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			