Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

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

	Type pool	Setting	Special feature	Pool design	Flow rates:
Name of facility	☐ 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)
Address				Pool volume (gal)	Min. req'd. flow (gpm)
City					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(F⁰)																						
	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

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A) Calculations:

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.

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

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

Corrective measures

Date	Time	Description of event

Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved

Corrective measures

Date	Time	Description of event

Corrective measures

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

A)

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.

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