



LIFESAVING SOCIETY®
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Information Bulletin
COVID-19 Aquatic Facility Maintenance
Aquatic Facility Maintenance, Cleaning and Decontamination

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Background

Surfaces frequently touched with hands are most likely to be contaminated with COVID-19. These include doorknobs, handrails, elevator buttons, light switches, cabinet handles, faucet handles, tables, countertops and electronics.

The virus responsible for COVID-19 can survive for a few hours to several days on different surfaces but is easily eliminated by most regular cleaners and disinfectants.

It is important to ensure that the product has sufficient contact time with the surface to be disinfected. This contact time is usually specified by the product manufacturer.

COVID-19 is a serious health threat and the situation is evolving daily. The risk will vary between and within communities, but given the increasing number of cases in Canada, the risk to Canadians is considered high. This does not mean that all Canadians will get the disease, it means that there is already a significant impact on our health care system. The Lifesaving Society will continue to reassess the public health risk based on the best available evidence as the situation evolves.

Implementation

The Government of Canada and the United States Centres for Disease Control have created several online resources that will guide owner/operators in the cleaning and disinfection of aquatic facilities. Owner/operators should check these sites for the most current recommendations regarding cleaning and disinfecting of recreation facilities. The guidance provided in these resources on the cleaning and disinfection of public areas is aimed at limiting the survival of COVID-19. These recommendations will be updated if additional information becomes available.

These guidelines focus on community, non-healthcare facilities such as schools, institutions of higher education, recreation centres, offices, daycare centres, businesses and community centres that do not house persons overnight.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Personal Protection

The first step in addressing this disease is the personal protection of staff responsible for the cleaning of aquatic facilities. These individuals must be provided with adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). In addition, they must practice personal hand hygiene.

The risk of exposure to cleaning staff is inherently low. Even though the risk is low, cleaning staff should wear disposable gloves and gowns for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash. Employers should develop policies for worker protection and provide training to all cleaning staff on site prior to assigning cleaning tasks. Training should include when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary, how to properly don (put on), use, and doff (take off) PPE and how to properly dispose of PPE.

- Gloves and gowns should be compatible with the disinfectant products being used.
- Additional PPE such as masks, goggles or face shields may be required based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash.
- Gloves and gowns should be removed carefully to avoid contamination of the wearer and the surrounding area. Be sure to wash hands after removing gloves.
- If gowns are not available, coveralls, aprons or work uniforms can be worn during cleaning and disinfecting. Reusable (washable) clothing should be laundered after each use. Hands should be washed after handling dirty laundry. If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly dirty, an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol may be used.
- Follow normal preventive actions and avoiding touching eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Additional key times to clean hands include:
 - After blowing one's nose, coughing, or sneezing
 - After using the restroom
 - Before eating or preparing food
 - After contact with animals or pets
 - Before and after providing routine care for another person who needs assistance such as a child
- The use of a spray should be avoided if possible, in order to limit the formation of aerosol of disinfectant product which can be inhaled and thus irritate the respiratory tract. If such a spray bottle is used, adjust it so that you have a large spray.

Where to Clean

Surfaces frequently touched with hands are most likely to be contaminated. These include doorknobs, handrails, elevator buttons, light switches, cabinet handles, faucet handles, tables, countertops and electronics. These areas are therefore high priority cleaning areas within the facility.

It is not yet known how long the virus causing COVID-19 survives on surfaces, however, early evidence suggests it can live on objects and surfaces from a few hours to days. A detailed cleaning schedule should be created which would include where, what and frequency of cleaning. Log sheets should be posted and completed each time cleaning occurs.

What to Clean With

When cleaning public spaces, choose products that clean and disinfect all at once (e.g. premixed store-bought disinfectant cleaning solutions and/or wipes when available). Cleaning products remove germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces by using soap (or detergent) and water. Cleaning does not necessarily kill germs, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection. Disinfecting products kill germs on surfaces using chemicals.

Use only approved hard-surface cleaners and disinfectants that have a Drug Identification Number (DIN). Drug Identification Number (DIN) is a computer-generated eight-digit number assigned by Health Canada to a drug product prior to being marketed in Canada. It uniquely identifies all drug products sold in a dosage form in Canada and is located on the label of prescription and over-the-counter drug products that have been evaluated and authorized for sale in Canada. Employers must ensure workers are trained on the hazards of the cleaning chemicals used in the workplace.

A DIN uniquely identifies the following product characteristics: manufacturer; product name; active ingredient(s); strength(s) of active ingredient(s); pharmaceutical form; route of administration.

Create a Cleaning Procedure

Operators of aquatic facilities should develop or review protocols and procedures for cleaning their facility. This will help determine where improvements or additional cleaning may be needed.

Manufacturer's instructions for safe use of cleaning and disinfection products (e.g. wear gloves, use in well-ventilated area, allow enough contact time for disinfectant to kill germs based on the product being used) should be reviewed and appropriate products should be selected for use by staff.

Employers should work with their local health units to ensure appropriate local protocols and guidelines, such as updated/additional guidance for cleaning and disinfection, are followed. When setting up procedures, staff should:

- Use damp cleaning methods such as damp clean cloths, and/or a wet mop. Do not dust or sweep as it can distribute virus droplets into the air.
- Place contaminated disposable cleaning items (e.g. mop heads, cloths) in a lined garbage bin before disposing of them with regular waste. Reusable cleaning items can be washed using regular laundry soap and hot water (60-90°C). Clean and disinfect surfaces that people touch often.

In addition to routine cleaning, surfaces that are frequently touched with hands should be cleaned and disinfected more often, as well as when visibly dirty. Shared spaces such as kitchens and bathrooms should also be cleaned more often.

In public places, where people touch surfaces, cleaning should be done at least daily and if possible every 2 or 4 hours (Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, 2020).

Specific Equipment

Clean and disinfect rescue equipment (rescue tube, rescue can, rescue pole, ring buoys)

- Clean and disinfect rescue equipment at the end of the day or during an exchange between lifeguards. After cleaning, leave the rescue equipment immersed in swimming pool water for 15 minutes during disinfection.

Clean and disinfect training accessories and recreational toys and games

- Clean and disinfect toys, games and training accessories after use by a bather or daily. After cleaning, leave the equipment immersed in swimming pool water for 15 minutes during disinfection and store to dry overnight. You may not be able to disinfect some larger toys (inflatables) and in these cases they should not be used.

Clean and disinfect PFDs

- Clean and disinfect after use by a bather or daily. After cleaning, leave PFD immersed in swimming pool water for 15 minutes and store to dry overnight.

Clean and disinfect deck equipment

- Clean and disinfect all surfaces of deck equipment that are frequently touched with hands at least daily.

Cleaning toilets

Toilets require careful cleaning instructions. Typically, carefully planned aseptic work instructions do not need to be changed, however, it is essential to note that viruses are spread through feces and that cleaning a toilet bowl may create small droplets which could pose a risk to staff. Cleaning instructions, which should be followed, are listed at: <https://www.ttl.fi/en/cleaning-guidelines-for-the-prevention-of-covid-19-infections%E2%80%AF/>

Safe Water Management of Aquatic Facilities

The management of safe water is imperative during viral outbreaks like COVID-19. We know that through the work of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that: *“There is no evidence that COVID-19 can be spread to humans through the water. Proper operation, maintenance, and disinfection (with chlorine or bromine) of pools should kill COVID-19.”*

To ensure the disease is killed in swimming pool water, aquatic facility operators should ensure water testing takes place as required by regulation or more frequently if required by protocols established by the facility. Owner/operators should ensure their swimming pool water testing meets or exceeds the requirement of the Regulation or guidelines.

Disinfection

Free Available Chlorine levels should be carefully maintained at levels recommended by regulation or provincial guidelines. Operators may choose to enhance disinfection levels at this time by raising and maintaining disinfectants above minimum required levels.

Definitions

- **Aquatic Facility:** Any swimming pool, wading pool, waterpark, waterfront or similar location that is used for aquatic activities such as swimming, wading, diving or aquatic sports.

- **Cleaning:** The removal of dirt and impurities, including germs, from surfaces. Cleaning alone does not kill germs, but removing the germs decreases their number and therefore any risk of spreading infection.
- **Community facilities:** Schools, recreation centres, swimming pools, daycare centres and businesses comprise most non-healthcare settings visited by the general public outside of a household.
- **Coronavirus:** Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses which may cause illness in animals or humans. In humans, several coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The most recently discovered coronavirus causes coronavirus disease COVID-19.
- **COVID-19:** COVID-19 is the infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered coronavirus. This new virus and disease were unknown before the outbreak began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. As of January 2020 COVID-19 was declared a pandemic, affecting countries world-wide.
- **Disinfecting:** The use of chemicals, for example DIN (Drug Identification Number) registered disinfectants, to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs, but killing germs remaining on a surface after cleaning further reduces any risk of spreading infection.
- **Training accessories:** Accessories used for learning or training including paddles, kickboard, pull buoy.
- **Recreational toys and games:** Floating puzzles, floating mat, tube, sea serpent, ball, etc.
- **Deck equipment:** Equipment installed on the pool deck including starting platform, diving board, ladder, grab rail, lifeguard chair, etc.

References

- <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/cleaning-disinfecting-public-spaces.html>
- <https://www.publichealthontario.ca/-/media/documents/ncov/factsheet-covid-19-environmental-cleaning.pdf?la=fr>
- <https://www.inspq.qc.ca/covid-19/environnement/nettoyage-surfaces>
- <https://www.ttl.fi/en/cleaning-guidelines-for-the-prevention-of-covid-19-infections%E2%80%AF/>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/pdf/fecal-incident-response-guidelines.pdf>

Approval

- Approved by the Lifesaving Society Canada Board of Directors on 15 May 2020.
- Revised and approved by Lifesaving Society Canada's Board of Directors on 26 April 2021.

Disclaimer

Lifesaving Society Canada's National Safety Standards are developed using Coroners' recommendations, the latest evidence-based research, and reflect the aquatics industry's best practices at the time the publication was approved.

In the rapidly changing COVID-19 era, Lifesaving Society Canada will update the COVID-19 Information Bulletins as evidence-based research becomes available. The information contained within this document does not replace or supersede local, provincial/territorial or federal health authority guidelines.