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COVID-19 Response Recommendations for Pools and Aquatic Facilities

In accordance with Governor Holcomb's "*Back on Track Indiana*" plan, public/semi-public pools, spas, and similar aquatic venues may open at 50% their normal capacity when their respective Indiana counties move into **stage 3** of the plan, which is currently planned for May 24, 2020.

There is no evidence that COVID-19 can be spread through pool water itself within **properly maintained** aquatic venues, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The disinfectant (Chlorine or Bromine) should readily kill or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19 as long as water chemistry and water circulation are adequate. It is of course necessary that disinfectant levels and related water chemistry be maintained in accordance with 410 IAC 6-2.1 to provide this degree of protection.

However, there are **many** opportunities for COVID-19 to spread directly between patrons in the deck area, pool enclosure, and sanitary facilities. Frequently touched surfaces allow for the transfer of infected respiratory droplets; the direct spread of droplets is possible if patrons are not adequately separated by six (6) feet or more. Enabling and promoting social distancing in an environment that is normally intended for somewhat crowded social interaction will require **significant** changes in how the facility is utilized. Reducing the bather load to 50% is only part of the solution. Furnishings within the deck area and pool enclosure will also need to be spaced and utilized differently. Frequently touched surfaces will need to be disinfected often using an effective disinfectant.

Water Chemistry

It is critically important that minimum disinfectant levels (Chlorine or Bromine), a proper pH, and Cyanuric acid (Chlorine stabilizer) levels that do not exceed Indiana regulatory limits be maintained. This will allow for the rapid inactivation of viruses such as the one that causes COVID-19.

With adequate water circulation, proper water chemistry, regular water chemistry testing, and the continuous feed of an EPA registered disinfectant (Chlorine or Bromine product), the pool/spa water itself can avoid becoming a mode of transmission for the coronavirus. Specific chemical parameters that are the most important for preventing the spread of viruses follows:

- Disinfectant level that meets the minimum level in 410 IAC 6-2.1-30(b). Depending on the type of pool and its relative risk, this level will be 1, 2, or 3ppm.

Disinfecting Frequently Touched Surfaces

The virus that causes COVID-19 can survive on surfaces ***outside*** of the pool water for days without regular disinfection. Patrons could become infected by touching contaminated surfaces and then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes. This presents one of the **greatest concerns** for COVID-19 transmission at pool and spa facilities.

Frequently touched objects such as those listed below are of particular concern and shall be disinfected the most frequently.

- Door knobs/handles (in the venue as well as in any building entryway doors)
- Stair railings and pool ladders
- Tables, deck chairs, and benches
- Light switches, keyless entry readers, lock boxes
- Baby changing stations
- Drinking fountains shall utilize disposable cups until the end of Stage 4.
- Vending machines
- Telephones
- Any emergency shut off controls (typically found on spas)
- Restroom faucets, Shower knobs, sinks, soap and paper towel dispensers, toilet flush controls, and doors
- Touch to activate controls on interactive fountains and spa therapy jets
- Pool decks and the splash decks of interactive fountains

An EPA registered disinfectant should be applied to such surfaces *after* removing any gross soil/dirt/grease/buildup in accordance with product label directions. It is important that gross soil/dirt be removed first for the disinfectant product to kill viruses effectively.

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has provided information and instructions on *how* to disinfect similar surfaces at the following: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cleaning-disinfection.html>

A complete list of EPA registered disinfectants suitable for coronavirus surface disinfection can be found at the following: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

Household bleach (approximately 6% active Sodium Hypochlorite) can also be diluted by mixing 1/3 cup with 1 gallon of water. Liquid pool Chlorine is more concentrated (usually 10-12% Sodium Hypochlorite) and can be diluted by mixing 1/3 cup with 2 gallons of water. Bleach solutions should be mixed daily for use and discarded at the end of the workday. It is unnecessary and unsafe to use a dilution that is more concentrated. Chlorinated pool water is NOT adequate to serve as a surface disinfectant solution.

Appropriate personal protective equipment, such as chemical impermeable gloves, goggles, and/or a face shield should be utilized when working with all disinfectants in strict accordance with label directions and OSHA workplace standards.

Dependent on the type of disinfectant used (see label requirements), it may be necessary to disinfect some surfaces, such as the pool deck, when patrons are not present.

Implementation of a system to gather and disinfect all deck chairs, kickboards, floats, etc. These items shall then be signed out to incoming patrons for individual use. ***If it is not feasible to disinfect some items such as deck chairs between patrons (either due to time/staff constraints, or because the items physically cannot be disinfected given materials and construction), these items are to be taken out of use.***

Balls and any toys/games normally used for communal play (volleyball, water basketball, etc.) are to be taken out of use.

50% Bather Load Reductions and Social Distancing

The virus that causes COVID-19 is understood to spread from person to person through small respiratory droplets that are emitted when a person coughs or sneezes. The facility owner/operator shall implement all reasonable measures to promote, enable, and encourage social distancing between patrons from different households. **Under no circumstances should lifeguards be required to enforce social distancing expectations, because this could distract them from their life-saving surveillance duties.**

The normally acceptable 'bather load' as calculated from the table in 410 IAC 6-2.1-7.5 is not adequate to promote a 6' minimum spacing between patrons on the pool deck. Governor Holcomb's "Back on Track Indiana" plan addresses this by requiring establishments such as public and semi-public pools to operate at no greater than at 50% their usual capacity.

This 50% bather load reduction should be maintained throughout stages 3 and 4 of the Governor's plan at pools, spas, and similar venues.

The established bather load determines how many people can be allowed inside of a given pool or aquatic venues enclosure (fenced area when outdoors; room when indoors) at one time. Bather load accounts for all of the people in the water **as well as** on the pool deck.

State code mandates that this normal bather load be posted on a sign with 1" letters.

During stages 3 and 4 of Governor Holcomb's plan, this sign shall be replaced by a temporary sign stating the new, 50% bather load.

Measures to be utilized to help limit the bather load at 50% while encouraging 6' social distancing are listed below.

Facility owners/operators should implement the combination of measures most appropriate for their unique operation.

- Access to the facility (gate/door) controlled by management or an attendant.
- The total number of deck chairs/seats reduced to one half the usual number, not to exceed 50% the usual bather load.
- Tables, benches, and deck chairs removed and/or appropriately spaced 6' or more apart.
- Deck chairs signed out to patrons with disinfection occurring between users.
- A method to allow access for a limited block of time (i.e. 1.5 or 2 hours) may be implemented to allow more patrons access per day with the reduced bather load.
- A system to reserve blocks of time could be implemented.

Face coverings

Facility employees must wear face coverings when working near patrons or in areas accessible to patrons.

Patrons are required to wear face coverings when they are not actively swimming or in the water.

This would apply to employees and patrons in deck areas, sanitary facilities, as well as other common use areas outside of the water.

The CDC has recommended the use of face coverings to prevent the spread of respiratory droplets by patrons who are infected but not showing symptoms. Facility owners/operators could enforce this expectation via a variety of means including signage, a waiver/handout, or direct supervision by staff who are not actively serving as lifeguards.

Under no circumstances should lifeguards be taxed with additional surveillance/enforcement duties related to enforcing face covering expectations.

Swimming with a face covering could present a drowning hazard and should be prohibited.

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