



SPLASH PAD REOPENING GUIDE



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Reopening Splash Pads

Committee:

The County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, City of El Monte, City of Pasadena, City of Paramount, & The Music Center

A Splash Pads is a non-contact amenity; the water features give the local residents the opportunity to cool off during summer season at local parks. The following restrictions, maintenance protocol and monitoring protocols are required to ensure compliance with COVID 19 restrictions. Splash pad staff monitor(s) and equipment will be needed to ensure compliance.

Please note most regulatory agencies and the CDC recommend not opening splash pads during this stage of re-opening amenities. Monitoring requirements may be cost prohibited to some organizations or park agencies due to the lack of funding for staffing and equipment.

Restrictions Protocol

- Decrease the number of patrons allowed to enter the Splash Pad at one time.
- Place and enforce capacity limits in Splash Pad to maintain 6 feet of distance.
- Max occupancy will be calculated based upon the Splash Pads surface area. This is to be determined by operators.
- Barriers should be installed to enclose Splash Pad area to control entry.
- Seating areas in the Splash Pad should be eliminated to discourage congregating.
- Set Splash Pad hours of operations
- Splash Pad should be hands-free entry and operations.
- Features that can be used by children, such as hand cannons should be shut off, covered, or removed.
- No water toys will be allowed at any time in or around the Splash area.

- Only Splash Pad users are allowed in Splash Pad, no spectators.
- Congregating will not be allowed around the Splash Pad area.
- Patrons are required to wear facemasks while around the Splash Pad area. Facemask not required while in Splash Pad.
- Splash Pad usage should be limited to 30 minutes per person; time can be reduced or increased based on demand.

Maintenance Protocols

- One general overall cleaning and disinfecting will be completed daily.
 - Close off areas as needed for cleaning and disinfection.
 - Remove trash and debris, blow or sweep the area, and address any graffiti concerns.
 - Inspect and report any potential hazards.
 - Make sure all drains are free of debris, rocks, glass, or other foreign objects.
- In 2 to 4 hours intervals, Splash Pad should be closed for 30 minutes for cleaning and disinfecting.
- Clean high touched surfaces frequently and always clean surfaces prior to the use of disinfectants to remove soil and germs.
- Benches, tables, and seating areas should be removed or closed of.
- Water fountains shall be covered to stop use.
- Water features will have water constantly flowing over them to provide constant disinfecting while in operation. Features will be removed or covered if unable to provide constant disinfection.
- Follow CDC, OSHA, State and local Public Health Code Guidelines.
- Free Chlorine should be a Minimum of 3.0ppm and Maximum 10.0ppm
- PH levels should be kept from the 7.2 – 7.8 range.
- Alkalinity levels should be kept between 80 – 120 ppm
- Calcium Hardness levels must be between 200 – 400 ppm
- Chlorine levels should be tested hourly

- Ph levels should be tested twice a day or as needed.
- Water chemistry should exceed the minimum recommendations.

Monitoring Protocols

- Staff will be assigned to monitor Splash Pad occupancy and restrictions. They will also be responsible for the following:
 - Monitor and educate the public of the rules of the Splash Pad
 - Enforce social distancing in and around Splash Pad
 - Ensure Splash Pad patrons wear masks when not in water features.
 - Organize lines to help control patrons while waiting to enter Splash Pad (Set markings on the ground, six feet apart for patrons to ensure social distancing).
 - It is the monitor's responsibility to treat everyone as a potential carrier.
 - Remember to always use your personal protective equipment. (PPE)
- Signage should be used as follows:
 - Signs should be posted in the entrance of the Splash Pad so that it is visible to the public to see.
 - Health and Safety protocols should be displayed at the Splash Pads entrance.
 - Social distancing signs (6 feet apart)
 - Face mask required
 - No one may enter the Splash Pad if they are exhibiting symptoms, or who has knowingly been in contact with a suspected positive case of Covid-19 within the past 14 days.
- Patrons not following Splash Pad rules and guidelines will be asked to leave.

1. PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDELINES / C.D.C. RECOMMENDATIONS

Protocols for Reopening of Public Splash Pads

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health is adopting a staged approach, supported by science and public health expertise, that is aligned with California's roadmap to allow the safe reopening of public splash pads.

Splash pads located within amusement parks are to remain closed until allowed to resume modified or full operation.

All public splash pad operators covered by this guidance must implement all applicable measures listed below in addition to any relevant sections from the Public Swimming Pool Protocol and be prepared to explain why any measure that is not implemented is not applicable.

Please note: This document may be updated as additional information and resources become available, so be sure to check the LA County website

<http://www.ph.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/> regularly for any updates to this document.

This checklist covers:

- (1) Workplace policies and practices to protect employee health
- (2) Measures to ensure physical distancing
- (3) Measures to ensure infection control
- (4) Communication with employees and the public
- (5) Measures that ensure equitable access to critical services

These five key areas must be addressed as your facility develops any reopening protocols.

A. WORKPLACE POLICIES AND PRACTICES TO PROTECT EMPLOYEE HEALTH (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY TO THE FACILITY)

- ☐ Everyone who can carry out their work duties from home has been directed to do so.
- ☐ Vulnerable staff (those above age 65, those with chronic health conditions) are assigned work that can be done from home whenever possible.
- ☐ All employees have been told not to come to work if sick and to follow DPH guidance for self-isolation if applicable.
 - ☐ Create a roster of trained back-up employees.
- ☐ Upon being informed that one or more employees test positive for, or has symptoms consistent with COVID-19 (case), the employer has a plan or protocol in place to have the case(s) isolate themselves at home and require the immediate self-quarantine of all employees that had workplace exposure to the case(s). The employer's plan should consider a protocol for all quarantined employees to have access to or be tested for COVID-19 in order to determine whether there have been additional workplace exposures, which may require additional COVID-19 control measures. See public health guidance on [responding to COVID-19 in the workplace](#).
- ☐ In the event that the owner, manager, or operator knows of three (3) or more cases of COVID-19 within the workplace within a span of 14 days, the employer must report this cluster to the Department of Public Health at (888) 397-3993 or (213) 240-7821.
- ☐ Symptom checks are conducted before employees may enter the workspace. Checks must include a check-in concerning cough, shortness of breath or fever and any other symptoms the employee may be experiencing. These checks can be done remotely or in-person upon the employees' arrival. A temperature check should also be done at the worksite if feasible.
- ☐ All employees who have contact with the public or other employees during their shift (s) are offered, at no cost, a cloth face covering. The covering is to be worn by the employee at all times during the workday when in contact or likely to come into contact with others. Employees are instructed to wash their face coverings daily.
 - ☐ ***Employees do not need to wear a cloth face covering when the employee is alone or when in the splash pad.***

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- ☐ Breaks are staggered to ensure that six (6) feet between employees can be maintained in break rooms at all times.
 - ☐ Employees are prohibited from eating or drinking anywhere other than designated areas to assure that masks are worn consistently and correctly.
 - Disinfectant and related supplies are available to employees at all sites
 - Hand sanitizer effective against COVID-19 is available to all employees at all sites.
 - ☐ Employees are allowed frequent breaks to wash their hands.
 - ☐ A copy of this protocol has been distributed to each employee.
 - ☐ Optional – Describe other measures:

B. MEASURES TO ENSURE SOCIAL DISTANCING

- ☐ Limit the use of splash pad facility to ensure that users can maintain, as much as possible, 6 feet physical distance from non-household members. Using a ratio of 1 visitor per 36 square feet of splash pad area can help to determine this limit.
 - Indicate current splash pad square feet: Indicate the number of visitors allowed using 1 visitor per 36 square feet.
 - Consider implementing reservations for splash pad use.
 - ☐ Designate a person(s) that is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that the maximum number of splash pad users, as set forth above, is not exceeded. The designated person is also responsible for ensuring that these protocols are adhered to on a daily basis. Signage should also instruct parents to assist in making sure children comply with physical distancing and the use of cloth face coverings for children 3 years and older when they are not in the water.
 - ☐ Organize lines with markings or other methods to help ensure physical distancing while waiting to enter the Splash Pad.
 - ☐ Establish Splash Pad hours of operations to allow for proper monitoring.
 - ☐ Barriers should be utilized to enclose the Splash Pad area to control entry and exit.
 - ☐ Seating areas in the Splash Pad area should be removed or cordoned off to prohibit gatherings.
 - ☐ Measures to ensure social distancing (individuals remain at least 6 feet apart from those they do not live with) have been implemented.
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- ☐ Changing rooms and restrooms are monitored to ensure that the number of people inside at one time allows for proper physical distancing.
 - ☐ Prohibit parties or gatherings other than a single household in all common areas, including the splash pad.

C. MEASURES FOR INFECTION CONTROL

- ☐ Consult with the company or engineer that designed the aquatic venue to decide which [List N disinfectants approved by the EPA](#) are best for the aquatic venue.
 - ☐ Chlorine levels should be tested hourly and PH levels should be tested twice a day or more frequently as needed. Water chemistry should exceed the minimum recommendations.
 - ☐ For facilities that have not been operating, flush each of the hot and cold-water fixtures for five minutes prior to reopening to replace stale water in the facility's plumbing with a fresh and safe water supply.
 - ☐ Implement a cleaning and disinfection plan for frequently touched surfaces and for shared objects each time they are used. Use EPA approved disinfectant. The following will be cleaned and disinfected frequently, on the following schedule:
 - Door handles and surfaces of restrooms, handwashing stations, diaper changing stations and showers.
 - Common-use facilities (i.e., lockers).
 - Restrooms and showers.
 - ☐ Close off areas as needed for cleaning and disinfection.
 - Remove trash and debris, blow or sweep areas. Inspect and report any potential hazards.
 - Make sure all drains are free of debris, rocks, glass, or other foreign objects.
 - ☐ Guests and splash pad users must wear cloth face covering when in the splash pad facility, including when traveling to and from the splash pad and during use of shared facilities. Cloth face coverings are not required while in the actual splash pad itself. Children under the age of 3 and those with health conditions that prevent masking are exempt.
 - ☐ Ensure adequate supplies to support healthy hygiene are provided at all times. Supplies include soap, hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol, paper towels, tissues and trash cans
 - ☐ Drinking fountains are covered to prevent usage.
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- ☐ Individuals should bring their own food and beverage which should not be shared by members outside of the household
 - ☐ High touch features that can be used by children, such as hand cannons should be shut off, covered, or removed.
 - ☐ No personal water toys will be allowed at any time in or around the Splash area.
 - ☐ Items brought to the splash pad should not be shared with others outside of the household
 - ☐ Individuals are encouraged to bring their own towels to the splash pad and should not share towels with those outside of their household.

D. MEASURES THAT COMMUNICATE TO THE PUBLIC

- ☐ A copy of this protocol is posted at all public entrances to the splash pad facility.
- ☐ Signage is posted at each public entrance of the splash pad facility to inform users to:
 - Stay home if they are ill or have symptoms consistent with COVID-19.
 - Maintain social distancing of six feet from non-household members to the extent possible and not to engage in any unnecessary physical contact in the splash pad. Parents should assist their children in complying with these recommendations.
 - Wash often hands or use sanitizer upon entry into the splash pad
 - Wear a face covering when traveling through common areas of the facility, including to and from the splash pad and in shared restrooms. Remind children to remove cloth face covering when entering the splash pad.

E. MEASURES THAT ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO CRITICAL SERVICES

- ☐ Services that are critical to the patrons/residents have been prioritized.
 - ☐ Measures are instituted to assure access to goods and services for those who have mobility limitations and/or are at high risk in public spaces.
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You can also find guidance from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention for social distancing and facility/surface disinfection procedures at

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/water.html>.

CDC (CENTER OF DISEASE CONTROL) RECOMMENDATIONS

Keeping Water Play Areas / Interactive Fountains Clean



Water play areas (may also be called an interactive fountain, wet deck, splash pad, spray pad, or spray park) are becoming more common. People may not realize that although there is no standing water in these attractions, the spray water will rinse any contaminants (for example, diarrhea, vomit, and dirt) down into the water holding area and be resprayed. In other words, the water is recycled through the system. As a result, it is possible for the water to become contaminated and make people sick.

The County of Los Angeles has specific regulations on how the water is treated on a water play area/interactive fountain that may have been built without a system to make sure that contaminants are disinfected and filtered. That can be found on page 2 and page 13 in this manual. Caregivers and children should follow the [Steps of Healthy Swimming](#) when using a water play area to help protect themselves and others.

Outbreaks Associated with Water Play Areas / Interactive Fountains



During the summer of 2005, an outbreak of cryptosporidiosis occurred at Seneca Lake State Park in New York. Over 1,700 people may have been infected with 425 laboratory-confirmed cases of cryptosporidiosis and 1,374 probable cases were identified ¹. [Cryptosporidium](#) was traced to the water tanks that supplied the 11,000 square foot wet deck (spray park). In response, New York passed emergency public health regulations to govern the design and sanitation of such attractions statewide.

A 1999 outbreak of diarrheal illness affected 44% of patrons (an estimated 4,800 people) who visited a new interactive fountain in a beachside park ². When officials from the health department inspected the interactive fountain, they found that the water drained from the play area into an underground reservoir for recirculation. The problem turned out to be a result of inadequate chlorination and the lack of a filtration system. The chlorine tablet erosion feeder had not been filled for weeks and the designers did not include a filtration system.

MAKE A HEALTHY

SPLASH!

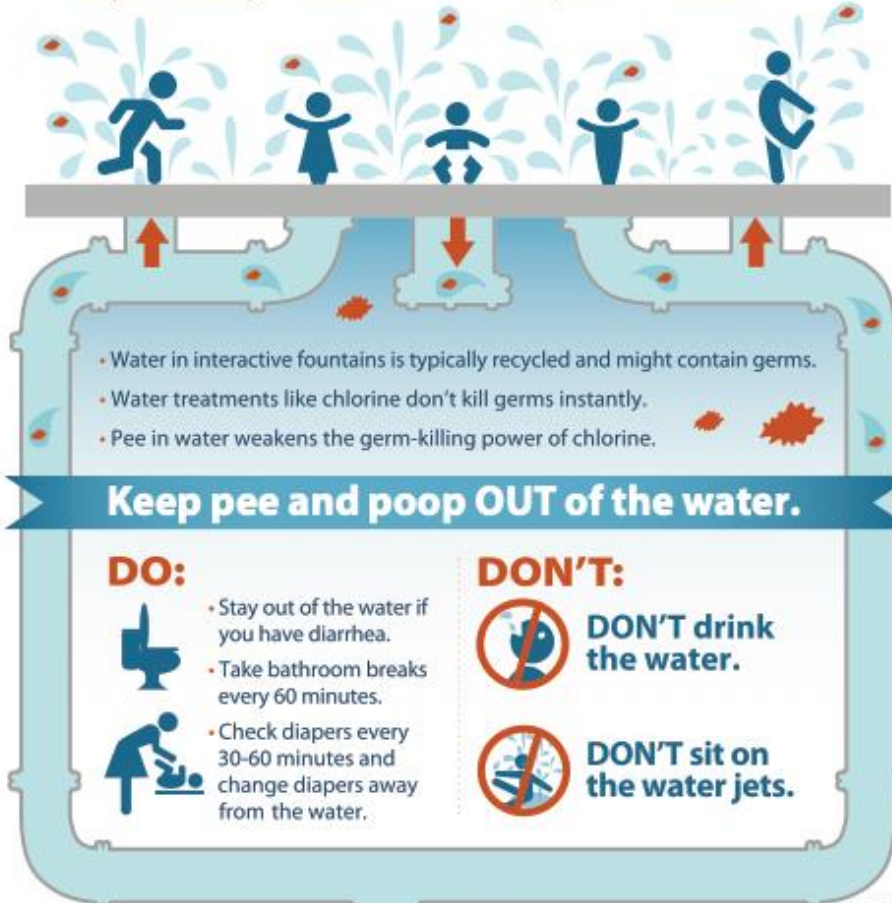
Swallowing water in interactive fountains, splash pads, and spray parks might make you sick.



Germ can get into the water through poop coming out or washing off our bodies.



Swallowing water containing germs can make you sick with diarrhea.



DO:



- Stay out of the water if you have diarrhea.
- Take bathroom breaks every 60 minutes.
- Check diapers every 30-60 minutes and change diapers away from the water.



DON'T:



DON'T drink the water.



DON'T sit on the water jets.



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

SPLASH HEALTHY!
www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming



CDC/MS21-4

2. SPLASH PAD OPERATIONS

Opening, Throughout the day & Closing Procedure

Every morning, throughout the day (every hour-on-the-hour), and at the end of the day, employees will check chemicals, filtration systems, splash pad, and fill out the Daily Activity report. Call in and Call out to the respective agency.

A. Check chemical (Opening and Closing)

Every hour: ☐ HRR ☐ pH ☐ Chlorine (3 - 5 ppm) ☐ pH (7.4-7.6)

Opening and closing only: ☐ Alkalinity (80-120 ppm) ☐ Calcium (250-450)

B. Check Chemical vats and Filtration system (Opening and Closing)

☐ Chlorine (50 gallons) ☐ Acid (50 gallons)

Notify the maintenance staff when chemical vats are below 15 gallons*

C. Check for cleanliness and for safety (Opening, Throughout the day, & Closing)

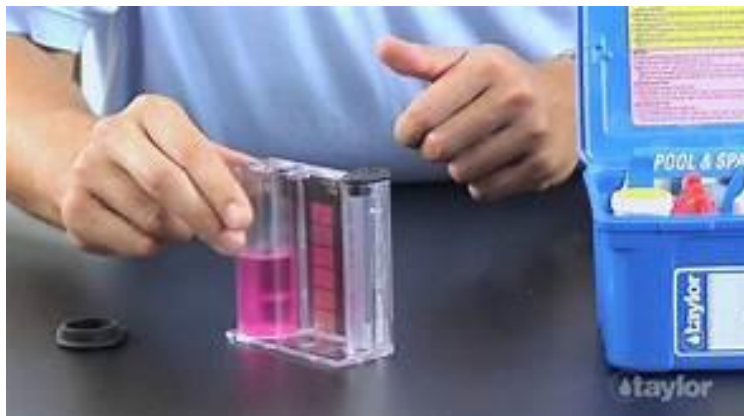
☐ Trash on & around splash pad ☐ Trash in strainers/ catch basket ☐ Disinfect surfaces

Procedure and Troubleshooting

Turning off Splash Pad	Cleaning Change Filter Strainer	Backwashing
<p>Access the main menu using the password "1,2,3,4"</p> <p>Enter "Control Settings"</p> <p>Turn on & off "Operation Time Clock"</p> <p>*In an Emergency use On / Off switch or Emergency button</p>	<p>Check by looking into the filter pump catch basket & check for debris</p> <p>Turn off the pump and close the valves before changing the strainer</p> <p>Notify the maintenance staff if filter pump needs to be replaced</p>	<p>If the filter pressure is greater than 10psi of its normal reading, then a backwash is required</p> <p>Turn off the pump and switch valves to backwash then turn on the pump. Once the water is clear turn off the pump and switch the valve back to "filter"</p> <p>Notify the maintenance staff if filter needs to be backwashed</p>

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATIONS
DAILY SPLASH PAD ACTIVITIES REPORT
FROM _____ TO _____ 20____

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mxPyxpGdIAE>





Guide book (#2004B) amplifies these instructions and should be read to use this product properly.

POOL & SPA WATER TESTS

1. Read precautions on all labels.
2. Keep test kit out of reach of children.

3. Store test kit in cool, dark place.
4. Replace reagents once each year.
5. Do not dispose of solutions in pool or spa.

6. Rinse tubes before and after each test.
7. Obtain samples 18" (45 cm) below water surface.
8. Hold bottle vertically when dispensing.

Instr. #5121

Chlorine (Free, Combined, Total) Test

1. Rinse and fill small comparator tube to 9 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add 5 drops R-0001 and 5 drops R-0002. Cap and invert to mix.
3. Match color with color standard.* Record as parts per million (ppm) free chlorine (FC).
4. Add 5 drops R-0003. Cap and invert to mix.
5. Match color immediately. Record as ppm total chlorine (TC).
6. Subtract FC from TC. Record as ppm combined chlorine (CC). Formula: TC - FC = CC.

Total Bromine Test

1. Rinse and fill small comparator tube to 9 mL mark with water to be tested.
 2. Add 5 drops R-0001 and 5 drops R-0002. Cap and invert to mix.
 3. Match color with color standard.* Record as parts per million (ppm) total bromine.
- *If color is off scale: Repeat test using 4.5 mL sample diluted to 9 mL mark with tap water. Multiply reading by 2 to obtain approximate sanitizer level. If color is still off scale: Repeat test using 1.8 mL sample diluted to 9 mL mark with tap water. Multiply reading by 5 to obtain approximate sanitizer level.

pH Test

1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 44 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add 5 drops R-0004. Cap and invert to mix.
3. Match color with color standard. Record as pH units and save sample if pH needs adjustment. If sample color is between two values, pH is average of the two. To LOWER pH: See acid demand test. To RAISE pH: See base demand test.

Acid Demand Test

1. Use treated sample from pH test.
2. Add R-0005 dropwise. After each drop, count, mix, and compare with color standards until desired pH is matched. See treatment tables to continue.

Base Demand Test

1. Use treated sample from pH test.
2. Add R-0006 dropwise. After each drop, count, mix, and compare with color standards until desired pH is matched. See treatment table to continue.

Total Alkalinity Test

1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*
2. Add 2 drops R-0007. Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0008. Swirl to mix. Sample should turn green.
4. Add R-0009 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from green to red.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) total alkalinity as calcium carbonate.

*When high TA is anticipated, this procedure may be used: Use 10 mL sample, 1 drop R-0007, 3 drops R-0008, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.

Calcium Hardness Test

1. Rinse and fill large comparator tube to 25 mL mark with water to be tested.*
2. Add 20 drops R-0010. Swirl to mix.
3. Add 5 drops R-0011L. Swirl to mix. If calcium hardness is present, sample will turn red.
4. Add R-0012 dropwise. After each drop, count and swirl to mix until color changes from red to blue.
5. Multiply drops in Step 4 by 10. Record as parts per million (ppm) calcium hardness as calcium carbonate.

*When high CH is anticipated, this procedure may be used: Use 10 mL sample, 10 drops R-0010, 3 drops R-0011L, and multiply drops in Step 4 by 25.

Cyanuric Acid Test

1. Rinse and fill CVA dispensing bottle (#9191) to 7 mL mark with water to be tested.
2. Add R-0013 to 14 mL mark. Cap and mix for 30 seconds.
3. Slowly transfer cloudy solution to small comparator tube until black dot on bottom just disappears when viewed from top.
4. Read tube at liquid level on back of comparator block. Record reading as parts per million (ppm) cyanuric acid.

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3. SCHEDULING

Example of Schedule (excel sheet can be found on the MICROSOFT TEAMS app)

Splash Pad							HOURS WORKED				
(Shifts listed below)											
Duties: Welcome trail users, monitor trails and trailheads, conduct patrols and speak to visitors about physical distancing and other key restrictions.											
	Employee Name	Employee No.	Job Class	Contact Phone	Alt. (Emergency) Phone	Email Address		Time In	Time Out	unch Leng	Total Hours
Tuesday 9:30-7:30											
Tuesday 9:30-7:30											
Wednesday: 9:30-7:30											
Wednesday: 9:30-7:30											
Thursday: 9:30-7:30											
Thursday: 9:30-7:30											
Friday 9:30-7:30											
Friday 9:30-7:30											
Saturday 9:30-7:30											
Saturday 9:30-7:30											

SPLASH PAD SCHEDULE 10:30 a.m. – 6:30 p.m. (TUESDAY – SATURDAY)

STAFF SCHEDULE 9:30 a.m. – 6:30 p.m. (TUESDAY – SATURDAY)

Session 1: July 7-11

Session 2: July 14-18

Session 3: July 21-25

Session 4: July 28- August 1

Session 5: August 4-8

Session 6: August 11-15

Session 7: August 18-22

Session 8: August 25-29

Session 9: September 1- 5

Session 10: September 8-12

Session 11: September 15-19

Session 12: September 22- 26

Session 13: September 29- October 3

Session 14: October 6-10

Session 15: October 13-17

Session 16: October 20-24

Session 17: October 27-31

4. FACILITIES

EAST (626) 333-0945

Atlantic Park Splash Pad 570 S. Atlantic Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90022	Dalton Park Splash Pad 18867 E. Armstead Street Azusa, CA 91702	Pathfinder Park Splash Pad 18150 Pathfinder Road Rowland Heights, CA 91748
Bassett Park Splash Pad 510 Vineland Avenue La Puente, CA 91746	Los Robles Park Splash Pad 14906 Los Robles Avenue Hacienda Heights, CA 91745	Carolyn Rosas Park Splash Pad 18500 Farjardo Street Rowland Heights, CA 91748
City Terrace Park Splash Pad 1126 N. Hazard Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90063	Allen J. Martin Park Splash Pad 14830 E. Giordano Street La Puente, CA 91744	Rimgrove Park Splash Pad 747 Rimgrove Drive La Puente, CA 91744
Sunshine Park Splash Pad 515 Deepmead Avenue La Puente, CA 91744	Valleydale Park Splash Pad 5525 N. Lark Ellen Avenue Azusa, CA 91702	San Angelo Park Splash Pad 245 S. San Angelo Avenue La Puente, CA 91746

SOUTH (310) 965-8646

Adventure Park Splash Pad 10130 S. Gunn Avenue Whittier, CA 90605	Mayberry Splash Pad 13201 Meyer Road Whittier, CA 90605
Alondra Splash Pad 3353 Redondo Beach Blvd. Lawndale, CA 90260	Washington Avenue Tot Lot 15614 S. Washington Avenue Compton, CA 90221

NORTH (661) 295-3532

Pearblossom Splashpad 33922 N. 121st Street Pearblossom, CA 93553	Sorenson Splashpad 16801 E. Avenue P Lake Los Angeles, CA 93591
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Splash Pad Surface Area and Maximum Occupancy Summer 2020

	Surface Area	Proposed Occupancy
South		
Washington SP	720	8
Mayberry SP	1,260	15
Alondra SP	2,205	26
Adventure SP	1,980	23
Magic Johnson SP	706	8
East		
Atlantic SP	2,244	26
City Terrace SP	2,226	26
San Angelo SP	2,204	26
Bassett SP	1,760	21
Allen Martin SP	1,940	23
Sunshine SP	1,870	22
Rimgrove SP	1,809	21
Valleydale SP	1,968	23
Dalton SP	2,438	29
Pathfinder SP	1,250	15
Los Robles SP	2,173	26
Carolyn Rosas SP	2,742	32
North		
Pearblossom SP	2,272	27
Sorenson SP	3,534	42

5. FIRST AID, HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION, & EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

FIRST AID

FIRST AID



BLEEDING

- Apply direct pressure to the wound using a sterile gauze pad or clean cloth. Do not remove base layers when changing dressing.
- Elevate the injured area above the level of the heart if there is no fracture.
- Cover the dressing with a pressure bandage. If bleeding does not stop apply additional dressings.
- If necessary, apply pressure to the artery with your hand.



CHOKING

Signs of choking

- The person has hands clutching his or her throat, unable to breathe or talk; or skin, lips, and nails are turning blue.

Perform abdominal thrusts (Heimlich maneuver)

- Stand behind the person. Wrap your arms around the waist.
- Make a fist with one hand. Position it over the lower half of the breast bone.
- Grab the fist with the other hand. Press hard into the abdomen with a quick inward and upward thrust.
- Perform 5 abdominal thrusts. (Heimlich maneuver)
- If you are alone, perform abdominal thrusts before calling 911. If two people are available, one can call for help while the other performs first aid.
- If the person becomes unconscious, perform CPR.



BURNS

- Stop the burning. Remove the person from the source of the burn.
- Cool the burn. Hold burned area under cool (not cold or icy) running water or immerse for 10 to 15 minutes. Use cool compresses if water is unavailable.
- Cover the burn. Cover burn with non-adhesive sterile bandage or clean cloth.
- Prevent shock. Lay the person down and elevate the legs.



FRACTURES

- Help the person support the injured area. Stop any bleeding by applying pressure with sterile bandage or clean cloth.
- Check for feeling, warmth and color below fracture.
- Immobilize the injured area. Apply a soft or hard splint above and below the fracture.
- Apply ice or cold packs and elevate.
- Treat for shock. Lay the person down and elevate the legs.



Clear the airway of obese person or pregnant woman

- Place your hands a little higher than normal.
- Proceed as with the Heimlich maneuver, shoving your fist inward and upward quickly.
- Repeat abdominal thrusts until the blockage is dislodged. If the person becomes unconscious, perform CPR.



SPRAINS

- Rest the ankle or injured area.
- Apply ice or cold packs (wrap in cloth or put cloth under to protect the skin).
- Compress by lightly wrapping an elastic bandage around the injured area. Start farthest away from body and wrap up. This reduces risk of cutting off circulation.
- Elevate the injured area above heart level to reduce swelling.



CPR

- Check for breathing and responsiveness. Unresponsive person that is breathing normally won't require CPR.
- If not breathing call 911 and have someone get the AED if available. Check for carotid pulse, if none begin CPR.

Compressions - Begin compressions

- If face down, put the person on his or her back while supporting the head, neck, and back.
- Place the heel of one hand over the person's breastbone. Place the other hand on top of the first hand. Keep your elbows straight.
- Using your upper body push straight down compressing the chest to about 2 inches. Push hard at a rate of 120 compressions per minute.

Airway - Clear the airway

- If trained for CPR, after 30 compressions, open the person's airway your by placing your palm on the person's forehead and gently tilt the head back. With the other hand gently lift the chin forward to open the airway.
- Check for normal breathing, chest motion, and listen for normal breathe sounds.

Breathing - Breathe for the person

- Pinch the nostrils and cover the person's mouth with yours. Use A CPR mask if available.
- Give the first rescue breath and watch to see if the chest rises. If it does rise give the second breath. If the chest doesn't rise resume chest compressions.
- When AED arrives, turn it on, apply it, and follow prompts. Resume CPR starting with chest compressions until emergency personnel arrive.



EYE INJURIES

- Don't rub the eye. For a foreign particle such as dirt, sand, or sliver of wood or metal have the person pull the upper lid down and blink repeatedly.
- Flush the eye with water. Make sure the eye to be flushed is down so other eye is not affected.
- For any chemicals in the eyes immediately wash the eyes with lots of water.
- Cover both eyes in case of impalement.



SHOCK

- Help the person lie down on his or her back.
- Elevate the feet about 12 inches. If raising the feet causes pain or further injury, keep him or her flat.
- Check for signs of breathing, coughing, or movement, and if absent begin CPR.
- Keep the person warm and comfortable.
- Turn the person on his or her side to prevent choking if the person vomits or bleeds from the mouth.

The Apgar Corporation • 1001 Missouri Co. Suite E • St. Louis, MO 63102 • 800-368-2827 • www.augustineapgar.com ©Apgar Corp. 2014

HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION

California employers with any outdoor places of employment must comply with the Heat Illness Prevention standard, California Code of Regulations, title 8, section 3395 (8 CCR 3395). These procedures have been created to assist employers in establishing their own heat illness prevention procedures and to reduce the risk of work-related heat illnesses to their employees.

These procedures are not intended to supersede or replace the application of any other title 8 sections, particularly 8 CCR 3203, Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP), which requires an employer to establish, implement, and maintain an effective IIPP. You may integrate your heat illness prevention procedures into your IIPP. You must also be aware that other standards also apply to heat illness prevention, such as the construction, agriculture, and general industry requirements to provide drinking water, first aid, and emergency response.

Note: These procedures describe the minimum essential heat illness prevention steps applicable to most outdoor work settings. In work environments where there is a higher risk for heat illness (e.g., during a heatwave or other severe working or environmental conditions), you must exercise greater caution and employ protective measures beyond what is listed in this document, as needed to protect employees.

To effectively establish your company procedures, carefully review the key elements listed in this document, as well as the examples provided, then develop written procedures applicable to your workplace. The Heat Illness Prevention Plan must be written in English and the language understood by the majority of the employees and must be available at the worksite. Implement procedures, train employees and supervisors on your company procedures, and follow-up to ensure your procedures are fulfilled.

To tailor these procedures to your work activities, evaluate and consider the specific conditions present at your site such as:

1. The size of the crew.
2. The length of the work shift.
3. The ambient temperature (which can either be taken using a simple thermometer or estimated by monitoring the weather).
4. Additional sources of heat or the use of personal protective equipment that may increase the body's heat burden.
5. Again, these sample procedures do not include every workplace scenario, so it is crucial that you take into account and evaluate conditions found in your individual workplace that are likely to cause heat illness.

Mandatory requirements for written procedures must also do the following:

1. Identify the person(s) responsible for the particular task(s) (e.g., supervisor, foreman, safety coordinator, crew leader).
2. Describe in detail the steps required to carry out the task and ensure that the task is accomplished successfully, including the number and size of water containers and shade structures; distance to their placement; and frequency of water replenishment, water breaks/reminders, weather-tracking, etc. For additional information, see the Enforcement Q&A.
3. Specify how you will communicate these procedures to your employees, particularly the person(s) assigned to be responsible for them, and how you will verify that the procedures and instructions are being followed.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The following designated person(s) (e.g., program administrator, safety coordinator, supervisor, foreman, field supervisor, crew leader) has (have) the authority and responsibility for **implementing the provisions of this program at this worksite.**

Contact List per region: *Name/Title/Phone Number*

1. Rick Tang, RSM, 626-333-0945 - EAST
2. Gabriela Melendrez, RSM, 310-965-8646 - SOUTH
3. Marisol Gonzalez, RSM, 661- 295- 3532 - NORTH
4. Joe Goss, Aquatics Chief, 626-821-4605 - AQUATICS

Instructions: Choose the items below that are applicable to your work operations for water and shade provision, high heat procedures, acclimatization methods, and emergency procedures, and add additional language to specify how your company intends to implement these provisions at the job site.

Procedures for the Provision of Water:

- ☐ Drinking water containers (5 to 10 gallons each) will be brought to the site so that at least two quarts per employee are available at the start of the shift. All employees, whether working individually or in smaller crews, will have access to drinking water.
- ☐ Paper cones or bags of disposable cups and the necessary cup dispensers will be made available to employees and will be kept clean until used.
- ☐ As part of the Effective Replenishment Procedures, the water level of all containers will be checked periodically (e.g., every hour, every 30 minutes) and more frequently when the temperature rises. Water containers will be refilled with cool water when the water level within a container drops below 50 percent. Additional water containers (e.g., five-gallon bottles) will be delivered to replace water as needed.
- ☐ Water will be fresh, pure, suitably cool, and provided to employees free of charge. Supervisors will visually examine the water and pour some on their skin to ensure that the water is suitably cool. During hot weather, the water must be cooler than the ambient temperature, but not so cool as to cause discomfort.
- ☐ Water containers will be located as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working (depending on the working conditions and layout of the worksite) to encourage the frequent drinking of water. If field terrain prevents the water from being placed within a

reasonable distance from the employees, bottled water or personal water containers will be made available so that employees can have drinking water readily accessible.

☐ Since water containers are smaller than shade structures, they can be placed closer to than shade structures. Placing water only in designated shade areas or where toilet facilities are located is not sufficient. When employees are working across large areas, water will be placed in multiple locations. For example, on a multi-story construction site, water will be placed in a safe accessible location on every floor where employees are working.

☐ All water containers will be kept in a sanitary condition. Water from non-approved or non-tested water sources (e.g., untested wells) is not acceptable. If hoses or connections are used, they must be approved for potable drinking water systems, as shown on the manufacturer's label.

☐ Daily, employees will be reminded of the location of the water coolers and of the importance of drinking water frequently. When the temperature exceeds or is expected to exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit, brief "tailgate" meetings will be held with employees each morning to review the importance of drinking water, the number and schedule of water and rest breaks, and the signs and symptoms of heat illness.

☐ Audible devices, such as whistles or air horns, will be used to remind employees to drink water.

☐ When the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, or during a heatwave, pre-shift meetings will be conducted before the commencement of work to both encourage employees to drink plenty of water and to remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary. Additionally, the number of water breaks will be increased.

Supervisors/foremen will lead by example and remind employees throughout the work shift to drink water.

☐ Individual water containers or bottled water provided to employees will be adequately identified to eliminate the possibility of drinking from a coworker's container or bottle.

Procedures for Access to Shade:

☐ Shade structures will be opened and placed as close as practicable to the employees when the temperature equals or exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit. When the temperature is below 80 degrees Fahrenheit, access to shade will be provided promptly, when requested by an employee.

Note: The interior of a vehicle may not be used to provide shade unless the vehicle is air-conditioned and the air conditioner is on.

☐ Enough shade structures will be available at the site to accommodate all of the employees who are on a break at any point in time. During meal periods, there will be enough shade for all employees who choose to remain in the general area of work or in areas designated for recovery and rest periods. (Employers may rotate employees in and out of meal periods, as with recovery and rest periods.)

☐ Daily, employees will be informed of the location of the shade structures and will be encouraged to take a five-minute cool-down rest in the shade. An employee who takes a preventative cool-down rest break will be monitored and asked if they are experiencing symptoms of heat illness. In no case will the employee be ordered back to work until signs or symptoms of heat illness have abated (see the section on Emergency Response for additional information).

☐ As crews move, shade structures will be relocated to be placed as close as practicable to the employees so that access to shade is provided at all times. All employees on a recovery or rest break or a meal period will have full access to shade so they can sit in a normal posture without having to be in physical contact with each other.

☐ Before trees or other vegetation are used to provide shade (such as in orchards), the thickness and shape of the shaded area will be evaluated to ensure that sufficient shadow is cast to protect employees.

☐ In situations where it is not safe or feasible to provide access to shade (e.g., during high winds), a note will be made of these unsafe or unfeasible conditions and alternative procedures will be used to provide access to shade upon request. (Below, describes the alternative procedure for access to shade.)

☐ For non-agricultural employers, cooling measures other than shade (e.g., use of misting machines) are provided in lieu of shade if these measures are demonstrably as effective as shade in allowing employees to cool, and of the steps that will be taken to provide alternative cooling measures but with equivalent protection as shade.

Procedures for Monitoring the Weather:

☐ The supervisor will be trained and instructed to check in advance the extended weather forecast. Weather forecasts can be checked with the aid of the internet (<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>), by calling the National Weather Service phone numbers (see CA numbers below), or by checking the Weather Channel TV Network. The work schedule will be planned in advance, taking into consideration whether high temperatures or a heat wave is expected. This type of advanced planning should take place whenever the temperature is expected to reach 70 degrees Fahrenheit or higher.

CALIFORNIA Dial-A-Forecast

- Eureka 707-443-7062
- Hanford 559-584-8047
- Los Angeles 805-988-6610 (#1)
- Sacramento 916-979-3038
- San Diego 619-297-2107 (#1)
- San Francisco 831-656-1725 (#1)

☐ Prior to each workday, the forecasted temperature and humidity for the worksite will be reviewed and will be compared against the National Weather Service Heat Index to evaluate the risk level for heat illness. Determination will be made of whether or not employees will be exposed to temperature and humidity characterized as either “extreme caution” or “extreme danger” for heat illnesses. It is important to note that the temperature at which these warnings occur must be lowered as much as 15 degrees if the employees are working in direct sunlight. Additional steps, such as those listed below, will be taken to address these hazards.

☐ Prior to each workday, the supervisor will monitor the weather (using <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/> or a simple thermometer, available at most hardware stores) at the worksite. This critical weather information will be taken into consideration to determine when it will be necessary to make modifications to the work schedule (e.g., stopping work early, rescheduling the job, working at night or during the cooler hours of the day, increasing the number of water and rest breaks).

☐ A thermometer will be used at the job site to monitor for a sudden increase in temperature and to ensure that once the temperature exceeds 80 degrees Fahrenheit, shade structures will be opened and made available to the employees. In addition, when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, additional preventive measures, such as high-heat procedures, will be implemented.

Procedures for Handling a Heat Wave:

For purposes of this section only, “heatwave” means any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least 80 degrees Fahrenheit and at least ten degrees Fahrenheit higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding five days.

☐ During a heatwave or heat spike, the workday will be cut short or rescheduled (e.g., conducted at night or during cooler hours).

☐ During a heatwave or heat spike and before starting work, tailgate meetings will be held to review the company Heat Illness Prevention Procedures (HIPP), weather forecast, and emergency response procedures. Additionally, if schedule modifications are not possible, employees will be provided with an increased number of water and rest breaks and observed closely for signs and symptoms of heat illness.

☐ Each employee will be assigned a “buddy” to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness and to ensure that emergency procedures are initiated when someone displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness.

High Heat Procedures:

High Heat Procedures are additional preventive measures that this company will use when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

☐ Effective communication by voice, direct observation (applicable for work crews of 20 or fewer), mandatory buddy system, or electronic means will be maintained so that employees at the worksite can contact a supervisor when necessary. If the supervisor is unable to be near the employees (to observe them or communicate with them), then an electronic device, such as a cell phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose if reception in the area is reliable.

☐ Frequent communication will be maintained with employees working by themselves or in smaller groups (via phone or two-way radio), to be on the lookout for possible symptoms of heat illness. The employee(s) will be contacted regularly and as frequently as possible throughout the day since an employee in distress may not be able to summon help on their own.

☐ Effective communication and direct observation for alertness and signs and symptoms of heat illness will be conducted frequently. When the supervisor is not available, a designated alternate responsible person must be assigned to look for signs and symptoms of heat illness. If a supervisor, designated observer, or any employee reports any signs or symptoms of heat illness in any employee, the supervisor or designated person will take immediate action commensurate with the severity of the illness (see Emergency Response Procedures).

☐ Employees will be reminded constantly throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water and take preventative cool-down rest breaks when needed.

In addition to the High Heat Procedures listed above, the following High Heat Procedures apply to agricultural worksites.

☐ When the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, employees will be provided one 10- minute "preventative cool-down rest period" every two hours. During the first eight hours of a shift, the cool-down periods may be provided at the same time as the rest periods already required by Industrial Welfare Commission Order No. 14.

- ☐ Employees working longer than eight hours will be provided an additional 10-minute cool-down rest period every two hours. For example, if the shift extends beyond eight hours, an additional rest period is required at the end of the eighth hour of work. If the shift extends beyond 10 hours, another rest period is required at the end of the 10th hour, and so on.
- ☐ All employees will be required to take the cool-down rest periods. Merely offering the opportunity for a break is not enough.
- ☐ Once the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit, records will be kept documenting the fact that mandatory cool-down rest periods are provided and taken.

Procedures for Acclimatization:

Acclimatization is the temporary adaptation of the body to work in the heat that occurs gradually when a person is exposed to it. In more common terms, the body needs time to adapt when temperatures rise suddenly, and an employee risks heat illness by not taking it easy when a heat wave or heat spike strikes, or when starting a new job that exposes the employee to heat to which the employee's body hasn't yet adjusted.

Inadequate acclimatization can be significantly more perilous in conditions of high heat and physical stress. Employers are responsible for the working conditions of their employees, and they must implement additional protective measures when conditions result in sudden exposure to heat their employees are not accustomed to.

- ☐ The weather will be monitored daily. The supervisor will be on the lookout for heatwaves, heat spikes, or temperatures to which employees haven't been exposed for several weeks or longer.
- ☐ During a heatwave or heat spike, the workday will be cut short (e.g., 12:00 p.m.), be rescheduled (e.g., conducted at night or during cooler hours), or if at all possible, cease for the day.
- ☐ New employees and those who have been newly assigned to a high heat area will be closely observed by the supervisor or designee for the first 14 days. The intensity of the work will be

lessened during a two-week break-in period by using procedures such as scheduling slower-paced, less physically demanding work during the hot parts of the day and the heaviest work activities during the cooler parts of the day (early morning or evening). Steps taken to lessen the intensity of the workload for new employees will be documented.

- ☐ The supervisor or the designee will be extra vigilant with new employees and stay alert to the presence of heat-related symptoms.

- ☐ New employees will be assigned a “buddy,” or experienced coworker, so they can watch each other Page 8 of 12 closely for discomfort or symptoms of heat illness.

- ☐ During a heatwave, all employees will be observed closely (or maintain frequent communication via phone or radio) for possible symptoms of heat illness.

- ☐ Employees and supervisors will be trained on the importance of acclimatization, how it is developed, and how these company procedures address it.

Procedures for Emergency Response:

- ☐ When a crew is assigned to a particular worksite, the employees and the foreman will be provided a map of the site that will allow them to give clear and precise directions to the worksite (e.g., street or road names, distinguishing features and distances to major roads) to avoid a delay of emergency medical services.

- ☐ Prior to assigning a crew to a worksite without an infirmary, clinic, or hospital nearby, the employer will ensure that an appropriately trained and equipped person is available at the site to render first aid, if necessary.

- ☐ Prior to the start of the shift, a determination will be made as to whether a language barrier is present at the site, and, if necessary, steps will be taken, such as assigning the responsibility to call emergency medical services to the supervisor or an employee, to ensure that emergency medical services can be immediately called in the event of an emergency.

- ☐ All foremen and supervisors will carry cell phones or other means of communication to ensure that emergency medical services can be called. Checks will be made to ensure that these electronic devices are functional prior to each shift.

- ☐ When an employee shows symptom(s) of possible heat illness, emergency medical services will be called, and steps will immediately be taken to keep the stricken employee cool and comfortable to prevent the progression to more serious illness. Under no circumstances will the affected employee be left unattended.
- ☐ At remote locations, such as rural farms, lots, or undeveloped areas, the supervisor will designate an employee or employees to physically go to the nearest road or highway where emergency responders can see them. If daylight is diminished, the designated employee(s) shall be given reflective vests or flashlights to direct emergency personnel to the sick employee's location, which may not be visible from the road or highway.
- ☐ During a heat wave, heat spike, or hot temperatures, employees will be reminded and encouraged to immediately report to their supervisor any signs or symptoms they are experiencing.
- ☐ Employees and supervisors will be trained on every detail of these written Procedures for Emergency Response.

Procedures for Handling a Sick Employee:

- ☐ When an employee displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness, a trained first aid employee or supervisor will evaluate the sick employee and determine whether resting in the shade and drinking cool water will suffice or if emergency service providers will need to be called. A sick employee will not be left alone in the shade, as their symptoms could worsen.
- ☐ When an employee displays possible signs or symptoms of heat illness and no trained first aid employee or supervisor is available at the site, emergency service providers will be called.
- ☐ Emergency service providers will be called immediately if an employee displays signs or symptoms of severe heat illness (e.g., decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face), does not look okay, or does not get better after drinking cool water and resting in the shade. While the ambulance is enroute, first aid will be initiated (i.e., cool the employee by placing the employee in the shade, removing excess layers of clothing, placing ice packs in the armpits and groin area,

and fan the victim). Do not let a sick employee leave the site, as they can get lost or die before reaching a hospital.

☐ If an employee displays signs or symptoms of severe heat illness (e.g., decreased level of consciousness, staggering, vomiting, disorientation, irrational behavior, incoherent speech, convulsions, red and hot face) and the worksite is located more than 20 minutes away from a hospital, emergency service providers will be called, the signs and symptoms of the victim will be communicated to them, and an Air Ambulance will be requested.

Procedures for Employee and Supervisor Training:

To be effective, training must be understood by employees. Therefore, it must be given in a language and vocabulary the employees understand. Training records will be maintained and will include the date of the training, who performed the training, who attended the training, and the subject(s) covered.

☐ Supervisors will be trained prior to be assigned to supervise other employees. Training will include this company's written procedures and the steps supervisors will follow when employees exhibit symptoms consistent with heat illness.

☐ Supervisors will be trained on their responsibility to provide water, shade, cool-down rests, and access to first aid, as well as the employees' right to exercise their rights under this standard without retaliation.

☐ Supervisors will be trained in appropriate first aid and/or emergency response to different types of heat illness and made aware that heat illness may progress quickly from mild signs and symptoms to a serious, life-threatening illness.

☐ Supervisors will be trained on how to track the weather at the job site (by monitoring predicted temperature highs and periodically using a thermometer). Supervisors will be instructed on how weather information will be used to modify work schedules, increase the number of water and rest breaks, or cease work early if necessary.

☐ All employees and supervisors will be trained prior to working outside. Training will include all aspects of implementing an effective Heat Illness Prevention Plan, including providing

sufficient water, providing access to shade, high-heat procedures, emergency response procedures, and acclimatization procedures contained in the company's written plan.

Employees and supervisors will also be trained on the environmental and personal risk factors of heat illness and the importance of immediately reporting signs and symptoms of heat illness.

- ☐ In addition to initial training, employees will be retrained annually.
- ☐ Employees will be trained on the steps for contacting emergency medical services, including how they are to proceed when there are non-English speaking employees, how clear and precise directions to the site will be provided, and the importance of making visual contact with emergency responders at the nearest road or landmark to direct them to their worksite.
- ☐ When the temperature is expected to exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit, short "tailgate" meetings will be held to review the weather report, reinforce heat illness prevention with all employees, provide reminders to drink water frequently, inform them that shade will be available, and remind them to be on the lookout for signs and symptoms of heat illness.
- ☐ New employees will be assigned a "buddy," or experienced coworker, to ensure that they understand the training and follow company procedures.

6. OTHER RESOURCES & REFERENCES

REFERENCES

1. Shaffzin JK, Keithly J, Johnson D, Sackett D, Hoefer D, Hoyt L, Lurie M, Teal A, Rosen B, Tavakoli N, St. George K, Braun-Howland E, Wallace B . Large Outbreak of Cryptosporidiosis Associated with a Recreational Water Spraypark—New York 2005. 55th Annual Epidemic Intelligence Service Conference, 2006.
2. CDC. [Outbreak of gastroenteritis associated with an interactive water fountain at a beachside park —Florida, 1999](#). MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2000;49(25):565-8.
3. Heat Illness Prevention Enforcement Q&A Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention etool
Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Website Cal/OSHA Consultation Program
4. <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/heatIllnessQA.html>
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/etools/08-006/index.htm>
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/heatillnessinfo.html>
5. <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html>
6. Toll-free Number: 1-800-963-9424

7. Signage Templates

Mask
Required
Around
Splash
Pad Area

No one may enter the Splash Pad who is exhibiting symptoms of Covid-19, has tested positive for Covid-19, or who has been in contact with a suspected positive case of Covid-19 within the past 14 days.

Patrons not
following
Splash Pad
rules and
guidelines will
be asked to
leave.

Please Practice Social Distancing

(Maintain 6 feet Distance from Others)

Splash Pad Operational Hours

Tuesday-
Saturday

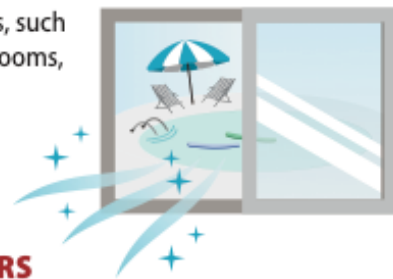
10:30pm-
6:30pm

DAILY CHECKLIST FOR STAFF

Public pools, hot tubs, and water playgrounds



- ☐ Remind staff, patrons, and swimmers to **WASH THEIR HANDS OFTEN** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol
- ☐ **ENCOURAGE WEARING CLOTH FACE COVERINGS** for staff and patrons **2 years and over** who are not swimming
- ☐ **MAKE SURE THERE ARE ENOUGH SUPPLIES**, such as soap, hand sanitizer, paper towels, tissues, and no-touch trash cans
- ☐ **CLEAN AND DISINFECT** frequently touched surfaces, such as tables, lounge chairs, pool noodles, door handles, restrooms, and other equipment
- ☐ **INCREASE VENTILATION** in any indoor areas by opening windows and doors
- ☐ **ENCOURAGE STAFF, PATRONS, AND SWIMMERS** to stay home if they do not feel well, tested positive for COVID-19, or were exposed to someone with COVID-19 in the last 14 days
- ☐ **POST SIGNS TO PROMOTE HEALTHY BEHAVIORS** that prevent COVID-19, make announcements on PA systems, and include messages in e-mails, on websites, and social media
- ☐ **MODIFY LAYOUTS AND ARRANGEMENTS** of chairs, tables, and entry/exit areas to keep people who do not live together 6 feet apart



CS 312344-4 05/08/2020

Now, **let's swim!**

cdc.gov/coronavirus



POOL CHEMICAL SAFETY: STORAGE

PROTECT YOURSELF AND SWIMMERS FROM THE THOUSANDS OF PREVENTABLE INJURIES THAT OCCUR EACH YEAR

BEFORE YOU STORE POOL CHEMICALS

- Get trained in pool chemical safety (for example, during operator training course)
- Ask for help if you are NOT trained for specific tasks
- Read entire product label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) before storing
- Learn your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan and practice steps (for example, evacuation)

STORING POOL CHEMICALS SAFELY

- Follow product label directions for chemical storage:
 - Dress for safety by wearing appropriate safety equipment (for example, safety goggles, gloves, and mask)
 - Separate incompatible chemicals (for example, acid and chlorine)
 - Lock chemicals up to protect people and animals
 - Keep chemicals dry and do not mix different chemicals (for example, different types of chlorine products)
 - Keep chemicals cool in a well-ventilated area away from direct sunlight
 - Keep chemicals closed in original, labeled container
 - Store liquid chemicals low to prevent accidental contact (for example, by leaking) with chemicals or substances stored below them

DISPOSAL OF POOL CHEMICAL CONTAINERS

- Follow product label directions for safe disposal; never reuse containers
 - Contact local or state hazardous materials agency for proper disposal procedures for pool chemicals in unlabeled containers

Always respond to pool chemical spills immediately. Follow your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan, and be sure to contact the proper authorities and management.

Pool Address and Phone Number:

Emergency Response Phone Number:

Local Health Department Phone Number:

For more information about the safe storage of pool chemicals, check your pool safety plan or visit www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming



Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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FOLLOW THESE 5 SAFETY STEPS

to keep us all healthy

- 1 STAY HOME IF YOU DON'T FEEL WELL**
Or if you tested positive for COVID-19 or were exposed to someone with COVID-19 in the last 14 days



- 2 STAY 6 FEET AWAY FROM PEOPLE**
who don't live with you, both in and out of the water and avoid sharing items with other people



- 3 WEAR A CLOTH FACE COVERING**
when not in the water*

* Don't place cloth face coverings on children under age 2 or anyone who has trouble breathing or is unconscious, weak, or otherwise unable to remove the cover without help.



- 4 WASH YOUR HANDS OFTEN** with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol



- 5 COVER YOUR COUGHS AND SNEEZES**
with a tissue or your elbow, throw the tissue in the trash, and wash your hands



Now, **let's swim!**



13-172344-8 06/28/2020

cdc.gov/coronavirus

POOL CHEMICAL SAFETY: **USE**

PROTECT YOURSELF AND SWIMMERS FROM THE THOUSANDS OF PREVENTABLE INJURIES THAT OCCUR EACH YEAR

BEFORE YOU USE POOL CHEMICALS

- Get trained in pool chemical safety (for example, during operator training course)
- Ask for help if you are NOT trained for specific tasks
- Read entire product label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) before using
- Learn your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan and practice steps (for example, evacuation)

USING POOL CHEMICALS SAFELY

- Dress for safety by wearing appropriate safety equipment (for example, safety goggles, gloves, and mask)
- Read chemical product label before each use
 - Handle in a well-ventilated area
 - Open one product container at a time and close it before opening another
 - Minimize dust, fumes, and splashes
 - Measure carefully
- Never mix
 - Chlorine products with acid; this could create toxic gases
 - Different pool chemicals (for example, different types of chlorine products) with each other or with any other substance
- Only pre-dissolve pool chemicals when directed by product label
 - If product label directs pre-dissolving, add pool chemical to water; NEVER add water to pool chemical because violent (potentially explosive) reaction can occur

Always respond to pool chemical spills immediately. Follow your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan, and be sure to contact the proper authorities and management.

Pool Address and Phone Number:

Emergency Response Phone Number:

Local Health Department Phone Number:

For more information about the safe use of pool chemicals, check your pool safety plan or visit
www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming



Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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