

# POOL OPERATOR'S Handbook



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## HANDBOOK ASSEMBLING INSTRUCTIONS

Download the six pages of this booklet. Next, print each page on the reverse side of the succeeding page as follows:

- First page (handbook cover) is on the reverse side of the second page
- Third page on reverse side of fourth
- Fifth on reverse of sixth

Finally, place the three printed sheets in the proper order, fold, and staple.

# Puspose:

This publication has been prepared for public swimming pool operators and sanitarians to assist in making recreational waters as safe as possible. It is in a condensed version for easy use and has italicized codes for quick reference to the more comprehensive rules in TAC Title 25 §265 General Sanitation, Subchapter L, Texas Department of State Health Services. The latter takes precedence for compliance purposes.

# Acknowledgements:

Compiled by D. B. Rubiano, R.S. using *Standards for Public Swimming Pools and Spas*, Texas Department of State Health Services, 2005 rev, Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 341, 757 and TAC 337, *Pool Operator's Manual*, Washington State Public Health Association and Washington State Environmental Health Association, 1997, *Aquatic Technology Newsletter*, US Filter's Stranco Products Aquatic Division, Bradley, IL, and *The Proper Management of Pool and Spa Water*, by Mitchell P. Kirk, Hydrotech Chemical Corporation (Great Lakes Chemical Corporation) 1988.

### **GLOSSARY AVS:** Atmospheric vent system designed to reduce entrapment by suction outlets **BACKWASH:** Process of cleaning filters by reversing the water flow into the wastewater drain BREAKPOINT: Combined chlorine destroyed by increasing free chlorine to 10 times that level **DEPTH:** Shallow (less than 5 ft) Deep (5 ft or more) FREE AVAILABLE CHLORINE: Total chlorine minus combined chlorine POOL: Post 10/1/99 (constructed on or after 10-1-99) / Pre-10/1/99 (constructed before 10-1-99) Class A - For accredited competitive aquatic events and recreation Class B - For public recreation and general public Class C - For hotels, motels, apartments, condominiums, mobile home parks. property owners associations, clubs, schools etc. Class D - A wading pool with a maximum depth of 24" Spa - Hot tub, whirlpool, hydrotherapy pool, mineral bath, air induction bubbles, hydroiet circulation, etc., at least 2 feet deep, and having a maximum surface area of 250 ft<sup>2</sup> or maximum volume of 3250 gal, and is not drained after each use Therapeutic Pool – Pool/spa operated exclusively for medical or therapeutic purposes. These pools are inspected under Texas Health and Safety Code 341.064. SKIMMER WEIR: Adjustable door, flap etc. that moves with small changes in water level to assure a steady continuous flow to draw floating debris. SRVS: Safety vacuum release system, which can either be a SVRD, suction vacuum release device, or an AVS, automatic vent system, A SVRS is capable of providing vacuum release at a suction outlet caused by a high vacuum due to a blockage of a suction outlet. SUCTION OUTLET: Opening(s) which drains water to the filter under negative pressure. A skimmer is not a suction outlet. SUPERCHLORINATE (Shock): Add chlorine to pool water to a level 10 times the amount of combined chlorine in the water. Shocking is successful when the *breakpoint* has been reached (see breakpoint above). **TURNOVER:** Circulation of one volume of pool water equal to the total pool capacity WATER QUALITY: Total Chlorine - all the chlorine in the pool water Free Chlorine - that portion of total chlorine that actually destroys germs Combined Chlorine – undesirable chlorine that combined with ammonia, nitrogen, or with human products such as sweat, saliva, urine, skin, lotions etc. Also called chloramine. Chloramine causes eye burn, has a strong chlorine odor and can be removed by superchlorinating. Combined chlorine is equal to total chlorine minus free chlorine. pH - a value expressing acidic or basic properties. Chlorine is most effective at a pH between 7.0 and 7.8 in water. Stabilizer - (cyanuric acid) it protects chlorine from the damaging effects of U.V. in sunlight. It is not effective indoors. Bromine cannot be stabilized. Temperature - pool temperature is most critical in spas. (See p.3) Turbidity (water clarity) - is the cloudy condition of water caused by the presence of fine particulate matter that interferes with the passage of light. Clear water is vital during emergencies. Total Alkalinity - a measure of water's ability to resist change in pH. It consists mainly of carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides, TDS (total dissolved solids) - the amount of dissolved matter in water, such as calcium, magnesium, carbonates, metallic compounds. NOTE:: Adding chemicals to pool water always increases TDS. Hardness - the amount of calcium, magnesium, or other salts in water. Low hardness is corrosive. High hardness causes scaling. Heavy Metals - copper, iron, manganese; may cause colored water, stains, or areen hair. Algae - one celled chlorophyll-containing plants that can thrive in water. They are undesirable because they reduce water clarity, cause offensive odors, and

harbor germs. Algae can be controlled by proper chlorine levels.

CLOSING POOLS	CONDITIONS REQUIRING CLOSURE
SUCTION OUTLETS: Main Drain Grate Anti-Vortex Cover Any Cover or Grate	Covers or grates missing, broken, or loose [265.187 a,189 a, and 265.190 b]
DISINFECTANT LEVEL	Inadequate level, especially too low [265.204 a, 207 a]
FECAL MATERIAL	The presence of fecal material from humans or animals requires immediate closure regardless of the disinfectant level [265.203, 204, 207, 341.064]
WATER CLARITY	Bottom and main drain are not clearly visible in the deepest part of the pool or spa [265.203 b,c,d,e]
OTHER HAZARDS	Regulatory authority determines that the operation or maintenance of the pool or spa constitutes a serious health or safety hazard [265.207 a, c, 341.064]
OPERATING PERMIT	All pools and spas shall have a current and valid operating permit issued by the regulatory authority [265.183 a, other ordinances]
OFF SEASON CLOSURE	For pools not in use for extended periods of time, clarity shall be maintained, algae growth prevented, and no objectionable odors, insect breeding conditions, or other nuisance or safety hazard shall be present [265.203 d,e]
PUMP NOT OPERATING CONTINUALLY	A pool pump may operate for less than 24 hours a day if a pool closed sign is installed on every gate and clarity and disinfectant are maintained. [265.203c2]
RE-OPEN	ING A CLOSED POOL OR SPA [265 208e]

Operation of a closed pool or spa may be resumed only by the explicit authorization of the regulatory authority. A reinspection may be required.

## TRAINING

#### **OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT.**

□ Personnel responsible for the operation of the disinfection agent and other potentially hazardous chemicals shall be properly trained. Protective equipment and clothing, including rubber gloves and goggles, and any other protective gear and safety information shall be provided;

- Trained personnel shall be provided to comply with §265.197(b)(3) of this title (relating to Disinfecting Equipment and Chemical Feeders for Post-10/01/99 and Pre-10/01/99 Pools and Spas);
- (2) Two persons trained in the performance of routine chlorination operation and emergency procedures shall be readily available during normal operating hours;
- (3) Pool personnel shall be informed about leak control procedures; only trained designated personnel shall operate the chlorinator and change chlorine cylinders; and
- (4) Required operator certification for certain types of post-10/01/99 and pre-10/01/99 pools and spas. Post-10/01/99 and pre-10/01/99 Class A or B pools and Class D pools operated in conjunction with a Class A or B pool shall be maintained under the supervision and direction of a properly trained and certified operator who is responsible for the sanitation, safety, and proper maintenance of the pool or spa, and for maintaining all physical and mechanical equipment and records. Training and certification can be obtained by completion of one of the following courses or their equivalent:
  - (a) NRPA, "Aquatic Facility Operator" (A.F.O.);
  - (b) NSPF, "Certified Pool-Spa Operator" (C.P.O.);
  - (c) YMCA, "Pool Operator on Location" (P.O.O.L.);
  - (d) NSPI, "Professional Pool & Spa Operator" (P.P.S.O.); or the ASPSA, "Licensed Aquatic Facility Technician" (L.A.F.T.).

□ INSTRUCTIONS FOR POST-10/01/99 POOLS AND SPAS. Upon completion of construction of a post-10/01/99 pool or spa, the owner shall obtain from the pool or spa builder complete written operational instructions for the pool or spa. Written instructions shall include items such as procedures for filtration, backwash, cleaning, and operation of all chemical feed devices and general maintenance of pool or spa. In addition, the following are required: (1) Labeling of values

<ul> <li>(2) Labeling of exposed pipes</li> <li>(3) Clean filter pressures, normal operating pressures, and pressure differentials that indicate the need for filter cleaning</li> </ul>
LIFEGUARD PERSONNEL STANDARDS at post-10/01/99 and pre-10/01/99 pools. Post-10/01/99 and pre-10/01/99 pools shall comply with the following lifeguard requirements:
(1) Lifeguards shall hold a current ARC "Lifeguard Training" certificate or the equivalent certification from an aquatic safety organization, which also includes training in ARC "Adult, Infant, and Child CPR" and "Community First Aid" or their equivalent;
(2) An additional lifeguard, or second responder who is monitoring and readily available at the pool, and who has a minimum training in (ARC) "Adult, Infant, and Child CPR" and "Community First Aid" or equivalent training, shall also be in the pool area when the pool is in use:

(3) All lifeguards and second responders shall receive training in the application of effective pool emergency procedures for events such as submersions, suspected spinal injury, medical emergencies, missing persons, bad weather, etc. Such training will be reviewed as necessary and kept current;

(4) Pool facilities shall provide alertness/response drills and other training including documentation of the following:

- (a) a pre-season training program
- (b) a continual "in-service" training program for all lifeguards, and other aquatic personnel totaling a minimum 60 minutes per week
- (c) performance "audits" as recommended by the ARC or YMCA or equivalent aquatic safety organization
- (d) an emergency action plan similar to the one outlined by the ARC or YMCA or equivalent aquatic safety organization
- (e) management at each facility shall maintain a current file with each staff person's current certification including expiration dates

☐ <u>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)</u>: Manufacturer's description of the significant hazard information and shall be maintained for <u>every chemical used</u> and must be available for emergency responders upon request. Information in the MSDS sheets shall include: storage, labeling, protective equipment for operators, safety, and first aid treatment.

SAFETY	REQUIREMENTS
LIFEGUARDS [265.199 g]	<ol> <li>Required at Class A, B, and C (with diving board or unlocked slide)</li> <li>Minimum number for adequate supervision (see Training P.1)</li> </ol>
RING BUOY [265.199 i]	<ol> <li>(1) Required at Class A, B &amp; C visibly within 20' of pool</li> <li>(2) U.S. Coast Guard approved, 15 to 24" diam</li> <li>(3) Attached to a <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> inch rope, <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> pool width</li> <li>(4) 1 ring. One additional ring &amp; pole if over 2000 ft<sup>2</sup> water surface</li> </ol>
REACHING POLE [265.199 i]	<ol> <li>Required at Class A, B &amp; C visibly within 20' of pool</li> <li>Light weight, strong, non-telescopic, 12 ft min</li> <li>Fiberglass or non-conducting; body hook with blunted ends</li> <li>1 pole. One additional pole &amp; ring if over 2000 ft<sup>2</sup> water surface</li> </ol>
FLOAT LINE or FLOOR MARKING (Over 5 ft depth) [265.199 b]	<ol> <li>Both required at Class A &amp; B pools, either required at Class C</li> <li>Placed at 5 ft depth, 1 to 2 ft on shallow side</li> <li>Floats spaced 7 ft max apart</li> <li>Sufficient size and strength for handhold support</li> <li>Side wall attachments are corrosion resistant and non-projecting when rope is detached.</li> <li>Floor marking is 4" wide in contrasting color</li> </ol>
HANDHOLDS [265.186 b7,8 and 199 a]	<ol> <li>Required at Post 10/1/99 pools/spas if depths exceed 42" and there is no seatbench/swimout/lounge below water perimeter</li> <li>May include rope, ladder, ledge, deck, coping (2" or less) etc.</li> <li>Located along immediate top edge of pool, no more than 9" above design water level, 4" min horizontal width, slip-resistant</li> <li>Handrails must be provided if lifeguards are required. Access to pool's edge and stairs must comply with ADA and fair housing.</li> </ol>
ENCLOSURES [265.200, 757]	Pool Type         Fence Opening         Height         Gates (open outward)           Class A, B         Max 1½" (>1½")         6 ft (7ft)         Supervised or locked           Under Chap 757         Max 1¾ "         4 ft         Self-closing, latching*           Class C, D         Max 4"         4 ft         Self-closing, latching*           Chain link only permitted for fences installed on or after 9-1-04 for pre-10/1/99 pools
SPA EMERGENCY SHUTOFF [265.192 m]	Required for all spas, 5 ft or more away (except for air switches), in 1" letters, within sight of spa (or a sign stating the location of the switch).
ELECTRICAL DISCONNECT [265.192eh]	Required for all pools, a disconnecting means of all hot wires of pool equipment, located within sight of pool. Also, GFI required.
LIGHTING [265.192e,199 k]	Required if operated during low illumination: <u>underwater</u> (0.5 watts per ft <sup>2</sup> water surface); <u>overhead</u> (0.5 foot candles per deck surface) with no bottom glare. Also, GFI required.
TELEPHONE [256.199 i]	Required for all pools and spas (within 200 ft, no locked doors/gates)
FIRST AID KIT [265.205 f]	Required at Class A, B & others w / lifeguards. Standard OSHA 24 unit.
THERMOMETER [265.205 f]	Required at all spas. Must be unbreakable type. Also, a visible clock is recommended near each spa.
DEPTH MARKINGS	See outer back cover
SUCTION OUTLET COVER	See Circulation p.5
BATHER LOAD [265.185 e]	The maximum user load shall not exceed one person per 9 ft <sup>2</sup> of water surface, (see required <i>sign</i> on outer back cover).

TROUBLE SHOOTING	CAUSE CORRECTION			
	High combined chlorine	Superchlorinate (shock)		
CLOUDY	Chemical imbalance	Correct pH, alkalinity, hardness		
	Clogged filter	Backwash		
WATER	High TDS	Add coagulant or partial pool drain		
	High cyanuric acid	Total or partial pool drain		
	D.E. spill, or floc overuse	Repair filter septum, use cationic floc		
EYE BURN	High combined chlorine	Superchlorinate (shock)		
CHLORINE ODOR	Low total alkalinity	Add soda ash or bicarbonate		
	Low pH	Add soda ash or caustic soda		
GREEN HAIR OR	Low total alkalinity	Add soda ash or bicarbonate		
COLORED WATER	Low hardness	Add calcium chloride		
	Copper or other minerals present	Reduce copper algaecide or use a non-copper type. Also, chemicals for treating pool water may not be iron free. It is also possible that minerals in the make-up water are over 1.0 ppm.		
	Build-up of body oils, cosmetics, other	Superchlorinate (shock) Enforce showering prior to pool use		
FOAM, FILM OR SCUM	QAC algaecide excess	Use non-foaming algaecide		
	Low disinfectant	Superchlorinate (shock)		
	High pH	Add muriatic acid		
	Low total alkalinity	Add soda ash or bicarbonate		
SCALE DEPOSITS	High hardness	Add sodium hexametaphosphate or partial pool drain		
	High heavy metal	Chelation treatment		
METAL PARTS	Low pH or tot alkalinity	Add soda ash or caustic soda		
CORRODING	Low hardness	Add calcium chloride		
	Low chlorine	Superchlorinate (shock, non-stabilized form) Also, treat water with QAC algaecide.		
ALGAE	High cyanuric acid	Total or partial pool drain		
	High phosphorous	Add lanthium carbonate or apply spot treatment with calcium hypochlorite		

MAINTENANCE	E ACTION REQUIRED			
DISINFECTAN	Too Low: Add disinfectant to feeder ANT Too High: Add sodium thiosulfate			
рН	Too low: Add soda ash or caustic soda Too high: Add muriatic acid or sodium bisulfate			
TOTAL ALKALINITY	Too low: Add soda ash or sodium bicarbonate Too high: Add muriatic acid			
	<b><u>SHOCKING (superchlorination)</u>:</b> Add sufficient chlorine to burn away (or oxidize) all products formed when chlorine combines with human waste such as sweat, urine, skin, lotions, etc.			
COMBINED CHLORINE	WHEN TO SHOCK:         (1) Whenever combined chlorine is detected on tests:         Example:       total chlorine         is combined chlorine       1.5         free chlorine (subtract)       1.0         combined chlorine       0.5         (2) Whenever eye or skin irritation, sharp chlorine odor, flat hazy water, or algae is noted, or         (3) Daily Monthly Weekly         Spas       Pools         Pools if water temperature is over 85         HOW TO SHOCK:         (1) Remove all bathers. If indoors, open doors/windows, fans on.         (2) Measure the combined chlorine. Multiply that by 10 or 12.         (3) Increase the free residual chlorine to that level, as follows:         Example: <ul> <li>yeol volume (b/gal) combined (ppm)</li> <li>gal of beach*</li> <li>*If other shock treatments are used in lieu of bleach, be sure to divide this number by the % hypochlorite. For instance, divide the number by 0.65 when using calcium hypochlorite (65%). This is in pounds.         (4) Re-open pool when combined chlorine is finally zero ppm.</li></ul>			
PRECAUTIONS WHEN WORKING WITH CHEMICALS				
PERSONNEL A	Always wear protective equipment such as goggles and gloves. Use only EPA registered chemicals and according to manufacturer's instructions.			
⇒ A	Acids and bases EXAMPLE: muriatic acid and sodium hydroxide			
DO NOT ⇔ MIX	Dry organic and inorganic chemicals such as:         ORGANIC       INORGANIC         Dichlor       Sodium carbonate, bicarbonate, bisulfate, Trichlor         hydroxide, thiosulfate, Calcium hypochlorite			
⇒ v	Nater into chemicals. Instead, always add chemicals to water.			
⇔ (	Chemicals directly into skimmers to protect bathers. (265.197b13,14)			
STORAGE St pr	tore chemicals in a dry, well ventilated, isolated area. Remove petroleum roducts. Cover chemicals and labels are readable. (265.197 a7-9)			

WATER QUALITY	REQUIRE	EMENTS [26	5.204]	TESTING FREQUENCY
		Pools	<u>Spas</u>	<b>Required</b> every 2 hrs for Class A, B or D/spa (located at A or B), or
	Free chlorine	1 to 8	2 to 8	daily for auto systems
	Free bromine*	2.5 to 12	4.5 to 12	Recommended every
(ppin)	Combined chlorine (total minus free)	0	0	D/spa (located at C), or daily for auto systems
	ORP (Oxidation-Reduction Potential) * <i>Readir</i>	650 MV min <sup>∻</sup>	650 MV min <sup>∻</sup> y pH or cyanuric acid	<b>NOTE:</b> RECORDS MAY BE REQUIRED IF INSPECTIONS INDICATE NON-COMPLIANCE. SAVE FOR 2 YRS [265.204 e,]
рН	7.0	to 7.8		"
CYANURIC ACID (ppm)	100.0 max (	(none for bron	nine)	As necessary to assure proper chemical control
TEMPERATURE	Spas 1	04°F max		33
WATER CLARITY	Pool bottom and the main drain at the deepest part of pool are clearly visible		"	
TOTAL ALKALINITY (ppm)	60 to 180	(Recomm	ended)	33
TDS (ppm)	5000 max	(Recomm	ended)	"
HEAVY METALS	None	(Recomme	ended)	u
HARDNESS	150 to 1000	(Recomm	ended)	"
ALGAE/BACTERIA	None	(Recomm	ended)	"
TEST KIT [265.204 b,c,d]				
<ol> <li>A reliable mea</li> <li>Proper storag</li> </ol>	ans of testing the abo e according to manuf	ve is required acturer's reco	. Check expir mmendations	ation dates often. is required.

\*3. If a DPD chlorine test kit is used for bromine, multiply test result by 2.25.

# **COMMON TEST KIT ERRORS**

ERROR	CAUSE	COMMENT
<b>DPD kit:</b> false yellow or clear color	High disinfectant	Normal pink color is bleached (flash off) by excess disinfectant. Dilute new sample with distilled water. Retest. If in normal range, lower pool disinfectant.
<b>pH kit:</b> false yellow or red color	Limited range of phenol red	Add distilled water to pool water and retest. If new pH is in normal range, pool water pH is wrong.
pH kit: purple color	High disinfectant	Phenol red is reacting with the excess disinfectant. Lower the disinfectant.
Total alkalinity: blue-to-green color	High disinfectant	Normal green-to-red shift is bleached out by excess disinfectant. Resample, add chlorine neutralizer (e.g. thiosulfate) to the sample, then retest.

CIRCULATION	REQUIREMENTS		
Pool Sizing	STEP ONE: DETERMINE AVERAGE POOL DEPTH         Add deep end depth (ft) + shallow end depth (ft) ÷ 2 = avg. depth (ft)         STEP TWO: DETERMINE POOL VOLUME         Rectangular pools:         Length (ft) x Width (ft) x Avg. Depth (ft) x 7.5 =         Gal         Round pools:         Long       Short         Avg         Diameter (ft) x Diameter (ft) x Depth (ft) x 5.9 =		
<b>Turnover</b> [265.187 b,c]	Pool TypeTurnover RateSpa½ hourWading1 hourPost-10/1/99 pool <4ft avg depth (x 1.5)		
Flowmeters	Pool Volume         =         GPM           Turnover Rate x 60         =         GPM           Examples:         Pool Volume (gal)         Reading (GPM)           1,000 Wading         16.6           1,000 Spa         33.3           10,000         27.8           15,000         41.7           20,000         55.5           20,000         Pre-10/1/99 pool           41.6         WHEN FLOWMETER READINGS ARE TOO LOW		
[265.187 b9, c7]	<ol> <li>Filter clogged, backwashing may be necessary</li> <li>Skimmers, screens, strainers may need cleaning</li> <li>Flowmeter itself may need cleaning. It may also be installed incorrectly (see below).</li> <li>Pump malfunction</li> <li>CORRECT INSTALLATION OF A FLOWMETER</li> <li>Match flowmeter with pipe size and flow direction arrow ()</li> <li>Flowmeter shall read at least 1½ times design flow rate.</li> <li>Install flowmeter <u>after</u> the filters to avoid clogging flowmeter.</li> <li>Install it on a straight pipe at a minimum distance from all elbows, tees, or reducers using the following rule:         <ul> <li>(10 times pipe diameter upstream and 4 times downstream. to avoid flowmeter inaccuracies due to internal turbulence)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Examples: 10 X 4 X         <ul> <li><u>Pipe Size</u> <u>Upstream</u> (from filter) <u>Downstream</u> (to pool)</li> <li><u>11/2</u>" 15" 6"</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

	Outlets	Every suction line shall have a minimum of <b>2 hydraulically- balanced suction outlets</b> 3 to 20 feet apart from cover edges. Water velocity shall not exceed the following: <u>Velocity</u> <u>6 ft/sec</u> 1½ ft/sec Flow rate stamped on cover Also, for 4 ft max depth pools with grates less than 24", an atmospheric vent system (AVS) or safety release vacuum system (SRVS) is required. Sump clearance = the lesser of 1½ X suction pipe diameter or 8".		
Suction Outlets [265.190]	Covers	Every suction outlet shall have an ASME/ANSI <b>approved cover</b> stamped with 112.19.8-2007 and gallons per minute. Also, a replacement spare cover on-site is required. As an alternative, an <b>approved grate</b> with a minimum diagonal measurement of 24" may be substituted for the approved cover. If used, all fasteners must be stainless or brass removable only with a tool.		
	Upgrading (by 1-1-05)	Pre-10/01/99 pools or spas must comply as follows: [265.190 e]         DEPTH (4 ft or less)       DEPTH (over 4 ft)         Dual hydraulically balanced outlets 3 to 20 ft apart with either (1) approved covers or grates and an AVS or SVRD, or (2) 24" grates, or       Dual hydraulically balanced outlets 3 to 20 ft apart with approved covers or grates, or		
		Single outlet with a 24" grateSingle outlet with approved coverand an AVS or SVRDor grate and an AVS or SVRD		
	Exemption [265.190 e 1C]	A Pre-10/1/99 pool or spa, less than 3 feet deep which meets the required turnover and feeds directly into another pool having a main drain, is not required to have a main drain.		
Skimmers	Weirs shall	be present.		
Vacuums	Automatically closes & latches, must be closed and latched when pool is open. May be permanently sealed.			
Equalizers	Equalizers Approved covers or permanently sealed.			
		HOW TO BACKWASH [265.188 h]		
(1) Follow	the manufac	turer's instructions.		
(2) If instru the inl	uctions are no et and the ou	ot available, backwash when the pressure between tlet of the filter is 10 to 12 psi., as follows:		
   	<b>Filter with</b> 1 <b>pressure gauge:</b> First backwash completely and record the cleaned filter pressure; this is the <i>reference pressure</i> for a clean filter. Later, when the gauge measures 10 to 12 psi above the <i>reference pressure</i> , then backwashing is necessary.			
<u> </u> 	Filter with 2 petween the t	pressure gauges: Backwash when the difference wo gauges measures 10 to 12 psi.		

- (3) NOTE: Backwashing should not be done too frequently since freshly backwashed filters are not very efficient. However, efficiency increases as the pressure nears 10 to 12 psi.
- (4) Flowmeter reading may be reduced noticeably when filter begins to clog.
- (5) Instructions for backwashing, filtration, cleaning, operation, and general maintenance shall be available.