



A properly treated pool is a safe place

The World Health Organization establishes that controlling the quality of water is necessary to avoid the transmission of infectious diseases.

If the chlorination of the pool is carried out following the usual recommendations and applying the best practices, is it sufficient to deactivate the COVID-19 virus?

Yes, in a conventional pool with a good hydraulic and filtration system that respects its maximum occupancy level, with a chlorine level of $\geq 0.5-1$ mg / l throughout the pool, optimum water quality is achieved.

<< In other words, with a free chlorine level of $\geq 0.5-1$ mg / l, the water is not only disinfected, but also has disinfecting potential to eliminate any virus or germ that may enter the water >>

Residential pools and semi-public pools

Chlorine tablets or liquid chlorine products can be used to obtain the proper level of free chlorine in the pool water. It is recommended to automate the dosing and control process. Another good alternative is to use saline electrolysis devices that automatically generate free chlorine from salt dissolved in the pool water.

To extend the disinfection spectrum, as an extra level of protection and to correct possible errors in the manual disinfection process, an ultraviolet (UV) light can be installed to disinfect pool water (in combination with dosed chlorine or saline chlorination) .

Commercial pools for public use

To maximize security, automation of all three phases is recommended:

- Regulación del pH entre 7,2 y 7,6 por medio de ácidos o de CO₂ es esencial para garantizar una desinfección eficaz
- PH regulation between 7.2 and 7.6 by means of acids or CO₂ is essential to ensure effective disinfection
- Disinfection using ultraviolet light in combination with dosed chlorine (in tablets or liquid) or salt electrolysis
- Constant measurement of pH and chlorine levels as well as automatic regulation of these parameters is essential in public swimming pools. Recommendation: Show the measurement results to the users, so that they are fully informed of the water quality.

Should users take extra precautions that they did not take before?

As in our daily life, we recommend maintaining adequate personal hygiene. For example, if there may be a risk of having touched surfaces, such as locker room benches, doors or knobs, it is recommended to wash your hands and / or sanitize them with disinfectant before entering the pool. We recommend bathers to always shower before and after swimming in the pool. It is also recommended to wash suits and bath towels, to eliminate all bacteria or viruses.

In addition to the pool water, it is recommended to keep the outdoor areas of the pool disinfected, as well as its equipment, such as showers, stairs, etc. applying products specially indicated for this use.

Author: ASOFAP

*Recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO)

