



SEASONAL SWIMMING POOL OPENING CHECKLIST

- _____ 1. Start seasonal opening procedures at least one month prior (or earlier depending on weather) to the scheduled opening day.
- _____ 2. Hire the pool staff. Plan pre-season training programs.
- _____ 3. Conduct a complete inventory.
- _____ 4. Check for winter damage and vandalism.
- _____ 5. Make sure that chemical and maintenance contracts are in effect.
- _____ 6. Check to see that repairs and/or renovations scheduled during the off-season were completed.
- _____ 7. Order staff uniforms. Purchase sunscreen products and personal protective gear.
- _____ 8. Replace worn or missing rescue equipment.
- _____ 9. Restock the first aid kit.
- _____ 10. Prepare all record forms and logs. Revise the staff, policy and operating manuals.
- _____ 11. Pump any accumulated water and debris off the top of the winterizing pool cover.
- _____ 12. Remove the winter pool cover. Clean and store it away for the season.
- _____ 13. Turn the water supply back on.
- _____ 14. Have the phone company restart service. Be certain emergency phone is operational.
- _____ 15. Empty all debris from the pool. Don't try to pump out dead or decaying leaves and animals.
- _____ 16. Check for proper operation of the hydrostatic relief valve.
- _____ 17. Drain the pool with a trash pump.
- _____ 18. Pump remaining liquid from the pool using a sump pump with an auto shut-off.
- _____ 19. Rinse down the pool using a high pressure nozzle and hose. Flush out the gutters or skimmers.
- _____ 20. Sandblast, acid wash, chlorine wash, recoat, repaint, replaster, fiberglass, and/or patch liner tears, or otherwise prepare the pool surface.
- _____ 21. Remember to paint or touch-up depth markings, drop-off lines, lane lines and targets, step edges, and graphics before refilling the pool.
- _____ 22. Clean all pool and deck equipment.
- _____ 23. Remove the winterizing plugs and expansion blocks. Uncap the inlets.
- _____ 24. Lubricate all metal parts and hardware.
- _____ 25. Replace gutter drain grates, bolts, gaskets, inlets, and plugs.
- _____ 26. Bolt the main drain grates to the pool bottom and secure all anti-entrapment covers.
- _____ 27. Clean and replace skimmer baskets, weirs, and lids.
- _____ 28. Reassemble circulation pipes, the pump, and the motor. Drain anti-freeze from all piping and flush with fresh water.
- _____ 29. Pressure test all circulation lines to make sure the pipes have not broken during the off-season. Repair broken pipes before leaks develop.
- _____ 30. Service and reinstall flow meters, pressure and vacuum gauges, thermometers, and humidity meters.
- _____ 31. Reinstall the hair and lint skimmer basket. Replace gaskets or o-rings. Make sure the lid seals tightly.

(CONTINUED ON BACK)

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(Continued)

- _____ 32. Replace cracked or chipped tile.
- _____ 33. Replace broken or burnt out pool lights, lenses and seals. Lubricate and tighten bolts and reinsert in the pool wall.
- _____ 34. Check that all ground wires are connected.
- _____ 35. Service the heater, replace elements, turn on the gas and relight the pilot, or check electrical connections.
- _____ 36. Clean the filter media or elements. Repair or replace filter elements or cartridges if necessary. Close and re-plug the filter tank.
- _____ 37. Test the annual air pressure relief valves on pressurized filter tanks.
- _____ 38. Drain and clean the surge chamber. Check that valves, overflow, and water level devices are in operating order.
- _____ 39. Obtain the maintenance and start-up chemicals.
- _____ 40. Reinstall the chemical feeders, controllers, probes, and other feed pumps.
- _____ 41. Begin filling the pool with water at least seven to ten days prior to the anticipated opening day.
- _____ 42. Start circulating and filtering the water as soon as possible after the water level covers the inlets. Remember to temporarily shut off the skimmer lines to prevent air from entering the system.
- _____ 43. Adjust the pressure inlets to maximize circulation. Perform a dye test if needed.
- _____ 44. Treat the water to prevent the growth of algae or bacteria.
- _____ 45. Conduct a dye test to check inlet operation and locate circulation “dead spots” in the pool.
- _____ 46. Add chemicals to achieve water balance, obtain acceptable water clarity, prevent damage (sequestering agents or chelating agents), or prevent chlorine loss (stabilizer).
- _____ 47. Restock the test kit with fresh reagents. Calibrate testing instruments.
- _____ 48. Vacuum the pool and backwash as needed until the water clears.
- _____ 49. Turn on the water heater and begin to raise the water temperature to desired levels.
- _____ 50. Cover the pool with a solar or insulating pool blanket to help prevent heat loss and reduce energy cost.
- _____ 51. Reinstall ladders, rails, guard chairs, backstroke flags, and stanchions.
- _____ 52. Replace handles on hose bibs and fill spouts.
- _____ 53. Clean and disinfect the decks. Inspect for cracks or deterioration. Resurface if necessary.
- _____ 54. Clean and arrange the deck furniture.
- _____ 55. Repaint, “spruce up”, and clean the pool building, locker rooms, and auxiliary areas.
- _____ 56. Replace vandalized or missing signs. Check that all signage required by code is posted.
- _____ 57. Stock supplies.
- _____ 58. Continue regular grounds maintenance.
- _____ 59. Conduct a pre-opening inspection and facility safety audit.
- _____ 60. Run mandatory pre-season training for the facility staff.
- _____ 61. Assess & make alterations to be in compliance with the “Virginia Graeme Baker Pool & Safety Act of 2007” to prevent suction entrapment accidents.