Hyperchlorination to Kill Cryptosporidium When Chlorine Stabilizer[1] is NOT in Water

Recommendations for Aquatic Staff



Check for existing guidelines from your local or state regulatory agency before use. CDC recommendations do not replace existing state or local regulations or guidelines.

Cryptosporidium (or "Crypto") is an extremely chlorine-tolerant parasite. This means Crypto can spread among swimmers even when the free chlorine concentration is well-maintained in the water in aquatic venues, such as pools and water playgrounds. If an outbreak of Crypto infections occurs in your community, the health department might ask you to hyperchlorinate.

Additionally, to help keep Crypto levels low, you might choose to hyperchlorinate periodically (for example, weekly). If necessary, before attempting to hyperchlorinate, consult an aquatic professional to determine the feasibility, the most optimal and practical methods, and needed safety considerations.

Hot tubs/spas, and some water playgrounds, can have much smaller amounts of water. In response to formed or diarrheal fecal incidents in small-volume venues, it might be more efficient to completely drain as much water as possible from the venue and associated plumbing; scrub and clean all accessible surfaces in contact with contaminated water; replace or clean filter media when appropriate, and refill with uncontaminated water from an approved source (for example, municipal water system).

1. Chlorine stabilizers include compounds such as cyanuric acid, dichlor, and trichlor.

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Recommended Steps for Hyperchlorination When Chlorine Stabilizer is NOT in the Water

Step 1: Close the aquatic venue to swimmers. If you have multiple venues that use the same filtration system—all of the venues will have to be closed to swimmers. Do not allow anyone to enter the venue(s) until the hyperchlorination process is completed.

Step 2: Using unstabilized chlorine (for example, sodium hypochlorite), raise the water's free chlorine concentration (see Table below) and maintain water at pH 7.5 or less.[1]

Step 3: Achieve a concentration × time (CT) inactivation value of 15,300[2] to inactivate or kill Crypto. The CT inactivation value refers to the concentration of free chlorine in parts per million (ppm) multiplied by time in minutes at a specific pH and temperature.

Use the formula below to calculate the time required to inactivate or kill Crypto[3]

Concentration × time (CT) inactivation value	÷	Free chlorine concentration (parts per million [ppm])	Time (in minutes)
15,300	÷	20*	= 765 (or 12.75 hours)
15,300	÷	10	= 1,530 (or 25.5 hours)

Step 5: Confirm that the filtration system is operating while the water reaches and is maintained at the proper free chlorine concentration and pH for hyperchlorination.

Step 6: Backwash the filter thoroughly after reaching the CT inactivation value. Be sure to discharge directly to waste and according to state or local regulations. Do not return the backwash through the filter. Where appropriate, replace the filter media.

Step 7[4]: Allow swimmers back into the water only after the required CT inactivation value has been achieved and the free chlorine concentration and pH are within the operating range allowed by the state or local regulatory authority.

Establish a fecal incident log.
Document each fecal incident by recording date and time of the event, whether it involved formed fecal matter or diarrhea and the free chlorine concentration and pH at the time or observation of the event. Before reopening the aquatic venue, record the procedures followed in response to the fecal incident (including the process used to adjust chlorine concentration and pH [if necessary], the free chlorine concentration and pH, and the hyperchlorination time). You can download a Water Contamination Response Log at **http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming/pools/disinfection-remediation-pools-hot-tubs.html**.

1. Ideally, the water temperature should be 77°F (25°C) or higher during the hyperchlorination process.
2. Alternative options could include circulating the water through a secondary disinfection system (for example, ultraviolet light or ozone) to theoretically reduce the number of Crypto oocysts in the aquatic venue(s) below one oocyst/100 mL as outlined in the Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC) standard 4.7.3.3.2.4 (current edition of the MAHC is available at www.cdc.gov/mahc/currentedition/index.html) or draining the aquatic venue(s).
3. Shields JM, Hill VR, Arrowood MJ, Beach MJ. Inactivation of *Cryptosporidium parvum* under chlorinated recreational water conditions. J Water Health. 2008;6(4):513–20.
4. CDC does not recommend testing the water for Crypto after hyperchlorination is completed. Although hyperchlorination destroys Cyrpto's infectivity, it does not necessarily destroy the structure of the parasite or its DNA.

* Many conventional test kits cannot measure free chlorine concentrations this high. Use chlorine test strips that can measure free chlorine in a range that includes 20–40 ppm (such as those used in the food industry) or make dilutions for use in a standard DPD test kit using chlorine-free water.