

## **EMERGENCY CONTAMINATION MANAGEMENT**

If a substantial amount of loose runny stool (diarrhoea) is introduced into the pool:

- the pool in the vicinity of the faecal accident should be cleared of people,
- the faecal material should be removed as thoroughly as possible using a fine mesh,
- check the disinfectant levels in the pool vicinity and if below required levels then close the pool immediately,
- add a coagulant and filter for at least one turnover before allowing patrons to use the pool,
- super chlorinate overnight,
- thoroughly vacuum the pool,
- backwash the filter

When a solid stool is introduced into the pool the immediate vicinity should be evacuated. The stool should be removed as soon as possible and a check made of disinfectant levels in the vicinity. Where disinfectant concentration is low the pool should be closed for one pool turnover. Where disinfectant levels are satisfactory allow swimming to continue.

Where blood or vomit is introduced into a pool it should be temporarily cleared and the contamination dispersed until there is no further trace. Tests for disinfectant levels should be satisfactory before allowing people to swim. Blood spillage on the poolside should not be washed into pool side drains. It should be neutralised with a 1% chlorine solution (household bleach or a 10:1 dilution of sodium hypochlorite) for two minutes before being washed away.