

## Existing Rule Language Compared to Proposed Rule Language

### MINNESOTA RULES, CHAPTER 4717; REVISOR'S ID NUMBER 4442

The following table is a summary of existing and proposed rules. For complete regulations and proposed provisions, consult the existing and proposed rules. Page numbers in the first column are referenced for their location in the [Revisor's Draft copy](#).

**KEY:** Proposed Rules - Underlining indicates additions to existing rule language. ~~Strikeouts~~ indicate deletions from existing rule language.

<i>ATTRIBUTE</i>	<i>EXISTING RULES</i>	<i>PROPOSED RULES</i>	<i>RATIONALE</i>
<b>4717.0650</b> POOL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE; Operator Training.  (Page 2)	Subp. 5, item E. E. Acceptable training courses are: (1) the National Swimming Pool Foundation Certified Pool Operator course; (2) the National Spa and Pool Institute Tech I and Tech II courses (both required); or (3) the National Recreation and Park Association Aquatic Facility Operator course.	Supp. 5, item E. <del>(4) the Aquatic Training Institute Certified Pool Technician course;</del> <u>or</u> <del>(5) the Human Kinetics Starfish Aquatics Institute Aqua Tech course.</del>	Adding two online operator training courses formally and permanently.
<b>4717.1250</b> EMERGENCY TELEPHONE LOCATION.	A pool with a lifeguard present must have a telephone in or immediately adjacent to the pool	<del>A pool with a lifeguard present must have a telephone in or immediately adjacent to the pool</del>	Eliminates the requirement to post the location of a phone that may be miles away, since pay

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<b>(Repealer - Page 12)</b>	area. When a telephone is provided, the emergency number must be posted. When a telephone is not located in the pool enclosure, a sign placed in plain view must indicate the location of the nearest telephone available to a pool user and the emergency number.	<del>area. When a telephone is provided, the emergency number must be posted. When a telephone is not located in the pool enclosure, a sign placed in plain view must indicate the location of the nearest telephone available to a pool user and the emergency number.</del>	phones are very hard to find today. The cell phone has made this requirement obsolete.
<b>4717.1350 POOL FACILITY CAPACITY; Pool user capacity. (Page 3)</b>	Subp. 2, item C and D. C. Three hundred square feet of pool water surface area must be reserved around each diving board, diving platform, or slide. The area in this item must not be included when computing the user capacity in item B. Ten persons must be included in the user capacity for each diving board, diving platform, and slide.  D. Spa pools must be limited to one user for each three linear feet of seating space provided in the spa pool, measured along the front edge of the seats.	Subp. 2, item C and D. <del>C. Three hundred square feet of pool water surface area must be reserved around each diving board, diving platform, or slide. The area in this item must not be included when computing the user capacity in item B. Ten persons must be included in the user capacity for each diving board, diving platform, and slide.</del> <del>D. C.</del> Spa pools must be limited to one user for each three linear feet of seating space provided in the spa pool, measured along the front edge of the seats.	Simplifying the calculations for determining pool-user capacity. Existing pools will not be required to change existing bather load signs.
<b>717.1450, Subp. 5</b>	Subp. 5. First aid kit; spine board. Every pool where a	<del>Subp. 5. First aid kit; spine board. Every pool where a</del>	Removes the requirement to inspect a first aid kit and spine

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<p>LIFEGUARD STATIONS AND LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT.</p> <p><b>(Repealer - Page 12)</b></p>	<p>lifeguard is present must have a first aid kit filled and ready for use and a spine board with ties. The spine board must be within the pool enclosure. The first aid kit must contain at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. two units of one inch adhesive compress;</li> <li>B. two units of two inch bandage compress;</li> <li>C. two units of three inch bandage compress;</li> <li>D. two units of four inch bandage compress;</li> <li>E. one unit of (three inch by three inch) plain gauze pad;</li> <li>F. two units of gauze roller bandage;</li> <li>G. one unit of eye dressing packet;</li> <li>H. four units of plain absorbent gauze one half square yard;</li> <li>I. three units of plain absorbent gauze, (24 inches by 72 inches);</li> <li>J. four units of triangular bandages, 40 inches;</li> <li>K. one bandage scissors;</li> <li>L. one tweezers;</li> <li>M. rubber gloves; and</li> </ul>	<p><del>lifeguard is present must have a first aid kit filled and ready for use and a spine board with ties. The spine board must be within the pool enclosure. The first aid kit must contain at least:</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>A. two units of one inch adhesive compress;</del></li> <li><del>B. two units of two inch bandage compress;</del></li> <li><del>C. two units of three inch bandage compress;</del></li> <li><del>D. two units of four inch bandage compress;</del></li> <li><del>E. one unit of (three inch by three inch) plain gauze pad;</del></li> <li><del>F. two units of gauze roller bandage;</del></li> <li><del>G. one unit of eye dressing packet;</del></li> <li><del>H. four units of plain absorbent gauze one half square yard;</del></li> <li><del>I. three units of plain absorbent gauze, (24 inches by 72 inches);</del></li> <li><del>J. four units of triangular bandages, 40 inches;</del></li> <li><del>K. one bandage scissors;</del></li> <li><del>L. one tweezers;</del></li> <li><del>M. rubber gloves; and</del></li> </ul>	<p>board. Only lifeguarded facilities are currently required to have a first aid kit and spine board. These facilities will be allowed to choose a first aid kit and spine board they are comfortable with using, or none at all, relying entirely on 911 emergency services.</p>

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<p><b>4717.1750</b> POOL WATER CONDITION; Disinfection residual.</p> <p>(Page 4)</p>	<p>N. pocket face mask.</p> <p>Subp. 3, item F. F. Where a cyanuric acid compound is used to stabilize chlorine, the concentration of cyanuric acid in the pool must not exceed 100 parts per million.</p>	<p><del>N. pocket face mask.</del></p> <p>Subp. 3, item F. <del>F. Where a cyanuric acid compound is used to stabilize chlorine, the concentration of cyanuric acid in the pool must not exceed 100 parts per million.</del></p>	<p>Establishing a new subpart 11 on Cyanuric acid, see below.</p>
<p><b>4717.1750</b> POOL WATER CONDITION; Bacteriological samples.</p> <p>(Repealer - Page 12)</p>	<p>Subp. 9., items A and B. Bacteriological samples. When bacteriological sampling is done, no sample collected may:</p> <p>A. exceed 200 bacteria per milliliter as determined by the heterotrophic plate count; or</p> <p>B. indicate the presence of total coliform organisms in a 100 milliliter sample by any of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) multiple tube; (2) membrane filter; or (3) the Minimal Medium ONPG-MUG test described in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 141.</p> <p>All samples must be collected, dechlorinated, and examined according to the American Public Health Association's "Standard</p>	<p><del>Subp. 9., items A and B. Bacteriological samples. When bacteriological sampling is done, no sample collected may:</del></p> <p><del>A. exceed 200 bacteria per milliliter as determined by the heterotrophic plate count; or</del></p> <p><del>B. indicate the presence of total coliform organisms in a 100 milliliter sample by any of the following methods:</del></p> <p><del>(1) multiple tube; (2) membrane filter; or (3) the Minimal Medium ONPG-MUG test described in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 141.</del></p> <p><del>All samples must be collected, dechlorinated, and examined according to the American Public Health Association's "Standard</del></p>	<p>Eliminates confusion in the code, as to inspection and monitoring requirements.</p> <p>Not required by the code today due to the "When" statement in opening sentence. Historic water parameter.</p> <p>Code cleanup.</p>

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	<p>Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater".</p> <p>Subp. 10. Bacteriological treatment.</p> <p>Where sampling indicates that the standards in subpart 9 are exceeded, the pool must be treated to effectively to reduce biological concentration to a complying level.</p>	<p><del>Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."</del></p> <p><del>Subp. 10. Bacteriological treatment.</del></p> <p><del>Where sampling indicates that the standards in subpart 9 are exceeded, the pool must be treated to effectively to reduce biological concentration to a complying level.</del></p>	
<p><b>4717.1750 POOL WATER CONDITION; Bacteriological samples.</b></p> <p><b>(Page 5)</b></p>		<p><u>Subp. 11. Use of cyanuric acid. (all new language)</u></p> <p><u>A. Use of cyanuric acid in any new indoor pool is prohibited after the effective date of this rule.</u></p> <p><u>B. Use of cyanuric acid in any existing indoor pool is prohibited two years after the effective date of this rule.</u></p> <p><u>C. Use of cyanuric acid in any pool requires testing and recording of the cyanuric acid level at least once a week.</u></p> <p><u>D. Where cyanuric acid is used to stabilize chlorine, the concentration of cyanuric acid</u></p>	<p>Prohibit the use of cyanuric acid (CYA) in indoor pools, a science-based restriction. CYA limits the loss of free chlorine caused by direct sunlight; which works in an outdoor pool, but has no benefit in the water of an indoor pool. In addition, CYA has been shown to suppress the effectiveness of the free chlorine or bromine in pool water. This chlorine stabilizer should not be used in indoor pools. New indoor pools would not be approved with CYA. Existing indoor pools using CYA would be required to choose and install a different disinfectant</p>

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		<p><u>in the pool must not exceed 100 parts per million.</u></p>	<p>within 2 years of the effective date. Establishes a mandatory water testing schedule for all pools using CYA.</p>
<p><b>4717.2570</b> RECIRCULATION EQUIPMENT; Rate-of-flow indicator. <b>(Page 6)</b></p>	<p>Subp. 4. Rate-of-flow indicator. A rate-of-flow indicator, reading in gallons per minute, must be installed and located, preferably on the pool return line, so the rate of recirculation and backwash rate are indicated. The indicator must be capable of reading flows measuring at least 1-1/2 times the design flow rate, be accurate within ten percent of the true flow, and be easy to read.</p>	<p>Subp. 4. Rate-of-flow indicator. A rate-of-flow indicator, reading in gallons per minute, must be installed and located, preferably on the pool return line, so the rate of recirculation and backwash rate are indicated. The indicator must <del>be capable of reading flows measuring at least 1-1/2 times the design flow rate,</del> be accurate within ten percent of the true flow, and be easy to read.</p>	<p>Deleting an unnecessarily restrictive requirement for rate-of-flow meters.</p>
<p><b>4717.2595</b> SKIMMERS; Skimmers. <b>(Page 7 - 8)</b></p>	<p>Subpart 1. Skimmers, item G. G. Provision must be made to prevent airlock in the skimmer suction line. (1) Where an equalizer pipe is used, it must be sized to meet the capacity requirements of the filter and pump and not be less than two inches in diameter. If equalizer lines are not provided on skimmers, the main drain</p>	<p>Subpart 1. Skimmers, item G. <del>G. Provision must be made to prevent airlock in the skimmer suction line. (1) Where an equalizer pipe is used, it must be sized to meet the capacity requirements of the filter and pump and not be less than two inches in diameter. If equalizer lines are not provided on skimmers, the main drain</del></p>	<p>Deleting the unnecessary requirement for skimmer equalizer pipes. Eliminates some unnecessary suction outlets from the pool. Pool designers, owners and builders will still be allowed to construct or maintain current equalized skimmer pipes, with the proper VGB suction outlet fitting; or plug the existing pipework. Codifies</p>

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	<p>must be sized based on the total recirculation flow. The equalizer pipe must be located at least one foot below the lowest overflow level of the skimmer. It must be provided with a valve or equivalent device that automatically opens when the water level drops below the lowest weir level.</p> <p>(2) If any other device, surge tank, or arrangement is used, enough water for pump suction must be assured.</p> <p>(3) Equalizer pipe is not required on a pool with an automatic water level control and on spa pools with less than a 1,000 gallon capacity.</p>	<p><del>must be sized based on the total recirculation flow. The equalizer pipe must be located at least one foot below the lowest overflow level of the skimmer. It must be provided with a valve or equivalent device that automatically opens when the water level drops below the lowest weir level.</del></p> <p><del>(2) If any other device, surge tank, or arrangement is used, enough water for pump suction must be assured.</del></p> <p><del>(3) Equalizer pipe is not required on a pool with an automatic water level control and on spa pools with less than a 1,000 gallon capacity.</del></p> <p><u>G. If skimmer equalizer pipes exist, or are constructed, they must include an ASME/ANSI VGB approved suction fitting, or be permanently plugged.</u></p>	<p>current practice since the passage of the Virginia Graeme Baker Act and Abigail Taylor Pool Safety Acts.</p>
<p>4717.3450 LIGHTING, VENTILATION, AND ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS; Lighting.</p>	<p>Subpart 1. Lighting. Lighting must meet the criteria in this part.</p>	<p>Subpart 1. Lighting. Lighting must meet the criteria in this part. <del>A. When underwater lighting is</del></p>	<p>Deleting unreasonable lighting requirements.</p>

<i>ATTRIBUTE</i>	<i>EXISTING RULES</i>	<i>PROPOSED RULES</i>	<i>RATIONALE</i>
(Page 8)	<p>A. When underwater lighting is used, not less than 0.5 watts shall be employed per square foot of pool water surface area.</p> <p>B. Light must be located to provide illumination so all portions of the pool, including the bottom, may be seen without glare.</p> <p>C. Area lighting must provide at least ten footcandles of illumination at all locations on the pool surface and on any deck within five feet of the pool whenever the pool is in use.</p> <p>D. A pool used for education, training, or competition must have at least 30 footcandles of illumination on the pool surface and on any deck within five feet of the pool.</p> <p>E. Security lighting, when provided, must illuminate the entire pool area to make it readily visible.</p>	<p><del>used, not less than 0.5 watts shall be employed per square foot of pool water surface area.</del></p> <p><del>B</del>-A. Light must be located to provide illumination so all portions of the pool, including the bottom, may be seen without glare.</p> <p><del>C</del>-B. Area lighting must provide at least ten footcandles of illumination at all locations on the pool surface and on any deck within five feet of the pool whenever the pool is in use.</p> <p><del>D</del>-C. A pool used for education, training, or competition must have at least 30 footcandles of illumination on the pool surface and on any deck within five feet of the pool.</p> <p><del>E</del>. Security lighting, when provided, must illuminate the entire pool area to make it readily visible.</p>	<p>Allows for use of 12 volt LED underwater pool lighting, which is much safer.</p> <p>Eliminates security lighting requirement, impossible to enforce due to “when provided” statement.</p>

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4717.3970 POOL CLOSURE.  (Page 11)	Item C. the disinfection residual specified in part <a href="#">4717.1750</a> subpart 3, is not met;	Item C. the disinfection residual specified in part 4717.1750, subpart 3, <u>item A or B</u> , is not met;	Clarifying conditions that require inspectors and operators to close their pools.

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Minnesota Department of Health  
Food, Pools, and Lodging Services

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