



Massachusetts Department of Public Health

105 CMR 435.00

Minimum Standards for Swimming Pools

State Sanitary Code: Chapter V

Massachusetts Health Officers Association

Spring 2025

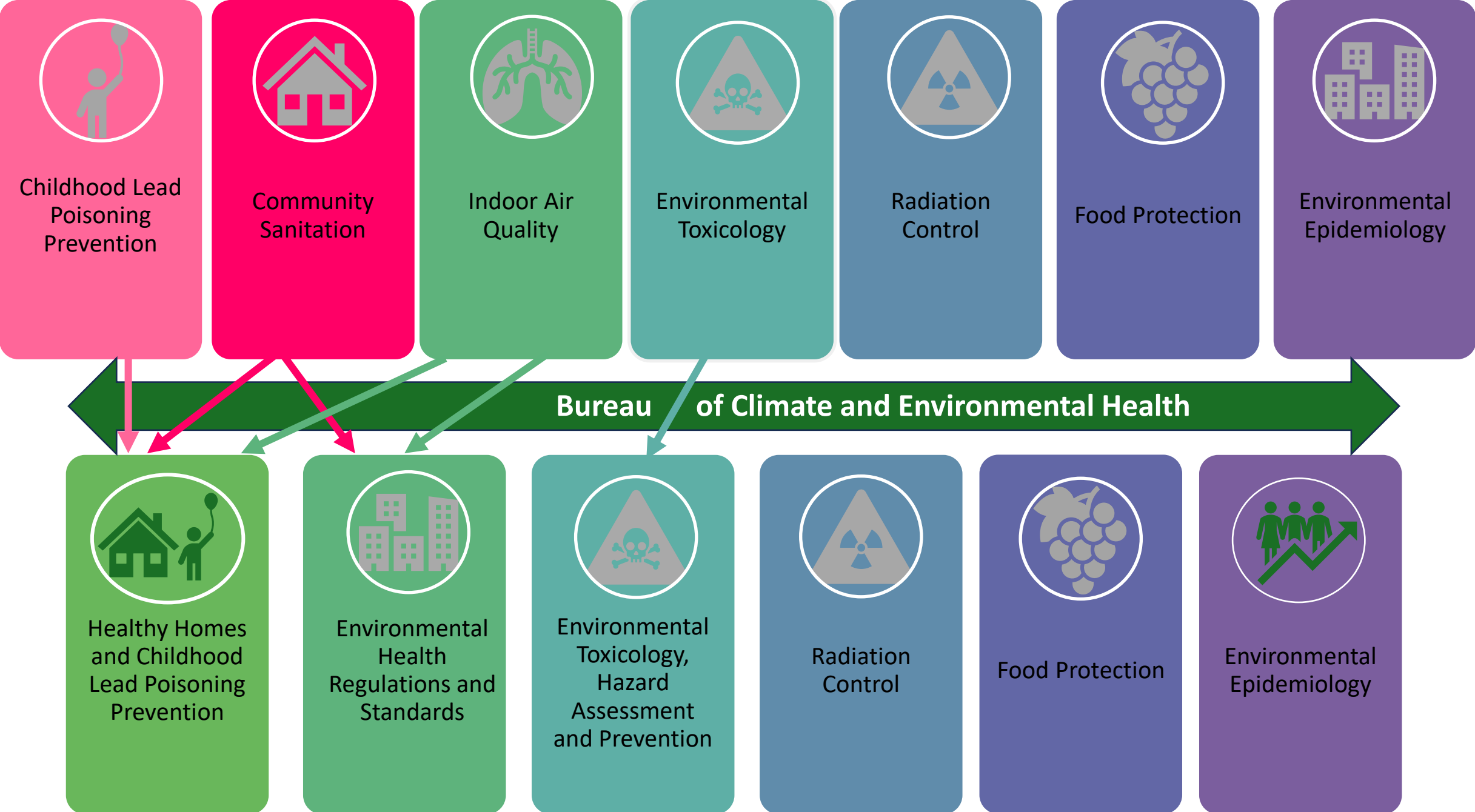
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Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health (BCEH)

Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH)



Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health



Healthy Homes
and Childhood
Lead Poisoning
Prevention



Environmental
Health
Regulations and
Standards



Environmental
Toxicology,
Hazard
Assessment
and Prevention



Radiation
Control



Food Protection



Environmental
Epidemiology

Presentation Overview

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Mission and Vision

The mission of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) is to promote and protect health and wellness and prevent injury and illness for all people, prioritizing racial equity in health by improving equitable access to quality public health and health care services and partnering with communities most impacted by health inequities and structural racism.

We envision a Commonwealth with an equitable and just public health system that supports optimal well-being for all people in Massachusetts, centering those with systemically and culturally oppressed identities and circumstances.

435.01: Definitions

Public Pool

- Swimming, wading or special purpose pool, accessible to the general public with or without the payment of a fee
 - This standard excludes any pool used primarily for baptismal purposes or the healing arts

Semi-Public Pool

- May include hotel, motel, trailer court, apartment house, condominium, country club, youth club, school, camp, fitness club, or similar establishment
- Primary purpose of the establishment is not the operation of the swimming facilities
- Admission to the use of the pool is included in the fee or consideration paid or given for the primary use of the premises
- Semi-public pool shall also mean a pool constructed and maintained by groups for the purposes of providing bathing facilities for members and guests only

Special Purpose Pool

- Shallow in depth and not meant for swimming or diving
- Industry terminology for such a pool includes, but is not limited to, therapeutic pool, hydrotherapy pool, whirlpool, hot spa, hot tubs, float tanks, etc.
- This standard excludes residential units and facilities used or under the direct supervision and control of licensed medical personnel

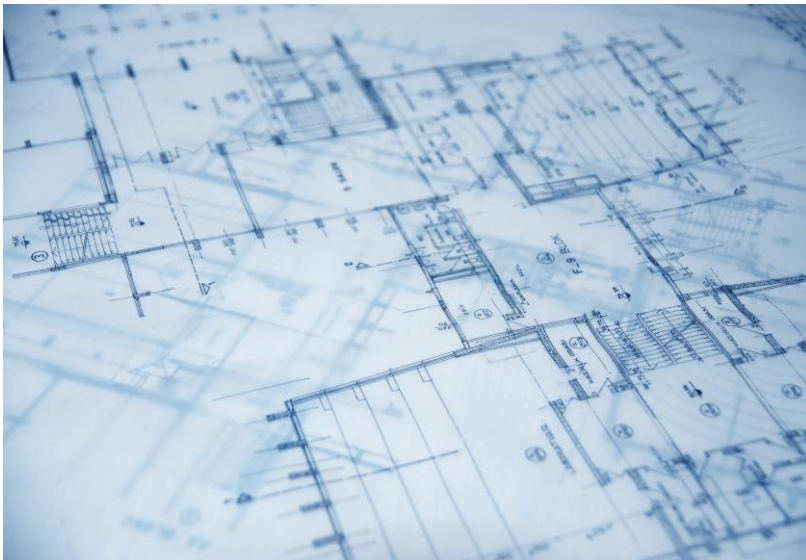
Wading Pool

- Maximum depth of less than two feet
- Intended primarily as a wading place for children
- Does not include any residential pool

435.02: Plan Approval

Construction, Installation, Renovation, or Expansion of a Swimming, Wading, or Special Purpose Pool, requires plans and specifications to be:

- **Stamped and signed** by a Massachusetts Registered Professional Engineer or Registered Architect
- **Approved in writing** by the Board of Health



Work shall conform to approved plans and specs

- Changes to the plans must be submitted in writing before the work affected by the change is done

Nearing Completion:

- ✓ Notice must be given at least 1 week prior to project completion
- ✓ Board of Health conducts the final inspection and provides written approval
- ✓ Pool must not be used before final inspection

435.03: Bathhouse and Sanitary Facilities

What's Required at a Public Swimming Pool?

Separate dressing and sanitary facilities for each gender:

- 1 Shower for each 40 bathers (hot and cold water)
- 1 Water closet (toilet) for each 40 bathers (urinals may be substituted for 1/3 of required water closets)
- 1 Washbasin for each 60 bathers

With the required water closets, washbasins, and showers, the operator provides:

- Toilet paper at each toilet
- Suitable waste receptacles
- Soap dispensers at each wash basin

The operator must provide a room designated and equipped for the emergency care of sick or injured bathers. The room must:

- Be approved by the Board of Health
- Include a cot and blanket

The operator is responsible to maintain adequate lighting:

- Allow lifeguards and attendants to see all areas of the pool clearly
- All lighting, including underwater pool lighting, shall be installed to prevent glare and maintained to not create a hazard

435.03: Bathhouse and Sanitary Facilities

M.G.L. c. 140, § 206: Public and Semi-Public Outdoor Inground Swimming Pools; Enclosures; Safety Equipment; Inspection; Violations; Penalty

Every public and semi-public outdoor inground swimming pool shall be enclosed by a fence at ground level:

- Chain-link: 6 feet in height
- Board or stockade: 5 feet in height
- Gates: self-latching with latches placed 4 feet above ground, inaccessible from the outside to children up to 8 years of age
- No gaps wider than 3 inches

Safety Equipment required by law:

- One life ring and a rescue hook

Inspection:

- Every public and semi-public outdoor inground swimming pool shall be inspected annually by the city/town building inspector
- This law is referenced in 780 CMR (The MA State Building Code)

Remember - Laws cannot be varied!

Link: [General Law - Part I, Title XX, Chapter 140, Section 206 \(malegislature.gov\)](https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXX/Chapter140/Section206)

435.05 (3): Projections

Highlights:

- No projection except ladders and grab rails shall be permitted from any pool wall or floor surface
- A recessed stairway shall not be considered a projection
- A safety ledge as described in 105 CMR 435.11(4) shall not be considered a projection

Common Questions:

What is a projection?

What do I do if I come across a pool with a projection?

When are stair steps considered a projection?

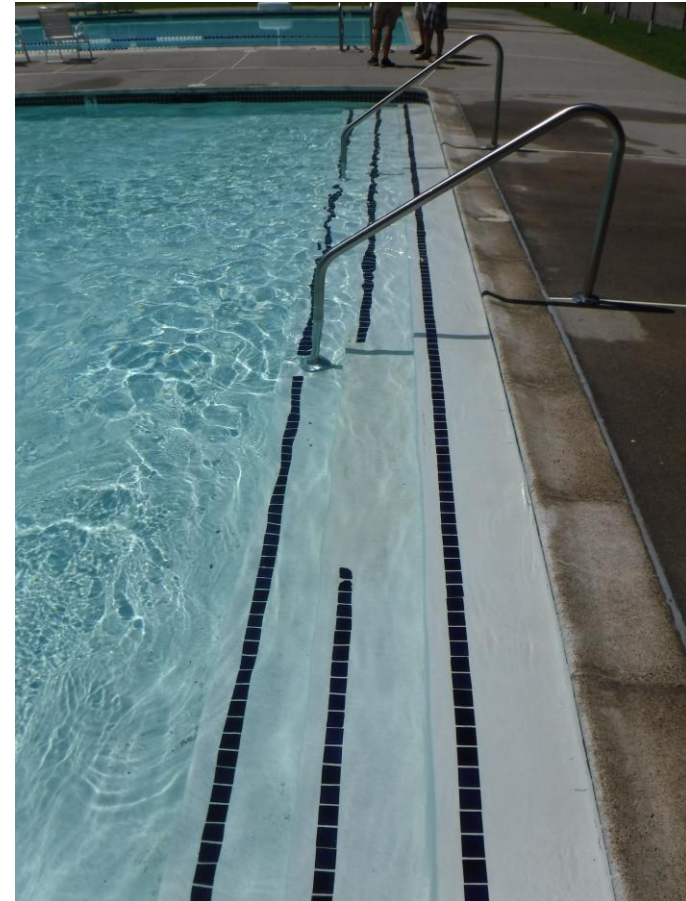
435.05 (3): Projections

Recessed Stair Steps - Examples



435.05 (3): Projections

Are These Stair Steps in Compliance?



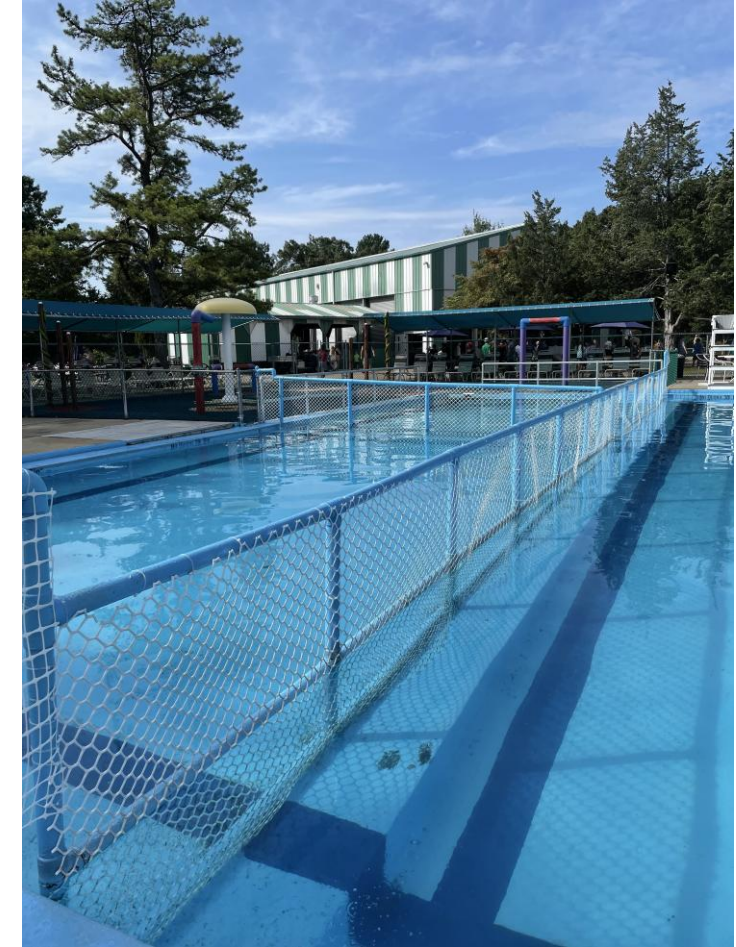
435.05 (3): Projections

Projecting Stair Steps - Examples



435.05 (3): Projections

Other Projections??



435.06 (1): Water Circulation and Filtration Systems

All swimming, wading and special purpose pools shall be equipped and operated with a system for recirculation and purification of the pool water:

- Capable of maintaining the water quality standards of 105 CMR 435.28 through 435.31
- Designed and constructed so that the entire volume of the pool can be recirculated and filtered as follows:

Swimming Pools: once every 8 hours

Wading Pools: once every 4 hours

Special Purpose Pools: once every ½ hour

Water Slide Flumes: once every hour



Turnover Rate = Pool Volume (gallons) ÷ Flow Rate ÷ 60 = ____GPM

Filter Room



Questions to ask yourself in this area:

Who has access to the filter room? Is the door always locked?

Is the door labeled? Labels help protect!

How are chemicals being stored?

Who handles the chemicals? Is the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) available at all times?

Is the filter system clearly labeled?

Are all components working properly?

Is the area clean and dry?

Are there CO₂ cylinders in the area? Are they anchored?

Where is the flow meter positioned? Is it working properly?

Is the area well-lit and well-ventilated?



Ask Questions!

The pool operator should be familiar with the recirculation system, filter room, and its components!

435.08: Inlets and Outlets

The main drain(s):

- Lowest point of the pool floor
- At least 2 main drains required for every swimming or wading pool more than 30 feet wide
- Shall not be greater than 20 feet apart
- Shall not be more than 15 feet from the nearest side wall
- Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB) approved
- Shall be installed in a way that cannot be removed without the use of tools
- If there is a single main drain, a secondary anti-entrapment system is required in accordance with VGB, to also include at least one of the following:
 - Safety Vacuum Release System (SVRS)
 - Gravity Drainage System
 - Automatic Pump Shut-Off System

Pools with missing, broken, loose, or improperly secured suction outlet covers must be immediately closed until repairs are made to eliminate the hazard.

All special purpose and wading pools shall have:

- An emergency shut-off pump switch
 - Located in an accessible location
 - Prominently marked
 - In plain sight

Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (VGB)

Effective 1 year after December 19, 2007, every swimming pool or spa drain cover manufactured, distributed, or entered into commerce in the United States shall conform to the entrapment protection standards of the ASME/ANSI A112.19.8 performance standard, or any successor standard regulating such swimming pool or drain cover.

Things to Remember:

- This is a federal law! Pool(s) should not be open without VGB compliant covers
- Covers have a life-expectancy or an expiration – operators should be able to provide proof of compliance on demand
- If the operator cannot provide this information, it is recommended the installer, or the manufacturer of the cover be contacted immediately for specific information in order to keep the pool open
- At this time, the most recent pool drain cover standard as determined by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC): APSP-16 2017

Operators should maintain all main drain information from the manufacturer and/or installer that confirm drain covers and grates meet applicable standard(s), and that they have not exceeded their expiration date. This information should be available at all times and stored in the record keeping logbook!

435.12: Water Depth Markings

- Plainly marked on the pool deck and pool walls
- Dark/Contrasting color
- Minimum 4 inch markings
- One foot intervals in shallow end (up to 5 feet) and not more than 25 foot intervals around the deep portion of pool
- When non-swimmers use the pool, a polyethylene line with floats shall separate the non-swimmer area from the deeper water

All pools after the effective date of these regulations shall:

- Have the boundary line between the shallow and deep areas marked with a four-inch stripe of contrasting color on the floor and walls of the pool
- Ledges and step edges shall also be marked with a four-inch stripe of contrasting color



435.13: Walkways and Decks

Walkways shall be:

- Continuous around the pool
- A minimum width of 4 feet of unobstructed clear distance
 - 8 feet of walkway is desirable
- A minimum of 3 feet walkway shall be provided around any piece of diving equipment
- All walkway and deck surfaces shall be furnished with a slip resistant non-abrasive surface



435.17: Pool Supervision

All public and semi-public swimming pools shall have a supervisor who is:

- At least 21 years old
- Knowledgeable of 105 CMR 435.00
- A certified pool operator
- On-site a minimum of once a week and records their visit and findings in a logbook



435.21: Permit Requirements

- Pools shall not operate without obtaining a permit from the Board of Health
- The permit shall state:
 - The method of water treatment
 - The number of trained lifeguards required, if applicable
 - The maximum number of people allowed in the water at any time (bather load)
- The operator shall post the permit in a conspicuous location
- All permits shall expire no more than 12 months following the date of issue
 - May be revoked at any time by the Board of Health
 - If seasonal, the Board of Health may issue a permit for less than one year
- The operator shall maintain a current written logbook. The logbook shall include:
 - Daily attendance
 - Amounts and types of chemicals used daily
 - Results of chemical and bacteriological tests
 - Initials of the person making the required tests
 - Dates and times of emptying and cleaning the pool and backwashing of filters
 - The daily number of hours of operation of purification equipment
 - Other pertinent information which the Board of Health may require

435.22: Health Regulations; Signs

The operator shall post a sign at the entrance of the pool, or on a wall of the dressing room which includes the following required language:

"All persons are required to take a cleansing shower bath before entering the pool."

"No person with a communicable disease is allowed to use the pool."



The following regulations shall be enforced by the operator:

- No bather shall enter the pool unless they first take a cleansing shower
- No bather shall wear a bathing suit that is unclean
- No person suffering from a fever, cough, cold, inflammation of the eyes, nasal or ear discharges, or any communicable disease shall be allowed the use of the pool
- No person with sores or other evidence of skin disease, or who is wearing a bandage or medical covering of any kind, shall be allowed the use of the pool
- No person shall spit in or in any other way contaminate the pool, or its floors, walkways, aisles, or dressing rooms
- No glass, with the exception of shatterproof light shields, shall be permitted in the pool or on walkways within eight feet of the pool
- No person shall bring or throw into the pool any object that may in any way carry contamination or endanger the safety of bathers

435.22: Health Regulations; Signs

What signage is required for Special Purpose Pools?

The operator of special purpose pools shall include on the sign required in 105 CMR 435.22(3) the following warnings:

- Do not use when alone
- Do not use while under the influence of alcohol, anticoagulants, antihistamines, vasoconstrictors, vasodilators, stimulants, hypnotics, narcotics or tranquilizers
- Elderly persons, pregnant women, and persons suffering from heart disease, diabetes, high or low blood pressure should not use this pool until they consult with their physician
- Do not use the pool when the water temperature is greater than 104°F
- Observe a reasonable time limit (e.g., ten minutes), then shower, cool down, and, if you wish, return for another brief stay. Long exposure may result in nausea, dizziness or fainting.
- The use of oils and body lotion by bathers is prohibited

The operator of special purpose pools shall provide a thermometer and a permanently mounted clock, with a large dial, located where it is easily readable by bathers at the pool



435.23: Lifeguards

The operator shall provide one or more lifeguards 16 years of age or older if the Board of Health determines that they are necessary for the safe use of the swimming or wading pool

Recommended minimum ratio: 1 Lifeguard to every 25 bathers

Current Certifications:

- Lifeguard Training
- CPR
- First Aid

If no lifeguards are required by the Board of Health, a warning sign shall be posted:

- "WARNING-NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY"
- "CHILDREN UNDER AGE 16 SHOULD NOT USE SWIMMING POOL WITHOUT AN ADULT IN ATTENDANCE"
- "ADULTS SHOULD NOT SWIM ALONE"



435.23: Lifeguards

What's required of Lifeguards?

All lifeguards while on duty shall:

- Wear a **red** or bright **orange** bathing suit
- Any shirt or jacket worn as an outer garment by a lifeguard shall also be **red** or bright **orange** and have the word GUARD printed in 4" lettering on the back
- An **orange** hat or sun helmet shall be worn by all lifeguards out-of-doors while on duty
- The operator shall provide:
 - Whistles, bull horns, or other appropriate voice amplification devices to all lifeguards on duty
 - A sunblock or other skin protection should be made available to all lifeguards



435.24: Safety Equipment

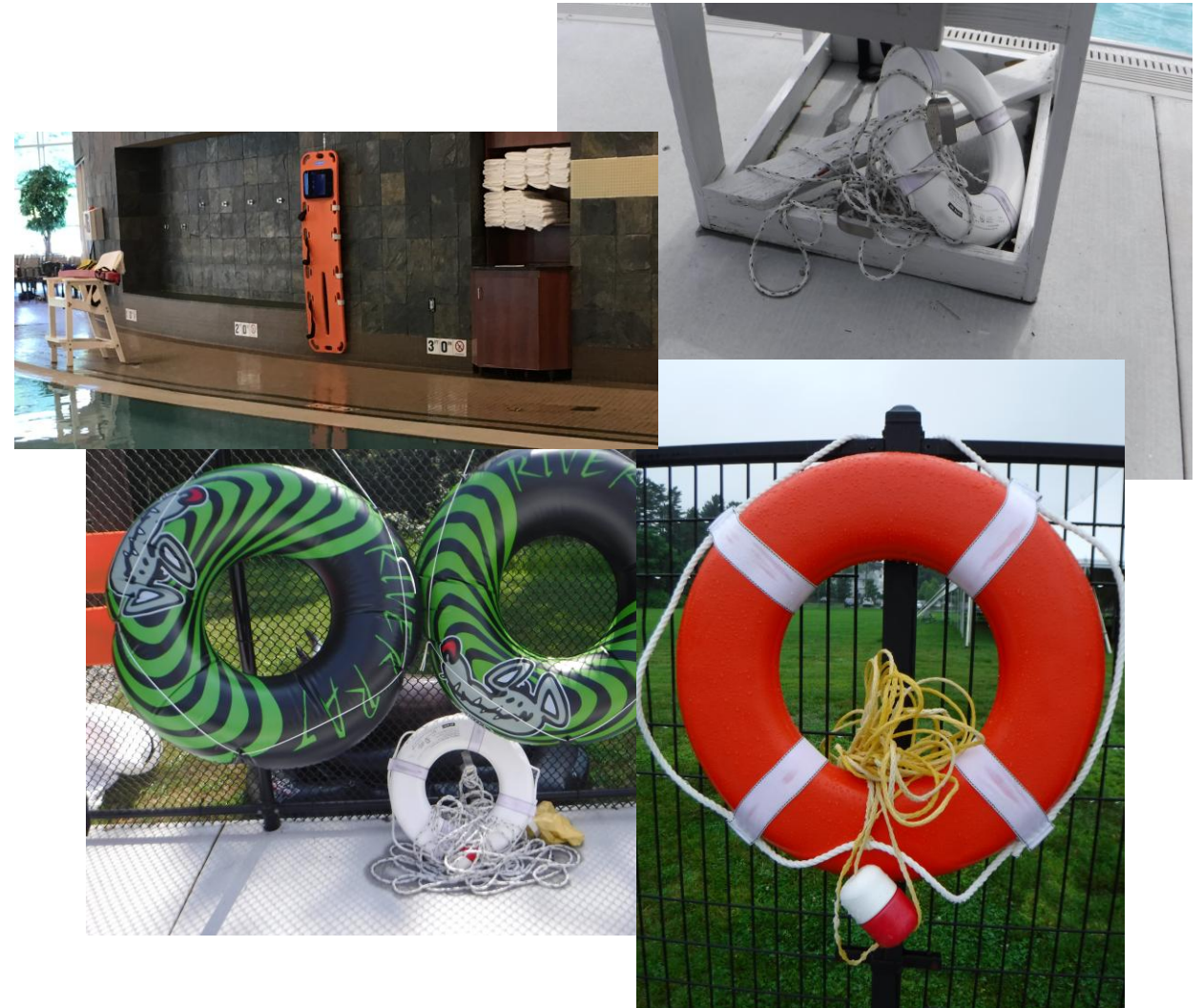
For every 2000 square feet of water surface area or fraction thereof, the operator shall provide, in readily accessible locations:

- At least one Ring Buoy, U.S. Coast Guard approved, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch polyethylene rope attached, no less in length than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the width of the pool, and in good condition

If a swimming pool is staffed with a lifeguard:

- One Rescue Tube located at each lifeguard station
- A backboard with straps

A rescue hook is required at all outdoor, inground swimming pools



435.25: Emergency Communication

Each pool must have a working emergency communication system that allows convenient, immediate, toll-free contact with emergency response services

What shall be posted?

- The telephone numbers of emergency services
- Instructions necessary to operate the communication system

The location of the emergency communication device must be in an area that is **unlocked** and **available** to both the **staff** and **the public at all times**.



435.25: Emergency Communication

Compliant? Non-Compliant?



Chemical Standards, Testing, Records

435.29: Chemical Standards

Swimming, wading, and special purpose pool water shall meet the following ranges:

- Free Chlorine: 1.0 – 3.0 ppm
- Combined Chlorine: 0.0 – 0.2 ppm
- pH: 7.2 – 7.8 ppm
- Alkalinity: 50 – 150 ppm
- Calcium Hardness: 150 – 1000ppm (recommended)
- Bromine: 2.0 – 6.0 ppm

Free Chlorine, Combined Chlorine, and pH shall be tested:

- 4 times per day
- Once during the peak load by the pool operator
- More often if required by the Board of Health

Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness shall be tested:

- Weekly
- More often if required by the Board of Health

When electronic monitoring devices are used in conjunction with chlorine or bromine disinfection at a swimming, wading or special purpose pool, the operator shall check the disinfectant, pH and alkalinity levels manually at least once every 24 hours



Chemical Standards, Testing, Records



Questions to ask yourself in this area:

Are there 4 tests recorded, at minimum, each day?

Are Alkalinity and Calcium Hardness tested once per week?

Are there skipped/missed days?

Are there patterns or consistencies in the recorded results?

Are there notes recording corrective actions when chemicals were out of compliance?

Does the pool operator/supervisor note and initial their findings during routine visits?

Is there VGB main drain/equalizer line information available?

Is the emergency communication system tested routinely and documented?

Is there purchase documentation for the chemistry test kit (has it expired)?



Chemical Standards, Testing, Records

435.30: Water Testing Equipment

The operator shall provide and use a DPD test kit to measure the concentration of chlorine or bromine, pH, alkalinity, and cyanuric acid levels at each swimming, wading and special purpose pool

The test kit shall be maintained in good repair together with an adequate supply of reagents that are no more than one year old

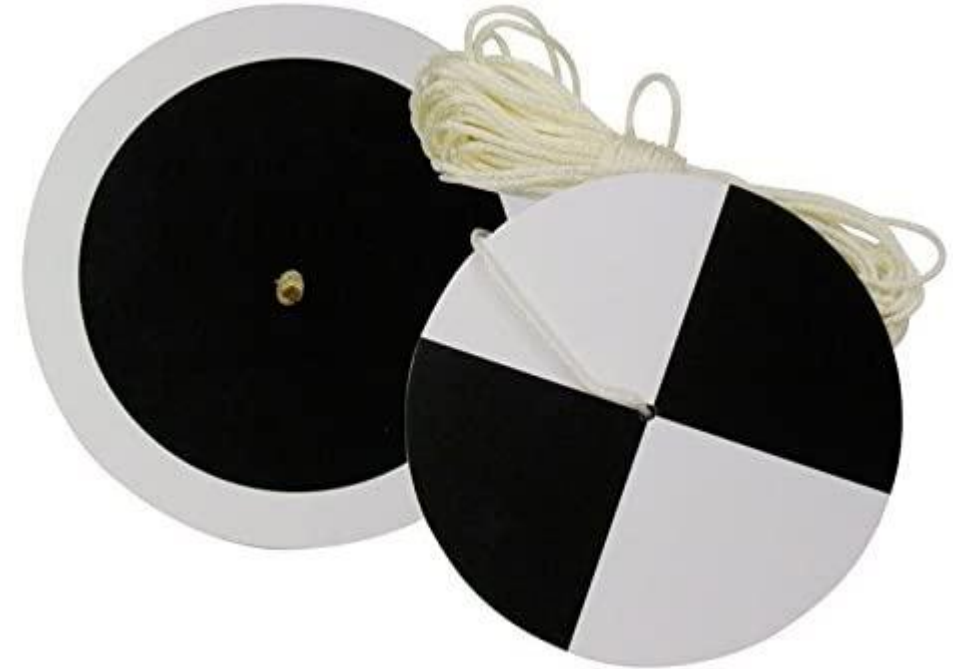
The requirements of 105 CMR 435.29 will not be superseded by the use of automatic equipment



435.31: Water Clarity

At all times any swimming, wading or special purpose pool is in use, the water shall be sufficiently clear to permit a black disc 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 sidewalks of the pool at all distances up to ten yards measured from a line drawn across the pool through said disc

Secchi Disc



435.34: Closure of Pool

The operator shall be familiar with the provisions of 105 CMR 435.00 and every other applicable law and regulation pertaining to swimming, wading and special purpose pools which includes testing equipment and safe handling of chemicals

If at any time the swimming, wading or special purpose pool water does not conform with the requirements set forth in 105 CMR 435.28 through 435.31, **the operator shall immediately close the pool until the pool water conforms with those standards**



435.38: General Sanitation

All swimming, wading and special purpose pools and all bathhouses, grounds and appurtenances shall be maintained in good repair and in a safe and sanitary manner



Short-Term Residential Pool Rental

A **Residential Pool**, as defined in 105 CMR 435.00 (Pool Code), means a swimming or wading pool established or maintained by an individual for their own or family's use, or for the use of personal guests.

The term **Short-Term Residential Pool Rental** is a swimming or special purpose pool located on private residential property that an owner rents to the general public for short-term use or that may be available for use as part of a short-term home rental.

- Examples:
 - Home Vacation Rental Services
 - Pool Rental Services



Short-Term Residential Pool Rental Advisory



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ADVISORY ON SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL POOL RENTALS

The Department of Public Health (DPH), Community Sanitation Program (CSP), is issuing this advisory to clarify the application of [105 CMR 435.00: Minimum Standards for Swimming Pools \(State Sanitary Code: Chapter V\)](#) ("Pool Code") to residential swimming and special purpose pools that a property owner may rent to the general public for short-term use or that may be available for use as part of a short-term home rental.

A residential pool under the Pool Code includes "a swimming or wading pool established or maintained by an individual for his own or family's use, or for the use of personal guests of his household." A residential pool is exempt from the requirements of the Pool Code. However, when a swimming or wading pool is used by the general public that rents the pool directly or uses the pool as part of a home rental, it no longer meets the definition for an exempt residential pool. It also does not meet the current Pool Code definitions for semi-public or public pools. As such, residential pools that are rented to the general public either directly or through a home rental are not currently regulated under the Pool Code. CSP is evaluating the regulatory status of these pool rentals and will consider additional rule making in future amendments to the Pool Code.

In order to ensure the health and safety of the general public who may use residential pools as part of a pool or home rental, the CSP is providing the attached guidance that contains recommendations for minimum health and safety precautions for owners of residential pools who rent their pool for short term use or make their pool available as part of a home rental.

May 2024



Bureau of Climate and Environmental Health Guidance for Short-Term Residential Pool Rentals

The Department of Public Health (DPH), Community Sanitation Program (CSP), recommends these health and safety tips for residential pool owners who rent their pool for short-term use or make their pool available as part of a home rental.

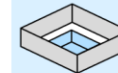


Rental Ready, Safety Steady: Keep Kids in Sight by the Poolside!

To reduce drowning risk, it is essential that children swimming in and playing near pools are actively supervised by an adult. Owners who rent their pools or homes with pools should promote active supervision around pools to help prevent drownings.

Here are additional safety recommendations to make pools safer and protect swimmers:

Pool enclosure: A barrier of at least 48 inches high around the pool, as per local building codes, to prevent unsupervised access, especially by children.



Water depth markings: Clear markings should be visible on the pool deck and the vertical pool walls to indicate the depth of the water.

**3FT
NO DIVING**

Rope line with floats: This line should separate shallow and deep ends of the pool to help swimmers gauge where it is safe for them based on their swimming ability.



Ring buoy: A life-saving buoy should be available for every 2000 square feet of water surface area and be attached to a suitable length of rope.



First-aid kit: Accidents happen – The kit should be visible and easily accessible. We recommend a kit that meets ANSI Z308.1-2015 standards (including items like adhesive bandage, trauma pad & CPR mask).



Pool chemicals and supplies: These should be securely stored away from renters to prevent accidental exposure or misuse.



Water source: The water used in the pool must come from a source approved by the Board of Health.

Re-circulation and filtration: The entire volume of the pool should be filtered and recirculated within set times (every 8 hours for swimming pools and every 30 minutes for hot tubs and spas).

Chemical levels:
Free Chlorine: 1.0-3.0 ppm
Combined Chlorine: 0.0-0.2 ppm
pH: 7.2-7.8
Alkalinity: 50-150 ppm

Hot tubs and spas: The water temperature should not exceed 104°F, with thermostatic controls accessible only to adults managing the system.

The pool water should be tested for water clarity with a secchi disk. A secchi disk should be clearly visible at the bottom of the pool at its deepest point.

For more tips, visit: mass.gov/PoolSafety

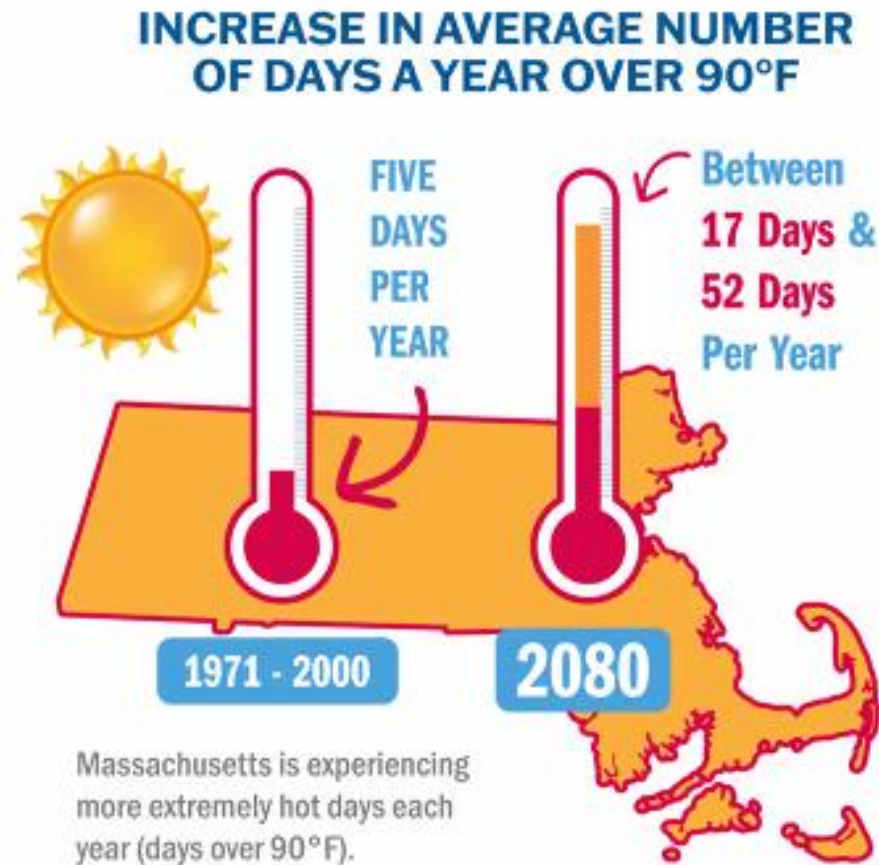
Regulatory Revisions

EHRS and our regulatory revision team are actively working on updating and revising 105 CMR 435.00. The proposed revisions may include changes to the following and/or additions:

- Updates to Definitions
- Updates to Water Chemistry and Turnover
- Water features, Splash Pads, and Spray Decks
- Zero-depth Entry Areas
- Lifeguards at Public Pools
- Variances
- Floatation Tanks
- Short-Term Residential Pool Rentals



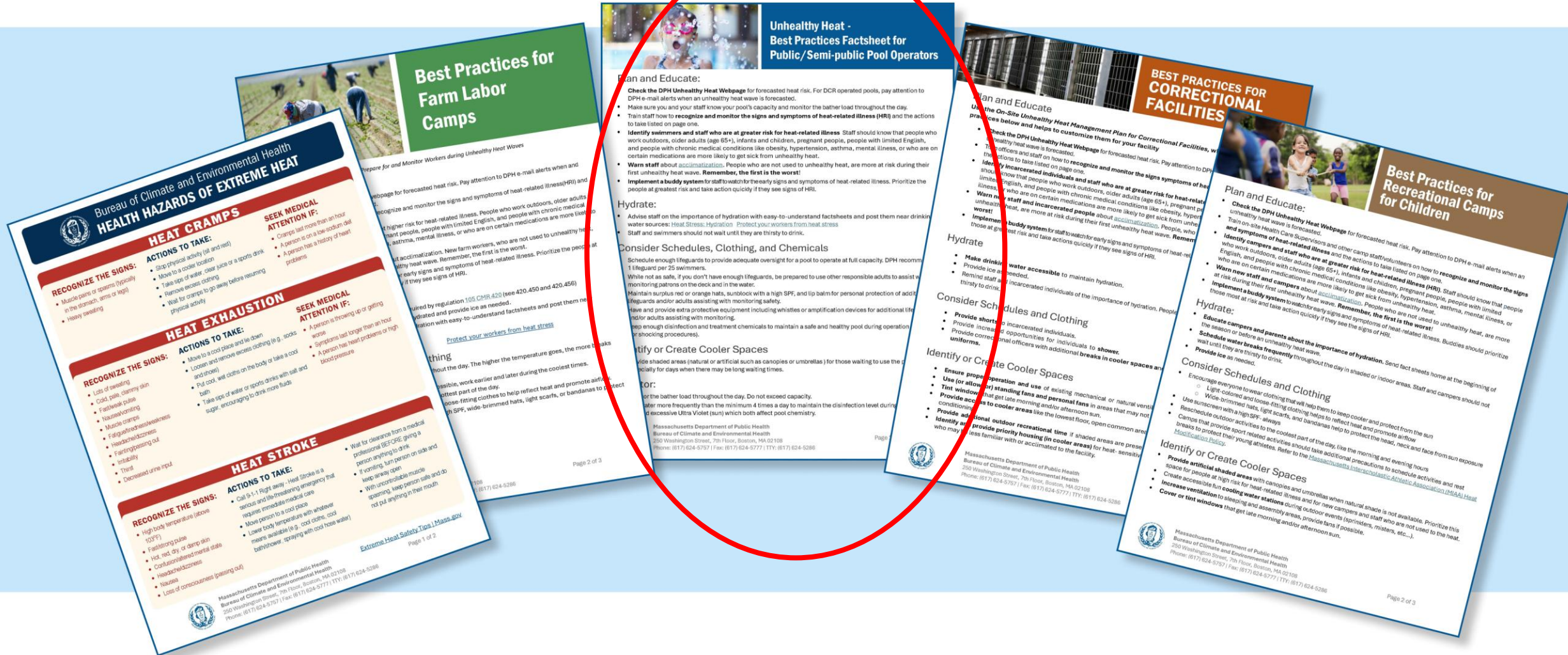
Addressing Climate Change and Extreme Heat



Extreme temperature is the leading cause of weather-related mortality in the U.S. having claimed more lives over the past 10 years than any other weather-related event.

- Nearly 30 heat-related deaths have occurred over the past decade in Massachusetts
- From 2017-2024, Massachusetts averaged nearly 10 days over 90°F
- From 2017-2021, Massachusetts had an average of 756 heat stress emergency department visits each year

Improved Advisories – Similar Themes but Customized



Draft Advisory Fact Sheet for Pool Operators



HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS AND ACTIONS



HEAT CRAMPS

KNOW THE SIGNS AND
BEAT THE HEAT!

TAKE ACTION:

- Provide water, clear juice, or a sports drink
- Encourage individuals to stop exerting themselves physically and move to a cool place
- Have them wait for the cramps to go away before doing any more physical activity

LOOK FOR:

- Lots of sweating
- Muscle cramps (often in the stomach, arms, or legs)

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF:

- They are getting worse
- Cramps last longer than 1 hour
- The person is on a low sodium diet, has heart problems such as high blood pressure, or other medical conditions

HEAT EXHAUSTION

LOOK FOR:

Symptoms above plus:

- Fatigue, tiredness, or weakness
- Fast or weak pulse
- Cold, pale, and clammy skin
- Nausea or vomiting
- Headache or dizziness
- Irritability

TAKE ACTION:

- Provide water and encourage them to drink more fluids
- Move them to a cool place
- Encourage them to lie down
- Loosen their clothes or change into lightweight clothing
- Apply cool wet towels or cloths on the person

SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IF:

- The person is throwing up
- The person is getting worse
- Symptoms last longer than 1 hour
- The person has heart problems or high blood pressure, or other medical conditions

HEAT STROKE

LOOK FOR:

Symptoms above plus:

- High body temperature (higher than 103°F)
- Throbbing headache
- Seizures
- Altered mental state or confusion
- Unconsciousness (passing out)

TAKE ACTION:

- **CALL 911 – THIS IS A MEDICAL EMERGENCY**
- **Cool immediately:**
 - Apply cool wet towels or soak with cool water
 - Remove outer clothing
- **Keep them safe:**
 - If there is vomiting, turn the person on their side to keep the airway open
 - If they are having a seizure or having passed out, make the area safe by removing anything that may cause injury



Unhealthy Heat - Best Practices for Public/Semi- public Pool Operators

Plan and Educate:

- **Check the DPH Unhealthy Heat Webpage** for forecasted heat risk. For DCR operated pools, pay attention to DPH e-mail alerts when an unhealthy heat wave is forecasted.
- Make sure you and your staff know your pool's capacity and **monitor the bather load** throughout the day.
- Train staff how to **recognize and monitor the signs and symptoms of heat-related illness (HRI)** and the actions to take listed on page one.
- **Identify swimmers and staff who are at greater risk for heat-related illness** Staff should know that people who work outdoors, older adults (age 65+), infants and children, pregnant people, people with limited English, and people with chronic medical conditions like obesity, hypertension, asthma, mental illness, or who are on certain medications are more likely to get sick from unhealthy heat.
- **Warn staff about acclimatization.** People who are not used to unhealthy heat, are more at risk during their first unhealthy heat wave. **Remember, the first is the worst!**
- **Implement a buddy system** for staff to watch for the early signs and symptoms of heat-related illness. Prioritize the people at greatest risk and take action quickly if they see signs of HRI.

Hydrate:

- Advise staff on the **importance of hydration** with easy-to-understand factsheets and post them near drinking water sources: [Heat Stress: Hydration](#) [Protect your workers from heat stress](#)
- Staff and swimmers should not wait until they are thirsty to drink.

Consider Schedules, Clothing, and Chemicals

- **Schedule enough lifeguards** to provide adequate oversight for a pool to operate at full capacity. DPH recommends 1 lifeguard per 25 swimmers.
- While not as safe, if you don't have enough lifeguards, be prepared to use other **responsible adults** to assist with monitoring patrons on the deck and in the water.
- Maintain surplus **red or orange hats, sunblock with a high SPF, and lip balm** for personal protection of additional lifeguards and/or adults assisting with monitoring safety.
- Have and provide **extra protective equipment** including whistles or amplification devices for additional lifeguards and/or adults assisting with monitoring.
- Keep enough disinfection and treatment chemicals to **maintain a safe and healthy pool** during operation and after (for shocking procedures).

Identify or Create Cooler Spaces

- **Provide shaded areas** (natural or artificial such as canopies or umbrellas) for those waiting to use the pool, especially for days when there may be long waiting times.

Monitor:

- Monitor the bather load throughout the day. **Do not exceed capacity.**
- **Test water** more frequently than the minimum 4 times a day to maintain the disinfection level during and after high use and excessive Ultra Violet (sun) which both affect pool chemistry.



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Questions??

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