

Appendix B

Amend TPMPD General Operating Policies

Several TPMPD policies were submitted to the Washington Cities Insurance Authority (WCIA), and Chip McKenna, Senior Risk Management Representative, reviewed them. For some, he made very small alterations. For numbers, rather than 'eight patrons' he would have 'eight (8) patrons.' Instead of writing out in full 'Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District' repeatedly, he had the full name at the beginning of the document with the abbreviation in parentheses, thus: 'Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD),' and for subsequent occurrences he used only the abbreviation of TPMPD.

Such is the case, with only minor edits for clarity or consistency, for this set of policies:

- 312 - Facility Use and Rental Policy
- 335 - Head Injury, Concussions and Sudden Cardiac Arrest
- 350 - Facility Use Rules
- 355 - Sex Offenders

Chip McKenna recommended more significant changes to:

- 360 - Pool Contamination

As Dave Perkins has gone through the document, he found additional points at variance with governmental and safety guidelines, and has brought the resulting amended policy close in line with recommended (and in some cases mandated) regulations. Chip's suggestions also resulted in a measure of simplicity, eliminating unnecessary redundancies.

Finally, he suggested major changes in the presentation of the Pool Rental Packet modeled after Kennewick's pool rental packet. Staff sees the benefit of and is working toward those changes, but the document is not ready for submittal at this time.

Unless there be objections, Staff recommends adoption of the listed and attached amended policies to supplant the earlier versions.

312-Facility Use and Rental Policy

The Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) operates a public pool serving the citizens of Tukwila. In order to fully serve its citizens the TPMPD makes the pool facility available for rental to individuals and groups consistent with the requirements of this Policy.

Definitions:

Partial Pool Rental - The pool rental includes the use of the locker rooms and designated areas of the facility pool. The rate is based upon lanes used per hour or upon a flat rate depending on the portions of the Pool that are rented.

Full Facility Rental. Full facility rental includes exclusive use of the pool and locker rooms during the rental period.

Locker Rentals - Day use lockers are available for daily use. The day use lockers are not to be used past closing time.

Rental Requirements:

1. All rental requests should be submitted on a facility rental form and approved by the TPMPD Aquatics Manager in the form attached hereto as **Appendix A**. Applications must be completed in full, including all required documentation, in order for a rental application to be considered.
2. The TPMPD reserves the right to require additional information and to impose specific conditions or restrictions on a rental when appropriate.
3. Rentals will depend on availability of staff and compliance with all rental requirements.
4. No reservations will be confirmed until the rental fee is paid in full. The TPMPD may make alternative payment arrangements for groups with ongoing rentals.
5. Requests for reservation cancellation refunds will be granted if made seven or more working days before scheduled reservation.
6. All renters and guests shall comply with the pool and facility use rules as set forth in TPMPD Policy 350.
7. No person shall (a) conduct or engage in any private instruction, lesson, class, or similar activity or undertaking or (b) engage in any retail or commercial use at or in any District Facility at any time except as previously approved by the TPMPD Executive Director or Designee. Only TPMPD employees are allowed to use the Tukwila Pool facility to instruct individuals and groups. Coaches of teams that have a current rental agreement with the TPMPD may use rental space for private instruction.

312- Facility Use and Rental Policy – Rev1

8. Pool rentals may be canceled or cut short without warning if the pool closes for weather or health reasons.
9. All individuals and groups renting Partial Pool or the Full Facility Rental are required to comply with TPMPD Policy 330 regarding Non-Discrimination and Gender Equity including compliance with the Fair Play in Community Sports Act.

Rental Fees:

Rental fees shall be determined by the Board of Commissioners and shall be made available to the public at the pool and on the TPMPD website.

Rental fees shall be reviewed periodically by the Board and are subject to change from time to time.

The TPMPD may impose additional charges as necessary. Such additional charges may include, but not be limited to, charges for utilities, set-up/clean-up, required security and/or supervision, and equipment rental. The rates for additional charges are established by the TPMPD.

The TPMPD may require security deposits.

Insurance.

The TPMPD may require renters to provide commercial general liability insurance during the rental period with policy limits of not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence and naming the TPMPD, its officers and employees as additional insureds.

When insurance is required, a certificate of insurance must be provided at least two business days prior to the use of the pool. Failure to provide and maintain the required insurance may result in the cancellation of the rental.

335 – Head Injury, Concussions and Sudden Cardiac Arrest

1.0 Purpose Statement

The Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) is committed to reducing head injuries, concussions and incidents of Sudden Cardiac Arrest in youth sports and activities. RCW 4.24.660 and chapter 28A.600 RCW establish statutory protections and education requirements that are appropriate for private, nonprofit youth sports associations that desire to use the TPMPD facilities.

2.0 Policy

Although the law generally directs these instructions to school districts and the Washington Interscholastic Activities Association (WIAA), the law also specifies that private, nonprofit youth sports associations wanting to use publicly owned playfields are required to comply with the law. TPMPD requires all youth sports activities using TPMPD property or facilities to comply with this law.

All programs will have the approved concussion form and approved sudden cardiac arrest form (when available from the State) available as part of the sign up and registration process. No youth users can start a program or lesson until the parents or legal guardians have signed the **Concussion Compliance Release Form** (see Attachment A) and the **Sudden Cardiac Arrest Awareness Form** (see Attachment B).

All facility use contracts (long term or short term) will incorporate the **Facility Use Compliance for Youth Sports-Head Injury Form** and **Sudden Cardiac Arrest Awareness Form** as part of the contract for use (see Attachment C)

ATTACHMENT A

Concussion Compliance Release Form

Please read the information below and affix your signature to indicate that you have read this document. This form must be returned to the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) and is good only for the current sports season.

A concussion is a brain injury, and all brain injuries are serious. They are caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or by a blow to another part of the body with the force transmitted to the head. They can range from mild to severe and can disrupt the way the brain normally works. Even though most concussions are mild, **all concussions are potentially serious and may result in complications including prolonged brain damage and death if not recognized and managed properly.** In other words, even a “ding” or a bump on the head can be serious. You can’t see a concussion and most sports concussions occur without loss of consciousness. Signs and symptoms of concussion may show up right after the injury or can take hours or days to fully appear. If your child reports any symptoms of concussion, or if you notice the symptoms or signs of concussion yourself, seek medical attention right away.

Lystedt Law Compliance

Symptoms may include one or more of the following:

- Headaches
- “Pressure in head”
- Nausea or vomiting
- Neck pain
- Balance problems or dizziness
- Blurred, double, or fuzzy vision
- Sensitivity to light or noise
- Feeling sluggish or slowed down
- Feeling foggy or groggy
- Drowsiness
- Change in sleep patterns
- Amnesia
- “Don’t feel right”
- Fatigue or low energy
- Sadness
- Nervousness or anxiety
- Irritability
- More emotional
- Confusion
- Concentration or memory problems
(forgetting game plays)
- Repeating the same question/comment

Signs observed by teammates, parents/guardians, and coaches include:

- Appears dazed
- Vacant facial expression

- Confused about assignment
- Forgets plays
- Is unsure of game, score, or opponent
- Moves clumsily or displays lack of coordination
- Answers questions slowly
- Slurred speech
- Shows behavior or personality changes
- Can't recall events prior to hit
- Can't recall events after hit
- Seizures or convulsions
- Any change in typical behavior or personality
- Loses

consciousness Lystedt

Law Compliance

What can happen if my child keeps on playing with a concussion or returns too soon?

Athletes with the signs and symptoms of concussion should be removed from play immediately. Continuing to play with the signs and symptoms of a concussion leaves the young athlete especially vulnerable to greater injury. There is an increased risk of significant damage from a concussion for a period of time after that concussion occurs, particularly if the athlete suffers another concussion before completely recovering from the first one. This can lead to prolonged recovery, or even severe brain swelling (second impact syndrome) with devastating and even fatal consequences. It is well known that adolescent or teenage athletes will often underreport symptoms of injuries, and concussions are no different. As a result, education of administrators, coaches, parents/guardians, and athletes is the key for youth athletes' safety.

If you think your child has suffered a concussion:

Any athlete even suspected of suffering a concussion should be removed from the game or practice immediately. No athlete may return to activity after an apparent head injury or concussion, regardless of how mild it seems or how quickly symptoms clear, without medical clearance. Close observation of the athlete should continue for several hours. The "Zackery Lystedt Law" in Washington requires the consistent and uniform implementation of long and well-established return-to-play concussion guidelines that have been recommended for several years: "A youth athlete who is suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury in a practice or game shall be removed from competition at that time." "[He or she]...may not return to play until the athlete is evaluated by a licensed health-care provider trained in the evaluation and management of concussion and has received written clearance to return to play from that health care provider." You should also inform your child's coach if you think that your child may have a concussion. It is better to miss one game than miss the whole season. And when in doubt, the athlete sits out. Additional information regarding concussion management is available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ConcussionInYouthSports/>. By signing below, I indicate that I have reviewed the information regarding concussions outlined in this document.

Athlete Name Printed and Date

Athlete Signature

Parent/Legal Guardian Name Printed and Date

Parent/Legal Guardian Signature

ATTACHMENT B

Sudden Cardiac Arrest Form

Please read the information below and affix your signature to indicate that you have read this document. This form must be returned to the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) and is good only for the current sports season.

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is the leading cause of death in young athletes while training or participating in sport competition. Even athletes who appear healthy and have a normal preparticipation screening may have underlying heart abnormalities that can be life threatening.

What is SCA?

Occurs suddenly and often without warning.
 An electrical malfunction (short-circuit) causes the bottom chambers of the heart (ventricles) to beat dangerously fast (ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation) and disrupts the pumping ability of the heart. The heart cannot pump blood to the brain, lungs and other organs of the body.
 The person loses consciousness (passes out) and has no pulse.
 Death occurs within minutes if not treated immediately.

What are the symptoms/warning signs of SCA?

- Fainting/blackouts (especially during exercise)
- Dizziness
- Unusual fatigue/weakness
- Chest pain
- Shortness of breath
- Nausea/vomiting
- Palpitations (heart is beating unusually fast or skipping beats)
- Family history of sudden cardiac arrest at age < 50

ANY of these symptoms/warning signs that occur while exercising may necessitate further evaluation from your physician before returning to practice or a game. ** Note that a student-athlete who exhibits unexplained fainting may be SCA because it is the number one warning sign of a potential heart condition. **

Additional Information May be obtained at:

<http://www.wiaawi.org/Health/SuddenCardiacArrest.aspx>

By signing below, I indicate that I have reviewed the information regarding sudden cardiac arrest outlined in this document and at the above referenced website.

 Athlete Name Printed and Date

 Athlete Signature

 Parent/Legal Guardian Name Printed and Date

 Parent/Legal Guardian Signature

Facility Use Compliance for Youth Sports-Head Injury Form
(Attach to any building/facility use request form and use Contracts)

_____ Requests the use of the Tukwila Pool
Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) District Facility located at: 4414 S. 144th St, Tukwila, WA
98168, for the following dates:

Date	Activity

_____, a private non-profit youth sports group, verifies all coaches, athletes and their parent/guardian have complied with mandated policies for the management of concussions, head injuries and sudden cardiac arrest as prescribed by RCW 4.24.660 and chapter 28A.600.

Attached is a proof of insurance under an accident and liability policy issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in Washington State covering any injury or damage with at least \$1,000,000 due to bodily injury or death of one person and at least \$2,000,000 due to bodily injury or death of two or more persons.

Signed:

Representative of Private Non-Profit Youth Sports Group

_____ (Date)

Note: Access to TPMPD facilities may not be granted until all requirements of this application are complete and approved by the TPMPD.

350 – Facility Use Rules

Purpose

This policy is to ensure a consistent development and application of facility use rules which need to be enforced and followed while in the facility of the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD). When issues arise that are not covered by these rules, Lifeguards may use their discretion to address safety concerns.

General Facility and Pool Rules

- Pool staff is authorized to enforce rules and supervise the public use of the pool facility. Please follow all rules and respect staff members' efforts to keep everyone safe.
- Adult supervision: Children six (6) years of age or under 48" in height must be directly supervised by an adult in the water and be within an arm's length distance at all times.
- Non-swimmers cannot go beyond shoulder depth water. Pool staff may ask anyone in the pool to perform a swim test before using the diving board, slide or deep-water area.
- No diving in shallow water. Diving is only allowed from the deck in designated areas under direct supervision. (A yellow line marks diving area and a red line marks non-diving area.)
- Diseases and illness: Persons having skin lesions, sore or inflamed eyes, mouth, nose or ear discharge or diarrhea or vomiting in the last two weeks shall not be allowed in the pool.
- Alcohol, tobacco and drug use are prohibited.
- Food and drink in designated areas only. No gum or glass containers.
- Spectators are welcome in the designated areas.
- All swimmers must shower before entering the pool.
- Running, horseplay or pushing is not allowed.
- Mask/fins/snorkels and other swimming aids must be approved by the pool staff.
- Baby attire: Infants and toddlers must wear plastic pants or swimming diapers.
- Diapers must be changed in designated diaper changing area or restrooms.
- Report all accidents and incidents immediately to pool staff.
- Additional rules may be required, when necessary, for the safety and enjoyment of the user.
- Bathers with seizures, heart, or circulatory problems are advised to swim with a buddy.

Rules Regarding Children under six (6) years of age and/or Non-swimmers (those not able to pass a swim test)

- Children under six (6) years of age must be accompanied by an adult in the water and within an arm's length of the child at all times.
- A maximum of three (3) children less than six (6) years of age are permitted in the water per adult.
- Non-swimmers may be allowed in the 5'-5'6" swimming areas only when accompanied by an adult and within arm's length distance.
- Non-swimmers utilizing the 5'-5'6" area should be encouraged to use a lifejacket.

Dive Board Rules

- Divers must pass swim test before using the board.
- Only one person at a time is permitted on the diving board and ladder.
- Each person must wait until the proceeding diver has cleared the area before diving.
- Only one bounce is permitted on the diving board.
- Front dives, front jumps and front flips are allowed straight off the end of the board.
- Running dive, cartwheels and handstands are not allowed.
- Jumping off the diving board into the arms of another swimmer is not permitted.
- Divers must swim directly to the nearest ladder and leave the diving area.
- Adjustments to the diving board fulcrum may only be made at the discretion of the aquatic staff.
- The manager on duty may restrict certain dives based on safety concerns.
- Playing or swimming in the diving area is not permitted while the board is open for diving.
- Hanging off the end of the diving board is not permitted.
- Goggles, Face Masks and Flotation devices are not permitted while going off the board.
- Swimming under the diving board is prohibited.

Slide Rules

- All users must pass the pool swim test and receive approval from the lifeguard on duty.
- No flotation devices allowed, including lifejackets.
- One person on slide at a time.
- Use only after splash down area is cleared.
- Feet first entry only.
- No stopping inside flume.
- Leave splash down area immediately.
- Swimmers may not catch or assist swimmers coming out of the slide.
- Stopping inside the slide is not permitted.
- Slide users may only go down the slide feet first.
- Slide users must wait to climb the stairs to the slide until the previous user touches the wall.
- Swimming or diving in the designated slide splash area is not permitted, unless slide is closed. An orange construction cone should be placed at the bottom of the stairs to the slide to indicate the diving board is closed

Swim Test Rules

- Lifeguards may require any patron age eighteen (18) or over to pass the swim test before entering deep water.
- All children under the age of eighteen (18) are required to pass the swim test before entering the water on the deep side of the bulkhead.
- The swim test will be administered by one of the lifeguards on duty.
- Swimmers are required to swim the width of the shallow end and back, using an over hand stroke and getting their face wet, without stopping or touching the bottom of the pool.
- Dog paddle, backstroke or underwater swimming are not acceptable forms of swimming for the swim test.

- No swimming aids or flotation devices should be used while taking the swim test (goggles are okay).
- The lifeguards may allow swimmers to pass the swim test according to their judgment. This decision should always keep patron safety as the first priority.
- Any issues surrounding the swim test should be directed to the lead staff member on duty.

Swimming Lesson Rules

- Students may not enter the water until their instructor begins class.
- Students must stay with their instructor at all times when in the pool.
- Lifejackets may be used on diving board during swimming lessons.
- Students must get out of the pool when the lessons end. Instructors need to make sure all of their students are out before they leave the class area.
- There are no make-up days for lessons. If the pool cancels for any reason, a credit will be placed on the student's account.
- All pool rules apply.

Lap Swimming Rules

- All patrons in lap lanes must swim laps. Maximum occupancy is eight (8) patrons per lane unless otherwise designated, i.e. water walking, swimming lessons, therapy groups. Individuals not swimming laps will be asked to leave the lap lanes
- When the lap lanes become crowded (with three (3) or more swimmers), patrons will be asked to swim in a circular direction. During this time, patrons will need to swim in a lane that matches their swimming speed.
- Equipment such as pull buoys, masks, fins, snorkels and paddles may be used.
- Open to all ages. Children must be able to swim at the same pace as the slowest swimmer.
- Lap Swimming Etiquette for circle swimming
 - Swim to the right of your lane at all times
 - When passing another swimmer, pass to the person's left, down the middle of the lane at full speed. Once you have finished passing, swim to the right of the lane again.
 - When being passed, slow down until the overtaking swimmer has completely passed you.
 - If someone is at your heels, when you reach the wall pause to let that person pass.
 - When swimming into the wall, keep to the right (not the middle or the left) so that if a person is passing you at the end of a lane they will have space to turn.
 - When standing at the wall of a lane, stand to the left (when facing the wall) whenever possible to allow space for the incoming swimmers.
 - If a problem should arise, be sure to let the lifeguard know.
 - If you are swimming faster than others are in your lane, move to a faster lane. If you are swimming slower than others in your lane, move to a slower lane.
 - If you want to stretch out or do other exercises in the water, use the appropriate part of the pool.

Equipment Rules

- Flotation Mats
 - Patrons may not stand on mats.
 - Patrons may not jump onto the mats from the side of the pool.
 - Patrons may not jump from a mat or exit the pool from a mat.
 - No more than two (2) mats should be stacked on one another in the water.
 - Mats should be shared among all swimmers who wish to enjoy them.
 - Mats should be kept away from the pool edges and corners so they do not prevent the guard's ability to effectively scan the entire pool area.
 - Mats are not to be thrown.
 - Mats are not permitted in the diving board or slide areas.
- Noodles
 - Patrons may not slap the noodles on the water or at/near other swimmers.
 - Noodles are not to be thrown.
 - Noodles should be shared among all swimmers who wish to enjoy them.
 - Noodles are not permitted in the diving board or slide areas
- Basketball Hoop
 - Slam dunking is not permitted.
 - Hanging on the rim or hoop is not permitted.
 - Roughhousing and horse play are not permitted
 - Shots may only be taken from the water. Shots from the pool deck are not permitted.
 - Moving or adjusting the hoop is not permitted as it is permanently fixed in place.
- Other Equipment
 - Kickboards, pull buoys are only for use during Lap Swim. Aerobic hand buoys may only be used for Water Aerobics classes or Water Walking.
 - Goggles are not to be lent out for patrons to "borrow." This is for health reasons.
 - If you require assistance with first aid, getting lifejackets or have any questions, please ask the lifeguard at the front desk to help you. The lifeguard on deck is responsible for watching swimmers in the pool.

355 – Sex Offenders

1.0 Purpose

In order to protect the patrons who use public facilities and especially the minor aged patrons, the Washington State Legislature granted authority to public facilities which have minors present to remove any people who are registered sex offender at any level.

2.0 Policy

Pursuant to RCW 9A.44.193, as a Covered Entity defined by RCW 9A.44.190, the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) can legally remove any person(s) who are defined as Covered Offender in RCW 9A.44.190 by personally serving a written notice (see attachment A) to the Covered Offender. If the Covered Offender then does not leave the premises law enforcement can be called to remove the Covered Offender and he/she can be arrested and charged with a felony. The written notice must include the following:

Attachment A

**COVERED OFFENDER NOTICE
TO VACATE PREMISE**

In accordance with RCW 9A.44.193, the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD), as a "Covered Entity" hereby gives written notice that as a "Covered Offender", as defined in RCW 9A.44.190, that:

- 1). You must leave the legal premises of the TPMPD facilities and property and may not return without the written permission from the TPMPD Executive Director or Board Designee; and
- 2). If you refuse to leave the legal premises of the TPMPD, or thereafter return and enter within the legal premises of the TPMPD without written permission, law enforcement will be called and you may be charged and prosecuted for a felony offense as provided in RCW 9A.44.196.
- 3). You may file a petition with the district court under RCW 9A.144.193(4) alleging that you do not meet the definition of "covered offender" in RCW 9A.44.190

Definitions (RCW 9A.44.190):

"Covered offender" means a person required to register under RCW [9A.44.130](#) who is eighteen years of age or older, who is not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile rehabilitation authority or currently serving a special sex offender disposition alternative, whose risk level classification has been assessed at a risk level II or a risk level III pursuant to RCW [72.09.345](#), and who, at any time, has been convicted of one or more of the following offenses:

(a) Rape of a child in the first, second, and third degree; child molestation in the first, second, and third degree; indecent liberties against a child under age fifteen; sexual misconduct with a minor in the first and second degree; incest in the first and second degree; luring with sexual motivation; possession of depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct; dealing in depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct; bringing into the state depictions of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct; sexual exploitation of a minor; communicating with a minor for immoral purposes; *patronizing a juvenile prostitute;

(b) Any felony in effect at any time prior to March 20, 2006, that is comparable to an offense listed in (a) of this subsection, including, but not limited to, statutory rape in the first and second degrees [degree] and carnal knowledge;

(c) Any felony offense for which:

(i) There was a finding that the offense was committed with sexual motivation; and

(ii) The victim of the offense was less than sixteen years of age at the time of the offense;

(d) An attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the offenses listed in (a) through (c) of this subsection;

(e) Any conviction from any other jurisdiction which is comparable to any of the offenses listed in (a) through (d) of this subsection.

“Covered entity” means any public facility or private facility whose primary purpose, at any time, is to provide for the education, care, or recreation of a child or children, including but not limited to community and recreational centers, playgrounds, schools, swimming pools, and state or municipal parks.

360 Pool Contamination Guidelines

1.0 Introduction

This policy is to outline the required procedures for the Tukwila Pool Metropolitan Park District (TPMPD) facility for responding to fecal accidents in chlorinated Water Recreation Facilities, as defined by WAC 246-260. According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), a diarrheal fecal accident presents a higher risk than a formed stool accident. With most diarrheal illnesses, the number of infectious germs found in each bowel movement decreases as the diarrhea stops and the person's bowel movements return to normal. Therefore, formed stool is probably less of a risk than a diarrheal accident and the decontamination steps are slightly different.

Pool Contamination Guidelines

1.1 Decontamination Steps

- 1.1. For both formed stool and diarrhea accidents and vomit, direct everyone to leave the pool. If you have multiple pools that use the same filter, all pools will have to be closed. Do not allow anyone to enter the contaminated pool(s) until all decontamination procedures are completed.
- 1.2. Remove all of the fecal material or vomit as using a net or scoop and dispose of it in a sanitary manner. Clean and disinfect the net or scoop (e.g., after cleaning, leave the net or scoop immersed in the pool during disinfection).
- 1.3. Spot disinfect the area of contamination with a small quantity of available disinfectant. A solution of 5.25 percent calcium hypochlorite or sodium hypochlorite diluted 1:10 with water may be used for disinfection.

1.4. Minimum Disinfection time for a Formed-Stool Fecal Incident and Vomit

Free Chlorine Level (PPM)	Disinfection Time
1.0	45 minutes
2.0	25 minutes
3.0	19 minutes

Formed stools can act as a container for germs. If the fecal matter is solid, removing the feces from the pool without breaking it apart will decrease the likelihood of pool contamination.

- 1.5. Raise the free available chlorine to a minimum of **3.0 ppm Free CL** and ensure the pH is between 7.2 - 7.5. This chlorine concentration was selected because it will kill Giardia in less than **30 minutes**, which is the worst scenario according to the CDC
- 1.6. Check the level of chlorine again to ensure the concentration is at least 3.0 ppm Free CL, and pH 7.2- 7.5 for at least 30 minutes.
- 1.7. Swimmers may be allowed back into the pool after the required CT value (see footnote 1) has been achieved and the chlorine level has been returned to the **normal operating range** allowed by WAC246-260- 999. Maximum Free CL value must be under 10.0 ppm for a pool to be reopened.

Check to make sure chlorine is not more than the test kit can read; use **dilution test before reopening the pool if the CL level is above 5.0 PPM**, (see footnote 2)

Before reopening the pool, record the accident on the TPMPD Contamination Incident Report and Incident Log (Attachment B).

1.8. Disinfection Time for a Diarrheal Fecal Incident

Free Chlorine Level (PPM)	Disinfection Time
10	1,530 Minutes (25.5 Hours)
20	765 Minutes (12.75 Hours)
40	383 Minutes (6.5 Hours)

Diarrheal accidents are much more likely to contain germs than formed stool accidents.

- 1.9. Raise the free available chlorine concentration to **20 ppm** and maintain the pH between 7.2 and 7.5. This chlorine and pH level should be sufficient to inactivate *Cryptosporidium* and should be maintained for at least **12.75 hours** (see footnote 1).
- 1.10. Ensure that the filtration system is operating while the pool reaches and maintains the proper chlorine level during disinfection. If necessary, consult an aquatics professional to determine and identify the feasibility, practical methods, and safety considerations before attempting the hyperchlorination of any pool.
- 1.11. Backwash the filter thoroughly after reaching the CT value and replace the filter media.
- 1.12. Swimmers may be allowed back into the pool after the required CT value has been achieved and the chlorine level has been returned to the **normal operating range** allowed by WAC246-260-999. Maximum Free CL value must be under 10.0 ppm for a pool to be reopened.
- 1.13. Check to make sure chlorine is not more than the test kit can read; use dilution tests use **dilution test before reopening the pool if the CL level is above 5.0 PPM** (see footnote 2).

Before reopening the pool, record the accident on the TPMPD Contamination Incident Report and Incident Log.

NOTE:

- *For incidents resulting in vomitus, blood, or other bodily fluids on the pool deck or in the locker rooms, refer to TPMPD blood borne pathogens precautions and procedures.*
- *Improper handling of chlorine-based disinfectants could cause injury. Follow TPMPD hazard communication standard and review proper handling, personal protective equipment, etc. on the safety data sheet for each chemical used.*

If an incident occurs resulting in minor cuts and scrapes to the bather, verify that at the time of the incident the pool’s disinfection levels meet the requirements outlined in the water recreation facility guidelines.

Footnote 1: *CT refers to concentration (C) of free available chlorine in ppm multiplied by time (T) in minutes. If pool operators want to use a different chlorine concentration or inactivation time, they need to ensure that CT values always remain the same (See CDC Web address for examples and additional recommendations: http://www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming/fecal_response.htm)*

Footnote 2: *Many conventional test kits cannot measure high free available chlorine levels. Use chlorine test strips that can measure free available chlorine in a range that includes 20 ppm (such as those used in the food industry) or make dilutions for use in a standard DPD test kit using chlorine-free water.*

Attachment A High Chlorine Dosage Guidelines

Use only after contamination of pool by feces or vomitus.

CAUTION:

- You are using this worksheet because your pool has been contaminated by feces or vomitus AND the responsible person is ill or suspected to be ill, OR the stool or vomitus is loose or spread into a large area.
- Use this sheet only if the pool cannot be closed for 24 hours (see Step 4b on the other side of this guide).
- Be aware that you will be trying to reach a high chlorine residual. After determining the needed chlorine level, you should contact your swimming pool equipment supplier to ensure this level will not have a harmful effect on the pool or equipment.
- Do not use this procedure unless you are familiar with calculating and reaching high chlorine residuals.
- Do not use this procedure unless you understand how to use your chlorine test kit to accurately read high chlorine residuals.
- Do not use this procedure unless you can quickly lower high free chlorine residuals to less than 6 PPM.

Time and Concentration Calculation:

Use this chart to determine the amount of time you wish to keep the pool closed and the minimum concentration of chlorine necessary for that time to ensure bacteria from the incident are killed. Times different from the chart can be calculated by using the formula: $7,200, T = C$ or $7,200, \text{Time in minutes} = \text{the Concentration of chlorine in PPM}$.

Time	4 hrs	6 hrs	8 hrs	10 hrs	12 hrs	14 hrs	16 hrs	18 hrs	20 hrs
Hours	30ppm	20ppm	15ppm	12ppm	10ppm	9ppm	8ppm	7ppm	6ppm

Amount of Chlorine Needed:

The amount of chlorine needed to achieve the PPM you have determined will depend on:

1. The volume of water in your pool and,
2. The concentration of the chlorine you are using. Read the product information with the chlorine you are using, or contact your pool equipment supplier. You might consider using chlorine made for shocking which would dissipate quickly. The pool cannot be opened until the free chlorine level is below 6 PPM.

Attachment B
TPMPD Contamination Incident Report

Incident Control Log # _____

Date of Occurrence: _____ Material in the pool was: _____

Refer to the TPMPD Pool Contamination Guidelines and the High Chlorine Dosage Guidelines for specific response and calculations needed for incident.

The person responsible:

() had illness symptoms; () had no illness symptoms, () could not be found.

Contaminated material in the water was: () Solid () Liquid

It was determined to close the pool for _____ hours and the free chlorine level to be maintained was _____ ppm.

The amount of chlorine added was _____ (lbs, ozs., qts, gals.) of _____ (type of chlorine added). The pool was closed at _____ ()AM; ()PM on ____/____/____.

The pool was reopened at _____ ()AM; ()PM on ____/____/____.

The chlorine level at the time of opening was _____ ppm (*pools with a free chlorine level above 6ppm cannot be opened*)

Signed: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Supervisor: _____

Signed: _____ Date: _____