

Weekly Pool Operation and Incident Report

Name of facility		Type pool	Setting	Special feature	Pool design	Flow rates:
Address		<input type="checkbox"/> Pool <input type="checkbox"/> SPA <input type="checkbox"/> SUP	<input type="checkbox"/> Wading pool <input type="checkbox"/> Zero entry <input type="checkbox"/> Spray ground	<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 surface area (sf) Pool volume (gal)	Req'd. turnover rate (min) Min. req'd. flow (gpm) Max allow. filter flow (gpm)
City						

Testing frequency: OAC 3701-31-04 First reading at opening, Chemical adjustments # = lbs; g=grams; gal=gallons; L=liters; ppm=parts per million

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Daily testing							
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							
Test							
Disinfection							
Hyperchlorination (gal/#) (m/d)							
Acid(#)							
Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (#)							
Bicarbonate(#)							
Chemicals added							
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)							
Maintenance							
Pool Closed							
ORP/HRR							
Secondary disinfection <input type="checkbox"/> UV light							
<input type="checkbox"/> Copper-silver <input type="checkbox"/> Ozone							
Calcium hardness (ppm)							
Bather load							
Optional							

*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.
HEA 5219 rev(4/11)

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 04Bf and 05.1f)(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"	
<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>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.</p>	
<p>Fecal/ Blood/ Vomitus Accident Report If necessary, attach additional remarks and information</p>	
Date	Description of event
Corrective measures	
Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved	
Date	Description of event
Corrective measures	
Record contact information on a separate page for ALL patrons involved	
<p>Injury Accident Report If necessary, attach additional remarks and information</p>	
Date	Victim's age [] <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
Victim(s) name/Contact information	
Description of accident-injuries	
First aid administered	
Comments	

<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 (1 ppm/10,000 gal of pool water): add 2 oz Calcium Hypochlorite (65%); add 10.7 fl oz Sodium Hypochlorite (1.2%)</p>	
<p>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 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 BAST 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 AClD 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>	