

6.5^A Fecal/Vomit/Blood Contamination Response

6.5.1^A Contamination Response Plan

6.5.1.1 Contamination Response Plan

All AQUATIC FACILITIES shall have a CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN within the EAP for responding to formed-stool contamination, diarrheal-stool contamination, vomit contamination, and contamination involving blood.

6.5.1.2 Contamination Training

The CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN shall include procedures for response and cleanup, provisions for training staff in these procedures, and a list of equipment and supplies for clean-up.

6.5.1.2.1^A Minimum

A minimum of one person on-site while the AQUATIC FACILITY is open for use shall be:

- 1) Trained in the procedures for response to formed-stool contamination, diarrheal contamination, vomit contamination, and blood contamination; and
- 2) Trained in PPE and other OSHA measures including the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030 to minimize exposure to bodily fluids that may be encountered as employees in an aquatic environment.

6.5.1.2.2 Informed

Staff shall be informed of any updates to the response plan.

6.5.1.3 Equipment and Supply Verification

The availability of equipment and supplies for remediation procedures shall be verified by the QUALIFIED OPERATOR at least weekly.

6.5.1.4 Plan Review

The response plan shall be reviewed at least annually and updated as necessary.

6.5.1.5 Plan Availability

The response plan shall be kept on site and available for viewing by the AHJ.

6.5.2 Aquatic Venue Water Contamination Response

6.5.2.1 Closure

In the event of a fecal or vomit contamination in an AQUATIC VENUE, the QUALIFIED OPERATOR shall immediately close the AQUATIC VENUE to swimmers until remediation procedures are complete.

6.5.2.1.1 Closure Includes

This closure shall include the affected AQUATIC VENUE and other AQUATIC VENUES that share the same RECIRCULATION SYSTEM.

6.5.2.2 Physical Removal

Contaminating material shall be removed (*e.g., using a net, scoop, or bucket*) and disposed of in a sanitary manner.

6.5.2.2.1 Clean / Disinfect Net or Scoop

Fecal or vomit contamination of the item used to remove the contamination (*e.g., the net or bucket*) shall be removed by thorough cleaning followed by DISINFECTION (*e.g., after cleaning, leave the net, scoop, or bucket immersed in the POOL during the DISINFECTION procedure prescribed for formed-stool, diarrheal-stool, or vomit contamination, as appropriate*).

6.5.2.2.2^A No Vacuum Cleaners

Aquatic vacuum cleaners shall not be used for removal of contamination from the water or adjacent surfaces unless vacuum waste is discharged to a sanitary sewer and the vacuum equipment can be adequately disinfected.

6.5.2.3^A Treated

AQUATIC VENUE water that has been contaminated by feces or vomit shall be treated as follows:

- 1) Check to ensure that the water's pH is 7.5 or lower and adjust if necessary;
- 2) Verify and maintain water temperature at 77°F (25°C) or higher;
- 3) Operate the filtration/RECIRCULATION SYSTEM while the POOL reaches and maintains the proper free CHLORINE concentration during the remediation process;
- 4) Test the CHLORINE residual at multiple sampling points to ensure the proper free CHLORINE concentration is achieved throughout the POOL for the entire DISINFECTION time; and
- 5) Use only non-stabilized CHLORINE products to raise the free CHLORINE levels during the remediation.

6.5.3 Aquatic Venue Water Contamination Disinfection

6.5.3.1^A Formed-Stool Contamination

Formed-stool contaminated water shall have the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL checked and the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL raised to 2.0 mg/L (*if less than 2.0 mg/L*) and maintained for at least 25 minutes (*or an equivalent time and concentration to reach the CT INACTIVATION VALUE*) before reopening the AQUATIC VENUE.

6.5.3.1.1^A Pools Containing Chlorine Stabilizers

In AQUATIC VENUE water that contains CYA or a stabilized CHLORINE product, water shall be treated by doubling the inactivation time required under MAHC 6.5.3.1.

6.5.3.1.2 Measurement of Inactivation Time

Measurement of the inactivation time required shall start when the AQUATIC VENUE reaches the intended free CHLORINE level.

6.5.3.2^A Diarrheal-Stool Contamination

Diarrheal-stool contaminated water shall:

- 1) Check the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL and then raise the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL to 20.0 mg/L and maintain for at least 12.75 hours (*or an equivalent time and concentration to reach the CT INACTIVATION VALUE*) before reopening the AQUATIC VENUE, or
- 2) Circulate the water through a SECONDARY DISINFECTION SYSTEM to theoretically reduce the number of *Cryptosporidium* OOCYSTS in the AQUATIC VENUE below one OOCYST/100 mL as outlined in MAHC 4.7.3.3.2.4.

6.5.3.2.1^A Pools Containing Chlorine Stabilizers

In AQUATIC VENUE water that contains CYA or a stabilized CHLORINE product, water shall be treated by:

- 1) HYPERCHLORINATION accomplished by:
 - a. Following the preparatory guidance outlined in MAHC 6.5.2.3;
 - b. Lowering the CYA concentration to less than or equal to 15 ppm by draining, if necessary;
 - c. Raising the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL to 20 mg/L for at least 28 hours; 30 mg/L for at least 18 hours; 40 mg/L for at least 8.5 hours; or an equivalent time and concentration needed to reach the CT INACTIVATION VALUE;
 - d. Measurement of the inactivation time required shall start when the AQUATIC VENUE reaches the intended FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL level or;
- 2) Circulating the water through a SECONDARY DISINFECTION SYSTEM to theoretically reduce the number of *Cryptosporidium* OOCYSTS in the AQUATIC VENUE below one OOCYST/100 mL as outlined in MAHC 4.7.3.3.2.4 or;
- 3) Draining the AQUATIC VENUE completely.

6.5.3.3^A Vomit-Contamination

Vomit-contaminated water shall have the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL checked and the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL raised to 2.0 mg/L (*if less than 2.0 mg/L*) and maintained for at least 25 minutes (*or an equivalent time and concentration to reach the CT INACTIVATION VALUE*) before reopening the AQUATIC VENUE.

6.5.3.3.1 Pools Containing Chlorine Stabilizers

In AQUATIC VENUE water that contains CYA or a stabilized CHLORINE product, water shall be treated by doubling the inactivation time required under MAHC 6.5.3.3.

6.5.3.3.2 Measurement of the Inactivation Time

Measurement of the inactivation time required shall start when the AQUATIC VENUE reaches the intended free CHLORINE level.

6.5.3.4^A Blood-Contamination

Blood contamination of a properly maintained AQUATIC VENUE'S water does not pose a public health risk to swimmers.

6.5.3.4.1 Operators Choose Treatment Method

Operators may choose whether or not to close the AQUATIC VENUE and treat as a formed stool contamination as in MAHC 6.5.3.1 to satisfy PATRON concerns.

6.5.3.5^A Procedures for Brominated Pools

Formed-stool, diarrheal-stool, or vomit-contaminated water in a brominated AQUATIC VENUE shall have CHLORINE added to the AQUATIC VENUE in an amount that will increase the FREE CHLORINE RESIDUAL to the level specified for the specific type of contamination for the specified time.

6.5.3.5.1 Bromine Residual

The bromine residual shall be adjusted if necessary before reopening the AQUATIC VENUE.

6.5.4 Surface Contamination Cleaning and Disinfection

6.5.4.1^A Limit Access

If a bodily fluid, such as feces, vomit, or blood, has contaminated a surface in an AQUATIC FACILITY, facility staff shall limit access to the affected area until remediation procedures have been completed.

6.5.4.2^A Clean Surface

Before DISINFECTION, all visible CONTAMINANT shall be cleaned and removed with disposable cleaning products effective with regard to type of CONTAMINANT present, type of surface to be cleaned, and the location within the facility.

6.5.4.3^A Contaminant Removal and Disposal

CONTAMINANT removed by cleaning shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner or as required by law.

6.5.4.4^A Disinfect Surface

Contaminated surfaces shall be disinfected with one of the following DISINFECTION solutions:

- 1) A 1:10 dilution of fresh household bleach with water; or
- 2) An equivalent EPA REGISTERED disinfectant that has been approved for body fluids DISINFECTION.