



ALMY ARCHITECTS

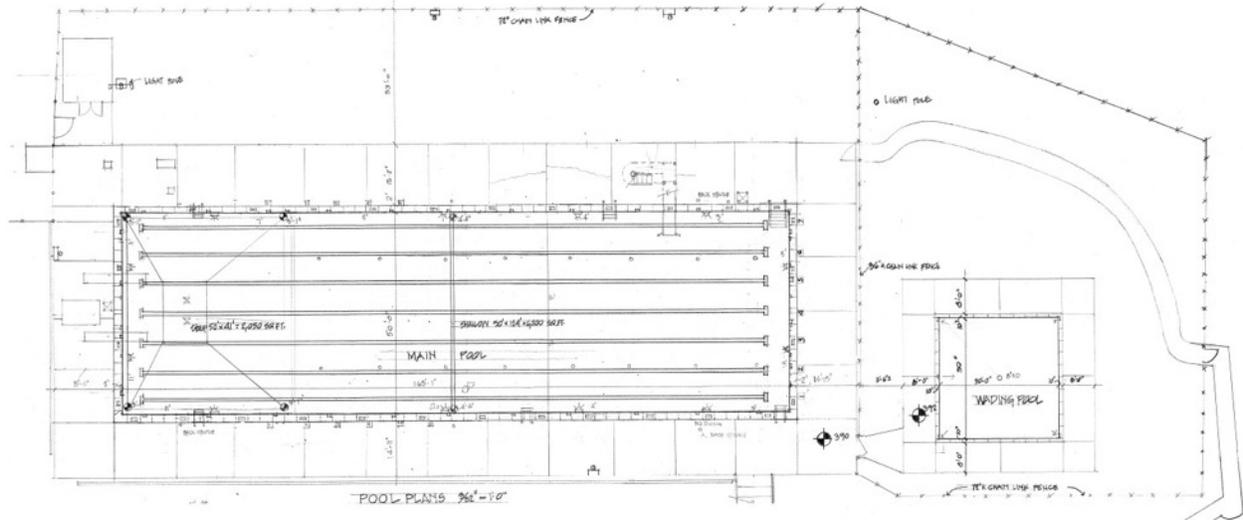
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Adelphi Pool Survey



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&
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August 2020



Adelphi Swimming Pool Survey

Almy Architects was commissioned to prepare a Survey of the existing Swimming Pool, Wading Pool, Filters and Bathhouse at the Adelphi Swimming Pool located at 9442 Riggs Road, Adelphi, Maryland.

The study was headed by Dave Almy, president of Almy Aquatics of Garrett Park, MD, in consultation with Mark Wilkinson, president of Paddock Swimming Pool Company of Rockville, MD. We were assisted by Michele Pintur, President of The Adelphi Pool.

The initial meeting was on January 11, 2020 at the pool and was attended by Michele, and Ken Tesch, of Lighthouse Pools to walk the site, make initial observations, and discuss the existing conditions, and the details of preparing a Survey of the existing Adelphi Pool facility. On April 27th, 2020, Dave Almy and Mark Wilkinson did a visual inspection of the site with the pool empty. Measurements were taken, the pool and site amenities were photographed, and the current condition of the pool, pool decks and filter equipment were inspected, and a list of questions for the Owner and pool operator were developed.

On April 28th Dave returned to take additional photographs of certain areas of the project. On June 23rd, Dave and Mark returned to inspect the pool after it had been filled and prepared for the 2020 swim season. On June 24th & June 28th Dave returned two more times to collect information and take additional photographs.

The purpose of this survey is to evaluate the existing pool facilities, identify the existing conditions and short and long term needs for refurbishing, repairs, and lifecycle replacement. The emphasis will be on recommending sound plans of action, which utilize quality materials and workmanship that will serve the Pool Association well into the future with minimal maintenance requirements. In addition, this survey explores areas of enhancement which will improve the operational efficiencies and customer satisfaction. We will prioritize the items that we identify which we believe need attention and provide some probable budget costs.

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey commenced with an initial site visits made while the pool was closed for the off season. A visual inspection was made of the existing conditions of the Main Pool, Wading Pool, Pump Room, Bathhouse, and related decks. A limited inspection was made of the Bathhouse Building. Dimensions and photographs were made by us to assist in the preparation of this report. This survey includes written descriptions of items and areas of concern. The study also includes a review of original Site Plan as well as research to familiarize ourselves with information about major repairs that have been made over the past several years. Discussions with Michele and Ken Tesch of Lighthouse Pool Management gave us invaluable insight into the daily operation of the pools, filters, disinfectant equipment, maintenance, and minor repairs that were recently made by Lighthouse Pool Management Inc. This included a discussion of the existing anthracite coal filters and the fact that the club had just replaced the media. We were informed that this filter system provides excellent, clear water. The study does not include forensic investigations, such as core drilling and concrete testing. The survey was limited to the immediate area of the pools, decks, and bathhouse and did not evaluate the site and parking lots.

SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY

This survey identifies areas which warrant short term or long term repair or replacement and addresses code compliance, including accessibility issues. It is intended to provide sufficient information for the pool association committee to evaluate the findings of the survey and to develop prioritized schedule for planning future repairs or future enhancements and to provide a comprehensive scope of work for the related work. Though we cannot predict the anticipated life of the each component of the existing facility, we have evaluated the condition of the existing pools, filters, pumps, chemical systems, electric service, decks, and Bathhouse, and offer a statement of anticipated future life, we will prioritize the items that we have identified and provide reasonable order of magnitude values for probable budget costs.

HISTORY

The original pool was designed and constructed around 1955 to 1957. In 1970 James T Thoman, Architect did some additional design drawings and modifications to the original pool. The design of the facility consisted of a Main Pool, which is 165'-1" x 50'-0" poured concrete structure and a separate 30'-0" x 30'-0" Wading pool. The Wading pool is located about 35' North of the shallow end of the Main Pool and is approximately 2' higher than the Main Pool concrete deck.



OVERVIEW

Site

This survey does not include general site inspection though it was noted that the pool facility has a 6'-0" black, vinyl coated, chain link fence. A portion of the fence around the grass area behind the diving stands is not 6'-0" high but has some fabric netting at the top of the fence to extend the height to 6'-0". The Bathhouse is located approximately 20' above the level of the pool decks which are accessed by a concrete sidewalk that goes past the entrance to the Wading Pool.

Bathhouse

The bathhouse is a frame structure located between the parking lot and a grassy area inside the pool deck, at an elevation approximately 20' above the pool Main Pool deck. There is a very long serpentine concrete pathway that leads from the bathhouse down and wraps around the back of the Wading Pool and enters the Main Pool deck at the shallow end of the pool deck through a gate in a 36" high chain link gate. The walkway does have hand rails on both sides in some areas in what appear to be an attempt to provide an ADA accessible route to the Main Pool deck. It is outside the scope of this report to survey the dimensions of the walkway but have some concerns that it may not be in compliance with current ADA standards. We were informed that the original bathhouse was completely destroyed by fire and the current Bathhouse is a replacement. Other than checking the number of plumbing fixture units, we did not include the Bathhouse in this survey

Pool Decks

50M Main Pool

The pool decks as a whole are in reasonable condition and have considerable life ahead. It appears the 50 M Main Pool decks on the East and North sides of the pool slope towards the pool by design. The configuration introduces deck runoff into the concrete gutter system on the East side of the 50 M pool. Allowing deck water to enter the swimming pool recirculation system is not allowed in current code regulations. The possibility of foreign materials (including fertilizer from the grassy areas to the East) can adversely affect water chemistry and introduce unwanted phosphates into the pool water along with other unwanted organic substances.



The gentle slope of the decks surrounding the 50 M pool visually appear to meet current ADA Guide Lines for cross slope.

The joint sealant on the pool deck appears to be well done and in reasonable repair.

Wading Pool

Like the 50 M pool, the wading pool decks as a whole are in reasonable condition and have considerable life ahead. These decks slope away from the pool as required by current PG County and Maryland State Comar swimming pool codes, and appear to have a gentle enough cross slope to possibly meet the current ADA Guidelines as well.

The joint sealant on the pool deck appears to be well done and in reasonable repair.



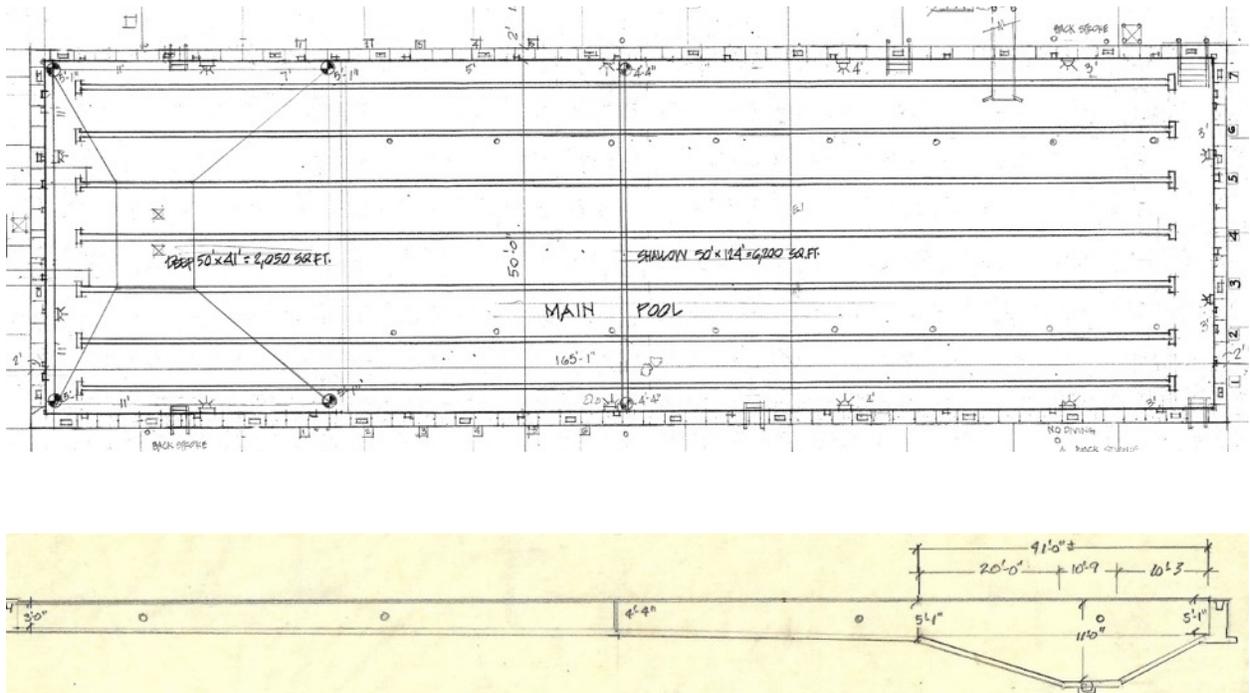
As mentioned above in the site description, the wading pool has a steep ramp connecting the wading pool deck to the main pool deck. This ramp is considerably steeper than the current pool code or ADA Guidelines allow.

The 24" vertical drop between the two decks equals a slope of over 2" per foot, over 200% steeper than current code for a handicap ramp (assuming it had handicap rails) and 400% steeper than the allowed pool deck slopes.



Pool Structures

50M Main Pool



The pool structure is poured concrete and is thought to be approximately 65 to 70 years of age. The pool measures approximately 165' long x 50' wide, with pool depths varying from approximately 3' in the shallow end to 11' in the deep end. Our field measurements are approximate, but based on those measurements, the pool data we developed would be:

50 Meter Pool

Pool Surface Area: 8,250 SF

Pool Perimeter: 430 LF

Pool Volume: 280,132 Gal (with Wading Pool added 285,181 Gal)

Code Required Turnover Rate: 8 Hrs

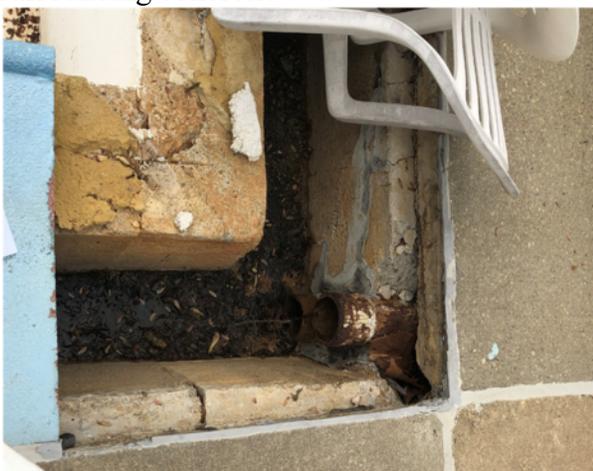
Code Required Filter Flow Rate (50 M pool only) 584 GPM (with Wading Pool added 626 GPM)

The pool structure was in very good condition for an exterior poured concrete structure approximately 65 years or older. The pool floor has two expansion joints across the 50' dimension, with the joint going up the pool wall to the underside of the coping.



The concrete adjacent to the expansion joint sealant is showing signs of deterioration and the floor joint closest to the deep end have a rust colored stain from either the reinforcing in the joint corroding or the metal piping in the pool corroding and staining the pool surface. It is most likely metallic pipe corrosion. There is visual evidence of concrete spalling and minor structural cracks, most of which have had some level of repair effort. The multiple layers of pool paint could be covering areas of advanced deterioration.

The walls appeared to still be relatively plumb, and free from major deterioration. Inspection of the top of the pool walls did indicate some advance deterioration in the concrete gutter trough. An inspection of this portion of the pool wall was available at the Northeast corner of the pool where the coping stones were removed. The rear pool wall was cracked and out of plane with surrounding concrete.

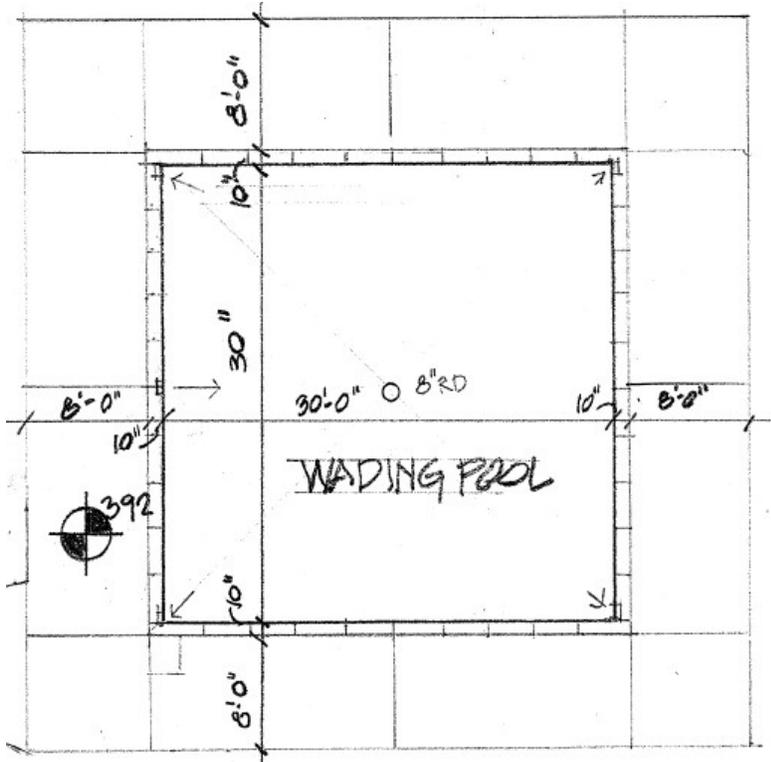


The coping stones appear to be loose, staying in place mainly by the weight of the stone. The pipes coming from the wading pool are ferrous metal and are severely deteriorated, to a point of expanding and cracking the concrete gutter wall.



It is likely the main pool structure is leaking quite a bit from fractures in the concrete perimeter gutter system and possibly from the buried corroded ferrous metal piping system.

Wading Pool



The wading pool structure also appears to be poured concrete and is thought to be approximately the same age as the 50 M pool, 65 to 70 years of age.

The pool measures approximately 30' x 30' square, with pool depths varying from approximately 9" around the perimeter to 12" in the middle. Our field measurements are approximate, but based on those measurements, the pool data we developed would be:

Wading Pool

Pool Surface Area: 900 SF

Pool Perimeter: 120 LF

Pool Volume: 5,049 Gal

Code Required Turnover Rate: 2 Hrs

Code Required Filter Flow Rate 42 GPM

The pool structure was in very good condition for an exterior poured concrete structure approximately 65 years or older.



The pool floor appeared to be relatively free from large cracks and the pool walls also appeared to be plumb and true to line. The top of the pool wall has 10” wide single diamond Federal Stone coping and 6” waterline tile, both in very good condition.

Pool Finishes

50 M Main Pool

The 50M pool has a painted finish that appears to have multiple coats. The surface has not been properly prepared before each new layer being applied and now presents somewhat of a rough finish. The paint is spalling, is being stained by the corroding metal pipe systems, and has long since lost the crisp straight lines of a new paint application. It is likely paint chips dislodge and migrate through the water on the way to the filter system.



The pool gutter coping stones have been painted as well and some of the stones have broken over time and have not been replaced by identical stones which are visually apparent when viewing the pool. Most of the gutter stones are no longer firmly grouted to the pool wall, illustrated by a horizontal crack where the bottom of the stone comes in contact with the top of the pool wall.



Wading Pool

The wading pool has reasonably new coping and waterline tile which are in very good condition. The interior finish is Marcite plaster and it appears it is a second or third coat over the original plaster. Signs of delamination and hollow areas were readily apparent along with some areas that have been patched. The pool finish is considered to be in fair condition.

Pool Deck Equipment

50 M Main Pool



Our visual inspection of the 50 M pool prior to opening indicated the pool had the following deck equipment:

Eight (8) pool ladders in good condition

Three (3) life guard stands with umbrellas in fair condition

Anchors for backstroke stanchions (stanchions were not in place during the final site visit) – good condition

Wave quelling racing lane dividers (quantity unknown) and reels – assumed in good condition

Two (2) one meter diving stands of constructed of painted pipe, one with a fixed fulcrum and one with a broken fulcrum. Two (2) Durafirm 16' diving boards were on site and one of the boards was installed at the last site visit. The diving stands do not have access ladders or hand rails,

although a plastic step stool was positioned behind one of the stands. The geometry of the underwater envelop does not meet the minimum dimensions for this diving stand and diving board combination. It is the manufacturer's requirement that any pool using their diving boards meet the minimum requirements for US Diving, which this pool does not meet.



The pool has a custom metal waterslide with a low sided stainless steel flume, a painted pipe rail tower, and what appears to be a newer stairway of stainless steel. The slide supports in the swimming pool are between a racing lane along the wall and the 2nd lane from the wall. This waterslide configuration can exist due to being “grandfathered” but could not be duplicated today

due to multiple code short comings. Connecticut Belair pool, similar in many ways to the Adelphi pool, had a very similar waterslide. The pool was renovated 10 to 15 years ago, and the waterslide had to be removed. It was replaces with another waterslide that meet current requirements.



The pool is equipped with fourteen (14) underwater lights; we assume that are all working. The underwater light junction boxes appear to be enclosed in a rectangular concrete casting and are in different states of repair. It is unlikely the current junction box configuration would meet current codes.



Wading Pool

The wading pool does not have any water features seen on more contemporary pool projects but did have a very attractive shade structure adjacent to the pool deck.



Pool Mechanical Systems

50M Pool

The 50M pool has a very unique filter and recirculation system, which also treats the wading pool as well. The pool circulation system utilizes anthracite coal for a media and the filter acts as a surge tank as well. All incoming water flows to the below grade filter system cells via gravity from two sources, the wading pool from four wall mounted scuppers (which dump into the main pool gutter trough) and the main pool from the concrete gutter trough surrounding the pool perimeter. The pool water is drawn out of the four filter cells (or beds) by the recirculation pump and strainer, treated with pool chemicals (liquid chlorine) and sent back to the pool via three dedicated return lines, one to the wading pool, one to the shallow end for the 50 M pool and one to the bottom drain in the 50 M pool. The return line going to the wading pool introduces the water into the pool via a 8” round drain body in the center of the wading pool. The main pool has one return line going to the shallow area of the pool (3’ to 5’ deep) that appears to utilize the original ferrous metal piping and another return line (also ferrous metal) to the deep end of the pool.

To back wash the system, the flow is reversed, water is drawn out of the bottom drain in the 50 M pool and sent sequentially to each filter cell/bed and discharged to storm (open site) and eventually ends up in the creek to the West of the pool site.

The pool piping system is a combination of schedule 40 PVC and existing cast iron, ductile iron; black steel or galvanized pipe, and possibly some terracotta piping in the filter cells/beds. The valves are a combination of modern PVC bodied valves, cast iron, valves, and modified valve bodies with custom plates bolted over the abandoned partial bodies. There are multitude of pipe repairs, patches and other efforts to keep the system in operation.

The piping is poorly supported and the supports that do exist are severely corroded.



The system instruments such as flow meters and gauges are either not functioning or installed so they cannot function properly.

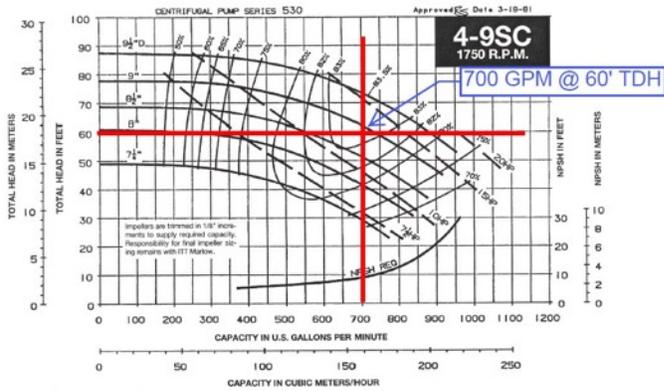
The pump motor is not properly mounted, does not have the correct concentric reducers, and it appears to be overheating due to the fan mounted over the motor. The hair and lint strainer is cast iron, corroded and need tools to change the strainer basket.





Due to the lack of operational flow meters it was not possible to determine if the pump was operating at the correct flow rate. The Marlow 4-9SC 530, 15 HP pump is a replacement from the original and unfortunately, the pump name plate did not state the impeller diameter. Based on some assumptions, it's likely the pump is producing approximately 700 GPM which would meet the minimum code flow rate per our volume calculations.





During our investigation, we ran across what appeared to be a pool data sheet in the filter room. Our calculations were considerably less in pool volume than the sheet in the filter room.

Adelphi Pool Specifications

Build 19 Builder:

Main Pool

Size: Surface Area = Square Feet

Capacity = 355,000 gallons

Filter Media: Charcoal Bed

Filter Area – 124 Square Feet

Turnover Rate = 8 hours

Flow Rate during Filtration = 740 gallons per minute

Capacity of Reciprocation Pump = 55 FHP =

Pump Motor : Manatron 15 HP???

Wading Pool

Size: Surface Area = Square Feet =

Capacity = 18,000 gallons

Filter: same as main pool

Turnover Rate = 2 hours

Flow Rate during Filtration = 150 GPM

Filter Renovation

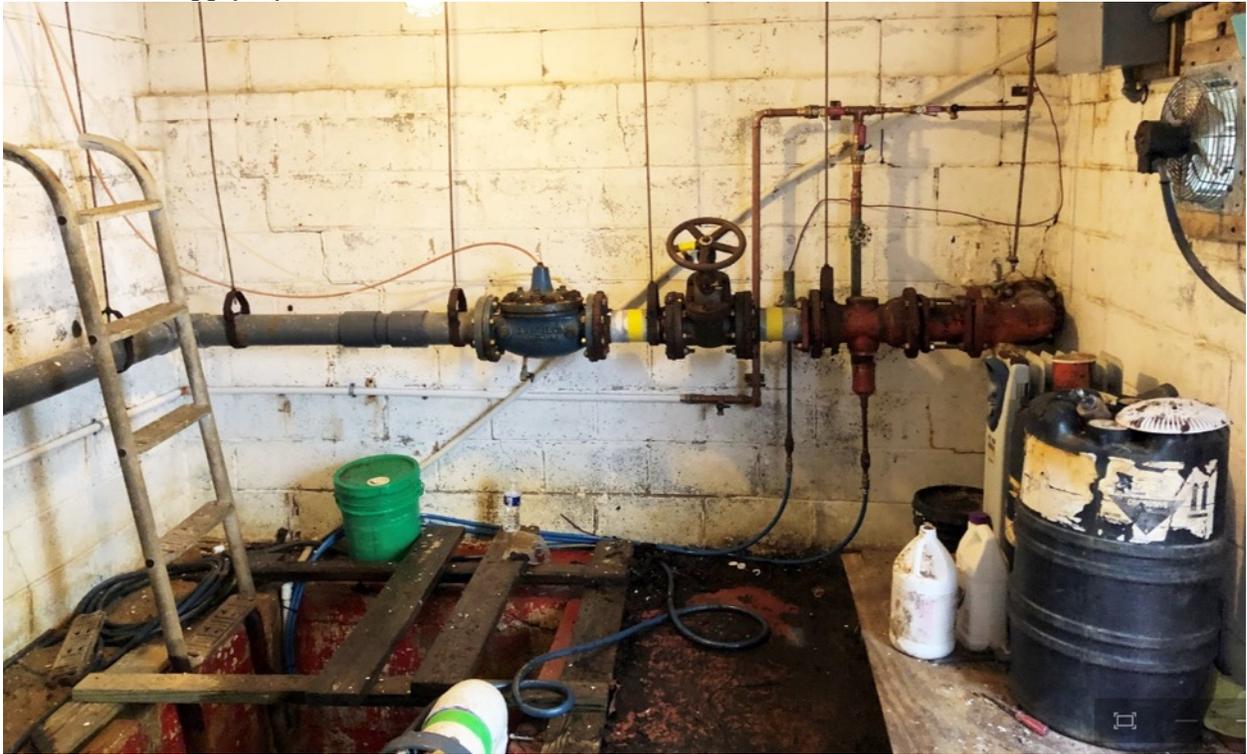
The filter media was replaced in 2019 prior to the opening of the pool. The Owner provide several photos of the work as it was progressing, some of which are shown below. The below grade filter system was field fabricated when the pool was constructed and is operating well. Unfortunately the filter is connected to the swimming pool gutter and pumping system with ferrous metal piping, which is long past its normal operational life span. This style filter can provide high quality filtration due to its large surface area and low flow rates per square foot.



There are modern filters that duplicate this level of filtration, some of which are listed below:

- Vacuum Sand
- Rapid Rate Pressure Sand in multi-cell metal tanks
- Regenerative Media pressure filters with bump cycles

Fresh Water Supply System



The pool filter room has an incoming 4" water line and does not have a code required back flow preventer. The fill and make-up water is introduced by a Cla-Valve float operated make-up system that adds water when the water in the filter cell/bed drops below a preset level. The system lacks the code required air gap. The mechanism is accessed thru an unsecured aluminum hatch that is located on the pool deck



Due to the condition of the concrete pool gutter and corroded piping systems, we requested the water bills from the Owner to see if the pool was leaking, and if so, how much. A copy of the water consumption from 4/22/19 to 9/09/19 is pasted in below.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|--------|----|
| 08/06/2019 - 09/06/2019 | 09/09/2019 | 391,000 | 12,218 | 32 |
| 06/11/2019 - 08/06/2019 | 09/02/2019 | 778,000 | 13,649 | 57 |
| 05/20/2019 - 06/11/2019 | 06/14/2019 | 327,000 | 14,217 | 23 |
| 04/17/2019 - 05/20/2019 | 05/22/2019 | 537,000 | 15,794 | 34 |
| 03/14/2019 - 04/17/2019 | 04/22/2019 | 11,000 | 314 | 35 |

It appears the pool used 2,033,000 gallons during the 2019 swim season. The WSSC website indicates the cost of the water alone (no sewer charge) for an average of 5,575 gallons per day is shown below:

| FY 2021 July 1, 2020 | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| Average Daily Consumption by Customer Unit During Billing Period (Gallons Per Day) | Water Rates | Sewer Rates | Combined |
| | Per 1,000 Gallons | | |
| 0 - 80.9999 | \$5.35 | \$7.25 | \$12.60 |
| 81 - 165.9999 | 6.04 | 8.06 | 14.10 |
| 166 - 275.9999 | 6.96 | 10.10 | 17.06 |
| 276 & Greater | 8.15 | 13.33 | 21.48 |

Thus the water bill for the 146 days for just filling the pool would be approximately \$16,569 per year. Most outdoor pools with use about twice their total volume in a 4.5 month period, thus this pool should be using around 570,000 gallons for fill and make-up water. The water use for 2019 was $2,032,000/570,000 = 3.56$ times the normal amount. It appears the pool is leaking, and the leaking will get worse, and eventually undermine the pool structure and create structural issues in the future.

Chemical Treatment Systems

A separate liquid chlorine room is adjacent to the main filter room and houses the liquid chlorine vats and pumps. The liquid hydrochloric acid is stored in the filter room adjacent to the deep valve pit. Both of these approaches could use some upgrades for operation and safety.



Pool Backwash Discharge

Prince George's County and the State of Maryland require swimming pool backwash discharge be discharged to the sanitary sewer at a rate generally below 50 GPM or treated to remove the chlorine residual and have a neutral pH ($7.2/7.4 \pm$) before being discharge to open site. Neither of these requirements is being meet.

Filter Room Building Layout and Access

The filter room was designed 65 or 70 years ago when safety was not a major consideration. The room has a very deep pit in the left hand corner without guard rails or a safe access ladder. Currently the surface of the pit is bridged in one corner by a pair of water logged 2x4s and two 2x6 planks. This condition is extremely unsafe and should be corrected with a suitable grate and guard rails.



The filter Room building is in poor condition and the scope of this report is not to provide an structural analysis of the building. A visual inspection indicates the CMU walls are compromised, the doors are barely functional, the site drainage appears to flood the room, the ventilation is poor at best. The concrete stairs down to the filter room lacks a handrail.



SYSTEMS SUMMARY

Pool Decks:

The Main Pool decks are in good conditions with the exception the slope towards the pool in several areas, which does not meet current code or best practices. It is likely if a major renovation were to be considered, this condition would need to be corrected. That being said, the cost of new pool decks would have to be included in the renovation costs. When the pool deck slopes are reversed, new deck drainage would be required as well.

The Wading Pool decks slope away properly but the ramp up to the wading pool does not meet code and could be considered a safety hazard. If as stated above, if a major renovation were to be considered, the ramp could be replaced with a set of stairs and a Code compliant ramp could be constructed between the Main pool deck and the wading pool deck.

Pool Structures:

The Main pool structure below the concrete gutter is in good condition. It appears the pool is experiencing a considerable water loss that could eventually undermine the pool structure. A visual inspection of the 430 linear feet of concrete pool gutter was not possible without removing the coping stones, which was outside the scope of our visual inspection. It is assumed that other portions of the concrete gutter may have the same level of deterioration that the visible portion displayed and that condition may be responsible for a portion of the water loss we believe the pool is experiencing. Unfortunately portions of the pool floor are showing signs of advancing deterioration which will progressively get worse over time.

Exterior concrete structures are exposed to 100 degree temperature changes, wetting and drying, freezing, ground pressure, and in this case, moisture intrusion and undermining over time. This structure is approaching a 70 year life span, and it is certainly at the end of a normal useful life.

It would be wise to plan on addressing renewing the pool structure in the next five to 10 years. One consideration to extend the life of the pool without changing the pool configuration would be to install a reinforced PVC lining on the pool surface and in the concrete gutter. This approach would address the pool leaks from the structure and also provide a fresh, crisp new look to the existing pool. This approach would require performing the work described under Pool Mechanical addressed later in this report.

The Wading Pool structure is in good condition and could continue to provide years of service. If a major renovation were to be considered, the wading pool would have to have some major structural & mechanical changes:

- ADA compliant graduated entry installed (similar to a beach or zero bottom entry)
- New recirculation system of skimmers, inlets and main drain installed
- New independent filter system and chemical treatment system.

During a renovation of that scope, it would be wise to remove the existing pool plaster down to the original concrete, epoxy inject the cracks in the pool structure and refinish the pool.

Pool Finishes

The main pool currently has multiple coats of pool paint on it. If the club were to decide to continue on with the existing structure after repairing the piping system and attempting to fix the concrete gutter, it would be wise to have the pool surface sand blasted, cracks and spalling areas repaired, gutter repaired (if possible), seal the gutter trough and either plaster the pool or have it professionally painted. Painting would be the least expensive, but offer the shortest life. New plaster would require new water line tile, new tile racing lanes, tiled expansion joints with sealant, and new plaster. We would not recommend that type of investment without replacing the pool structure first.

If the club elects to continue with the pool as it is for the foreseeable future, it would be wise to have a coping stone manufacturer make molds of the existing coping stone and produce some new ones to take the place of the damaged stones.

The wading pool finishes are reasonably fresh and attractive. If no renovation occurs and the wading pool mechanical system remains as is, the pool can provide years of service.

It should be noted that there were multiple hollow areas of plaster and some cracking that will have to be addressed by seasonal patching.

Pool Deck Equipment:

The main pool deck equipment does not meet current code. The diving stands/boards do not have proper access ladders and the diving well is too shallow for the diving stand height and board type.

Existing waterslide stair way rails, water slide side walls, and entry into the pool does not meet current regulations

Lack of two means of egress to meet current ADA Guidelines

Existing underwater light junction boxes do not meet code

Pool Piping, Filters and Related Systems:

The main pool and the wading pool share one mechanical and one piping system. The existing piping system appears to be a combination of PVC, cast iron, ductile iron, possibly and possibly galvanized piping. The PVC piping has been installed where repairs have been made or equipment replaced, all in exposed areas. The below grade piping appears to be original, and it is approximately 20 years past its normal life span. Our visual inspection and research on water usage leads us to believe the pool piping is failing and is a potential source of the water loss. It would be wise to assume the piping system will fail in the near future to a degree to require major repairs be performed to continue using the pool, and could easily occur mid-season. The rust stains in the main pool floor indicate advanced pipe corrosion, the extremely corroded piping in the gutter wall coming from the wading pool, and photographs of recent repair efforts all indicate the system is well past its useful life.

To replace the pool piping is a major undertaking, as the pipes are under both the pool floors, under the filter room, under the pool deck, and under the filter cells/beds. If this work was performed legally, it would require submitting drawings and specifications for review and approval by the Prince George's County Health Department, and would trigger bringing the systems up to current code. The requirement would require major changes to the current facility, some of which would be:

1. Providing main pool with a gutter with approved skimmer weirs or continuous overflow with a properly sized surge tank or providing NSF approved surface skimmers
2. Providing a main pool filter systems that is NSF approved (current filter is not NSF approved)
3. Provide a code compliant filter room with proper ventilation, lighting, finishes, etc.
4. Provide a code compliant backwash system (MD Dept of Environment discharge permit treating the effluent, and record keeping or discharge to a WSSC approved sanitary connection)
5. Provide a code compliant fresh water system with a back flow preventer
6. Provide code compliant underwater and deck surface lighting (if pool used at night)
7. Provide a separate filtration and chemical treatment system for the wading pool
8. Providing new skimmers, inlets, and main drains for the wading pool
9. Provide ADA compliant access for both pools (HC lift, handicap stair, graduated entry for wading pool)
10. Revised deck slopes to shed water away from main pool and meet the current ADA Guidelines for access and cross slope
11. New deck drains
12. Removal or replacement of existing waterslide
13. Removal of the existing diving equipment or reconfiguring the diving well to meet current code

There are other upgrades that would be required, but it would be best to address those if a renovation is considered and after discussions with the plan review parties to see what has to be done.

Filter Room:

The main pool and wading pool are one system, thus they share one filter room. The filter room lacks many things to meet current code:

Proper ventilation

Suitable Guard rails, ladders and grating for pits

Floor drainage

Lighting

Chemical storage

Chemical Signage

Proper backwash discharge systems

Proper fresh water systems

The building appears to be susceptible to flooding, the CMU walls are in poor shape, the overhead structural concrete deck/ceiling is showing corrosion, and the doors are in very poor repair. The access stairs are unsafe, and the electrical work should be inspected. The chemical storage room shares many of the issues that the filter building has.

Pool Signage:

The pool depth markings are painted on the 2' wide precast coping stones that cover the continuous gutter that surrounds the main pool. There are vertical depth markers painted on the walls below the waterline. The graphic for the pool depth markers does not meet current code. There are insufficient "No Diving" markers painted on the concrete deck.

The Wading Pool has a single depth marker on each side of the pool located in the ceramic waterline tile and there are insufficient "No Diving" on the Wading Pool deck. Depth markers are to be located at intervals of no more than 25' and no more than 2' intervals of depth. There are no Wading Pool Rules posted at the entrance gates to the Wading Pool and no Waterslide Rules posted at the waterslide entry stair.

The Filter room does not have chemical signage on the door.