



**Consolidated Version
Subordinate Local Law No. 8
(Swimming Pools) 2001
(Adopted 30 May 2001)
and
Swimming Pools (Amendment)
Subordinate Local Law (No. 1) 2004
(Amendments Adopted 17 December 2004)**

REDLAND SHIRE COUNCIL

SUBORDINATE LOCAL LAW NO. 8 (SWIMMING POOLS)

(Incorporates Amendments adopted 17 December 2004)

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REDLAND SHIRE COUNCIL
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(Incorporates Amendments adopted 17 December 2004)

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This subordinate local law may be cited as Redland Shire Council Subordinate Local Law No 8 (Swimming Pools).

Objects

2. The objects of this subordinate local law are to provide detailed information called upon by Local Law No. 8 (Swimming Pools) 2001 to ensure:-
 - (a) swimming pools generally comply with essential standards of health and safety; and
 - (b) the operation and use of swimming pools does not result in nuisance to adjoining occupiers or others; and
 - (c) public pools are properly managed and supervised.

PART 2 – SWIMMING POOLS GENERALLY

Swimming pools generally

3. Part 2 of the local law deals with swimming pools generally but involves no subordinate local law requirement¹.

PART 3 – PUBLIC POOLS

Application for permit - local law No. 8, s9

4. For section 9 of the local law, the information and materials that must be included in or accompany an application for permit are:-
 - (a) the full name and address of the applicant;

¹ This subordinate local law follows the structure of the local law. The headings to the parts of the subordinate local law are substantially the same as the headings to the parts of the local law. This part and section are included to maintain the relationship of the numbering sequence so that the part number in this subordinate local law is the same as the part number in the local law.

- (b) details of how backwash waters will be minimised, reused, disposed of and recycled; and
- (c) details of how chemicals associated with the maintenance and operation of the public pool will be stored.

Term of permit - local law No. 8, s11(3)

5. For section 11(3) of the local law:-

- (a) a permit will take effect from the date stated in the permit;
- (b) a permit is granted for a term specified in the permit being a period not more than one year;

Conditions of permit - local law No. 8, s12

6.

- (1) For section 12(4) of the local law, the conditions that must be imposed in a permit are:-
 - (a) the holder of the permit must test the water in the public pool daily with a professional DPD reagent kit and record the levels of:-
 - (i) chlorine;
 - (ii) pH;
 - (iii) if cyanuric acid is used by the holder of the permit – cyanuric acid; and
 - (iv) alkalinity and acid demand.
 - (b) the holder of the permit must keep and maintain for a minimum period of 12 months and have available for inspection at all times at the public pool:-
 - (i) written results of all testing of water in the public pool required to be undertaken by the holder of the permit pursuant to paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) written particulars of all backwashing, chemical adjustments and dose settings undertaken by the holder of the permit in relation to the water in the public pool at any time;
 - (c) the holder of the permit must ensure that the water in the public pool is at all times maintained in accordance with the chemical parameters and microbiological criteria specified in schedule 1;

- (d) an authorised person may, from time to time, require the testing of water in the public pool for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the microbiological criteria specified in schedule 1;
 - (e) if an authorised person requires testing of water under paragraph (d), the testing must be carried out by a National Association of Testing Authorities (“NATA”) or equivalent registered laboratory;
 - (f) the holder of the permit must ensure that:-
 - (i) the public pool has, around the pool, fencing complying with the design, construction, location and performance standards detailed in schedule 2; and
 - (ii) the fencing is kept in good condition;
 - (g) for the avoidance of doubt, the condition in paragraph (f) is directed to inhibiting young children from accessing public pools;
 - (h) the holder of the permit must ensure that there is always displayed at the public pool a resuscitation sign complying with the requirements detailed in schedule 3;
 - (i) the holder of the permit must ensure that all facilities provided at the public pool, such as toilets and change rooms, are maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;
 - (j) the holder of the permit must ensure that all facilities, fittings and equipment provided at the public pool are maintained in a good state of repair and working order and condition; and
 - (k) for the purposes of subsection (1):-
 - i) “indoor public pool” means a public pool completely enclosed by the walls of a building;
 - ii) “outdoor public pool” means a public pool other than an indoor public pool; and
 - iii) “resuscitation sign” means a sign showing procedures for providing first aid, including, for example, expired air resuscitation and external cardiac compression.’
- (2) For the purposes of section 12(4) of the local law, the conditions that will ordinarily be imposed in a permit are:-
- (a) the holder of the permit must provide specified equipment for:-
 - (i) emergency medical treatment and first aid;
 - (ii) the rescue of persons in difficulty; and

- (iii) other aspects of public health and safety;
- (b) the holder of the permit must ensure that adequate staff who have senior first aid qualifications are on duty at all times when the public pool is open to the public;
- (c) the holder of the permit must not allow persons under the influence of intoxicating or stupefying substances or liquor to be at, or use, the public pool;
- (d) the holder of the permit must not allow persons suffering, or appearing to suffer from an infectious, contagious or offensive disease or skin complaint to be at, or use, the public pool;
- (e) the holder of the permit must not allow any animal, other than a guide dog, to be brought on to any part of the fenced or enclosed area of land upon which the public pool is located;
- (f) the holder of the permit must immediately remove any animal, other than a guide dog, found on any part of the fenced or enclosed area of land upon which the public pool is located; and
- (g) the holder of the permit must take adequate measures to prohibit the entry of glass, alcohol or other substances prohibited by law, in or about the public pool.

Repeal of subordinate local law no. 8 (Swimming pools)

7. This subordinate local law repeals existing Subordinate Local Law No. 8 (Swimming Pools).

Schedule 1

Chemical Parameters Table

| | Indoor Public Pool | Indoor Public Pool (heated) | Outdoor Public Pool | Outdoor Public Pool (heated) | Public Pool (Spa) |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Water temperature | | > 26°C | | > 26°C | 35°-37°C ideal 40°C max |
| Free chlorine (mg/L,ppm) minimum | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Free chlorine (mg/L, ppm) with cyanuric acid minimum | N/A ¹ | N/A ¹ | 3.0 | 3.0 | N/A |
| Total chlorine (mg/L,ppm) | free chlorine + 1 (10 max) | free chlorine +1 (10 max) | free chlorine + 1 (10 max) | free chlorine +1 (10 max) | 10.0 |
| Bromine (mg/L,ppm) minimum | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Ozone (for chlorine level see above) | 0 residual | 0 residual | 0 residual | 0 residual | 0 residual |
| pH | 7.2–7.8 | 7.2–7.8 | 7.2–7.8 | 7.2–7.8 | 7.2–7.8 |
| Total alkalinity (mg/L, ppm) | 80-200 | 80-200 | 80-200 | 80-200 | 80-200 |
| Cyanuric acid (mg/L, ppm) | 0 ² | 0 ¹ | 30-50 | 30-50 | 0 ¹ |

² As indoor public pools are protected from direct sunlight, cyanuric acid must not be used as the effectiveness of chlorine is reduced.

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- (1) Combined chlorine shall not exceed half the total chlorine concentration with a maximum of 1.0 parts per million (“ppm”).
- (2) The chemical parameters table specifies the minimum chemical criteria at which public pools should be operated to minimise the public health risks to bathers to acceptable levels.
- (3) The holder of the permit must maintain the public pool at standard equal to or greater than the standards specified in the chemical parameters table at all times the pool is open to the public.
- (4) The level of one chemical parameter can adversely affect another, for example, if the pH is too high or too low the disinfectant properties of chlorine are decreased.

Microbiological Criteria Table

| Type of Organism | Maximum Count Allowable |
|--|---|
| Heterotrophic Plate Count | 100 Colony Forming Units (“CFU”) per ml |
| Thermotolerant coliforms or <i>E. coli</i> | Nil per 100ml |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> | Nil per 100ml |

Schedule 2

Fencing Design, Construction, Location and Performance Standards for Public Pools

- (1) Outdoor public pool fencing must comply with:-
 - (a) the standard (“**the design, building and performance fencing standard**”) for the design, building and performance of swimming pool fencing in AS 1926.1 – 1993, Swimming pool safety part 1: Fencing for swimming pools, other than clause 2.14 of the standard; and
 - (b) the standard (“**the fencing location standard**“) for the location of fencing contained in AS 1926.2 – 1995, Swimming pool safety part 2: Location of fencing for private swimming pools, other than clause 1.4.4 of the standard.
- (2) For the avoidance of doubt:-
 - (a) the design, building and performance fencing standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and performance of swimming pool fencing and, in particular, the fencing of private swimming pools;
 - (b) for the purposes of this subordinate local law the requirements of the design, building and performance fencing standard apply to public pools regardless of whether the public pool is characterised as a private swimming pool for the purposes of the design, building and performance fencing standard or not;
 - (c) the fencing location standard specifies requirements for the location of fencing for private swimming pools; and
 - (d) for the purposes of this subordinate local law the requirements of the fencing location standard apply to public pools regardless of whether the public pool is characterised as a private swimming pool for the purposes of the fencing location standard or not.

Schedule 3

Resuscitation signage and display requirements for outdoor public pools

- (1) This schedule details:-
 - (a) the way a resuscitation sign for an outdoor public pool must be displayed; and
 - (b) the requirements for the sign.
- (2) The sign must:-
 - (a) be attached to the fencing for the pool, or displayed near the pool, so that the sign is conspicuous and easily visible to a person near the pool; and
 - (b) be at least 300mm x 300mm in size; and
 - (c) be made of durable and weatherproof material; and
 - (d) include a statement that is prominent on the sign, explaining to a person reading the sign how to act in an emergency, including, for example, telephoning for an ambulance, staying with the injured person, calling for help and providing first aid; and

Example –
In an emergency phone 000 and ask for ambulance
Stay with injured person, call for help and resuscitate.

 - (e) at a minimum, show enough information about the procedures for providing first aid to enable a person reading the sign to perform expired air resuscitation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation on an infant or young child; and
 - (f) display each diagram and letter on the sign in a durable, legible and clearly visible manner.’.