Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

Week Beginning (m/d):	Week Ending (m/d):

Name of facility	Type pool	Setting	Special feature	Pool design	Flow rates:
Address	☐ Pool ☐ SPA ☐ SUP	☐ Wading pool ☐ Zero entry ☐ Spray ground	☐ Kiddie slide ☐ Playground slide ☐ Rec slide ☐ Water slide ☐ Fountain ☐ Other _____	Pool surface area (sf)	Req'd. turnover rate (min)
City				Pool volume (gal)	Min. req'd. flow (gpm)
					Max allow filter flow (gpm)

Testing frequency: OAC 3701-31-04 **First reading at opening,** **Chemical adjustments** **#** = lbs; **g**=grams; **gal**=gallons; **L**=liters; **ppm**=parts per million

Daily testing		**Sunday**				**Monday**				**Tuesday**				**Wednesday**				**Thursday**				**Friday**				**Saturday**			
Time of test																													
Test	Free Cl (ppm)																												
	Combined Cl (ppm)																												
	Total Cl (ppm)																												
	Total bromine (ppm)																												
	pH																												
	Water clarity																												
	Water temp(F^0)																												
	Cyanuric acid (ppm) as applies																												
	Total alkalinity (ppm)																												
	*Monopersulfate (☐Y/☐N) as applies																												
Chemicals added	Disinfection																												
	Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d)																												
	Acid(#)																												
	Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (#)																												
	Bicarbonate(#)																												
Maintenance	Flow measurement (gpm)																												
	Press/Vac gauge(psi)																												
	Filter backwash (m/d)																												
	Pool drainage (m/d)																												
	ACC functional/tested monthly (m/d)																												
	SVRS functional/tested monthly (m/d)																												
	Pool Closed																												
Optional	ORP/HRR																												
	Secondary disinfection ☐UV light ☐Copper –silver ☐Ozone																												
	Calcium hardness (ppm)																												
	Bather load																												

*Monopersulfate interferes with DPD test kit reagents to provide inaccurate results. Monospersulfate is used as a non-chlorine shock to oxidize organic contaminates in the pool

A) Calculations:	**B) Water Chemistry**: to adjust water quality ALWAYS add CHEMICALS SLOWLY to WATER in a pail; mix dilution, disperse into pool slowly when the pool is closed; test.
1. Area = **(L X W)** 2. Volume = Area X **avg depth** x 7.5 gal/cu ft (rounded up constant) 3. Flow rate = Volume/the required turnover rate = gpm (the min required flow rate see rules 04B6f and 05.1(F)(12) 4. Filter Max Flow = sq ft **(filter area)** X gpm/sq ft **(NSF filtration rate)** = gpm 5. Total Dynamic Head (**TDH**): the resistance to flow within the pipes-fittings, the filter, and the heater to move water; the typical pool is approx.~ 50 ft TDH. 6. Pump size: based on the pump curve, according to the following: a) Min. required flow rate b) Max. allowable flow c) If pump output exceeds a), but does not exceed b): the pump is properly sized with the filter* ***NOTE**-a throttle valve must be installed if the max. allowable filter flow-b) is exceeded, to restrict pump capacity. A throttle valve may also be used to restrict flow to suction drains or other system components.	**To Hyperchlorinate** (Whenever the combined chlorine value is over approx. 0.4 ppm): the amount of free chlorine to neutralize the combined = (.4) X **10** or 4.0 ppm (free chlorine) **To raise Chlorine** (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%); add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (12%) **To neutralize excess chlorine** (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 1 oz Sodium Thiosulfate-**carefully,** or more chlorine will be required to off set the extra neutralizer **To LOWER Cyanuric Acid,** Total Dissolved Solids **(TDS), or Calcium Hardness:** drain a portion or all of the pool. **To RAISE pH** (.2 units/10,000 gal of pool water- based upon BASE demand test/ Alkalinity): add 6 oz of Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash) **To LOWER pH** (.2 units/10,000 gal of pool water, based upon ACID demand test/ Alkalinity): add 12 oz Muriatic acid or 1.0 lb. Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid) **To RAISE Alkalinity** (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. 1.5 lbs. Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda) **To LOWER Alkalinity** (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. add 26 oz Muriatic acid or 2.15 lbs. Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid) **To RAISE Calcium Hardness** (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water, based upon Calcium Hardness test): add .9 lbs Calcium Chloride Dihydrate (100%) Source: National Swimming Pool Foundation

The Ohio Administrative Code requires the operator of a public swimming pool to prohibit patrons with obvious infectious wounds from using the pool as well as anyone observed passing feces, urine, or blood. The operator is also **REQUIRED TO RECORD ALL injuries and fecal accidents.** In the event of suspected water borne illness **contact your local health district** and the Ohio Department of Health, **Bureau of Environmental Health, at 614.466.1390.**

Fecal/ Blood/ Vomitus Accident Report

If necessary, attach additional remarks and information

Date	Time	Description of event

Corrective measures

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

Date	Time	Description of event

Corrective measures

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

Injury Accident Report

If necessary, attach additional remarks and information

Date	Time	Victim's age [ ] ☐ Male ☐ Female	Victim(s) name/Contact information

Description of accident-injuries

First aid administered

Comments