combination fence) the base wall; and
 - d. Have openings or spacings of such size that a spherical object four inches in diameter cannot pass through.
3. Ingress and egress must be monitored by staff at all times during hours of operation or the entrance must be equipped with a gate that opens outward from the swimming pool, with a self-closing and positive self-latching closure mechanism or a locking closure located at or near the top of the gate and at least 54 inches above the floor.
4. The distance between the horizontal components of a fence must not be less than 45 inches apart. The horizontal members must be located on the interior side of the fence. Spacing or openings between vertical members must be of a size that a spherical object four inches in diameter cannot pass through.
5. The maximum mesh size for a wire mesh or chain link fence must be 1.75" X 1.75" (maximum opening area size = 1.56 square inches). The maximum opening formed by the diagonal members shall be no more than 1.75 inches.
6. Masonry or stone walls shall not contain indentations or protrusions except for normal construction tolerances and tooled masonry joints.
7. If a wall of a building serves as part of the barrier around a public swimming pool there must not be any direct access to the swimming pool through the wall except as follows:
 - a. Windows leading to the swimming pool area must be equipped with a screwed-in place wire mesh screen or a keyed lock that prevents opening the window more than four inches.
 - b. A hinged door leading to the swimming pool area must be self-closing and must have a positive self-latching device. Where there is a door, there must be a barrier separating the pool and any building.
 - c. If an additional set of doors is required by the applicable Fire Code allowing access to the swimming pool the doors must be self-closing and self-latching. If a door is provided, a barrier separating the pool and building is required.
 - d. Sliding doors leading to the swimming pool or spa area are prohibited.
8. If a barrier is composed of a combination concrete masonry unit and wrought iron, the wrought iron portion must be installed flush with the outside vertical surface of the concrete masonry unit. The space between the wrought iron and the concrete masonry unit must be one-half inch or less. The vertical members of the wrought iron must be spaced four inches on center.

9. An area clear of any type of footholds that could be used to assist in scaling the barrier must be maintained for a minimum of three feet outside the barrier and so that the effective height of the barrier is maintained.
10. The filtration, disinfection and water recirculating equipment must be protected from tampering by an enclosure or fence.
- L. **Lifeline.** A lifeline must be installed across each public swimming pool at the point where the floor slope begins to exceed one foot in ten feet whenever the pool is open for use by the public. The lifeline must be one-half to three-fourths-inch in diameter and supported by floats spaced at intervals not greater than seven feet. The rope and float line must be securely fastened to wall anchors that are made of corrosion resistant materials. The wall anchors must be recessed or have no projection that constitutes a hazard when the float line is removed.
- M. **Wastewater Disposal.** All sewage from plumbing fixtures, including urinals, toilets, lavatories, showers, drinking fountains, floor drains, and other sanitary facilities must be disposed of in a sanitary manner. The backwash from filters and wasted pool water must be disposed of in a manner consistent with all applicable laws and rules and so as not to cause a nuisance. There must not be any direct physical connection between the sewer system and any drain from the pool or recirculation system.
- N. **Decks and Walkways.** Decks and walkways must be provided adjacent to the pool and must:
1. Be at least ten feet wide, except that where diving boards and platforms are installed, the walkway must extend at least five feet to each side and behind the board or platform but not less than fifteen feet from the pool wall;
 2. Slope away from the pool with a pitch of at least one-quarter-inch per foot to properly located deck drains or other approved points of disposal;
 3. Be constructed of concrete or other material approved by the Department, with a nonslip finish, free of sharp or jagged edges or surfaces;
 4. Be designed to conform to the dimensions shown in Appendix A;
 5. Have valves that are installed in or under any deck to provide a minimum ten (10) inch diameter access cover and a valve pit to facilitate the repair and maintenance of the valve;
 6. Have joints in the decks to minimize the potential for cracks due to changes in elevations or movement of the slab. The maximum voids between adjoining concrete slabs or between concrete slabs and expansion joint material must be three-sixteenths inch of horizontal clearance with a maximum difference in vertical elevation of one-fourth inch. Areas where the deck joins concrete must be protected by expansion joints to protect the swimming pool from pressures of relative movements. Construction joints where pool coping meets the deck must be watertight and must not allow water to pass through to the underlying ground.
 7. Be sloped to effectively drain either to the perimeter areas or to deck drains. Drainage must remove splash water, deck cleaning water, and rainwater without leaving standing water. The minimum slope of the deck must be one-eighth inch per foot. The maximum slope of the deck must be one inch per foot, except for ramps.
 8. Provide site drainage to direct all perimeter deck drainage and general site and roof drainage away from a public swimming pool. Yard drains may be required to prevent the accumulation or puddling of water in the general area of the deck and related improvements; and
 9. Have coping or cantilevered deck that may project from the swimming pool or spa wall to provide a handhold for users. The coping of deck must be rounded, have a slip-resistant surface finish, and must not exceed three and one-half inches in thickness unless an additional handhold is provided by the pool gutter design. The overhang of the coping or deck must not exceed two inches or be less than one inch from the finish vertical pool wall.
- O. **Freeboard.** The freeboard must not exceed eight inches
- P. **Concessions.** No drinks, candy, tobacco, popcorn, gum, alcohol, or food of any kind are permitted in the pool or within ten feet of a public swimming pool

1. No food or drink of any kind is allowed in the pool or within the required walkways of the public swimming pool.
2. Food and drink is allowed within the pool enclosure, but not in the pool or within ten feet of a public swimming pool, provided that only paper or plastic service is used. No glass is permitted within the pool enclosure.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 10, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.020)

8.32.230 Semipublic swimming pools.

In addition to complying with the regulations in Sections 832.010 through [8.32.210](#) and subsections A through F of [Section 8.32.220](#), semipublic swimming pools must also comply with the following:

A. Lifesaving and Safety Equipment

Each semipublic swimming pool must have lifesaving and safety equipment that is conspicuously and conveniently located and maintained ready for immediate use at all times. Each semipublic swimming pool must have at least one ring buoy with 50 feet of 1/4 inch rope attached, and one shepherd's crook mounted on a 16 foot rigid pole.

B. Barriers

1. Semipublic swimming pools, must be entirely enclosed by a fence, wall or other approved barrier at least five (5) feet high. The height of the fence, wall, or barrier is measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the swimming pool. An area clear of any type of footholds that could be used to assist in scaling the barrier must be maintained for a minimum of three feet outside the barrier so that the effective height of the barrier is maintained.
2. Fences, walls or artificial barriers must:
 - a. Be constructed to afford no external handholds or footholds;
 - b. Be of materials that are impenetrable by small children, dogs, and livestock;
 - c. Have openings or spacings of such size that a spherical object four inches in diameter cannot pass through;
 - d. Be equipped with a gate that opens outward from the swimming pool with a self-closing and positive self-latching closure mechanism at least 54 inches above the floor;
 - e. The distance between the horizontal components of a fence must not be less than 45 inches apart. The horizontal members shall be located on the interior side of the fence;
 - f. The maximum mesh size for a wire mesh or chain link fence shall be 1.75" X 1.75" (maximum opening area size = 1.56 square inches). The maximum opening formed by the composed diagonal members shall be no more than 1.75 inches.
 - g. Masonry or stone walls must not contain indentations or protrusions except for normal construction tolerances and tooled masonry joints;
 - h. If a wall of a building serves as part of the barrier around a bathing place, there must not be direct access to the swimming pool or spa through the wall except as follows:
 - (1) Windows leading to the swimming pool or spa area shall be locked, preventing opening the window more than four inches;
 - (2) A hinged door leading to the swimming pool or spa area must be self-closing and must have a positive self-latching mechanism device. If a door is provided, a barrier separating the pool and building is required.
 - (3) If an additional set of doors is required by the fire code allowing access to the swimming pool or spa area, they shall be self-closing and positive self-latching, equipped with panic

bars or equipped with non-disarmable alarms. If fire codes require panic bar heights lower than 54 inches, they must be designated "for emergency use only". If a door is provided, a barrier separating the pool and building shall be required.

- (4) Sliding doors leading to the bathing place are prohibited.
 - i. If a barrier is composed of a combination concrete masonry unit and wrought iron, the wrought iron portion must be installed flush with the outside vertical surface of the concrete masonry unit. The space between the wrought iron and the concrete masonry unit shall be one-half inch or less. The vertical members of the wrought iron shall be spaced four inches on center.
3. The bathing place enclosure must not serve as or function as all or part of a residential fence.
- C. In addition, the filtration, disinfection and recirculation equipment must be protected from tampering by an enclosure or fence.

C. Decks and Walkways

1. Walkways must be provided immediately adjacent to semipublic pools. Walkways must be continuous, unobstructed and at least four feet wide. Where diving boards and platforms are installed, the walkway must extend at least four feet to each side and behind the board or platform.
2. Walkways must slope away from the pool with a pitch of at least one-fourth (1/4) inch per foot to properly located deck drains or other approved points of disposal.
3. Walkways must be constructed of concrete or other inorganic material, with a slip-resistant, easily cleanable finish, free of sharp or jagged edges or surfaces.
4. Design of walkways must conform to the dimensions shown in Appendix A, as applicable.
5. Any valve that is installed in or under any deck must provide a minimum ten inch diameter access cover and a valve pit to facilitate the repair and maintenance of the valve.
6. Joints in decks must be provided to minimize the potential for cracks due to changes in elevations or movement of the slab. The maximum voids between adjoining concrete slabs or between concrete slabs and expansion joint material must be three-sixteenths inch of horizontal clearance with a maximum difference in vertical elevation of one-fourth inch. Areas where the deck joins concrete must be protected by expansion joints to protect the swimming pool from the pressures of relative movements. Construction joints where pool or spa coping meets the deck must be watertight and must not allow water to pass through to the underlying ground.
7. Decks must be sloped to effectively drain either to perimeter areas or to deck drains. Drainage must remove splash water, deck cleaning water, and rainwater without leaving standing water. The minimum slope of the deck must be one inch per foot. The maximum slope of the deck must be one inch per one foot, except for ramps.
8. Site drainage must be provided to direct all perimeter deck drainage and general site and roof drainage away from the semipublic swimming pool. Yard drains may be required to prevent the accumulation or puddling of water in the general area of the deck and related improvements.

D. Bathroom and Dressing Facilities

1. A bathroom with a minimum of one toilet must be provided for each sex. Each bathroom must have at least one lavatory. Soap dispensers for providing either liquid or powdered soap must be provided at each lavatory. Soap dispensers must be made of metal or plastic with no glass permitted.
2. A shower must be provided at all semi-public pools. All shower heads are to be provided with tempered water. Floors shall be of nonslip construction, free of open cracks and sloped to adequate drains so that the surface will be free of standing water and puddles.

E. Depth

Except for zero depth entry pools, the depth in the shallow portion of the semipublic pool must be at least 2 feet and not more than 3 feet..

F. Freeboard

1. The freeboard in a semipublic pool must not exceed eight inches,
2. The freeboard may exceed 8 inches to provide for walls, terraces, or other design features. The Department shall review each request to allow an increase in the freeboard on a case by case basis. In reviewing the request, the Department shall consider safety, exit distances, alternative exits, and locations. The length and height of the section where the freeboard area may be increased is limited. All the following requirements must be met:
 - a. Guard rails or other similar devices are provided to prevent any raised area from being used as a diving platform.
 - b. The vertical surfaces of the freeboard areas are constructed of inorganic material. All vertical surfaces must be rigid, smooth, and easily cleanable.
 - c. The horizontal surfaces must comply with the provisions of this Chapter for decks.
 - d. The vertical surface area is included as surface area of the swimming pool to determine the type, size, location, and numbers of equipment and piping.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 11, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.030)

8.32.240 Wading pools.

In addition to complying with the regulations in Sections [8.32.010](#) through [8.32.230](#), wading pools must] comply with the following::

A. Separation from Swimming Pools

1. A wading pool must be separated from a public swimming pool by a minimum four-foot-high fence or partition with a self-closing, self-latching gate that opens away from the swimming pool.
2. A wading pool must be separated from a semipublic swimming pool by at least 4 feet of deck.
3. A wading pool must not be located adjacent to the deep area of a public or semi-public swimming pool.

B. **Depth.** A wading pool must have a maximum water depth of twenty inches. The slope of the bottom must not exceed one foot in twelve feet, and the floor must have a slip-resistant surface.

C. Water Circulation

1. The water in a wading pool must have a maximum turnover cycle of one hour;
2. All wading pools must have separate equipment from any other pool for water recirculation and disinfection and there must be no cross-connection between the water circulation system of a wading pool and a public or semipublic swimming pool.or spa;
3. A wading pool must be equipped with at least two main drains located in the deepest portion of the pool that are separated by a minimum of three feet. Each drain must be covered by an anti-vortex cover that is not readily removable by users and has safe openings of at least four (4) times the area of the drainpipe. Suction outlets in a wading pool must be plumbed so as to eliminate any possibility of entrapping suction. All drain grating must be flush with interior surface and unblockable.
4. A minimum of two surface skimmers must be provided for each wading pool. Skimmer flow rates are the same as required for public and semipublic swimming pools.

5. Inlets must be provided on a basis of at least one for each 15 feet of periphery. Where three or more inlets are required, they must be on a closed loop piping system.
6. Public wading pools must be equipped with chemical controllers and chart recorders capable of maintaining pH and chlorine levels within the disinfection limits.

D. **Drinking Fountains.** A sanitary drinking fountain at a height convenient to small children or a drinking fountain with a raised step must be provided at all public wading pools.

E. **Depth Markers**

A wading pool must be equipped with depth markers complying with 8.32.220 A, of this Chapter.

F. **Disinfection**

Gaseous chlorine must not be used for disinfection of water in wading pools.

~~G. **Drains.**~~

(Ord. 1990-81 § 12, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.040)

8.32.250 Spas.

In addition to complying with the applicable regulations in Sections [8.32.010](#) through [8.32.230](#), spas must comply with the following; regulations:

- A. **Depth.** The maximum depth in a public or semi-public spa must be forty-two inches.
- B. **Circulation.** The water circulation system of a public or semipublic spa must have a turnover rate of at least once every thirty minutes. A spa must have a separate water recirculation and disinfection system. Therapy heads or other devices that create roiling water or other similar effects must not be connected to the water recirculation system but must be operated through a separate system. A minimum of two skimmers shall be provided. Skimmer flow rates are the same as required for swimming pools.. Inlets must be provided on a basis of at least one for each fifteen feet of spa periphery and must be on a closed-loop piping system.
- C. **Steps.** A spa must be equipped with a set of entrance steps and handrails. Where the bottom tread serves as a bench or seat, the bottom riser may be a maximum of fourteen inches above the spa floor.
- D. **Lighting.** All spas must be constructed with underwater lighting to provide adequate underwater pool illumination.
- E. **Temperature.** The maximum water temperature in a public or semipublic spa must not exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (forty degrees Celsius). A thermostatic control for the water temperature is required on the spa heater. The high limit switch must not be adjusted from the factory temperature settings.
- F. **Separation walls.** Spas must be separated from a public or semipublic swimming pool by a minimum of four feet of walkway unless located contiguous with the swimming pool. Where a spa is located contiguous with a swimming pool, the separating wall must not be more than eight inches in width and must be designed to preclude its use as a walkway.
- G. **Walkways.** A minimum of four feet of deck must be provided on at least two contiguous sides of the spa and fifty percent of the periphery. When applicable, the remaining deck shall not be more than eight (8) inches in width and must be designed to preclude its use as a walkway.

H. Drains

A minimum of two suction outlets must be provided for each pump in a suction outlet system for a public or semipublic spa. The suction outlets must be separated by a minimum of three (3) feet or located on two different planes such as one suction outlet on the bottom and one on a vertical wall, or one suction outlet each on two separate vertical walls provided a three foot separation between suction outlets is always maintained. The suction outlets must be plumbed to draw water through them simultaneously through a common line to the pump. Suction outlets must be plumbed to eliminate the possibility of entrapping suction. All drains and outlets of a spa must have plumbing provisions to eliminate any possibility of entrapping suction.

- I. **Disinfection.** Gaseous chlorine must not be used for the disinfection of a spa.
- J. **Timer.** A fifteen minute timer must be installed to operate the hydrotherapy jet system. The timer must be located at least eight feet from the edge of the spa and must be in the line of sight of the spa.

K. Air Blower and Air Induction Systems

An air blower system or air induction system for a public or semipublic spa must comply with the following requirements:

- a. The system must prevent water backflow, which could cause an electrical shock hazard;
- b. Air intake sources must not introduce water, dirt, or contaminants into the spa;
- c. The system must be properly sized and rated for a commercial spa application;
- d. If the air blower is installed within an enclosure or indoors, adequate ventilation must be provided; and
- e. Integral air passages must be pressure tested and must provide structural integrity to a value of one and one-half times the intended working pressure.

K. Depth Markers

- a.
 - A A public or semipublic spa must have permanent depth markers with numbers that are a minimum of four inches high. Depth markers must be plainly and conspicuously visible from all points of entry.
- b. The maximum depth of a public or semipublic spa must be clearly indicated by depth markers.
- c. There must be a minimum of two depth markers at each public or semipublic spa.
- d. Depth markers must be spaced at no more than 25 foot intervals and must be uniformly located around the perimeter of the spa.
- e. Depth markers must be positioned on the deck within 18 inches of the side of the spa. A depth marker must be positioned so that a person standing on the deck facing the water can read it.
- f. Depth markers that are on deck surfaces must be made of slip-resistant material.
- g. Depth markers must be in Arabic numerals of contrasting color to the background.

L. **Miscellaneous** - Above ground residential style spas are not approved for use as a public or semi-public spa.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 13, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.050)

8.32.260 Special-use pools.

A. Supplemental Standards and Requirements

Persons intending to construct a special use pool must notify the Department and provide plans, specifications and a description of the intended use. The Department shall use best professional judgment in approving a special use pool, taking into

consideration the intended use of the pool, the conditions under which it will operate, and the safety of users. The Department may consider the design requirements prescribed by an official sanctioning body such as the National Collegiate Athletic Association(NCAA), National Federation of State High School Association(NFSA), U.S. Swimming, U.S. Diving, or the Internationale de Natation Amateur(FINA) in using best professional judgment to approve a special use pool that is intended for competitive swimming and diving.

B. Walkways. A minimum of four feet of deck must be provided on at least two contiguous sides of the special use pool and fifty percent of the periphery.

C. Exercise or Training Bars.

1. A special use pool that is designed with exercise or training bars in the pool must be restricted to the special use when the bars are located in the pool.
2. The bars must be constructed of durable material and be reasonably resistant to corrosion under the conditions of operation.
3. The bars must be sealed, welded shut or capped at both ends to prevent retention of water within the bar.
4. The bars may be removable. The removable bars shall be wedged anchored in place and the anchors shall be covered. Water-tight anchor plugs (95% efficiency) shall be provided when the bars are removed.
5. The bars must not extend more than four inches from the side of the pool into the water. The minimum clear opening from the inside of the bar to the side of the pool must not be less than two (2) inches or more than two and one-fourth inches.

D. Ramps.

1. Where a ramp is to be installed in a pool, the ramp must meet current ADA requirements and be constructed:
 - a. Of non-slip material;
 - b. With returns to be located on the pool and ramp walls along the length of the ramp;
 - c. With a continuous line of color-contrasting tile or similar materials along both edges of the ramp which is visible from the pool as well as on the ramp.

F. Spray Ponds/Pads

1. Water Supply. The initial water supply of a spray pond/pad must be potable water.
2. Public and semipublic spray ponds must comply with sections 8.32.020 through section 8.32.150 and 8.32.190 through 8.32.210
 - a. ~~Semipublic spray pond regulation stipulated under Chapter 8.32.020 through 8.32.210 and 8.32.230.~~
 - b. ~~Public spray pond regulation stipulated under Chapter 8.32.020 through 8.32.220.~~
3. Spray ponds in which water is recycled are regulated as special use pools

4. Spray ponds must
 - a. Be made of durable material that is impervious to moisture and retains a non-slip texture that causes no discomfort to bare feet;
 - b. Be completely free of obstructions that may be hazardous to children;
 - c. Have a floor with a maximum slope of one- fourth inch per foot;
 - d. Be entirely surrounded by a walkway at least four feet wide, which slopes away from the pool or basin edge at a uniform slope between one-eighth and one-fourth inch per foot;
 - e. Have a fence or other barrier with controlled access surrounding the spray pond and walkways to prevent the easy access of non-users and pets;
 - f. Have a circulation system with a turnover time of no more than thirty minutes; and
 - g. Have a secondary source of disinfection such as Corona Discharge ozone or Medium Pressure UV system.
5. The use of rubberized, non-rigid, cushioned surfaces is allowed on the spray pond/pad provided the following requirements are met:
 - a. The rubberized surface must be resistant to chlorine solutions in a wet environment.
 - b. The applicant submits an operation and maintenance manual from the manufacturer of the rubberized surface as part of the application showing that the rubberized material is suitable for use in a spray pond/pad application.
 - c. The rubberized surface is installed on a flat or concave rigid surface.
 - d. The rubberized surface is not installed in a cave structure if it is to be continuously wetted in a dark and enclosed environment.
 - e. The underlying concrete surface must be sufficiently pitched to allow water to flow to a surface drain.
 - f. The rubberized surface must be cleaned at least weekly.
6. The Department may periodically require the owner to remove an area of the rubberized surface for inspection for contamination under the surface.

8.32.270. Water Features

The water features listed in this regulation may also be approved by the Department for installation at places other than special use type bathing places when the design and placement of the water feature prevents a hazard to bathers.

1. In-ground water spray features without floor pod control, including vertical sprays, soft laminar sprays, spray arches, geysers, misters, inverters and similar designs, must conform to the following:
 - a. The height of the water column must not exceed four feet.
 - b. The holes in the floor fitting must not exceed 5/16 of an inch opening.
 - c. The velocity of the water spray must not exceed twenty feet per second.
2. In-ground water spray features with floor pod control, including vertical sprays, laminar cone sprays, geysers, misters, inverters and similar designs, must conform to the following:
 - a. Items G.1.a. through c. above.
 - b. All exposed hardware and any other sharp projections must be covered to prevent injuries to bathers.
 - c. The holes in the floor fittings must not exceed 5/16 of an inch opening.

3. Low profile water toys that protrude above the surface of a spray pond that produce flow streams, including dome sprays, spray loops, water cannon, cascading water toys and similar designs, must conform to the following:
 - a. The diameter of the piping must be at least 3.5 inches to prevent a climbing hazard.
 - b. All exposed hardware and any other sharp projections must be covered to prevent injuries to bathers.
 - c. The water velocity at any nozzle must be restricted to twenty feet per second.
 - d. If there are nozzles, they must not stick out in a way that could cause injuries to bathers.

4. Water toys that protrude above the surface of a spray pond that produce flow streams overhead, including dumping buckets, dumping toys, cascading water domes, raining toys, multiple spray and dumping structures, tunnel sprays, water cannon and similar designs, must conform to the following:
 - a. The water velocity at the nozzles must be restricted to twenty feet per second.
 - b. The nozzles must not stick out in a way that could cause injuries to bathers.
 - c. All exposed hardware and any other sharp projections must be covered to prevent injuries to bathers.
 - d. The height of the water column must not exceed six feet.
 - e. The holes in the floor fitting must not exceed 5/16 of an inch.
 - f. There must be eight feet of clearance between the pond bottom and the water feature to prevent injuries to bathers.
 - g. There must be a 1/8-inch drain hole in the dumping chamber.

5. The Department may require an owner to apply for and receive a variance prior to installing a water feature that uses materials, equipment, or design features that have not been previously approved by the Department.

(Ord. 1990-81 § 14, 1990: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.060)

8.32.280 Natural, Semi-Artificial bathing places and Artificial lakes.

A. General Health and Safety Requirements

The design, construction, operation and maintenance of artificial bathing lakes must be such as to reduce to a minimum the risk of drowning, injury and transmission of disease.

1. The facility's operation must be under the close supervision of the owner or operator
2. The operator must perform tests or have tests performed by a laboratory to show compliance with these regulations and must record the results of the tests in a daily operation record. The daily operation record and test results must be maintained on the premises for one year and made available to the Department upon request. The tests must include
 - a. pH - once daily
 - b. Bacteriological results – weekly
 - c. Turbidity, as measured by Secchi disk - once daily
 - d. Temperature - once daily
3. Persons with sore or inflamed eyes, colds, nasal or ear discharges, boils or other acute or obvious skin or body infections, or open cuts must be excluded from the artificial bathing lake. No person in or at an artificial bathing lake may commit, or be permitted to commit, any act harmful to the life or health

of any other person using the artificial bathing place. Domestic animals must be excluded from any bathing area.

B. Water Quality - Hazard Control

The waters and environs of all bathing area(s) must be kept free of slime, algae, aquatic growths, organic sediments, debris and other offensive materials. The breeding of mosquitoes, midges, water snails, and other aquatic pests must be properly controlled.

- a. The water must, at all times, be such that there is no irritation to the eyes or the skin of the bathers, nor other physiological effects to the bathers.
- b. The operator of a public or semipublic natural bathing place, a semi-artificial bathing place, or an artificial lake must ensure that the public or semipublic natural bathing place, semi-artificial bathing place, or artificial lake meets the narrative and numeric water quality standards in 18 A.A.C. 11, Article 1 when the public or semipublic natural bathing place, semi-artificial bathing place, or artificial lake is open for water contact recreation. Operators must collect one sample per one acre in the bathing area and one sample per ten acres of overall lake surfaces. Samples must be collected and examined in accordance with the procedures outlined in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater". The owner shall collect and submit weekly water samples for bacteriological examination on a routine basis while the bathing area is in active use.
- c. An artificial bathing lake must be located so that it will not be adversely affected by the discharge of sewage or industrial wastes, and must not be located where its use will affect the source of supply of a public water system.
- d. Water used in an artificial bathing lake must be obtained from a certified public water supply or an approved source. Treated sewage effluent is not an approved source.
- e. Water clarity must be maintained free of turbidity and must be sufficiently clear such that a Secchi disk is visible at a depth of five feet from the side of a boat in the designated swimming area.
- f. If the bacteriological, pH or water clarity standards are not met, water contact recreation must be halted and may not commence until written approval is obtained from the Department.

C. Approval of Plans and Construction Required

1. No new artificial bathing lake may be constructed or any bathing lake be materially altered or enlarged before complete plans and specifications, together with such further information as the Department may require, have been submitted to and received the written approval of the Department.
2. An application for approval to construct any proposed artificial bathing lake must be made to the Department by the owner on forms furnished by the Department. The application for approval must be accompanied by the plans and specifications at the time of submission to the Department for review.
3. Approval of artificial bathing lakes will be based upon the results of a sanitary survey of the drainage area and results of examination of bacteriological, chemical and physical quality of the water in the proposed bathing area and construction plans.
General construction plans submitted to the Department must include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. A sanitary survey of the area's watershed.
 - b. The water circulation and dilution patterns.
 - c. A description of the proposed activities; and
 - d. Grading and drainage plans.
4. Every proposed operation must adequately consider, by a detailed study, to anticipate all potential hazards of mechanical, chemical, microbiological and other relevant dangers.

5. If any additional construction or modification of the bathing place is required, plans and specifications of the proposed additional construction or modification must be submitted for approval as required in 8.32.280 C 2.
6. Plans and specifications must be submitted to the Department at least 30 days prior to the date upon which action is desired. Plan documents submitted for approval must include a general plot plan, plans and specifications showing the shape, dimensions, water treatment and pumping facilities, piping arrangement and sizes, source of water supply, method of disposal of wastes, together with all pertinent data upon which the design is based, including capacities of the various units, safety equipment, and other information necessary to permit a clear and full understanding of the proposed project. Detailed plans of bathhouses, dressing rooms, toilets, recreational and other bathing appurtenances must be included
7. All plans specifications submitted to the Department for approval must be prepared by, or under the supervision of, a Registered Professional Engineer who is licensed to practice in the State of Arizona, who must certify that the plans comply with these Regulations.
8. All work must conform to approved plans and specifications. Should it be necessary or desirable to make any changes in the approved plans and specifications of the proposed work, revised plans and specifications, together with a written statement of the reasons for the changes must be submitted to the Department for review. Written approval must be obtained before the work affected by the change is undertaken.
9. The Department will, upon receipt from the applicant of reasonable advance notice of readiness and of the required inspection fees, make necessary inspections to determine that the artificial bathing lake is in compliance with these Regulations in this chapter. It will be determined to be acceptable only after examination and issuance of written approval by the Department.
10. Before initial approval shall be given for the operation of an artificial bathing lake, the Registered Professional Engineer shall certify that the completed bathing lake is constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications.

D. Permit Required

No artificial bathing lake will be operated in Pima County without a permit issued by the Department. The operating permit must be displayed in a conspicuous place on the premises where it may be readily observable by the public.

E. Standards and Construction

1. Shape: The bathing shorelines must be formed and maintained in wide curves, must avoid sharp angles or narrow confined inlets and must otherwise avoid any design likely to impede circulation, obstruct visibility, or create any public health or safety hazard. A supplemental means of circulation (inflow and outflow of water) must be provided. The supplemental circulation methods require approval by the Department.
2. No natural or artificial projections may adjoin a bathing area, which would increase the freeboard to more than eight inches.
3. All swimming, wading and similar water contact activities must be restricted to specified areas that must be conspicuously marked by bright orange colored buoys delineating the perimeter of the areas. The buoys must be placed at regular intervals not greater than 100 feet, be large enough to be visible at a distance of 100 feet, and be marked with large contrasting colored numerals or signs sufficient to inform users of the water depth at the buoys, and must warn users and boaters of the water swimming area boundaries. The bottom slope of the swimming or wading areas from the shoreline to the five foot depths must be not more than one foot vertical in each 12 feet horizontal. Access to swimming and wading areas must be controlled.
4. Bottom composition: The bottom of the swimming and wading area from the shoreline to the five foot depth must be covered with river-run rounded sand particles light in color or other approved light-colored material, and sufficiently thick to prevent abrasion of feet by rocks and to contrast a submerged bather's body against a light-colored background.

5. Deep swimming area: Where the depth of the artificial bathing lake exceeds five feet a deep swimming area may be provided. The deep swimming area must have a relatively smooth bottom and must be free from projections.

Diving may be permitted in the deep swimming area provided that:

- a. Depth of water is a minimum of 12 feet;
 - b. This depth or a greater depth must extend a minimum of 20 feet in front of the end of the board or diving platform;
 - c. The diving board or diving platform must be secured to a rigid structure;
 - d. A lifeguard must be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the diving area;
 - e. The diving board or diving platform height must not exceed one (1) meter;
 - f. The area must be conspicuously marked by bright orange colored buoys located at the outer perimeter of the area. The buoys must be placed at regular intervals of not greater than 25 feet and be of such size as to be visible from a distance of 100 feet and marked with large contrasting numerals or signs sufficient to inform users of water depth at such buoys and must warn other users and boaters of the diving area limits.
 - g. The operators must provide and maintain on file with Pima County a current certificate of liability insurance evidencing minimum limits of seven million dollars (\$7 million) combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage liability. The certificate must indicate that Pima County is an additional insured on the policy and that no changes or modifications in the coverage will be effective without 30 days prior notice to Pima County at the offices of the Pima County Health Department, Division of Consumer Health and Food Safety.
 - h. Slides and other similar water recreation devices must comply with the standards for diving adopted in this code.
6. Artificial bathing lakes that allow power boats, jet skis, or any other vehicle or device with an internal combustion engine on the lake prohibit wading, swimming and bathing.
 7. Water levels in artificial bathing lakes must be continuously maintained at the design level plus or minus six inches.
 8. Surface drainage: Except for natural springs and streams, all surrounding surface drainage, such as from streets, gutters, and every other significant source of polluted water from the land surrounding the body of water, must be diverted away from the artificial bathing lake and disposed of in such a manner so as to not create a public nuisance.

F. Lifeguards

1. At least one lifeguard and one elevated lifeguard chair must be provided for each 2,000 square feet of designated bathing area or 150 bathers.
2. A lifeguard safety plan must be submitted to the Department for approval prior to the approval to operate will be issued. The plan must address stationing and areas of responsibility. The plan must include and consider depth, line of sight, bathing loads, training procedures, emergency procedures, lifeguard rotation, and other special conditions, which might affect the safety of the bathers. The plan must ensure the safety of bathers and be submitted to the Department
3. Lifeguards must be in constant attendance during bathing hours and no bathers are to be permitted in a swimming area unless lifeguards are present.

G. Safety Equipment

Safety equipment must be provided and maintained and must include, at a minimum, two ring buoys, each with 50 feet of one-fourth inch rope attached and a rescue boat. The rescue boat must be made available to the Department for physical standard measurements.

H. Signs

1. The operator of any artificial bathing lake must post signs indicating, in conspicuous letters at least four inches high, or as directed by the Department, the depth of the water in the bathing area and differentiating the swimming area from other recreational area uses.
2. Signs must shall be posted conspicuously on all access points in conspicuous letters at least four inches high, stating "WARNING, NO SWIMMING ALLOWED WITHOUT A LIFEGUARD ON DUTY" and "SWIM ONLY" in the designated bathing areas.
3. Signs must be located or constructed as to be protected from the elements.

I. Bathhouses

The provisions of Section 8.32.180 for bathhouses apply to all artificial bathing lakes, except that hot water for showers and lavatories are not required.

J. Lighting

It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that all areas used for water contact recreation are adequately lighted during hours of use.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.080)

8.32.290 Water Slides

A. Additional Standards and Requirements

The Department may, use the CDC's Model Aquatic Health Code for water slides and recovery pools, taking into consideration any unique features of the water slide and recovery pool and the conditions under which it will be operated. This section does not cover drop slides, slides with an average slope of greater than ten degrees or any slide in which the rider uses any kind of equipment during use of the slide.

B. Construction, Design, and Specifications

1. The slide plans and specifications must be incorporated into plans and specifications prepared and submitted pursuant to Chapter 8.32.050./
2. Plan sheets and specifications addressing the structural aspects of the slide tower and the slide support structure must carry the seal and signature of registration for a civil or structural engineer in the state of Arizona.
3. Structural design calculations for the slide tower and the slide support structure must be submitted and shall carry the seal and signature of registration for a civil or structural engineer in the state of Arizona.
4. Soil studies and calculations performed in conjunction with the slide tower and support structure design must carry the seal and signature of registration for a professional engineer in the state of Arizona.
5. Construction of the slide and its appurtenances must be monitored by the civil or structural engineer of record. This engineer must certify that the slide was constructed in conformance with the approved plans or as reflected on the sealed as-built plans.
6. Splashdown area must be cordoned off with buoy lines if not a dedicated slide pool only.
7. The Department may consider design documentation from waterslide manufacturers and/or require a slide splashdown pool to conform to the following dimensions:

- a. There must be at least six feet clearance from the side of the flume to the recovery poolside wall.
- b. There must be at least six feet clearance between the sides of two adjacent slides.
- c. The slide must terminate at or below the water line and the slide terminus must be in at least three and one-half feet of water.
- d. The engineer or the slide manufacturer must provide calculations to be used to determine the appropriate length of runout. The runout must not be less than 25 feet.
- e. The exit from the recovery pool area must consist of a set of stairs located at the opposite end of the recovery pool from the slide entrance.
- f. Four feet of walkway must be provided around at least three sides of the recovery pool and behind the slide in semipublic pools, and ten feet of walkway must be provided around at least three sides of the recovery pool and behind the slide in public pools.
- g. There must be at least four and one-half feet clearance between the invert of the open flume and any object above the flume.
- h. When the slide is not in use, a suitable barrier must be placed at the bottom of the stairs of the slide to prevent bathers from entering the slide.
- i. The area on the deck below the water slide and the stair tower must be fenced and made unavailable to pedestrian traffic.
- j. Two emergency shut off switches must be provided for each slide circulation pump, one easily accessible by the lifeguard at the top of the flume and one easily accessible by the lifeguard in the pool area.
- k. A training program for the lifeguards must be submitted with slide pool plans for approval.

A. Lifeguards

A minimum of two lifeguards must be on duty at the slide when the slide is in use. One lifeguard must be stationed at the top of the tower, and one lifeguard in the splashdown area. The lifeguards must be in visual or voice contact with each other at all times.

B. Operation, Maintenance and Management

An operation and maintenance manual for the slide must be prepared and submitted to the Department for review and approval. The manual must contain at least the following:

- a. A list of all mechanical equipment and equipment maintenance schedules;
- b. Slide tower and support structure inspection and maintenance schedule;
- c. Slide flume inspection and maintenance schedule;
- d. Slide safety and supervision provisions; and
- e. A lifeguard deployment plan.

C. Instruction Signage

A sign must be posted at the entrance of the slide tower informing bathers of the safety procedures and informing bathers to follow the instructions of the lifeguard. The sign must contain the following at a minimum:

- a. Follow the instructions of the lifeguard,
- b. One rider at a time,
- c. Feet first sliding only,
- d. No horseplay,
- e. Exit slide recovery area immediately,
- f. No kneeling or standing on the slide,
- g. Keep hands and feet inside slide,

- j. Persons not following the safety procedures or the instructions of the lifeguard will be excluded from the slide, and
- k. Any other rules suggested by the manufacturer,

8.32.300 Zero Depth Entry Pools

In addition to complying with the Regulations in 8.32.020 through 8.32.220, Zero Depth Entry Pools must comply with the following:

A. Circulation system

1. A zero depth entry pool must have a turnover rate of four hours or less.
2. A zero depth entry pool must be equipped with a trench drain running the entire length of the entry. The trench drain must be covered with a removable grate to facilitate cleaning. The trench drain must be located so that the water surface of the pool falls no higher than the middle of the grate. The grate must be designed to eliminate the possibility of injury to bathers.
3. There must be a minimum of two floor inlets, plumbed not more than 15 feet apart and no further than ten feet from the zero depth entry.

B. Floor

1. At the entry, the deck/floor juncture must slope toward the pool. The slope of the deck may not exceed one foot in 12 feet.
2. All floor materials must be non-slip to a minimum depth of two feet.

D. Handrails

Handrails must be provided at the ends of the zero depth entry.

8.32.310 Swimming pool service technicians and operators.

A. Certification of Swimming Pool Service Technicians.

1. Any person who commercially engages in the business of testing and treating swimming pool water, cleaning pool filters, maintaining or repairing pool equipment and appurtenances, or any combination of those services at public or semipublic swimming pools must apply to the Department for certification.
2. Each application for technician's certification must be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee in an amount prescribed by [Pima County Health Code 8.04.130](#). The certificate expires three years from the date of issue, and may be renewed for a successive three-year period by payment of the fee and passing the re-examination.
3. Any person who commercially engages in the business of treating swimming pool water, maintaining swimming pool motors, pumps, filters, chlorinators or otherwise servicing any public, or semipublic swimming pool must prove by examination to the satisfaction of the Department that the person is competent to do so in a safe, sanitary and healthful manner and has received a certificate from the Department before commencing such work. A score of seventy-five percent is considered passing.

4

4. Should a technician be unable to provide pool services at a public or semipublic pool, because of defective pool equipment or appurtenances which are the responsibility of the pool owner, the technician must promptly deliver to the owner a written notice that describes the defect and explains in detail what repair or replacement is necessary in order to provide for adequate servicing of the pool.

5The Department may suspend or revoke any certificate for violation of these regulations, and will notify all persons affected by the action taken, and the reasons therefor, in writing, by certified mail. Anyone aggrieved by the action of the Department may appeal according to the procedures set forth in [Section 8.04.140](#) of this Code.

B. Certification of Swimming Pool Operators.

1. Any person who engages in the operation of any public or semipublic swimming pool must obtain an operator's certificate issued by the health officer or have current certificate acceptable to the department showing completion of an operator training course.

a. An operator is a person who, for remuneration or voluntarily, performs the duties of testing pool water, adds chlorine as necessary, cleans the pool and performs any other duties associated with the operation of a swimming pool. The operator is responsible for operating the pool in a safe and healthful manner.

b. Each public pool, while in operation, must have a certified operator on duty.

c. The owner of each semipublic pool must designate a certified operator, who must be on duty or on call while the pool is in operation.

d. Public Display. The swimming pool operator's certificate, or a copy, must be available at all times for inspection by the health officer and posted for public view within the pool area.

2. Each application for operator's certification must be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee in an amount prescribed by [Section 8.04.130](#). The certificate expires three years from the date of issue. The pool operator's certificate may be renewed for a successive three-year period by payment of the fee and passing the written certification examination.

3. Any person who operates a public or semipublic swimming pool must prove by examination that the person is competent to operate a pool in a safe, sanitary, and healthful manner. A grade of seventy-five percent on the examination is considered passing.

4. A person failing to pass the **certification exam** is required to attend a pool certification training class offered by the Department and pass a subsequent exam prior to certification. ~~If an applicant passes the certification exam, the class may be taken at the applicant's option.~~

~~5. Exemptions. Any person who owns a semipublic pool and operates the pool as defined in paragraph 4 subdivision a of this subsection is exempt from the certification requirements of this subsection.~~

(Ord. 1992-7 § 4, 1992: Ord. 1990-81 § 15, 1990: Ord. 1990-40 § 5, 1990; Ord. 1987-14, 1987: Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.070)

8.32.320 Inspection.

- A. An inspector from the Department, upon presentation of credentials, may enter into any public or semipublic swimming pool or spa to determine compliance with the health code. The inspector may inspect records, equipment and facilities, take photographs and take other action reasonably necessary to determine compliance with the health code.
- B. The owner or manager of a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa may accompany the inspector during an inspection.

- C. An inspector from the Department may inspect a public or semipublic swimming pool or spa during reasonable working or operational hours without giving prior notice of the inspection to the owner or operator of the swimming pool or spa.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.090(A))

8.32.330 Closing of bathing places—Reasons.

The Department may suspend operation for repeated or continued violations of this chapter, or until correction, for any of the following reasons:

- A. Failure of the swimming pool equipment, structure, area or enclosure such as to jeopardize the health or safety of the persons using or operating it;
- B. Lack of properly functioning equipment or proper material for recirculating, treating or testing the swimming pool water;
- C. Lack of required lifeguards;
- D. Lack of all safety equipment
- E. Presence of a pollutant or of a hazardous object or substance in the swimming pool;
- F. Failure to meet a water quality standard;
- G. Failure to have a valid permit to operate.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.090(B))

8.32.340 Violation—Penalty.

Any person, violating any rules adopted in this chapter is subject to the penalties prescribed in [Section 8.04.160](#) of this code.

(Ord. 1984-42 (part), 1984: prior code § 23.60.090(C))

8.32.350 Compliance required.

- A. All bathing places newly constructed or substantially modified after the effective date of Ordinance 20145-?* must comply with all requirements codified in this chapter.
** Editor's note—Ord. 2014-? was adopted ?, to be effective 31 days thereafter.*
- B. All bathing places regardless of the date of their construction shall comply with all operational requirements codified in this chapter by Ordinance 1990-81 or prior ordinances.
- C. If the Department determines that the operating permit is invalid because the permit was revoked or allowed to lapse for a period greater than one year, the bathing place must submit plans for approval and comply with the current Health Code before it may apply for a new operating permit

(Ord. 1990-81 § 17, 1990)

APPENDIX A

ILLUSTRATION A. DIVING WELL DIMENSIONS

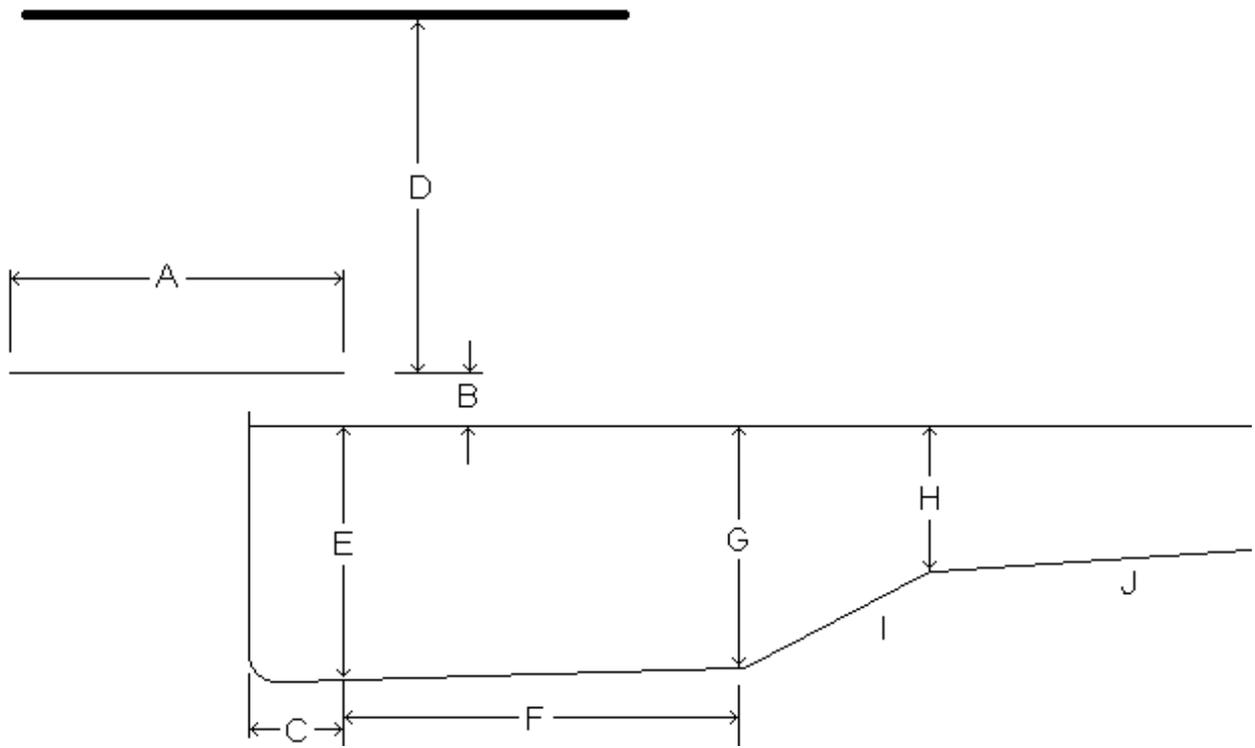


ILLUSTRATION A. DIVING WELL DIMENSIONS FOR SWIMMING POOLS

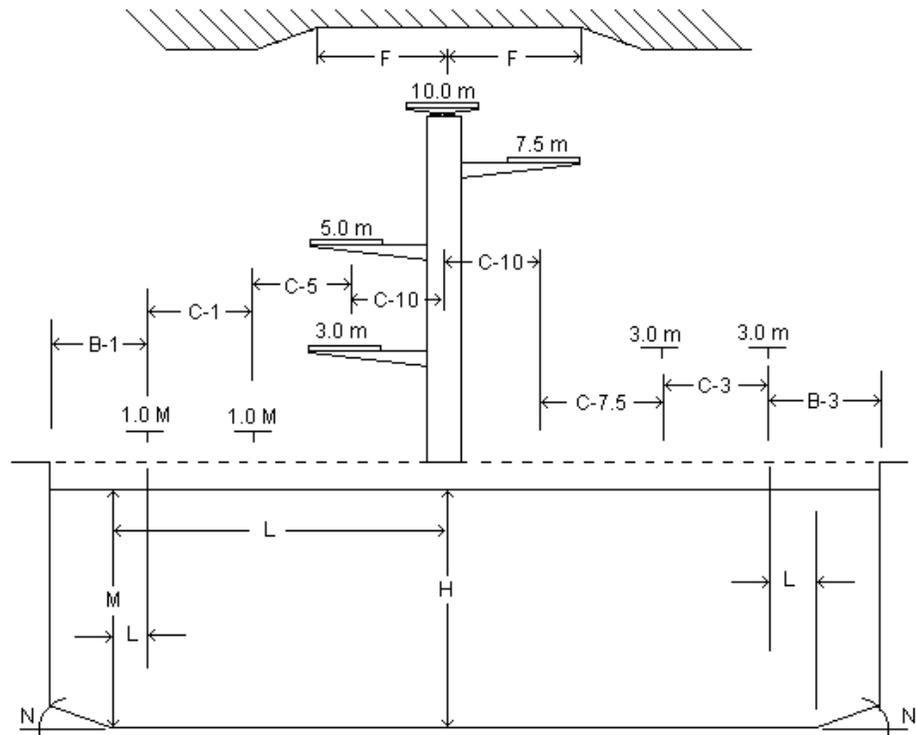
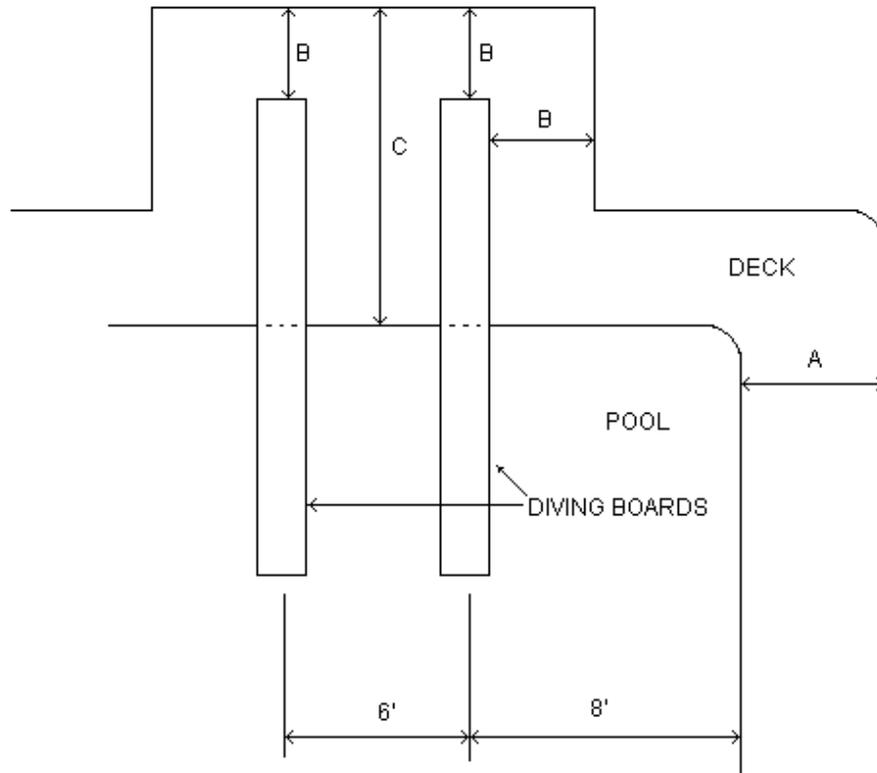
Note: This profile does not apply to a special use pool that is designed for competitive diving.

A	Maximum length of diving board	10 feet
B	Maximum height of board above the water	20 inches
C	Overhang of the board from wall	Minimum: 2 feet - Maximum: 3 feet
D	Minimum distance to an overhead structure	15 feet
E	Minimum depth of water at the plummet	9 feet
F	Distance from plummet to start of upslope	18 feet
G	Minimum depth of water at start of the	Depth of water at plummet minus 6
H	Depth of water at the breakpoint	5 feet
I	Maximum slope: breakpoint towards deep	1 foot of fall in 3 feet
J	Slope of bottom in shallow area	1 foot of fall in 10 feet
	Minimum width of pool in diving area	20 feet
	Minimum distance from plummet to pool wall at the side	10 feet

APPENDIX A

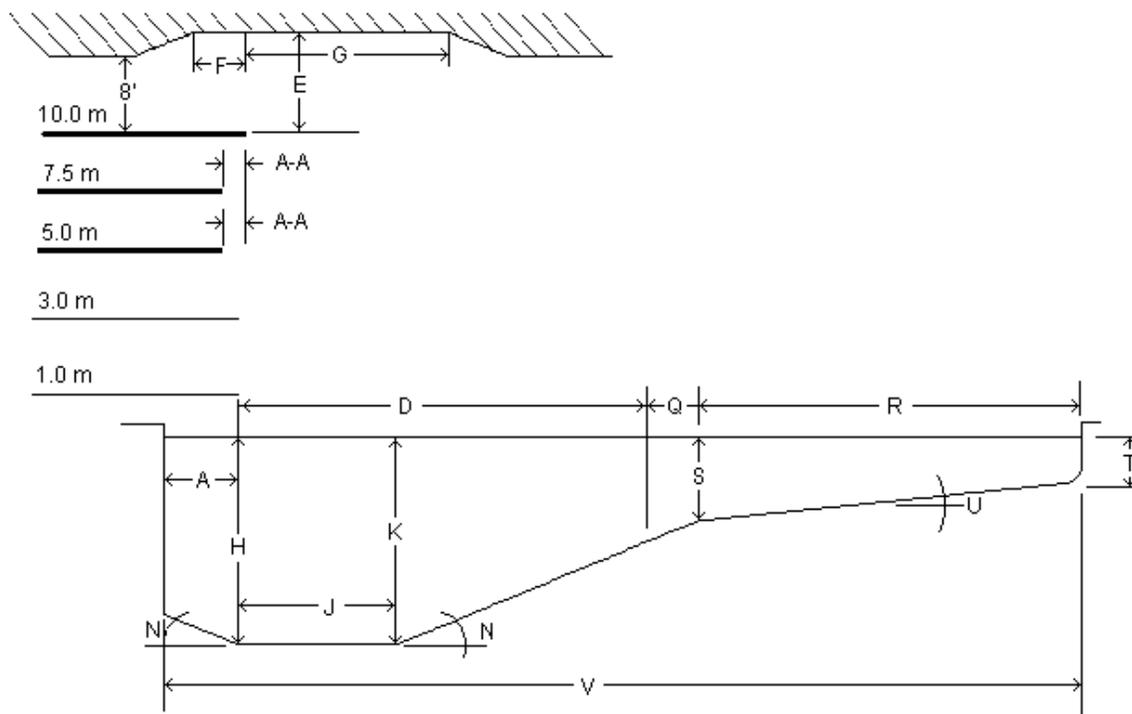
ILLUSTRATION B

MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR DIVING BOARDS



APPENDIX A
ILLUSTRATION C

	PUBLIC	SEMIPUBLIC
A	10	4
B	5	4
C	15	—

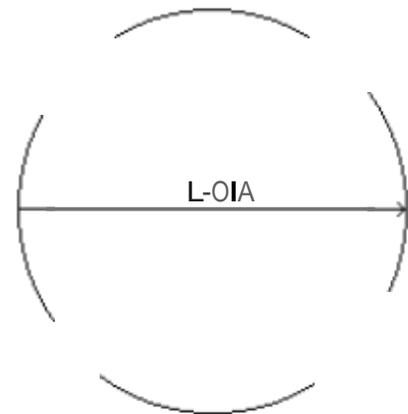
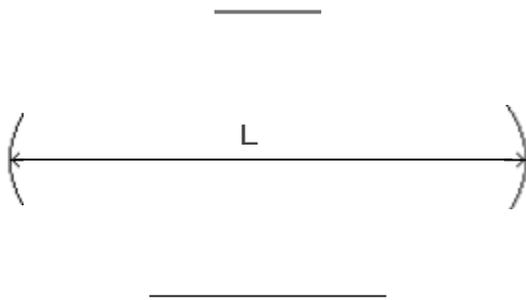
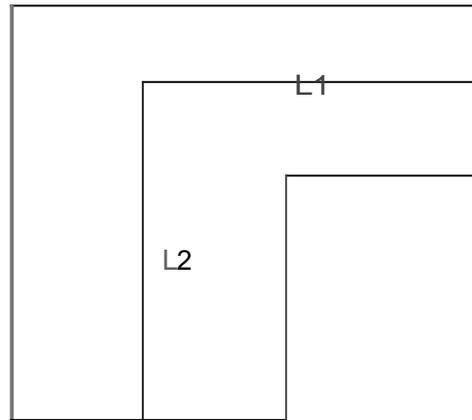
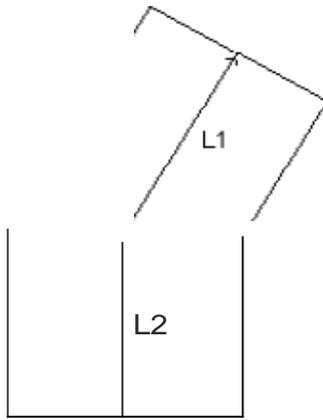
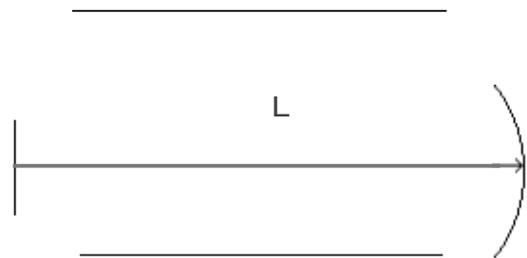
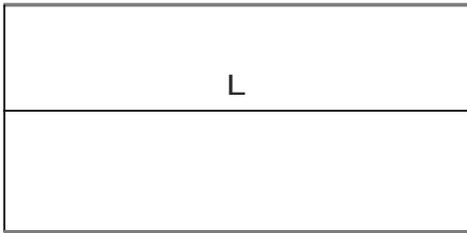
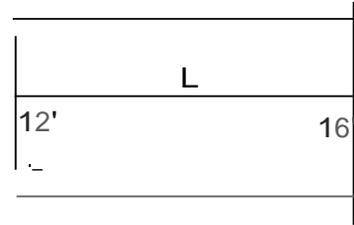
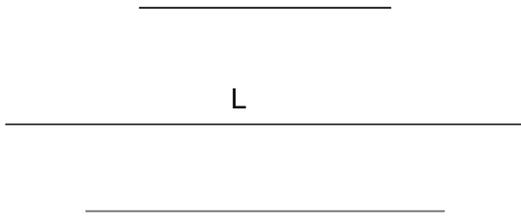


APPENDIX A
ILLUSTRATION D

		SPRINGBOARD		PLATFORM				
		1 Meter	3 Meter	1 Meter	3 Meter	5 Meter	7.5 Meter	10 Meter
A	From plummet: back to pool wall	5'	5'	4'	4'	4'	5'	5'
A-A	: back to platform directly below					2' 6"	2' 6"	2' 6"
B	From plummet to pool wall at side	10'	12'	10'	10'	14'	15'	17'
C	From plummet to adjacent plummet	6'	6'			7'		9'
D	From plummet to pool well ahead	29'	34'	26'	31'	34'	36'	45'
E	P: plummet from board to ceiling overhead	16'	16'	10'	10'	10'	10' 6"	11'
F	Clear overhead behind and each side plummet	8'	8'	9'	9'	9'	9'	9'
G	Clear overhead ahead of plummet	16'	16'	16'	16'	16'	16'	16'
H	Depth of water at plummet	11'	12'	11'	11'	12'	13' 6"	15'
I	Bottom distance ahead of plummet	20'	20'	16'	20'	20'	26'	40'
J	Bottom depth ahead of plummet	10' 9"	11' 9"	10' 9"	10' 9"	11' 9"	13'	14'
K	Bottom distance each side of plummet	8'	10' 6"	7"	9"	14'	15'	17'
L	Bottom depth each side of plummet	10' 9"	11' 9"	10' 9"	10' 9"	11' 9"	11' 9"	14'
M	Maximum slope of pool bottom	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3
N	Maximum slope of ceiling	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3	1:3
O	Shallow portion, 30' max	2' min	3' max					
P	Depth at change of slope	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'	5'
Q	Depth at shallow end	2' min 3' max						
R	Slope in shallow end	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10	1:10
S	Total length (20' shallow end)	62' 3"	65' 3"	57' 3"	61' 3"	64' 3"	75'	92'

APPENDIX B

AVERAGE WIDTH OF ALL SWIMMING POOLS



R. 2-18-2004

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