

# HIGH CHLORINE DOSAGE WORKSHEET

L.E. 99-02

Use only after contamination of pool by feces or vomitus.  
Complete the worksheet and keep it in your log book under the incident date.

### 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:  $7,200 \div T = C$  or  $7,200 \div \text{Time in minutes} = \text{the Concentration of chlorine in PPM}$ .

|          |         |         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| TIME     | 4 HOURS | 6 HOURS | 8 HOURS | 10 HOURS | 12 HOURS | 14 HOURS | 16 HOURS | 18 HOURS | 20 HOURS |
| CHLORINE | 30 PPM  | 20 PPM  | 15 PPM  | 12 PPM   | 10 PPM   | 9 PPM    | 8 PPM    | 7 PPM    | 6 PPM    |

### 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.

### Bromine pools: Use chlorine to obtain the high dosage.

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## VACUUM DE FILTER OPTION

Facilities that take a significant time to backwash may choose this option in lieu of Steps 3 f and g, (not suitable for Step 4 conditions):

- ◆ Increase the free available chlorine (FAC) in your filter tank to 20 PPM.
- ◆ Reopen the pool.
- ◆ Backwash your filter at the end of the day.

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## CONTAMINATION INCIDENT REPORT

Date of Incident: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ . Material in the pool was (check one): stool vomit. Material was intact spread into the pool. The person responsible: was ill was not ill was not found. Free chlorine level at the time of the incident: \_\_\_ PPM. The pool was not closed. The pool was closed for \_\_\_ hours and the free chlorine level was maintained at \_\_\_ PPM. The amount and type of chlorine added: \_\_\_\_\_ (lbs., ounces, quarts) of \_\_\_\_\_. The pool was closed at \_\_\_\_\_AM/PM on \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ . The pool was reopened at \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM on \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ . The free chlorine level at the time of opening was \_\_\_ PPM (pools with a free chlorine level above 6 PPM cannot be opened).

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_