

**Nevada**

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| **What Must be Documented/Recorded** |  1.  A written record of all data pertaining to the operation and sanitation of each public bathing or swimming facility and natural bathing place must be maintained by the management and kept at all times available to the health authority. 2.  The operator shall initial the record and the record must include, as appropriate for the facility or bathing place: (a) The daily attendance; (b) The amounts of various chemicals used daily; (c) The approximate amount of fresh water added daily; (d) The daily water temperature; (e) The results of chemical and bacteriological tests; (f) The time and date of emptying and cleaning any pool or backwashing filters; (g) Recirculation operating time; (h) The names of all attendants; and (i) Any other information which the health authority may require from time to time. |
| **Chlorine** | 1.0-5.0 ppm |
| **pH** | 7.0-8.0 ppm |
| **Cyanuric Acid** | Max. of 100 ppm |
| **Total Alkalinity** | 80-120 ppm |
| **Calcium Hardness** | Not Specified |
| **Test Kit Requirements** |  1.  Every public bathing or swimming facility must have an approved test set for the determination of pH, disinfectant residuals, total alkalinity and, at facilities where chlorinated cyanurates are used, cyanuric acid concentrations. 2.  The use of orthotolodine for determining the level of residual disinfectant is not approved. The use of the DPD method for determining the level of residual chlorine or bromine is approved. |
| **Water Clarity** | The water must have sufficient clarity at all times so that the pattern of the main drain in any pool is clearly visible from the walk at the deep end. Failure to meet this requirement constitutes a ground for the immediate closing of the facility. |
| **Required Equipment** | **1.  Not less than one unit of lifesaving equipment must be provided at every public bathing or swimming facility or natural bathing place. One unit of lifesaving equipment consists of:** **(a) A rescue tube or a ring buoy with a minimum outside diameter of 20 inches (50 centimeters) to which there must be attached a length of 1/4-inch (0.6-centimeter) rope, not less than 1 1/2 times the maximum width of the pool or swimming area; and** **(b) A life pole or shepherd’s crook type of pole with minimum handle length of 12 feet (3.7 meters).** **2.  One unit is presumed to be adequate for 2,000 square feet (185.8 square meters) of pool or swimming area, and one additional unit must be provided for each additional 2,000 square feet (185.8 square meters), or major fraction thereof of pool or swimming area.** **3.  Lifesaving equipment must be mounted in conspicuous places, distributed around the edge of the pool or swimming area, at lifeguard chairs or elsewhere, ready for use, its function plainly marked and kept in repair and ready condition. Bathers or others must not be permitted to tamper with lifesaving equipment, use it for any purpose other than its intended use or remove it from its established location.** **4.  Every public bathing or swimming facility and natural bathing place must be equipped with:** **(a) A standard first-aid kit, filled, ready for use and readily accessible for emergency use; and** **(b) Two or more blankets reserved for emergency use.** |
| **Depth Markings** |  1.  The depth of the water in a pool must be plainly marked in units of feet at or above the water surface on the vertical pool wall at maximum and minimum points and at the points of break between the deep and shallow portions and at intermediate increments of depth, spaced at not more than 25-foot (7.6-meter) intervals. 2.  Depth markers must be in numerals not less than 4 inches (10 centimeters) in height and of a color contrasting with the background. Markers must be on both sides and at the ends of the pool. 3.  The markings must be plainly visible to persons in the pool and to persons about to enter the water. |
| **CPO® Required** | YES |