

# Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

				<b>Week Beginning (m/d):</b>	<b>Week Ending (m/d):</b>
Name of facility	<b>Type pool</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Pool <input type="checkbox"/> SPA <input type="checkbox"/> SUP	<b>Setting</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Wading pool <input type="checkbox"/> Zero entry <input type="checkbox"/> Spray ground	<b>Special feature</b> <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 _____	<b>Pool design</b>	<b>Flow rates:</b>
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**

<b>Daily testing</b>		<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Saturday</b>
<b>Test</b>	Time of test							
	Free Cl (ppm)							
	Combined Cl (ppm)							
	Total Cl (ppm)							
	Total bromine (ppm)							
	pH							
	Water clarity							
	Water temp(F°)							
	Cyanuric acid (ppm) as applies							
	Total alkalinity (ppm)							
*Monopersulfate (□Y/□N) as applies								
<b>Chemicals added</b>	Disinfection							
	Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d)							
	Acid(#)							
	Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (#)							
	Bicarbonate(#)							
<b>Maintenance</b>	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)							
	<b>Pool Closed</b>							
<b>Optional</b>	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><b>A) Calculations:</b></p> <p>1. Area = <b>(L X W)</b></p> <p>2. Volume = Area X <b>avg depth</b> x 7.5 gal/cu ft (rounded up constant)</p> <p>3. Flow rate = Volume/the required turnover rate = gpm (the min required flow rate see rules 04B6f and 05.1(F)(12))</p> <p>4. Filter Max Flow = sq ft (<b>filter area</b>) X gpm/sq ft (<b>NSF filtration rate</b>) = gpm</p> <p>5. Total Dynamic Head (<b>TDH</b>): the resistance to flow within the pipes-fittings, the filter, and the heater to move water; the typical pool is approx.~ 50 ft TDH.</p> <p>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*</p> <p><b>*NOTE</b>-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>B) Water Chemistry:</b> 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><b>To Hyperchlorinate</b> (Whenever the combined chlorine value is over approx. 0.4 ppm): the amount of free chlorine to neutralize the combined = (.4) X <b>10</b> or 4.0 ppm (free chlorine)</p> <p><b>To raise Chlorine</b> (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%); add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (12%)</p> <p><b>To neutralize excess chlorine</b> (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 1 oz Sodium Thiosulfate-<b>carefully</b>, or more chlorine will be required to off set the extra neutralizer</p> <p><b>To LOWER Cyanuric Acid, Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), or Calcium Hardness:</b> drain a portion or all of the pool.</p> <p><b>To RAISE pH</b> (.2 units/10,000 gal of pool water- based upon BASE demand test/ Alkalinity): add 6 oz of Sodium Carbonate (Soda Ash)</p> <p><b>To LOWER pH</b> (.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)</p> <p><b>To RAISE Alkalinity</b> (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. 1.5 lbs. Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda)</p> <p><b>To LOWER Alkalinity</b> (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. add 26 oz Muriatic acid or 2.15 lbs. Sodium Bisulfate (dry acid)</p> <p><b>To RAISE Calcium Hardness</b> (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 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 [     ] <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Victim(s) name/Contact information
Description of accident-injuries			
First aid administered			
Comments			