

Q&A - CTE Panel 2nd May 2017. Call in of E2939 Warm Water Swimming

Reference number	Question	Name	Answer	Name
CT7	<p>1. Can you clarify the nature of the procurement and contracting process for the improvement and refurbishment of the Bath and Keynsham Leisure centres? In particular</p> <p>(i) Which cabinet member(s), officers and/or Council directorates led or were involved in the procurement?</p>	Nicolette Boater	<p>David Dixon and David Bellotti were the Cabinet members and a presentation from the final 2 bidders was made to all Cabinet members during the procurement process. Officers from leisure, procurement, finance, property and public health were all involved in the procurement.</p>	
	<p>(ii) Were an output specification, table of desired outcomes, risk allocation table and/or evaluation criteria included in the Invitation-to-Tender documentation?</p>		<p>Yes, this can be made available on request.</p>	
CT8	<p>2. Central to this decision is an officer assessment that various potential adjustments aimed at accommodating WWISE's requirements are not "financially viable from a capital, revenue or cost per visit subsidy perspective" (paragraph 3.5 of the officer report for to decision E2939). However it is unclear in the report why these particular options were selected and how they were evaluated to arrive at this assessment. Consequently, can you advise:</p> <p>(i) Why the additional capital costs of options 2, 3 and 4 (defined in paragraph 3.2 of the officer report) were based on depths of 1.5m, 1.38m or 1.3m respectively, and what the impact on their respective capital costs of £1.6m, £1.9m and £0.9m might be if estimated instead on a depth of 1.2m (i.e.</p>	Nicolette Boater	<p>These options were provided by the WWISE group as examples of specific provision which met their needs and so all were assessed as part of the report development process. Officers have since evaluated a further option with the same conclusion reached. The cost is largely based on the need for a movable floor to allow the pool to be used for teaching young children to swim, so any change in depth makes little difference to the cost. Once a learner pool is deeper than 1.0m a movable floor is required.</p>	

	<p>the minimum compatible with WWISE needs);</p>			
	<p>(ii) Whether the risks to users, staff, building fabric, plant and equipment associated with increasing temperatures to above 33C (the level at which PWTAG advises against) are qualitatively different and/or significantly greater than those associated with 32C.</p>		<p>The teaching pool would ordinarily be operated at 30 degrees with the temperature raised for specific groups who need warmer water. Therefore, having a pool operating permanently at the higher temperature would create the problems listed in the PWTAG technical guidance. Whilst the problems would be less at 32 degrees, rather than 33 degrees, they would still be measurably worse than at the standard temperature. These problems include:</p> <p>(1) Microorganisms multiply faster – up to twice as fast for a rise of 10 °c.</p> <p>(2) Bathers get hotter – limiting serious swimming and increasing sweat and grease in the water.</p> <p>(3) Increased perspiration will add to the levels of ammonia and urea in the pool producing more combined chlorine. Chlorine demand will increase simply to maintain free chlorine levels.</p> <p>(4) Increased urea levels will increase the production of irritant nitrogen trichloride. This will need to be dealt with.</p> <p>(5) Dissolved gases become less soluble – more bad smells (chloramines) and potentially harmful trihalomethanes; and pH value rises as carbon dioxide escapes.</p> <p>(6) Energy costs, direct and indirect, are higher – whatever efficiency or conservation methods are</p>	

		<p>used.</p> <p>(7) Air temperatures, which are linked to those of the water, rise too – making the atmosphere less comfortable for staff and others (as can the higher moisture levels).</p> <p>(8) There is more moisture in the pool atmosphere, even when relative humidity is controlled at the same level – with a risk of condensation and possibly corrosion and deterioration of the building fabric, structure and equipment.</p> <p>Ref : Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG) Technical Note 11</p>	