## AQUATIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

February 25, 2025 Industry Meeting Presentation

### TOPICS

- Preparations to open for the season
- On-site keys for inspector access
- Night swimming requirements
- High-risk survey overview
- Lifeguard plan creation

# OPENING FOR THE SEASON

By: Daidre Gamboa, EHS and Eugene Frillarte, EHS Aquatic Health Program February 25, 2025

Southern Nevada Health District

### OPERATOR?

Check your Operator

Are they Nationally Certified and Registered with SNHD?

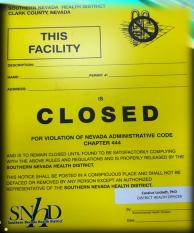




#### IMMINENT HEALTH HAZARDS

- Failure to provide required disinfection levels.
- Failure to treat and achieve proper disinfection following contamination event.
- Failure to maintain pH levels between 6.5 and 8.0.
- Failure to continuously operate filtration and disinfection equipment.
- Failure to maintain Cyanuric Acid levels below 100 PPM.
- Use of an unapproved water supply source for potable water observed.
- Absence of all required lifesaving equipment on deck observed.
- Failure to maintain GFCI protection for underwater lighting as required.

- Aquatic venue bottom not visible.
- Total absence or improper marking of depth observed.
- Plumbing cross-connections between drinking water and waste water observed.
- Failure to maintain the barrier to prevent unauthorized access to the aquatic venue.
- Use of unapproved chemicals or application by unapproved methods.
- Broken, unsecured, or missing suction outlet covers observed.
- Broken glass or sharp objects in the venue or on deck observed.





#### CHECK YOUR ENCLOSURE

- Ensure no gaps are in present in the enclosure/fencing greater than 4 inches
- Gaps greater than 7 inches are CONSIDERED IHH, as they can allow unauthorized access, such as by a small child.
- Ensure no portions of stabilization posts, horizontal/vertical rungs are unstable and rusting
- Ensure no hand/foot holds are present
- Ensure that all gates/doors self-close/self-latch at all times from all distances/open positions

### CHECK YOUR DECK AND COPING

- Ensure no broken glass or sharp objects within enclosure (Ex: Beer Bottles)
- Ensure deep cracks/chips are repaired prior to opening to help prevent:
  - Trips/falls
  - Lacerations due to sharp edges
  - Accidents that may be caused from broken skimmer covers/deck drains
- Ensure perimeter is maintained clear of obstruction for at least a 4 foot width around aquatic venue (Ex: Lounge chairs)





#### SIGNAGE



#### **Aquatic Venue Required Signage**

All lettering must be on a contrasting background and be at least 1 inch high, unless otherwise specified.

#### Section 4-402.2 Requirements:

- This information is required for all equatic varues and must be ported at each entrance into the
  equatic facility:
  - In case of an emergency, dial 911.
  - Operating hours of the Aquatic Facility are \_\_\_\_\_\_. Unauthorized use of the Aquatic Facility outside of these hours is prohibited.
  - No smoking in the Aquatic Venue or on the Deck.
  - Do not swim if you have open wounds.
  - Do not swim if you are ill with diarrhea or have had diarrhea within the past two weeks.
  - Shower before entering the water.
  - No glass items allowed in the Aquatic Venue or on the Deck.
  - Disper changing on the Deck is prohibited.
  - No animals on the deck except service animals and no animals allowed in the Aquatic Venue.
  - Qualified Operator Information.

Note: Include company/operator name, contect information, and the company/operator partificate number issued by the Health Authority.

- This information must be posted within 30 feet of each entrance to each equatic venues and be visible to bothers in the aquatic venues;
  - NO DIVING (in latters at least four (4) inches high)
- Location of the nearest emergency phone.
- Contact information for Aquatic Facility management and emergency personnel.
- Theoretical Peak Occupancy (Capacity).
- Pollution of the Agustic Venues are prohibited.
- Do not swallow or spit aquatic vanue water.
- Intentional hyperventilation or extended breath holding activities are dangarous and prohibited.
- 3. This information must be posted at the exit from each restroom:
  - Do not swim when III with diarrhea or with open wounds or sores.
  - Shower before entering the water.
  - Disper changing on the deck is prohibited. Check your child's swim dispers/rubber parts regularly.
  - Do not peop or pee in the aquetic vanue.
  - Do not swallow or spit water.
  - Wash hands before returning to the aquatic venue.

Revised: 04 April 2024

#### Section 3-603.6 (A) (3) Requirements:

- This information is required to be posted and maintained at the location of the emergency telephone, system, or device.
  - Aquatic Facility address.
  - Emergency dialing instructions.

#### Section 3-603.9 & 4-402.2 (H) Requirements

- In addition to the signage requirements in Ram #2 highlighted in blue above, this information must be posted at each spa;
  - Children under 12 years of age must be accompanied by an adult. The maximum recommended exposure time for such children is 10 minutes. (in letters at least four (4) inches high)
- Extended exposure to hot water or vapors may be detrimental to the health of elderly persons and persons with heart conditions, diabetes, or high or low blood pressure.
- Pregnant women and people with heart disease, high blood pressure or other health problems should not use Soas without prior consultation with a healthcare provider.
- No Solo Bathing.
- Maximum water temperature is 104°F.

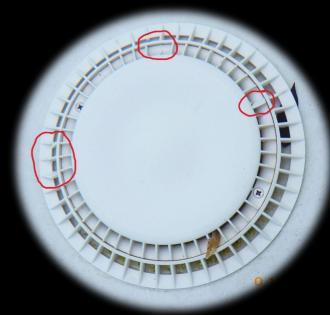
#### Section 3-603.8 (D) & 4-402.2 (D-E))

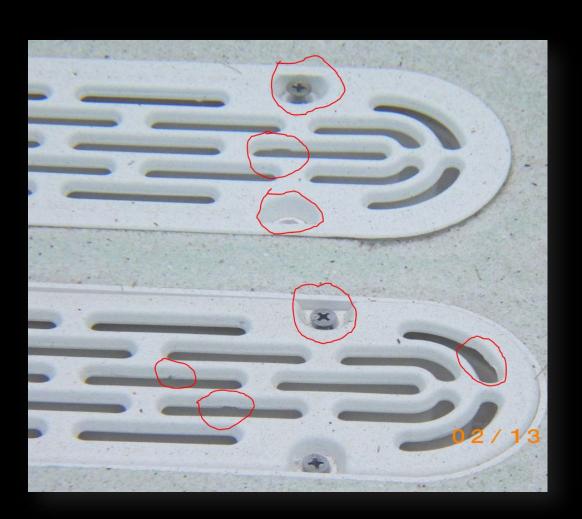
- In addition to the signage requirements in item #2 highlighted in blue above, this information must be posted at each pool not required to have lifeguards:
- No Lifeguard on Duty. (In letters at least four (4) Inches high)
- Children under 14 years of age must have adult supervision.
- No Solo Bathing.
- CPR posters reflecting the latest standards.
- First aid location(s), (include when facility has on-site staff available during pool hours.)
- Imminent Health Hazards (which require immediate correction or closure of the aquatic venue/aquatic facility) include:
- Failure to provide adequate supervision and required staffing.
- Failure to provide required disinfection levels.
- Failure to treat and achieve proper disinfection following contamination event.
- Failure to maintain pH levels between 6.5 and 8.0.
- Fallure to continuously operate filtration and disinfection equipment.
- Failure to maintain Cyanuric Acid levels below 100 PPM.
- Use of an unapproved water supply source for potable water observed.
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- Failure to maintain GFOI protection for underwater lighting as required.
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- Total absence or improper marking of depth observed.
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- Failure to maintain the barrier to prevent unauthorized access to the aquatic venue.
- Use of unapproved chemicals or application by unapproved methods.
- Broken, unsecured, or missing suction outlet covers observed.
- Broken glass or sharp objects in the venue or on deck observed.

Revised: 04 April 2024

### INTERIOR – DRAIN COVERS

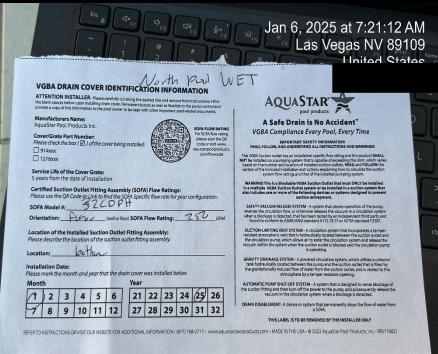
- SOFA's (Suction outlet fitting assemblies) in disrepair
  - Main Drains
  - Equalizer Covers
  - Jet/Booster Pump Covers
- Verify drain covers and send to your inspector within 30 days





## DRAIN COVERS - CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY

Certificate of conformity for newly installed drain covers





### INTERIOR – UNDERWATER LIGHTS

- No exposed electrical wires
- No water in underwater light fixture
- Ensure GFCI protected



#### CHECK YOUR CHEMICALS

- Chlorine
  - 2.0 10 ppm
  - 1.0 10 ppm
  - 3.0 10 ppm (Spa)
- Bromine
  - 3.0 8.0 ppm
- pH
  - 7.2 7.8
  - > 8.0 (IHH)
  - < 6.5 (IHH)

- Cyanuric Acid
  - < 100 ppm
- Total Alkalinity
  - 60 180 ppm
- Temperature
  - < 104 degrees Fahrenheit</li>



#### EQUIPMENT ROOM

- Check for Any Equipment in Disrepair
  - Circulation pump in working condition
  - Gauges (Pressure and Vacuum) and Flow Meter
  - No leaks in equipment/piping
  - Controllers if applicable (ORP and PH)
  - Disinfectant Feeder (Automated or Erosion)
  - Backflow Prevention Device
  - Chem Logs:
    - Aquatic Facility Forms and Documentation Southern Nevada Health District
    - Aquatic Venue Maintenance Log
    - Safety and Maintenance Inspection Checklist
    - Lack of appropriate response to fecal contamination incidents visit <u>HEALTHY SWIMMING</u>: <u>Fecal Incident Response Recommendations for</u> <u>Aquatic Staff</u> For more info
    - Water Contamination Response Log (cdc.gov)



# HOW CAN YOU BE SURE YOUR POOL IS SAFE TO USE?

- Do you have confidence your maintenance personnel are properly maintaining your pool/ spa?
- Who's responsible when something goes wrong?
- What problems with a pool are most likely to result in serious injury or death?
- What can you do to prevent illness and injury associated with your pool or spa?
- Who can make corrections to problems in a pool area?

#### HOW TO PROPERLY CLOSE A POOL

- Post signs Pool closed; pool hours when applicable; out of order
- Lock gates chain and padlock; deadbolt; etc.
- Eliminate access Residents must not be allowed access if the pool is closed
- At anytime you suspect something is wrong, lock the pool/spa enclosure



## WHO'S RESPONSIBLE WHEN SOMETHING GOES WRONG?

### The Permit Holder

## WHO CAN MAKE CORRECTIONS TO PROBLEMS IN A POOL AREA?

- Maintenance workers can repair or correct anything that is not directly tied to the pool / spa or associated with the circulation system
  - Gates, fences, deck areas, pool furniture, drinking fountains, restrooms, showers, cleaning out the sump pit, etc.
- Anything directly tied into the pool and spa recirculation must be maintained by the certified pool operating professional
- Major equipment repairs require a higher level of certification/licensure



#### Staffed vs. Unstaffed Properties



#### **Staffed**

Property manager office or maintenance staff on site

May have front desk or customer service desk worked by staff

Qualified operator may be an employee or third party

Staff or qualified operator provide inspector access to the aquatic venue(s)



#### **Unstaffed:**

No property management or maintenance on site (HOAs, condos, townhomes, apartments, etc.)

Qualified operator generally provides inspector access to the aquatic venue(s)

SNHD Access to Aquatic Venues per Aquatic Facility Regulations (AFR) 5-501 Inspection Authority 5-501.1 Upon presenting proper identification, the HEALTH AUTHORITY shall have the right of access, entrance, inspection, and investigation of any AQUATIC FACILITY permitted by these Regulations.



**5-501.2** Unless a QUALIFIED OPERATOR is available onsite all day, keys must be provided to allow access to the AQUATIC VENUE, pump room, HYGIENE FACILITY, and any other related areas.

# Access to Unstaffed Aquatic Venues for Inspections



- Beginning March 1st on site key access will be required for the aquatic facility and pump room by SNHD staff.
- Lockboxes are most commonly used. However alternate means of access may be provided.
- Qualified operator will be notified upon arrival to allow for them to take part in the inspection if they choose.



## Off Season or Management Closed

If an aquatic venue is management closed, ensure enclosure is locked and "Closed" signs are posted. Provide means of access to inspector even when closed to the public.

Qualified operator information is required to be posted at each entrance to an aquatic venue per AFR 402.2(C). This will facilitate communication to qualified operators.

# NIGHT SWIMMING SAFETY GUIDELINES

SOUTHERN NEVADA HEALTH DISTRICT

AFR: SECTIONS 2-401 AND 3-401

FEBRUARY 25, 2025

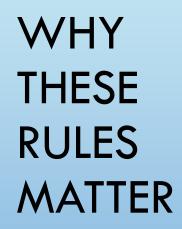






## NIGHT SWIMMING RESTRICTIONS

- NIGHT SWIMMING IS DEFINED AS HALF AN HOUR BEFORE SUNSET TO HALF AN HOUR AFTER SUNRISE.
- IT IS ONLY ALLOWED IF LIGHTING MEETS SECTION 2-401 REQUIREMENTS.
- IF LIGHTING IS INSUFFICIENT, NIGHT SWIMMING IS PROHIBITED FOR SAFETY REASONS.



Proper lighting ensures clear visibility for swimmers and lifeguards.

Helps prevent accidents and ensures quick emergency responses.

Protects public health and safety by maintaining safe operations at night.

## SECTION 2-401: LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

- ALL LIGHTING MUST MEET THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC) STANDARDS.
- MINIMUM BRIGHTNESS LEVELS:
  - \* INDOOR POOLS: 30 FOOTCANDLES (323 LUX)
  - \* OUTDOOR POOLS: 10 FOOTCANDLES (108 LUX)
  - \* DECK AREAS: 10 FOOTCANDLES (108 LUX)
- AUTOMATIC OR MANUAL LIGHTING CONTROLS REQUIRED WHEN NATURAL LIGHT FADES.
- UNDERWATER LIGHTING MUST CLEARLY ILLUMINATE THE POOL BOTTOM.

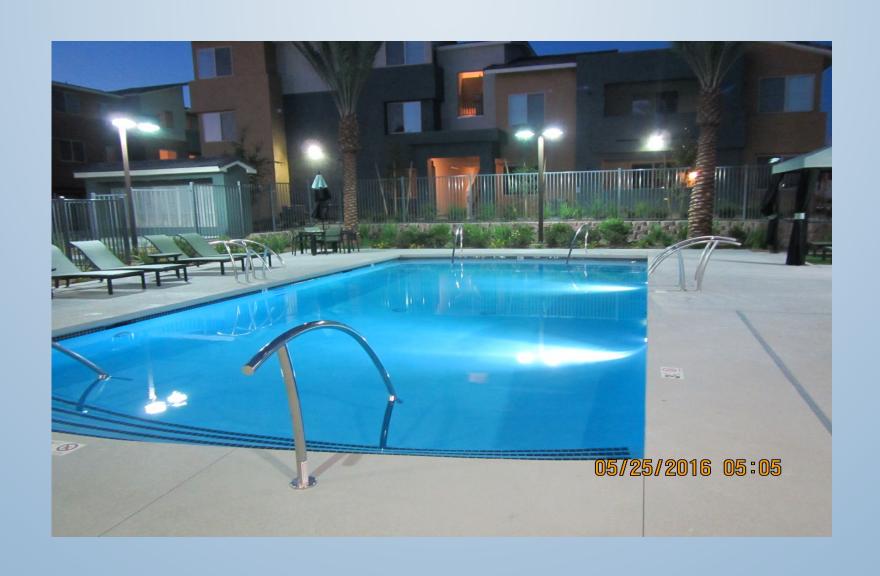


- ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING MUST ILLUMINATE SIGNS, DEPTH MARKERS, SAFETY EQUIPMENT, ENTRANCES, EXITS, HYGIENE FACILITIES, AND WALKWAYS.
- UNDERWATER LIGHTS MUST MEET BRIGHTNESS STANDARDS AND CANNOT BE DIMMABLE.
- GLARE FROM WINDOWS OR LIGHTS MUST BE MINIMIZED TO ENSURE VISIBILITY.



# SECTION 3-401: MAINTAINING LIGHTING FOR NIGHT SWIMMING

- LIGHTING SYSTEMS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY LIGHTS, MUST FUNCTION PROPERLY.
- POOLS MUST CLOSE IF LIGHT LEVELS ARE INSUFFICIENT OR UNDERWATER LIGHTS ARE DAMAGED.
- GLARE MUST BE CONTROLLED TO ENSURE LIFEGUARDS AND SWIMMERS HAVE CLEAR VISIBILITY.
- EMERGENCY LIGHTING MUST BE REGULARLY TESTED AND MAINTAINED.









## AREA LIGHTING AFFECTS POOL HOURS

- FACILITIES BUILT UNDER 2018
   AQUATIC FACILITY
   REGULATIONS ARE COMPLIANT
   WITH AREA LIGHTING.
- FACILITIES BUILT UNDER OLD REGULATIONS MAY **NOT** BE COMPLIANT WITH AREA LIGHTING.





## EVALUATING AREA LIGHTING COMPLIANCE

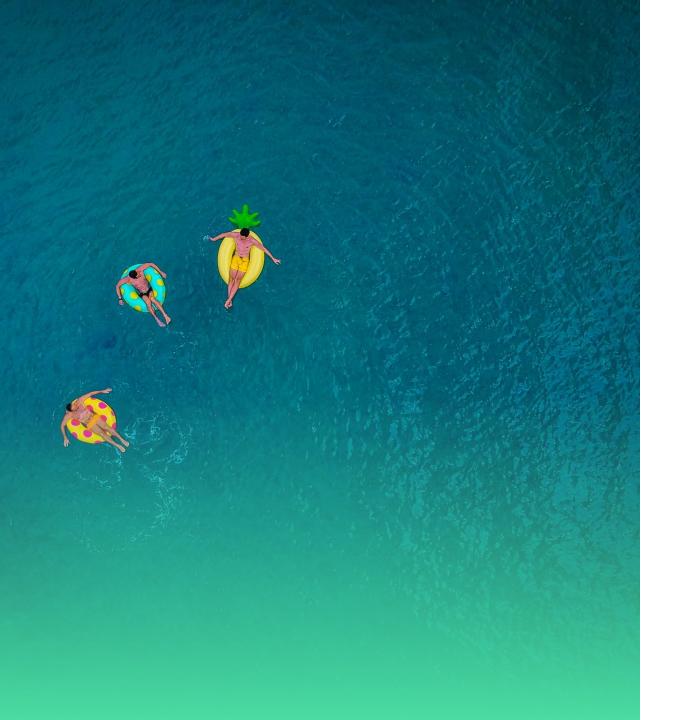
- TAKE PHOTO OF POOL AREA AT NIGHT WITHOUT FLASH AND SEND TO INSPECTOR.
- INVEST IN A LIGHT METER AND MEASURE FOR LIGHT LEVELS PRIOR TO REQUESTING SURVEY TO AVOID FEES.
- REQUEST LIGHTING SURVEY & SCHEDULE WITH SNHD STAFF.
- APPROVALS ALLOW FOR NIGHT USAGE OF AQUATIC FACILITY.

## HIGH RISK SURVEYS

February 25, 2025







#### WHAT ARE THEY?

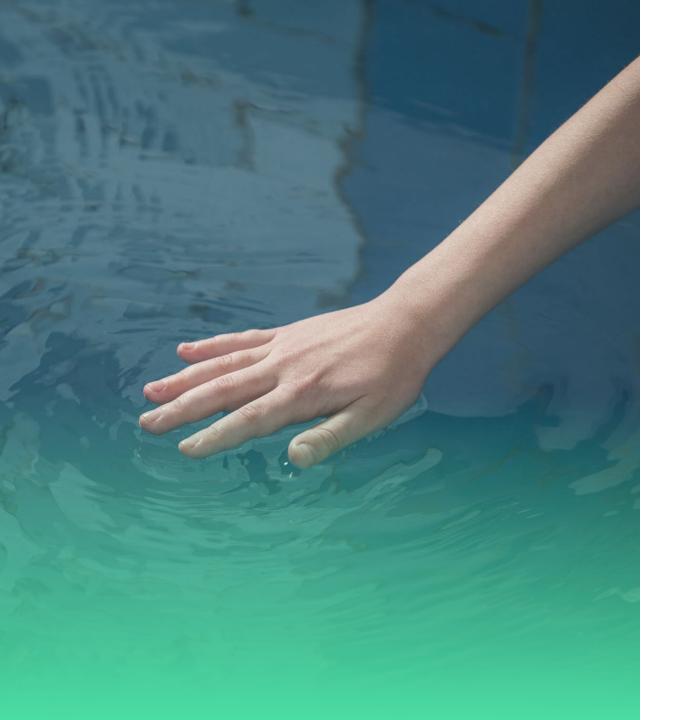
- One or more extra site visits in addition to the routine inspection
- Inspectors will focus on risk factors such as:
  - Lifeguards and attendants
  - Operation of slides, wave pools, lazy rivers, etc.
  - Water quality
  - Security and operational plans

### WHO SHOULD EXPECT THESE?

Facilities currently in the administrative process (previous supervisory and/or managerial conferences due to a history of non-compliance)

#### Facilities that have risk factors such as:

- Lifeguards
- High bather load
- Security plans
- Waiver/variance conditions
- Activity pools
- Alternative water treatment systems or microbiological testing for water quality
- Primary use by children or medically compromised persons



# WHY?

- To ensure bather health and safety
- To observe factors that could lead to non-compliance and provide appropriate guidance
- To allow facilities and inspectors additional time for Q&A

# WHEN?



- Any time a venue is open
- During periods of high bather use
- In conjunction with other inspections

# WHAT THEY ARE NOT

THEY ARE NOT MEANT TO BE PUNITIVE. THEY ALLOW FOCUS TIME FOR FACILITIES AND INSPECTORS TO OBSERVE HIGH RISK FACTORS TOGETHER.

CLOSURES AND FEES CAN STILL BE IMPOSED IF AN IMMINENT HEALTH HAZARD IS OBSERVED.

# Create a Lifeguard Staffing Plan

Alicia Mitchell, REHS EH Supervisor February 25, 2025



## Review a Lifeguarding Manual

# Review 2018 Aquatic Facility Regulations





Emergency Action Plan vs Lifeguard Plan



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BECONDARY ASSESSMENT—UBING SAMPLE TO TAKE A BRIEF HISTORY HEAD SPLINT The Place of the Surface of Face Down Yielin at or Near the Surface of Submurged Water.  Face Up Victim in Extremely Shallow Water Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water  Face Down Victim In Extremely Shallow Water	. 33 . 35 . 35 . 36 . 36
BECONDARY ASSESSMENT—UBING SAMPLE TO TAKE A BRIEF HISTORY  HEAD SPLINT  Fisce-Up Victim at or Near the Surface  Subrauged Watim.  Fisce-Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  SPINAL BACKSCARDING AND EXTRICATION  Spinal Backboarding Procedure—	. 33 . 35 . 35 . 36 . 36 . 36
SECONDARY ASSESSMENT—UBING SAMPLE TO TAKE A BRIEF HISTORY HEAD SPLINT Face-Up Victim at or Near the Surface. Submerged Victim at or Near the Surface. Submerged Victim in Extremely Shallow Water Face-Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water	. 33 . 35 . 35 . 36 . 36 . 36
BECONDARY ASSESSMENT—UBING SAMPLE TO TAKE A BRIEF HISTORY  HEAD SPLINT  Fisce-Up Victim at or Near the Surface  Subrauged Watim.  Fisce-Down Victim in Extremely Shallow Water  SPINAL BACKSCARDING AND EXTRICATION  Spinal Backboarding Procedure—	. 33 . 35 . 35 . 35 . 36 . 36 . 36







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#### SECTION 1: LIST OF AQUATIC VENUES

- A. Pool A (PR00#####)
  - Surface Area:
  - Theoretical peak occupancy:
- B. Pool B (PR00#####)
  - Surface Area:
  - · Theoretical peak occupancy:

#### SECTION 2: OPERATIONS

- A. Hours of Operation
  - Pool A Hours AM to PM
  - Pool B Hours AM to PM
- B. Number of Lifeguards on duty
  - Pool A active/on-duty lifeguards;
  - Pool B active/on-duty lifeguards

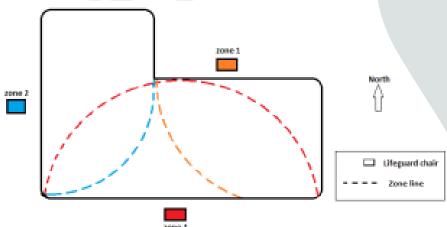
#### SECTION 3: ZONING DIAGRAM

- A. Diagram for Pool A
- B. Diagram for Pool B

See requirements in AFR 2018 4-303.3; 4-303.2

"Lifeguard roving stations need to be identified on diagram to include the

#### EXAMPLE:



# Section 1-3

- List each venue name, permit number, square footage, & capacity
- Provide hours of operation, operating season, & number of lifeguards
- Provide diagram of each venue with lifeguard placement and zone.

# SECTION 4

- Rotation schedule vs written rotation
- Lifeguard responsibilities & Supervisor responsibilities
- Rotation procedures
- See Rotations within lifeguarding manual

#### SECTION 4: ROTATIONS

A. Rotation Schedule for Pool A

B. Rotation Schedule for Pool B

#### EXAMPLE:

#### X= breaks

1-4 = Zones/location

	Lifegu	ards	8:00 AM	8:30 AM	9:00 AM	9:30 AM	10:00 AM	10:30 AM	11:00 AM	11:30 AM	12:00 PM	12:30 PW	1:00 PM	1:30 PM	2:00 PM	2:30 PM	3:00 PM	3:30 PM
İ	8:00-4:00	LG 1	1	4	3	2	1	4	×	×	×	2	1	2	3	4	-	2
	8:00-4:00	LG 2	2	1	4	3	2	1	×	X.	×	3	2	3	4	1	2	3
ı	8:00-4:00	LG 3	3	2	1	4	3	2	×	×	×	4	3	4	1	2	3	4
ı	8:00-4:00	LG 4	4	3	2	1	4	3	X.	X.	×	1	4	1	2	3 /	4	1

Or

List rotation positions to include, guard positions, breaks and positions other than designated guard stations

Lifeguards will rotate every 30 minutes

Stand 1 Stand 2 Break Stand 3

#### C. Definition of on duty lifeguards

See requirements in AFR 2018 4-304 3

Example: Staff who are assigned to an active bather surveillance position and maintains a current certificate for a recognized lifeguard training course.

#### D. Lifeguard supervision protocol

See requirements in AFR 2018 4-303.4; 4-304.5

This section should contain an explanation of the specific procedures the facility will implement to comply with the components outlined in the above referenced regulation. DO NOT insert a copy of the referenced section of the regulations into the plan.

#### E. Rotation procedures

See requirements in AFR 2018 4-303.3

This is an explanation of how the lifeguards will maintain continuous surveillance coverage of the aquatic venue when transitioning.

# Section 5

- Safety equipment and location
- Lifeguard qualification, uniform criteria and location of certificates

 Other requirements or information (Security or special event plan)



#### SECTION 5: OTHER POLICIES

- A. Safety equipment requirement
  - See requirements in AFR 2018, 3-603.2; 3-603.7
- Lifeguard Qualifications
  - See requirements in AFR 2018, 4-201.1; 4-201.2; 4-201.3
- Other requirements
  - See requirements in AFR 2018, 3-603.8 (E) 2



Lifeguard Supervisors

When actively lifeguarding cannot be a supervisor

