

2015 Public Swimming Pool Rule Review – January 13, 2015

List of Attendees

Paul Scaglione, PH Dayton & Montgomery City
Jeff Blume, Dayton Pool Management
Bill Plessinger, City of Westerville
Chuck Kunsman, University of Akron
Joe Harrod, Columbus Public Health
Duane Stansbury, AOHC
Dustin Ratliff, Warren County Combined Health
Elissa James, YMCA
Barry Grisez, Cuyahoga County Board of Health
Jerry Bingham, Toledo Lucas Local Heath/OEHA
Amanda Sines, Ohio Campground Owners Association
Mary Clifton, ODH
Corey Schwab, ODH
Phone – Art Daniels,
Phone – Eric Roberts, ODH/NEDO
Phone – Pam Bauer
Phone – Chip Hanawalt, Ohio Campground Owners Association

Meeting called to order at 9:00am by Corey Schwab.

Committee reviewed changes made to rules as follows.

I. Definitions 3701-31-01

(a) (T) Public Swimming Pool

- i. “Float tanks”...need to get more information to present to the committee in order to make a better decision on this. NSF is looking at a standard but nothing as of yet.
- ii. Also look into saline concentration vs. bacterial growth. If committee agrees that if there is no bacteria growth then this is ok for exemption?

(b) (T) (2) “Bathing”

- i. Will work with hotels on the language. We have not received any language suggestions yet. The concern was on whirlpool baths in rooms. Committee feels it would just fall under personal cleansing.

(c) (Y) “Special use pool”

- i. Issue with the language, “special use pool does not include any water slide catch pool or wave generating pool at a public amusement area which is licensed and inspected by the Ohio Dept. of Agricultural...”

1. **Concern:** There are a number of pools that meet the definition of special use that are told they cannot be licensed as such. By the rule they are classified as swimming pools.
 2. **Suggestion:** Mary will update this definition to agree with the Dept. of Agriculture's rules/laws.
- ii. (Y) (4) "Underwater shelf"
1. **Question:** Is the definition of sun ledge/tanning ledge even necessary? **Answer:** Yes, it is necessary for contractors/builders.
 2. Corey will work on and get something to the committee.
- iii. (Y) (5) "Substantial Alteration"
1. **Concerns:**
 - a. Where do you find what this is?
 - b. Concern: The definition is very broad.
 - c. Doesn't really help explain what a substantial alteration is.
 2. **Suggestions**
 - a. Use definition in 05-C1 as the definition here and eliminate from 05-C1.
- iv. (CC) (1) (c) American National Standards Institute
1. Verify the address

II. Responsibilities of the director of health – 3701-31-02

(a) (A) Forms

- i. Mary will ask if we can include electronic forms to this.

(b) (C) Plan Review

- i. Add into this rule to copy the local health department.
- ii. (C) (3) the director shall issue a letter to the owner and a copy shall be issued to the licensor that the plans have been approved or disapproved.
- iii. **Suggestions:**
 1. Take (C) (3) and add into (C).
 2. Turn (C) (4) into (C) (2) (f).
 3. Have a webpage that shows which plans are being reviewed?
- iv. (C) (4) (c) change 45 to forty-five
- v. **Question:** If ODH disapproves a plan is there anything the local should be doing?
- vi. **Answer:** The local is supposed to ensure plans have been approved. ODH cc's local plan review approval/disapproval letters, etc.

III. Responsibilities of the licensor – 3701-31-03

- (a) (A) (1) As used in this paragraph: "Initial license" **means a license issued for operation or maintenance of a public swimming pool** being opened for the first time or that is being reopened after the license for its operation has been expired for more than one year or has been revoked.

- i. Do we really need to say this twice?
- (b) (D) (2) Government operated and/or tax supported schools. For public swimming pools which are operated by the federal government, the state government, or a county, city, township, village, or tax-supported primary or secondary public school, the board of health of a city or general health district may adopt fees that are less than the fees established under paragraph (D) of this rule.
 - i. Add reference
- (c) (G) The licensor may allow a longer turnover rate at an existing public swimming pool. If the licensee documents that the public swimming pool consistently meets the water quality parameters in paragraph (C) of rule 3701-31-04 of the Administrative Code.
 - i. Make one paragraph.

IV. **Responsibilities of the Licensee – 3701-31-04**

- (a) (B) (1) (a) A covering for any main drain or other suction outlet that is not properly installed, securely fastened or in compliance with the requirements within **ANSI/ASME A112.19.8 performance standard, ANSI/APSP-16 2011 or the successor standard;**
 - i. Reference Check
- (b) (B) (4) (a) (vi) Total alkalinity shall be tested not less than once per ~~week~~ **day**.
 - i. Mary needs to know the cost associated with every change made.
- (c) (B) (4) (d) The certification of compliance shall be kept on file for each outlet cover installed.
- (d) (B) (6) (k) Outlet covers shall be secured at all times so they cannot be removed without the use of tools. Outlet covers shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ASME A112.19.8-2007 or successor standard. Equalizer lines and pool vacuum lines shall be plugged at the pool wall, removed, or have compliant covers.
- (e) (B) (6) (s) Perimeter Barriers shall prevent unauthorized entry and be in good repair at all times and locked when access is not authorized. Access to areas enclosed by the perimeter barrier shall be authorized only when the pool is open. All perimeter barriers shall be with gates or doors that are self-closing, self-latching, and **lockable unless otherwise permitted by law**. **Sections of the barrier may be repaired or substantial alterations of the barrier** shall be in accordance with paragraph (O) of the rule 3701-31-05.1 of the Administrative Code. At no time shall a gap within the perimeter barrier or between the perimeter barrier and a building or the ground exceed four or six inches, depending on the date of construction of the barrier.
 - i. **“lockable unless otherwise permitted by law”**

1. Fire Exits?
 2. Work with Commerce on this.
 - ii. **“Sections of the barrier may be repaired or substantial alterations of the barrier...”**
 1. Look at rewording.
- (f) (D) (6) (c) The minimum acceptable ORP reading is 650 millivolts.
- i. **Issue:** 650 millivolts never get a chlorine reading.
 - ii. **Suggestions/Concerns:**
 1. Should be higher than 700.
 2. 2.0 ppm should be the goal not the 650.
 3. Refer to the manufacturer specifications when cyanuric acid is used.
 4. Set appropriate millivolt for pools not using cyanuric acid.
 5. If 2.0 ppm is set do we really need to set minimum millivolt?
 6. See something in writing/documentation verifying this before changing.
 - iii. **Proposed New Language:** The minimum acceptable ORP reading for Indoor pools and pools not using cyanuric acid is 650 Millivolts. Pools using cyanuric acid must have a minimum ORP reading of 650 Millivolts or maintain a minimum of 2.0 ppm of free chlorine residual.
- (g) (D) (7) Automatic Chemical Controllers
- i. Every public spa shall be equipped with an automatic chemical controller that meets the requirements in paragraph (D) (7) (a) through (e) or paragraph 3701-31-05.1(F) (7) of the Administrative Code. The automatic chemical controller shall continually monitor and adjust the level of free chlorine or bromine and the pH value of the public spa. In addition, any automatic chemical controller installed on any other type of public swimming pool shall meet the requirements listed in (D) (7) (a) through (e). Automatic chemical controllers installed after the effective date of this rule shall meet the requirements in paragraph 3701-31-05.1(F) (7) of the Administrative Code.
 1. May look into mirroring NSF 50.

***Next meeting set for Tuesday February 10, 2015, 9am-12pm**

