

Aquatic Venue Log

Facility Name: _____

Volume (gallons) : _____

Type: _____

Surface Area (sq ft) : _____

Open/Closed O/C	Date	Time	Sanitizer*			pH*	Cyanuric Acid	Alkalinity	Calcium Hardness	Water Temperature	Flow Rate	Filter Pressure	ORP- HRR	Comments: water added, quantity/type of chemical manually added, backwash, repairs, etc.
			Free	Total	CC									

Required Ranges:	Free Chlorine	Bromine	pH	Cyanuric Acid	Recommended Ranges:	Alkalinity	Calcium Hardness
Aquatic Venue	No CYA 1.0 - 10.0 ppm With CYA 2.0 - 10.0 ppm	3.0 – 8.0 ppm	7.2 – 7.8	90 ppm maximum	Aquatic Venue	60 – 180 ppm	150 – 1,000 ppm
Spa	3.0 - 10.0 ppm	4.0 – 8.0 ppm	7.2 – 7.8	Not allowed	Spa	60 – 180 ppm	100 – 800 ppm

*pH and sanitizer levels must be recorded at minimum prior to start up and every 4 hours.
 **If pH and sanitizer levels are outside of required range aquatic venue shall be closed until levels meet required range.
 All chemicals manually added and maintenance done shall also be recorded. All records must be kept for at least three years.

Adjusting Water Balance	
To raise pH	add sodium carbonate (soda ash) or caustic soda
To lower pH	add muriatic acid, sodium bisulfate, or carbon dioxide
To raise alkalinity	add sodium bicarbonate
To lower alkalinity	add muriatic acid, or sodium bisulfate
To raise calcium hardness	add calcium chloride
To lower calcium hardness	drain off some pool water and dilute with fresh make up water
To raise chlorine	add chlorine
To lower chlorine	add sodium thiosulfate

Problems Associated with Improper Water Balance	
Low pH	Chlorine dissipates more rapidly, etching of aquatic venue surface, corrosion, staining wall surfaces, wrinkles in vinyl liners, eye irritation
High pH	Chlorine disinfectant less effective, scaling, clogged filters and heating elements, reduced circulation, cloudy water
Low alkalinity	Will not provide buffer for pH, can cause corrosion and etching of aquatic venue surfaces
High alkalinity	pH increase, difficulty adjusting pH, decrease chlorine effectiveness, cloudy water
Low calcium hardness	Corrosive to plaster and concrete surfaces, contributes to foam in spas
High calcium hardness	Scaling, cloudy water, scaling in pipes and heater tubes, clogged filters and reduced circulation through piping
Low chlorine	Bacterial and algae growth
High chlorine	pH hard to manage, Skin, lung, and eye irritation

Refer to Section XVII Aquatic Venue Water Quality of Central Valley Health District Regulation #1 Aquatic Facilities for additional information.