

Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

				Week Beginning (m/d):	Week Ending (m/d):
Name of facility	Type pool <input type="checkbox"/> Pool <input type="checkbox"/> SPA <input type="checkbox"/> SUP	Setting <input type="checkbox"/> Wading pool <input type="checkbox"/> Zero entry <input type="checkbox"/> Spray ground	Special feature <input type="checkbox"/> Kiddie slide <input type="checkbox"/> Playground slide <input type="checkbox"/> Rec slide <input type="checkbox"/> Water slide <input type="checkbox"/> Fountain <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	Pool design	Flow rates:
Address				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) 1st Test Result							
	Combined Cl (ppm) =Total-Free							
	Total Cl (ppm) 2nd Test Result							
	Total bromine (ppm)							
	pH							
	Water clarity							
	Water temp(F°)							
	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 <input type="checkbox"/> UV light <input type="checkbox"/> Copper -silver <input type="checkbox"/> Ozone							
	Calcium hardness (ppm)							
	Bather load							

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

<p>A) Calculations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Area = (L X W) Volume = Area X avg depth x 7.5 gal/cu ft (rounded up constant) Flow rate = Volume/the required turnover rate = gpm (the min required flow rate see rules 0486f and 05.1(F)(12) Filter Max Flow = sq ft (filter area) X gpm/sq ft (NSF filtration rate) = gpm 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. Pump size: based on the pump curve, according to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Min. required flow rate Max. allowable flow If pump output exceeds a), but does not exceed b): the pump is properly sized with the filter^{rs} <p>*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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>To raise Chlorine (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%); add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (12%)</p> <p>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</p> <p>To LOWER Cyanuric Acid, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), or Calcium Hardness: drain a portion or all of the pool.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>To LOWER pH (.2 units/10,000 gal of pool water, based upon ACID demand test/ Alkalinity): add 12 oz Muratic acid or 1.0 lb. Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid)</p> <p>To RAISE Alkalinity (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. 1.5 lbs. Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda)</p> <p>To LOWER Alkalinity (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. add 26 oz Muratic acid or 2.15 lbs. Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid)</p> <p>To RAISE Calcium Hardness (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water, based upon Calcium Hardness test): add .9 lbs Calcium Chloride Dihydrate (100%)</p> <p>Source: National Swimming Pool Foundation</p>
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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 61 4.466. 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 [] <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Victim(s) name/Contact information
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Description of accident-injuries

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