

<b>Agitated Water</b>	An aquatic venue with mechanical means (aquatic features) to discharge, spray, or move the water surface above and/or below the venue's resting water line or, where there is no static water line, above the deck plane.
<b>Aquatic Facility</b>	A physical place that contains one or more aquatic venues and support infrastructure under common management.
<b>Aquatic Feature</b>	An individual recreational component within an aquatic venue. Examples include water mushrooms, slides, buckets, and spray guns/nozzles (see also Drop Slide, Flume, Flume Valleys or Dips, Water Slide).
<b>Aquatic Venue</b>	An artificially constructed or modified natural structure intended for recreation or therapy. The venue may or may not contain standing water. Water exposure may be by contact, ingestion, or aerosolization. Examples include swimming pools, wave pools, rivers, spas (including spa pools and hot tubs), interactive fountains, therapeutic pools, and spray pads.
<b>Assistant Lifeguard</b>	A person holding specific certifications hired by the pool owner/manager to assist (but not replace) the qualified lifeguard in the safety supervision of a swimming area e.g., slide attendant.
<b>Authority Having Jurisdiction</b>	An agency, organization, office, or individual that is responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, and/or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.
<b>Automated Controller</b>	A system comprised of at least one chemical probe, a controller, and an auxiliary integrated component. An automated controller senses the level of one or more water parameters and provides a signal to other equipment to maintain the parameter(s) within a user-established range.
<b>Backflow</b>	A hydraulic condition caused by a difference in water pressure that causes water that is not of drinking water quality (non-potable) or other liquid to enter the potable water system by either pressure against the desired flow (backpressure) or a partial vacuum (back siphonage).
<b>Barrier</b>	An obstacle preventing direct access from one point to another. An <b>enclosure barrier</b> is constructed to deter, prevent, or control access (by children) to an aquatic facility or aquatic venue, such as a swimming pool, wading pool, or spa. An effective barrier prevents passage over, under, or through. A <b>separation barrier</b> is constructed to control and limit, but not prevent, direct access from one area to another area within a pool enclosure. It may be permanently installed or moveable.

# Definitions

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<b>Bather</b>	A person (including staff) at an aquatic venue who has contact with water either through spray or partial/total immersion.
<b>Bather Load</b>	The maximum number of people allowed in the water of an aquatic venue. Bather load is not the same as occupant load, which refers to the maximum number of people that an aquatic facility can accommodate at any one time.
<b>Bromine</b>	An alternative disinfectant to chlorine. Chemically, both chlorine and bromine are effective for neutralizing disease causing microorganisms. <i>Free bromine</i> is bromine is not combined with ammonia, nitrogen, or other organic compounds. <i>Total bromine</i> is the sum of all active bromine.
<b>Cleansing Shower</b>	A shower located within a hygiene facility using warm water and soap. These showers remove fecal material, sweat, skin cells, personal care products, and dirt before bathers enter the pool.
<b>Chlorine</b>	A chemical that works as a sanitizer or disinfectant in pool and spa water to kill bacteria and algae, and to oxidize ammonia and nitrogen compounds that can enter the pool/spa from swimmer body wastes and other sources.
<b>Chlorine Demand</b>	The amount of free chlorine that is used up by contaminants as they are oxidized by chlorine.
<b>Chlorine Lock</b>	The inability of chlorine to act as a sanitizer or oxidant.
<b>Code</b>	A type of legislation that covers a body of law, and which can be an enforceable rule.
<b>Combined Chlorine</b>	Chlorine that existed as free available chlorine, but which has reacted by combining with organic matter and bacteria during the disinfection process. Combined chlorine is also termed combined available chlorine or chloramines. Total chlorine – free chlorine = combined chlorine.
<b>Contaminant</b>	A substance that soils, stains, alters, or infects another substance that it contacts or is near.
<b>Contamination Response Plan</b>	A plan for handling contamination from solid or diarrheal stool, vomit, and contamination involving blood.
<b>CT Value</b>	Representation of the concentration of the disinfectant (C) multiplied by time in minutes (T) needed to inactivate a particular contaminant. The higher the concentration of the disinfectant, the shorter the contact time required for inactivation.
<b>Deck</b>	Surface areas beyond the perimeter deck of the pool that are regularly trafficked and made wet by pool users.

# Definitions

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<b>Diaper-aged Children</b>	Children under 5 years of age or those that still wear diapers.
<b>Diaper-changing Station</b>	A hygiene station that includes a safe and approved diaper changing unit, adjacent hand-washing sink, soap and dispenser, hand-drying device or paper towels and dispenser, trash container, and disinfectant products to clean the changing surface after use.
<b>Diaper-changing Unit</b>	The surface of a diaper-changing station that is specifically designed and approved for diaper changing.
<b>Disinfection</b>	Killing of microorganisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites. In water treatment, disinfection is achieved using a chemical (commonly chlorine, bromine, or ozone) alone or in combination with a physical process like ultraviolet radiation.
<b>Disinfection By-product</b>	A chemical compound formed by the reaction of a disinfectant, such as chlorine, with material, such as natural organic matter or nitrogen-containing waste from bathers in a water system, such as a pool or water supply.
<b>Drug Identification Number (D.I.N.)</b>	A number provided by Health Canada that ensures labeling and supporting data have been provided and the product has undergone and passed a review of its formulation, labeling, and instructions for use.
<b>Drop Slides</b>	Slides of various configurations that drop the rider into the water from some height above the water rather than entering at pool water level.
<b>Evisceration/Disembowelment</b>	When suction draws out the intestines and organs.
<b>Filtration Rate</b>	The flow rate of water through a filter. Flow rate is expressed in litres/minute/square metre or gallons/minute/square foot of effective filter area.
<b>Flat Water</b>	An aquatic venue in which the water line is still except for movement created by users.
<b>Flow Meter</b>	A device that measures the rate of flow of a substance through a conduit.
<b>Flume</b>	Deep riding channels and vertical / lateral curves of a water slide with high water flows that accommodate riders using or not using mats, tubes, rafts, and other means of transport.
<b>Flume Valleys or Dips</b>	A specific part of a water slide designed to create an external force to propel the rider to a higher elevation prior to continuing down the flume.
<b>Free Available Chlorine (FAC)</b>	The portion of total chlorine that has not combined with ammonia, nitrogen, or other organic compounds and is available as the effective disinfectant.

# Definitions

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<b>Hand Wash Station</b>	A sink equipped with soap dispenser, hand drying device or paper towels and dispenser, and trash receptacle.
<b>Hygiene Facility</b>	A structure or part of a structure that contains a toilet, shower, diaper change table, hand wash station, and dressing capabilities serving users at an aquatic facility.
<b>Hygiene Fixtures</b>	All components necessary for hygiene facilities including plumbing fixtures, diaper-changing stations, hand wash stations, trashcans, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers or hand dryers, and toilet paper dispensers.
<b>Hydrochlorous Acid</b>	A compound (HOCl) formed when any chlorinating product is dissolved in water. This is the most active sanitizing form of chlorine. Its dissociation in water into H <sup>+</sup> and OCl <sup>-</sup> depends on the pH of the water.
<b>Hypochlorite Ion (OCI)</b>	The anion formed from the ionization of hyperchlorous acid.
<b>Hyperbromous Acid</b>	A chemical compound (HOBr) that acts as a sanitizer in water. It also kills algae.
<b>Increased Risk Aquatic Venue</b>	An aquatic venue whose intrinsic characteristics and intended use increases the risk to the health and safety of users because of increased risk for fecal contamination from diaper-aged children in venues including wading pools or the use of a venue, such as a therapy pool/spa, by people that may be more susceptible to infection, such as therapy patients with open wounds.
<b>Inlets</b>	Wall or floor fittings where treated water is returned to the pool.
<b>Lifeguard</b>	A professional person, with specific training and certification, hired to supervise people in an aquatic environment.
<b>Lifesaver</b>	A non-professional person with training and skills to assist another in an emergency.
<b>Lifeguard Supervision</b>	The deliberate and conscious act of observing facility users to ensure the lifeguard is immediately aware of any life-threatening behaviour or injury.
<b>Lockdown</b>	Refers to circumstances where workers shall not put themselves in conditions where a piece of equipment could be inadvertently started or where there is possible release of electrical, kinetic, or stored energy, chemicals or hazardous substances, risk of engulfment by water or other means, or other dangerous situations. The requirement in these circumstances is that the worker has effectively de-energized or locked-out the equipment and placed a physical lock on the control point.

# Definitions

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<b>Manual Disinfectant Feed System</b>	Disinfectant delivered by a flow-through erosion feeder or metering pump without the use of an automated controller.
<b>Mg/L</b>	Milligrams per litre, the equivalent metric measure to parts per million (ppm).
<b>Monitoring</b>	The regular and purposeful observation and checking of systems or facilities and recording of data, including system alerts, excursions from acceptable ranges, and other facility issues. Monitoring includes human and electronic means.
<b>Movable Floors</b>	A pool floor whose depth can be varied in a controlled way.
<b>Occupant Load</b>	The total numbers of the users in the water and on the dry deck, pool deck, and perimeter deck of the aquatic venue. Occupant load is used to determine the number of toilets, sinks, and diaper-changing stations.
<b>Oocyst</b>	A thick-walled, environmentally resistant form of sporozoan parasites, such as <i>Cryptosporidium</i> , that is released in the feces of infected animals, which allows the transfer of the parasite to a new host to establish another infection.
<b>Oxidation</b>	The process of changing the chemical structure of water contaminants by increasing the number of oxygen atoms or reducing the number of electrons of the contaminant. Oxidation can alter or inactivate the contaminant, or remove it from the water. Essentially, it is a chemical cleaning of pool water. Oxidation can be achieved by common disinfectants, such as chlorine, bromine, and ozone, and by oxidants like potassium monopersulfate.
<b>Oxidation-Reduction Potential</b>	The measure of the tendency for a solution to gain or lose electrons. A higher (more positive) reduction potential indicates a more oxidative solution, but is not a measure of disinfectant concentration.
<b>Oxidizer</b>	A substance capable of increasing the number of oxygen atoms or reducing the number of electrons in another chemical.
<b>Ozone</b>	A gas consisting of three oxygen atoms (O <sub>3</sub> ).
<b>Ozone Generator</b>	A device that produces ozone.
<b>Patron</b>	A bather or person at an aquatic facility who may or may not have contact with venue water either through partial or total immersion. Patrons may not have contact with venue water, but could still be exposed to potential contamination from the aquatic facility.

# Definitions

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## **pH**

An abbreviation for 'potential of hydrogen'. pH is a numerical measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, measured on a scale of 0 to 14, with each increment representing a 10-times change in concentration of hydrogen ions (protons). Neutral solutions (such as pure water) have a pH of 7. If pH is higher than 7.0, the water is basic, or alkaline. If the pH is lower than 7.0, the water is acidic. As pH is raised, the effectiveness of chlorine-based disinfectants decreases.

## **Plumbing Fixtures**

Fixture or devices for the distribution and use of water. Examples include toilets, urinals, showers, and hose bibs.

## **Potassium Monopersulfate (KHSO<sub>5</sub>)**

A solid oxidizer used to prevent the accumulation of contaminants in pool and spa water.

## **Pool**

A subset of aquatic venues designed to house water for the total or partial immersion of bathers. Pools can further be characterized as follows.

**Swimming Pool** is a structure containing a pool of water greater than 60 centimetres (24 inches) at its greatest depth, which is used for recreation (including receiving pools), healing, therapy, or other similar purposes. A swimming pool includes all buildings and equipment used in connection with the actual water enclosure. The following are not included in the guideline definition of swimming pool:

- a pool constructed for the use of a single family dwelling unit and used only by the owners and their guests, unless the structure is operated as a business
- a pool that is drained, cleaned, and filled after each use by each individual

**Flow through pool** is an aquatic venue in which water cleanliness is maintained by introducing a continuous flow of fresh, clean, and treated water to the pool and discarding the out-flowing water.

**Portable Pool** is a swimming pool that can be moved to various locations for temporary public use.

**Wading Pool** is a structure containing a pool of water that is 60 centimetres (24 inches) or less in depth throughout, which is used for recreation or similar purposes. The definition does not include a wading pool that is constructed for the use of a single family dwelling unit and used only by the owners and their guests.

**Water Spray Ground, Pad, or Splash Pad** is a stand-alone structure onto which water is sprayed and recirculated or released, but does not accumulate as standing water, and all building and equipment used in connection with it. The structure is used for

# Definitions

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recreation or other similar purpose. It means no standing water; features include those that spray bathers with recirculating water.

**Water Park** is an aquatic facility that consists of recreational water slides, flumes, other water features, and associated receiving pools.

**Whirlpool/Spa/Therapeutic** is a swimming pool that contains water at a temperature above 30°C that is designed primarily for therapeutic or recreational use. This swimming pool

- is not drained, cleaned, and refilled before use by each individual
- utilizes hydro jet circulation and/or air induction bubbles
- may include, but is not limited to, hydrotherapy, air induction bubbles, and recirculation

**Leisure Rivers** are manufactured streams in which the water is moved by pumps or other means of propulsion to provide a river-like flow that transports bathers over a defined path that may include water aquatic features and play devices.

**Perimeter Deck**

The hardscape surface area immediately adjacent to and within 4 feet (1.22 m) of the edge of the swimming pool.

**Perimeter Gutter System**

An alternative to skimmers for the removal of surface water. The gutter provides a level structure along the pool perimeter versus the intermittent skimmers.

**Pool Deck**

Surface areas serving the aquatic venue, beyond perimeter deck, which is expected to be regularly trafficked and made wet by bathers.

**Qualified Lifeguard**

A person who has a completed a lifeguard training course offered by a training agency and who has met the pre-service and continuing in-service requirements of the aquatic venue and the training agency.

**Qualified Operator**

A person who meets the requirements specified in the Nova Scotia Operational Pool Guidelines.

**Receiving Pool**

A pool or designated section of a pool located at the exit of one or more water slide or flumes. The body of water allows termination of the slide motion and provides an exit to a deck or walkway area.

**Recirculation System**

The combination of the main drain, gutter or skimmer, inlets, piping, pumps, controls, and surge tank or balance tank, which recirculates pool water between the pool and the treatment systems.

**Responsible Supervisor**

An individual responsible for water treatment operations when a Qualified Operator is not on-site at an aquatic facility.

# Definitions

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<b>Rinse Shower</b>	A shower typically located in the pool deck area with ambient temperature water that serves to remove dirt, sand, or organic material prior to entry to the aquatic venue.
<b>Sanitize</b>	Reducing the number of microbes to a level considered safe by public health standards. This may be achieved through a variety of chemical or physical means including chemical treatment, cleaning, and drying.
<b>Saturation Index</b>	A mathematical representation or scale representing the ability of water to deposit calcium carbonate, or dissolve metal, concrete, or grout.
<b>Secondary Disinfection Systems</b>	Disinfection processes or systems that are optional and not required at an aquatic venue for health and safety reasons. They may be used to enhance overall system performance and improve water quality.
<b>Skimmer System</b>	A device located at periodic locations along the top of the pool wall for removal of water from the pool surface for treatment.
<b>Spray Ground</b>	Also commonly referred to as spray pads or splash pads, these are specific areas consisting of the play surface, spray features, and drains that patrons stand on and are sprayed with water.
<b>Surge Capacity</b>	The storage volume in a surge tank, gutters, and plumbing lines.
<b>Surge Tank</b>	A storage vessel within the pool recirculation system used to contain the water displaced by bathers.
<b>Total Chlorine</b>	The sum of free and combined chlorine.
<b>Turnover Rate</b>	The period of time (usually in hours) required to circulate a volume of water equal to the pool or spa capacity.
<b>Water Slides</b>	An attraction having a configuration that enables users to slide from an elevated height to a pool. A water slide must consist of one or more flumes, landing areas, receiving pools or slide run-outs, and facilities for the disinfection and chemical treatment of the water.
<b>Water Quality Testing Device</b>	A product designed to measure the level of a parameter in water, which comprises a device or method to provide a visual indication of a parameter level, and which may include one or more reagents and accessory items.
<b>Water Replenishment System</b>	A way to remove water from the pool as needed and replace with make-up water to maintain water quality.