

Critical and Major Violations of COMAR 10.17.01

(4-2) “**Critical violation**” means a violation that results from a product, practice, circumstance, or event that creates a situation that requires immediate correction or cessation of operation to prevent injury, illness, or death based on the number of potential injuries and the nature, severity, and duration of the anticipated injury or illness, or specifically:

(a) Failure to comply with:

(i) Regulation .06-1E of this chapter;

“E. If, during an inspection by the local health department, it is determined that a component has been replaced and the owner failed to submit the form required in §D of this regulation, the owner shall submit the required form to the Department within 10 business days of the local health department’s inspection.”

(ii) For a public pool with a lifeguard on duty, Regulation .21 of this chapter, except for §§A(10)(a),- (b), and (d)-(f), and B(2);

“A. Except as set forth in §§B, C, and D of this regulation, an owner shall ensure that a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa, including the required deck area, is completely surrounded by a barrier that complies with the following requirements:

- (1) The top of the barrier is at least 72 inches above grade measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the pool or spa;
- (2) The maximum vertical clearance between grade and the bottom of the barrier is 4 inches measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the pool or spa;
- (3) Except when the entrance gate is open, an opening in the barrier and in the gate does not allow passage of a sphere 4 inches in diameter;
- (4) Fence pickets have a maximum separation of 4 inches;
- (5) The barrier does not have openings or footholds that make the barrier easy to climb;
- (6) A barrier with horizontal members less than 45 inches apart measured top to top does not have:
 - (a) Vertical openings greater than 1-3/4 inches in width; and
 - (b) Horizontal members on the outside of the barrier;
- (7) The barrier does not have decorative cutouts greater than 1-3/4 inches in width;
- (8) A chain link fence has a maximum mesh size of 2-1/4 inches;
- (9) A lattice fence has a maximum mesh size of 1-3/4 inches;
- (10) The barrier main access gate:
 - (c) Is lockable;
- (11) Doors and windows that open into the pool or spa area enclosed by the barrier have locks or latches to prevent unauthorized entry.

B. An owner shall ensure that a barrier at a semipublic pool or semipublic spa:

- (1) Has a minimum height of 60 inches;
- (3) Complies with the requirements in §A(2)—(11) of this regulation.

C. Except as provided in §D of this regulation, an owner may surround a pool and spa, multiple pools, or multiple spas at one facility with one barrier instead of separate barriers for each pool or spa.

D. An owner shall ensure that a wading pool or infant pool is separated from a pool or spa by a barrier that has:

- (1) A minimum height of 36 inches;
- (2) A maximum 2-inch separation between the deck and the bottom of the barrier;
- (3) No opening that allows the passage of a sphere 4 inches in diameter; and
- (4) An entrance gate with a latch.”

(iii) For a public pool without a lifeguard on duty, Regulation .21 of this chapter, except for §§A(10)(a) and (d)-(f), and B(2);

“A. Except as set forth in §§B, C, and D of this regulation, an owner shall ensure that a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa, including the required deck area, is completely surrounded by a barrier that complies with the following requirements:

- (1) The top of the barrier is at least 72 inches above grade measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the pool or spa;
- (2) The maximum vertical clearance between grade and the bottom of the barrier is 4 inches measured on the side of the barrier that faces away from the pool or spa;
- (3) Except when the entrance gate is open, an opening in the barrier and in the gate does not allow passage of a sphere 4 inches in diameter;
- (4) Fence pickets have a maximum separation of 4 inches;
- (5) The barrier does not have openings or footholds that make the barrier easy to climb;
- (6) A barrier with horizontal members less than 45 inches apart measured top to top does not have:
 - (a) Vertical openings greater than 1-3/4 inches in width; and
 - (b) Horizontal members on the outside of the barrier;
- (7) The barrier does not have decorative cutouts greater than 1-3/4 inches in width;
- (8) A chain link fence has a maximum mesh size of 2-1/4 inches;
- (9) A lattice fence has a maximum mesh size of 1-3/4 inches;
- (10) The barrier main access gate:
 - (b) Has a latch release located at least 54 inches from grade level;
 - (c) Is lockable;
- (11) Doors and windows that open into the pool or spa area enclosed by the barrier have locks or latches to prevent unauthorized entry.

B. An owner shall ensure that a barrier at a semipublic pool or semipublic spa:

- (1) Has a minimum height of 60 inches;

- (3) Complies with the requirements in §A(2)—(11) of this regulation.
- C. Except as provided in §D of this regulation, an owner may surround a pool and spa, multiple pools, or multiple spas at one facility with one barrier instead of separate barriers for each pool or spa.
- D. An owner shall ensure that a wading pool or infant pool is separated from a pool or spa by a barrier that has:
- (1) A minimum height of 36 inches;
 - (2) A maximum 2-inch separation between the deck and the bottom of the barrier;
 - (3) No opening that allows the passage of a sphere 4 inches in diameter; and
 - (4) An entrance gate with a latch.”

(iv) Regulation .25G of this chapter;

- “G. For a public pool or spa with a flow rate that is at least 10 percent greater than the design capacity of the filter system or associated piping or at least 10 percent less than the minimum turnover rate as specified in §B of this regulation, an owner or operator shall:
- (1) Record the information required in Regulation .46C` of this chapter in 1-hour intervals; and
 - (2) Prior to restoring normal circulation, vacate the pool or spa of all bathers until:
 - (a) 15 minutes after restarting the pump; and
 - (b) The water quality is verified as not exceeding the limits set for a major violation under Regulation .05(7-1) of this chapter.”

(v) Regulation .28 of this chapter, except for §§H(3)(b), (7) and (8) and I;

- “To prevent a suction entrapment hazard, an owner shall ensure that:
- A. A vacuum fitting is capped when not in use;
 - B. A vacuum line valve is in the closed position when not in use;
 - C. Except as provided in §§F and G of this regulation, the main drain for a public pool or spa complies with 15 U.S.C. §8003 and is:
 - (1) Connected to a minimum of two main drain outlets that are:
 - (a) Not isolated by a valve or other means;
 - (b) Spaced at least 3 feet from edge to edge; and
 - (c) Hydraulically balanced; or
 - (2) An unblockable drain.
 - D. A drain is covered with a securely attached drain cover in compliance with the:
 - (1) American National Standard for Public Swimming Pools; and
 - (2) 15 U.S.C. §8003.
 - E. A skimmer is:
 - (1) Connected to an equalization line, main drain line, vent, or another skimmer that cannot be isolated by a valve or other means, or

(2) Provided with a vented lid;

F. A pool or spa constructed before February 10, 1997 is provided by June 1, 2002, with:

(1) At least two hydraulically balanced drain outlets spaced a minimum of 3 feet from edge to edge that cannot be isolated to create a single outlet for each circulation pump, as illustrated in Regulation .28-1A of this chapter;

(2) A channel drain system that is at least 3 feet from edge to edge, as illustrated in Regulation .28-1B of this chapter; or

(3) An approved safety vacuum release system.

G. As an interim measure, until a pool or spa constructed before February 10, 1997 is in compliance with §F of this regulation:

(1) A pool or spa has a minimum of two outlets that cannot be isolated to create a single outlet per pump; and

(2) These outlets are provided by connecting the main drain line to a skimmer line so that the lines cannot be isolated to create a single outlet, as illustrated in Regulation .28-1C of this chapter, assuring that:

(a) The skimmer line does not become blocked within the skimmer housing at any time;

(b) Associated valves are locked in an open position to prevent the drain or the skimmer from becoming a single source of suction; and

(c) Associated valves are permanently tagged with a warning to maintain the valves in the open position at all times when the pool or spa is in use;

H. A pool or spa is in compliance with the following:

(1) A suction outlet is provided with a cover that complies with the American National Standard for Public Swimming Pools;

(2) A suction fitting complies with 15 U.S.C. §8003;

(3) Suction outlet covers are:

(a) Installed, not broken, not cracked, and securely in place; and

(4) Suction outlet covers are secured according to manufacturers' directions and in such a way that the covers cannot be removed without the use of tools;

(5) A pool or spa that does not have suction outlets in compliance with this regulation has all pumps immediately shut off until the pool or spa has been brought into compliance with this regulation;

(6) The maximum velocity in the design of the drain piping does not exceed 6 feet per second when 100 percent of the circulation system design flow is drawn through the drain piping of any single drain;"

(vi) Regulation .40B, D and E of this chapter;

“B. Telephone. An owner shall ensure that, in case of an emergency, a telephone is available within the pool or spa enclosure to individuals using a public pool or spa that:

- (1) Can directly reach a 911 emergency service without the use of a coin and without connection to an internal switchboard;
- (2) Is posted with:
 - (a) The names and phone numbers of the nearest available police, fire, and ambulance or rescue unit; or
 - (b) 911 or with any numbers necessary to reach a 911 emergency service center directly; and
- (3) Is posted with the name and location of the pool or spa facility.

D. Lifeguards.

- (1) An owner of a public pool shall comply with:
 - (a) Local codes requiring lifeguards if the requirements of the local codes are stricter than the requirements set forth in §D(2)—(5) of this regulation; or
 - (b) §D(2)—(5) of this regulation if no local codes exist, or if the local codes requiring lifeguards are not as strict as the requirements of §D(2)—(5) of this regulation.
- (2) Except as set forth in §D(1) and (3) of this regulation, an owner of a recreational pool shall have at least one lifeguard on duty on the deck observing the pool while an individual is in the pool, and shall have at the pool:
 - (a) Lifeguards who are appropriately trained and certified for the type of facility and activity in the pool;
 - (b) A sufficient number of lifeguards so that a lifeguard is on duty for each group of 50 individuals, or fraction thereof, in the pool; and
 - (c) In addition to the number of lifeguards required in §D(2)(b) of this regulation, additional lifeguards on duty if:
 - (i) The shape, dimensions, layout, use, activities, or features of the pool create potential safety hazards;
 - (ii) The vision of the required lifeguard or lifeguards is obstructed;
 - (iii) The capabilities of the individuals using the pool are substandard; or
 - (iv) Another condition exists that compromises the ability of a lifeguard to monitor the pool.
- (3) An owner may use a lifeguard on the deck of a swimming pool to monitor an adjacent wading pool, but if a wading pool is the only pool at a facility or if the wading pool cannot be observed from the deck of the swimming pool, the owner shall ensure that lifeguards are provided at the wading pool in accordance with §D(1) and (2) of this regulation.

(4) In addition to meeting the other requirements of this chapter, an owner or operator of a facility specified in the following paragraphs shall ensure that a:

(a) Limited public-use pool has water safety supervision for pool activities in compliance with Regulation .15 of this chapter;

(b) Child care center has water safety supervision for pool activities at a child care center in compliance with COMAR 07.04.02.41; and

(c) Youth camp has water safety supervision for pool activities at a youth camp in compliance with COMAR 10.16.06.

(5) The owner may only use or employ a lifeguard who holds a valid lifeguard certification from:

(a) The American Red Cross;

(b) The Boy Scouts of America, not including a lifesaving merit badge;

(c) The Young Men's Christian Association;

(d) Ellis and Associates' National Pool and Waterpark Lifeguard Training; or

(e) An organization that has a lifeguard training program equivalent to the American Red Cross lifeguard training.

(6) Except as set forth in §D(1) and (3) of this regulation, an owner of a semipublic pool that has a water surface area greater than 2,500 square feet or that is part of a multiple pool facility within one enclosure that has a combined water surface area greater than 2,500 square feet shall ensure that at least one lifeguard is on duty on the deck observing a pool in the ratio of one guard per 50 individuals in the water:

(a) During the peak seasonal use of the pool from Memorial Day to Labor Day; and

(b) During the use of an indoor, heated pool throughout the entire year.

E. CPR and First-Aid Personnel. Except at a semipublic spa, an owner of a recreational pool, public spa, and a limited public use pool shall ensure that:

(1) When the pool or spa is open for use, an individual is present and on site, holding a valid certification for:

(a) Infant/child/adult or professional rescuer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and

(b) First aid; and

(2) The CPR and first aid certifications of the individual required in §E(1) of this regulation are from:

(a) A national organization offering certification in CPR or first aid, such as the:

(i) American Red Cross;

(ii) American Heart Association; or

(iii) National Safety Council;

- (b) The Emergency Medical Services; or
- (c) An organization that has a certification program in CPR or first aid that is approved by one of the organizations listed in §E(2) of this regulation.”

(vii) Regulation .43A and B of this chapter;

“An owner shall ensure that a certified pool and spa operator:

- A. Is on site at all times when a recreational pool is open;
- B. Is available at a semipublic pool, public spa, and at a limited public-use pool for performance of all requirements of this chapter and is able to respond to operational problems within
 - (1) 30 minutes when not available on site; or
 - (2) If a contractual certified pool and spa operator, 2 hours when not available on site;”

(viii) Regulation .45A(7) of this chapter;

“A. An owner or operator shall ensure that the water chemistry of a public pool or spa is maintained according to the following requirements:

- (7) The water clarity is maintained so that either a 6 inch seechi disc placed in the deepest part of a pool or spa or the main drain is clearly visible and sharply defined when observed from the side of the pool or spa.”

(ix) Regulation .48B of this chapter; or

“Although routine testing is not required, an owner shall ensure that the water in a public pool or spa:

- B. Is free of pathogenic organisms.”

(x) Manufacturer’s instructions or directions when adding chemicals to a public pool or spa;

(b) Meeting both of the following conditions at the same time:

(i) The flow through a circulation system of a public pool or spa meets the criteria for a major violation as specified in §B(7-1) of this regulation; and

(ii) One or more of the water quality parameters meets the criteria for a major violation as specified in §B(7-1) of this regulation;

(c) A pH level in a public pool or spa that is at or:

- (i) Below 6.8; or**
- (ii) Above 8.2;**

(d) A free chlorine level in a:

(i) Pool for swimming or diving or a water recreational attraction that is less than 1 ppm;

(ii) Wading or therapy pool that is less than 3 ppm; or

(iii) Spa that is less than 4 ppm;

(e) A free chlorine level in a public pool or spa that is 11 ppm or greater;

(f) A bromine level in a:

(i) Pool for swimming or diving or a water recreational attraction that is less than 3 ppm; or

(ii) Spa, wading pool or therapy pool that is less than 4 ppm;

(g) A bromine level in a public pool or spa that is 11 ppm or greater;

(h) A temperature in a mechanically heated:

(i) Pool above 96°F; or

(ii) Spa above 104°F;

(i) Hand feeding of any chemicals while patrons are in the water of a public pool or spa; or

(j) Insufficient illumination such that the bottom of the pool or spa is not clearly visible.

(7-1) “**Major Violation**” means a violation that if not corrected within 24 hours could lead to injury, illness, or death, or specifically:

(a) **Failure to comply with:**

(i) **Regulation .21B(2) of this chapter;**

“B. An owner shall ensure that a barrier at a semipublic pool or semipublic spa:

(2) Has a gate that is self-closing and self-latching; and”

(ii) **Regulation .25 of this chapter, except for §§B(2) and G;**

“A. Gauges and Release Valves. An owner shall ensure that the circulation system for a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa includes the following:

(1) A pressure gauge on the filter or on the influent side of the filter piping;

(2) A pressure gauge on the effluent side of the filter piping;

(3) A vacuum or compound gauge on the influent side of a pump;

(4) A flow meter that:

(a) Indicates the rate of flow through the circulation system;

(b) Has a permanent scale readable in gallons per minute;

(c) Is accurate to within 10 percent of the actual flow; and

(d) Reads in the range encompassing the minimum and maximum flow rate;

- (5) A thermometer on the return line to a pool or spa if the circulation system includes a heating system; and
- (6) A manually operated air release valve on a pressure filter or a separation tank, or both.

B. Turnover Rate. An owner shall ensure that:

(1) A recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa is constructed to produce the following minimum turnover rates, with continuous 24-hour flow:

(a) Pools for swimming and diving: Minimum turnover rate = volume of pool in gallons/480 minutes;

(b) Pools for water recreational attractions and therapy: Minimum turnover rate = volume of pool in gallons/360 minutes;

(c) Pools for wading have a minimum turnover rate equal to the greater of:

(i) Volume of pool in gallons/120 minutes; or

(ii) The minimum flow required for the skimmer system and main drain to operate according to the manufacturer's specifications; and

(d) Spas: Minimum turnover rate = volume of spa/30 minutes;

(3) A limited public-use pool has a turnover rate in conformance with:

(a) American National Standard for Residential Inground Swimming Pools; or

(b) American National Standard for Aboveground/Onground Residential Swimming Pools.

C. Head Loss Calculations. An owner of a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa shall ensure that head loss calculations include the following:

(1) Piping head loss, found by using:

(a) The Hazen-Williams formula which is: piping head loss per 100 feet of pipe = $0.2083 (100 / C)^{1.852} (Q^{1.852} / D^{4.865})$

where: D = nominal inside diameter of pipe;

Q = gpm;

C = constant for inside roughness of pipe; or

(b) Standard engineering tables;

(2) Equipment head loss, including filters, valves, heaters, and other circulation equipment, based on the manufacturers' specifications for the equipment at the design flow rate, and filter pressure differential with the filter in a clean and in a dirty condition;

(3) Elevation of pump suction and discharge in relation to the pool or spa water surface level; and

(4) Determination of the total dynamic head of the circulation system for use in pump selection.

D. Surface to Bottom Flow Ratio.

(1) An owner of a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa shall ensure that:

- (a) Piping for surface outlets is designed to accommodate 80 percent of the flow; and
- (b) Piping for bottom outlets is designed to accommodate 20 percent of the flow.

(2) An owner of a recreational pool or semipublic pool may have a gutter surface overflow system with a flow design of 50 percent from the surface outlets and 50 percent from the bottom outlets.

E. Filter Capacity. An owner of a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa shall ensure that a filter:

- (1) Operates within the filter design flow rate;
- (2) Has a filtration capacity sufficient to operate in the range between the minimum turnover rate and the filter design flow rate when the circulation system is at the:
 - (a) Lowest level of calculated total dynamic head when the filter is in a clean condition; and
 - (b) Highest level of calculated total dynamic head when the filter pressure differential is at the maximum allowed in Regulation .43E of this chapter.

F. Interconnections Between Pools. An owner of a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa shall ensure that a pool is not interconnected with a:

- (1) Spa or wading pool except during the filling of a spa or wading pool; and
- (2) Spray pool."

(iii) Regulation .28H(3)(b) or I of this chapter;

"H. A pool or spa is in compliance with the following:

- (3) Suction outlet covers are:
 - (b) Installed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

I. A pool and spa operator completes the Pool and Spa Entrapment Hazards Checklist provided by the Secretary, or an equivalent form, on a daily basis before the pool or spa is open for that day's use."

(iv) Regulation .29 of this chapter;

"An owner shall ensure that a recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa has a chemical storage area that:

A. Is protected against the weather, excess heat, and moisture; and

B. Has:

- (1) A lockable door which can be opened from the inside;

- (2) Ventilation that is sized at 2 cfm per square foot of floor area and that exhausts to the open air;
- (3) A minimum of 20 footcandles of illumination; and
- (4) Storage for chemicals in accordance with the material safety data sheet for a particular chemical.”

(v) Regulation .32A of this chapter;

“An owner shall ensure that an indoor recreational pool, semipublic pool, or public spa, or one used during nighttime, is provided with:

- A. Even illumination of the water, deck, and walkways;”

(vi) Regulation .40 of this chapter, except for §§B, D, and E;

“A. First Aid and Lifesaving Equipment. An owner shall ensure that:

- (1) A recreational pool is provided with:

- (a) A first aid kit as recommended by the American Red Cross;
- (b) A face mask for CPR;
- (c) Disposable medical grade examination gloves;
- (d) A bloodborne pathogen control kit;
- (e) A backboard designed for medical emergency use that is equipped with straps and head immobilizer;
- (f) A light, strong rescue pole not less than 10 feet long; and
- (g) A rescue tube designed for lifesaving for each required lifeguard;

- (2) Except as set forth in §A(3) of this regulation, a public spa is provided with the safety equipment required in §A(1)(a)—(e) of this regulation;

- (3) A semipublic spa is provided with the safety equipment required in §A(1)(a)—(d) of this regulation; and

- (4) A semipublic pool is provided with a:

- (a) Light, strong rescue pole not less than 10 feet long; and
- (b) Ring buoy or similar approved floatation device with an attached throwing rope measuring 50 feet in length or 1-1/2 times the width of the pool, whichever is longer.

C. Lifeguard Chair.

- (1) An owner shall ensure that a recreational pool is equipped with lifeguard chairs in compliance with the American National Standard for Public Swimming Pools.

- (2) An owner may use a deck-level lifeguard chair in a designated area on the deck adjacent to shallow water instead of an elevated lifeguard chair.

F. Safety Signs. An owner of a public pool or spa shall ensure that:

- (1) The size, color, design, application, symbol, and visual layout of a safety sign is in compliance with the ANSI Z-535 series of standards for Safety Signs and Colors as referenced in American National Standard for Public Spas;

- (2) A spa safety sign is posted in a permanent location adjacent to a spa in compliance with the American National Standard for Public Spas;
- (3) The spa safety sign includes the user load of the spa;
- (4) A chemical warning sign is posted at the entrance door to a chemical storage area and includes the text "Caution! Chemical Storage Area";
- (5) A chemical vat, feeder, pump, and line is labeled to identify the chemical in use;
- (6) A chlorine gas warning sign reading "Danger—Chlorine Gas" is posted at the entrance to a chlorine gas feed room and storage area;
- (7) Other warning, health advisory, and safety signs are posted if necessary to protect the public health and safety, for example, "Danger! No Diving In Shallow Water";
- (8) A semipublic pool or public spa that does not have a lifeguard on duty has a conspicuous sign posted adjacent to entrances to the pool or spa reading "WARNING; NO LIFEGUARD ON DUTY. SWIM AT YOUR OWN RISK. DO NOT SWIM ALONE. CHILDREN UNDER 15 SHOULD NOT USE THE POOL WITHOUT ADULT SUPERVISION."; and
- (9) House rules are posted at the entrance to a pool or spa."

(vii) Regulation .46 of this chapter; or

"An operator shall maintain operating records on a form provided by the Secretary or an equivalent form and shall:

- A. Except as provided in §B of this regulation, record the information required in §C(1)—(3) of this regulation in 2-hour intervals for a recreational pool and for a public spa, and three times per day for a limited public-use and semipublic pool and record the information required in §C(4)—(9) of this regulation a minimum of three times per day for a public pool and spa, beginning 1/2 hour before opening;
- B. For a public pool or spa where an approved automatic controller is used, record the information required in §C of this regulation:
 - (1) A minimum of three times per day in conformance with the following schedule:
 - (a) The first recording of the day shall be made 1/2 hour before the pool or spa opens;
 - (b) The second recording shall be completed between 12 p.m. and 2 p.m.; and
 - (c) The final recording shall be completed 2 hours before closing; and
 - (2) More frequently if required by the Secretary due to conditions such as high bather load, high temperatures, bright sunlight, or inadequate water quality;
- C. Record the following information in the intervals required in §§A and B of this regulation:
 - (1) Disinfectant residual;

- (2) Combined chlorine level, if chlorine is used;
 - (3) pH;
 - (4) Water clarity;
 - (5) Water temperature, if heated;
 - (6) Flow rate;
 - (7) Filter influent pressure and effluent pressure;
 - (8) Pump vacuum; and
 - (9) Total number of bathers;
- D. Record in 1-week intervals for a public pool and in 1-day intervals for a public spa:
- (1) Total alkalinity level;
 - (2) Calcium hardness level; and
 - (3) Cyanuric acid level, if used;
- E. Record daily for a public pool or spa:
- (1) The time of filter backwash or cleaning;
 - (2) An injury or accident at the pool or spa;
 - (3) Chemicals added to the water; and
 - (4) Malfunctioning or broken equipment;
- F. Date and sign each record sheet;
- G. Record the results of the following inspections in the specified intervals to complete a Pool and Spa Entrapment Hazards Checklist:
- (1) Daily check before the facility is open to verify that:
 - (a) Drain covers, vacuum fitting covers, skimmer equalizer covers, and any other suction outlet covers are in place, secure, and unbroken;
 - (b) Skimmer baskets, weirs, lids, flow adjusters, and suction outlet lines are free of any blockage;
 - (c) Inlet and return covers or fittings are in place, secure, and unbroken;
 - (d) Safety warning signs are in place around the pool or spa, including emergency instructions and phone numbers; and
 - (e) On/off switches for pumps are clearly labeled and the location of the pumps is clearly identified; and
 - (2) Check all information required in §G(1) of this regulation before filling a pool or spa with water, after periodic maintenance, and after pool or filter cleaning procedures;
- H. Keep the records on the premises for a minimum of 3 years; and
- I. Submit the records to the Secretary upon request.”

(viii) Regulation .48A of this chapter;

“Although routine testing is not required, an owner shall ensure that the water in a public pool or spa:

- A. Has a coliform bacteria level of less than 1 coliform per milliliter; and”

- (b) The flow through a circulation system of a public pool or spa is:
 - (i) At least 10 percent greater than the design capacity of the filter system or associated piping; or**
 - (ii) At least 10 percent less than the minimum turnover rate as specified in Regulation .25B;****

- (c) A pH level in a public pool or spa that is at or:
 - (i) Below 7; or**
 - (ii) Above 8;****

- (d) A free chlorine level in a pool for swimming or diving or a water recreational attraction that is less than 1.5 ppm;**

- (e) A free chlorine level in a public pool or spa that is between 10 ppm and 11 ppm;**

- (f) A bromine level in a public pool or spa that is greater than 8 ppm;**

- (g) Except for a therapy pool, a mechanically heated public pool temperature between 89°F and 96°F;**

- (h) A cyanuric acid level greater than 100 ppm; or**

- (i) A public pool or spa that has a nonfunctioning disinfection system.**