

DOGS IN PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

A Health and Safety Guideline

RISK FACTORS FOR DOGS AND HUMANS

Zoonotic Diseases

Parasites (Dog to Human)

- 1) Canine parasites such as *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* (highly chlorine resistant), hookworm, tapeworm, and, roundworm can be transmitted to humans.
- 2) External parasites such as ticks, fleas, ringworm (a contagious fungal skin disease), sarcoptic mange (mite that does not reproduce on humans, but will cause a temporary red, itchy rash) can be transmitted to humans.
- 3) Other rare zoonoses from dogs include *Brucella canis*, *Leptospirosis*, rabies (all three are inactivated quickly by adequately chlorinated pool water).

Parasites (Dog to Dog)

- 1) Interspecies diseases include canine distemper, canine hepatitis, parvovirus, parainfluenza, coronavirus, adenovirus, and, kennel cough (all susceptible to properly chlorinated water). Dog to dog contact can transmit these infections and may contaminate the out of pool environment).

Injury and Accidents

Accidental Injury

- 1) Drowning, scratch-inflicted wounds, collisions, and bites (nips) may occur between dogs or dog to person.

Non-accidental Injury

- 1) Panicked dogs may be prone to aggressive tendencies. Aggressive dogs may inflict wounds on humans or other dogs.

People most susceptible to acquiring disease and/or infections would include infants, children under 5, and those with weakened immune systems such as those with HIV/AIDS, cancer, transplants and some inherited conditions.



GUIDELINES TO LESSEN RISK

- 1. Schedule the dog swim only after the regular swim season is over and only at outdoor pools.** Indoor pools would not have accessible areas for dogs to defecate and urinate. The pool should not be used again by humans until it has been properly winterized and re-opened. Swims should be for dogs only and not people and dogs.
- 2. Raise the residual chlorine level to 2.0 mg/l (ppm) 24 hours prior to the event.**
- 3. Maintain a residual chlorine level of 1.0 mg/l (ppm) during the event.** The most important factor in disease prevention is maintaining proper chlorine residual. The automatic chlorinator, circulation equipment, especially the skimmers, must operate continuously to remove hair, dirt and other debris. The chlorine residual must be checked before the event opens and at least once during the event. Chlorine level may drop quickly in this kind of event. Do not allow chlorine levels to exceed 5.0 mg/l as this may adversely affect the dogs. Also, the dogs should be hosed off after the “swim” to remove any chlorine.
- 4. Do not allow humans to swim or be in the pool with the dogs.** This is the best way to prevent disease transmission to humans and to prevent injuries.
- 5. Use only shallow areas for the events.** Some dogs cannot and/or do not like to swim, so facilities such as ramps may be needed to allow dogs to enter and exit the pool. Do not raise the water level as this will inhibit the skimming function of the pool skimmers. The pool skimmers/gutters will return the dirtiest water, which is in the top 1 inch, to the filter.
- 6. Decks drains must be kept free of hair and debris and drain properly.** Train staff to periodically check.
- 7. All dogs must be registered at the event: owner’s name and address, license if required, and have current vaccination history including rabies vaccination.** Vaccination at the event will not provide immediate protection. Dogs that are too young to be vaccinated, are more likely to have internal parasites and more likely to have “accidents”. Aggressive dogs, dogs with obvious infections or diarrhea, or dogs in heat should not be allowed. Also one dog per handler should be enforced.
- 8. Hose off dogs before allowing them to enter the pool.** This will remove excess hair, dirt, feces, urine, etc. which interfere with pool disinfection.
- 9. Staff must be present who are trained in canine CPR, to treat injuries, monitor dog behavior and to recognize hazards, such as dogs in distress.**
- 10. Dog bites** Wash wound immediately with soap and water for 15 minutes, then see physician (humans) or veterinarian (dog-to-dog). Contact York Region Public Health for proper procedures in the event of an animal bite or scratch.

11. Service animals used for the purpose of assisting persons with disabilities may not be excluded from public areas (pool enclosures/change rooms), so special accommodations may be necessary. It is not recommended that service dogs be allowed to swim with patrons.

12. Dog Fecal accidents:

• **In the pool:** Remove as much of the fecal material as possible with a net and dispose to waste container. Do not use the pool vacuum. The net shall be sanitized with a freshly prepared solution of cool water and household bleach (1 part bleach per 9 parts cool water). Hot water causes the chlorine in the bleach to dissipate too quickly to properly sanitize. **Note:** Since humans are not in the pool this differs from human fecal incidents response.

• **Pool deck:** Remove as much of the fecal material as possible and dispose of properly and then sanitize the area

• **Grassy areas:** Remove as much of the fecal material as possible and dispose of properly. Some parasites, such as roundworm eggs can remain infectious for months in soil, posing a possible risk to people walking barefoot, eating in the area. Dog to dog pathogens, such as parvo, may also remain infectious in soil for months and could pose a risk to other dogs.

13. Blood and Vomit Cleanup (human) on Surfaces

1. Block off the area of the spill from patrons until clean-up and disinfection is complete.
2. Put on disposable latex gloves to prevent contamination of hands.
3. Wipe up the spill using paper towels or absorbent material and place in a plastic garbage bag.
4. Gently pour bleach solution (1 part bleach per 9 parts cool water) onto all contaminated areas of the surface.
5. Let the bleach solution remain on the contaminated area for 20 minutes.
6. Wipe up the remaining bleach solution.
7. All non-disposable cleaning materials used such as mops and scrub brushes should be disinfected by saturating with bleach solution and air dried.
8. Remove gloves and place in plastic garbage bag with all soiled cleaning materials.
9. Double-bag and securely tie-up plastic garbage bags and discard.
10. Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water.

14. Rest/relief station: Station should be designated, visible, accessible, and, include:

1. Drinking water for dogs
2. Cleanup supplies: Plastic bags, paper towels, alcohol hand sanitizers and any supplies needed for owners to clean-up after their dogs.
3. Rest periods: Plan for periodic resting/relief sessions for the dogs out of the pool, because dogs will tire easily.

4. Engage dogs in a high energy exercise prior to the event to encourage dogs to urinate/defecate before entering the pool.
5. First aid supplies

15. After the Event

- **Pool:** The pool and filters must be **superchlorinated** to kill any *Cryptosporidium* before reopening for human swimming next season. Raise the free chlorine level in the pool water to 20 mg/l (ppm) and maintain it at 20 mg/l for seven hundred sixty-five (765) minutes (12 hours 45 minutes), or the length of time necessary to attain a “15,300 contact time” value equivalent. Normal winterizing procedures can then be followed.
- **Deck:** Clean first and sanitize. Sanitize means: 1 part bleach per 9 parts water
- **Grassy areas:** Remove as much of the fecal material as possible and dispose of properly



References: Adapted with permission from
CDC Ohio Department of Health
City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation, “drool in the pool”