

Title 51
PUBLIC HEALTH—SANITARY CODE
Part XXIV. Swimming Pools and Natural or
Semi-Artificial Swimming or Bathing Places

Chapter 1. General Requirements

§101. Authority
[formerly paragraph 24:029]

A. The state health officer shall decide the maximum number of persons who may utilize an artificial or semi-artificial swimming pool or bathing place; the quantity of fresh water which must be discharged into said pool or place; the treatment, if any, that the water in said pool or place shall receive; and the number, design, and operating conditions of dressing rooms, showers, toilets, and/or any other appurtenances that shall be provided to maintain sanitary conditions at said pool or bathing place. This information shall be stated in the letter of approval of plans after review.

B. [Formerly paragraph 24:030] The state health officer has the authority to decide the design and operating conditions of health related ancillary facilities, at natural swimming places or bathing places, such as "bath houses," dressing rooms, showers, and toilets.

C. [Formerly paragraph 24:031] No natural or semi-artificial swimming pool or bathing place shall be operated when the water in said pool or place is determined by the state health officer to be so polluted as to constitute a menace to health if used for swimming or bathing. The owner or operator of any semi-artificial swimming pool or bathing place and the owner or operator of the ancillary facilities at any natural swimming place or bathing place shall conspicuously post the area as "unsuitable for swimming or bathing," whenever the state health officer has determined that the area is so polluted as to constitute a menace to health.

AUTHORITY NOTE: The first source of authority for promulgation of the sanitary code is in R.S. 36:258(B), with more particular provisions found in Chapters 1 and 4 of Title 40 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes. This Part is promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(2)(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1435 (June 2002).

§103. Definitions
[formerly Subpart A paragraph 24:001]

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided herein the following words or terms used in this Part of the sanitary code and all other Parts which are adopted or may be adopted, are defined for the purposes thereof as follows.

LSPC—Louisiana State Plumbing Code, i.e., Part XIV (Plumbing) of this Code (LAC 51:XIV).

Natural Swimming Place or Bathing Place—any area in any natural watercourse or body of water in which people are immersed, or partially immersed, for swimming, recreational

bathing, sporting events, therapeutic treatment, ceremonies, or any other related activities.

Semi-Artificial Swimming Pool or Bathing Place or Bathing Beach—any area in any natural watercourse or body of water, the configuration of which has been altered by human construction, and in which people are immersed, or partially immersed, for swimming, recreational bathing, sporting events, ceremonies, therapeutic treatment, or any other related activities.

State Health Officer—the legally appointed and/or acting state health officer of the health authority having jurisdiction over the entire state of Louisiana, and includes his/her duly authorized representative, except where the context of these regulations or pertinent statutory language indicates the reference is to the state health officer acting personally. Should legislative action either change the term *state health officer* or transfer his/her authority, the successor shall assume the functions delegated to the state health officer in this sanitary code.

a. [Formerly paragraph 24:002] The state health officer has jurisdiction (for anything related to health) over the design, construction, and operation of all swimming pools (pools), water parks, and water slides, public or private, including, but not limited to, those owned by clubs, private schools, apartment houses, and condominiums.

b. [Formerly paragraph 24:003] No new swimming pool, water park or water slide shall hereafter be constructed nor shall major alterations be made to existing swimming pools, water parks, or water slides without the prior written approval of, and unless in accordance with plans and specifications approved in advance by, the state health officer. The approval may include certain provisions, which, if violated, may result in revocation of the approval.

Swimming Pool (Pools)—any indoor or outdoor pool or vessel, which is entirely of human construction, and in which people are immersed, or partially immersed, in water, for swimming, therapeutic treatment, recreational bathing, sporting events, ceremonies, or any other related activities. This includes, but is not limited to, hot tubs, medical treatment pools, spas, whirlpools, and water parks.

a. *Permanently Installed Swimming Pool*—a pool that is constructed in the ground or in a building in such a manner that it cannot be readily disassembled for storage.

b. *Residential Pool*—a residential pool shall be defined as any constructed pool, permanent or non-portable, that is intended for noncommercial use as a swimming pool by not more than five owner families and their guests and that

is over 24 inches in depth, has a surface area exceeding 250 square feet and/or a volume over 3,750 gallons. (Residential pools are excluded from the provisions of these regulations.)

c. *Public Pool*—any pool, other than a residential pool, which is intended to be used for swimming or bathing and is operated by owner, lessee, operator, licensee or concessionaire, regardless of whether a fee is charged for use. References within the regulations to various types of public pools are defined by the following categories.

i. *Class A: Competition Pool*—any pool intended for use for accredited competitive aquatic events such as Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA), U.S. Swimming, U.S. Diving, National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA), etc. The pool may be used for recreation.

ii. *Class B: Public Pool*—any pool intended for public recreational use.

iii. *Class C: Semi-Public Pool*—any pool operated solely for and in conjunction with lodgings such as hotels, motels, apartments, condominiums, etc.

iv. *Class D: Other Pool*—any pool operated for medical treatment, therapy, exercise, lap swimming, recreational play, and other special purposes, including, but not limited to, wave or surf action pools, activity pools, splash pools, kiddie pools and play areas.

d. *Ceremonial Pools*—pools used for ceremonies and/or religious purposes - only. Size not to exceed 10 feet long x 5 feet wide x 5 feet deep and/or 2000 gallons. (Ceremonial pools are excluded from these regulations.)

e. *Wading Pool*—a pool that has a shallow depth, 24 inches or shallower, used for wading. (There are no requirements for residential wading pools.)

Turnover—the ratio of the volume of clean water entering a pool in 24 hours to the total pool volume. The term *clean water* means water from an approved source meeting the requirements of Part XII of this Code, or water taken from the pool and returned after filtration and disinfection in accordance with the requirements of this Part.

Waterline—the waterline shall be defined in one of the following ways.

a. *Skimmer System*—the waterline shall be at the midpoint of the operating range of the skimmer when there are no users in the pool or spa.

b. *Overflow System*—the waterline shall be deemed to be that established by the height of the overflow rim.

Water Park—any indoor or outdoor area in any natural water course, body of water or manmade construction which shall include but not be limited to swimming pools, wave pools, water slides, flumes, plunge pools, flotation rides that include immersion or partial immersion with direct or indirect contact with the water (primary and secondary contact).

Water Slide—any slide or flume or group of slides or flumes upon which people and water descend simultaneously, and upon which the same water contacts the bodies of people. This includes the landing and/or recirculating pool at the bottom of the slide, the ascent path or stair, the departure platform or area at the top, and any ancillary health related facilities such as bath houses, dressing rooms, showers, and toilets.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1435 (June 2002), repromulgated LR 29:1100 (July 2003), amended LR 38:2927 (November 2012).

Chapter 3. Design Requirements for Swimming Pools [formerly Subpart B]

§301. Materials of Constructions [formerly paragraph 24:004]

A. Swimming pools and all appurtenances thereto shall be constructed of materials which are non-toxic to man and the environment; which are impervious and enduring; which can withstand the design stresses; and which will provide a watertight structure with a smooth and easily cleaned surface without cracks or joints, excluding structural joints, or to which a smooth, easily cleaned surface finish is applied or attached.

B. The floor of all pools shall be white, light colored, or light colored patterns in order to facilitate the identification of any objects within the pool. The color, patterns, or finishes of the pool interior shall not be such as to obscure the existence or presence of objects or surfaces within the pool.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1436 (June 2002).

§303. Dimensional Design [formerly paragraph 24:005]

A. There shall be construction tolerances allowed on all dimensional designs. Overall length, width, and depth in the deep end may vary plus or minus 3 inches. All other overall dimensions may vary plus or minus two inches, unless otherwise specified (such as in a Class A pool). The designed waterline shall have a maximum construction tolerance at the time of completion of the work of plus or minus 1/4 inch for pools with adjustable weir surface skimming systems, and of plus or minus 1/8 inch for pools with non-adjustable surface skimming systems.

B. The size of Class A or Class D pools shall be governed by the requirements of the activities for which the installation is intended.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1436 (June 2002).

§305. Walls
[formerly paragraph 24:005-1]

A. Walls in Class B and Class C pools shall not be greater than 11° from plumb for a minimum depth of 2 feet 9 inches from the waterline in deep areas, or for a minimum depth of 2 feet 3 inches in the shallow areas. Below these depths, the wall may be radiused to join the floor. Class A pools, where racing lanes terminate, shall have plumb walls. (A maximum 1° from plumb construction tolerance shall be allowed.)

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1436 (June 2002).

§307. Floor Slopes
[formerly paragraph 24:005-2]

A. Floor slopes shall, as a minimum, be in compliance with the following.

1. All slopes shall be uniform.
2. The slope of the floor from the shallow end wall towards the deep end shall not exceed 1 foot in 12 feet to the point of the first slope change for Class A and Class B pools, or 1 foot in 10 feet for Class C pools.
3. The slope of the floor from the point of the first slope change to the deep end shall not exceed 1 foot in 3 feet. Such slopes are not intended to provide any less water depth than those specified in the pool if intended for diving.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1437 (June 2002).

§309. Traditional Radius Requirements
[formerly paragraph 24:005-3]

A. Traditional Radius from wall to floor where floor slopes join the wall shall comply with the following.

1. The radius shall have its center no less than 2 feet 9 inches below the waterline in deep areas or no less than 2 feet 6 inches below the waterline in the shallow area.
2. The radius shall be tangent at the point where the radius either meets the wall or the floor.
3. The radius shall be at least equal to, or greater than, the depth of the pool minus the vertical wall depth measured from the waterline (or tolerance allowed in §305) minus 3 inches to allow draining to the main drain.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1437 (June 2002).

§311. Water Depth
[formerly paragraph 24:005-4]

A. At the shallow end of the swimming area the water depth shall be 3 feet minimum, with a 3 feet 6 inches minimum for racing pools. Exceptions may be made in a recessed area of the main swimming pool, outside of the competitive and/or swimming course, when the pool is an irregular shape, with the prior written permission of the state health officer.

B. The beginners' area of a pool shall be visually set apart from, but may be adjoined to, the shallow area and shall not adjoin the deep area.

C. The transition point of the pool from the beginners' area to the shallow area and from the shallow area to the deep area shall be visually set apart with a rope and float line, depth markers, and a 4 inches minimum width row of floor tile, painted line, or by similar means of a color contrasting with the bottom. In diving pools with a constant slope, the shallow area shall be visually set apart from the deep area with a rope and float line, depth markers, and a 4 inches minimum width row of floor tile, painted line, or by similar means of a color contrasting with the bottom.

D. Class A pools intended for competitive diving and swimming shall be designed and constructed so as to provide the water depths specified by Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA), U.S. Swimming, and U.S. Diving.

E. Diving intended for Class B and Class C pools shall conform to minimum water depths, areas, slopes and other dimensions in §317.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1437 (June 2002).

§313. Diving Boards
[formerly paragraph 24:005-5]:

A. For indoor pools at least 16 feet of headroom above the highest diving board must be provided.

B. The water depth adjacent to diving boards should conform to the following safety standards.

Elevation of Diving Board above Water (feet)	Minimum Depth of Water under End of Board (feet)	Minimum Depth of Water 6 ft. behind, 20 ft. forward, and 8 ft. to either Side of the End of the Diving Board
1' to 4'	10'*	10'*
4' to 10'	12'	10'
above 10' (platforms)	15'	12'

*The bottom may not be horizontal but must be sloped to permit drainage.

C. Standard diving boards are mounted 1 meter and 3 meters (approximately 10 feet) above the water and are 16 feet long by 20 inches wide. They shall extend at least 6 feet and no more than 7 feet beyond the edge of the pool.

1. Spring boards, diving platforms and floats shall be covered with non-slip material.

D. Floats or fixed platforms in the water shall be constructed with an air space of at least 1 foot between the water and the platform. All braces, struts, etc., shall be designed to prevent entanglement or trapping of bathers beneath the platform.

E. Public pools with diving facilities in excess of 3 meters in height, or pools designed for platform diving, shall comply with the dimensional design requirements of FINA, U.S. Diving, National Federation of State High School Associations (NFSHSA), etc.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1437 (June 2002).

§315. Turnover
[formerly paragraph 24:005-6]

A. The turnover of clean water entering the pool daily shall not be less than three. Kiddie pools shall turnover once every two hours.

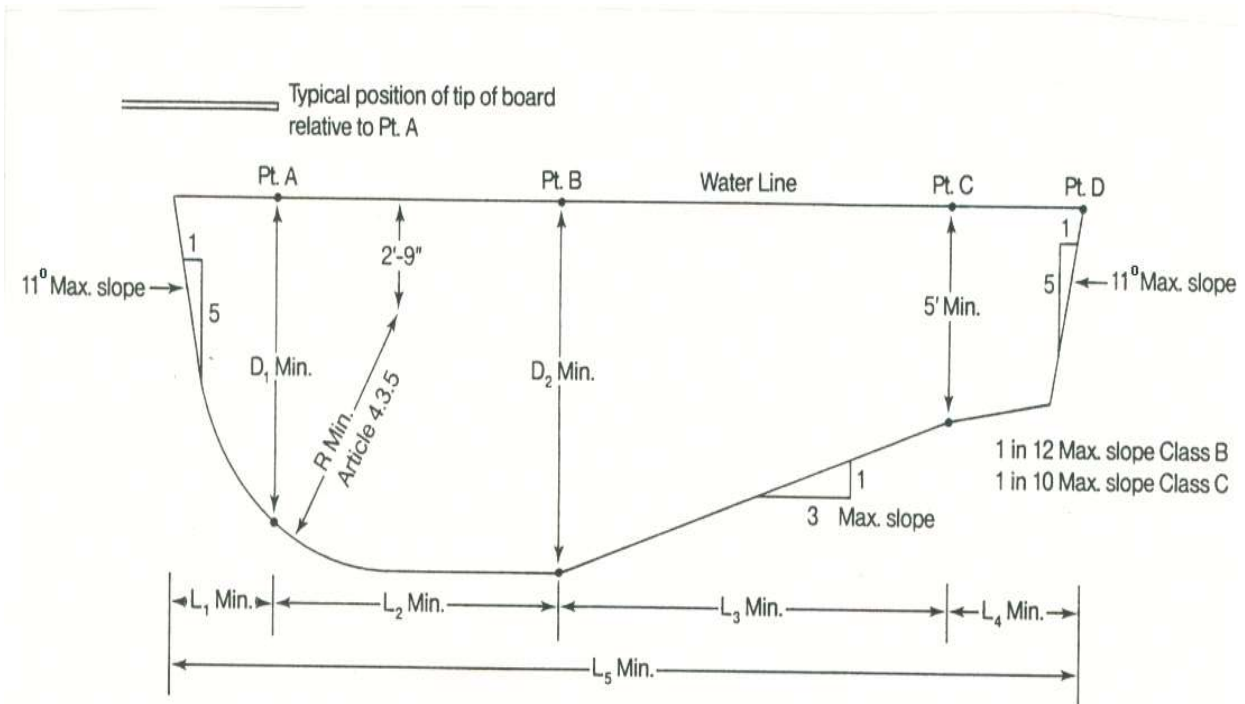
AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1437 (June 2002).

§317. Drawings and Diagrams
[formerly paragraph 24:006]

A. Minimum Dimensions for Diving Portion of Class B and Class C Pools (This drawing does not show the shallow portion of the pool.)

1. Ref.: §317.A.1



NOTE: L₄ is a minimum dimension to allow sufficient length opposite the board. This may of course be lengthened to form the shallow portion of the pool.

2. Drawing Ref.: §317.A.2

POOL TYPE	RELATED DIVING EQUIPMENT		MINIMUM DIMENSIONS								MINIMUM WIDTH OF POOL AT:	
	MAX. DIVING BOARD LENGTH	MAX. BOARD HEIGHT OVER WATER	D ₁	D ₂	R	L ₁	L ₂	L ₃	L ₄	L ₅	PT.A	PT.B
VI	10'	26" (2/3 meter)	7'-0"	8'-6"	5'-6"	2'-6"	8'-0"	10'-6"	7'-0"	28'-0"	16'-0"	18'-0"
VII	12'	30" (3/4 meter)	7'-6"	9'-0"	6'-0"	3'-0"	9'-0"	12'-0"	4'-0"	28'-0"	18'-0"	20'-0"
VIII	16'	1 Meter	8'-6"	10'-0"	7'-0"	4'-0"	10'-0"	15'-0"	2'-0"	31'-0"	20'-0"	22'-0"
IX	16'	3 Meter	11'-0"	12'-0"	8'-6"	6'-0"	10'-6"	21'-0"	0	37'-6"	22'-0"	24'-0"

L₂, L₃ and L₄ combined represent the minimum distance from the tip of board to pool wall opposite diving equipment.

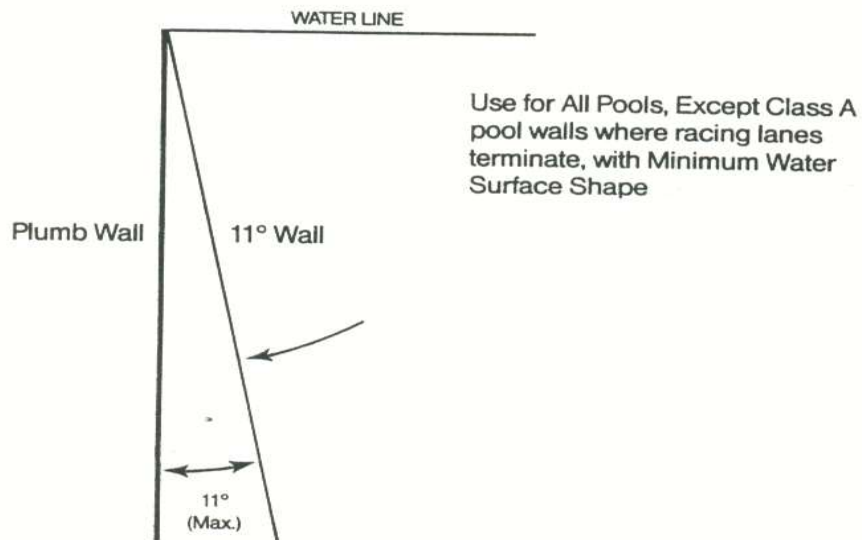
For board heights exceeding 3 meters

*NOTE: Placement of boards shall observe the following minimum dimensions. With multiple board installations minimum pool widths must be increased accordingly.

- Deck Level Board to Pool Side 8'
- 1 Meter Board to Pool Side 10'
- 3 Meter Board to Pool Side 11'
- 1 Meter or Deck Level Board to 3 Meter Board 10'
- 1 Meter or Deck Level Board to another 1 Meter or Deck Level Board 8'
- 3 Meter to another 3 Meter Board 10'

B. Maximum Allowable Wall Slope

1. Ref. :§317.B.1

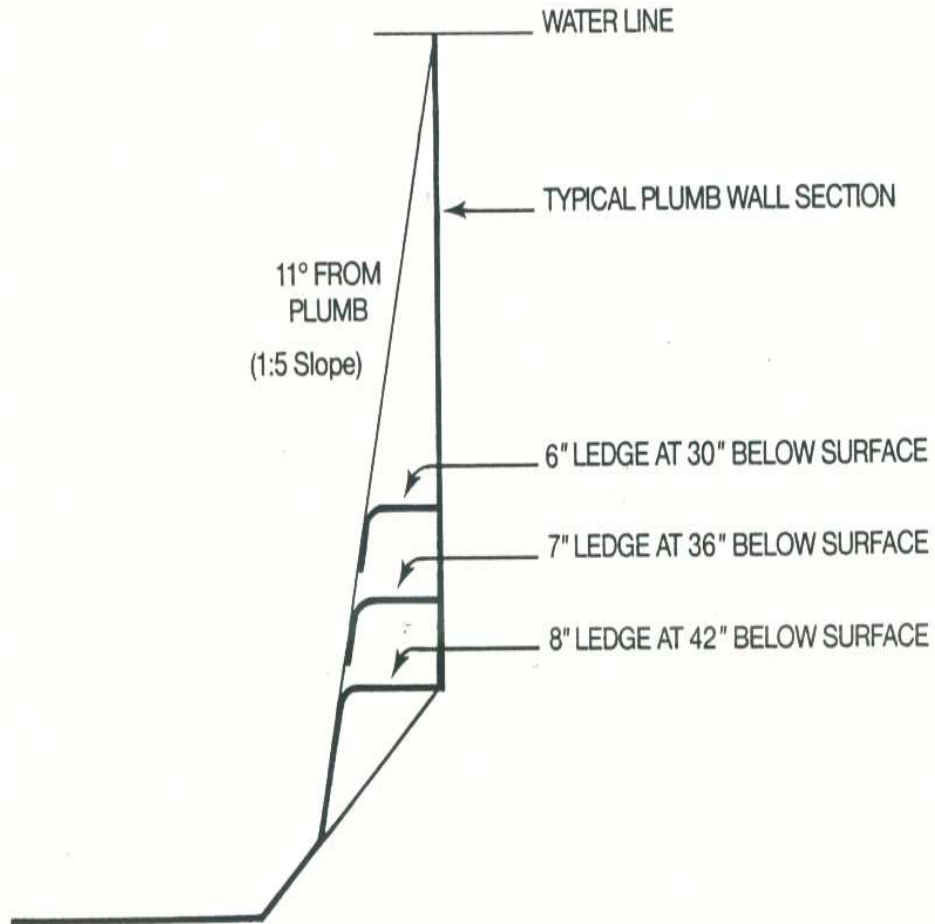


C. Offset Ledges

1. Offset ledges, when provided, shall fall within 11° from plumb starting at the junction of the pool wall and waterline, and shall have a slip-resisting surface. Maximum

width shall be 8 inches. The typical allowable dimensions are based on the depths shown below.

a. Ref.: §317.C.1



D. Underwater Seat Benches

1. Underwater seat benches are not allowed in pools but are allowed in spas and whirlpools.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 20:668 (June 1994), repromulgated LR 29:1101 (July 2003).

§319. Maximum User Load
[formerly paragraph 24:007]

A. Maximum user load at Class B or Class C pools shall be in accordance with the following table.

	Shallow Instruction or Wading Areas	Deep Area (not including the diving area)	Diving Area (per each diving board)
Pools with Minimum Deck Areas	15 square feet per user	20 square feet per user	300 square feet
Pools with Deck Area at Least Equal to Water Surface Area	12 square feet per user	15 square feet per user	300 square feet
Pools with Deck Area at Least Twice the Water Surface Area	8 square feet per user	10 square feet per user	300 square feet

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 20:668 (June 1994), repromulgated LR 29:1105 (July 2003).

§321. Wading Pools
[formerly paragraph 24:008]

A. Wading pools shall be separate and physically set apart from beginning or shallow water areas of swimming pools by at least 6 feet of deck at Class B pools or 4 feet of deck at Class C pools. Where a wading pool is adjacent to any deep water area, a minimum 4 feet high barrier shall be installed separating the two pools.

B. The maximum water depth of wading pools, shall not exceed 24 inches. The water depth at the perimeter shall not exceed 18 inches. Water depths may be reduced from the above maximums and brought to zero at the most shallow point.

C. Walls in wading pools shall be vertical or within 11° of vertical except for the lower 6 inches which shall be radiused to the floor. Walls shall not extend more than 6 inches above the waterline at any point.

D. Floors of wading pools shall be uniform, sloped to drain with a maximum slope of 1 foot in 12 feet.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1438 (June 2002).

§323. Decks and Deck Equipment
[formerly paragraph 24:009]

A. Deck (s) shall be designed and installed in accordance with the engineering practices required in the area of installation. This includes the design and quality of subbase when required, concrete mix design, reinforcing, joints, etc. If a concrete deck is selected, in the absence of specific local engineering practices, the work shall be performed in accordance with the recommended practices of American Concrete Institute (ACI) Standard 302.1R-80, "Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction."

B. Decks, ramps, coping and similar step surfaces shall be slip-resisting and easily cleanable.

C. Special features in or on deck(s) such as markers, brand insignias or similar shall conform to this article.

D. Risers for steps for the deck shall be uniform and have a minimum height of 3 3/4 inches and a maximum height of 7 1/2 inches. The minimum tread depth shall be 10 inches.

E. Excavation areas shall be adequately compacted when they support the deck(s).

F. The minimum continuous, unobstructed deck width, including the coping, shall conform to the following:

1. Class A pool—as recommended by the appropriate activity (FINA, U.S. Swimming, U.S. Diving);
2. Class B pool—6 feet minimum;

3. Class C pool—4 feet minimum;
4. Class D pool—3 feet minimum where possible;
5. a minimum of 4 feet deck width shall be provided on the sides and rear of any diving equipment. A deck clearance of 24 inches shall be provided around any other deck equipment that is 36 inches or less in height above the deck. A deck clearance of 36 inches shall be provided around all other deck equipment;

6. when pools, spas, wading pools, etc., are used and/or constructed adjoining, the requirements for decking shall be additive, i.e., a cumulative sum of the minimums.

G. The minimum slope of the deck(s) shall be 1/8 inch per 1 foot for textured, hand-finished concrete decks; 1/4 inch per 1 foot for exposed aggregate concrete decks; and 1/2 inch per 1 foot for indoor/outdoor carpeting decks, unless an alternate drainage method is provided.

H. The maximum slope of all decks, other than wood decks, shall be 1 inch per foot except for ramps. The maximum slope for wood decks shall be 1/8 inch per foot. Gaps shall be based on good engineering practices with respect to the type of wood used.

I. The maximum voids between adjoining concrete slabs, and/or between concrete slabs and expansion joint material, shall be 3/16 inch of horizontal clearance with a maximum difference in vertical elevation of 1/4 inch.

J. Construction joints where pool coping meets concrete deck(s) shall be watertight and shall not allow water to pass to the ground beneath.

K. The areas where the deck(s) join pool coping shall be designed and installed so as to protect the coping and its mortar bed from damage as a result of reasonable movement of adjoining deck(s).

L. Joints in deck(s) shall be provided to minimize the potential for cracks due to a change in elevations, separation of surfaces or movement of the slab.

M. The areas where deck(s) join concrete work shall be protected by expansion joints to protect the pool adequately from the pressures of relative movements.

N. Deck(s) shall be edged, have a radius, or be otherwise relieved to eliminate sharp corners.

O. Deck(s) shall be sloped to effectively drain either to perimeter areas or to deck drains. Drainage shall remove pool splash water, deck cleaning water, and rain water without leaving standing water.

P. Site drainage shall be provided so as to direct all perimeter deck drainage away from the pool. When required, yard drains shall be installed to prevent the accumulation or puddling of site water in the general area of the deck(s) and related improvements.

Q. Circulation system piping, other than that integrally included in the manufacture of the pool, shall be subject to an induced static hydraulic pressure test (sealed system) at 25 pounds per square inch (psi) for 30 minutes. This test shall be

performed before the deck is poured, and the pressure shall be maintained through the deck pour.

R. Valves installed in or under any deck(s) shall provide a minimum 10 inches diameter access cover and valve pit to facilitate servicing.

S. A hose bib and a vacuum breaker shall be provided for washing down the entire deck area.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1438 (June 2002).

§325. Entry/Exit
[formerly paragraph 24:010]

A. All pools shall have at least two means of entry/exit located so as to serve both ends of the pool. These shall consist of ladders, stairs, or recessed treads and may be used in combination. All treads shall have slip-resisting surfaces.

B. Where water depths are 24 inches or less at the pool wall, such areas shall be considered as providing their own natural mode for entry/exit.

C. For pools or water areas over 30 feet in width, both sides of the deep portions of the pool shall have entries/exits provided.

D. A means of entry/exit for the shallow end shall be located between the shallow end wall and the cross section at Point D, while a means of entry/exit for the deep end shall be between the deep end wall and the cross section at Point B (refer to §317).

E. A means of entry/exit shall be provided at a minimum of every 75 linear feet of pool wall or fraction thereof.

F. Stairs, ladders, and recessed treads shall be located so as not to interfere with racing lanes if applicable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1438 (June 2002).

§327. Pool Stairs
[formerly paragraph 24:011]

A. The design and construction of protruding and recessed pool stairs shall conform to following.

1. Step treads shall have a minimum unobstructed horizontal depth of 10 inches and a minimum unobstructed surface area of 240 square inches.

2. Risers at the centerline of the treads shall have a maximum uniform height of 12 inches, with the bottom riser height allowed to vary plus or minus 2 inches from the uniform riser height.

3. Each set of stairs shall be provided with at least one handrail to serve all treads and risers. Handrails shall conform to the following.

a. Handrails, if removable, shall be installed in such a way that they cannot be removed without the use of tools.

b. The leading edge of handrails facilitating stairs and pool entry/exit shall be no more than 18 inches plus or minus 3 inches, horizontally from the vertical plane of the bottom riser (where applicable).

c. The outside diameter of handrails shall be between 1 inch and 1 9/10 inches.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1439 (June 2002).

§329. Pool Ladders
[formerly paragraph 24:012]

A. The design and construction of pool ladder(s) shall conform to the following.

1. Pool ladders shall be made entirely of corrosion-resisting materials.

2. Ladders shall provide two handholds or two handrails.

3. Below the water level, there shall be a clearance of not more than 6 inches nor less than 3 inches between any ladder tread edge and the pool wall.

4. The clear distance between ladder handrails shall be a minimum of 17 inches and a maximum of 24 inches.

5. There shall be a uniform height between ladder treads, with a 7-inch minimum distance and a 12-inch maximum distance.

6. Ladder treads shall have a minimum horizontal depth of 1 1/2 inches.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1439 (June 2002).

§331. Pool Appurtenances
[formerly paragraph 24:013]

A. [Formerly paragraph 24:013-1] Recessed Treads. The design and construction of recessed treads in the pool wall shall conform to the following.

1. Recessed treads at the centerline shall have a uniform vertical spacing of 12 inches maximum and 7 inches minimum.

2. The vertical distance between the pool coping edge, deck, or step surface and the uppermost recessed tread shall be a maximum of 12 inches.

3. Recessed treads shall have a minimum depth of 5 inches and a minimum width of 12 inches.

4. Recessed treads shall drain into the pool to prevent the accumulation of dirt.

5. Each set of recessed treads shall be provided with a set of handrails/grabrails/handholds to serve all treads and risers.

B. Support for Diving Equipment [formerly paragraph 24:013-2]

1. Supports, platforms, stairs, and ladders for diving equipment shall be designed to carry the anticipated loads. Stairs and ladders shall be of corrosion-resisting material, easily cleanable and with slip-resisting tread. All diving stands higher than 21 inches measured from the deck to the top butt end of the board shall be provided with stairs and/or a ladder. Step treads shall be self-draining.

2. Platforms and diving equipment of 1 meter or less shall be protected with guard rails which shall be at least 30 inches above the diving board and extend to the edge of the pool wall. All platforms or diving equipment higher than 1 meter shall have guard rails which are at least 36 inches above the diving board and extend to the edge of the pool wall.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1439 (June 2002).

Chapter 5. Circulation Systems [formerly Subpart C]

§501. Design Requirements [formerly paragraph 24:013-3]

A. A circulation system consisting of pumps, piping, return inlets and suction outlets, filters, and other necessary equipment shall be provided for complete circulation of water through all parts of the pool.

B. The equipment shall be of adequate size to turn over the entire pool water capacity at least once every eight hours. This system shall be designed to give the proper turnover rate based on the manufacturer's recommended maximum pressure flow of the filter in clean media condition of the filter. Water clarity shall be maintained. When standing at the pool's edge at the deep end, the deepest portion of the pool floor shall be visible.

C. Circulation system components which require replacement or servicing shall be accessible for inspection, repair, or replacement, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

D. Where equipment sizing falls within the scope of National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) testing, materials and equipment used in the circulation system shall comply with the appropriate requirements of NSF Standard 50.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1439 (June 2002).

§503. Water Velocity [formerly paragraph 24:013-4]

A. The water velocity in the pool piping shall not exceed 10 feet per second for discharge piping, (except for copper pipe where the velocity should not exceed 8 feet per second),

and 6 feet per second for suction piping, unless summary calculations are provided to show that the greater flow is possible with the pump and piping provided. Pool piping shall be sized to permit the rated flows for filtering and cleaning without exceeding the maximum head of the pump.

1. A wading pool shall have a separate circulation system of adequate size to turn over the entire pool water capacity at least once every two hours.

B. Piping and Fittings. The circulation system piping and fittings shall be non-toxic, shall be considered to be process piping, and shall be of material able to withstand operating pressures and operating conditions.

1. Pool piping subject to damage by freezing shall have a uniform slope in one direction equipped with valves for adequate drainage. Pool piping shall be supported at sufficient intervals to prevent entrapment of air, water or dirt. Provisions shall be made for expansion or contraction of pipes.

C. System Condition. A pressure or vacuum gauge or other means of indicating system condition shall be provided in the circulation system in an easily readable location.

1. Class A, Class B, and Class C public pools shall be provided with an indicator measuring the rate of flow through the filter system with an appropriate range readable in gallons per minute and accurate within 10 percent actual flow.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1440 (June 2002).

§505. Filters [formerly paragraph 24:013-5]

A. Design. Filters shall be designed so that after cleaning per manufacturer's instructions the system can provide the required water clarity.

1. Filters shall be designed so that filtration surfaces can be inspected and serviced.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1440 (June 2002).

§507. Pumps and Motors [formerly paragraph 24:013-6]

A. A pump motor shall be provided for circulation of the pool water. Performance of all pumps shall meet or exceed the conditions of flow required for filtering and cleaning (if applicable) the filters against the total dynamic head developed by the complete system.

B. All motors shall have, as minimum, an open, drip-proof enclosure (as defined by the latest National Electrical Manufacturers Association [NEMA] Standard ANSI/NEMA-MGI) and be constructed electrically and mechanically to perform satisfactorily and safely under the conditions of load

and environment normally encountered in swimming pool installations.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1440 (June 2002).

**§509. Return Inlets and Suction Outlets
[formerly paragraph 24:013-7]**

A. Return inlet(s) and suction outlet(s) shall be provided and arranged to produce a uniform circulation of water and maintain a uniform disinfectant residual throughout the pool. Where skimmers are used, the return inlet(s) shall be located so as to help bring floating particles within range of the skimmer.

B. A public pool shall have a minimum of two return inlets regardless of pool size. The number of return inlets shall be based on two inlets per 600 square feet of pool surface area, or fraction thereof.

C. The pool shall not be operated if the outlet grate is missing, broken, or secured in such a way that it can be removed without the use of tools.

1. All pools shall be provided with main drain suction outlet(s) in the lowest point of the pool floor. The spacing of the main drain(s) for suction outlet(s) shall not be greater than 20 feet on centers nor more than 15 feet from each side wall.

2. In large pools with outlets more than 5 feet from the end wall, inlets shall be placed on equidistant centers around the entire perimeter of the pool. The maximum distance between inlets shall be 20 feet. Pools more than 30 feet wide shall have bottom inlets, or other demonstrably effective means to provide uniform distribution of disinfectant throughout the pool.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1440 (June 2002).

**§511. Inlets and Outlets
[formerly paragraph 24:013-8]**

A. Design. Return water inlets shall be adjustable so that water can be distributed evenly.

B. Number and Location

1. All inlets shall discharge at a depth of at least 10 to 15 inches below pool overflow level to prevent loss of disinfectant.

2. In large pools, with outlets more than 5 feet from the end wall, inlets shall be placed on 20 foot centers entirely around the perimeter of the pool or in the bottom. Pools more than 30 feet wide shall have bottom inlets.

3. In smaller pools when the distance across the shallow end is as great as 15 feet, multiple inlets at the shallow end shall be provided. These inlets must serve not more than 15 linear feet each. In spoon-shaped rectangular pools where

outlets are located more than 5 feet from the end walls, inlets must be placed at both ends of the pool.

C. Main Drain

1. The main drain outlet grating shall have an area of openings four times the area of the discharge pipe to prevent objectionable suction effects.

2. The main drain outlet system, located in the deepest section of the pool, shall be provided with more than one outlet point if the pool width exceeds 20 feet. These outlets shall be no farther apart than 20 feet on center and no closer than 10 feet from the side walls.

3. The grating of the main drain outlet shall be easily visible. Drains not constructed of shiny metal shall be marked with a dark colored circle.

D. Back Siphonage. Water discharged from the pool to waste must pass through an air gap to preclude back-siphonage.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1440 (June 2002).

**§513. Suction Outlet
[formerly paragraph 24:013-9]**

A. If the suction outlet system, such as a filtration system, booster system, automatic cleaning system, solar system, etc., has a single suction outlet, or multiple suction outlets which can be isolated by valves, each suction outlet shall protect against user entrapment by either:

1. an antivortex cover;
2. a 12 inch by 12 inch grate or larger;
3. Section 511.C. Main Drain;
4. other means approved by the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1441 (June 2002).

**§515. Surface Skimmer Systems
[formerly paragraph 24:013-10]**

A. A surface skimming system shall be provided on all public swimming pools, and shall be designed and constructed to skim the pool surface when the water level is maintained within the operational parameters of the system's rim or weir device.

B. Where automatic surface skimmers are used as the sole overflow system, at least one surface skimmer shall be provided for each 500 square feet or fraction thereof of the water surface area.

C. Where a perimeter-type surface skimming system is used as the sole surface skimming system, this system shall extend around a minimum 50 percent of the perimeter of the pool.

1. Where perimeter surface skimming systems are used, they shall be connected to the circulation system with a system surge capacity of not less than 1 gallon for each square foot of pool surface.

D. Overflow Gutter and Skimmers. An overflow gutter, if utilized, shall extend completely around the pool. The overflow gutter shall be designed so as to be easily cleanable and so that material entering it will not be washed out by a sudden surge of entering water, and so that the danger of bathers catching arms or feet in it may be reduced to a minimum. A sufficient number of drainage outlets shall be provided to carry away water entering the overflow gutter during surface flushing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1441 (June 2002).

§517. Heaters

[formerly paragraph 24:013-12]

A. Installation. The heater(s) shall be installed in accordance with all federal, state, and local codes as well as the manufacturer's recommendations.

B. Heaters shall be tested and shall comply with the requirements of ANSI-Z21.56a-1990 for gas applications, or UL 1261 for electrical applications. Heat pumps shall comply with the UL 559 specifications and be accepted by a recognized testing facility.

C. Owner/operator shall routinely check the in-pool water to ensure that the temperature does not exceed 93°F. If adjustments are necessary, those adjustments shall be performed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1441 (June 2002).

Chapter 7. General Standards

§701. Depth Markers

[formerly paragraph 24:013-13]

A. Depth markers shall conform to the following.

1. Depth of water in feet shall be plainly and conspicuously marked at or above the waterline on the vertical pool wall and on the top of the coping or edge of the deck or walk next to the pool.

2. Depth markers on the vertical pool wall shall be positioned to be read from the water side.

3. Depth markers on the deck shall be within 18 inches of the water edge and positioned to be read while standing on the deck facing the water.

4. Depth markers shall be slip-resisting.

5. Depth markers shall be installed at the maximum and minimum water depth and at all points of slope change.

6. Depth markers shall be installed at intermediate increments of water depth not to exceed 2 feet, nor spaced at distances greater than 25 foot intervals.

7. Depth markers shall be arranged uniformly on both sides and both ends of the pool.

8. Depth markers on irregularly shaped pools shall designate depths at all major deviations in shape as well as conform to the foregoing articles.

9. Depth markers shall have a 4-inch minimum height. Numbers shall be of contrasting color to the background on which they are applied, and the color shall be of a permanent nature.

10. A rope and float line shall be provided between 1 foot and 2 feet on the shallow side of the break in grade between the shallow and deep portions of the swimming pool, with its position marked with visible floats at not greater than seven feet intervals.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1441 (June 2002).

§703. Lifesaving Equipment

[formerly paragraph 24:013-14]

A. Class A, Class B, and Class C swimming pools shall have lifesaving equipment conspicuously and conveniently on hand at all times including the following:

1. a light, strong pole not less than 12 feet long, including a body hook;

2. a minimum 1/4 inch diameter throwing rope as long as 1 1/2 times the maximum width of the pool or 50 feet, whichever is less, to which has been firmly attached a ring buoy with an outside diameter of approximately 15 inches or a similar flotation device;

3. a telephone with posted names and phone numbers of nearest available police, fire, ambulance service and/or rescue unit, and/or 911, if available;

4. it is recommended that Class B and Class C pools with over 1,800 square feet of water surface area shall have at least one elevated lifeguard chair for each 3,000 square feet of pool surface or fraction thereof. Where a pool is provided with more than one lifeguard chair, and pool width is 45 feet or more, they shall be located on each side of the pool.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§705. Barriers

[formerly paragraph 24:013-15]

A. Barriers shall conform with the requirements of the following.

1. Class A or Class B public swimming pools shall be protected by a fence, wall, building, enclosure, or solid wall of durable material of which the pool itself may be constructed, or any combination thereof. Natural or artificial barriers shall be provided so as to afford no external handholds or footholds, be at least 4 feet in height, and be equipped with a self-closing and positive self-latching closure mechanism at a height of at least 45 inches above the ground and provided with hardware for locking.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§707. Interconnections
[formerly paragraph 24:014]

A. There shall be no physical connection between a potable public or private water supply system and a pool structure at a point below the maximum flow line of the pool, or to the recirculation system of the swimming pool, unless such physical connection is so installed and operated that no pool water can be discharged or siphoned into a potable water supply system.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§709. Water Supply
[formerly paragraph 24:015]

A. The water supply serving the pool shall be from an approved water supply.

B. No direct mechanical connection shall be made between the potable water supply and the swimming pool, chlorinating equipment, or the system of piping for the pool, unless it is protected against backflow and back-siphonage in a manner approved by the state and local authority, or through an air gap meeting the latest American National Standards Institute Standard A112.1.2, or other equivalent means approved by the state health officer.

C. An over-the-rim spout, if used, shall be located under a diving board, adjacent to a ladder, or otherwise properly shielded so as not to create a hazard. Its open end shall have no sharp edges and shall not protrude more than 2 inches beyond the edge of the pool.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§711. Waste Water Disposal
[formerly paragraph 24:016]

A. Backwash water may be discharged into a sanitary sewer through an approved air gap, or into an approved subsurface disposal system or by other means approved by the state health officer.

B. Sewage disposal shall be of a manner conforming to the provisions of Part XIII of this Code.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S.40:5(3) (16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§713. Electrical Requirements
[formerly paragraph 24:013-11]

A. The requirements of the latest National Electrical Code of the National Fire Protection Agency shall be complied with.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§715. Lighting
[formerly paragraph 24:022]

A. Whenever swimming pools, bathing places, or water slides are to be operated at night, illumination shall be provided as follows.

1. Where night activities are permitted and underwater lighting is used, not less than 0.5* watts shall be provided per square foot of pool area. Area lighting shall be provided for the deck areas and directed toward the deck areas away from the pool surface insofar as practical. 0.6 watts per square foot of deck area shall be used.

2. Where night swimming is permitted and underwater lighting is used, area pool lighting combined shall be provided at not less than 2 watts per square foot of deck area.

*Values of Efficiency for incandescent lamps assumed to be 20 lamp lumens per watt.

3. In either case, lighting shall be provided in such concentration so as to permit a black circle 6 inches in diameter on a white field, when placed on the bottom of the pool at the deepest point, to be clearly visible from the deck around the pool at all distances up to 10 yards measured from a line drawn across the pool through said disk.

4. Semi-Artificial and Natural Swimming Pools and Bathing Places

a. Minimum foot-candles (F-C) (measured vertically on the surface):

i. all water areas utilized if a large body of water is involved: (this amount of light must be present out to 150 feet from the shore): 3 F-C;

ii. adjacent land areas utilized during swimming or bathing activities: 1 F-C.

5. Stairs from lower to upper areas of water slides shall be provided with at least 10 foot-candles of illumination (measured on the surface).

6. All areas used or traversed by people, inside of all ancillary buildings, shall be provided with at least 10 foot-candles of illumination (measured 3 feet above the floor).

7. Various of the lighting requirements, which do not alter maximum safety considerations of the need for lighting, may be approved by the state health officer, on a case by case basis.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1442 (June 2002).

§717. Ventilation
[formerly paragraph 24:023]

A. All indoor pools, including dressing rooms and all other rooms that are used or traversed by people (except restrooms, bathrooms, water closet combination rooms, and toilet rooms) in any pool buildings or ancillary buildings, shall be ventilated by methods including, but not limited to, one or more of the following: windows, air conditioning, or forced air ventilation.

B. Every restroom, bathroom, water closet combination room, and toilet room, shall be provided with ventilation in accordance with §405.A of the Louisiana State Plumbing Code (LSPC).

C. Chlorine Room. A separate chlorine room at or above grade is required if gas chlorination is used. There shall be direct access to the room from outside the building, and it shall have one or more observation windows for viewing the interior from the outside and from the filter room without entering. The room shall be large enough to house the chlorinator and chlorine storage tanks as required. Provision must be made in this room for chaining storage tanks to a wall or post, for installation of scales to weigh chlorine tanks, and for a spark-proof ventilation fan capable of producing a complete exchange of air in two minutes. The fan shall exhaust from floor level. Provision must be made to store an approved gas mask, for emergency access, directly outside one entrance to the chlorine room. The floor should be of non-slip material, and a separate drain, that is not connected to others in the building, shall be provided. A hose connection is also required.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1443 (June 2002), amended LR 38:2927 (November 2012).

§719. Visitors Gallery
[formerly paragraph 24:024]

A. There shall be a separation of the space used by spectators from that used by bathers. Galleries for spectators shall not overhang any portion of the pool surface. Floor and foot rail of the gallery shall be of tight construction to prevent dirt which is tracked in from getting into the pool. The drainage from the spectators area shall in no case be allowed to drain upon the area used exclusively by bathers. A curb or other arrangement shall be used to prevent litter and dirt from

being kicked or scuffed by spectators into the pool or pool area.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1443 (June 2002).

§721. Dressing Rooms
[formerly paragraph 24:025]

A. Dressing rooms shall be provided. Floor shall be well drained, impervious to moisture and constructed of non-slip material. Walls and partitions shall be constructed of smooth, impervious material, without open cracks or joints.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1443 (June 2002).

§723. Plumbing Fixtures
[formerly paragraph 24:026]

A. One water closet and one urinal shall be provided for each 60 males or fraction thereof. One water closet shall be provided for each 30 females or fraction thereof. Female urinals, if provided, may be used in the same proportion as for men above. One lavatory with hot and cold water, under pressure delivered through a mixing faucet and soap shall be provided for each 60 patrons or fraction thereof. Circular foot-operated lavatories, serving several persons at one time, may be used in some situations, such as in schools. One shower shall be provided for each 40 persons or fraction thereof. One drinking fountain shall be provided for each 100 persons or fraction thereof. Number of persons shall be calculated on the basis of pool load as described in §319 (Maximum User Load). (An equal distribution of males and females will be assumed unless otherwise indicated.)

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1443 (June 2002).

§725. Experimental and Innovative Processes and Equipment
[formerly paragraph 24:027]

A. Experimental units must be submitted to the state health officer for review. Additional information may be required. Approval of experimental units by the state health officer will be based on the merit and need of proposed experimental unit(s). Bonding may be required.

B. Experimental units and treatment chemicals such as, but not limited to, Ion generators, bactericides, and alternative disinfectants will be evaluated on a case by case basis, and require prior approval of the state health officer.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1443 (June 2002).

§727. Abandoned Pools
[formerly paragraph 24:028]

A.1. A pool that is not in use and/or not intended for use that presents a situation endangering the public health as deemed by the state health officer, shall be either:

- a. emptied;
- b. filled with inert material;
- c. covered and anchored; or
- d. addressed by other methods submitted to and approved by the state health officer.

2. The owner and/or lessee shall jointly be held liable.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

§729. Food Service for Class A and B Public Pools
[formerly paragraph 24:032]

A. Eating, drinking, and smoking shall not be permitted within the pool deck enclosure.

B. Exception to §729.A may be made to allow food and beverage(s) in the visitor and spectator area or in a similarly separated snack bar area for users which has been approved by the state health officer.

C. Food and beverage(s) shall only be served in non-breakable containers.

D. Trash containers shall be provided where food and/or beverage(s) are available.

E. All food service establishments must be in compliance with Part XXIII of the state sanitary code.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

§731. Operation and Maintenance
[formerly paragraph 24:033]

A. Lifeguards and safety assistants shall be attired so that they are readily identifiable as members of the lifeguard staff. Individuals shall be considered qualified in life-saving and first aid if they hold the appropriate Red Cross certificate or equivalent.

B. Instructions. Rules and regulations for users shall be posted in a conspicuous place to inform pool patrons.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

§733. Emergency Equipment
[formerly paragraph 24:034]

A. Pole-hooks, ropes, buoys and other necessary lifesaving equipment shall be provided and be readily accessible at all pools and bathing places. A first-aid kit completely equipped shall be provided for emergency use at all pools and bathing places.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

Chapter 9. Disinfection and Bacteriological Quality

§901. Disinfectant Equipment and Chemical Feeders
[formerly paragraph 24:017]

A. Disinfectant equipment and chemical feeders, hereinafter referred to jointly as "equipment," shall comply with the requirements of NSF Standard 50. The disinfection equipment shall be capable of precisely introducing a sufficient quantity of an approved disinfecting agent to maintain the appropriate recommended guidelines required concentrations as per §§903 and 905.

1. Every pool shall be required to have at least one unit of disinfectant agent equipment in compliance with §901.A.2. Additional units may be required to maintain chemical and physical parameters of the pool water.

2. The pool water shall be continuously disinfected by a disinfecting agent that imparts an easily measured residual. The disinfecting agent used shall be subject to field testing procedures that are simple and accurate.

B. Chemical Feeders. The installation and use of chemical feeders shall conform to the following.

1. When using chemical feeders, it is extremely important that they be installed downstream from the filter and heater. Erosion-type feeders shall be allowed to feed their solution to the suction side of the pump.

2. If the chemical feeder is equipped with its own pump, it shall be installed so it introduces the gas or solution downstream from the heater and, if possible, at a position lower than the heater outlet fitting.

3. Swimming pools and wading pools which are equipped with gaseous or liquid chlorination feeders must be equipped with a mechanical chemical feeder to continuously control pH. Hand batch feeding of any pH chemical into the pool is expressly prohibited.

C. Test Kit. All pools shall be supplied with chemical test kits for the determination of pH, chlorine or bromide residuals, cyanuric acid (if used), total alkalinity, and calcium hardness. The test kit shall be capable of at least measuring pH and disinfectant residual ranges, as required. The method used in determining the free available chlorine residual shall be such that chloramines or other chlorine compounds that may be present in the pool do not affect the determination.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

§903. Disinfection
[formerly paragraph 24:018]

A. Disinfection shall be employed in all swimming pools. The disinfection of the water shall be continuous and when chlorine alone is used, the water shall contain at least 0.4 parts per million residual chlorine; or 0.7 parts per million residual chlorine when chlorine with ammonia is used, as determined by the *N,N* diethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine (DPD) test.

B. On innovative processes, the state health officer may allow new and innovative means of disinfection so long as the disinfection residuals can be measured easily, accurately, and reliably (see §725).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1444 (June 2002).

§905. Chemical and Physical Quality of Swimming Pool Water
[formerly paragraph 24:019]

A. Chlorination. Whenever chlorine, calcium hypochlorite, or other chlorine compounds, without the use of ammonia, are used for swimming pool disinfection, the amount of available or free chlorine in the water at all times when the pool is in use shall not be less than 0.4 ppm., nor more than 0.6 ppm. Whenever chlorine or chlorine compounds are used with ammonia, the amount of available or free chlorine shall not be less than 0.7 ppm., nor more than 1.0 ppm.

B. pH Control

1. Swimming Pools and Wading Pools. The pH shall be maintained in an alkaline condition as indicated by a pH of not less than 7.2 nor greater than 7.8 at any time the facility is in use.

2. Bathing Beaches. When the pH is less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5, the beach should not be used for bathing.

C. Clearness. At times when the pool is in use the water shall be sufficiently clear to permit a black disk six inches in diameter on a white field, when placed on the bottom of the pool at the deepest point, to be clearly visible from the deck around the pool at all distances up to 10 yards measured from a line drawn across the pool through said disk.

D. Temperatures. The water in any swimming pool shall not be artificially heated to a temperature above 93°F (34°C). The temperature of the air at any artificially heated indoor swimming pool should not become more than 8°F (4°-5°C) warmer nor more than 2°F (1°C) colder than the water in the pool at any time when the pool is in use.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1445 (June 2002).

§907. Cleanliness
[formerly paragraph 24:020]

A. The bottom and sides of pools shall be kept free from sediment and visible dirt. Visible scum or floating matter on the surface of the pool shall be removed at least once each day.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1445 (June 2002).

§909. Bacterial Quality
[formerly paragraph 24:021]

A. Swimming Pools. Not more than 15 percent of the samples collected on each two consecutive occasions shall contain more than 200 bacteria per ml. nor shall such samples show positive test (confirmed) for the coli-aerogenes group, in any of 5, 10 ml. portions of water at times when the pool is in use. All primary fermentation tubes showing gas should be confirmed. The state health officer may approve other EPA approved methods for bacteriological and the coli-aerogenes group testing.

B. Bathing Beaches/Places. The coliform group is not to exceed 1,000 per 100 ml. as a monthly geometric average value, nor exceed this number in 20 percent of the samples examined during any month nor exceed 2,400 per 100 ml. on any day. The fecal coliform (either MPN or MF) count shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml. as a 30-day geometric mean based on not less than five samples during any 30-day period nor exceed 400 per 100 ml. in more than 10 percent of all samples during any 30-day period.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with the provisions of R.S. 40:4(A)(11) and R.S. 40:5(3)(16)(17)(20).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, LR 28:1445 (June 2002).

