



# DARBEN TRAINING

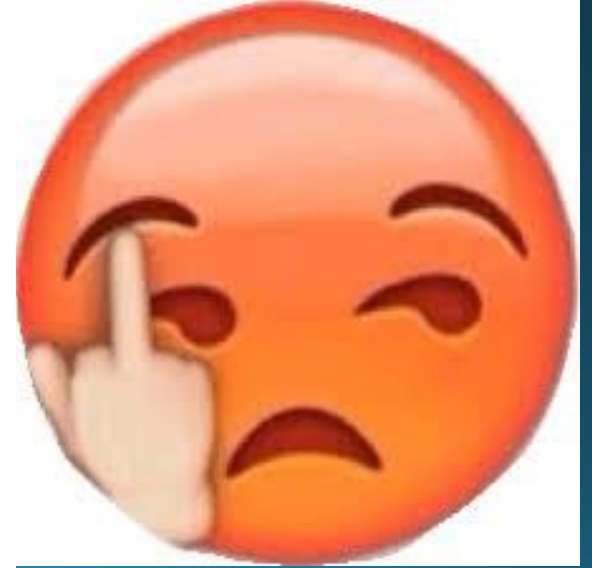
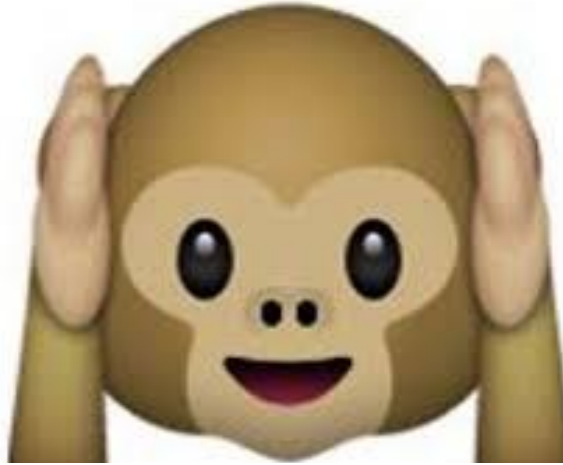
AQUATIC INDUSTRY EDUCATION, COMPLIANCE AND ADVICE

## WHAT IS YOUR SUPERVISION PLAN?



# GSPO

# GUIDELINES FOR SAFE POOL OPERATIONS



# TASK- 2 minutes

- ◆ Head out to the pool to stretch your legs
- ◆ Identify 5 barriers to supervision at this venue

# Supervision Planning Principles

- Tailored/ specific to the venue
- Cover the full range of activities at the venue
- Relevant realistic and clear
- Integrated with other facility documents
- Look at worst case scenarios
- Tested/ Reviewed

# Steps in developing a supervision plan (Suggestion)

- Conduct a supervision assessment on the venue
- Conduct a supervision risk assessment on the facility and activities
- Develop a general supervision plan (1,2,3 guards)
- Develop plans for specific activities (swimming club, water polo and inflatables)
- Perform a staff induction/ in-service training
- Test and review

## 1) Supervision assessment questions

- Is there a qualified Lifeguards on duty, one of which is a 18 years or older?
- Is there an emergency support system such as a duress alarm, direct phone link or detailed emergency call instructions?
- Are there detailed emergency evacuation plans available for patrons to see?
- Is there an emergency support system displayed, including the location of all emergency exit and muster points?

## 1)Supervision assessment questions

- Is the lifeguard responsible for chemical handling and water quality testing?
- How many pools are there in the venue?
- How many pools are operational at times of low patronage?
- Can the single lifeguard see the majority of the pools (including the bottom) for the majority of the time from there main location?
- Are there tasks that would require the Lifeguard to break there observation the pool for more than 60 seconds?

## 1)Supervision assessment questions

- Is there a CPR sign displayed for patrons to see?
- Is there advisory signage displayed advising patrons of acceptable behaviour?
- Are rescue items located in close proximity to the pool and easily accessible to lifeguards and bystanders?
- How long does it take to walk briskly from the main lifeguard position to the furthest swimming location?
- Has a CCTV system been installed and is monitored by staff?
- Has other supervision/ detection technology been install to aid Lifeguards?



# Other considerations

- Who are your clients?
- What are their swimming abilities?
- What other support may you have?
- What is the experience of your staff?

## 2) RISK ASSESSMENT

The Risk Assessment is based on what was seen on the day of 7 September 2017. This is a basic risk assessment assessing the risks associated with the supervision of the Aquatic Centre/ Environment.

The Risk Assessment uses the likelihood versus the severity approach. The hazard is something with the potential to cause harm. In this risk assessment, it highlights the people who are at risk from the hazard and what they are at risk of. The evaluation of the risk is shown using the likelihood and severity approach. The Risk Assessment was reviewed and signed off by Michael Darben.

The scale involved for likelihood is:

Very unlikely	1
Unlikely	2
Likely	3
Very Likely	4
Almost definitely	5

The scale for severity is:

No/very mild injury	1
Mild injury	2
Serious injury	3
Very serious/Near fatal	4
Fatal	5

0	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	3	4	5	6	7
3	4	5	6	7	8
4	5	6	7	8	9
5	6	7	8	9	10

The total risk is the total of the

likelihood and severity of the risk. If it

totals between:

2-4 it is a low risk category – which needs to be considered.

5-7 it is a medium risk category – which means it needs looking at and reducing.

8-10 is a high risk category – which means it needs urgent attention and the risk reducing or eliminating completely.

## 2) RISK ASSESSMENT

The risks are applicable to the facility site.

ITEM NO.	DANGER	ASSOCIATED RISK	ASSESSMENT (RISK SCORE)	Details	MANAGEMENT / ACTIONS
1.	Facility design	Blind spots	Likelihood 0 Severity 0 Risk Level 0	There are blind spot is located at the throughout the facility due to landscaping and facility design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At times of low patronage the lifeguard to include this area in the lifeguarding pattern.</li> <li>At times of higher patronage a lifeguard to be positioned to cover these area with only slight adjustments in <u>there</u> position.</li> </ul>
2.	Facility design	Line of sight	Likelihood 0 Severity 0 Risk Level 0	The design of the pool is such that sections of pool <u>can not</u> be seen from stationary positions. These include water play equipment, landscaping and the elevated pool area,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At times of low patronage the lifeguards should supervise in a roaming capacity.</li> <li>Only perform additional tasks that take less than 60 second</li> <li>Lifeguards should follow a designated pattern to cover all areas every 2- 3 minutes</li> </ul>
3.	Surface reflection	Failure to see the bottom of the pool	Likelihood 0 Severity 0 Risk Level 0	Surface reflection can inhibit the sight in the out door and indoor <u>pool</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lifeguards to reposition <u>themselves</u> to ensure they can view the Bottom of the pool.</li> <li>UV rated sunglasses to be worn</li> </ul>
4.	Low patron/ Lifeguard numbers	Failure to recognise and emergency	Likelihood 0 Severity 0 Risk Level 0	At times of low patronage when only 2 Lifeguards are required to meet the Lifeguards ratio, Additional support will be required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff to be trained in low patronage emergency response</li> <li>Only the main pool is to be in use</li> <li>Emergency call procedure to be listed above the Phone</li> <li>Other non lifeguard staff to be trained</li> </ul>

# Risk assessment considerations

- History of incidents
- Type and frequency of activities
- Size, location and nature of the facility
- Who your clients are
  - CALD
  - Age
  - Specific needs or medical conditions
  - Abilities
  - Other supervision requirements/ rules
  - Groups

### 3)What should be in your supervision plan?

- Staff structure
- Supervision processes
- Maps of Lifeguard positions and patterns
- Types of supervision i.e. elevated/ roving/ stationary
- How any technology is used to assist the supervision process
- Levels of supervision required for various situations
  - Morning opening, average general attendance 20, Coach with a squad with an of average attendance 15
  - Water polo competition, pool hired out, 60 competitors, 10 officials and 50 spectators

# Who should be involved the development and review ?

- Lifeguards
- Program staff
- Lifeguard Supervisors
- Facility Managers and Lessees
- 3<sup>rd</sup> party experts
- Other Stakeholders



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Thank you!

Questions?

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