

ADVERSE WEATHER AT PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

Yes, emergency situations do occur and can be brought on by unexpected events, weather catastrophe, and power outages; causing equipment failure or heavy contamination of the pool. Flood waters can carry waste and sewage. Tornados and lightning can injure or kill. Forecasting these events, identifying the problems, and developing solutions will leave you better prepared and ready to bring your pool back in safe operation. Conditions may require the evacuation of the pool during emergencies. Every facility should have procedures for clearing the pool, reporting the incident, restoring all operations, keeping track of records, and readiness for recovery.



Refer to the Contra Costa Environmental Health Guidelines for Power Disruptions & Outages At Swimming Pools

Above all, there's no need to panic. The key word is prevention. An effective prevention program can reduce the risk of injury and help save lives through coordinated efforts between management and staff. This requires specific staff assignments and written procedures aimed at responding to emergency situations. Any delay in response may increase the risk. Being prepared will minimize that delay. This means having an ***emergency action plan***.

Contingency planning with emergency action is strongly recommended for countermeasures against potential disasters and should be site specific and customized to meet the needs of your facility; aimed at safeguarding your patrons, operations, and assets. Consult with professionals in risk management and pool service expertise for developing a plan best suited for your facility.

FLOODING

Contamination from substances and objects in contact with flood or storm water can be released into a pool, bringing water pollution with high numbers of disease causing organisms. Contamination may include sewage, garbage or refuse, waste debris, mud, and other sources rich in germs. Flooding may result in the power outages, loss of safe water supply, and sewer overflows; all of which can lead to imminent health and safety hazards.

Take the following steps in the event of a flood:

1. Immediately evacuate then CLOSE the pool.
2. Install closure signs at every entrance.

The pool must remain closed and can only be reopened after OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS ARE REINSTATED with water either replaced or sufficiently treated. Prolonged closure with disrupted flow and stagnant water can lead to increased risk of high algae and mosquito breeding conditions, requiring water treatment and continued circulation.

Water Replaced – Pool Emptied

Replacing the pool water in its entirety is the best option for optimizing restoration of water characteristics. However, depending on your site location and topography, the groundwater table may be higher than normal during wet weather seasons. Emptying a pool situated in a high water table area can place the pool shell under stress that can fracture or collapse the pool walls or cause enough force to lift the pool from the ground. Hence consulting with qualified professionals for appropriate draining options may be needed prior to emptying your pool. Once the water is removed and the pool rendered free from debris, dirt, slime, bio-film, and other pollutants, decontamination of the shell surfaces and equipment can be followed by water replacement using potable (drinking water) sources. Start-up procedures for restoration of all chemical levels can now begin. Consult with service professionals in pool chemistry prior to proceeding with water treatment or chemical adjustments.

Water Treated – Without Emptying the Pool

Given the scarcity of water throughout many regions of the state and ongoing efforts in water conservation, alternatives to water dumping and replacement may be preferable. Additionally, restrictions on storm drain discharging of pool water must be met according to your local sanitary district. Other water treatment options include water recycling and reverse osmosis. Consult with service professionals to discuss these options and determine the appropriate treatment. Procedures for clean-up and water treatment can vary from one facility to another depending on existing equipment and pool volume; requiring the use of specific chemicals, flocculants, and remediation implements without the need to replace the entire water contents of the pool. Once the clean-up is completed, chlorine and chemical restoration can now commence. However parasites (like Cryptosporidium) resistant to conventional pool disinfection may have been introduced by flood waters; requiring higher levels of disinfection with the following super-chlorination procedures:

Raise the free-chlorine concentration in the pool to 20 ppm and maintain that concentration for at least 12.75 hours. If that public pool water contains a chlorine stabilizer such as cyanuric acid, lower the pH to 6.5 and raise the free-chlorine concentration in the public pool to 40 ppm and maintain that concentration for at least 30 hours. Take measures to protect your copper heat exchangers against low pH damage by incorporating bypass valves, sacrificial anodes, or other suitable alternatives. Test the free-chlorine residual at multiple points to ensure the required free-chlorine concentration is achieved throughout the public pool water for the entire disinfection time. Replace any affected cartridge filters and backwash non-cartridge filters after the disinfection process has been completed. Ensure the effluent is discharged directly to the sanitary sewer or other approved wastewater-disposal process in accordance with State or local requirements. Do not return the filter backwash water to the pool. Replace the filter media if necessary. Do not allow pool users back into the public pool until the disinfection process has been completed and the free-chlorine concentration and pH of the public pool water have returned to normal operating ranges. Ensure appropriate turnover rates are met to achieve adequate filtration of pool water.

(Prior to proceeding with super-chlorination and pH reduction, consult with pool service professionals on safeguarding your pool heater from low pH corrosion).

Advance Preparation Before the Flood

Plan in advance. Having a contingency plan will leave you better prepared for action and recovery. The plan should be site specific and tailored for your facility. As mentioned before, consult with professionals in risk management and pool service expertise for developing a plan best suited for your facility. Include a separate **emergency action plan** for addressing injury prevention and rescue.

Anticipate problems and develop solutions. Reduce your inventory supplies to minimize losses. Discard or recycle cast-off or unnecessary items. Know your equipment location and safeguard them accordingly. Secure your inventory above the anticipated flood level. These chemicals which require dry storage and not mixed for risk of explosion. Other supplies such as filter media, furniture, and portable equipment or items should also be included. Secure and tie down items that can float. When flooding is imminent, deactivate the main gas valve, main water valve, and electricity at the main breaker when flooding is imminent.

Include a plan for maintaining sump pumps, downspouts, plumbing, exterior surface grading, storm drains, and other contributing factors to flooding. During flooding sanitary sewer lines can overflow through the drain pipes. Backflow valves are designed to temporarily prevent overflow. The installation of backflow valves must be performed by a licensed plumbing contractor with appropriate permits from the local building or sanitary authority.

Develop a contact list with the names and contact information of key personnel and emergency services.

THUNDERSTORMS

Thunderstorms can be accompanied by cloud-to-ground lightning, high winds, and hail. The National Lightning Safety Institute (NLSI) recommends the closure of both indoor and outdoor pool facilities during a thunderstorm. Safety measure intended to reduce accidents resulting from thunderstorms and lightning include the following:

- Designate a responsible person for weather monitoring.
- Obtain advanced weather information via a “weather radio” or the Weather Channel or other TV program.
- Preferably, any sight of lightning should prompt immediate evacuation of the pool. However, with continued monitoring for storm activities swimming need not be suspended until lightning is within 6-8 miles. To determine its rough distance and speed, apply the Flash-To-Bang (F-B) method when first noticing thunder or lightning. This technique measures the time from seeing lightning to hearing associated thunder. For each five seconds from F-B, lightning is one mile away. Thus, the F-B of 10 = 2 miles; 15 = 3 miles; 20 = 4 miles; etc. At the F-B count of 30, the pool should be evacuated and patrons directed to safety shelter.
- Stay informed by checking your local radio stations for continued weather updates and safety information. Having a battery-operated radio is highly recommended. Use of the pool should be suspended until 30 minutes after the last thunder or lightning strike.
- The American Red Cross provides the following suggestions:
 1. When a thunderstorm threatens, clear the pool. This also applies to the surround deck area. If possible, get all patrons inside and away from the water.
 2. Keep everyone away from windows inside. People can be injured by flying debris or glass if the window breaks.
 3. Do not let anyone take a shower during a thunder storm. Water and metal can conduct electricity of lightning.
 4. Do not use the corded telephone except for emergencies.
 5. Keep away from water and grounded objects, such as metal fences, tanks, rails, and pipes.
- Debris introduced into the pool and surrounding deck by high winds must be removed, with equipment and water characteristics restored prior to reopening the pool.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (recommended for commercial facilities and venues)

An effective emergency response plan begins and ends with good management and supervision. Planning will include procedures for emergency situations, reporting requirements, restoration of facility operations, implementing practice drills, and performing self-inspections; all of which should be incorporated into a written emergency action plan, as required by SARA Title 3. The written plan should be specifically developed and tailored to characteristics unique to each facility. If

your swimming pool has a permit from your local Hazardous Materials Programs due to the quantities of hazardous material(s) stored at your facility, you likely have already prepared an Emergency Action Plan.

Consult with service professionals with expertise in developing emergency action plans specific to public pools. Local hazardous material and fire personnel should be consulted for issues pertaining to chemical storage. Once complete, put the plan into action. Emergency drills should be practiced routinely.

Emergency Response

Dangerous situations can vary. Irrespective of risk level, any situation with imminent hazards jeopardizing health and safety can be considered an emergency. Applying the following countermeasures in response to emergencies is recommended:

1) Manage the emergency

- Coordinate with staff and confirm your mode of communication. Effective communication is essential.
- Develop a chain of command as part of your emergency response plan. Phones must be available and conveniently located. Emergency phone numbers must be prominently posted. A method of communication between staff using whistles and hand signals should also be established.
- Develop a contact list prescribing assignments and responsibilities.

2) Assign Responsible Staffers

Designate staff members for emergency situations. Assignments should be relegated according to skill. For instance, lifeguards are better qualified to perform emergency rescue than the facility manager. Likewise, the facility manager may be better equipped to report incidents and supervise exercise drills. Assign staffers for each of the following actions:

- Emergency rescue and first aid to injured parties (typically performed by lifeguards).
- Immediate contact of emergency personnel (local fire and rescue).
- Initiate closure of the facility. Begin evacuation and clearing procedures and install closure signs at all entrances.
- Direct traffic.
 - Crowd control: Usually a large number of people congregate at the scene of an emergency. The emergency plan must include clearing the incident area and crowd control with on-going supervision of the facility.
 - Meeting and guiding emergency personnel to the site and/or injured party. During an emergency it's extremely important to provide rescue personnel with facility layout information. Access for emergency personnel should be evaluated with routes determined in advance.

Reporting Requirements

Any drowning, chemical injury, waterborne illness, and rescue requiring resuscitation or medical facility attention will require reporting to Contra Costa Environmental Health as quickly as possible but **within 24 hours**.

- 1) Produce records indicating the number of pool users, all lifeguards on duty, water characteristics, equipment maintenance including failures and malfunctions.
- 2) These records must be available for review by the Permit Issuing Official for at least 2 years.

Restoration of Facility Operations

Depending on the state and complexity of the operations, consultation from service professionals may be necessary to evaluate all system operations prior to resuming reopening. Equipment function and water characteristics must be restored. Regulation components and automation systems must be assessed and adjusted accordingly. Keep inventory record and data of all incident situations including written assessments with corrective measures taken by you and consultant or service professional.

Practice Drills

Practice makes perfect and training is essential for emergency response situations. Staff members assigned to emergency response must be trained. Provide training with frequent practice to reinforce the principles and routinely rehearse the plan.

- 1) Practice emergency response drills including passage routes for directing emergency personnel.
- 2) Practice lifesaving skills to sustain proficiency in performing rescues.
- 3) Practice search procedures for lost bathers.
- 4) Practice flashlight distribution for staff, applicable to indoor pools or pools open at night, without the presence of natural night.
- 5) Practice all other response protocols; site specific and tailored for your facility.

Self-Inspections

Ensuring good facility maintenance will minimize equipment failures, disruptions, and reduce delays during emergencies. To help ease your response to emergency situations, perform compliance checks of your own accord. Develop an inspection checklist or adapt the inspection report issued by Contra Costa Environmental Health to identify the wide range of health hazards including unsafe water conditions, broken equipment, inadequate safety signs, missing rescue devices, electrical equipment malfunctions, broken/loose suction outlet covers, missing first aid kits, broken gates and fences, etc. Take action to correct any deficiencies. Close the pool, restrict public access, and post closure signs when encountering imminent health hazards that can't be corrected.

After the emergency

Preparing for an emergency is extensive and includes many responsibilities. Proficiency in record keeping, retaining reports, reassessing and replacing equipment are few of the multiple issues to deal with. Staff debriefing should be implemented following the emergency. For further information on developing an emergency response plan, consult with industry professionals and refer to the following online resources:

<https://emergency.cdc.gov/>

<https://nspf.org/>

<https://apsp.org/>