

## Girlguiding Risk Assessment

<b>Site:</b>	<b>Blacklands Farm</b>	<b>Assessment No.</b>	<b>BF/SWI/16</b>
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<b>Assessor</b>	Martin Fenner	<b>Description of Building or Area</b>	Outdoor pool with a polytunnel covering it. Wood framed brick changing areas with showers at deep end and brick/breezeblock plant room at shallow end.
<b>Date of Assessment</b>	16/10/2017 (Reviewed 27/01/19)		
<b>Task/Activity/Process/Equipment</b>	Swimming pool		
<b>Technical Advisor (if applicable)</b>			
<b>Persons Name (If Applicable to)</b>		<b>Equipment used (if applicable)</b>	Spinal boards (2), life saving ropes, reach poles available.
<b>When Identifying HAZARDS consider:</b>			
a) The Task (Who, What, Where, When, How)			
b) The environment (temperature, noise, lighting, dust, fumes)			
c) Materials, Equipment, and Substances (machinery, tools, chemicals, etc.)			



RA REF No.	Hazard	Description of potential accident/injury/loss	Persons affected	Precautions/Controls already in place	Risk Rating Factor=Svl			Further control measures required?	Action By Whom	To be completed by (Date)
					Severity	Likelihood	Factor			
SWI/01	Drowning	Non-swimmers, collisions to head, an unconscious casualty in the water. Injuries to the body may occur but can lead to Death	Participants and Instructors	Minimum Instructor qualification, RLSS National Pool Lifesaver Qualification or STA Pool Safety Award 1:24 participants in the water with signage information displayed about the pool and indicating the deepest parts All to follow Safe Operating Procedures and safety equipment is located at pool side throughout the session.	5	1	5		lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/02	Immersion Shock	Human body entering cold water causes people to panic, this can lead to swallowing of water and drowning. Grabbing hold of other water users causing distress and possible drowning.	Participants and Instructors	Minimum Instructor qualification, RLSS National Pool Lifesaver Qualification or STA Pool Safety Award 1:24 participants in the water with signage information displayed about the pool and indicating the deepest parts All to follow Safe Operating Procedures and safety equipment is located at pool side throughout the session.	5	1	5		lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/03	Hypothermia / Hyperthermia	Being in the water for too long.	Participants	Instructors are trained to be aware of vital signs and symptoms. If they/or their leader feel participant is in danger of Hypo/hyperthermia - participant will exit water to prevent situation escalating.	5	1	5		lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/04	Step Access	Slipping when getting in or out of the pool	Participants	The Instructor to ensure participants are entering / exiting the pool safely.	2	1	2		lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/05	Misuse of equipment	People being tripped up, hit by or falling over the equipment or running into each other causing minor body injuries to people.	Any people in that area	A qualified instructor will monitor how the equipment is being used and what people are doing with it. Stopping activity if the group is becoming to hazardous.  The Instructor safety brief will cover what to do with various types of equipment and where the boundaries are.	2	2	4		lifeguard	ongoing

SWI/06	Diving	Diving too deep and hitting head on the bottom of pool. Head and spinal injuries.	participants, lifeguard	Minimum Instructor qualification, RLSS National Pool Lifesaver Qualification or STA Pool Safety Award 1:24 participants in the water with signage information displayed about the pool and indicating the deepest parts All to follow Safe Operating Procedures and safety equipment is located at pool side throughout the session. Spinal boards available for ensuring injuries are not made worse. Staff trained in the use of spinal board. No diving allowed in any part of the pool, signage in place. If a booking requires more than 24 participants in any one session then a second lifeguard is required to be on poolside.	5	2	10	Monitor behaviour of users and if appropriate stop session.	lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/07	Slipping around pool side	Minor personal injuries / head or back injuries	All users	A qualified instructor will make the participants aware of hazards surrounding the pool area. No running in the pool area. A proactive approach taken to maintain a safe pool area.	4	1	4	Cleaning regime for poolside to prevent build up of algae.	lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/08	Poor visibility in the pool area	There may be occasions where visibility from poolside is poor to the point where the lifeguard would be unable to see the opposite end of the pool and/or the pool bottom. The potential for users getting in difficulty and not being seen resulting in drowning is high.	All users	If the lifeguard is unable to clearly see swimmers in the water at any point from poolside or see the pool bottom, then the session is required to be cancelled. There may be occasions when this will develop during a session, at which point the session will be stopped. See Normal operational and Emergency Action Plan procedure. (NOP and EAP).	5	4	20	Lifeguards to receive update training of EAP and NOP, and clarify the primary responsibility of the lifeguard is the safety of the users.	lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/09	ability of the users	weak or non swimmers may get out of their depth and panic resulting in drowning.	all users	Lifeguards are required to assess the ability of users at the start of the session, with the leaders of the group, by getting them to enter at the shallow end of the pool and swimming across, the width next to the wall, one at a time. Once assessed weak or non swimmers will be required to stay in shallow end (if required this end will be roped off to ensure they do not get out of depth.	5	4	20	Lifeguards to receive update training for site of the requirement to assess each user at the start of the session, in order to identify weak/non swimmers. Ensure that shallow end can be roped off if required. Reinforce the emergency procedure for rescuing users from the pool, and evacuating the pool at the time of the incident. Consider an alarm system for notifying the office of an incident.	lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/10	First aid cover (group leaders)	Group leaders are required to have first aid certificates as the responsible persons for the group, in order to assist the lifeguard during an incident. Failure to have cover could result in fatality if there is a multiple casualty incident.	all users	Group leaders are required to have a first aid certificate when supervising groups. They are required to assist the lifeguard in an emergency, be ensuring the group exits the pool promptly and, assisting the lifeguard in the event resuscitation is required to be carried out. If group leaders do not have a first aid qualification, the session must be cancelled, or second lifeguard is required to be on poolside.	5	4	20	Ensure group leaders have a first aid qualification at the time of booking this activity. Brief the Group Leaders (by Lifeguard) of what is expected of them during the pool session. NOP and EAP procedures.	lifeguard	ongoing
SWI/11	Overcrowding	Too many in the pool or above the lifeguard/swimmer ratio capacity, would impact the lifeguards ability to supervise the session properly, and may result in a casualty no being seen, resulting in a fatality.	all users, lifeguard	Lifeguard to user is 1:20 ratio, if only a lifeguard . Should there be reason for this to go over, then an extra lifeguard is required on poolside.	5	3	15	Establish the maximum capacity for in the pool. Identify ratio's based on ability of participants.	Manager/ lifeguard	30/10/17