POOL CLOSURE WILL RESULT FROM

- Bacteriological contamination
- Disinfectant concentration too high or too low
- Cyanuric acid concentration greater than 60 ppm
- Water clarity is insufficient
- Virginia Graeme Baker rule violations
- Lifeguard not present, if required
- The grate on the main drain is missing or broken
- A pump, filter, or chemical feeder is not operational
- pH values less than 6.8 or equal to or greater than 8.0
- If the department determines a condition, situation, or installation is created, installed or maintained that may cause or result in a health or safety hazard, or cause or transmit disease.

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

HENDRICKS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

355 SOUTH WASHINGTON STREET G30
DANVILLE, IN 46122

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH: 317-745-9217

WWW.CO.HENDRICKS.IN.US/HEALTH_POOL_SPA.HTML

HENDRICKS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CYANURIC ACID

Public Health
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Fostering health promotion, disease prevention, and a safe environment for the citizens of Hendricks County.

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Controlling cyanuric acid levels in your pool

WHAT IS CYANURIC ACID?

Cyanuric acid is a buffer that bonds to chlorine and protects it from sunlight.

COMMON CHLORINES USED IN POOLS

Unstabilized ***(No cyanuric acid)***:

- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Calcium Hypochlorite
- Lithium Hypochlorite

Stabilized ***(Contain cyanuric acid)***:

- Dichlor
- Trichlor

Stabilized chlorines cannot be used to shock pools

Best Practices

Take an active role in monitoring water quality. Cyanuric acid may only be used in outdoor pools.

Check cyanuric acid on a regular basis, at least once per week. Obtain a high sensitivity test kit (one that measures below 30 ppm) and educate your staff on how to use the kit and understand the readings.

Once the cyanuric acid level begins to rise, partially drain the pool, add fresh water and retest. Repeat as necessary.

and/or

Use unstabilized chlorine and add cyanuric acid manually.

High cyanuric acid will result in pool closure

The Indiana Pool Rule, 410 IAC 6-2.1, now requires that the concentration of cyanuric acid **not exceed 60 ppm**.

When the maximum allowable cyanuric acid concentration is exceeded, the **pool must be closed** until appropriate measures are taken to lower the concentration to the required range.

WHY CONTROL CYANURIC ACID LEVELS?

Cryptosporidium, or crypto, is a protozoan parasite that can cause acute gastrointestinal illness that can be severe. Excessive concentrations of cyanuric acid significantly increase the time that it takes for chlorine to kill crypto.

Electronic sensor readings can be thrown off by the presence of cyanuric acid in outdoor pools.

It takes much longer to kill germs in the water when cyanuric acid levels are above 50 ppm, compared with pool water that is cyanuric acid free.