

Fecal accident Steps

FORMED STOOL Steps:

1. Direct everyone to leave the pool and close the pool
2. Remove as much fecal material as possible using net and/or gloves trying to keep stool intact.
3. Maintain chlorine at minimum 1 ppm and pH 7.5 or less
4. Maintain chlorine and pH at those levels for at least 45 minutes
5. Ensure [fecal incident log](#) is complete before opening.

DIARRHEAL STOOL Steps: Non-stabilized Chlorine (No Cyanuric Acid)

1. Direct everyone to leave the pool and close the pool.
2. Remove as much fecal material as possible VACUUMING FECAL MATTER FROM THE WATER IS NOT RECOMMENDED
3. Raise chlorine to 20 ppm and maintain pH 7.5 or less
4. Maintain chlorine and pH at those levels for 13 hours
5. Ideal water temperature 77°F or higher and ensure filtration system is operating during the hyperchlorination process.
6. Backwash filter
7. Return chlorine to normal operating range. Bromine pools must increase the chlorine level to 20ppm. This is because bromine does not kill cryptosporidium.
10. Ensure [fecal incident log](#) is complete before opening.

*CDC recommendations found [here](#)

DIARRHEAL STOOL Steps: Stabilized Chlorine (Cyanuric Acid, dichlor, and trichlor)

1. Direct everyone to leave the pool and close the pool.
2. Remove as much fecal material as possible VACUUMING FECAL MATTER IS NOT RECOMMENDED.
3. Lower cyanuric acid to 1-15 ppm (draining)
4. Maintain a pH of 7.5 or less

5. Ideal water temperature 77°F or higher and ensure filtration system is operating during the hyperchlorination process.
7. Maintain Chlorine level using one of 3 Options
 - Raise free chlorine to 20 ppm and maintain it for 28 hours
 - Raise free chlorine to 30 ppm and maintain it for 18 hours
 - Raise free chlorine to 40 ppm and maintain it for 8.5 hours
8. Backwash filter
9. Return chlorine to normal operating range
10. Ensure [fecal incident log](#) is complete before opening.

*CDC recommendations found [here](#)

Hot tubs/spas, and some splash pads can have much smaller amounts of water. In response to formed or diarrheal fecal incidents in these small-volume venues, it might be more efficient to completely drain as much water as possible from the venue and associated plumbing; scrub and clean all accessible surfaces in contact with contaminated water; replace or clean filter media when appropriate, and refill with uncontaminated water from an approved source (for example, municipal water system).

Other Useful Links:

[Cleaning vomit and blood in contaminated pool water](#)

[Cleaning Up Body Fluid Spills on Pool Surface](#)