



Safety Plan

Caporella Aquatics Center

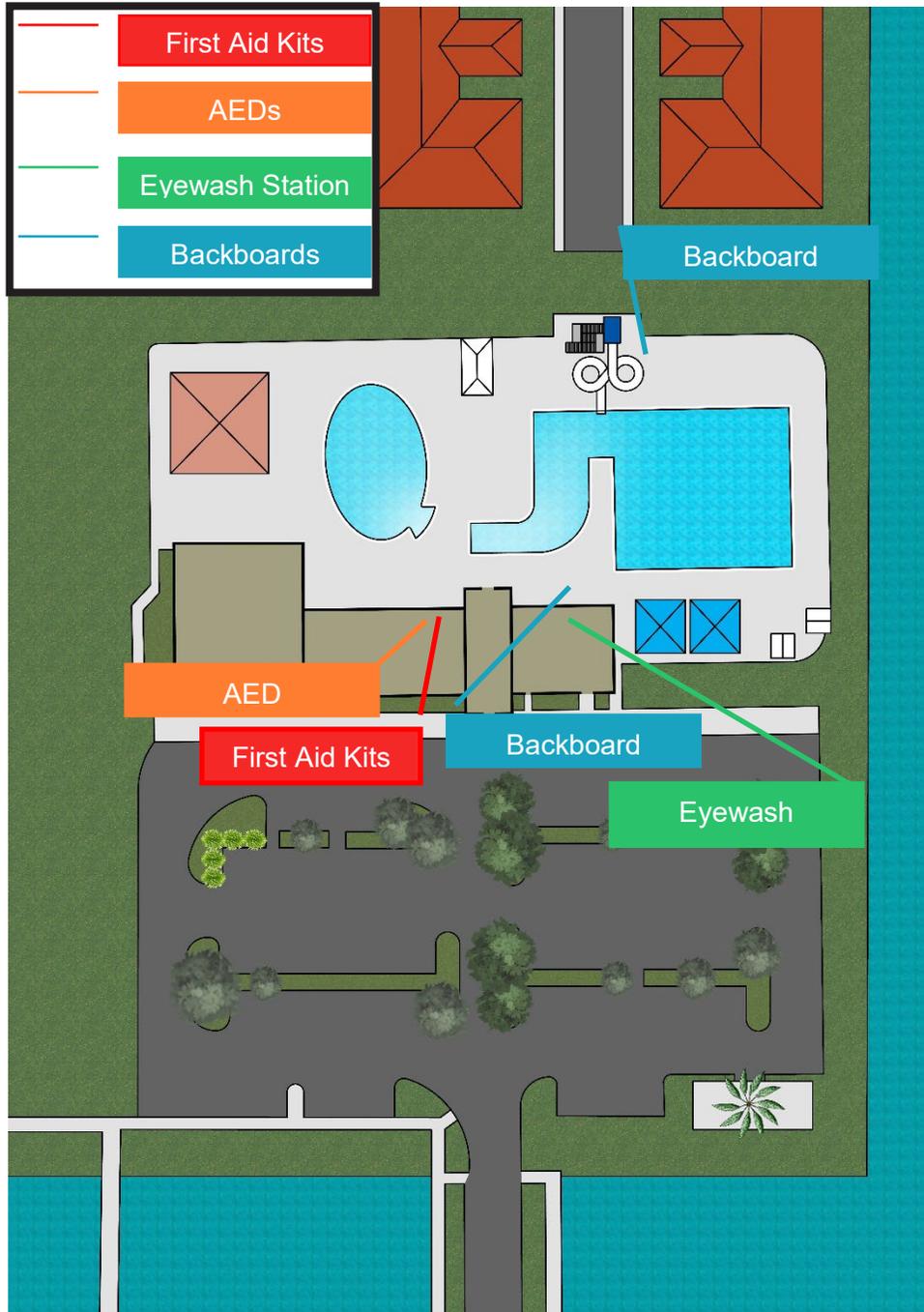
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EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP)

Facility Layout



Emergency Equipment Location/Inventory

Overview

To ensure that all first aid kits are fully stocked and in an active state of readiness in the event of a guest accident or emergency, the first aid kits should not be used for daily health maintenance needs or for personal first aid supplies.

Inspections

[Head Guards] will inspect all first aid kits the first week of every month. The inspector should remove any item that is not listed on the inventory list and discard. Ensure that the appropriate number of supplies are available in the first aid kit.

Supply Ordering

The [Head Guards] should notify [General Manager], [General Manager email] | [GM Phone], at the end of the inspection. [General Manager] will immediately order and deliver the first aid supplies for restock.

Safety Equipment

- Stocked Hip Packs: Lifeguards are required to carry a stocked hip pack at all times while on duty. Hip packs must be stocked with a resuscitation mask with one way valve, non-latex disposable gloves, and basic first aid equipment.
- Rescue Tubes: A minimum of **10 rescue tubes** must be available and in working order at all times. Tubes should be kept in a location that is easily accessible to lifeguards.
- Whistles: Lifeguards are responsible for bringing their own whistle.
- Backboards: **Two backboards should be located on the pool deck.** The backboards must have working head immobilizers and a minimum of one strap at all times.
- AED: At least **one AED** must be located within the Aquatic Facility in an easily accessible location. **A secondary AED is located in the Fitness Center**
- Trauma Bag: **One** trauma bags are required at the Aquatic Facility in a location that is easily accessible during an emergency.
- Emergency Oxygen: **Two** full tanks of Emergency Oxygen are required to be within the Aquatic Facility in the trauma bags for ease of accessibility.
- Bag Valve Mask (BVM): **One Adult, Child, and Infant BVM** is required at the Aquatic Facility in the trauma bags for ease of accessibility.
- Lifejackets: **A minimum of 20 small and 20 medium** lifejackets must be available in the Aquatics facility. Hanging them on a rack on the pool deck is recommended to keep them dry and available for use.
- Ring buoys: The Aquatic facility requires two U.S. Coast Guard-approved ring buoys that are located in the immediate vicinity of the pool.
- Reaching Pole: The Aquatic facility requires two reaching poles of **16 feet** in length, non-telescopic, light in weight, and with a securely attached Shepherd's Crook with an aperture of at least 18 inches.
- Net: One telescoping pole with a net is required for the Aquatics facility.

Emergency Equipment Location/Inventory...(Continued)

First Aid Equipment

Aquatic Facilities should be capable of responding to emergencies that are within the training of the American Red Cross's CPR/First for the Professional Rescuer. It is required that the Aquatic Facility has these items on hand at all times.

Personal Protective Equipment

- 4 Boxes – Examination Gloves
- 2 – Bloodborne Pathogens Spill Kit
- 2 – XL Bottles of Eyewash
- 1 – Safety Glasses

Emergency Tools

- Trauma Sheers
- Fabric Tape

Airway Management

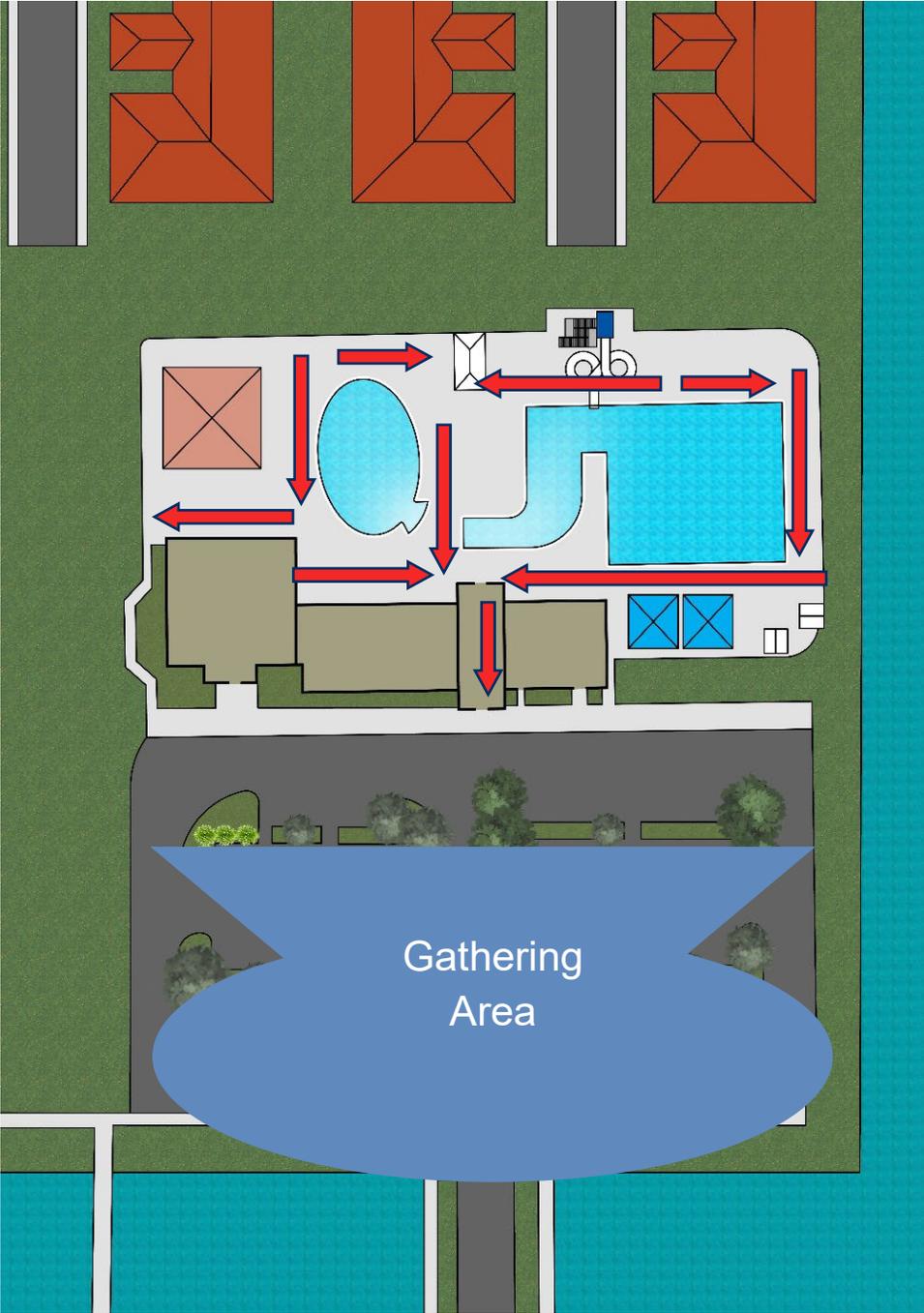
- 1 – Adult/Pediatric Resuscitation Mask

First Aid Equipment

- 4 – Triangle Bandages
- 2 – Self-Adherent Wrap
- 2 – Jr. Icepacks
- 2 – Large Icepacks
- Gauze
 - 20 – 4x4 gauze pads
 - 20 – 3x3 gauze pads
 - 20 – 2x2 gauze pads
 - 10 – Roller gauze pads
 - 2 – Pack of non-sterile gauze pads
- Bandages
 - 100 – Cloth Band-Aids
 - 100 – XL Band-Aids
 - 100 – Knuckle Band-Aids



Evacuation Plan – Facility Layout



Evacuation Plan

Detailed Guidelines

Building Evacuation Emergencies will require appointed staff to assist in moving patrons to a safe place outside of the building. Patrons should be moved to an appropriate area outside of the facility using the nearest exit. All staff should familiarize themselves with escape routes from their workstations. The following evacuation control plan will be used to determine assignments for all staff assisting in evacuation.

Causes for Full Evacuation

Threatening Weather	Weapons Threat
Fire	Gas/Chemical Leak
Bomb Scare	Major Mechanical System Failure

Lifeguards

- Evacuate the swimming pool areas moving people to the nearest emergency exit or safe area.
- After pool areas are vacated, evacuate locker room areas.
- Once you have confirmed these areas are clear, lifeguards will also leave by the nearest emergency exit and gather in the Gathering Area. An area further away from the facility may be necessary and will be communicated by the **[General Manager]**

Managers

- **Managers will evacuate their areas, and main floors including locker rooms starting at the top floor and working down to the entrance**
- Managers are responsible for confirming that all guests have left the facility by the nearest emergency exit or have moved to a designated safe area.
- Managers will then evacuate themselves by the nearest emergency exit.



Roles and Responsibilities

Normal Operating Hours

- Rescuing Lifeguard – Activates EAP and responds to the emergency.
- Surveillance Duty Lifeguard – Takes emergency backup coverage. Determines if clearing the pool is necessary. Responsible for calling EMS by using the pool area phone or alerting the front desk and retrieving the AED.
- Off Stand Lifeguard – Ensures victim is in a safe area, brings rescue equipment to the emergency, and assists in providing additional care. Takes the stand of the lifeguard that is in the water if clearing the pool is not necessary.
- Head Lifeguards – Ensures victim is in a safe area, emergency equipment is on the way, and calls EMS if necessary.
- Font Desk – Leads EMS to the emergency.
- **Manager on Duty** – Responsible for assisting calling EMS if necessary. Responsible for crowd control and report writing.

Reduced Staffing Hours

- Rescuing Lifeguard – Activates EAP and responds to the emergency.
- Off Stand Lifeguard – Takes emergency backup coverage. Determines if clearing the pool is necessary. Responsible for calling EMS by using the pool area phone or alerting the front desk and retrieving the AED.
- Head Lifeguards – Ensures victim is in a safe area, emergency equipment is on the way, and calls EMS if necessary.
- Font Desk – Leads EMS to the emergency.
- **Manager on Duty** – Responsible for assisting calling EMS if necessary. Responsible for crowd control and report writing.

EAP Drills

It is recommended to practice Emergency Action Plans on a regular and frequent basis. EAP drills should be realistic and include as many of the safety team as possible. It is also recommended that local EMS be involved in EAP drills.

Emergency Action Plan drills should be conducted annually at Pre-Season Training as well as at regular In-Service Training.

Non-Aquatic Staff Providing Assistance

It is an expectation that non-aquatic staff will respond in the event of an emergency. Front Desk staff will be responsible for leading EMS to the incident location and may be asked to call EMS.

Communication Plan

Overview

An emergency can happen at any time. At Facility, our staff are trained and prepared at all times. In the event of emergency, the Communication Plan is in place to identify that an emergency is taking place, activate the safety team response, and communicate.

Whistle Signals

- One short whistle blast: Gets the attention of a guest. Use sparingly. Always try to get the attention of a guest first by voice or hand signal.
- Two short whistle blasts: Signal another lifeguard.
- Three short whistle blasts: Activate EAP. Additional lifeguards or other safety team members should recognize this and be ready for emergency backup coverage.
- One long whistle blast: Clears the pool. Use this when activating the EAP for an emergency that may require the clearing of the pool.

During an Emergency

1. After assessment, establish whether help is needed and determine the priorities for required emergency care. Render care as defined by protocols and as directed by leadership.
2. Victims have the right to refuse care if they have appropriate mental capacity and are adults. Always try to communicate any risks of not receiving the appropriate care. If there is any doubt, always call 911 even if the victim refuses care to you.
3. If an incident includes a life-threatening emergency, someone must summon EMS personnel by immediately calling 911. A safety team member usually makes this call but may be made by a patron or bystander.
4. Notify a manager of the location of the victim and the extent of the injuries.
5. Coordinate efforts with other professional personnel at the scene to make maximal use of all those with training to help the victim.
6. When EMS personnel arrive, a member of the safety team meets them and directs them to the emergency.
7. Control Bystanders: You may need to control bystanders to prevent them from interfering with a rescue. This may involve using a firm voice to ask them to move back so that care can be provided, roping off areas or positioning chairs around the emergency site, repeating commands, and requests as often as necessary. Ensuring EMS personnel have a clear path and keep patrons away from the rescue scene.

Termination of Care

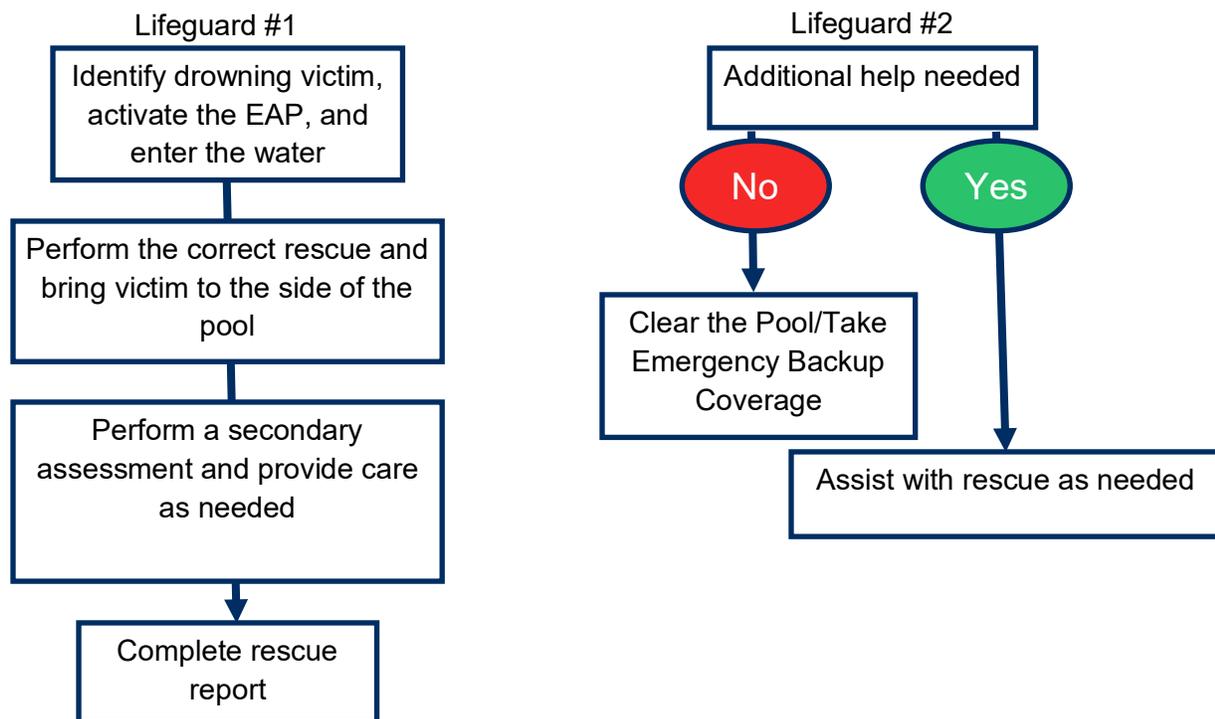
After an emergency has been resolved, lifeguards have 3 important tasks to complete:

- Report: Staff members involved in the incident need to complete the appropriate incident report form as quickly as possible, after providing care. Collect the required information about the victim such as name, address, and contact information. Report observations and care of the victim to EMS personnel. All pertinent observations and all treatments must be recorded on a Rescue Report.
- Advise: Depending on the nature of the incident, you may have to advise the victim. These may include how to prevent the injuries from happening in the future.
- Release: A victim may be released only when the rescue and emergency care provided are complete.

Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Distressed/Active Drowning Water Rescue

1. Lifeguard #1 identifies a distressed/active drowning victim. Lifeguard #1 signals to other staff that they are entering the water and to provide emergency backup coverage. Lifeguard #1 then enters the water.
2. Lifeguard #2 must respond to the rescue and provide emergency backup coverage, clearing the pool, or to assist with the rescue as needed. While responding, if other lifeguards on surveillance duty they may need to adjust position to cover the unguarded area.
3. Lifeguard #1 performs the correct rescue and brings the victim to the side of the pool.
4. Lifeguard #1 performs a secondary assessment as needed.
5. Lifeguard #1 completes a rescue report as soon as possible.
6. If a head, neck, or back injury is suggested or if the victim becomes unresponsive, 911 must be called and front desk notified. Refer to Non-responsive Water Rescue section.
7. If 911 is called, the pool must be cleared, and non-incident involved staff member should meet EMS.



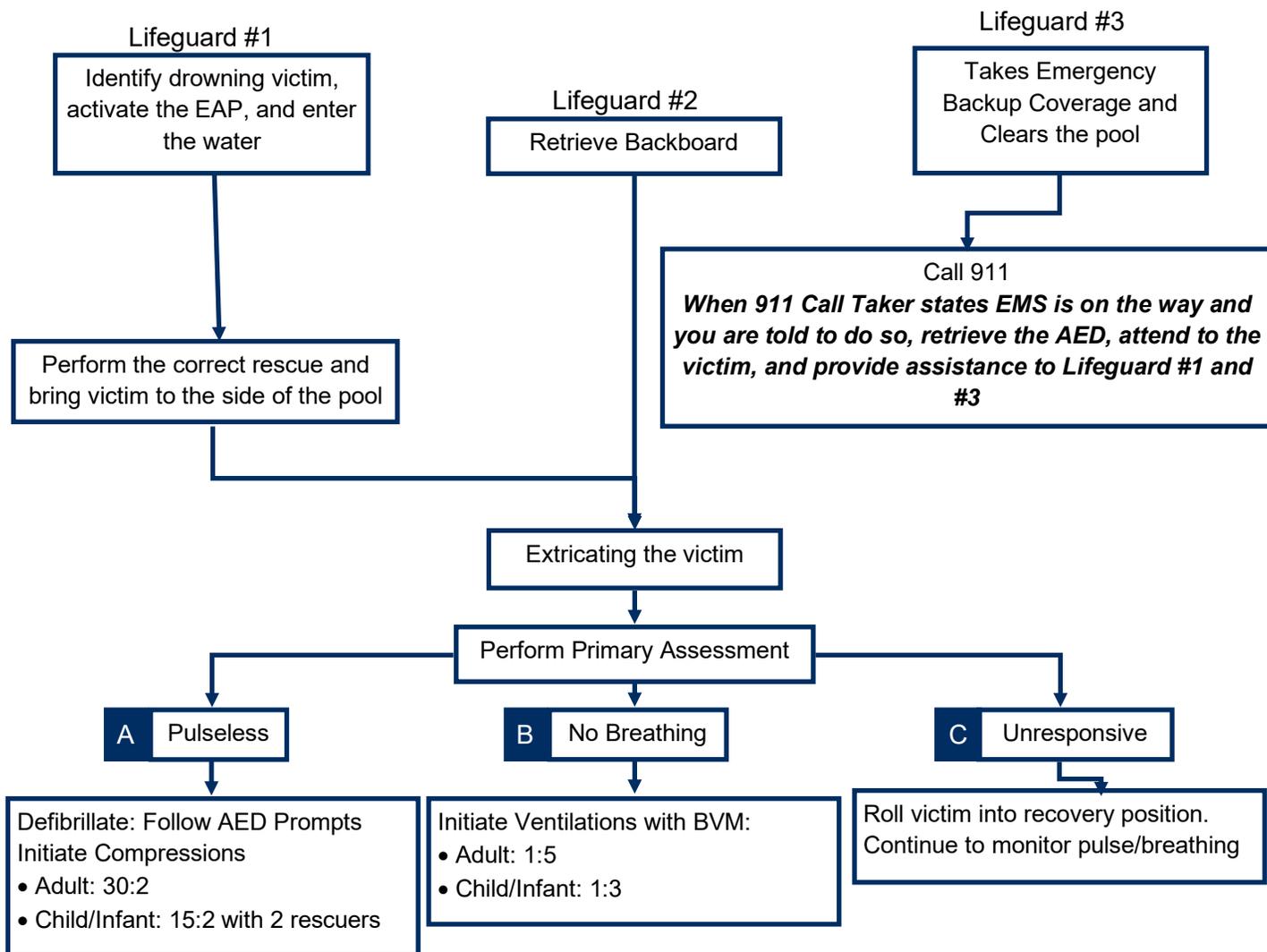
Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Non-responsive Water Rescue

1. Lifeguard #1 identifies a passive drowning victim. Lifeguard #1 signals to other staff that they are entering the water and to provide emergency backup coverage. Lifeguard #1 then enters the water.
2. Lifeguard #2 recognizes the need for additional help. Lifeguard #2 brings necessary equipment to help assist with gloves while putting on gloves.
3. Lifeguard #3 clears the pool. When all patrons have exited the pool, Lifeguard #3 puts on gloves and assists with the rescue.
4. Lifeguard #1 performs the correct rescue and brings the victim to the side of the pool.
5. Lifeguards #1 and #2 extricate the victim from the water.
6. Non-incident involved lifeguard calls 911 when indicated and alerts the front desk of the incident.
7. Lifeguards #1 and #2 begin providing indicated life sustaining support according to these guidelines:
 - a. Monitor pulses/breathing
 - b. Assist ventilations using BVM as indicated
8. Start CPR/AED as indicated
9. Non-incident involved lifeguards or the front desk staff will meet EMS and direct them to the scene.
10. Lifeguards #1 and #2 transfer care to EMS.
11. Non-incident involved lifeguards will identify the victim and locate family or friends, obtain witness statements and gather victim's belongings.
12. Lifeguards notify supervisors and administration. Complete rescue reports and witness statements as soon as possible.

Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Non-responsive Water Rescue



Non-incident Involved Lifeguards

1. Clear pool
2. Call 911 and notify front desk
3. Direct EMS to scene
4. Victim's family and collect belongings
5. Assist Lifeguard #1, #2, and #3 in response.

Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Suspected Head, Neck, or Back Injury

Specific Information Needed

1. Mechanism of injury and forces involved. Be suspicious with falls and diving accidents.
2. Past medical history

Specific Objective Findings

1. Neurologic assessment
2. Level of sensory deficit. Presence of any evidence of neurologic function below level of injury.

Treatment

1. Lifeguard #1 identifies a victim with a potential head, neck, or back injury. Lifeguard #1 signals to other staff that they are entering the water and to provide emergency backup coverage. Lifeguard #1 then enters the water.
2. Lifeguard #2 recognizes the need for additional help. Lifeguard #2 brings necessary equipment to help assist with gloves while putting on gloves.
3. Lifeguard #3 clears the pool. When all patrons have exited the pool, Lifeguard #3 puts on gloves and assists with the rescue.
4. Lifeguard #1 performs the correct rescue and takes inline stabilization and brings the victim to the side of the pool.

Note: Lifeguard #1 and Lifeguard #2 will begin providing spinal immobilization according to these guidelines:

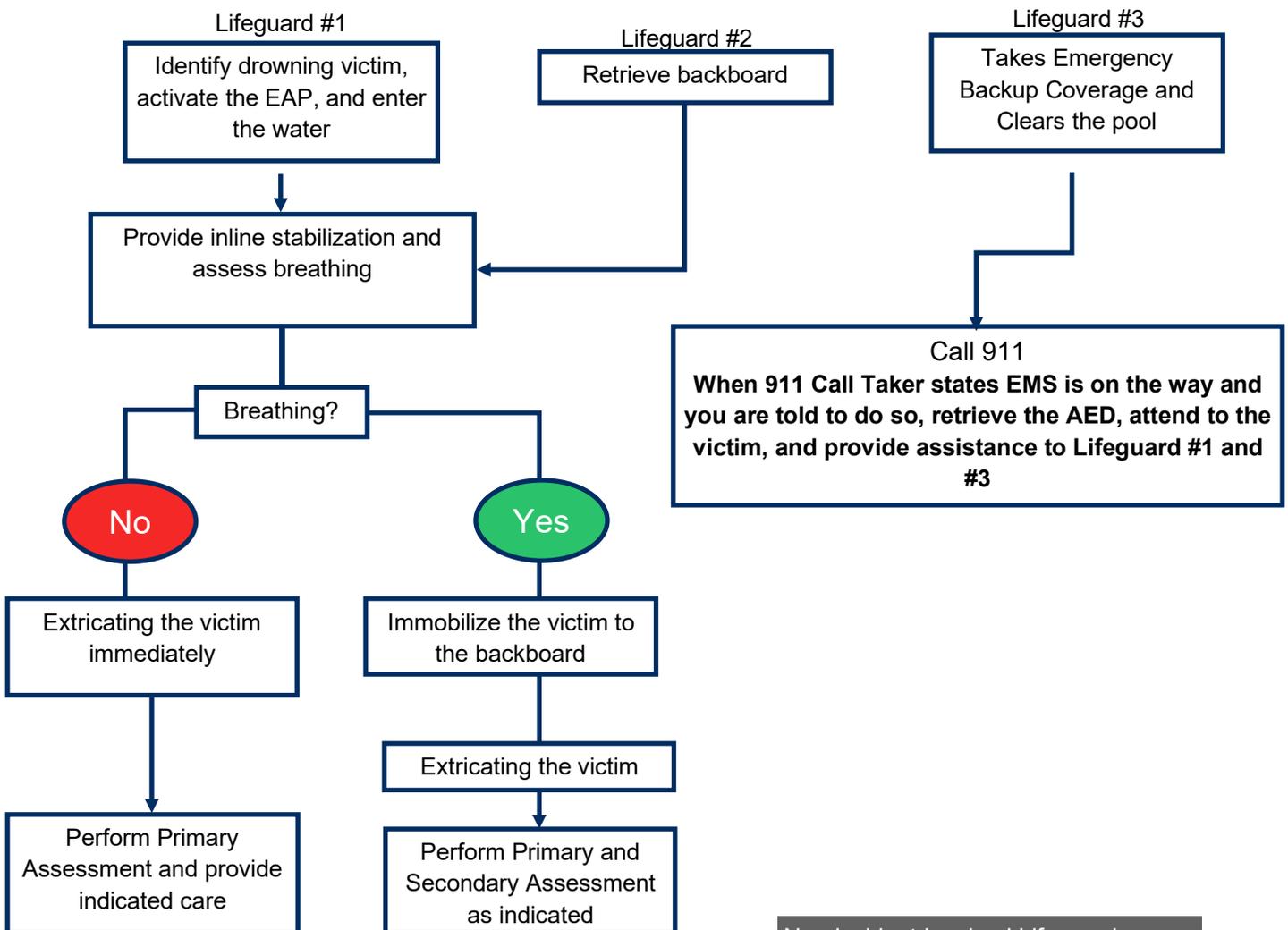
- **Lifeguard #1 enters the water using a slide in entry.**
 - **Lifeguard #1 will assess breathing. Treat life-threatening difficulties first. Perform an appropriate extrication if the victim is found to not be breathing.**
 - **Lifeguard #1 and Lifeguard #2 will immobilize spine with backboard. Move victim as little as possible and always move as a unit.**
 - **Lifeguards #1 and Lifeguard #2 will extricate the victim and perform a secondary assessment.**
 - **While performing a secondary assessment, control bleeding, monitor breathing and neurologic status frequently.**
5. Lifeguard #3 should return to the scene to assist Lifeguard #1 and #2 when EMS is on the way and told to do so by 911 Call Taker. Lifeguard #3 should also retrieve the AED.
 6. Non-incident involved staff will meet EMS and direct them to the scene.
 7. Lifeguards #1, #2 and #3 transfer care to EMS.
 8. Non-incident involved staff will identify the victim and locate family or friends, obtain witness statements, and gather victim's belongings.
 9. Lifeguards notify supervisors and administration. Complete rescue reports and witness statements as soon as possible.

Specific Precautions

1. If the injury occurs on land, the victim should be kept in the position that they were found until EMS arrives.
2. Be prepared to tip the entire board on side if victim vomits.

Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Suspected Head, Neck, or Back Injury



Non-incident Involved Lifeguards

1. Clear pool
2. Call 911 and notify front desk
3. Direct EMS to scene
4. Victim's family and collects belongings
5. Assist Lifeguard #1 and #2 in response.

Specific Precautions

1. If the injury occurs on land, the victim should be kept in the position that they were found until EMS arrives.
2. Be prepared to tip the entire board on side if victim vomits.

Emergency Procedures – Facility Emergency Action Plan

Fire/Chemical Emergencies

Smoke or Fire

- Call 911 if smoke or fire is observed.
- Evacuate the building following the Evacuation Plan
- HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER
 - Always use fire extinguishers in pairs using the PASS method:
 - 1. Pull-pin
 - 2. Aim-at base of the fire
 - 3. Squeeze-trigger
 - 4. Sweep-at the base of the flames

DO NOT RETURN TO AN EVACUATED BUILDING unless authorized by fire or emergency officials.

Gas/Chemical Release

Designated Emergency Response number is 911.

- If you smell gas and suspect a gas leak, cease all operations.
- DO NOT SWITCH ON LIGHTS OR ANY ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, including radios and cell phones.
- Evacuate the building using the evacuation procedure.
- During regular working hours. After exiting the building, immediately notify the Director of Parks & Recreation. State the location and the extent of involvement of the gas leak.



Emergency Procedures – Facility Emergency Action Plan

Inclement Weather

Lightning/Thunder

1. The Aquatics Facility utilizes Thor Guard to assist with evacuation of outdoor area. When a 15 second horn blast sounds, lifeguards should clear all bodies of water. Once their zone is cleared, lifeguards may get down from their guard chair and assist with clearing the rest of the pool area.
2. Staff members not on surveillance duty must clear the deck and evacuate everyone from the pool area, including under pavilions, and close indoor showers.
3. Direct patrons to locker rooms or patrons may seek shelter in their cars.
4. After the threat of lightning has past, a three-horn blast will be heard and facilities may be reopened.

Note: If lightning is heard or seen without the audible horn blasts from Thor Guard, this procedure should be followed and facilities should remain closed for at least 30 minutes from the sound of the last thunder.

Hurricane

1. All moveable equipment will be brought into a storage area including guard chairs, umbrellas, cones, signs, deck chairs, etc.
2. The water in the pools should be dropped at least one foot and power to the pumps/features should be shut off. Follow Fecal Response procedures for increasing chlorine to 20ppm.

Power Outages

1. If the power goes out for any reason, all pools should be evacuated.
2. After power returns, pool chemicals should be checked to ensure proper sanitation is occurring.

Reasons to Close the Pool

1. Lifeguards must notify the Manager on Duty when conditions start to worsen. Pools should be evacuated when the bottom of the pool or main drains cannot be seen.
2. Pools should remain closed until conditions improve. Reasons to close the pool may come from:
 - Heavy fog
 - Heavy rain
 - Excessive wind



Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Missing Persons

If a child comes to you and reports that he can't find their Parent/Guardian, you should follow the procedures below:

1. Contact Management.
2. Try to find out as much information as possible.
 - Name
 - Where they were playing, etc. and where his/her towel is located
 - Try to find out name of parent/ guardian
 - Announce over the intercom for the parent/ guardian of to come to the front desk.
3. If there is no response, walk the child around the facility to help find his/her parent/guardian.
4. If there is still no response. clear the pool and begin a ground search.

If a parent/guardian comes to you and reports a missing/lost child, follow the procedures below:

1. Contact Management
2. Allow no entry or exit in the park.
3. Determine where the person was last seen and if the child can swim.
4. Get a full description
 - Full Name
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Brief physical description — hair, eyes, height, what child was wearing
5. Announce the child's name over the intercom.
6. Clear the pool.
7. Conduct a ground search of the area.



Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Active Shooter

Profile of an Active Shooter

An Active Shooter is an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims. Active shooter situations are unpredictable and evolve quickly. Typically, the immediate deployment of law enforcement is required to stop the shooting and mitigate harm to victims. Because active shooter situations are often over within 10 to 15 minutes, before law enforcement arrives on the scene, individuals must be prepared both mentally and physically to deal with an active shooter situation.

How to Respond when an Active Shooter is in your Vicinity

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

RUN

If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:

- Have an escape route and plan in mind
- Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- Leave your belongings behind
- Help others escape, if possible
- Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- Keep your hands visible
- Follow the instructions of any police officers
- Do not attempt to move wounded people
- Call 911 when you are safe



Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Active Shooter – Continued...

HIDE

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you.

Your hiding place should:

- Be out of the active shooter's view
- Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
- Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

To prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place:

- Lock the door
- Blockade the door with heavy furniture

If the active shooter is nearby:

- Lock the door
- Silence your cell phone and/or pager
- Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
- Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- Remain quiet

If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:

- Remain calm
- Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
- If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listen

FIGHT

As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:

- Acting as aggressively as possible against the shooter
- Throwing items and improvising weapons
- Yelling
- Committing to your actions

How to Respond When Law Enforcement Arrives

Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard.

- Officers usually arrive in teams of four
- Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns
- Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

Emergency Procedures – Aquatic Emergency Action Plan

Active Shooter – Continued...

How to react when law enforcement arrives:

- Remain calm, and follow officers' instructions
- Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- Keep hands visible at all times
- Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
- Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
- Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises

Information to provide to law enforcement or 911 operator:

- Location of the active shooter
- Number of shooters, if more than one
- Physical description of shooter/s
- Number and type of weapons held by the shooter/s
- Number of potential victims at the location

The first officers to arrive to the scene will not stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. Do not leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.



Staffing Plan

Facility Responsibilities

It is a requirement of the **Caporella Aquatics Center** that at least **four lifeguards are on surveillance duty at all times**. Zones of surveillance are sized so that the lifeguard is capable of viewing the entire zone and area assigned to them. It is a benchmark to be able to recognize and reach a victim within 30 seconds.

Staff Surveillance Responsibilities

Overview

The primary responsibility of your lifeguard team is to help keep patrons safe—in the water, on deck and throughout the facility. Your lifeguard team achieves this goal by conducting effective surveillance. Key components of surveillance include zones of surveillance, scanning, victim recognition and lifeguard rotation when available.

Primary Responsibilities

- Maintain patron safety through preventative lifeguarding and provide emergency care when needed.
- Act professional, alert, courteous and tactful.
- Enforce rules consistently.
- Sit/Stand in the ready position.
- Refrain from unnecessary talking to patrons or other staff members when on stand.
- Lifeguards should be positioned in the best place to ensure the safety of the patrons at all times.

Secondary Responsibilities

- Testing the pool water chemistry, if properly trained to do so.
- Assisting patrons (conducting safety orientations, administering swim tests and helping fit life jackets).
- Cleaning or performing maintenance.
- Completing records and reports.
- Performing opening duties, closing duties or facility safety checks and inspections.



Rotations

Overview

Lifeguards will be assigned by a head guard on rotation schedule at the beginning of each shift. The rotation would include 4 active stands and one “break”. The “break” guards can be assigned to other tasks such as picking up trash or monitoring the top of the slide. By offering this type of rotation, the lifeguards will actively monitor the water for 1 hour and 15 minutes, with at least a 15 min break after. One lifeguard should never be on the stand for more than 1 hour and 30 minutes. If no one is in the area you are watching, you should stay on deck. Lifeguards on break are still considered “On Duty” and need to be ready to respond to emergencies.

There will be two rotations—Full Capacity, Limited Capacity, and Total Coverage:

Full Capacity: 6 on stand, 2 on break, and 1 head guard

Limited Capacity: 4 on stand, 1 on break, and 1 head guard

Total Coverage: 1 on stand and 1 on break

Process

Lifeguards will rotate on the quarter hour; 15 min, 30 min, 45 min, and the top of the hour. *ROTATE ON TIME!

The rotation begins with the incoming lifeguard. While rotating, each lifeguard should carry their own rescue tube, and both lifeguards must ensure there is no lapse in patron surveillance, even for a brief moment. Each lifeguard must know who is responsible for scanning, or “owning”, the zone and at what time during the rotation. Lifeguards should transfer scanning responsibilities back and forth as the incoming lifeguard gets into position and the outgoing guard prepares to leave the station. Keep any necessary conversations brief, and make sure that eye contact remains on the water.

As the incoming lifeguard, you should search the zone and be aware of the activity level in the zone you will be guarding. Begin searching your zone as you are walking toward your station, checking all areas of the water from the bottom to the surface.

The outgoing lifeguard should inform you of any situations that need special attention. The exchange of information should be brief, and patron surveillance must be maintained throughout the entire rotation. Once in position, with the rescue tube strapped in place, make any adjustments needed, such as removing shoes or adjusting an umbrella before confirming to the outgoing lifeguard that you own the zone. Confirm and signal that the zone is clear and transfer responsibility for the zone. The outgoing lifeguard should continue scanning as they are walking toward the next station.



Rotations

Ground-Level Stations

1. Begin scanning your zone as you are walking toward your station. Note the swimmers, activities and the people on the deck. Check the entire volume of water from the bottom of the pool to the surface of the water.
2. Walk to the side of the outgoing lifeguard and continue scanning the zone.
3. Exchange any important information needed without losing surveillance of the zone.
4. Confirm and signal that the zone is clear and transfer responsibility of the zone. The outgoing lifeguard can now begin to rotate. You now "own the zone."
5. The outgoing lifeguard continues searching the zone as they walk toward the next station.

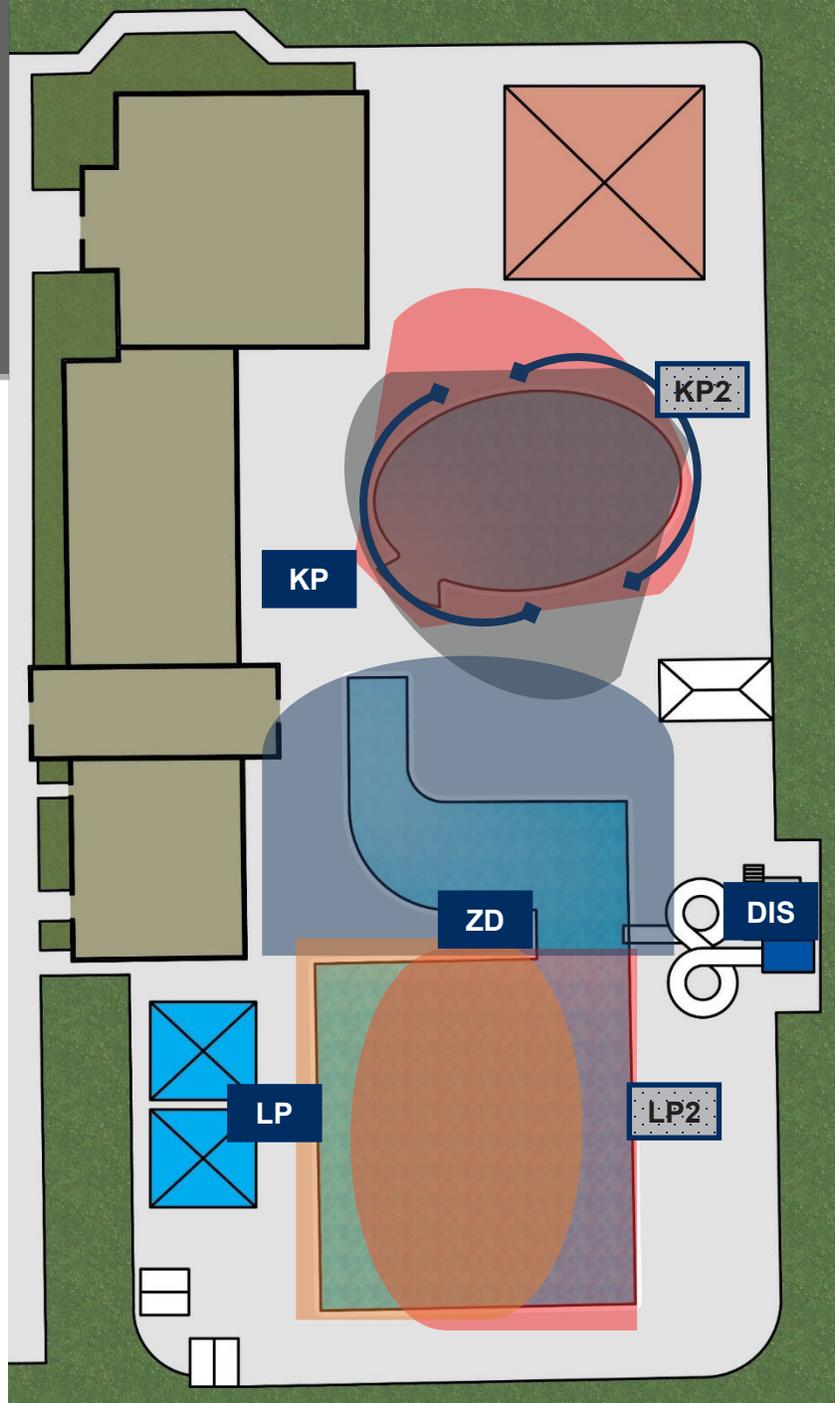
Elevated Stations

1. Begin scanning your zone as you are walking toward your station. Note the swimmers, activities and the people on the deck. Check the entire volume of water from the bottom of the pool to the surface of the water.
2. Take a position next to the stand and begin searching the zone. After a few moments of scanning, signal the lifeguard in the stand to climb down.
3. Once on the deck, the outgoing lifeguard takes a position next to the stand and is responsible for surveillance of the zone. The incoming lifeguard climbs into the stand, makes any adjustments to equipment or personal items and begins scanning.
4. Exchange any important information needed without losing surveillance of the zone.
5. Confirm and signal that the zone is clear and transfer responsibility of the zone. The outgoing lifeguard can now begin to rotate. You now "own the zone."
6. The outgoing lifeguard continues searching the zone as they walk toward the next station.

Caporella Full Rotation & Zone Coverage

Stations & Rotation (Full)

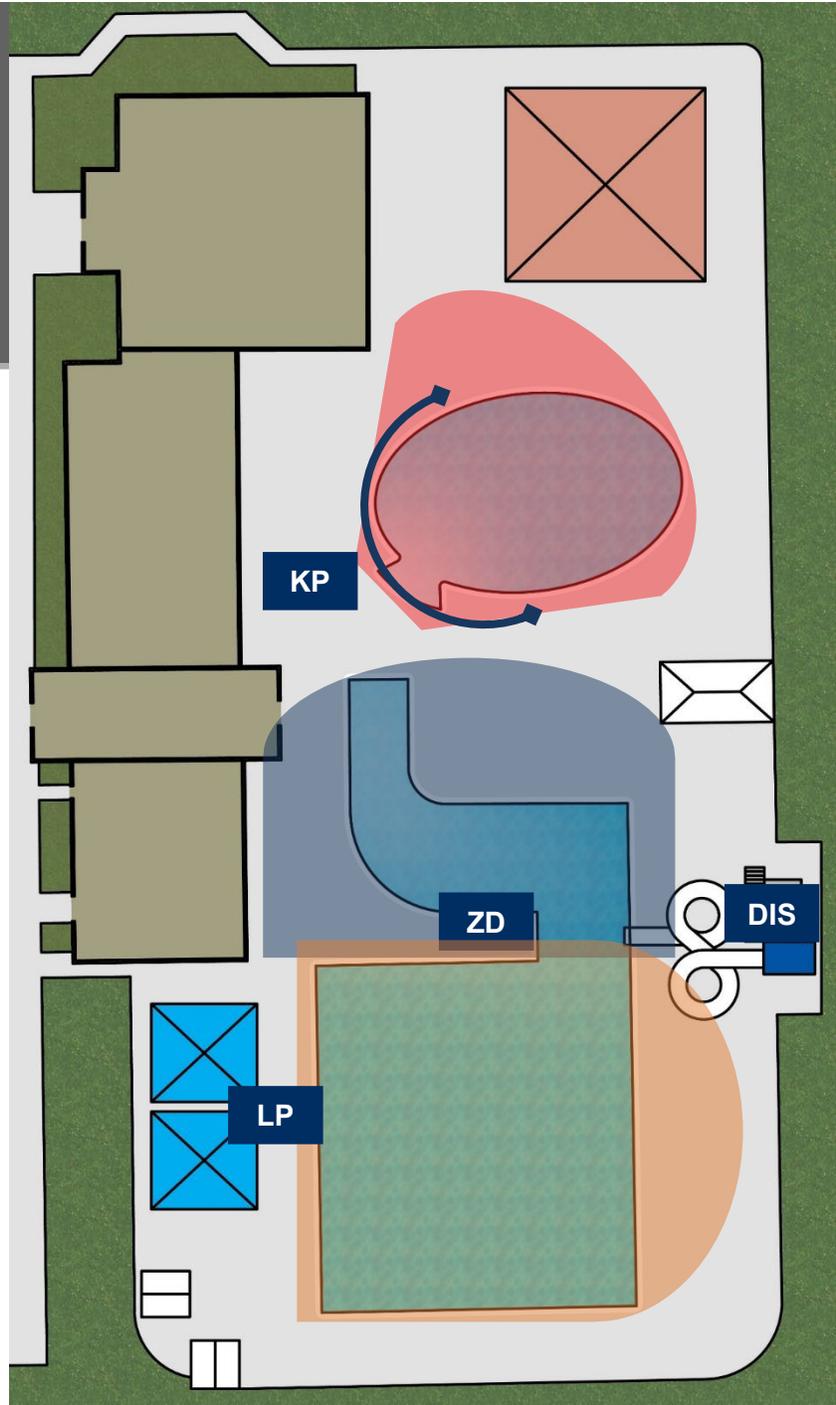
- Kiddie Pool (KP)
- Kiddie Pool 2 (KP2)
- Zero Depth (ZD)
- Break (15)
- Lap Pool (LP)
- Lap Pool 2 (LP2)
- Dispatch (DIS)
- Break (15)



Caporella Limited Rotation & Zone Coverage

Stations & Rotation (Limited)

- Kiddie Pool (KP)
- Zero Depth (ZD)
- Lap Pool (LP)
- Dispatch (DIS)
- Break (15)



Caporella Total Coverage Rotation & Zone Coverage

