



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 Division of Food and Recreational Safety
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SWIMMING POOL AND WATER ATTRACTION FECAL, VOMIT, AND BLOOD INCIDENT RESPONSE REPORT

Wis. Admin. Code § ATCP 76.31

Completion of this form is recommended to meet recordkeeping requirements. Failure to keep accurate records is subject to compliance action under Wis. Stat. ch. 97 and Wis. Admin. Code ch. ATCP 76. Please use one form per incident. Operator shall maintain a copy of form for a minimum of two years and make available upon request. Personally identifiable information you provide may be used for purposes other than that for which it was collected. (Wis. Stat. §15.04 (1)(m)).

ATCP 76.31 Fecal accident, vomit, and blood response.

(1) When responding to a fecal accident, or to a vomit or blood incident, the operator shall refer to published Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations for fecal incidents in aquatic venues.

Note: The CDC guidelines for responding to fecal incidents, and blood and vomit spills, may be viewed at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/aquatics-professionals/fecalresponse.html>

(2) The operator shall document each fecal contamination as follows:

- a) Date and time of the incident (event).
- b) Free available chlorine and pH at the time of the event.
- c) Date, time, and free available chlorine and pH before re-opening the pool to the public.
- d) Whether the stool is formed or loose.
- e) Procedures followed in responding to the fecal contamination.
- f) Number of patrons in the pool.
- g) Length of time between the occurrence, detection, and resolution of the incident.

ESTABLISHMENT INFORMATION	
ESTABLISHMENT NAME	LICENSE NUMBER
DESCRIPTION OF POOL OR WATER ATTRACTION	
STARTING RESPONSE PROCEDURES	
DATE AND TIME OF EVENT AND DETECTION	NUMBER OF PATRONS PRESENT
DATE AND TIME OF BASIN CLOSURE	METHOD OF STOOL REMOVAL
METHOD OF SANITIZING EQUIPMENT USED FOR STOOL REMOVAL	

TYPE OF CONTAMINATION (follow the table below; based on CDC's most recent recommendations, site link provided above)

<input type="checkbox"/> FORMED STOOL, VOMIT, OR BLOOD	
Giardia kill or inactivation time for a formed fecal incident (this same kill or inactivation time table for formed stool should also be used for vomit and blood)	
Free chlorine parts per million (PPM)	Disinfection time, minutes*
1.0	45
2.0	25-30
3.0	19

*These closure times are based on 99.9% kill or inactivation of Giardia cysts by chlorine at pH 7.5 or less and temperature of 77°F (25°C) or higher. The closure times were derived from the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Disinfection Profiling and Benchmarking Guidance Manual. These closure times do not take into account “dead spots” and other areas of poor pool water mixing.

<input type="checkbox"/> DIARRHEA (Affected basin does NOT have chlorine stabilizer added)			
Concentration of chlorine PPM x time in minutes	Divided By	Free chlorine concentration PPM	Time in minutes*
15,300	÷	20	765 (12.75 hours)
15,300	÷	10	1,530 (25.5 hours)

*Ideally, the water temperature should be 77°F (25°C) or higher during the hyperchlorination process and pH 7.5 or less.
 *Alternative options could include circulating the water through a secondary disinfection system (for example, ultraviolet light or ozone) to theoretically reduce the number of Cryptosporidium oocysts in the aquatic venue(s) below one oocyst/100 mL as outlined in the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) standard 4.7.3.3.2. (current edition of the MAHC is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/mahc/index.html> or draining the aquatic venue(s).
 *Many conventional test kits cannot measure free chlorine concentrations this high. Use chlorine test strips that can measure free chlorine in a range that includes 20-40 ppm or make dilutions for use in a standard DPD test kit using chlorine-free water.

<input type="checkbox"/> DIARRHEA (Affected basin does have chlorine stabilizer added. Chlorine stabilizers include compounds such as cyanuric acid, dichlor, and trichlor. Chlorine stabilizer slows the rate at which free chlorine inactivates or kills Cryptosporidium.	
Cyanuric Level 1-15 PPM – Raise the free chlorine concentration to:	Maintain level for time in hours*
20 PPM	28
30 PPM	18
40 PPM	8.5
If the cyanuric acid concentration is more than 15 PPM, lower the concentration to 1-15 PPM by draining partially and adding fresh water without chlorine stabilizer before attempting to hyperchlorinate.	

*Ideally, the water temperature should be 77°F (25°C) or higher during the hyperchlorination process and pH 7.5 or less.
 *Alternative options could include circulating the water through a secondary disinfection system (for example, ultraviolet light or ozone) to theoretically reduce the number of Crypto oocysts in the aquatic venue(s) below one oocyst/100 mL as outlined in the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) standard 4.7.3.3.2. (current edition of the MAHC is available at <https://www.cdc.gov/mahc/index.html> or draining the aquatic venue(s).
 *Many conventional test kits cannot measure free chlorine concentrations this high. Use chlorine test strips that can measure free chlorine in a range that includes 20-40 ppm (such as those used in the food industry) or make dilutions for use in a standard DPD test kit using chlorine-free water.

DISINFECTANT RESPONSE PROCEDURES			
SANITIZER CONCENTRATION AND pH AT TIME OF CLOSURE		SANITIZER CONCENTRATION (C) AND INACTIVATION TIME (T) USED Cl PPM X time in minutes =	
LEVEL OF CYANURIC ACID AT TIME OF EVENT	LEVEL OF CYANURIC ACID AT TIME OF TREATMENT	DATE AND TIME OF FILTER BACKWASH	
CHLORINE SANITIZER CONCENTRATION AND pH AT TIME OF RE-OPENING		DATE AND TIME OF RE-OPENING	
OPERATOR NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	OPERATOR SIGNATURE	DATE	