

**TITLE 310. OKLAHOMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CHAPTER 320. PUBLIC BATHING PLACE OPERATIONS [REVOKED]**

SUBCHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS [REVOKED]

310:320-1-1. Purpose [REVOKED]

The Public Bathing Place Operational Regulations are minimum design criteria and will be used as such by the State Department of Health. Nothing in these operational regulations should be construed as preventing the consulting engineer from recommending, or the reviewing authority from approving, more effective treatment where local conditions dictate such action.

310:320-1-2. Definitions [REVOKED]

"Adjustable inlet" means a fitting mounted in the pool wall and connected to the return piping from the recirculation system that is directionally adjustable or a fitting mounted in the pool floor and connected to the return piping from the recirculation system that has a means of flow adjustment.

"Air induction system" means a system whereby a volume of air (only) is induced into hollow ducting built into a spa floor, bench, or other location. The air induction system is activated by a separate air power unit (blower).

"Attendant" means any person capable of providing rescue who is responsible to the management.

"Backwash" means the process of thoroughly cleansing the filter media and/or elements by reverse flow.

"Backwash cycle" means the time required to thoroughly backwash the filter media and/or elements and the contents of the filter vessel.

"Bathing load" means the maximum number of persons allowed in the pool enclosure at one time.

"Department" means the Oklahoma State Department of Health and authorized representatives.

"Diatomaceous earth (DE) filter" means a filter that utilizes a layer of filter aid as its filter medium that periodically must be replaced.

"Filter" means a device that separates solid particles from water by recirculating it through a porous substance (a filter medium or element).

"Filter aid" means a type of finely divided medium used to coat a septum type filter, usually DE, perlite, or similar material.

"Filter media" means a finely graded material (such as sand) which removes filterable particles from the water.

"Hydrotherapy, whirlpool, or spa pool" means a public pool used exclusively in conjunction with high velocity air and/or high velocity water recirculation systems, utilizing hot, cold, or ambient temperature water. These pools will be referred to as spas.

"Individual therapy units" means tanks which are designed for the therapeutic treatment of one individual at one time and are drained and cleaned after each individual use. Individual therapy units are not considered public bathing places.

"Ladders" means a series of vertically separated treads or rungs either connected by vertical rail members or independently fastened to an adjacent vertical spa/pool wall.

"Open to the general public" means not restricted to tenants or guests.

"Overflow system" means the term overflow system encompasses perimeter type overflows, surface skimmers, and surface water collection systems of various design and manufacture. The water line shall be established by the height of the overflow rim or the midpoint of the skimmer channel.

"Perimeter overflow gutter" means a trough or gutter around the pool walls with the overflow lip effecting a skimming action to clean the pool water surface.

"Pool deck" means the unobstructed area around the outside of the pool curb, diving boards, diving towers, and/or pool slides.

"Pool floor" means the interior bottom pool/spa surface and consists of that surface from a horizontal plan up to a maximum of a 45° slope.

"Pool turnover" means the circulation of a quantity of water equal to the pool volume through the filtration system.

"Portable pool" means a shallow pool, with depth not exceeding 4.5 feet, intended only for swimming instruction, which can be quickly erected, used for an instruction period then dismantled and moved to another location.

"Private pool" means a pool maintained by an individual for the use of their family and friends, with no other formal admission requirement.

"Public bathing place" or **"public pool"** means *all entirely artificially constructed wading pools, swimming pools, bathhouses used collectively by a number of persons for wading, swimming, recreative, or therapeutic bathing, together with all sanitary facilities, bathing suits, buildings, equipment, and appurtenances pertaining to such bathing places; provided, that such term shall not apply to those public or semipublic baths where the main object is the external cleansing of the body, to bathing places maintained by an individual for the use of family and friends, or to bathing places owned or managed by a group or association of the owners of thirty or fewer homes, the use of which is limited to the homeowner group and their nonpaying guests. The term "public bathing place" does not include spray pads or spray grounds. As used in this section, "spray pads or spray grounds" mean interactive recreation areas intended for use by children in which the water is supplied by a system of sprays and is not allowed to accumulate above ground [63 O.S. § 1-1013].*

"Recessed" means open areas that may or may not include steps, benches, or fountains that extend down from the deck and terminating at the pool wall

"Recessed steps" means a riser/tread or series of risers/treads extending down from the deck with the bottom riser/tread terminating at the spa/pool wall, thus creating a "stairwell."

"Recessed treads" means a series of vertically spaced cavities in the spa/pool wall created treat areas for stepholes.

"Recirculation system" means the system traversed by the recirculated water from the pool until it is returned to the pool (from the outlets, through the pump, filter, chemical treatment, and heater, to the return inlets).

"Special purpose pool" means a public pool used exclusively for a particular purpose, including but not limited to springboard or platform diving training, scuba diving instruction, and aquatic programs for handicapped individuals and kindergarten children.

"Turnover rate" means the period of time (usually in hours) required to circulate a volume of water equal to the pool capacity.

"Wading pool" means a pool intended for use by children and having a maximum depth not exceeding 18 inches.

"Water line" means the line along the pool that was designed for maximum efficiency and sanitation. For skimmers it is about mid-tile and for gutters they should be overflowing:

"Water recreation attraction" means a public bathing or swimming facility with design and operational features that provide patrons recreational activity which is different from that associated with a conventional pool and purposefully involves total or partial immersion in the water. Water recreation attractions include but are not limited to water slides, water amusement lagoons, and wave pools.

310:320-1-3. Operational license [REVOKED]

~~(a) No person, municipality, or entity shall operate a public bathing place without obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Health pursuant to 63 § 1-1013.1.~~

~~(b) A license to operate a public bathing place is not required for those public or semipublic baths where the main object is the external cleansing of the body, "Private Pools", or to bathing places owned or managed by a group or association of the owners of thirty or fewer homes, the use of which is limited to the homeowner group and their nonpaying guests.~~

~~(c) A public bathing place may be inspected by representatives of the Department at any reasonable time to determine if the public bathing place complies with applicable statutes and rules administered by the Department [63 O.S. § 1-1018].~~

SUBCHAPTER 3. OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS [REVOKED]

310:320-3-1. Life saving equipment [REVOKED]

~~(a) Adequate life saving equipment. Adequate life saving equipment shall be provided at all public bathing places where the water is sufficiently deep for swimming and diving, to minimize the danger of drowning and of injuries to bathers from falls or collisions.~~

~~(b) Lifeguard chairs. Each public bathing place open to the general public shall have at least one (1) elevated lifeguard chair. This shall be presumed to be adequate for two thousand (2000) square feet of pool surface area with an additional lifeguard chair being provided for each additional area of two thousand (2000) square feet or fraction thereof. Lifeguard chairs shall be located so that a lifeguard is not required to protect a segment in excess of one hundred eighty (180) degrees. Where a pool is provided with more than one (1) lifeguard chair and the pool width is forty (40) feet or more, chairs shall be located on each side of the pool. See OAC 310:315-7-3 and OAC 310:320-3-2.~~

~~(c) Small pools. Every public pool having a horizontal dimension that is thirty (30) feet or less or a surface area less than sixteen hundred (1600) square feet shall provide:~~

~~(1) One (1) or more poles each at least sixteen (16) feet in length. These shall end in a shepherd's crook with an opening of at least eighteen (18) inches and shall be constructed of light sturdy material such as aluminum or bamboo and used according to the manufacturer's instructions.~~

~~(2) Two (2) or more ring-buoys fifteen (15) to eighteen (18) inches in diameter, constructed of light material, with at least one-quarter (1/4) inch rope attached to reach the length of the pool, not to exceed forty (40) feet.~~

~~(d) Large pools. Every public pool having a horizontal dimension that is more than thirty (30) feet or a surface area more than sixteen hundred (1600) square feet, the unit requirements listed under (c) of this section shall be doubled, and a backboard provided. The maximum length of pole required will be sixteen (16) feet. For large pools requiring more than two (2) lifeguard chairs, the requirements of OAC 310:320-3-1(c) shall be provided for each additional two (2) chairs.~~

~~(e) **Life line.** A life line shall be at or near the break in grade between the shallow and deep portions of a public bathing place, with its position marked with colored floats spread on five (5) foot centers. Life lines shall be three-quarters (3/4) of an inch minimum diameter. Terminals shall be securely anchored to a receptacle of corrosion resistant material and recessed into the pool wall.~~

~~(f) **Location of life saving equipment.** Life saving equipment shall be mounted in conspicuous places, distributed around the pool edge at lifeguard chairs, or elsewhere, readily accessible.~~

~~(g) **First aid kit.** A stocked first aid kit shall be conveniently available at each bathing place. Contents shall be suitable for the type facility.~~

~~(h) **Telephone.** An accessible telephone to reach emergency assistance without the use of coinage shall be accessible to the pool during all hours of operation.~~

310:320-3-2. Personnel [REVOKED]

~~(a) **Transfer of ownership.** Each license holder of a public bathing facility shall notify the Department upon sale, lease, or other transfer of responsibility for the premises and shall supply the Department with the name and address of the new operator and/or owner.~~

~~(b) **Operation and management.** The bathing place shall be maintained under the supervision and direction of a properly trained operator with duties and responsibilities outlined in (d) below. Proper training can be obtained through attendance at short courses for swimming pool operators sponsored by the state, county, and municipal health departments; state colleges and universities, and organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA, and Red Cross.~~

~~(c) **Lifeguard.**~~

~~(1) One (1) or more lifeguards shall be on duty at the pool side of all bathing places open to the general public, and all pools with diving boards or platforms higher than one (1) meter at all times when the pool is open and in use. These individuals have authority to enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to sanitation and safety.~~

~~(2) Lifeguards of public bathing places in Oklahoma shall have satisfactorily completed an advanced course of instruction in life saving and water safety equivalent to that offered by the American Red Cross or YMCA. Except for situations that satisfy (6) of this subsection, lifeguards shall be not less than sixteen (16) years of age. Lifeguards shall have a current life saving certificate, be capable swimmers, shall be competent in life saving methods, and be able to perform artificial respiration, and shall be in good physical condition. At least one (1) lifeguard holding a current certificate in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and trained in multi-media or equivalent first aid shall be on duty at all times the pool is in use. The CPR and current advanced life saving certificate for each lifeguard employed shall be prominently displayed or posted at the checking stand or other convenient point so as to be easily read by the patrons. Bathing places open to the general public with water depths of four (4) feet or less may substitute persons passing an American Red Cross Basic Water Safety Course or its equivalent, rather than the Advanced Life Saving Course.~~

~~(3) Lifeguards assigned to the pool side shall not be subject to duties that would distract their attention from proper observation and supervision of persons in the pool area, or that would prevent immediate assistance for persons in distress in the water.~~

~~(4) The number of lifeguards on duty shall be such as to provide reasonable general supervision of the activities of all persons in the pool area, with detailed supervision and close observation of those persons in the pool water. The number shall also be sufficient to enable periodic relief or rest periods so that they will be alert while on duty. As a general~~

approximation, it is recommended that the pool management provide at least one (1) lifeguard at the pool side for each seventy-five (75) persons in the swimming pool, with the determining factors being the type of pool, size of pool, ratio of surface area of deep water to the area of pool, temperature of the water, and quality of the water. Lifeguards shall wear distinguishing suits or emblems so that they may be easily identified by persons using the swimming facilities.

(5) In the case of pools not open to the general public, that limit the use of the pool to their tenants or guests, it is recommended that a lifeguard or attendant who is responsible to pool management be in attendance when the bathing place is in use. Pools not open to the general public which do not have lifeguards or attendants present during all hours of operation must post a sign at the entrance to the pool area stating "NO LIFEGUARD OR ATTENDANT ON DUTY."

(6) If there is a shortage of certified lifeguards (age 16 or older) due to an uncontrollable event, including but not limited to a public health emergency, war, severe acts of nature, or a labor shortage, adversely impacting a licensed public bathing place (establishment), the Department may approve an establishment's request to lower the age restriction stated in (2) of this subsection to individuals who have reached the age of 15. Each exemption is limited to the establishment making the request and to only one physical location operated by the establishment. An approved exemption is valid for one year from the date of approval and may be rescinded by the Commissioner of Health at any time. A letter submitted to the Department and requesting this exemption, must be signed by an individual with authority to bind the establishment, notarized, and include the following statements:

(A) the establishment states the nature of the uncontrollable event prompting the request;

(B) the establishment states how the uncontrollable event adversely impact ability to hire certified lifeguards;

(C) the establishment attests that the 15-year-old is in compliance with all other lifeguard regulations;

(D) the establishment attests that the responsibilities for 15-year-old lifeguards will be in compliance with 29 CFR 570.34(1); and

(E) an estimate of the percentage of 15-year-old lifeguard staff.

(d) Duties and responsibilities of pool personnel. All owners, managers, operators, and other attendants in charge of any public bathing place shall be responsible for the safety and sanitation of public bathing places. Pool personnel are responsible for the following:

(1) Duties and responsibilities pertaining to bathers and general pool operation.

(A) See that all rules and regulations affecting the patrons are properly enforced.

(B) Report all drownings and accidents requiring hospitalization immediately to the local health authorities by telephone and in writing within seven (7) days. If there is no local health department, contact Consumer Health Services at the State Health Department.

(C) Report to the operator or management any condition of the bathing place or equipment which may be detrimental to its safe operation.

(D) See that showers are used and are operating properly.

(E) See that all persons known to be infected with a communicable disease are excluded from the pool.

- (F) See that all persons who are under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drugs, are excluded from the shower rooms and the pool area.
- (G) See that all doors and gates to the bathing place are locked when the bathing place is not in use or when the facility is closed for health or safety reasons. Signs stating "POOL CLOSED" shall be placed at all entrances to the pool when not open for use.
- (H) Submit required records of the pool operations to the Department upon request.
 - (I) See that animals are not allowed inside the pool enclosure.
 - (J) See that safety equipment is not used for anything other than its intended use.
- (2) Duties and responsibilities pertaining to the bathhouse and appurtenances.
 - (A) See that walk areas, overflow gutters, counters, lockers, equipment, furniture, interior partitions, and walls are in good repair and are clean. Where porous deck coverings are used, they shall be disinfected with a one hundred (100) ppm solution of chlorine at least once each day the facility is in use.
 - (B) See that floors of dressing rooms, shower stalls, and other interior rooms are scrubbed, using hot water with a suitable detergent, rinsed thoroughly, and disinfected daily or more often as needed. The floors should be scrubbed with soap or a suitable detergent, using hot water, then disinfected with a 3000 ppm to 6000 ppm solution of available chlorine, or a suitable commercial cleaner and disinfecting agent.
 - (C) See that toilet rooms and fixtures are kept clean, sanitary, and in good repair.
 - (D) See that liquid soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, and toilet paper holders are kept adequately supplied.
 - (E) See that no food, drinks, debris, or foreign substances are thrown or carried into the pool. No glass containers of any type may be used in or near the pool. Beverages should be dispensed in disposable or shatterproof containers. Waste containers shall be conveniently located within the walk areas.
 - (F) Exclude unauthorized persons from the bathing place area.
- (3) Duties and responsibilities pertaining to mechanical equipment.
 - (A) See that the pool finish is free from dirt and discoloration, and that the overflow gutters and skimmers are clean and flushing properly. See that the pool finish is brushed or suction cleaned as often as necessary to keep the pool free of sediment, hair, debris, algae, and slime.
 - (B) See that the level of the water is maintained at such a height as to ensure a constant slight overflow into the gutter when no bathers are in the pool.
 - (C) Operate the pool equipment to maintain clear and safe water, and be responsible for maintaining the chemical parameters as outlined under OAC 310:320-3-7 and 310:320-3-8.
 - (D) Keep on hand at all times at least a two (2) weeks supply of chemicals for disinfection and pH control of bathing water.
 - (E) Keep on hand diatomite filter aid sufficient for two (2) weeks operation for filtration with diatomite filters, including diatomite skimming filters.
 - (F) Adjustable inlets should provide approximately ten (10) PSI pressure on the effluent gauge when the filter is clean. Approximately seventy (70) percent of the water should return to the pool through the inlets in shallow portion of the pool.
 - (G) Provide for filtration plant operation.

- (i) All bathing place operators shall know how to properly operate the filtration system and its appurtenances. These include hair catchers, filters, pumps, chemicals, and vacuum cleaners.
- (ii) Where surface skimmers are provided as a means of control of floatage, bathing place personnel shall regularly ensure that the flow of makeup water is adequate to assure proper skimming operation. Baskets or screens provided to trap large solids shall be cleaned regularly.
- (iii) An adequate supply of septa and diatomite filter aid shall be available at all times where skimmer filters are provided. When two (2) or more skimmer filters are in operation, they shall be inspected periodically to ensure balanced operation.
- (iv) Pool volume and turnover rate shall be posted in the equipment area.
- (H) Post a sign indicating the presence of chemicals on the door to any room used for pool chemical storage.
- (4) Duties and responsibilities pertaining to water chemistry.
 - (A) Be responsible for taking all tests as per OAC 310:320-3-8.
 - (B) No pool is allowed to remain open for use if the free active chlorine, pH, or turbidity are not within the limits required by these regulations as per OAC 310: 320-3-7. It is the responsibility of the pool personnel to close the pool if any one (1) of these three (3) are not within the required limits.
 - (C) Store all chemicals in a safe manner and in an area not accessible to unauthorized persons. No chemical shall be stored in a container that does not have a complete label on it for that product.
 - (D) See that the proper chemicals are on hand for the type disinfection feeder in use. Hand feeding of chlorine is permitted only for super chlorination or cleaning the pool. Only chemicals recommended by the manufacturer of solution or flow through feeders shall be used.
 - (E) Chlorine and pH readings from an electrode type automatic controller may be substituted, with approval of the Department for three (3) of the four (4) required daily readings in OAC 310:320-3-8.

310:320-3-3. Rules and precautions for patrons [REVOKED]

- (a) **Rules for pools.** Rules governing the use of pools, spas, and other public bathing places shall be displayed on signs large enough for easy reading which are posted at the entrance to the pool, dressing rooms, or other appropriate places. Sign shall provide, in similar language, that:
 - (1) A cleansing shower bath, using warm water and soap, must be taken before entering the pool.
 - (2) Persons with open wounds, bandages, or any symptom of communicable disease shall be prevented from entering the pool.
 - (3) Swimming alone is prohibited.
 - (4) At pools which do not have attendants or lifeguards on duty, children under twelve (12) years of age must be accompanied by an adult responsible for that individual child at the pool side.
 - (5) Running and rough play are prohibited in and around the pool.
 - (6) "Cut-offs" should be hemmed.
 - (7) Excess body lotions should be removed prior to entering the water.
 - (8) Bathing load limits shall be posted and enforced. See Standards Section 310:315-7-3.

~~(9) "NO LIFEGUARD OR ATTENDANT ON DUTY" where appropriate. See OAC 310:320-3-2.~~

~~(b) **Precautions for spas.** Precautions for spa patrons shall be posted on a sign which provides, in similar language, that "Persons who are pregnant, taking medication, or have any history of cardiovascular disease should consult a physician before entering hot water. Drugs and alcohol are prohibited."~~

310:320-3-4. Safety provisions [REVOKED]

~~(a) **Emergency telephone numbers.** Every bathing place shall provide, immediately adjacent to its telephone, a notice to dial 911 in the event of an emergency.~~

~~(b) **Bathing load.** The bathing load must be observed and enforced by pool personnel and shall not exceed design standards as per OAC 310:315-7-3. The bathing load limit shall be posted in plain sight at all pools.~~

310:320-3-5. Swimming suits and towels furnished by management [REVOKED]

~~(a) **Suits and towels.** All swimming suits and towels used by and maintained for public use shall be thoroughly washed with hot water and soap or detergent, rinsed, and thoroughly dried and sterilized by heat each time they are used, or an equivalent approved process shall be used.~~

~~(b) **Clean suits and towels.** Clean swimming suits and towels cannot come in contact with unwashed suits and towels or be stored on shelves or in baskets which have been used for storing dirty swimming suits and towels. The issuing of clean suits and towels at the same counters where dirty towels and suits are turned in shall be prevented.~~

310:320-3-6. Wading pool operation [REVOKED]

~~(a) **Operation.** All artificially constructed bathing places, including wading pools using recirculation systems, shall be free of turbidity, algae, and slime or floating matter, and the water quality shall comply with the same standards as all other artificially constructed bathing places.~~

~~(b) **Supervision.** A supervisor shall be present at all times when a wading pool is in use. The supervisor's main duties consist of maintaining proper conduct and guarding against accidents. Children over twelve (12) years of age should be permitted to enter the enclosure but not the pool. Children with open sores or cuts, bruises, etc., or any contagious disease should not be admitted to the pool. The pool should be operated on definite hours on prescribed days. This supervisor replaces lifeguards and other safety requirements.~~

~~(c) **Drains.** Wading pool drains shall have grates or covers complying with OAC 310:315-7-14. This stipulation shall apply to all existing wading pools with recirculation systems, as well as those to be constructed.~~

310:320-3-7. Quality of Bathing Water [REVOKED]

~~The pool water of all artificially constructed public bathing places shall undergo treatment necessary to comply with the standards set forth in OAC 310:320-3-8.~~

310:320-3-8. Table [REVOKED]

~~MINIMUM IDEAL MAXIMUM~~
~~COMMENTS~~

A. DISINFECTANT LEVELS

1. Free chlorine, mg/l (ppm) ~~1.0~~ ~~1.0-1.5~~ ~~5.0~~

Note: Chlorine should be maintained at this level continually.

Super-chlorinate regularly. See B-1 below.

2. Combined chlorine, mg/l (ppm)

None None 0.2

If combined chlorine* is too high you may have:
Sharp chlorinous odors Eye burn
Algal growth Bacteria growth
(*combined chlorine is eliminated by super chlorination)

3. Bromine, mg/l (ppm) 2.0 3.0 4.0

Note: Health department officials should be consulted before use.

B. CHEMICAL VALUES

1. pH 7.2 7.5 7.8

If pH is:
TOO HIGH: TOO LOW:
Low chlorine efficiency Rapid dissipation of chlorine
Scale formation Plaster/concrete etching
Cloudy water Eye discomfort
Increased chemical demand Corrosion of metals
Eye discomfort

2. Total alkalinity as CaCO₃, mg/l (ppm) 80 100 200

If total alkalinity is:

TOO HIGH:
Cloudy water Increased scaling potential
pH maintained too high

TOO LOW:
pH bounce Corrosion tendency

~~MINIMUM IDEAL MAXIMUM~~

~~COMMENTS~~

~~3. Undissolved solids, mg/l (ppm) (Turbidity)~~

~~4. Dissolved solids, mg/l (ppm)~~

~~None 300~~

~~None~~

~~None 1500~~

~~If undissolved solids are: TOO HIGH: If dissolved solids are:~~

~~5. Hardness, as calc, mg/l~~

~~6. Copper, mg/l (ppm)~~

~~50~~

~~None~~

~~125~~

~~None~~

~~500~~

~~0.3~~

~~TOO LOW:
Total alkalinity may be too low
Aggressive water~~

~~If hardness is: TOO LOW:
Plaster or concrete etching may occur
Corrosion~~

~~If copper content is:~~

~~TOO HIGH:
Chlorine may be less effective
Sealing may occur
Fresh water should be added to reduce solids
Salty taste Dull water
Chemical balance difficult to maintain~~

~~TOO HIGH:
Sealing may occur Water has bad "feel" Short filter runs~~

~~TOO HIGH:
Staining may occur Water may discolor
Chlorine dissipates rapidly Filter may plug
May indicate pH too low,~~

~~TOO HIGH:
Staining may occur Water may discolor **corrosion, etc.**~~

~~7. Iron, mg/l (ppm)~~

~~None~~

~~None~~

~~/0.2 Q.../ If iron content is:~~

~~Chlorine dissipates rapidly Filter may plug~~

~~3. Copper based (chelated), mg/l (ppm)~~

MINIMUM

~~0.1~~

IDEAL

~~1.0~~

MAXIMUM

~~3.0 NOTE: See note above.~~

COMMENTS

~~4. Silver based, mg/l (ppm)~~

F. REMEDIAL PRACTICES

~~0.5 — 1.5~~

~~3.0 NOTE: Precipitates with cyanuric acid. Ineffective against some algae. Health department officials should be consulted before use.~~

~~1. Super-chlorination frequency Monthly When Weekly
combined chlorine
is 0.2 mg/l (ppm) or more~~

~~NOTE: See design sections.~~

~~5. Required super-chlorination 5 10
chlorine, mg/l (ppm)~~

~~6. Required shock treatment 10
chlorine, mg/l (ppm)~~

~~7. Floccing frequency~~

~~8. Water replacement Hot water facilities~~

G. TEMPERATURE

~~Not recommended~~

~~NOTE: Health department officials should be consulted before using.~~

~~Change water and clean monthly as a minimum, more frequently when heavy use and chemical treatment difficulties are experienced.~~

~~1. Water temperature °F Hot water facilities~~

~~90° — 105° If temperature is: TOO LOW:
Bather discomfort~~

~~TOO HIGH:
Threat to health of certain persons with high blood pressure~~

~~Excessive fuel requirement Increased evaporation Bather discomfort
Increased scaling potential Increased use of chlorine~~

~~2. Swimming pools~~

MINIMUM	IDEAL	MAXIMUM	COMMENTS
75°		90°	

~~(Artificially heated water)~~

~~3. Indoor pools (air)
Excluding hot water facilities~~

~~7. WATER CLARITY
Water turbidity~~

~~Water temperature plus 8° max. Water temperature minus 2° min.~~

~~Must be able to see main drain or six inch black disk on bottom of deepest part of pool from pool sidewalk.~~

~~If water turbidity is:~~

~~TOO HIGH:~~

~~Chlorine level may be too low Filtration system may be inoperative Too turbid water may lead to drowning because of reduced visibility~~

310:320-3-9. Sampling and testing procedures [REVOKED]

(a) Bathing place operators. All bathing place operators shall know how to perform the following:

- ~~(1) Collect a sample for bacterial analysis.~~
- ~~(2) Collect at proper places, a representative sample for determination of applicable chemical and operational parameters required by OAC 310:320-3-9.~~
- ~~(3) Be able to perform all applicable chemical analyses and operational determinations required by OAC 310:320-3-9. The D.P.D. method should be used for free and combined chlorine determination. Orthotolidine (OTO) is not an acceptable method for determination of free chlorine.~~
- ~~(4) Observe the proper procedure of turbidity determination. Close pool any time the main drain cannot be seen from the sidewalk. Determine cause and reduce turbidity to acceptable level before reopening pool.~~
- ~~(5) Observe the water temperature in hot water pools and spas.~~
- ~~(6) Balance the pool water in relation to pH, total alkalinity, and calcium hardness as per OAC 310:320-3-7 (see OAC 310:320-5-2 for Tables).~~

(b) Sampling and testing required. All bathing place operators shall comply with the testing and sampling procedures set forth in Appendix A.

310:320-3-10. Satisfactory compliance of records [REVOKED]

(a) The management of a facility is responsible for maintaining records only on those line items of the report that apply to their bathing place. All bathing places must maintain information on turbidity, pH, and chlorine residual; and for pools using stabilized chlorine compounds, cyanuric acid

~~(b) Records shall be submitted to the county health department, or for those counties without a county health department, to the appropriate sanitarian upon request.~~

~~(c) **Records forms.** Public bathing place operation record forms may be obtained from the Department. The information must be filled in completely for each day the public bathing place is open. Forms tailored to suit the needs of the management may be substituted for Department forms provided that all information required by these standards is included and the forms are submitted to the Department for approval prior to use.~~

~~(d) **Laboratory reports.** The laboratory reports covering any chemical or bacteriological examination of the water in a public bathing place must be kept on the premises and made accessible to authorized representatives of the Department.~~

~~(e) **Operation report form.** The public bathing place operation record forms are designed to cover one (1) full week of operation. A copy shall be forwarded to the appropriate health department upon request.~~

310:320-3-11. Winterizing and securing outdoor pools [REVOKED]

~~When the pool is closed, all gates shall be locked. All outdoor pools shall be secured in one of the following approved methods:~~

~~(1) **Draining.** Drained and kept drained until put back into service; or~~

~~(2) **Pools not drained or covered.** Turbidity shall be controlled so that the main drain is visible from the pool deck. Maintaining disinfectant concentrations will suppress algae growth and maintaining water balance will protect concrete and metal surfaces.~~

~~(3) **Covering.** Provide a pool cover of a type that is securely anchored to the deck area with bolts or similar hardware and capable of supporting a minimum of one thousand (1000) pounds. Water must not be allowed to accumulate on the top. Swimming in the pool with a partial cover is prohibited. If water is left in the pool, it should be drained below the tile and skimmers (eighteen (18) to twenty four (24) inches) and kept chlorinated. The air should be blown out of the skimmer and fill lines. Lights should be stored on the deck or in the bottom of the pool and with switches taped in the off position.~~

310:320-3-12. Special conditions [REVOKED]

~~Should special conditions exist or circumstances be such that in the opinion of the manager or operator, certain items listed as requirements would not be applicable, then alternate items shall be submitted in writing to the Department for appraisal as an acceptable substitute for the requirement, and upon approval may be used.~~

310:320-3-13. Subsequent examination, investigation, and inspection [REVOKED]

~~Subsequent to examination, investigation, and inspection by the State Commissioner of Health or his representative, any public bathing place found to be in non-compliance with the requirements of this chapter and therefore constituting a public nuisance, shall be reinspected within a reasonable time to determine if the public bathing place has been brought into compliance with the requirements of this chapter. A \$125.00 reinspection fee may apply in cases when the applicant fails an initial licensure inspection due to items not found to be on site or operational as reported by the applicant during the pre-inspection assessment.~~

SUBCHAPTER 5. FORMS AND TABLES [REVOKED]

310:320-5-1. Portable pools [REVOKED]

~~(a) **Conditions governing operation.** The following conditions govern operation of portable pools:~~

- ~~(1) To be used for instructional purposes.~~
- ~~(2) For installation only at public buildings where adequate toilet and other sanitary facilities are conveniently available.~~
- ~~(3) The pool(s) to have continuous supervision by instructors or supervisors certified as lifeguards per OAC 310:320-3-2.~~
- ~~(4) Instruction classes to be sized on the basis of one (1) pupil for each four hundred (400) gallons of pool volume.~~
- ~~(5) Use of the pool(s) to be limited to daylight hours unless the lighting requirements of these standards are met.~~
- ~~(6) The pool(s) to be covered and locked whenever unattended or out of use.~~
- ~~(7) The pool(s) installation at each location to be authorized by a permit issued by the Department for a scheduled period, preferably about two (2) weeks, extendable at the option of the Department, upon receipt of a written request giving justification for the time extension.~~
- ~~(8) The operations of the pool(s) to be coordinated with the county health department for the purposes of inspections and supervision.~~
- ~~(9) Pool(s) to be located on paved surface with paved area and walkway from shower and toilet facilities to the pool.~~

~~(b) **Application data required.** Application data required for portable pools is as follows:~~

- ~~(1) Location(s) to be used.~~
- ~~(2) List of sanitary facilities available and the distance from the pool at each location. The number of showers, toilets, and lavatories for boys and girls.~~
- ~~(3) Square feet of paved ground available for each installation.~~
- ~~(4) The name of the owner of the installation.~~
- ~~(5) The name and mailing address of the responsible individual and phone number.~~
- ~~(6) The duration of the term of instruction for which classes are to be scheduled for each location.~~
- ~~(7) Each installation will require an application for permit with the above information.~~

310:320-5-2. Water balance and water balance tables [REVOKED]

~~Water balance recommended values are:~~

- ~~(1) pH 7.2 to 7.8~~
- ~~(2) Total alkalinity 80-120 ppm (pools) 100-150 ppm (spas)~~
- ~~(3) Calcium hardness 100-150 ppm (pools) 150-300 ppm (spas)~~
- ~~(4) Temperature: 75-90 °F for pools and 90-105° F for spas. See Appendix B.~~

310:320-5-5.1. Application for license [REVOKED]

~~(a) The applicant shall file an application for a license to operate a public bathing place on the forms provided by the Department, as set forth in this Chapter with the filing fee payable to the Oklahoma State Department of Health, prior to operating a public bathing place. The filing fee is established by rule in Chapter 310:250 of the Oklahoma Administrative Code, Fee Schedule For Consumer Health Services.~~

~~(b) The application for a license to operate a public bathing place must include a copy of the permit to construct the public bathing place for which the applicant seeks a license, or reference the construction permit in the application, in order to be eligible for a license to operate a public bathing place.~~

**310:320-5-6.1. Application guidelines for licenses to operate public bathing places
[REVOKED]**

~~(a) **Applicant requirements.** An applicant shall be an owner/operator of the public bathing place, as defined in 63 O.S. Section 1-1013 et. Seq. complying with the requirements of this chapter, agree to permit access to the public bathing places, provide required information, and pay the applicable license fee and submit application on a form provided by the Department.~~

~~(b) **Application contents.** The application shall include:~~

~~(1) The name, mailing address, telephone number, approximate number of employees, and signature of the person applying for the license and the name, mailing address and location of the public bathing places;~~

~~(2) Information about the legal entity for the public bathing places; and~~

~~(3) Information about the type of public bathing places.~~

~~(c) **Fee.** The fee shall be made payable to the Oklahoma State Department of Health.~~

~~(d) **Facility definition.**~~

~~(1) A public bathing facility, for permitting purposes, will be a single swimming pool, spa, water slide, or other bathing unit.~~

~~(2) A new permit and fee will apply for a new bathing unit added later to an existing facility, and for a major modification of an existing unit.~~

~~(e) **Applicant identification.**~~

~~(1) The application may take these forms:~~

~~(A) Applicant is the owner and signs as such.~~

~~(B) Applicant is an authorizing officer of the organization which is the owner; the full name of the organization and the signer's title must be supplied.~~

~~(C) Application includes a letter from the owner (or from an officer as in part (B), or from an authorized agent of the owner) authorizing the applicant to act on his behalf for the purpose of obtaining the permit.~~

~~(D) Application is signed "XXX, agent for YYY, owner." If there is any question whether "expediency" may have resulted in misrepresentation, the Department may require an authorizing letter as in part (C) above.~~

~~(2) If the application does not show whether the owner and/or agent is an individual, a partnership, or a corporation, processing of the permit will be delayed until this information is supplied.~~

~~(3) The application form also requires that information is to be provided on who will be responsible for the facility following completion of construction. In the case of joint ownership, such as a condominium or housing development, the applicant may state on the application that, for example, a homeowners association will own and operate the bathing facility. In such cases, a provision in the permit will assign this future responsibility accordingly, if no Affidavit of Responsibility is supplied with the application. In other cases there must be submitted with the application, a notarized Affidavit of Responsibility signed appropriately. The purpose of this is to remove any doubt that the responsible party is aware of its responsibility.~~

APPENDIX A. Pool Water Sampling and Testing [REVOKED]

Figure 1

- (1) Tests shall be made of the pool water as follows:
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Free chlorine | Four (4) times per day |
| Bromine (if applicable) | Four (4) times per day |
| pH | Four (4) times per day |
| Turbidity | Four (4) times per day |
| Combined chlorine | Daily |
| Turnover | Daily |
| Total alkalinity | Weekly |
| Calcium hardness | Weekly |
| Cyanuric acid | Weekly |
- (2) Hot water facilities (above 90°F). In addition to the above tests, the following shall be determined:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Temperature | Four (4) times per day |
| Copper | Weekly |
| Iron | Weekly |
| Total dissolved solids | Weekly |
- (3) Bacteriological samples. Hot water facilities and pools open to the general public may be required to submit a sample weekly to the local or the state health department.

APPENDIX B. Variable Temperature Water Balance Chart [REVOKED]

Figure 1

