

The Swimming Pool Regulations
Side by Side

EXISTING PROVISION	PROPOSED PROVISION	EXPLANATION/COMMENTS
Title 1 These regulations may be cited as <i>The Swimming Pool Regulations, 1999</i>	Title 1 These regulations may be cited as <i>The Public Swimming Pool Regulations</i> .	Title update to align with amendment date
2 Interpretation 2(1) In these regulations: (a) "Act" means <i>The Public Health Act, 1994</i> ; (a.1) "aquatic exercise instructor" means a person who: (i) possesses the qualifications of an aquatic exercise instructor that are set out in the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool; and (ii) is familiar with the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool; (b) "designated mineral spa" means a swimming pool: (i) in which the water contains a total dissolved solid level of 80,000 parts per million or greater; and (ii) that has been designated by the minister as being a designated mineral spa; (b.1) "itinerant use accommodation" means an itinerant use accommodation as defined in The Public Accommodation Regulations; (c) "licence" means a licence to operate a swimming pool issued pursuant	Section 2 amended Add: "Act" means <i>The Public Health Act, 1994</i> ; Add: "aquatic exercise instructor" means an individual who: (a) possesses the qualifications of an aquatic exercise instructor that are set out in the safety plan for the public swimming pool; and (b) is familiar with the safety plan; New Add: "cold plunge pool" means a public swimming pool that: (i) is not drained, cleaned, disinfected and refilled after each user or user group; (ii) is maintained at a temperature of 15° Celsius or less; and may (iii) utilize hydrojet circulation or air induction bubbles, or both.	Cold plunge pools, like whirlpools, require regulation to safeguard public health through proper hygiene and maintenance. Due to their low temperatures, additional specifications apply, detailed further in the standards.

to section 6 that has not been suspended or cancelled;

(c.1) “licensee” means a person that holds a licence;

(d) “lifeguard” means a person who:

(i) possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard that are set out in the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool;

(ii) is familiar with the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool;

(iii) is responsible for ensuring that the swimming pool is operated in a manner that does not endanger the safety of swimmers; and

(iv) is responsible for supervising swimmer safety and is performing no duty other than swimming pool surveillance;

(e) “paddling pool” means a swimming pool of which no portion is more than 610 millimetres in depth;

(f) “supervisor” means a person who:

(i) is at least 16 years of age;

(ii) possesses the qualifications of a supervisor that are set out in the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool;

(iii) is familiar with the swimming pool safety plan for the swimming pool; and

(iv) is responsible for supervising swimmer safety;

(g) “swimmer” means a person who enters a swimming area for the purpose

Clause 2(1)(b) is repealed and the following substituted:

Update Add: “designated mineral spa” means a public swimming pool:

(a) in which the water is naturally enriched with minerals such as magnesium, potassium, sodium or calcium; and

(b) that has been designated by the minister as being a designated mineral spa;

Add: “itinerant use accommodation” means an itinerant use accommodation as defined in *The Public Accommodation Regulations*;

Add: “licence” means a valid licence issued pursuant to section 7 [Issuance of licence] to operate a public swimming pool;

Add: “licensee” means a person who holds a licence;

Add: “lifeguard” means an individual who:

(a) possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard that are set out in the safety plan for the public swimming pool;

(b) is familiar with the safety plan;

(c) is responsible for ensuring that the public swimming pool is operated in a manner that does not endanger the safety of swimmers; and

The total dissolved solid level of 80,000 is removed as it is not associated with any known health risks but indicates higher-than-normal concentrations of minerals as defined in the amended description.

Additional information will be provided in the standards, as well as through policy outlining the steps for designating a mineral spa, including the Minister’s role in the designation process.

of swimming, diving, bathing or otherwise using the water for recreation; (h) “swimming pool” means an artificially created basin, lined with concrete, fibreglass, vinyl or similar material, intended to contain water for the use of persons for swimming, diving, wading or other similar activity, and includes a wave pool; (i) “water slide facility” means a swimming pool consisting of recreational water slide flumes and associated receiving pools; (j) “whirlpool” means a swimming pool that is designed primarily for therapeutic or recreational use and that: (i) is not drained, cleaned or refilled before being used; and (ii) utilizes hydrojet circulation, hot water or air induction bubbles. (2) In these regulations, a reference to a local authority is a reference to the local authority that has jurisdiction in the area in which the swimming pool is located or is to be located. (3) The local authority is responsible for the enforcement of these regulations in its jurisdictional area.	(d) is responsible for supervising swimmer safety and is performing no duty other than surveillance of the public swimming pool; Add: “paddling pool” means a public swimming pool of which no portion is more than 610 millimetres in depth; Add: “public swimming pool”: (a) means an artificial structure that contains water that is used for recreational, therapeutic or other similar purposes and that is open to the public on a regular basis; and (b) includes a wave pool; New Add: “public swimming pool facility” means a public swimming pool and the buildings and amenities used in connection with the public swimming pool; Add: “safety plan” means a safety plan prepared in accordance with section 30 [Safety plan] for a public swimming pool; New Add: “standards” means the standards mentioned in section 8 [Standards];	Adding "public" to the definition of swimming pool helps clearly distinguish regulated facilities intended for shared or communal use from private pools, which are typically exempt due to limited access and personal ownership. Adding public swimming pool <i>facility</i> ensures consistent application of requirements across all areas that support pool operations, safety, and public use. (e.g., general facilities, washrooms, changerooms, saunas, steam rooms, etc.) Safety plan is defined to ensure clear understanding and alignment with its common usage across the regulations and standards. Defining and linking standards to the regulations gives them formal authority. This alignment reinforces compliance, promotes consistency, and provides a clear framework for enforcement.
--	--	--

	Add: “supervisor” means an individual who: (a) is at least 16 years of age; (b) possesses the qualifications of a supervisor that are set out in the safety plan for the public swimming pool; (c) is familiar with the safety plan; and (d) is responsible for supervising swimmer safety; Add: “swimmer” means an individual who enters a public swimming pool for the purpose of swimming, diving, wading or other similar activity; New Add: “user group” means a defined group of individuals personally known to, or directly invited by, the user, whose access occurs in a private, non-public context based on mutual familiarity or consent; Add: “water slide facility” means a public swimming pool facility consisting of recreational water slide flumes and associated receiving pools; Section 2 is amended by adding new subsection: New Add: “water spray park facility” means a public swimming pool where water is recirculating and is sprayed or released but does not accumulate.	Clarity around the definition of "swimmer" was necessary to enhance readability and ensure consistent understanding. Added to clarify known personal groups and support consistent application of regulation and standards. Adding recirculated water spray park facilities to the regulations and standards ensures their unique safety and maintenance needs are properly addressed, distinguishing them from other pool types. This approach also aligns with other jurisdictions.
--	--	--

	Clause 2(j) is repealed and the following substituted: Update Add: (j) “whirlpool” means a public swimming pool that: (i) is not drained, cleaned, disinfected and refilled after each user or user group; and (ii) is maintained at a temperature of 30° Celsius or more; and may (iii) utilize hydrojet circulation or air induction bubbles, or both.	Updates to the whirlpool section clarify that disinfection between uses is required as part of the fill-and-drain process. Specifying hot water temperature further distinguishes whirlpools from swimming pools and supports unique disinfection requirements at temperatures above 30°C.
3 Local Authority This new section was previously located in Section 2, Interpretation, Subsection 3.	New Add: Local authority 3(1) In these regulations, a reference to a local authority is a reference to the local authority that has jurisdiction in the area in which the public swimming pool is located or is to be located. (2) The local authority is responsible for the enforcement of these regulations in its jurisdictional area.	Organizational update for enhanced readability. No changes were made to its original content.

4 Exemptions This new section was previously Section 3 ‘Application’ These regulations do not apply to a swimming pool that is: (a) intended for the use of the occupants of not more than two dwelling units or their guests; (a.1) intended for the use of the occupants of condominium, regardless of the number of dwelling units, or their guests; (b) located in a facility that provides health services and is operated or funded by a district health board, an affiliate as defined in The Regional Health Services Act or any person exempted from the application of these regulations by the minister; or (c) lined with impervious material, does not have installed recirculation piping and is located in one of the following quarter sections on the day these regulations come into force: (i) NW 24-24-28 W2nd (Craig and District Regional Park); (ii) SE 10-18-21 W2nd (Sherwood Forest Country Club); (iii) NW 12-6-20 W2nd (Ceylon Regional Park); (iv) NW 8-35-20 W2nd (Leroy Leisure Land Regional Park); (v) NW 9-14-31 W1st (Fieldstone Regional Park); (vi) SW 5-41-12 W3rd (Glenburn Regional Park).	New Add: Exemptions (1) These regulations do not apply to a swimming pool that is intended for the use of the occupants of not more than two dwelling units and their guests. (2) These regulations do not apply to a swimming pool described in clause (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) if a notice regarding the swimming pool is posted in accordance with subsections (3) and (4): (a) a swimming pool that is intended for the use of the occupants of condominium, regardless of the number of dwelling units, or their guests; (b) a swimming pool that is located in a facility that provides health services and is operated or funded by the provincial health authority, an affiliate as defined in <i>The Provincial Health Authority Act</i> or any person exempted from the application of these regulations by the minister when the facility is used by patients receiving specific medical or professional services; (c) a swimming pool that is located in a facility that provides health services, operated by a professional agency, governed by a recognized regulatory body, and overseen by an official organization, when	The section title has been revised from ‘Application’ to ‘Exemptions’ for improved alignment with section content and enhanced readability. Select pool facilities are exempt from regulatory requirements and licensing; however, signage must be prominently displayed to inform the public that the facility is not inspected or licensed, and that swimming is at one’s own risk. This measure ensures transparency and supports informed decision-making by users regarding potential health and safety risks. Public pools managed by a professional agency do not require routine inspections because oversight is in place through internal protocols and trained staff. However, mechanisms are in place for follow-up if a
---	--	---

	the facility is used by patients receiving specific medical or professional services; (d) a swimming pool that is located on one of the following quarter sections of land, was constructed before April 1, 1999, and is not equipped with a recirculation system and chemical feeder: (i) NW 24-24-28 W2nd (Craik and District Regional Park); (ii) NW 12-6-20 W2nd (Ceylon Regional Park); (iii) NW 8-35-20 W2nd (Leroy Leisure Land Regional Park); (iv) SW 5-41-12 W3rd (Glenburn Regional Park); (e) a fill and drain paddling pool that was constructed before April 1, 1999, and that is not equipped with a recirculation system and chemical feeder. (3) The following notice must be prominently posted within the enclosure of the swimming pool described in subsection (2) and at every entryway to the swimming pool: CAUTION SWIM AT YOUR OWN RISK. THIS POOL IS NOT INSPECTED OR LICENSED.	suspected health hazard arises, allowing the local authority to intervene and assess risks as needed. Dugout list updated since two from original list have closed. Including fill-and-drain paddling pools constructed before April 1, 1999 to the exemption list at SHA and operator request. Most are in Saskatoon and follow best practices, but don't meet all regulatory requirements. Posting signage that clearly states a public facility is not inspected promotes transparency and informed decision-making. It alerts users to potential risks and encourages personal caution. Using designated language ensures province-wide consistency across facilities, helping the public recognize and understand these notices quickly
--	---	--

	TO REPORT A SUSPECTED HEALTH HAZARD, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S OFFICE. (4) The notice posted in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) must be: (a) in bold capital letters; (b) in a sans-serif font such as Aptos, Arial or Helvetica; and (c) at a minimum font size of 100 points.	
5 Licence Required 4 No person shall operate a swimming pool without a licence.	Add: Licence Required 5 No person shall operate a public swimming pool without a licence.	Required
6 Application for licence 5 Every person who wishes to obtain or renew a licence shall: (a) submit an application to the local authority together with any application fee; (b) submit a copy of the swimming pool safety plan prepared in accordance with section 25.1 to the local authority; and (c) provide any information or material relevant to the application that the local authority may request.	Add: Application for licence 6 Every person who wishes to obtain or renew a licence must submit the following to the local authority: (a) an application together with any application fee; New (b) a site plan and structural specifications regarding the public swimming pool prepared by a professional engineer or architect who is registered to practise, with each drawing duly signed and sealed, is required when the person applies to obtain a licence.	To obtain a licence for a new public swimming pool facility, or to renew a licence when renovations or structural changes are involved, a site plan and structural specifications must be prepared, signed, and sealed by a professional engineer or architect registered to practise. Public Health Inspectors shall only review plans that meet this requirement.

	(c) a copy of the safety plan for the public swimming pool; (d) any additional information or material relevant to the application that the local authority may request.	
7 Issuance of Licence 6(1) A local authority, after receiving and reviewing an application and any other information or material requested by it or considered relevant, shall: (a) issue or renew a licence; or (b) refuse to issue or renew a licence if, in the opinion of the local authority: (i) the applicant has submitted an incomplete application or an application that contains false or misleading information; (ii) the swimming pool is being operated in a manner contrary to the regulations; (iii) the applicant has demonstrated an inability to operate the swimming pool in a manner that is in compliance with the regulations; (iv) the swimming pool is being operated in a manner that may create a health hazard or may endanger the safety of swimmers; or (v) it is considered in the public interest to do so. (2) A local authority may attach any terms and conditions to a licence that it	Add: Issuance of licence 7(1) A local authority, after receiving and reviewing an application and any other information or material requested by it or considered relevant, shall: (a) issue or renew a licence; or (b) refuse to issue or renew a licence if, in the opinion of the local authority: (i) the applicant has submitted an incomplete application or an application that contains false or misleading information; (ii) the public swimming pool is being operated in a manner contrary to the regulations; (iii) the applicant has demonstrated an inability to operate the public swimming pool in a manner that is in compliance with the regulations; (iv) the public swimming pool is being operated in a manner that may create a	Required.

considers appropriate, including any terms and conditions relating to: (a) the walkways; (b) the dressing rooms; and (c) all facilities, furnishings and equipment.	health hazard or may endanger the safety of swimmers; or (v) it is considered in the public interest to do so. (2) A local authority may attach any terms and conditions to a licence that it considers appropriate, including any terms and conditions relating to the public swimming pool facility.	
8 Standards	New: Add: Standards 8 Every licensee must comply with the following standards, as amended from time to time, published by the ministry: (a) the Public Swimming Pool Standards; (b) the Public Whirlpool Standards.	Incorporating standards by reference into the regulations constitutes a legally sound and administratively effective mechanism for enforceability. In the absence of such reference, SHA is required to reproduce applicable provisions as individualized licence conditions, resulting in procedural inefficiencies and inconsistent application.
9 Term of License 7 Subject to section 9, a licence is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue or any lesser period set out on the licence.	Add: Term of licence 9 Subject to section 11 [Amendment, suspension or cancellation of licence], a licence is valid for a period of 2 years after the date of issue or any shorter period set out on the licence.	Required
10 Licence to be displayed 8 Every licensee shall cause the licence to be displayed in a prominent place near the swimming pool for which it is issued.	Add: Licence to be displayed 10 The licensee must display the licence in a prominent place near the public swimming pool for which the licence is issued.	Required

11 Amendment, suspension or cancellation of licence 9(1) A local authority may amend, suspend or cancel a licence where, in its opinion: (a) a licensee has contravened these regulations or a term or condition attached to the licence; or (b) a swimming pool is being operated in a manner that may create a health hazard or may endanger the safety of swimmers. (2) A licence that is suspended pursuant to this section is, for the period of the suspension, deemed not to have been issued.	Add: Amendment, suspension or cancellation of licence 11(1) A local authority may amend, suspend or cancel a licence if, in its opinion: (a) the licensee has contravened these regulations or a term or condition attached to the licence; or (b) the public swimming pool is being operated in a manner that may create a health hazard or may endanger the safety of swimmers. (2) A licence that is suspended pursuant to this section is, for the period of the suspension, deemed not to have been issued.	Required
12 Compliance Licence holder's compliance 10 No licensee shall fail to comply with these regulations or with any term or condition attached to the licence	Add: Compliance 12 No licensee shall fail to comply with these regulations or with any term or condition attached to the licence.	The section title has been revised from 'Licence holder's compliance' to 'Compliance' for improved alignment with section content and enhanced readability.
13 Licence non-transferable 11 A licence is not transferable.	Add: Licence non-transferable 13 A licence is not transferable.	Required

14 Approval required 12 No person shall establish, construct, extend, renovate or alter a swimming pool, walkways or dressing rooms without the prior written approval of the local authority.	Add: Approval required 14 No person shall establish, construct, extend, renovate or alter a public swimming pool facility without the prior written approval of the local authority.	Required
15 Notice required to reopen 13 Where a swimming pool has not been open for 30 or more consecutive days, the licensee shall notify the local authority, at least 14 days before the day on which the swimming pool will reopen, of his or her intention to operate the swimming pool.	Add: Notice required to reopen 15 If a public swimming pool has not been open for 30 or more consecutive days, the licensee shall notify the local authority, at least 14 days before the day on which the public swimming pool will reopen, of the licensee's intention to operate the public swimming pool.	Required
16 Pool operator Employee requirements 14 Unless exempted by the local authority, every licensee shall ensure that a person who has successfully completed a Pool Operator's Training Course approved by the local authority is employed at the swimming pool.	Add: Pool operator 16 Unless exempted by the local authority, the licensee must: (a) employ an individual to operate and maintain the public swimming pool on a day-to-day basis; and (b) ensure that the operator has successfully completed a pool operator's training course approved by the minister.	The section title has been revised from 'Employee requirements' to 'Pool operator' for improved alignment with section content and enhanced readability.
17 Water clarity 15(1) Every licensee shall ensure that the water in a swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa, that is in use has a level of clarity that enables: (a) the pattern of the pool drain to be clearly seen by a person standing on	Add: Water clarity 17(1) The licensee must ensure that the water in the public swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa or water spray park facility, that is in use has a level of clarity that enables:	Required. Water in spray parks is continuously recirculated and doesn't collect in large amounts, so visibility isn't a concern. This section focuses on safety in swimming pools, like making sure the main drain can be seen, and swimmers are visible in deep water. These rules don't apply to spray parks.

the edge of the swimming pool at the deepest part of the pool; or (b) a black disc that is 150 millimetres in diameter and on a white background to be clearly seen, when placed in the deepest part of the swimming pool, from a distance of nine metres or by a person standing on the edge of the pool, whichever is the lesser. (2) Testing for water clarity at a water slide facility, whirlpool or wave pool must take place when water turbulence does not interfere with the test.	(a) the pattern of the pool drain to be clearly seen by an individual standing on the edge of the public swimming pool at the deepest part of the pool; or (b) a black disc that is 150 millimetres in diameter and on a white background to be clearly seen, when placed in the deepest part of the public swimming pool, from a distance of 9 metres or by an individual standing on the edge of the pool, whichever is the lesser. (2) Testing for water clarity at a cold plunge pool, water slide facility, whirlpool or wave pool must take place when water turbulence does not interfere with the test.	Like water slides, wave pools, and whirlpool facilities, cold plunge pools may feature hydrojets that create turbulence, potentially obscuring proper water clarity testing. In such cases, these facilities should be included in regulations requiring turbulence to be shut off when testing water clarity.
18 Water quality 16(1) Every licensee shall ensure that the water in a swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa, has: (a) a disinfection residual, at all times in which it is in use, of a minimum of 2.0 milligrams per litre of free chlorine or a minimum of 3.0 milligrams per litre of free chlorine in the case of a whirlpool; (b) a disinfection residual, at all times in which it is in use, of a minimum of 3.0 milligrams per litre of total bromine or a minimum of 4.0 milligrams per	Add: Water quality 18(1) The licensee must ensure that the water in the public swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa, has: (a) a disinfection residual, at all times in which it is in use, of a minimum of 2.0 milligrams per litre of free chlorine or a minimum of 3.0 milligrams per litre of free chlorine in the case of a whirlpool; (b) a disinfection residual, at all times in which it is in use, of a minimum of 3.0 milligrams per litre of total bromine or a	Required

litre total bromine in the case of a whirlpool; or (c) an oxidation reduction potential of at least 650 millivolts and a minimum residual at all times of 0.6 milligrams per litre of free chlorine or 1.0 milligrams per litre of total bromine. (2) Every licensee shall ensure that the water in a swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa: (a) has a pH level of 7.2 to 7.8 at all times; (b) has zero total coliform organisms in 100 millilitres of swimming pool water as determined by a laboratory approved by the minister; and (c) meets any other tests that the local authority considers necessary. (3) In the case of a designated mineral spa, every licensee shall ensure that the designated mineral spa: (a) has a pH level that is acceptable to the local authority; and (b) meets any other tests that the local authority considers necessary. (4) Every licensee shall submit, at least once every month, samples of swimming pool water for bacteriological analysis to a laboratory approved by the minister. (5) A local authority may require the licensee to submit samples of swimming pool water for bacteriological analysis at more frequent intervals than subsection (4) requires if: (a) the results of an analysis indicate that the swimming pool water is, or	minimum of 4.0 milligrams per litre total bromine in the case of a whirlpool; or (c) an oxidation reduction potential of at least 650 millivolts and a minimum residual at all times of 0.6 milligrams per litre of free chlorine or 1.0 milligrams per litre of total bromine. (2) Unless exempted by the local authority, the licensee must: The licensee of a public outdoor swimming pool must ensure that the cyanuric acid concentration in the swimming pool water is maintained within the range of 25 to 50 milligrams per litre. (3) The licensee must ensure that the water in the public swimming pool, other than a designated mineral spa: (a) has a pH level of 7.0 to 7.8 at all times; (b) Unless exempted by the local authority, the licensee must: has a total alkalinity level maintained at no less than 60 parts per million and no more than 180 parts per million at all times; (c) has zero total coliform organisms in 100 millilitres of swimming pool water as determined by a laboratory approved by the minister;	Cyanuric acid (CYA) is required for outdoor pools because it protects chlorine from breakdown by sunlight, ensuring consistent disinfection and water quality. pH adjustment in line with MAHC updates Total Alkalinity (TA) buffers pH levels to prevent corrosive or scaling conditions, helping maintain safe, balanced pool water. Including TA in regulations (consistent with MAHC and other jurisdictions - Alberta and Ontario) ensures operators treat pH and TA as equally important for water quality and safety.
---	---	---

has the potential to become, a health hazard; or (b) for any other reason, the local authority determines that more frequent analysis is appropriate to monitor the safety of the swimming pool water. (6) A local authority may require a licensee to submit samples for analysis other than bacteriological analysis if the local authority suspects that the swimming pool water may be contaminated in a manner that would not be identified in a bacteriological analysis required by subsection (4) or (5).	(d) in the case of a whirlpool, has zero total <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> in 100 millilitres of swimming pool water as determined by a laboratory approved by the minister; and (e) meets any other tests that the local authority considers necessary. (4) In the case of a designated mineral spa, the licensee must ensure that the designated mineral spa: (a) has a pH and total alkalinity level that is acceptable to the local authority; and (b) meets any other tests that the local authority considers necessary. (5) The licensee must submit, at least once every month, samples of swimming pool water for bacteriological analysis to a laboratory approved by the minister. (6) A local authority may require the licensee to submit samples of swimming pool water for bacteriological analysis at more frequent intervals than subsection (5) requires if: (a) the results of an analysis indicate that the swimming pool water is, or has the potential to become, a health hazard; or (b) the local authority determines for any other reason that more frequent analysis is	Although the local authority may request additional sampling, clearly stating the need for both coliform and <i>Pseudomonas</i> testing promotes consistency.
--	---	--

	appropriate to monitor the safety of the swimming pool water. (7) A local authority may require a licensee to submit samples for analysis other than bacteriological analysis if the local authority suspects that the swimming pool water may be contaminated in a manner that would not be identified in a bacteriological analysis required by subsection (5) or (6).	
19 Record keeping requirements 17(1) Every licensee shall, on each day that the swimming pool is operated, complete records: (a) required to be kept according to the licence; and (b) respecting the pH and: (i) the disinfectant residual if the licensee has chosen to comply with clause 16(1)(a) or (b); or (ii) the disinfectant residual and the oxidation reduction potential if the licensee has chosen to comply with clause 16(1)(c). (2) Every licensee shall maintain the required records for one year and shall allow the local authority to inspect those records.	Add: Record-keeping requirements 19(1) For every day the public swimming pool is operated, the licensee must maintain detailed records respecting the following: (a) all matters required to be recorded pursuant to the terms of the licence; New (b) the results of all tests conducted as outlined in section 18 [Water quality], including the date and time of each test; New (c) the types and quantities of all chemicals manually added, including the date and time they were applied; New (d) details of any injuries sustained in or around the swimming pool, including the date and time of each incident; New (e) any other matters that the local authority considers necessary.	Required Clarifying that operators must maintain documentation of all prescribed operational parameters per (b), (c), (d), and (e) reinforces accountability and supports consistent public health protection. Comprehensive record keeping enables effective oversight, facilitates compliance, and ensures transparency in facility operations.

[illegible]

		contaminants through the recirculation systems (e.g., filters).
22 Signs 20 Every licensee shall post a sign, in the office and at the deck area of the swimming pool at locations where the sign may be easily read by any user of the swimming pool, indicating appropriate emergency and facility procedures, swimmer load and emergency telephone numbers	Add: Signs 22 The licensee must post a sign, in the office and in the deck area of the public swimming pool at locations where the sign may be easily read by any user of the public swimming pool, indicating appropriate emergency and facility procedures, swimmer load and emergency telephone numbers.	Required
23 First aid 21 Every licensee shall provide: (a) a readily available first-aid kit; and (b) space for the administration of first aid.	Add: First aid 23 The licensee must provide, at the public swimming pool: (a) a readily available first-aid kit; and (b) space for the administration of first aid.	Required
24 Telephone 22 Every licensee shall provide a telephone for use in the event of an emergency at the swimming pool.	Add: Telephone 24 The licensee must provide a telephone for use in the event of an emergency at the public swimming pool.	Required
25 Testing equipment 23 Every licensee shall provide and use properly maintained testing equipment that the local authority considers appropriate to determine disinfectant residuals,	Add: Testing equipment 25 The licensee must provide and use properly maintained testing equipment that the local authority considers appropriate to determine disinfectant residuals, pH, levels of alkalinity, hardness and cyanuric acid if	Required

pH, levels of alkalinity, hardness and cyanuric acid if used by the licensee and oxidation reduction potential if tested for by the licensee.	used by the licensee and oxidation reduction potential if tested for by the licensee.	
26 Depths must be marked 24 Except in the case of a paddling pool or whirlpool, every licensee shall ensure that the depth of the water in a swimming pool is marked: (a) on the deck of the pool; and (b) when design permits, on the walls of the pools	Add: Depths must be marked 26 Except in the case of a cold plunge pool, paddling pool, water spray park facility or whirlpool, the licensee must ensure that the depth of the water in the public swimming pool is marked: (a) on the pool deck; and (b) when design permits, on the walls of the pools.	Required. With 'cold plunge pools' and 'water spray park facilities' now included in the regulations, depth markings are not required for these facility types.
27 Emergency shut-off switch 25(1) Subject to subsection (2), every licensee of a whirlpool shall ensure that: (a) it is equipped with an emergency shut-off switch capable of immediately shutting off the hydrojet pumps; and (b) the emergency shut-off switch is clearly marked and visible from the whirlpool. (2) Licensees of a whirlpool installed and operational at the time these regulations come into force are exempt from the requirements of clause (1)(a) for one year from the day these regulations come into force.	Add: Emergency shut-off switch 27 The licensee of a cold plunge pool or whirlpool must ensure that: (a) the pool is equipped with an emergency shut-off switch capable of immediately shutting off the hydrojet pumps; and (b) the emergency shut-off switch is clearly marked and visible from the pool.	Required. Cold plunge pools added to the regulations may include hydrojets, so an emergency shut-off switch is required for safety (like whirlpools).

28 Pool Enclosure	New Add: Pool enclosure 28 The licensee must install and maintain a fence or other barrier with controlled access around the public swimming pool and its walkways, other than a water spray park facility, to prevent entry by unauthorized individuals and animals.	Introducing a requirement for pool enclosures with controlled access is a critical safety measure to help prevent drownings in Saskatchewan, particularly given past incidents linked to inadequate barriers. This requirement not only addresses known risks but also aligns with best practices adopted in other jurisdictions, reinforcing a consistent and preventative approach to public safety.
29 Anti-entrapment device	New Add: Anti-entrapment device 29 The licensee must ensure that the public swimming pool is equipped with an operational anti-entrapment device that meets the requirements set out in the standards to prevent the entrapment of swimmers in drains or in the recirculation equipment of the pool due to suction or any other reason.	Anti-entrapment devices are a critical safety measure in swimming pools, designed to prevent life-threatening injuries and fatalities caused by powerful suction forces from drains. Introducing a requirement for their use directly addresses known risks and ensures swimmers are protected from entrapment hazards and is in line with other jurisdictions. Details will be outlined in the standards.
30 Safety Plan Swimming pool safety plans 25.1(1) Every licensee shall, on or before December 31, 2012, submit to the local authority a swimming pool safety plan prepared in accordance with this section to ensure the health and safety of swimmers. (2) The swimming pool safety plan mentioned in subsection (1) must include: (a) procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency or a serious injury or incident; (b) the qualifications of a lifeguard; (c) the qualifications of a supervisor;	Add: Safety Plan 30(1) To ensure the health and safety of swimmers, the licensee must submit to the local authority a safety plan for the public swimming pool that includes the following information: (a) the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency or a serious injury or incident; (b) the qualifications of a lifeguard; (c) the qualifications of a supervisor;	These sections titles have been revised from 'Swimming pool safety plans' and Swimming pool safety' to 'Safety plan' for improved alignment with section content and enhanced readability.

(d) the qualifications of an aquatic exercise instructor; (e) the type of lifesaving, lifeguarding and first-aid equipment to be kept within the immediate vicinity of the swimming pool; (f) a description of the space provided for the administration of first aid; (g) the number of lifeguards and other employees who are to be on duty while the swimming pool is in use in order to ensure adequate supervision of swimmers; (h) operating procedures for the swimming pool; and (i) the program of cleaning and maintenance of the swimming pool, including the nature and frequency of the cleaning and maintenance. (3) Every licensee shall: (a) review and update the swimming pool safety plan at least once every year; and (b) within 30 days after any change is made to the swimming pool safety plan, submit a copy of the updated swimming pool safety plan to the local authority. (4) Every licensee shall: (a) make the swimming pool safety plan readily available to swimming pool employees; and (b) train each swimming pool employee in the procedures and in the use of the equipment described in the swimming pool safety plan.	(d) the qualifications of an aquatic exercise instructor; (e) the type of lifesaving, lifeguarding and first-aid equipment to be kept within the immediate vicinity of the pool; (f) a description of the space provided for the administration of first aid; (g) the number of lifeguards and other employees who are to be on duty while the pool is in use in order to ensure adequate supervision of swimmers; (h) operating procedures for the pool; (i) the program of cleaning and maintenance of the pool, including the nature and frequency of the cleaning and maintenance. (2) The licensee must: (a) review and update the safety plan at least once every year; and (b) within 30 days after any change is made to the safety plan, submit a copy of the updated safety plan to the local authority. (3) The licensee must: (a) make the safety plan readily available to the pool employees; and	
--	--	--

Swimming pool safety 25.2 Every licensee shall operate a swimming pool in accordance with the swimming pool safety plan prepared in accordance with section 25.1.	(b) train each pool employee in the procedures and in the use of the equipment described in the safety plan. (4) The licensee must operate the public swimming pool in accordance with the safety plan.	
31 Lifeguards on Duty 26(1) Subject to subsection (2), every licensee shall ensure that a minimum of one lifeguard and any additional lifeguards that are required by the swimming pool safety plan are on duty at all times the swimming pool is in use. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply: (a) to a whirlpool or a paddling pool; (b) to a swimming pool that is located in a health club, fitness club or other similar facility, and that has a water surface area of 93 square metres or less and is not being used by persons other than employees, patrons or their guests; (c) to a swimming pool that is part of an itinerant use accommodation, apartment building, mobile home court or trailer court and is not being used by persons other than employees, patrons, residents or their guests; (d) during any period that a swimming pool is being used for swimming instruction only, if there is one swimming instructor per class who possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard; or	Add: Lifeguards on duty 31(1) Subject to subsection (2), the licensee must ensure that at least one lifeguard, and any additional lifeguards that are required by the safety plan, are on duty at all times when the public swimming pool is in use. (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to or during the following: (a) to a cold plunge pool, paddling pool, water spray park facility or whirlpool; (b) to a public swimming pool that is located in a health club, fitness club or similar facility, and that has a water surface area of 93 square metres or less and is not being used by individuals other than employees, patrons or their guests; (c) to a public swimming pool that is part of an itinerant use accommodation, apartment building, mobile home court or trailer court and is not being used by individuals other than employees, patrons, residents or their guests;	Required

(e) during any period that a swimming pool is being used for aquatic exercise instruction only, if there is one aquatic exercise instructor per class who possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard.	(d) during any period that a public swimming pool is being used for swimming instruction only, if there is one swimming instructor per class who possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard; (e) during any period that a public swimming pool is being used for aquatic exercise instruction only, if there is one aquatic exercise instructor per class who possesses the qualifications of a lifeguard.	
32 Supervision at motel or hotel 28(1) Every licensee respecting a water slide facility at a motel or hotel shall ensure that a minimum of one supervisor is on duty when the water slide facility is in use if a receiving pool for a water slide flume is used for swimming, diving, wading or other similar activity in addition to receiving persons sliding down the flume. (2) A local authority may require a licensee respecting a motel or hotel to ensure that a supervisor is on duty at all times the motel or hotel swimming pool is in use where: (a) the swimming pool has a wave action generator or play equipment in or around the swimming pool; and (b) in the opinion of the local authority, there is an inordinate risk of harm to users of the swimming pool	Add: Supervision at motel or hotel 32(1) The licensee of a water slide facility at a motel or hotel must ensure that at least one supervisor is on duty on the pool deck when the water slide facility is in use if a receiving pool for a water slide flume is used for swimming, diving, wading or other similar activity in addition to receiving individuals sliding down the flume. (2) The licensee of a public swimming pool at a hotel or motel may be required by the local authority to ensure that a supervisor is on duty at all times on the pool deck when the pool is in use if: (a) the pool has a wave action generator or play equipment in or around the pool; and (b) in the opinion of the local authority, there is an elevated risk of harm to users of the pool.	Requiring supervisors to be physically present on the pool deck during active supervision ensures they can respond immediately to emergencies, observe swimmers clearly, and enforce safety protocols in real time. Remote video monitoring (e.g., from a motel or hotel front desk) is not adequate. Staff performing other duties and not consistently stationed onsite cannot provide timely emergency response.

33 Supervision of children at motel or hotel 29(1) In the case of a swimming pool at a hotel or motel, no licensee shall allow a child who is under the age of 12 years to enter the area of the swimming pool unless: (a) a lifeguard or supervisor is on duty; or (b) the child is accompanied by and is under the care of a person who: (i) is at least 12 years old and understands the responsibilities associated with the required level of supervision and is capable of providing that level of supervision; and (ii) continuously supervises the child while the child is in the swimming pool or the swimming pool area. (2) If there is no lifeguard or supervisor on duty at a swimming pool in a hotel or motel, the licensee shall post at or near the entrance of the swimming pool area and in every rental unit a sign that advises pool users of the supervision requirements mentioned in clause (1)(b).	Add: Supervision of children at motel or hotel 33(1) No licensee of a public swimming pool at a hotel or motel shall allow a child who is less than 12 years old to enter the pool area unless: (a) a lifeguard or supervisor is on duty; or (b) the child is accompanied by and is under the care of an individual who: (i) is at least 12 years old and understands the responsibilities associated with the required level of supervision and is capable of providing that level of supervision; and (ii) continuously supervises the child while the child is in the pool or in the pool area. (2) If there is no lifeguard or supervisor on duty at a public swimming pool at a hotel or motel, the licensee must post a sign at or near the entrance of the pool area and in every rental unit that advises pool users of the supervision requirements mentioned in clause (1)(b).	Required.
34 Animals Prohibited	New Add: Animals prohibited 34(1) No licensee shall permit animals to enter the public swimming pool facility other than service animals accompanying individuals with disabilities.	Clarifying service animal permissions within the regulations supports consistent interpretation and enforcement, in alignment with other jurisdictions.

	(2) All animals, including service animals, are prohibited from entering the public swimming pool.	
35 Definitions for Part	Definitions for Part 35 In this Part: “de-identified information” means personal information or personal health information from which any information that may reasonably be expected to identify a third party has been removed; “information” means, with respect to a public swimming pool facility: (a) whether or not: (i) a licence has been issued pursuant these regulations for the public swimming pool facility and, if a licence has been issued, the terms and conditions of the licence; or (ii) a licence issued for the public swimming pool facility has been amended, suspended or cancelled; (b) information collected by a local authority during the investigation of a complaint, illness or injury concerning the public swimming pool facility;	Required.

	(c) the contents of any inspection report made pursuant to the Act or these regulations concerning the public swimming pool facility; (d) the contents of any order issued pursuant to the Act or these regulations concerning the public swimming pool facility; (e) information related to an order issued or enforcement action taken by the local authority pursuant to the Act or these regulations concerning the public swimming pool facility; and (f) any charges laid or convictions obtained with respect to the operation of the public swimming pool facility pursuant to the Act or these regulations; “personal health information” means personal health information as defined in The Health Information Protection Act; “personal information” means personal information within the meaning of section 24 of The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act or section 23 of The Local Authority Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act; “third party” means, in relation to a public swimming pool facility, a person who is not the licensee of the public swimming pool nor employed in, or associated with, the	
--	---	--

	operation of the public swimming pool facility.	
36 Public access to information New	Public access to information 36(1) Subject to section 37 [Information re third parties], a local authority may, in accordance with this section, provide public access to information with respect to a public swimming pool facility. (2) Subject to subsection (3), a person may apply to obtain, and the local authority must provide public access to, the information concerning a public swimming pool facility that covers the matters mentioned in section 19 [Records to be kept] but only with respect to the 3-year period before the date of the application. (3) The local authority may provide all or part of any information concerning a public swimming pool facility that covers matters before the 3-year period mentioned in subsection (2) if the local authority: (a) believes public access to that information, or that part of the information, is in the public interest; or (b) receives written permission from the licensee of the public swimming pool facility to provide public access to the information or that part of the information.	Transparency via public access to information promotes public safety and trust. Empowers citizens to make informed decisions about where to swim, encourages facility accountability, and helps prevent health risks by highlighting issues like poor sanitation or inadequate maintenance. Public access also supports community oversight, showing that health standards are being enforced consistently.

	(4) An applicant for public access shall pay a fee of \$30 to the local authority to obtain the information for each public swimming pool facility to which the application relates. (5) Subject to section 37 [Information re third parties], the minister may provide public access to information with respect to a public swimming pool facility. (6) Nothing in this section prohibits a local authority or the minister from making all or any part of the information concerning a public swimming pool facility available to the public through a website or other electronic means.	
37 Information re third parties	Information re third parties 37 When a local authority or the minister discloses information pursuant to this Part and that information includes personal information or personal health information with respect to a third party: (a) the local authority or the minister shall not disclose the personal information or personal health information if de-identified information will accomplish the purpose for which the information is being disclosed; and (b) if disclosure of personal information or personal health information is necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the information is being disclosed, the local authority or the minister shall disclose only	Required

	the minimum amount of personal information or personal health information that is necessary to accomplish that purpose.	
38 RRS c P-37.1 Reg 7 repealed	RRS c P-37.1 Reg 7 repealed 38 The Swimming Pool Regulations, 1999 are repealed.	Required
39 Transitional - licences 32(1) In this section: (a) “amended regulations” means <i>The Swimming Pool Regulations, 1999</i> as amended by the amending regulations; (b) “amending regulations” means The Swimming Pool Amendment Regulations, 2012; (c) “existing licence” means a licence that is in force and not under suspension on the day on which the amending regulations come into force. (2) On the coming into force of the amending regulations, an existing licence: (a) continues to be valid until the expiry date specified in the licence unless it is sooner amended or cancelled pursuant to the amended regulations; and (b) is deemed to be issued pursuant to the amended regulations, and may be dealt with as if issued pursuant to the amended regulations.	Transitional – licences 39(1) In this section: “existing licence” means a licence issued pursuant to the former regulations that is in existence on the day before the coming into force of these regulations; “former regulations” means The Swimming Pool Regulations, 1999. (2) Every existing licence is continued pursuant to these regulations and may be dealt with pursuant to these regulations as if it were issued pursuant to these regulations.	Required

40 Coming into force These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.	Coming into force 40 These regulations come into force on the day on which they are filed with the Registrar of Regulations.	Required
--	--	----------