

# RESULTS OF THE HEALTH SECURITY OPEN SWIMMING POOLS AND RECREATION CENTER “FORTUNA” BANJA LUKA

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**Summary:** Man is by living in urban areas, exposed to a variety of factors that directly or indirectly affect its health, living conditions and the only life. People feel a lack of spatial freedom, a growing number of nervousness, depression, accidents in traffic, deformities, degenerative diseases, etc.. To prevent all this, one must increasingly move because certain physical activities increase the functional capability of all organ systems. Swimming is a physical activity that is at the effectiveness of the head, and a significant number of people, temporarily or permanently, to use swimming pools. Recreational activities at the pools could endanger health, so it is necessary to the proper management of the pools, to the negative impact of reduced to the smallest possible measure. Tests confirmed that the quality of the water depends on the proper disciplinary proceeding purification and disinfection of water, depending on the workload of the pool, the implementation of appropriate sanitary-hygienic measures and user behavior as a contributory factor to water pollution.

**Keywords:** quality, risk, rizki, microorganisms, chemicals

## INTRODUCTION

The need for recreation as one of the ways to maintain psycho-physical health and performance is an essential need of modern man because it was determined that a man by living in the wider or narrower community, especially in large, urban areas, exposed to a variety of factors that directly or indirectly affect its health and living conditions, his ability to work and the only life. In both the amended working and residential environment with depleted physical and nervous condition, with no possibility for an appropriate active and passive relaxation, people feel a lack of spatial freedom. A growing number of anxiety, depression, trauma traffic, respiratory disease,

# REZULTATI ISPITIVANJA ZDRAVSTVENE BEZBJEDNOSTI VODE OTVORENIH BAZENA REKREACIONOG CENTRA „FORTUNA“ BANJA LUKA

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**Sažetak:** Potreba za rekreacijom kao jednim od načina održavanja psihofizičkog zdravlja i radne sposobnosti, je bitna potreba savremenog čovjeka. Značajan broj ljudi, povremeno ili stalno, koristi u te svrhe bazene. Međutim, rekreativne aktivnosti na bazenima, mogu da ugroze zdravje, od kojih je rizik obolijevanja prouzrokovani mikrobiološkom i hemijskom kontaminacijom vode bazena najveći, tako da je neophodno odgovarajuće upravljanje bazenima kako bi se taj uticaj sveo na što manju mjeru. Cilj ovog rada je da se ispita higijenska ispravnost i kvalitet vode otvorenih bazena SRC „Fortuna“ u periodu 2015 i 2016. godine i na osnovu rezultata ispitivanja procijeni bezbjednost korisnika bazena. Ispitivanjima je utvrđeno da je voda bezbjedna za kupanje, čime je potvrđena uspostavljena radna hipoteza „da kvalitet vode u bazenima zavisi od pravilno vođenog postupka prečišćavanja i dezinfekcije vode u zavisnosti od opterećenosti bazena, provođenja odgovarajućih sanitarno-higijenskih mjeru i ponašanja korisnika kao doprinosnih činioča onečišćenja vode“.

**Ključne riječi:** kvalitet, opasnost, rizik, mikroorganizmi, hemikalije

## UVOD

Potreba za rekreacijom kao jednim od načina održavanja psihofizičkog zdravlja i radne sposobnosti je bitna potreba savremenog čovjeka jer je utvrđeno da čovjek živjeći u široj ili užoj zajednici, pogotovo u većim, urbanim sredinama, izložen dejstvu različitih faktora koji direktno ili indirektno utiču na njegovo zdravje i životne uslove, na njegovu radnu sposobnost i na samo trajanje života. U tako izmijenjenoj radnoj i stambenoj sredini, sa osiromašenom tjelesnom i nervnom kondicijom, bez mogućnosti za odgovarajućim aktivnim i pasivnim odmorom, ljudi osjećaju nedostatak prostorne slobode. Raste broj nervozna, depresija, traumatizma u saobraćaju, oboljenja respiratornih organa,

deformity, especially in children, degenerative diseases, etc. Less physical activity leads to degenerative changes in bone and joint and muscle systems, weakening of the function of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems, atherosclerosis because of precipitation of excess fatty substances, metabolism disorders, reducing the amount of protective immune substances against infectious diseases and cancer, increase in the amounts of free radicals, etc. To prevent all this, one has to sit less and must be all the more moving because certain physical activities increase the functional capability of all organ systems and thus preserve and promote health, (Biberović, 2005). A significant number of people temporarily or permanently, to use swimming pools.

In addition to its primary purpose as a function of the user of the pool, there are unintended contradictions, because the recreational activities at the pools, but also use for the purposes of treatment and recovery can endanger health, so it is necessary to the proper management of the pools, to the negative impact of reduced what lesser extent, (Dalmatia, 2001).

Each type of the well has a variety of potential problems associated with its operation and use, that is, users may be exposed to slightly different hazards or different degrees of the risk of the same need to fear, (Antonić, 2014). They are used by people of all ages and different physical abilities. Some user groups are exposed to potential dangers than others. A typical example of the children, increasing the risk of injuries for them themselves and other road users due to their often uncontrollable exuberance and desire to excel and attract attention. Children are also usually too disregard the rules of safety and hygiene. Culture and self-discipline swimmers are contributory factors to their safety, (Kurtovic, 2008). Realization approach to quality control of such a system includes adequate care of water quality, which was the subject of this study, system, facilities, inspection immediate and wider environment, and the implementation of measures to protect bathers' health, and those reasons must access control of critical points all the facilities for recreation, at all levels and at all times, (Dalmatia, 2001).

Pool water has to be unsafe for swimmers, no content of micro-organisms, parasites and chemicals, which alone or in combination with other substances present a risk to consumers' health pools, (Sl.gl.RS, No.68, 2014). In order to preserve the health of bathers, in all parts of the pool must be provided with sanitary-technical and hygienic conditions which prevent the transmission of infectious disease agents and eliminate other causes that can harm the health of users of the pool. Users pools abide

deformiteta, naročito kod djece, degenerativnih oboljenja itd. Sve manje fizičkih aktivnosti dovodi do degenerativnih promjena koštano-zglobno-mišićnog sistema, slabljenja funkcije respiratornog i kardiovaskularnog sistema, aterioskleroze zbog taloženja suviška masnih materija, poremećaja u metabolizmu, smanjenja količine odbrambenih imunih materija protiv zaraznih bolesti i raka, porasta količine slobodnih radikala i dr. Da bi se sve to spriječilo, čovjek mora sve manje sjediti i mora se ponovo sve više kretati, jer određene fizičke aktivnosti povećavaju funkcionalnu sposobnost svih organskih sistema i time čuvaju i unapređuju zdravlje (Biberović i Mačković, 2005), te značajan broj ljudi, povremeno ili stalno, u te svrhe koristi bazene. Propagatori zdravstvenih vrijednosti plivanja uglavnom su jedinstveni u stavu da se čitav niz urođenih i stečenih tjelesnih deformiteta može djelimično ili potpuno otkloniti sportsko-rekreativnim aktivnostima, a naročito plivanjem. Tako npr. kod skolioze (iskriviljenje kičme ustranu), koje nastaju uslijed naglog rasta djeteta – plivanje je gotovo jedina terapija. Kod djece koja su u dojenačkom dobu preboljela rahitis i kod kojih su ostali znakovi ovog oboljenja na grudnom košu (tzv. kokošije grudi i izvijena rebra), plivanjem se ojačava grudna muskulatura, što djeluje na ispravljanje koštanog sistema (Kurtović, 2008).

Pored svoje osnovne nemjene u funkciji korisnika bazena, postoje i neželjene suprotnosti, jer rekreativne aktivnosti na bazenima, ali i korištenje u svrhe liječenja i oporavka mogu da ugroze zdravlje, tako da je neophodno odgovarajuće upravljanje bazenima, kako bi se taj negativni uticaj sveo na što manju mjeru (Dalmacija i Ivančev-Tumbas, 2001). Svaki tip bazena ima različite potencijalne probleme vezane za njegovo funkcionisanje i korištenje, odnosno korisnici mogu biti izloženi različitim opasnostima ili različitim stepenima rizika od iste opasnosti. (Antonić, Mihajlović, Antonić, 2014). Koriste ih osobe svih godišta i različitih fizičkih sposobnosti. Pojedine grupe korisnika izloženije su potencijalnim opasnostima od drugih. Tipičan primjer su djeca, koja povećavaju rizik povreda za njih sama i po ostale korisnike, zbog njihove, često, nekontrolisane živahnosti i želje za isticanjem i privlačenjem pažnje. Djeca se, takođe, obično previše ne obaziru na pravila sigurnosti i higijene. Kultura i samodisciplina kupača su doprinosni činioci njihovoj bezbjednosti. Realizacija pristupa kontroli kvaliteta takvih sistema, podrazumijeva adekvatnu brigu o kvalitetu vode, što je i bio predmet ovog ispitivanja, sistemu, objektima, inspekciji uže i šire okoline, kao i sprovodenju mjera zaštite zdravlja kupača, te se iz tih razloga mora pristupiti kontroli kritičnih tačaka u svim objektima za rekreaciju, na svim nivoima i u svako vrijeme.(Dalmacija i Ivančev-Tumbas, 2001). Bazenska voda mora biti bezbi-

by the house rules prescribed by the managing authority pool (Sl.gL.RS, No.68, 2014). The quality of the pool water depends on the sanitary conditions higijenskuh operation and maintenance of the pool and the area around it, but also the behavior of customers who need to comply with specific hygiene rules (Antonic, 2014). Infectious diseases that can be obtained by bathing may be different with different symptoms depending on which way pathogen entered the body. Swimming in inadequately maintained pools in the summer, we usually get infected by viruses from the group of enteroviruses. Pathogens enter the body via the digestive tract by ingestion of water through the lining or by inhaling an aerosol, (islands, 2001). Frequent contamination of pool water and water in swimming pools with spas Fung nefekalnog origin and cause of the fungal infection of the hair, nails and skin. Infections of the skin of the foot (normally between prstiji), is described as "tinea pedis", or more frequently, "athlete's foot". Symptoms include maceraciju, cracking and peeling of the skin with intense itching and unpleasant odors. Prevention of these phenomena is customer education in the use of "sanitary wells" - dezobarijera, before entering the pool. (Dalmatia, 2001). As a consequence of the water retention in the external voice channel in summer as well as the effect of increased expression in pools Psedomonasa expires, inflammation of the external ear or the so-called. "Swimmer's ear". The actual risk of the infectious disease in the majority of cases is small, especially in healthy adults and children of school age. Risk group, in which the risk of infection increased by small children under three years of age, especially infants, pregnant women, chronic patients with damaged immune systems. During his stay in the pool should be limited to small children, because they do not have a developed immune system, as is the propensity to disease increased, and the manner of their bathing favors the development of infections (choking and swallowing water). On the other side is not advisable to swim in the pools for people who have skin and venereal diseases, suffering from ear infections or the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis) or inflammation of the upper airways. (Grapple, 2016). Chemical hazards in the pool water can come from a number of sources, and are the following: residues of disinfectants and products of chemical reactions between them and the organic and inorganic materials from water which are toxic (trihalomethanes), as well as those substances imported strawberries from customers themselves (residues soap, cosmetics, oils, sunbathing, etc.). Basically it is a dermal contact, direct ingestion or inhalation of aerosols

jedna za kupače, bez sadržaja mikroorganizama, parazita i hemijskih materija koje same ili u kombinaciji sa drugim materijama predstavljaju opasnost za zdravlje korisnika bazena (Sl.gL.RS,br.68, 2014). Radi očuvanja zdravlja kupača, u svim dijelovima bazena moraju biti obezbijedeni sanitarno-tehnički i higijenski uslovi koji onemogućavaju prenošenje uzročnika zaraznih bolesti i eleminišu druge uzroke koji mogu narušiti zdravlje korisnika bazena. (Danojević, Stojsavljević, Balaban, 2009). Korisnici bazena pridržavaju se kućnog reda koji je propisao organ upravljanja bazenom (Sl.gL.RS,br.68, 2014). Kvalitet bazenske vode zavisi od sanitarno higijenskuh uslova funkcionalisanja i održavanja bazena i prostora oko njega, ali i od ponašanja kupača koji se moraju pridržavati određenih higijenskih pravila. (Antonić i sar. 2014). Zarazne bolesti koje se mogu dobiti kupanjem, mogu biti različite i sa različitim simptomima zavisno kojim je putem uzročnik ušao u organizam. Kupanjem u nedekvatno održavanim bazenima ljeti se najčešće možemo zaraziti virusima iz grupe enterovirusa. Uzročnici ulaze u organizam preko probavnog sistema gutanjem vode, preko sluznica ili udisanjem vodenog aerosola.(Dalmacija i Ivančev-Tumbas, 2001). Česta je kontaminacija bazenske vode i vode u bazenima banja sa fungima nefekalnog porijekla, a uzrok su gljivičnih infekcija kose, noktiju i kože. Infekcija kože stopala (ubičajeno između prstiji), opisana je kao „tinea pedis“ ili češće „atletsko stopalo“. Simptomi uključuju maceraciju, pucanje i ljuštenje kože sa intenzivnim svrabom i neprijatnim mirisima. Prevencija ovim pojavama je edukacija kupača u korištenju „sanitarnog bazenčića“ – dezobarijera, prije ulaska u bazen (Dalmacija i Ivančev-Tumbas, 2001). Kao posljedica zadržavanja vode u vanjskom zvučnom kanalu ljeti, kao efekat povećanog prisustva Pseudomonasa u bazenima ističe se upala spoljašnjeg uha ili tzv. „plivačko uho“. Stvarni rizik od pojave navedenih zaraznih bolesti u većini slučajeva je malen, naročito kod zdravih odraslih osoba i djece školskog uzrasta. Rizične grupe, kod kojih je rizik od pojave infekcije veći su mala djeca do tri godine starosti, naročito dojenčad, trudnice, hronični bolesnici sa oštećenim imunološkim sistemom. Vrijeme boravka u bazenu treba ograničiti za malu djecu, jer ona nemaju razvijen imunološki sistem, pa je sklonost oboljevanju veća, a sam način njihovog kupanja pogoduje nastanku infekcije (zagrcavanje i gutanje vode). Sa druge strane ne preporučuje se kupanje u bazenima osobama koje imaju kožne i polne bolesti, koje boluju od upale uha ili spojnica oka (konjunktivisa) ili upale gornjih dišnih puteva. (Grabež i Rudić-Grujić, 2016). Hemijski hazardi u bazenskim vodama mogu da potiču od više izvora, a ističu se: ostaci dezinfekcionih sredstava i produkti hemijskih reakcija između njih i organskih i neorganskih materija iz vode koji su toksični (trihalometane).

or volatile chemicals. When it comes to the application of ozone, the risks of disinfection byproducts generated are minimal, (Ivančev-Tumbas, 1998). Contributory factors of the origination of trihalomethanes in the water as nitrogen ingredients in the sweat and urine, which can be found in the pool water (urea, ammonia, amino acids, creatinine, etc.), As a possible precursor of the chlorinated by-products. (Ivančev-Tumbas, 1998). Trihalomethanes may occur in the air above the surface of the pool water, thanks to its light volatility, typically an elevated temperature and water turbulence caused by movement of water recipients, (Antonić, 2016). Imput in the reaction of precursors and chemical constituents is dependent on the number of customers, urine, oil residues, applied cosmetics, soap and so on. The formation of disinfection by-products, one can substantially reduce the different measures: reduction in the intake of precursors derived from the user via the body hygiene, removing the precursor from its water treatment or by dilution with fresh water and accurate disinfection process, (Antonić, 2014).

Bearing in mind the remarks made, originated the aim of this work to investigate the hygienic water quality and outdoor pools SRC "Fortuna" and based on the results of tests assess the safety profile of the pool.

Based on the prominent problems and goals and is the object of research, established and working hypothesis:

**R.H.** "The quality of the water depends on the proper disciplinary proceeding purification and disinfection of water, depending on the workload of the pool, the implementation of appropriate sanitary-hygienic measures and user behavior as a contributory factor to water pollution." Due to the set working hypothesis was formed and auxiliary hypotheses:

**P. H.** "Failure to meet any of the proceedings of the working hypothesis can not get the desired and expected quality and safety of water for swimming and recreation."

## METHODOLOGY

Uzimnje water samples outdoor pools in RC "Fortuna" Banja Luka, during the bathing season in the period 2015 and 2016, carried out by representatives of the Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Serbian Banja Luka in the presence of the person responsible for the operation of the pool, and included:

- The water filling the pool - entry,
- Preparation of water - clean, treated water and
- Water from the pool, and comprised:

lometani), kao i one materije porijekolom od samih kupača (ostaci sapuna, kozmetike, ulja za sunčenje i sl.). Uglavnom se radi o dermalnim kontaktima, direktnom ingestijom ili inhalacijom aerosola ili volatilnih hemijskih materija. Kada je u primjeni ozon, rizici od stvorenih nusprodukata dezinfekcije su minimalni (Ivančev-Tumbas, 1998). Doprinosni činioci nastanka trihalometana u vodi su azotni sastojci u znoju i urinu koji se mogu naći u bazenskim vodama (urea, amonijak, aminokiseline, kreatinin i dr.), kao mogući prekursori za hlorisane nusprodukte (Ivančev-Tumbas, 1998). Moguća je pojava trihalometana u vazduhu iznad površine bazenske vode, zahvaljujući svojoj lakoj isparljivosti, obično povišenoj temperaturi vode i turbulencijama vode izazvanu kretanjem korisnika. (Antonić i sar., 2016). Imput u reakciji prekursora i hemijskih konstituenata je zavisan od broja kupača, količine urina, rezidua ulja, primijenjenih kozmetičkih sredstava, sapuna itd. Nastajanje sporednih proizvoda dezinfekcije, može se u značajnoj mjeri smanjiti različitim mjerama: smanjenje unosa prekursora koji potiču sa tijela korisnika putem održavanja higijene, uklanjanjem prekusora iz vode njenom obradom ili razblaživanjem svježom vodom i tačnim vođenjem procesa dezinfekcije (Danoević, Stoislavljević, Balaban, 2009; Antonić i sar., 2014; Grabež, Rudić-Grujić, 2016).

Imajući u vidu naprijed učinjene napomene, proistekao je i cilj ovog rada, da se ispita higijenska ispravnost i kvalitet vode otvorenih bazena SRC „Fortuna“ i na osnovu rezultata ispitivanja procijeni bezbjednost korisnika bazena. Na osnovu istaknutog problema i postavljenog cilja i objekta istraživanja, uspostavljena je i radna hipoteza:

**R.H.** „Da kvalitet vode u bazenima u mnogome zavisi od pravilno vođenog postupka prečišćavanja i dezinfekcije vode u zavisnosti od opterećenosti bazena, provođenja odgovarajućih sanitarno-higijenskih mjera i ponašanju korisnika kao doprinosnih činioca onečišćenja vode“.

S obzirom na postavljenu radnu hipotezu, formirana je i pomoćna hipoteza:

**P.H.** „ Da neispunjnjem bilo kog postupka iz radne hipoteze se ne može dobiti željeni i očekivani kvalitet i bezbjednost vode za kupanje i rekreaciju“.

## METODOLOGIJA

Uzimanje uzoraka vode otvorenih bazena u RC „Fortuna“ Banja Luka, tokom kupališne sezone 2015 i 2016 godine, izvršili su predstavnici JZU Instituta za javno zdravstvo RS Banja Luka u prisustvu lica odgovornog za rad bazena, a obuhvatala su:

- Voda za punjenje bazena – ulazna,
- Priprema vode – čista, prerađena voda i
- Voda iz bazena, a obuhvatalo je:

- Open a large swimming pool and
- Open a small pool (children)

The test was performed in an accredited (EN ISO / IEC 17025) laboratory methods for testing the pool water (Official Gazette of the RS no. 68/14, Appendix IV). Parametric tests of physico-chemical and microbiological parameters were carried out according to the Ordinance on technical and sanitary-hygienic conditions (Official Gazette of the RS no. 68/14).

## RESULTS

Studies used retrospective results of the physico-chemical and microbiological tests of samples of pool water outdoor pools RC "Fortuna" Banja Luka in the period 2015 and 2016. In the two-year study period was analyzed 40 samples of water from swimming pools, and which is always preceded by examinations of clean processed water and the water to fill the well with the defined parameters of the test. In Table 1 and Table 2 presents the results of physical-chemical analysis of water open large and small pools for the year 2015/16.

**Table 1.** Results of physical-chemical analysis of water open a large pool for the year 2015/16

- Otvoreni veliki bazen i
- Otvoreni mali bazen (dječiji)

Ispitivanje je izvršeno u akreditovanoj (BAS EN ISO/IEC 17025) laboratoriji JZU Instituta za javno zdravstvo RS, metodama za ispitivanje bazenske vode (Sl.glasnik RS br. 68/14, prilog IV). Analizirano je 40 uzorka vode iz bazena. Parametri spitanja fizičko-hemijskih i mikrobioloških pokazatelja su izvršena shodno Prilogu 3, a okvir ispitivanja naveden je u Prilogu 5. Pravilnika o sanitarno-tehničkim i higijenskim uslovima (Sl. glasnik RS br. 68/14).

## REZULTATI ISPITIVANJA SA DISKUSIJOM

U ispitivanjima su korišteni retrospektivni rezultati fizičko-hemijskih i mikrobioloških ispitivanja uzoraka bazenske vode otvorenih bazena RC „Fortuna“ Banja Luka u periodu 2015. i 2016. godine. U tom periodu ku-pališne sezone shodno Prilogu 5. Pravilnika.

**Tabela 1.** Rezultati fizičko- hemijske analize vode otvorenog velikog bazena za 2015/16 godinu

Datum / Date	2015						Datum / Date	2016					
	Cl	pH	Boja	Mut	OKS	THM		Cl	pH	Boja	Mut	OKS	THM
2.6.	0.3	7.35	< 5	0.02	0.5		31.5.	0.4	7.1	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
15.6.	0.5	7.27	<5	1.05	0.9	79.4	8.6.	0.35	7.32	< 2.5	<0.02	0	76.3
29.6.	0.6	7.31	< 5	0.02	0		17.6.	0.5	7.28	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
7.7.	0.4	6.98	< 5	0.13	0	56	27.6.	0.4	7.33	< 2.5	0.12	0	54.5
14.7.	0.3	7.03	< 5	0.01	0		7.7.	0.4	7.33	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
29.7.	0.5	7.4	< 5	0.02	0	65.2	20.7.	0.4	7.1	< 2.5	<0.02	0	60.12
4.8.	0.45	6.99	< 5	0.25	0		28.7.	0.4	7.55	< 2.5	0.31	0	
8.8.	0.6	7.5	< 5	0.02	0	70.2	3.8.	0.4	7.15	< 2.5	<0.02	0	11.3
15.8.	0.4	7.35	< 5	0.02	0.1		19.8.	0.35	7	< 2.5	0.44	0	
26.8.	0.3	7.6	< 5	0.02	0	52.9	30.8.	0.4	7.01	< 2.5	<0.02	0.5	48.4

We analyzed six physical - chemical parameters of quality of pool water (free chlorine, pH, color, turbidity, oxidizability and content of trihalomethanes in accordance with statutory provisions.

**Legenda:** Cl-hlor pH-koncentracija H<sup>+</sup> jona Mut-mutnoca  
OKS-oksidativnost THM-trihalometani

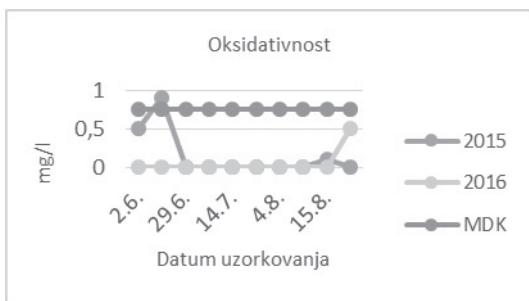
**Table 2.** Results of physical-chemical analysis of water open small pools for the year 2015/16

Datum / Date	2015						Datum / Date	2016					
	Cl	pH	Boja	Mut	OKS	THM		Cl	pH	Boja	Mut	OKS	THM
2.6.	0.3	7.35	< 5	0.02	0		31.5.	0.4	7.1	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
15.6.	0.6	7.27	<5	0.61	0	74.8	8.6.	0.35	7.32	< 2.5	<0.02	0	76
29.6.	0.6	7.44	< 5	0.02	0		17.6.	0.45	7.28	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
7.7.	0.4	7.01	< 5	0.13	0.2	56	27.6.	0.4	7.33	< 2.5	0.12	0	12
14.7.	0.3	7.03	< 5	0.02	0		7.7.	0.45	7.1	< 2.5	<0.02	0	
29.7.	0.5	7.4	< 5	0.02	0	8.51	20.7.	0.4	7.55	< 2.5	<0.02	0	50.08
4.8.	0.45	6.8	< 5	0.02	0.1		28.7.	0.4	7.15	< 2.5	0.31	0	
8.8.	0.6	7.1	< 5	0.02	0	70.8	3.8.	0.4	7	< 2.5	<0.02	0	41.5
15.8.	0.45	7.15	< 5	0.02	0.1		19.8.	0.35	7.11	< 2.5	0.44	0	
26.8.	0.5	6.99	< 5	0.02	0	42.6	30.8.	0.4	7.01	< 2.5	<0.02	0	53

We analyzed six physical - chemical parameters of quality of pool water (free chlorine, pH, color, turbidity, oxidizability and content of trihalomethanes in accordance with statutory provisions.

## DISCUSSION

**Oxidizabilities** is a common measure for the determination of water pollution by organic and oxidisable inorganic substances. The results of the two-year seasonal tests of water open big and small swimming pools (Table 1, Figure 1) show low oxidizability, which is far below the allowable concentration, except for a slight exceedance of water at the large swimming pool (0.9). The high content of organic matter in the water that is chlorinated may represent precursors to the formation of toxic trihalomethanes.

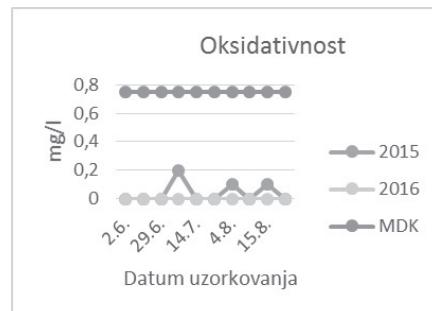
**Figure 1. Oxidizing**

**Free chlorine**, as well as epidemiological safety parameters, in the pool water is limited from a minimum of 0.12 mg / l up to a maximum of 1.02 mg / l, and the test results (Table no.1 and 2, Figure 2) show that the established values were in the specified range and that

**Tabela 2.** Rezultati fizičko- hemijske analize vode otvorenog malog bazena za 2015/16 godinu

**Legenda:** Cl-hlor pH-koncentracija  $H^+$  jona Mut-mutnoća OKS-oksidativnost THM-trihalometani

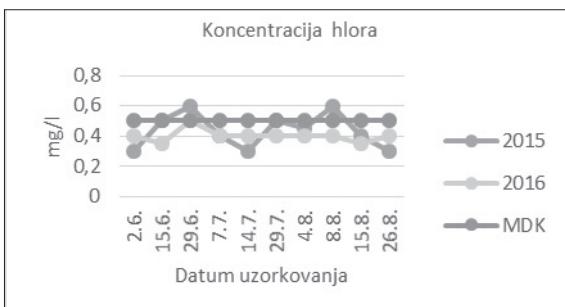
Diskusija parametara i dobijenih rezultata fizičko-hemijskih i mikrobioloških ispitivanja izvršena su isključivo na osnovu normativa Pravilnika o sanitarno-tehničkim i higijenskim uslovima (Sl.glasnik RS br. 68/14), propisanih za bazene za kupanje i rekreaciju. Oksidabilnost je uobičajena mjera za određivanje zagadenja vode organskim i oksidabilnim neorganskim materijama. Rezultati dvogodišnjeg sezonskog ispitivanja vode otvorenog velikog i malog bazena za kupanje (Tabela 1, Grafikon 1), pokazuju nisku oksidabilnost, koja je daleko ispod dozvoljene koncentracije, izuzev jednog neznatnog prekoračenja kod vode velikog bazena (0,9). Višok sadržaj organskih materija u vodi koja se hloriše može predstavljati prekursore za stvaranje toksičnih trihalometana.

**Grafikon 1. Oksidativnost**

**Legenda:** MDK- maksimalno dozvoljena koncentracija

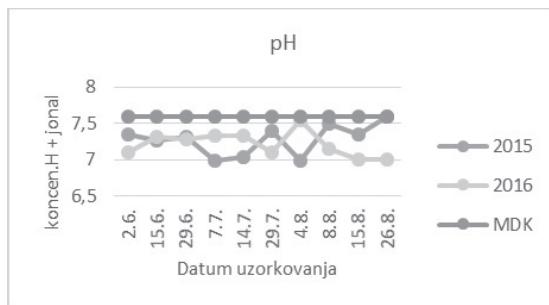
Slobodni hlor, kao parametara epidemiološke sigurnosti, je u bazenskoj vodi limitiran od minimalno 0,12 mg/l do maksimalno 1,02 mg/l, a rezultati ispitivanja (Tabela.1 i 2, Grafikon 2) pokazuju da su utvrđene vrijednosti bile u propisanim granicama i da su se kretale od minimalno 0,3

the range from a minimum of 0.3 mg / l to more than 0.6 mg / l.



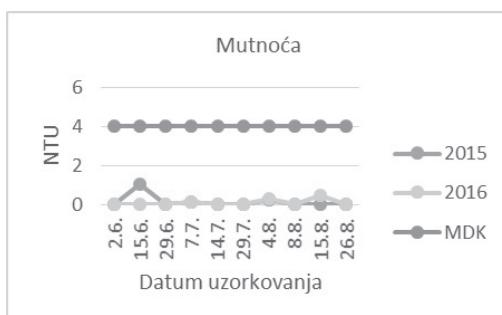
*Chart 2. The concentration of Cl ions*

pH value as a condition for successful provodjenje a water treatment procedure in the application of means for coagulation and flocculation, as well as a requirement for successful and effective disinfection of water according to the provisions of the Rules ranges, for swimming pool water, in the range from 6.5 to a maximum of a minimal 7.6 . Trials it was found that the pH value of the water is within the prescribed value (Table 1 and 2, Figure 3).



*Figure 3. Concentration pH*

Turbidity (turbidity) is defined by regulations to be monitored only in the water basin for bathing and as determined by a maximum value of 0.4 NTU. Trials it was established (Table 1 and 2.Grafikon 4) to this value ranged well below this value, from a minimum of 0.02 to a maximum of 0.35 NTU and in small and large pool.



*Figure 4. Turbidity*

mg/l do maksimalno 0,6 mg/l. Utvrđena maksimalna vrijednost se može povećati do maksimalne vrijednosti limitirane propisima, a u zavisnosti od opterećenosti bazena.



*Grafikon 2. Koncentracija Cl jona*

pH vrijednost kao uslov za uspješno provođenje postupaka prečišćavanja vode u primjeni sredstava za koagulaciju i flokulaciji, ali i kao uslova za uspješnu i efikasnu dezinfekciju vode s e prema odredbama Pravilnika kreće, za bazensku vodu, u granicama od minimalnih 6,5 do maksimalnih 7,6. Ispitivanjima je utvrđeno da se pH vrijednosti vode u bazenima nalazi u okviru propisanih vrijednosti (Tabela 1 i 2, Grafikon 3.).



*Grafikon 3. Koncentracija pH*

Mutnoća vode (zamućenost) je propisima određeno da se prati samo u vodi bazena za kupanje i kao maksimalno određena vrijednost od 0,4 NTU. Ispitivanjima je utvrđeno, (Tabela 1 i 2.Grafikon 4) da se ta vrijednost kretala daleko ispod te vrijednosti, od minimalno 0,02 do maksimalno 0,35 NTU i u velikom i malom bazenu, što ukazuje na korektan rad uređaja za prečišćavanja vode.



*Grafikon 4. Mutnoća*

Trihalomethanes, as disinfection by-products formed by the reaction of chlorine as a disinfectant with organic impurities from the water. Their amount depends on the temperature, the concentration of halogen-free, organic substances, and pH. The reaction between the precursors of trihalomethanes and chlorine during the chlorination of water is not instantaneous and can last several days. Rules provide that the trihalomethanes determined as total trihalomethanes whose maximum value is 100 mg / liter.

Testing was done at the two-year monitoring of the seasonal period, (table 1 and 2, Figure 5) show that the amount of trihalomethanes ranged from 11.3 to 79.4 g / l. Although the amount of trihalomethanes created is not current, the determined content may be associated with increased oksidativnošću in this test period.

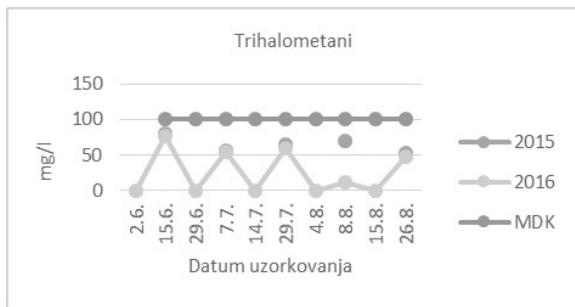


Figure 5. The content of trihalomethanes

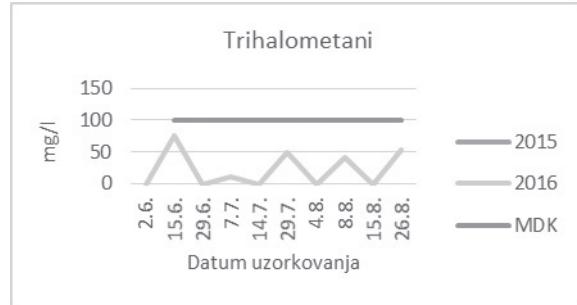
Microbiological testing included the following parameters: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli and total number of aerobic bacteria at 37°C / 48 h.

Table 3. Results of microbiological tests open a large pool for the year 2015/16

Tabela 3. Rezultati mikrobioloških ispitivanja otvorenog velikog bazena za 2015/16 godinu

2015				2016			
Datum / Date	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Escherichia coli	Ukupna broj aerobnih bakterija pri 37 °C / Total aerobic bacteria at 37 °C	Datum / Date	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Escherichia coli	Ukupan broj aerobnih bakterija pri 37 °C / Total aerobic bacteria at 37 °C
2.6.	0.00	0.00	5.00	31.5.	0.00	0.00	10.00
15.6.	0.00	0.00	1.00	8.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7.	0.00	5.00	15.00	27.6.	5.00	0.00	20.00
14.7.	0.00	0.00	35.00	7.7.	0.00	10.00	0.00
29.7.	0.00	0.00	15.00	20.7.	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.8.	0.00	0.00	15.00	28.7.	0.00	0.00	100
8.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00
15.8.	0.00	0.00	10.00	19.8.	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00	30.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00

Trihalometani, kao sporedni proizvodi dezinfekcije nastaju u reakcijama hlora kao dezinfekcionog sredstva sa organskim materijama iz vode. Prema nekim autorima u procesu dezinfekcije vode hlorom, kao dezinfekcionim sredstvom, nastaje oko 200 različitih organohlornih jedinjenja od kojih su četiri kancerogeni trihalometani: hloroform, bromodihlormetan, bromoform i dibromhlormetan. Njihova količina zavisi od temperature, koncentracije halogena, organskih materija i pH. Reakcija između prekursora trihalometana i hlora za vrijeme hlorisanja vode nije trenutna i može trajati i nekoliko dana. Pravilnikom je predviđeno da se trihalometani određuju kao ukupni trihalometani čija je maksimalna vrijednost 100 µg/l. Ispitivanja vršena u dvogodišnjem sezonskom periodu praćenja, (Tabela 1 i 2, Grafikon 5 ) pokazuju da se količina trihalometana kretala od 11,3 do 79,4 µg/l. Iako količina stvorenih trihalometana nije trenutna, ovaj utvrđeni sadržaj se može dovesti u vezu sa povećanom oksidativnošću u tom terminu ispitivanja. Nastajanje sporednih proizvoda dezinfekcije, može se u značajnoj mjeri smanjiti različitim mjerama: smanjenje unosa prekursora koji potiču sa tijela korisnika putem održavanja higijene, uklanjanjem prekusora iz vode njenom obradom ili razblaživanjem svježom vodom i tačnim vođenjem procesa dezinfekcije.

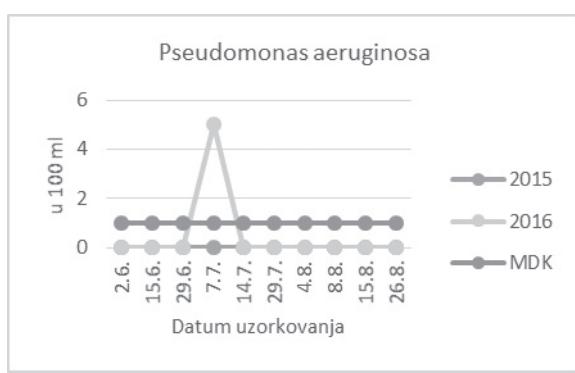


Grafikon 5. Sadržaj trihalometana

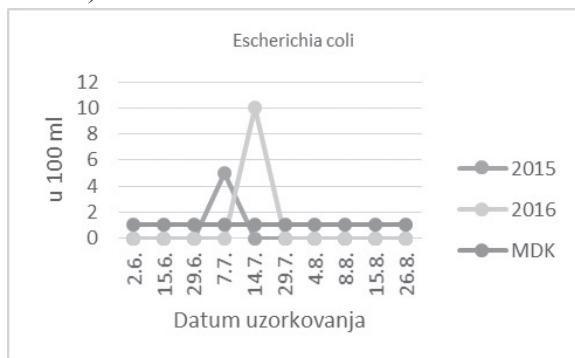
Mikrobiološka ispitivanja su obuhvatala sljedeće parametre: Pseudomonas aeruginisa, Escherichia coli i Ukupan broj aerobnih bakterija pri 37°C/48 h.

**Table 4.** Results of microbiological tests open small pools for the year 2015/16

2015				2016			
Datum / Date	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Escherichia coli	Ukupna broj aerobnih bakterija pri 37 °C / Total aerobic bacteria at 37 °C	Datum / Date	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Escherichia coli	Ukupna broj aerobnih bakterija pri 37 °C / Total aerobic bacteria at 37 °C
2.6.	0.00	0.00	5.00	31.5.	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.6.	0.00	0.00	1.00	8.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.6.	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.7.	0.00	10.00	12.00	27.6.	5.00	0.00	10.00
14.7.	0.00	0.00	20.00	7.7.	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.7.	0.00	0.00	10.00	20.7.	0.00	10.00	0.00
4.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00	28.7.	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00
15.8.	0.00	0.00	10.00	19.8.	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00	30.8.	0.00	0.00	5.00

**Figure 6.** The concentration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

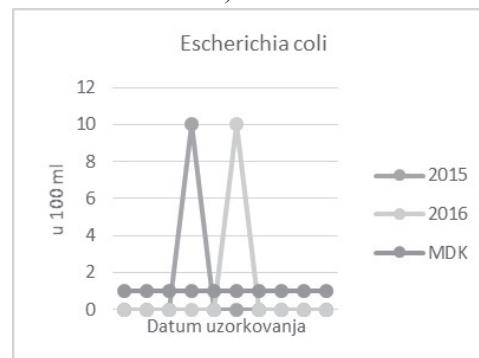
Results of testing the pool water, the two-year follow-up period, seasonal, show that only one sample of water large and small (children's) pool showed the presence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 2016 (Table 6.3.Grafikon).

**Chart 7.** The concentration of *Escherichia coli*

The presence of *Escherichia coli* has been shown in one sample above the allowable values and a large and a small pool in the season in 2015 and 2016 (Table 3.grafikon 7).

**Tabela 4.** Rezultati mikrobioloških ispitivanja otvorenog malog bazena za 2015/16 godinu**Grafikon 6.** Koncentracija pseudomonas aeruginosa

Rezultati ispitivanja bazenske vode, u dvogodišnjem sezonskom periodu praćenja, pokazuju da je samo u jednom uzorku vode velikog i malog (dječjeg) bazena utvrđeno prisustvo *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* u 2016 godini (Tabela 3. Grafikon 6).

**Grafikon 7.** Koncentracija *Escherichia coli*

Prisustvo *Escherichia coli* dokazano je u po jednom uzorku iznad dozvoljenih vrijednosti i u velikom i malom bazenu u sezoni 2015 i 2016 godine (Tabela 3.grafikon 7).

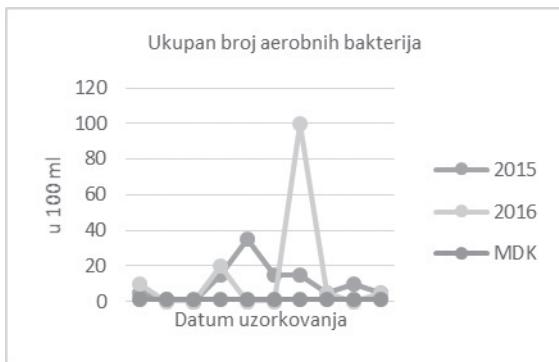


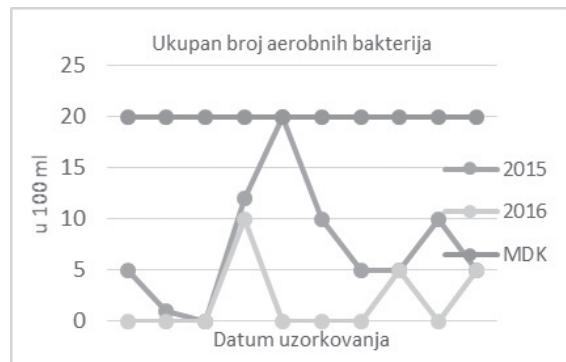
Figure 8. Total number of aerobic bacteria at 37 °C

Are not detected aerobic bacteria, as well as indicators of water contamination, above the maximum allowed value (in the 200 370C / 48 h). All microbiological deviations are repaired, a successful rehabilitation extraordinary analysis as such and confirmed. The results obtained in this assay correspond to the test results of said test sites and objects (Grabež, 2016 and Antonić, 2016).

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the test results of water outdoor pools for swimming and recreation in seasonal two-year study period, we can conclude the following:

- The results of all physical and chemical parameters are within the permissible values and their maintenance as these do not threaten the health of users of the pool.
- By-products of disinfection of water is also placed within the allowable value, but they can be more significantly reduced by various measures: reduction in the intake of precursors derived from the bodies of users by means of hygiene, uklanjanjem precursor from the water to its treatment or by dilution with fresh water and accurate the disinfection process.
- Results of microbiological parameters are within prescribed values, with sporadic exceedances, upon receiving the information that the corrective measures repaired, and confirmed the successful remediation interim analysis. Swimming pool, open or closed, carries with it certain health risks associated with microbiological quality of water. Water Treatment reduces the extent of that risk, but that most of the security measures users can achieve only disinfection of water in the pool and the constant maintenance of a residual concentration dezinfikcionog assets.
- Test results confirmed the working hypothesis „that the quality of the water depends largely on the proper disciplinary proceeding purification and disinfection of water, depending on the workload of the pool, the implementation of appro-



- priate sanitary-hygienic measures and user behavior, as contributory factors of water pollution.”
- Culture and self-discipline swimmers are contributory factors to its security.

za „da kvalitet vode u bazenima u mnogome zavisi od pravilno vođenog postupka prečišćavanja i dezinfekcije vode u zavisnosti od opterećenosti bazena, provođenja odgovarajućih sanitarno-higijenskih mjera i ponašanju korisnika, kao doprinosnih činioca onečišćenja vode“.

- Kulatura i samodisciplina kupača su doprinosni činioci njenoj bezbjednosti.

#### ***Authorship statement***

*The authors have contributed equally.*

#### ***Financial disclosure***

*We declare that we have no conflicts of interest.*

#### ***Izjava autora***

*Autori pridonijeli jednako.*

#### ***Konflikt interesa***

*Mi izjavljujemo da nemamo konflikt interesa.*

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