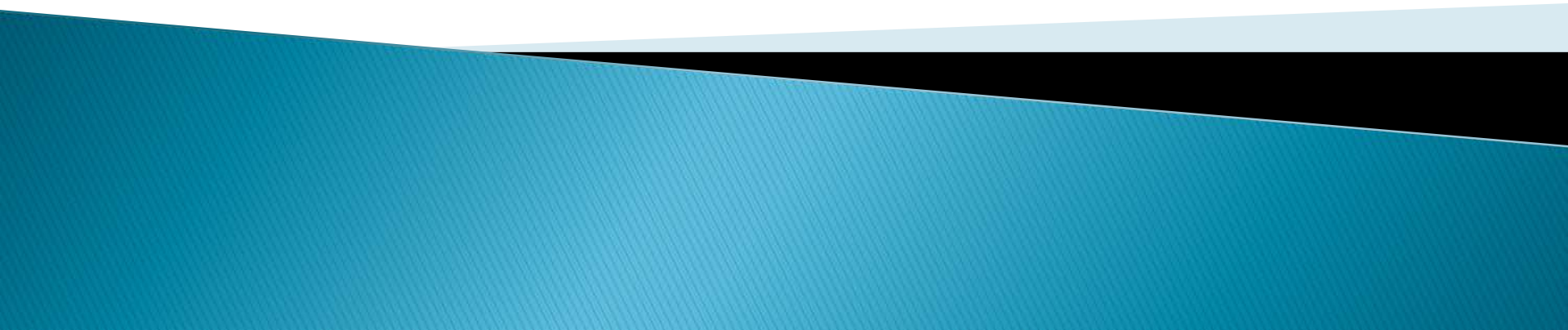
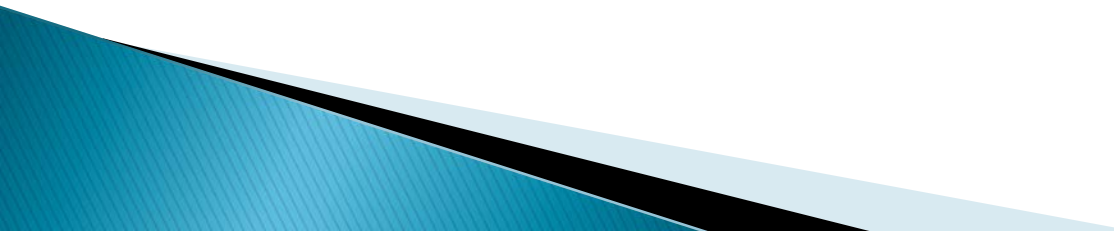


Australian Leisure Facilities Association (Qld)

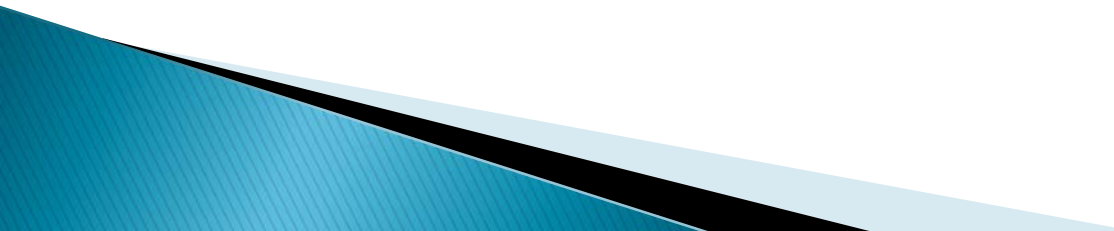
# Guidelines for Safe Pool Operations



- ▶ Commonly referred to as the GSPO
  - ▶ RLSSA are custodians
  - ▶ User pays yearly subscription/licence fee
  - ▶ Purchase via RLSSA website
  - ▶ Online only so always up to date
- 

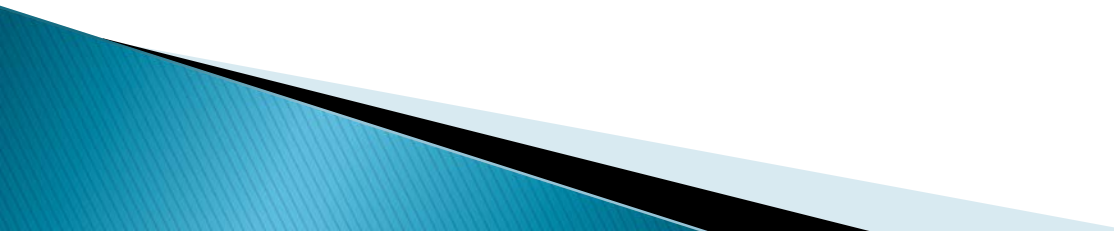
Overseen by NAISC (National Aquatic Industry Safety Committee – funded via RLSSA by federal government)

- ▶ RLSSA
  - ▶ Austswim
  - ▶ ASCTA/Swim Australia
  - ▶ YMCA
  - ▶ Belgravia Leisure
  - ▶ Brisbane City Council
  - ▶ ALFA
  - ▶ LIWA
  - ▶ ARV
  - ▶ ARI
  - ▶ SAL
- 

- ▶ NAISC Committee meets via Telecon and F2F
  - ▶ Consults with various other organisations and within networks
  - ▶ Focuses on areas of greatest need for review.
  - ▶ Once changes are accepted, 3 month public consultation window then final approval goes live on website.
- 

- ▶ Management standards and practices provide the managers of public pools and aquatic facilities with useful information about the minimum requirements and best practices in the operation of public pools and aquatic facilities.

- ▶ The Guidelines for Safe Pool Operations (GSPO) is an example of a venue based risk management tool provided as a voluntary guide for operators which assists an operator in satisfying their legislative duties and providing a high standard of care for visitors to their centre.

- ▶ Operators of aquatic facilities are charged with a responsibility for public and occupational health and safety and they must work within a diverse web of standards, state legislation and industry best practice. Although the GSPO is published by Royal Life Saving, it represents the collective opinion of the aquatics industry and a range of expert personnel across Australia through its development process.
- 

- ▶ The Guidelines have been primarily designed for application in municipal owned public facilities. However, the Guidelines relate to all facilities in which members of the public are encouraged to attend for recreational, fitness or educational purposes. The Guidelines are intended to be voluntary, acting as a guide to operators on the safe operation of swimming facilities.



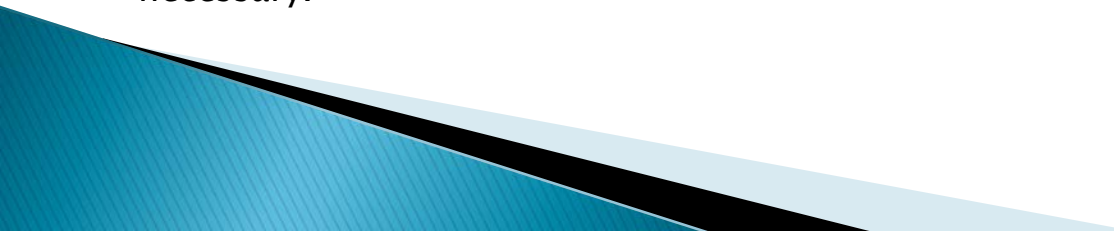
- ▶ The RLSSA Guidelines for Safe Pool Operations clearly set out the requirements for a safe aquatic facility and are a must for managers of aquatic facilities. The GSPO also contains invaluable information for local government, facility owners, architects, engineers, duty managers and pool lifeguards.

# Major headings

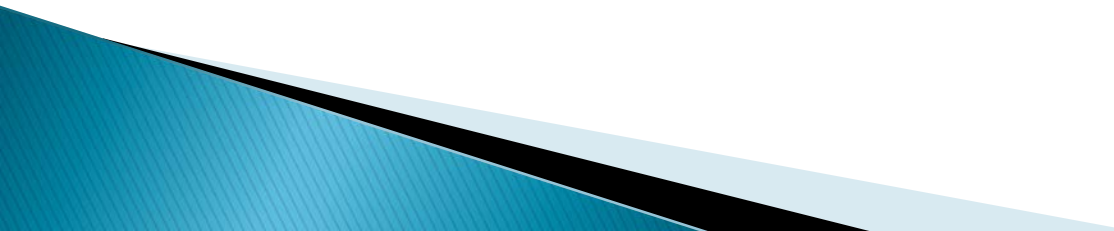
The GSPO includes 92 Guidelines across the following seven sections of aquatic facility operation:

- ▶ General Operations
- ▶ Technical Operations
- ▶ First Aid
- ▶ Facility Design
- ▶ Supervision
- ▶ Low Patronage Pools
- ▶ Programs

Royal Life Saving undertakes a regular review of the **Guidelines for Safe Pool Operations**. The guidelines may also be amended based on coronial recommendations and industry feedback when necessary.



Additional to GSPO there are guidelines for:

- ▶ Hotels. Motels, Camping and Caravan grounds
  - ▶ Commercial Learn to Swim and School pools
  - ▶ Body Corporate Pools
  - ▶ Urban Water Developments
- 

## SV21. SUPERVISION OF NON-SWIMMERS AND WEAK-SWIMMERS

**Issued:** 01/09/2016

**Effective as of:** 01/09/2016

**Version:** 1.0

### 21.1 Purpose

- 21.1.1 To provide guidance on the supervision of older persons in unstructured activity at an aquatic facility

### 21.2 Scope

- 21.2.1 This Guideline refers to all bodies of water into which pool users may enter. This includes (but is not limited to) pools used for lap swimming, leisure pools, toddlers pools, learn to swim pools, hydrotherapy pools, spa pools, dive pools (including when dive tower / boards are closed), wave pools (including when waves not in action) and running rivers (including when not in motion).

### 21.3 Defining Non-Swimmers and Weak-Swimmers

#### Non- Swimmers

- 21.3.1 Non-swimmers have no supportive swimming skills and can be either at the surface or submerged. Non-swimmers can be subdivided into two groups: passive and active.
- 21.3.2 The passive drowning person slips underwater without waving, calling out for help or struggling on the surface. Often this type of emergency is caused by a heart attack, stroke, hyperventilation, a blow to the head, cold water immersion or excessive alcohol consumption.