

Appendix A

Pop up Pool risk assessment

Maverick Sport Ltd

Maverick Swimming Solutions Ltd

Swimming pool risk assessment

Stoneydelph Primary School

September 2022

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Pop up Pool risk assessment

Model risk assessment

Establishment	Subject being assessed	Assessor (s)	Date
	School swimming	F.Lynch	

Source of hazard	Persons affected & number	Control measures in place	High risk	Medium risk	Low risk	Further action required, by whom, timescale or reference to other assessments plus information
Pool design i.e. blind spots, glare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> competent & trained staff qualification renewed every 2 years ongoing staff training. lifeguard positions defined in NOP and actions to take in the event of glare 				N.B. Lifesavers will need to move around the poolside to avoid glare, and be able to see the pool bottom.
Pool surround		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> non slip floor surfaces. effective cleaning schedules & inspections. checked on a daily basis by the swimming teacher. (records of checks) maintained 				N.B. If the pool surround is slippery, non-slip matting is available that can be laid over the existing tiles.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the poolside should be washed down every night to clear any residual chlorine from the tiles to ensure the longevity of the pool surround 				
Insufficient lighting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> regular maintenance program in operation. if the bottom of the pool cannot be seen, then no-one is allowed to swim Swimming not allowed during winter months 				
Environment I.e. humidity / temperature		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If air temp exceeds 35 degrees it will be down to the swimming teachers discretion humidity and temperature checks taken on daily basis suitable and sufficient lighting 				N.B. That change in weather will result a change in the environment of an outdoor pool.
Pool inlets and outlets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inlets and outlets of the pool circulation system should have suitable covers to prevent limbs and 				

		<p>fingers getting trapped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undue suction should not be created which could result in a body being held against a filter • there should be no exposed sharp edges 				
Pool access ladders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular inspections of the steps to ensure that there are no sharp edges or damaged steps • inspections are recorded and findings passed on to the appropriate person • Ladders are not to be removed during lessons 				
Disabled access		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pool hoist available for an above ground pool 				
Unauthorised access		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pool secured when not in use • ladders are removed at the end of every school day 				N.B. Pool covers should be used during holidays and winter. Pool covers should not be used if the pool temp exceeds 32 degrees.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> pool cover placed over the pool to restrict access 				
Water quality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> competent / trained staff. effective water quality control in place pool water tests including chemical levels, clarity and temperature are performed every 3 hours schedule for routine planned maintenance is in place reactive maintenance schedule is ongoing 				<p>For additional information please acquire the PWTAG (Pool water treatment advisory group) Code of Practice and Swimming Pool Water. The PWTAG Code of Practice provides pool operators with a structured plan for the technical operation of their pool.</p> <p>N.B. Manual dosing systems tested every 2 hours. Automated systems to be checked at least 3 times a day.</p>
Deep water / shallow water supervision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> competent & trained staff if water depth exceeds 1.5m the National Pool Lifeguard Qualification is required water depth signs around the pool 				

Diving / jumping		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> there is no diving or jumping permitted in the pool due to insufficient depth and decking. 				
Level and quality of supervision for programmed sessions I.e. risk of drowning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> competent / trained staff induction / ongoing staff training staffing ratios in accordance with ASA and HSE Managing H&S in swimming pools guidance defined in the NOP EAP in place 				
Level and quality of supervision for unprogrammed sessions I.e. risk of drowning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If staff are to use the pool without a swimming teacher present, they must only do so if there are a minimum of 2 adults present. 				

Swimmers with additional needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for participants who require specialist help or prefer segregation a range of provision may be both possible and preferable. • their participation may be fully integrated and supported through a specialist disabled session • these specific needs can be determined through direct consultation with the individual or parent, their swimming background and observation on how the disability affects their swimming style 				N.B. An individual risk assessment should be undertaken for each individual to ensure that safety measure and are in place and risks are controlled.
Swimmers with known medical needs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written parental consent must be obtained before pupils can take part. • pupils must be supervised carefully and by a responsible adult This may require additional 				N.B. Pupils/users with epilepsy require careful observation, as shimmering water or flickering lights may trigger a seizure.

		staff to aid in supervision				
Missing children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a register & headcount should be recorded prior to, during and after the swimming session to ensure all children are accounted for • a buddy system could be considered so that each child has a buddy 				N.B. Some may wish to perform a headcount during the swimming sessions.
DBS (disclosure & barring service) checks / child protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all teachers have enhanced DBS checks • any coaches or teachers being employed from outside of the school should be subject to DBS checks prior to commencing any work with the children • volunteers that help out swimming session and who have unsupervised access to the learners are required by the school to have 				

		an up to date DBS check				
First aid provision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adequate levels of trained first aiders on site when administering first aid staff where possible to wear PPE a fully stocked 1st aid kit is easily accessible face shields should be available on request from staff for resuscitation communication network in place NOP and EAP in operation 				N.B. only staff that have received training in the correct use of a face shield should use it.
Rescue equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> suitable and sufficient rescue equipment is available including: <i>Reach pole</i> <i>Torpedo buoy</i> <i>Blankets</i> staff are trained and competent in the use of the rescue equipment 				

Pool equipment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • goggles, floats and other equipment should be in a good condition • equipment needs to be checked prior to lessons commencing. Any children misusing equipment will be disciplined accordingly. • the equipment should be stored in a safe and dry location 				N.B. it is worth noting that to prolong the life of perishable items i.e. floats, a periodic cleaning of equipment with fresh water is good practice.
Pool covers (covering the pool)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum of 2-person operation • ensure the pool cover is pulled tight allowing no water to get on top to reduce the chance of it sinking and ensure it covers the whole pool 				<p>N.B. it is all suggested that laced non-slip training shoes be worn for this task.</p> <p>Safe working practice should be introduced, and manual handling assessment undertaken.</p>
Pool covers (removing the cover)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum 2-person operation • slowly pull the cover off and whilst doing so, fold in a concertina fashion 				<p>N.B. it is all suggested that laced non-slip training shoes be worn for this task.</p> <p>Safe working practices should be introduced, and manual handling assessments undertaken.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • push all air out of fold, wipe down and dry as far as possible • when the cover has been removed, roll it up and move to back of the pool 				
Goggles / masks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any goggles used should be made of unbreakable plastic or rubber • pupils should be taught to remove them by slipping them off their head, rather than by stretching the retaining band 				N.B. flippers, snorkels etc. are not allowed in the pool unless requested by the swimming teacher
Changing facilities		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 individual changing pods will be provided • Children must be supervised by a member of the school staff whilst changing unless otherwise agreed 				
Hygiene		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pupils should be encouraged to perform the recommended hygiene procedures 				CIMSPA (Chartered Institute for the Management of Sport and Physical Activity) have posters that can be purchased regarding pool hygiene.

		before entering the water				
Any other hazards identified not listed above?		•				Every pool can present different risks to users so it is important to list anything that may not have been covered in the above suggestions.

Review date : 01/03/2023q

Signed by

Job title