

# HEATED POOL SELF-CONTROL

Aprobada por:	Maintenance & Principal
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#### **GLASS WATER TREATMENT**

The pool's water supply comes directly from the public network and from the compensation tank located on the pool's terrace.

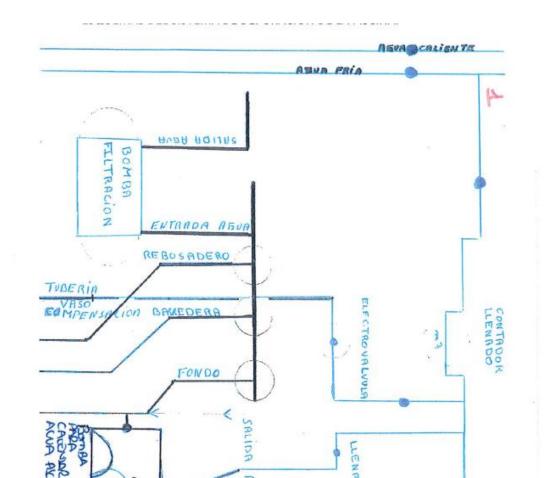
In order to ensure that bathing water is free of pathogenic microorganisms and substances that may negatively affect the health of students, actions will be taken to achieve optimal water quality, such as physical and chemical purification of the water, renewal by adding make-up water, as well as carrying out operational or routine controls.

Documentation to be taken into account for the procedure:

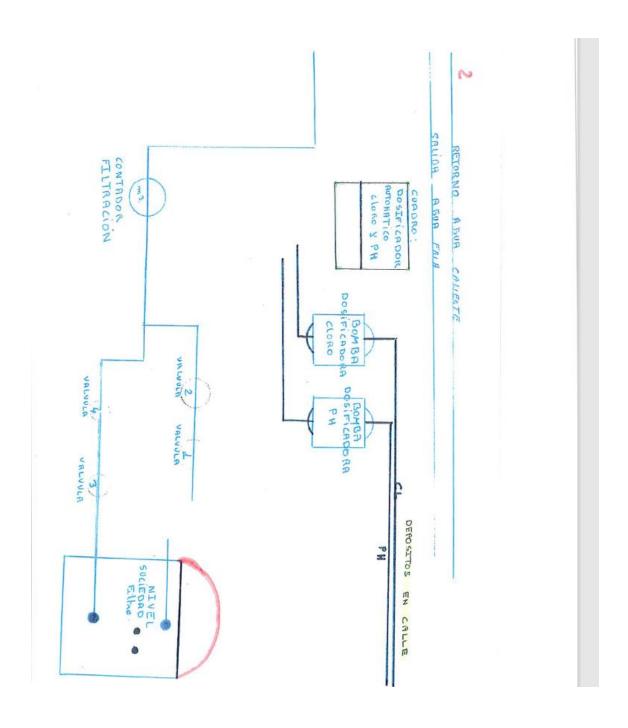
- Royal Decree 742/2013, of September 27, establishing the technical and health criteria for swimming pools.
- Royal Decree 1027/2007, of July 20, approving the Regulation of Thermal Installations in Buildings.
- Safety Data Sheets for products used in water treatment

#### 1. A. Description of water treatment actions

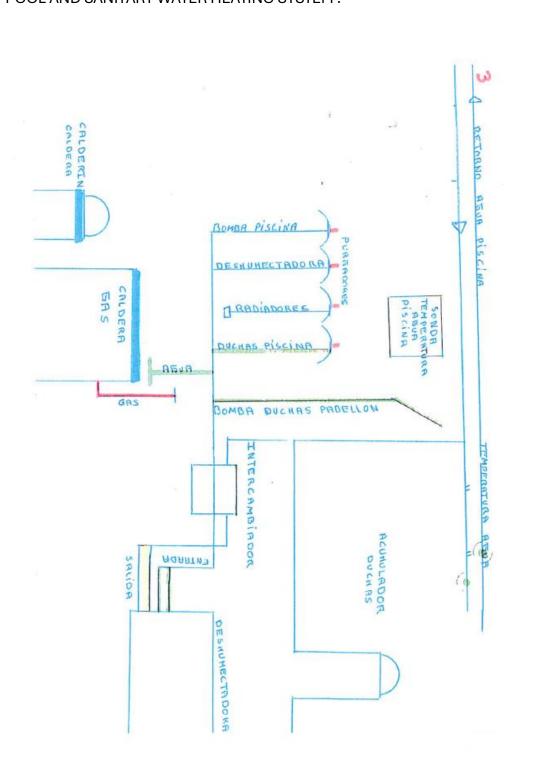
POOL PURIFICATION SYSTEM DIAGRAMS.



# PRODUCT DOSING SYSTEM DIAGRAM (Chlorine and PH)



# POOL AND SANITARY WATER HEATING SYSTEM.



#### Description of the operation of the treatment system

#### Filtering and treatment:

The water is pumped from the pool to the sand filter, where it is filtered and returned to the pool, purified, while at the same time the pool's chlorination system injects the necessary dose of products through another return pipe.

#### **Heating:**

The water is transported to the boiler by a pump, once heated, the water returns to the pool through the bottom pipe and through the impellers.

PRODUCTS USED IN THE PURIFICATION SYSTEM (Technical data sheet attached)

- SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE
- PH-LIQUID S pH reducer based on sulfuric acid

The responsibility for measurement and maintenance tasks falls on Francisco Alfonso, who carries them out daily following the protocol.

#### Equipment used in the analysis:

- Pool temperature sensor, located inside the enclosure and detects the temperature using a probe, measurement is supported by a manual thermometer.
- Free chlorine, total chlorine and pH meter.



- 1. Llenar la botella con la muestra. Taparla.
- 2. Llenar el tubo de agua limpio hasta la línea de 5ml con la muestra.
- 3. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ como se muestra en las
- 4. Presionar el botón para encender el equipo. Cuando "bLA" aparezca en la pantalla, presionar el botón para registrar el bianco "Blank" en el aparato ir al Cloro Libre (FCL). Quitar el tubo.

ColorQ Range 0-10 ppm Chlorine / 0-22 ppm Bromine FREE CHLORINE/BROMINE



DPD 1A - Code P-6740-G \*DPD 1B - Code P-6741-G



- Añadir 5 gotas de DPD 1A y 5 gotas de DPD 1B en el mismo tubo.
- Cerrar y mezclar. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ. Apretar el botón hasta leer "FCL" Cloro Libre. NOTA: Para medir Bromo, presionar el botón pasando por "FCL" y "tCL" hasta "br".
- Presionar el botón hasta ir a "tCL" Cloro Total. Quitar el tubo.



ColorQ Range 0-10 ppm Total Chlorine



ColorQ Range 6.5-8.5 pH



- Quitar el tapón del tubo donde ha reaccionado el FCI (Cloro Libre).
- 2. Añadir 5 gotas de DPD 3 al tubo.

- Tapar y mezclar. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ.
   Presionar el botón para leer "tCL" Cloro Total.
   Presionar el botón pasandro por "br" hasta "PH". Quitar el tubo
- Llenar el tubo limpio hasta la línea de 5 mL con la muestra.

- Añadir 5 gotas de pH.
   Tapar y mezclar. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ.
   Presionar el botón para leer "PH" pH. Quitar el tubo.

TOTAL ALKALINITY

ColorQ Range 0-250 ppm



















CALCIUM HARDNESS





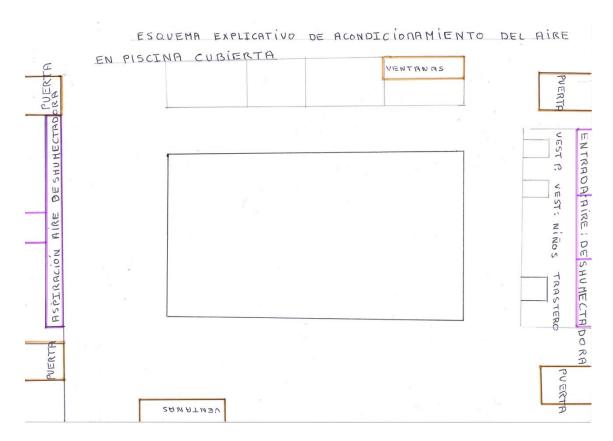


ColorQ Range 0-700 ppm

- Presionar el botón hasta ir a "ALY" Alcalinidad Total.
   Llenar un tubo limpio hasta la línea de 5mL con la muestra.
- 3. Añadir 5 gotas de ALK.
- Tapar y mezclar. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ.
   Presionar el botón para leer "ALY" Alcalinidad Total. Quitar el tubo.
- Presionar el botón hasta ir "CH" Dureza Cálcica.
- Llenar el tubo limpio hasta la línea de 5mL con la muestra.
- 3. Añadir 5 gotas de CH1 y CH2 al mismo tubo.
- Tapar y mezclar. Insertar el tubo en el ColorQ.
   Presionar el tubo para leer "CH" Dureza Cálcica. Quitar el tubo.

## 1. B. Air conditioning actions (in indoor pools)

The school swimming pool does not have air conditioning. Air is renewed using a dehumidifier in conjunction with ventilation from the doors and windows located in various areas of the premises.



CO2 meter, also measures ambient temperature and relative humidity. In addition, the dehumidifier has an electronic board that records ambient humidity and temperature.



	SPECIFICA	ATION	
	pSENSE	pSENSE RH	
CO <sub>2</sub>			
Dance	0~2000ppm	0~5000ppm	
Range	2001~9999(out of scale)	5001~9999(out of scale)	
Resolution	1 ppm	1 ppm	
Accuracy		±30ppm±5%rdg(0~5000) Not specified for out of scale	
Pressure		kPa deviation from	
Dependence	normal pressure, 100kPa		
Temp.			
Range	-10.0~60.0°	C (14~140°F)	
Resolution	0.1℃	/0.1°F	
Accuracy	±0.6℃	2/±0.9°F	
Humidity			
Range		0.0~99.9%	
Resolution	N/A	0.1%	
A	14// (	±3%(10~90%)	
Accuracy	±5%(others)		
Warm up	30 se	conds	
Operating	0~50°C, 0~95%RH	(avoid condensation)	
Storage	-20~60°C, 0~99%R	H (avoid condensation)	

CONTROL OF THE QUALITY OF THE WATER IN THE GLASS AND THE AIR

The purpose of monitoring the water in the pool is to verify that the bathing water is free of pathogenic microorganisms and substances that may negatively affect the health of the user, and includes all actions aimed at verifying that the sanitary quality of the water in the pools and, where applicable, that of the air, is adequate in accordance with the legislation.

Related documents that must be taken into account, and which may appear as annexes to the water control procedure or plan of the vessel, could be, for example:

- Technical specifications of the measuring equipment, control kits, etc., in the case of on-site controls. (Indicated above).
- Maintenance Plan (regarding the installation's measuring devices).

The Head of maintenance is responsible for taking samples from the pool daily and supervising the correct operation of the facility.

- Companies that carry out monthly reviews:

**IPool Center, Piscinas y Spa,SL. CIF.: B 54930698** Supervises water quality and recommends water treatments if necessary.

Ambicai Sanidad Ambiental, SL CIF.: B 54517867 Takes water samples monthly and sends them to the laboratory for analysis, sending the results to the center.

#### CHAPTER 3

POOL MAINTENANCE

The purpose of this procedure is to keep the installation and the system components that may have an impact on the quality of the water or air in good working order, so as to minimise the risk of failure or malfunction of the system components and consequently compromise the health of the user. Its scope

includes all actions aimed at keeping the installation components that are susceptible to deterioration in good condition.

#### Maintenance actions:

A member of the maintenace team sweeps and washes the filter weekly, inspects showers, grates, walls, changing rooms and toilets, replacing any damaged parts.

The material that is in contact with the user (boards, fins, bubbles, etc.) is treated every two days by the cleaning team with a bactericidal product.

#### **CHAPTER 4**

#### **CLEANING AND DISINFECTION**

The objective is to maintain an adequate level of hygiene in the elements and surfaces of the facility, so that every surface that may be in contact with the user or the water is clean and disinfected. In the case of this facility, the prevention and control of Legionella is also included.

As supporting material we can list the Safety Data Sheets of the products used for cleaning and disinfection, which are the following:

- BACTERICIDE VS-350086
- BLEACH WITH DETERGENT
- Disinfectant detergent for hard surfaces
- PERFUMED DEODORIZING DETERGENT DISINFECTANT

The school's cleaning staff is responsible for cleaning and disinfecting the swimming pool facilities and its annexes on a daily basis, and cleaning the perimeter grilles, dome and walls is carried out once a week. The Head of Maintenance supervises these tasks.

#### SAFETY AND GOOD PRACTICES

The objective is to minimise the risk of accidents that may arise from the use of the facilities and to guarantee the safety of their users.

To inform about circumstances of interest for health and safety, there is a notice board at the entrance to the premises in a visible place where everything related to rules of use and conduct is collected, as well as the daily measurement parameters and technical sheets of the products used, as well as the analyses that are carried out monthly.

#### **CHAPTER 6**

#### PEST CONTROL

This procedure is carried out by the company NOHUELLA, CB, said pest control is very important prevention.

The first step taken by this company is the use of natural control methods and ultimately the use of physical, chemical or biological methods, limiting the economic cost and environmental damage.

The chemical used is poured into the enclosure (elimination of all types of insects and rodents (ANNEX 1))



Telétonos 608 990 447 - 618 063 506 info@nohuellacontroldeplagas.es - www.nohuellacontroldeplagas.es NOVELDA (Alicante)

#### CERTIFICADO DE SERVICIO N.E. \$54155001 Ferha Nombre Hora inicio Dirección N.I.F. Hora fin Localidad DESINFECCIÓN DESINSECTACIÓN DESRATIZACIÓN TRATAMIENTO DE MADERA OTROS INTERIOR EXTERIOR INICIAL MANTENIMIENTO EXTRAORDINARIO PRODUCTOS UTILIZADOS 0,0025 % ES/BB (MR) 2019-14-00620 Talon Block X T Brodifacoum ES/MR (NA) 2018-14-00369 0,005 % Brodifacoum Solo Blax Brodifacoum ES/MR (NA) 2020-14-00680 0,0025 % Solo Blox 25 Imidacloprid ES/APP (NA) 2017-18-00449 2,15 % Magnum Gel Goliath Gel ES/MR (NA) 2021-18-00385 0,05 % Fipronil 5,93 % Alfacipermetrina 16-30-07960 HA 12 horas Alfasect ES/MR (NA) 2018-18-00483 0,03 % Maxforte Quantum Imidacloprid Trampas con feromonas Cambio de tubos en lámparas Placebo Blox Cambio de láminas en lámparas PLAZO DE SESURIDAD: periodo de tiempo que dobo transcurrir desde la aplicación de un biocida hasta la entrada de personas en las áreas o recintos cerrados. Deficientes Barreras físicas y estructurales Correctas Deficientes Medidas higiénico sanitarias Correctas Mantener vigilancia y monisoreo Si 110 No Control directo de la especie SI Aplicación de biocida Niveles superiores al límite de plaga Niveles inferiores al limite de plaga AREA TRAIADA OBSERVACIONES Carnet aplicador N.º Técnico aplicador DMI 74713576-91 RESPONSABLE IDENCE TÉCISCO APEICADOS

#### CORRECTIVE MEASURES IN THE EVENT OF INCIDENTS

At present, this has not been the case, but if it were to happen, we would act as follows:

DATE OF INCIDENCE	INCIDENCE DETECTED	001	RESPONSIBLE SIGNATURE

Example table to be used when there is an incident.

A specific shock treatment would be carried out, previously closing the pool and providing a suitable product for rapid action, consulting a company specialising in pool maintenance with the same characteristics.

#### **CHAPTER 8**

ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF POLLUTION ACCIDENTS INCLUDING
PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST CRYTOSPORIDIUM

In the event of a case of *Cryptosporidium*, we would initially proceed to close the pool, take samples and use efficient filtration systems and apply other disinfection methods, such as ultraviolet (UV) light or ozonation in the water, by a specialized company. Once the treatment has been carried out, we would proceed to hyperchlorinate the pool water, then we would carry out a specific analysis to detect if *Cryptosporidiosis* continues in the water, since in fact it has an incubation period of approximately twelve days.

Also considering the possibility of other treatment methods that can be used, in combination with filtration, to inactivate or eliminate *Cryptosporidium*.

<u>To respond quickly to incidents of fecal contamination</u>, including evacuating the pool, removing the contamination, and disinfecting the water before allowing users to bathe again.

Measures to be used in addition to hygiene recommendations for users and measures:

To prevent outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis in swimming pools, it is crucial to communicate and maintain a certain level of vigilance regarding the correct personal hygiene habits that bathers should maintain.

It is recommended that pool users be informed about this public health problem and how to minimize the risk, promoting community participation and especially that of families with young children who visit public pools.

Showering before entering the pool, not swallowing pool water (which may be contaminated with oocysts), and washing hands after using the bathroom or changing diapers are some risk-reducing measures. Do not urinate or defecate in the pool.

In addition, to prevent water contamination, it is key to inform the public about the importance of not swimming if they have diarrhea or have been recently diagnosed with cryptosporidiosis. In general, a person with diarrhea should not visit water recreation areas and should take extreme personal hygiene measures until 48 hours after the diarrhea has disappeared. In cases of cryptosporidiosis, because oocysts can be excreted once the diarrhea has ended, it is recommended to avoid swimming in pools for two weeks after the symptoms cease. ANNEX. (SELF-CONTROL MEASURES)

# MEDIDAS DE AUTOCONTROL PARA CRYPTOSPORIDIUM EN PISCINAS

Protocolo de autocontrol	<ul> <li>Programas de autocontrol, parámetros, puntos de muestreo, muestreos complementarios y otros criterios de calidad para controlar Cryptosporidium</li> </ul>
	DISEÑO
Renovación	<ul> <li>- Debe formar parte del sistema de tratamiento del agua</li> <li>- 75% al 80% del agua reemplazada se debe tomar de la superficie (donde se produce la mayor contaminación) y el resto del fondo de la piscina</li> </ul>
Recirculación	<ul> <li>Debe limitar la acumulación de contaminantes de los bañistas y facilitar la desinfección y eliminación de productos químicos disueltos</li> </ul>
Diseño hidráulico	- Circulación satisfactoria de tal forma que el agua tratada llegue a todas las zonas de la piscina
	FINE
Sistemas de f	Sistemas de filtración separados para cada piscina en una instalación, especialmente en piscinas para niños pequeños.
Se deben rea	Se deben realizar inspecciones anuales de los filtros para establecer las condiciones de la cubierta y del medio filtrante
Diferencias de presión antes y	Diferencias de presión antes y después de la limpieza del filtro de más de 5 psi, 3,6 kg/m², o de 3 a 5 metros de altura para filtros de velocidad media, son indicativos de un filtro sucio y la necesidad de contralavado
Velocidad	<ul> <li>- Nuevos filtros: se recurrirá a filtros de velocidades medias o bajas</li> <li>- En aquellas piscinas que ya dispongan de filtros de alta velocidad se tendrá que ajustar el lavado a contracorriente (frecuencia mayor a la semanal) y la adición de coagulantes (polielectrolitos catiónicos)</li> </ul>
Contravalado	<ul> <li>No debe hacerse mientras la piscina esté en uso</li> <li>Todos los filtros de cada piscina deben lavarse a contracorriente el mismo día</li> <li>Se debe realizar el paso de agua por los filtros varias veces antes de los usuarios vuelvan a utilizar la piscina</li> <li>Controlar visualmente mediante una mirilla en la salida de la tubería del filtro y se debe continuar hasta que el agua</li> </ul>
	salga limpia  - Al finalizar el procedimiento se debe completar el volumen de agua de la piscina con agua corriente  - Filtros de velocidad media/baja: como mínimo una vez a la semana o con más frecuencia según lo indique el diferencial de presión del filtro y de acuerdo con la documentación del fabricante de los filtros instalados  - Filtros de alta velocidad puede ser necesario con más frecuencia en función de la diferencia de presión, pero nunca más de una vez al día
Coagulación	<ul> <li>Los coagulantes más utilizados son: Alumbre, Cloruro de polialuminio (PAC), Cloruros de hierro y sulfatos de hierro, polielectrolitos catiónicos (en filtros de alta velocidad).</li> <li>Dosificación mediante sistemas automatizados con dosificación en continuo</li> <li>La eficiencia del coagulante depende del pH y este debe ser &lt; 7.5</li> </ul>

Tasa de recirculación/periodo de rotación	-El periodo de rotación es el tiempo teórico nec del tratamiento depurador y regrese a la pisci tratamiento del agua
	DESIN/FECCIÓN SECUNDARIA
Dado que Cryptosporidium es resist	Dado que Cryptosporidium es resistente al cloro, se recomienda que las piscinas incluyan sistemas de desinfección secundaria
Ozono	- Es tóxico y por lo tanto necesita ser eliminado, ya sea mediante filtración por carbón activado o UV dentro del sistema de tratamiento, antes de regresar a la piscina.
	<ul> <li>Si se instala un tratamiento de ozono que afecta sólo a una proporción del flujo de agua, debe incluir al menos el 20% del caudal</li> </ul>
	- Los sistemas que emplean ozonización total deben estar diseñados para funcionar con una dosis mínima de 0,4 mg/L
	de ozono con un tiempo de contacto mínimo de 2 a 2,5 mínutos, dependiendo del diseño del sistema, consiguiendo un Ct de 0,8 mg*min/L
Radiación ultravioleta	<ul> <li>Debe diseñarse para tratar todo el flujo de agua a través del sistema de recirculación de la piscina</li> <li>Los equipos deben estar validados</li> <li>Si el sistema se va a seleccionar basándose en una transmitancia UV (UVT), ese valor supuesto no debe ser superior al 94%</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>- Deben estar equipados con lámparas de media presión</li> <li>- El sistema debe diseñarse para lograr una reducción mínima de 3 log (99,9 %) en el número de ooquistes de Cryptosporidium por paso a través del sistema UV</li> </ul>
	- El sistema debe estar provisto de sensores de intensidad UV calibrados, que miden la salida de todas las lámparas UV instaladas en un sistema. Cuando se instalen varias lámparas, se deberían proporcionar suficientes sensores para
	controlar todas las lámparas. Los sensores deben revisarse cada seis meses y recalibrarse anualmente - Debe poder mostrar la dosis de UV
	<ul> <li>- La cámara y todos sus componentes deben diseñarse para soportar una temperatura de funcionamiento máxima de 40°C, pero también temperaturas breves ocasionales de hasta 60°C</li> </ul>
	- Las cámaras UV deben estar equipadas con mangas/dedales de cuarzo de alta pureza para separar el agua que pasa a través de la cámara de la fuente UV. Debe diseñarse para permitir la limpieza de las mangas/dedales de cuarzo sin
	manual, se debe revisar al menos dos veces al día.
	extremo pueda desmontarse para limpieza general y física.

# **ANNEXES**

# **RECORDS**

												International School, Alicante	NO Jional Alicante Action School
MEDICIONES			PISCINA						MES:				
DÍA	FECHA	TRANSP.	T.PISCINA	T.AMBIENTE CL. LIBRE	ш	CLT	P.H	HUM.RELAT	HUM.RELAT M3 DEPURADOS TURB	TURB	CO.2 INT	CO.2 EXT	M3 LLENADO
						27							
LUNES													
MARTES													
MIÉRCOLES													
JUEVES													
VIERNES													

The test results, technical data sheets of the products used, and the training records of the maintenance team responsible for the pool inspection are filed in

duplicate. One copy is held by the maintenance supervisor and the other by the center's Health and Safety department.

# POOL

## Glass dimensions:

Length	20.00 m
Width	8.00 m
Minimum depth	1.00 m
Maximum depth	1.80 m
Total surface area	160.00 m <sup>2</sup>
Total volume	224.00 m <sup>3</sup>

# Debugging capacity:

Flow rate of water to be filtered	56.00 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Pump flow rate	61.00 m <sup>3</sup> /h

# Filter Type:

Filtration speed	40.00m/h
Filtering surface	1.54 m <sup>2</sup>
Filter diameter	1,400 mm