

Kent County Councils

Normal Operating Procedure

For

HEADCORN PRIMARY SCHOOL



Approved by Head Teacher and
PE Co-Ordinator May 2018

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that users experience a safe, clean, warm and friendly pool environment. It provides details of all aspects of pool supervision and duties.

In addition to outlining processes relating to pool supervision, it includes rules, hazards and general information relating to the pool facilities.

This procedure is to be supplemented by site-specific information as follows:

- Appendix 1 - Description of Pool(s)
- Appendix 2 - Plan(s) of the Pool(s)
- Appendix 3 - Site Specific Rules
- Appendix 4 - Maximum Bather Loads / Lifeguard Requirements

Further information on the content of these appendices is contained within the relevant section of this procedure.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of the Head teacher (or nominated Manager / Supervisor) to ensure that new staff are made fully aware of this procedure and how to implement it prior to commencing poolside duties.

It is the responsibility of all pool staff / teachers to supervise the operation of the pool(s) in accordance with this procedure. Further responsibilities and key tasks are outlined in 3 below.

It is the responsibility of the Head teacher to ensure that there are sufficient resources on shift to enable full compliance with this procedure.

3. PROCESS

3.1 Pool Details

A description of the pools within the school will be included in Appendix 1. This will outline details of the pools including numbers, dimensions, depths and any particular features including:

- booms
- floating floors

Any associated key risks and particular restrictions to these areas, e.g. access, will be detailed in description. Further general details relating to pool features are included later in this procedure.

Plan(s) of the pool(s) will be included in Appendix 2. These will show all lifeguard stations, drown alarm points, observation chairs, observation zones, disabled hoists and other significant features. These plans (or separate plans included in Appendix 2) will also show the positions of rescue equipment.

3.2 Poolside Rescue Equipment

There will be a range of equipment on poolside for use in rescuing swimmers in difficulty. This equipment will be checked daily to ensure it is in its correct position and is fit for use. This will be recorded on the pool manager's daily check sheet.

All pool staff will ensure they are familiar with the emergency rescue equipment, where it is situated and how it is used before undertaking poolside duties. This equipment should remain in place until required for a rescue and will not be carried around poolside, particularly reach poles that have potential for causing an accident if not handled correctly.

The location of this equipment is shown in Appendix 2.

3.3 Poolside Panic Alarms

The locations of static poolside alarm points are detailed in Appendix 2.

There are two different types of alarm on poolside, which, if activated, require action from the staff on poolside duty. These are the pool / drown alarm and the fire alarm. Action to be taken on hearing these alarms will be outlined in the Pool Emergency Action plan.

All staff will receive training on the use of the alarms as part of their induction.

Drown alarms will be tested on a daily basis and recorded on the pool manager's daily check sheet.

3.4 First Aid Rooms and Supplies

Pool staff must be aware of the location of the First Aid room(s) and their contents before undertaking poolside duties.

The First Aid rooms will be kept clean at all times.

First Aid boxes will be located in various areas of the school, including the first aid room, and these locations will be listed in Appendix 2.

Checks of first aid boxes will be undertaken to ensure sufficient stock is present.

3.5 Qualifications of Pool Staff

Please refer to Kent Council Councils Safe Practice in School Swimming and Water Safety Document for the required qualifications of pool staff.

3.6 Lifeguard Training

Please refer to Kent Council Councils Safe Practice in School Swimming and Water Safety Document for the required qualifications of pool staff.

3.7 Pool Staff – Key Tasks / Responsibilities

Key tasks of the pool staff whilst on duty include:

- working as part of a team to ensure the safe supervision of the pool, communicating as necessary using appropriate whistle, hand signals or speech

- maintaining a concentrated observation of the pool and its bathers in order to anticipate any problems before they occur and identify any emergency quickly. It should be noted that some bathers in difficulty might shout and splash whilst others give little indication of a problem but simply sink below the water. Concentrated vigilance is needed to detect genuine emergencies.
- carrying out rescues and initiating other emergency action as required
- carrying out initial first aid to a bather in the event of an injury or any other emergency
- ensuring that all bathers are behaving in an orderly manner.
- ensuring all poolside emergency equipment and first aid equipment is present and free from defects
- maintaining pool positions until relieved by a colleague. Positions must not be left unattended
- maintaining personal water fitness and knowledge through regular training

3.8 Poolside Rules for Pool Staff

Any site-specific staff rules, including those required for each lifeguard position if applicable, will be outlined in Appendix 3, however, the following rules apply to all pools:

- Staff must not stand together talking on poolside unless it is absolutely necessary and is relevant to the job. This particularly applies during a rotation or changeover.
- Drinking is permitted on poolside from plastic drinking bottles only. Eating is not permitted on poolside.
- Equipment should be stored after use e.g. inflatable's, swimming lesson equipment, pool reach poles.

3.09 Communication on Poolside

The method of communication using a whistle is as follows:

- 1 Whistle Blast – attracts the attention of the pool users
- 2 Whistle Blasts – attracts the attention of other pool staff
- 3 Whistle Blasts – indicates that the lifeguard is about to take emergency action
- 1 Long Whistle Blast – attracts the attention of the pool users to prepare for an evacuation

Whistles will be used sparingly and will be followed by relevant verbal or visual instruction, e.g. hand signals. Consideration will be given, where possible, to the timeliness of the whistle in relation to the activities being carried out in order to ensure users, e.g. divers, are not unduly distracted.

Hand held radios and intercom systems will also be used as necessary. Radios and intercom systems will only be used for essential communication. Where appropriate, rules for use of these items will be documented.

3.10 Potential Risk Factors

A number of hazards exist in swimming pools and therefore pool staff will be alert and vigilant at all times when on duty. Hazards may generally be divided into 4 categories:

- People Hazards – those that are created by the bathers in the pool.
- Activity Hazards – those relating to the manner in which activities are undertaken.
- Lifeguard Hazards – those created by staff in the building.
- Physical Hazards – those relating to the design and structure of the pool.

Details of these, along with known key hazards surrounding pools are outlined below:

Known Hazards

The following have been factors in serious injuries and fatalities in swimming pools in the UK:

- Prior health problems e.g. asthma, epilepsy, etc.
- Youth and inexperience (half of those who drown are 15 or under)
- Alcohol, drugs or food before swimming
- Unauthorised access to pools intended to be out of use
- Weak or non-swimmers straying out of their depth
- Diving into insufficient depth of water (leading to concussion or injury to head, neck or spine)
- Unruly behaviour and misuse of equipment
- Unclear pool water, preventing casualties from being seen
- Absence of, or inadequate response, by pool staff in an emergency

People Hazards

Wherever possible, it is desirable to observe bathers before they enter the water. This can identify users who may be considered to be a particular risk, i.e.,

- Bathers under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Bathers in poor health
- The young
- Those who appear nervous
- Children with disabilities / special needs

Once bathers have entered the pool, it becomes much more difficult to spot potential problems. Those who need to be carefully observed, in addition to the above, include:

- Non / weak swimmers
- Swimmers wearing armbands or using other buoyancy aids including floats, inflatable's etc.
- Show-offs / boisterous swimmers
- Scum channel / handrail and lane rope crawlers

Activity Hazards

Pool staff must be aware that accidents can happen as a result of seemingly harmless pool games or high-spirited activity. In certain cases pool staff will use their skill and judgement to change the activity pattern, thus reducing the risk.

Certain activities however must be stopped: -

- Acrobatics
- Bombing
- Bullying
- Diving (unless in designated areas)
- Fighting
- Misuse of equipment
- Pushing
- Running
- Tag games

Lifeguard Hazards

Lifeguards should be role models to bathers, especially the younger ones using the pool. Therefore the manner in which pool staff behaves on poolside can have a profound effect on the standards of bather behaviour.

The positioning of the pool staff can seriously affect their capability to observe the water and may affect their ability to remain vigilant. Staff will therefore remain in close proximity to their designated position, should not, unless absolutely necessary, talk to other lifeguards supervising the pool, and will not leave their position unless cover is available.

Physical Pool Hazards

Site specific hazards, which have been identified following risk assessment, will be listed in Appendix 1, and on the pool plan, e.g. blind spots and areas affected by glare. Certain hazards however, may be common to a number of pools and these include:

- Exits from changing rooms leading directly onto poolside adjacent to deep water areas
- Entrapment dangers from inlets, outlets and other grills
- Diving pools and boards
- Awareness of pool water depths in different areas

3.11 General Poolside Rules for Bathers

It is essential that the behaviour of pupils does not detract from the enjoyment of others or represent a risk. Notices will be displayed around poolside to outline rules to the users. Specific safety signs, e.g. depth signs and various “do not” signs will be necessary. Pool staff will also communicate rules verbally to bathers as necessary.

The following are general poolside rules and apply to all pools. Should any additional site-specific rules apply, these will be included in Appendix 3.

- No acrobatics in or around the poolside
- No bombing – this can be dangerous to other bathers.
- No diving – varying water depths make it dangerous to dive, except in organised sessions in the diving pool
- No ducking – this is dangerous as it can cause panic and alarm.
- No face masks, flippers, snorkels, or swim paddles. These are inappropriate as glass can be broken, flippers and paddles have sharp edges and can cut other bathers.
- No food or drink on poolside.
- No prams or pushchairs on poolside.
- No photography – do not allow people to film or take photography either from poolside or the balcony unless prior permission has been granted from the Head teacher.
- Recognised swimwear must be worn at all times – T-shirts may be allowed if agreed beforehand. There may be a need for sensitivity to the religious and cultural needs of some ethnic groups.
- No running – this is dangerous as the floor is wet and therefore may present a slip hazard.
- No shouting or unnecessary distracting of the pool staff

3.12 Maximum Bather Loads / Lifeguard Ratios

Maximum bather loads will be determined following a risk assessment. The HSE document – Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools will be used as a guide.

When determining the bather loads and numbers of staff available to supervise / lifeguard, consideration will be given to the various sessions programmed, e.g. swimming lessons and the degree of supervision required for each and not just to the pool size. In addition, the maximum load may be influenced by the type of bather, e.g. large numbers of children may require more supervision than the same number of adult bathers.

The maximum bather loads for the pool(s) within the school are shown in Appendix 4, along with the lifeguard requirements for various sessions.

3.13 Poolside Positions

Lifeguard stations are shown on the plan at Appendix 2.

3.14 Controlling Access Onto Poolside

Access to poolside when the pool is not in use will be prevented through the use of physical barriers or supervision. Particular care will be taken when pool covers are in use.

Any site-specific controls to prevent access to pool areas will be outlined in Appendix 1.

3.15 Pool Water Quality

Pool water testing will be carried out, in order to ensure the quality of the water is within parameters recommended by the ISRM and Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group.

Only nominated and trained staff will carry out pool water tests.

Any irregularities in the results will be reported immediately to the technical staff or other designated swimming pool maintenance manager.

These tests will be documented on the pool managers daily check sheet and records retained on site.

3.16 Accidents / Injuries

Due to the nature of activities taking place within the school, accidents will happen, which will result in injuries to either public or staff. The majority of these will be minor accidents and may be treated on site without referring the person to hospital. For minor accidents treatment will be given at either the scene of the accident or in a first aid room.

Accidents will be recorded on KCC's accident/incident report form (HS157) and those reportable to the HSE will be recorded on form F2508 Reporting of Injuries and Dangerous Occurrence forms. The accident/incident may also need investigation using KCC's accident/investigation form (HS160). All these forms are available on Clusterweb.

4. REFERENCES

Ref:	Item:
Appendix 1	Description of Pool(s)
Appendix 2	Plan(s) of the Pool(s)
Appendix 3	Site Specific Rules
Appendix 4	Maximum Bather Loads / Lifeguard Requirements
	Procedure - Pool Emergency Action
	Poolside Rules
	HSE - Managing Health & Safety in Swimming Pools

APPENDIX 1

To consist of description of pools, including dimensions, depths, features, key hazards & risks, restrictions etc. (Sections 3.1, 3.12 and 3.17 refer)

Headcorn Primary School Pool

Dimensions: Width **6 metres** Length: **15 metres** Depth: **99cm**

Features:

The pool is situated adjacent to the school kitchens in between the old and new school buildings.

The pool area is accessed through a locked gate and the key is kept in the school office when the pool is not in use. To the left of the gate are the male and female changing areas. These changing rooms have two access points as they double as standard changing rooms for after school sports.

Located in front of the changing area down three steps is a small building which serves as a plant room. Here is where the pump, boiler and emergency cut off switch are situated. It is on this level that the pool is positioned.

The school pool is of a raised configuration. Swimmers access the water via a set of steps.

The pool area is surrounded by a wooden fence and has a walkway all the way around.

Two of the four sides have a veranda style covering to protect from the glare of the sun.

There is a grassed area to the right of the pool where children not involved in lessons can sit and wait away from the poolside and the lesson going on therein.

Key Hazards or Risks:

There is no clear line of sight between the school building and the pool area, in the event of an emergency contact between the pool and the school can be maintained via radio which the teacher should collect before the start of each session or by a mobile phone that the teacher should have on their person. The teacher in charge should notify the office when the lesson has begun and when all children are clear of the water at the end of the session.

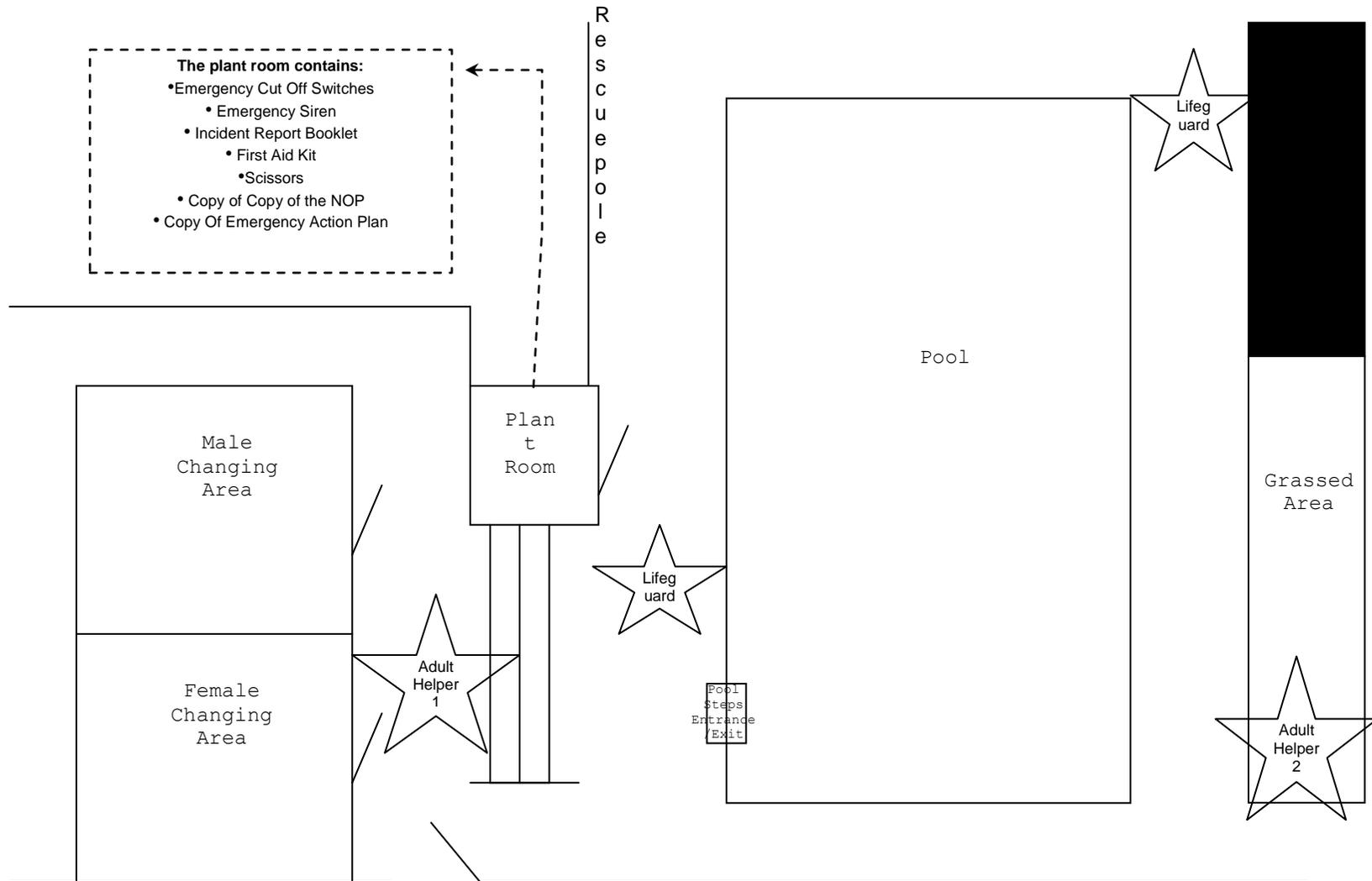
Before leaving the pool all children must be counted out and the changing areas must be checked for any remaining swimmers.

Restrictions:

*No more than **20 children** can ever be in the pool at one time. For class lessons, half of the pupils should be in the water, whilst the other half waits under the canopy on the grass. The canopy will shield them from the Sun.*

APPENDIX 2

Plan(s) of the pool(s), incl lifeguard stations, lifeguard rotation, drown alarm points, rescue equipment, location of first aid equipment etc.
(Sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.9 & 3.15 refer)



Plan of Headcorn School Pool Area

A standard first aid box will be located in the boiler room. If this ever requires replenishing, the staff member must inform the first aid co-ordinator.

APPENDIX 3

To consist of site specific poolside rules, bather rules etc. (Sections 3.8 & 3.13 refer)

- *Staff must check that the pool temperature and chemical readings have been checked either first thing, or at midday, depending on the time of their session and that the pool has been deemed acceptable for use by the school caretaker. The pool temperature should be around 28°C.*
 - *The teacher must be able to see all of the pupils throughout the session. The session should not commence if the water is cloudy and the teacher is unable to see the bottom of the pool.*
 - *Pupils must be registered or counted both before and after the lesson. A look out should also perform counts during the swimming session.*
 - *Staff must check that all life saving equipment is adequate, appropriately placed, ready for access and in good condition.*
 - *Staff must have a mobile telephone, air horn **and** a walkie talkie with them when they teach a swimming session.*
 - *They must ensure that they can make contact with the office or caretaker on the walkie talkie and that the air horn works.*
 - *The door to the boiler house must be kept open during a session, so that staff can reach the emergency stops for the filters, should they so require.*
 - *The boiler house door must be shut at the end of the session.*
 - *Staff must lock the doors to the pool once the session is over.*
 - ***Before** doing this all changing areas must be double checked to ensure that they are clear of all swimmers.*
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- *Children should be encouraged to use the toilet before swimming.*
 - *They should also blow their noses before entering the pool.*
 - *All jewellery must be removed before entering the pool.*
 - *Children are not permitted to run on the pool surrounds.*
 - *Children must step through the footbath before entering the pool.*
 - *Children are not allowed to jump or dive into the pool.*
 - *Pupils must enter the pool via the steps.*
 - *Apart from in an emergency, pupils must exit the pool via the steps.*
 - *No child may swim within 14 days of a final bout of either sickness or diarrhoea.*
 - *No child may swim if they are obviously suffering from catarrh or a sore throat.*

Young Swimmers

- *Very young non swimmers, who can not reach the bottom of the pool, may wear floatation aids and it is essential that there are adults in the water to support them. This support must be in addition to the previously stated guidelines.*

Medical Conditions

- *Pupils with epilepsy must be observed from the poolside at all times. Shimmering water may cause an attack.*

Clothing and Equipment

- *Swim wear must be suitable for the purpose.*
- *Goggles are allowed. Pupils must demonstrate that they can remove the items safely, by slipping them off the head.*
- *Goggles with glass lenses are banned.*
- *Children with verucas can only swim if they wear a veruca sock.*
- *Everyone must wear a swimming hat to swim in the school pool.*
- *Suitable poolside footwear must be worn around the poolside.*

Teacher clothing and equipment

Teachers should change into suitable footwear to be able to move easily around poolside and not bring outdoor dirt onto the pool surround on their feet. They should wear clothes suitable to the humidity and temperatures of the pool and appropriate to the possibility of having to go into the pool to rescue a child.

For outdoor pools a peaked hat and polarised sunglasses may be beneficial. If teaching for prolonged periods a suitable sunscreen should be worn bearing in mind the additional reflection of the sun's rays from the water.

Teachers should all be equipped with a whistle and familiar with the standard signals used in most pools, to either use their whistle correctly or respond to a whistle communication from someone else:

- **one short blast** *calls for attention of pool users*
- **two short blasts** *calls for the attention of a lifeguard or member of staff, swimmers move to the side of the pool.*
- **three short blasts** *indicates a lifeguard taking emergency action*
- **one long blast** *calls for the pool to be cleared*

APPENDIX 4

To consist of maximum bather loads / lifeguard requirements for various sessions (Sections 3.14 & 3.26 refer)

Maximum bather loads:

*No more than **20 children** can ever be in the pool at one time. For class lessons, half of the pupils should be in the water, whilst the other half waits under the canopy on the grass. The canopy will shield them from the Sun.*

Lifeguard requirements:

Structured Sessions– For structured sessions in the school pool the qualified teacher taking the session must hold the **ASA Module 2 Swimming Qualification** and the **STNars Poolside Safety Certificate**.

However these qualifications can be split between two people present at the poolside, with the teacher holding the teaching qualification and the LSA or TA holding the poolside safety qualification. However TA's or LSA's at the poolside are not permitted to assist in the teaching of lessons unless they hold relevant qualifications to do so.

They are there to cover the safety aspects of the lesson only.

This is in addition to two other adults who must be CRB checked; one to supervise the changing area and the other to watch those children not swimming.

Unstructured Sessions - For unstructured sessions a **qualified lifeguard must** be present or a person or persons holding **QTS (Qualified Teacher Status)** and the required **ASA** Module qualifications for swimming. Another person can hold relevant poolside safety qualification.

Staffing Levels and Qualifications

- Each lesson must have at least two adults supervising it, both of whom must be out of the water.
- One adult may teach, whilst the other must maintain a constant look out and scan the pool for any incidents. The look out must fulfil this role alone and may not teach a group.
- If there are more than two adults present at the session, the third may also teach a group. They may enter the water to teach, if that is deemed preferable.
- All parents who help with swimming lessons must have a CRB check.
- All lessons, or 'structured sessions', must be taught by someone with an appropriate ASA swimming teaching/coaching qualification

SUMMARY OF MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS

ROLE	TEACHING QUALIFICATION	LIFEGUARD QUALIFICATION
<i>Specialist Swimming Teacher/Instructor</i>	<i>ASA Teacher (Level 2)</i>	<i>RLSS National Rescue Test for Teachers & Coaches</i> <i>Or none if an NPLQ lifeguard is provided by the pool</i>
<i>Specialist Swimming Teacher/Instructor for swimmers with disabilities</i>	<i>ASA Teacher (Disabilities)</i>	<i>RLSS National Rescue Test for Supervisors of Swimmers with Disabilities</i> <i>Or none if an NPLQ lifeguard is provided by the pool</i>
<i>Class teacher or TA assisting Specialist teacher</i>	<i>ASA National Curriculum Training Programme Module 1 or ASA Teacher (Level 1)</i>	<i>NaRS Pool Safety Award</i> <i>Or none with NPLQ Lifeguard</i>
<i>Class teacher or TA working in a shallow water learner pool (no specialist teacher or lifeguard)</i>	<i>ASA National Curriculum Training Programme Module 2</i>	<i>NaRS Pool Safety Award</i> <i>Or RLSS National Rescue Test for Teachers & Coaches</i>
<i>TAs and HLTAs</i>	<i>ASA Helpers Certificate</i>	<i>ASA Module One</i> <i>ASA Module Two</i>
<i>AOTTs</i>	<i>ASA Helpers Certificate</i>	<i>None with NPLQ Lifeguard</i>
<i>Lifeguard for un-programmed sessions</i>		<i>RLSS National Pool Lifeguard Qualification</i>
<i>NB Lifesaving and life guarding qualifications are valid for 2 years</i>		
<i>Plant Operation</i>	<i>Foundation Pool Plant Operators Course (ISRM)</i> <i>School Pool Carer's Course (ISRM)</i> <i>National Pool Plant Operators Course (ISRM)</i>	

Or can demonstrate the following

- *Has QTS*
- *a thorough knowledge of the national Curriculum requirements for Swimming and Water Safety*
- *experience of working with children in Swimming and water Safety activities*
- *evidence of recent CPD to update their understanding in the areas outlined above*

And

- *The Rescue Test for Swimming Teachers and Coaches (or equivalent such as NARS)*

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Or are able to demonstrate the following

- *A thorough knowledge of the pool's routines, normal and emergency operating procedures i.e. location of telephones, emergency equipment, first aid kit etc and be aware of potential risk factors*
- *Be able to administer expired air resuscitation (EAR)*
- *Be able to administer CPR*
- *Be able to initiate emergency procedures*
- *Be able to recognise pupils in potential difficulties*
- *Be able to affect a rescue using whatever methods are required, including entering the water and landing a casualty.*

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Support staff have now received the STANARS Pool Side Safety Certificate and are fully trained in water rescue techniques including the rescue of casualties with suspected spinal injuries from water and CPR