

National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health



Centre de collaboration nationale en santé environnementale

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Splash Parks: Understanding the Risk and Implementing Better Practice

Chris Russell CIPHI Annual Education Conference November 6, 2017

A little about me

- Environmental Health Officer
- Interior Health Authority
- Seconded to the NCCEH
 - February to July 2017



Photo Credit: https://www.hellobc.com/vernon.aspx



Outline

- Why did we address this topic?
- (Brief) Overview of Splash Pads
- Evidence of Risk
- Risk Factors
- Best Practices
- Questions

Why Did we Address this Topic

- NCCEH request from Ontario
- Lack of guidance for Canadian jurisdictions
- Evidence Review
 - Chris Russell & Angela Eykelbosh
- Published August 2017
 - www.ncceh.ca



Evidence Review Process

- Systematic Literature Review
 - Literature Search
 - Critical Appraisal
 - Synthesis (New Knowledge)
- Review by requestor
- External Review Process



Conducting a Literature Search & Semi- Systematic Review: the NCCEH Approach

http://www.ncceh.ca/sites/default/files/Conducting_Semi_Systematic_Review_NCCEH_Approach-Eykelbosh-Fong.pdf

Overview of Splash Pads

- Many names
 - Spray park, wet deck, etc.
- Water does not accumulate
- Increasing popularity
 - Less supervision than wading pool
- Variable regulation in North America



Overview of Splash Pads



• Design often not indicated (to public)

• This presentation focused on recirculating splash pads

Evidence of public health risk

- Cryptosporidium
 - Well represented in outbreaks
 - Chlorine resistance
 - Requires additional treatment (e.g. UV)
 - Most common in treated recreational venues
- Other Enteric Pathogens
 - *E*. coli
 - Salmonella
 - Giardia
 - Shigella



Photo Credit: http://www.barfblog.com/tags/splash-park/

Evidence of public health risk

- Legionella
 - Some spray features aerosolize water
 - No cases associated with splash parks
 - Cases associated with decorative fountains
- Physical Injury
 - Scrapes from falls
 - Could not find any data on head injuries



Photo Credit: https://www.bookmyevent.com/images/JustChill_Image s/rainbow.jpg

Evidence of public health risk

Location	Agent	Number Affected	Contributing Factor
Florida (1999)	Cryptosporidium; Shigella soni	38	No filtration and inadequate chlorine residual
Florida (2006)	Cryptosporidum; Giardia	49	Inadequate chlorination and other operational deficiencies
Illinois (2001)	Cryptosporidium	358	Park was found to be in compliance with operational requirements. Chlorination only
Kelowna (2004)	Escherichia coli	10	Improper construction of waste water discharge
New York (2005)	Cryptosporidium	~4000	Chlorination only
Idaho (2007)	Cryptosporidium	12	Chlorination only
Ontario (2013)	Cryptosporidium	12	UV light was out of service at time of suspected exposure

Splash Pad Risk Factors

- Behaviour of users
- Open to animals, birds, dust
- Large bather load in relation to volume
- Reduced turnover rates
- Areas that are constantly damp
- Foggers and misters



Photo Credit: http://www.waterandhealth.org/parentmaintain-fun-decrease-risks-water-parks/

Best Practices: Design

- Proper siting of the pad
- Exclusion of animals
- Adequately sized reservoir
- Provisions for constant recirculation
- Discharge of water when not in use
- Ability to drain the deck directly to waste



Photo Credit: <u>http://wickermemorialpark.com/your-park/splash-pad/</u>

Best Practices: Design

- Chlorination at least 2.0 ppm
- Second form of disinfection (e.g. UV)
- Foggers and misters from potable supply



Best Practices: Design

Full Flow Filtration

- Features and filters in series
- 100% of water from filters
- Can be costly

Storage Tank

Partial Filtration

- Reservoir treated
- Separate pump feeds features
- Feature pump must not exceed 3X treatment pump
- Turbidity <3NTU



Best Practices: Operation

- Flushing pad surface prior to operation
 - Daily
 - Should be direct-to-waste
- Inspections
 - Glass
 - Feces
- Regular sanitation
 - Deck
 - Feature
 - No Quats (DBPs)

Best Practices: Education

- Washrooms
- Diaper change stations
- Footbaths
- Signage
- Supervision



Best Practices: Education

White Valley Recirculating Spray Park

1811 Glencaird St. Lumby, BC

Park Safety

This is an unsupervised facility. Adult supervision is strongly recommended, particularly for younger children.

- · No pets permitted.
- · Please do not drink the water, as it is recirculated.
- · Running, climbing, skateboarding or cycling is prohibited.
- · No glass, food or beverages in the spray park.
- Children not yet toilet trained must wear a swim diaper.

In case of Emergency, call: 911 To report maintenance issues, call: 250-547-2171

Hours of Enjoyment

May long-weekend to September long-weekend: 10.00 am to 7.00 pm Remainder of September: Weekends only from 11.00 am to 6.00 pm So, what does re-cir-cu-lating mean?

> "Recirculating" means that the water the kids play in gets collected, cleaned, and then used over and over again. This helps to conserve water!

That's Great! Water is important to all of us... even humans!

Ongoing Work

Request sanitizeability assessment of Foam Decking

- Questions about surface
- Question about seams
- Rapid lit search (Summer 2017)
- BCIT student research project (2018)





Photo Credit: https://mrcrec.com/www/download/8.181

THANK YOU!

For more information, please visit the NCCEH Recreational Water Topic Page, or reach out! <u>www.ncceh.ca</u> <u>www.ccnse.ca</u> Chris.Russell@interiorhealth.ca Angela.Eykelbosh@bccdc.ca



Photo Credit: C. Russell



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