Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report	Week Beginning (m/d):	Week Ending (m/d):			
Name of facility	Type pool	Setting	Special feature	Pool design	Flow rates:
Address	□ SPA □ SUP	☐ Zero entry	☐ 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)
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 Free CI (ppm) Combined CI (ppm) Total CI (ppm) Total bromine (ppm) рΗ Water clarity Water temp(F<sup>0</sup>) Cyanuric acid (ppm) as applies Total alkalinity (ppm) Spa drainage (m/d) SVRS functional/tested monthly (m/d) ACC functional/tested monthly (m/d) Press/Vac gauge(psi) Maintenance Flow measurement (gpm) Filter backwash (m/d) Pool Closed Disinfection Chemicals added Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d) Acid(#) Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (#) Bicarbonate(#) Bather load Secondary disinfection □UV light □Copper –silver □Ozone Optional \*Monopersulfate (□Y/□N) as applies Calcium hardness (ppm) ORP/HRR

<sup>\*</sup>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

A) Calculations:			<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.				
1. Area = (L X W)			<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)				
2. Volume = Area X <b>avg depth</b> x 7.5 gal/cu ft (rounded up constant)			To raise Chlorine (1ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%);				
3. Flow rate = Volume/the required turnover rate = qpm (the min required flow rate see rules 04B6f and 05.1(F)(12)			add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (12%)				
4. Filter Max Flow = sq ft (filter area) X gpm/sq ft (NSF filtration rate) = gpm			<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				
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.			<b>To LOWER Cyanuric Acid,</b> Total Dissolved Solids <b>(TDS), or Calcium Hardness:</b> drain a portion or all of the pool.				
6. Pump size: based on the pump curve, according to the following: a) Min. required flow rate			<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)				
<ul> <li>b) Max. allowable flow</li> <li>c) If pump output exceeds a), but does not exceed b): the pump is properly sized with the filter*</li> </ul>			<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)				
*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.			<b>To RAISE Alkalinity</b> (10 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add approx. 1.5 lbs. Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda)				
			<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)				
			<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%)				
			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 <b>REQUIRED TO RECORD ALL injuries and fecal accidents.</b> In the event of suspected water borne illness <b>contact your local health district</b> and the Ohio Department of Health, <b>Bureau of Environmental Health, at 614.466.1390.</b>							
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Date		Time	Description of event				
Corrective measures		1					
Record contact inforr	nation on a separate pa	ge for ALL patrons involved					
Date		Time	Description of event				
Corrective measures							
Record contact inform	nation on a separate pa	ge for ALL patrons involved					
Injury Accident Report If necessary, attach additional remarks and information							
Date	Time	Victim's age [ ] ☐ Male ☐ Female	Victim(s) name/Contact information				
Description of accide	nt-injuries						
First aid administered	I						
Comments							