

## Questions

1. The term, "public pools", generally includes which of the following types of pools?
  - a) Council pools
  - b) Aquatic centres
  - c) Learn-to-swim pools
  - d) Gym and health centre pools
  - e) Holiday accommodation pools
  - f) Club pools
  - g) Private school pools
  - h) All of the above
2. List three situations when you must close a swimming pool or part of a swimming pool to patrons.
  - a)
  - b)
  - c)
3. A strong chlorine smell generally means that the pool has been overdosed with chlorine and no more is required.
  - a) True
  - b) False
4. Recommended signage for a public swimming pool includes?
  - a) Resuscitation signage
  - b) First aid signage
  - c) Health and warning information notices
  - d) All of the above
5. The term, "general environmental duty", defines that a person must not carry out an activity that causes, or is likely to cause, environmental harm unless the person takes all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm.
  - a) True
  - b) False
6. A stormwater drain flows to?
  - a) Council sewer
  - b) Creeks & catchments
  - c) Septic tanks
  - d) Water treatment plant

For more information, contact your local Council

7. What is the acceptable pH range for a public pool in Queensland?
- a) 7.0 - 8.0
  - b) 7.0 - 7.6
  - c) 7.2 - 7.8
  - d) 6.8 - 8.2
8. A public pool operator should have a minimum of the following qualifications?
- a) Life saving qualification
  - b) Nationally recognised training and assessment program which is industry based (ie accredited pool technician course)
  - c) Degree or diploma in water chemistry
  - d) A and B
  - e) A, B and C
9. A swimming pool's surroundings and facilities are a potential source of contamination to the water within the pool.
- a) True
  - b) False
10. Which of the following documents/records are required, as a minimum, to be kept at the site?
- a) Health and safety incidents
  - b) Water quality monitoring
  - c) Copy of approval
  - d) All of the above
11. The maximum total chlorine level can be no greater than the 1mg/L above the free chlorine level, up to a maximum of 10mg/L.
- a) True
  - b) False
12. Cyanuric acid can appropriately be used in?
- a) Outdoor swimming pools
  - b) Indoor non-heated swimming pools
  - c) Spas utilising only bromine as a sanitiser
  - d) All of the above
13. Chemical levels for correct pool water sanitation must be in accordance with?
- a) Equipment manufacturer's specifications
  - b) Pool shop recommendations
  - c) State government guidelines
  - d) Council's Local Law
14. Liquid wastes must not be discharged or released to the sewer system unless there is a trade waste approval issued by Council.
- a) True
  - b) False

15. Name three resources that can assist you in operating a public pool in Queensland?
- a)
  - b)
  - c)
16. Supervision of public pools is not required when there is extensive signage and fencing.
- a) True
  - b) False
17. The required minimum free chlorine levels for spas and swimming pools are the same.
- a) True
  - b) False
18. Which of the following should be prohibited from entering a swimming pool?
- a) Animals
  - b) Persons who have a contagious or offensive disease
  - c) Glass items
  - d) All of the above
19. Water testing for high usage pools (Council pools, learn to swim centres, water parks) should be conducted at least how many times a day?
- a) Once a day
  - b) Twice a day
  - c) 5 times a day
  - d) 8 times a day
20. Supervision requirements for a swimming pool are based upon a site's specific needs and can vary considerably between different public pools.
- a) True
  - b) False
21. Water testing for low usage (low usage pools, hotel/motel pools) must be conducted at least how many times a day?
- a) Once a day
  - b) Twice a day
  - c) 5 times a day
  - d) 8 times a day
22. Pathogenic microorganisms that are of a particular concern (can cause detrimental health effects) when found in swimming pool water include which of the following?
- a) Giardia and Cryptosporidium
  - b) Listeria monocytogenes and Bacillus cereus
  - c) Salmonella and E.Coli
  - d) Campylobacter and Clostridium botulinum

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| 23. Water quality samples for checking chemical levels should be taken at which point?<br>a) At any location in the swimming pool<br>b) At an inlet (eg. a suction point)<br>c) At a location furthest from inlets (eg a suction point)<br>d) Within scum gutters  |
| 24. The facilities and equipment associated with a public pool must be kept clean and maintained.<br>a) True<br>b) False   |
| 25. In the event of a chemical spill, which of the following should occur?<br>a) The spill should be immediately contained<br>b) Council should be notified immediately or as soon as practicable after the spill has occurred<br>c) The spilt material should be recovered and disposed of appropriately according to the materials properties<br>d) All of the above |

If you have any issues you wish to discuss further, list them below and a Council officer will discuss them with you during an inspection visit.