## Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

### Type pool
- [ ] Pool
- [ ] SPA
- [ ] SUP

### Setting
- [ ] Wading pool
- [ ] Zero entry
- [ ] Kiddie slide
- [ ] Spray ground
- [ ] Rec slide
- [ ] Water slide
- [ ] Fountain
- [ ] Other ____________

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

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

### Pool volume (gal)
- Min. req'd. flow (gpm)

### Max allow filter flow (gpm)

### Name of facility

### Address

### City

### 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

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<tr>
<th>Time of test</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
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<td>Combined Cl (ppm)</td>
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<td>Water clarity</td>
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<td>Cyanuric acid (ppm) as applies</td>
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<td>Total alkalinity (ppm)</td>
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<td>*Monopersulfate (O2/ON) as applies</td>
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<td>Disinfection</td>
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<td>Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d)</td>
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<td>Acid(#)</td>
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<td>Sodium carbonate (soda ash)(#)</td>
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<td>Pool drainage (m/d)</td>
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<td>Secondary disinfection</td>
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<td>Calcium hardness (ppm)</td>
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<td>Bather load</td>
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### Notes:

- *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 the water in a pail; mix dilution, disperse into the 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 minimum 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...

...rules...

*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.
  - \( \text{Free Chlorine} = \frac{0.4}{10} \times 10 \times 1000 \times 7.5 \text{ gal/1000 gal} = 30 \text{ gal} \)

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:

- 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. 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 waterborne 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.

**Injury Accident Report:** If necessary, attach additional remarks and information.

**Injury Accident Report:**

- DateTime
- Victim's age 
- Male / Female
- Victim(s) name / Contact information
- Description of accident
- First aid administered
- Comments

**Fecal/ Blood/ Vomitus Accident Report:**

- DateTime
- Description of event
- Corrective measures

Record contact information on a separate page for all patrons involved.

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- DateTime
- Victim's age 
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- Victim(s) name / Contact information
- Description of accident
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- Comments

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