## Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of facility</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Type pool
- Pool
- SPA
- SUP

### Setting
- Wading pool
- Zero entry
- Spray ground

### Special feature
- Kiddie slide
- Playground slide
- Rec slide
- Water slide
- Fountain
- Other ____________

### Pool design
- Pool surface area (sf)
- Req'd. turnover rate (min)

### Flow rates:
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemicals added</th>
<th>Daily testing</th>
<th>Time of test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid(#)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (#)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate(#)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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### Maintenance
- Flow measurement (gpm)
- Press/Vac gauge (psi)
- Filter backwash (m/d)
- ACC functional/tested monthly (m/d)
- SVRS functional/tested monthly (m/d)
- Pool Closed

### Optional
- ORP/HRR
- Secondary disinfection |
- Copper – silver
- Ozone
- Calcium hardness (ppm)
- Bather load

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

HEA 5219 rev (4/11)
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 ...

*NOTE - a throttle valve must be installed if the max. allowable filter flow 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 = (0.4) X 10
or 4.0 ppm (free chlorine)

To raise Chlorine (1 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%); add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (12%)

To neutralize excess chlorine (1 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 1 oz Sodium Thiosulfate—carefully, or more chlorine will be required to offset the extra neutralizer

To LOWER Cyanuric Acid, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), or Calcium Hardness:

To RAISE 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 LOWER pH (.2 units/10,000 gal of pool water, based upon ACID Demand Test/Alkalinity): add 6 oz of Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash)

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%)

NOTE: A precipitate may be formed at the max. dosage if flow is excessive.

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, 614-644-1390.

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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

Fecal/ Blood/ Vomitus Accident Report

Injury Accident Report

If necessary, attach additional remarks and information

Corrective measures

DateTime

Description of event

Corrective measures

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

DateTime

Description of event

Corrective measures

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

DateTime

Victim’s age [ ] Male [ ] Female

Victim(s) name/Contact information

Description of accident-injuries

First aid administered

Comments

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