

Aquatic Risk Management



DR. RACHEL GRIFFITHS
DR. TOM GRIFFITHS



ARM Preview

1. What is Aquatic Risk Management
2. Supervision
3. Supervision of Staff and Training and Documentation for Staff
4. Addressing Specific Risks
 - a. Diving
 - b. Lifelines and Depth Markings
 - c. Shallow Water Blackout
 - d. Pool Covers
 - e. Cloudy Water
 - f. Protecting Little Ones
5. Educating the Public
6. Warnings, Documentation, Insurance

ARM Discussion Topics

Phones, Smartwatches, Earbuds

Flotation Devices

Recruiting Lifeguards

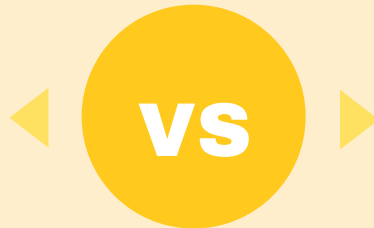
Age to Attend Unsupervised

Swim Lesson Protocol



What is Aquatic Risk Management

RISK MANAGEMENT BASICS



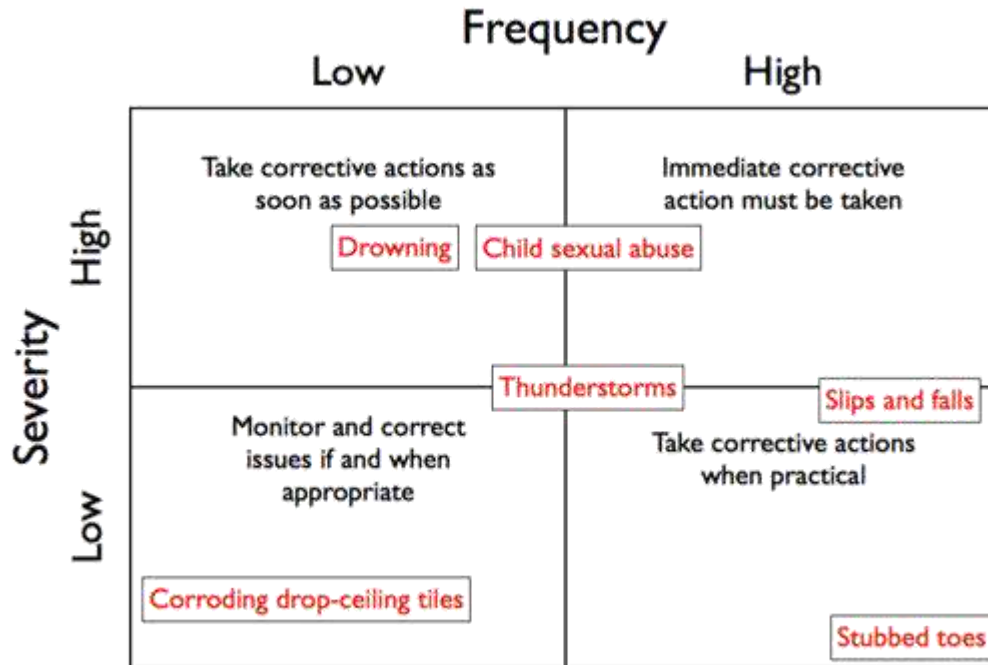
HAZARD

Events or physical conditions *potentially* causing fatalities, injuries, property damage, damage to environment, interruption to business, or other types of harms or losses

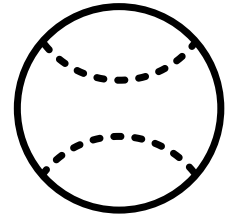
RISK

Likelihood x Consequence

Risk Management Matrix



Risk Management Baseball



"Walkabouts"

**Risk Management
Basics**

Four P's

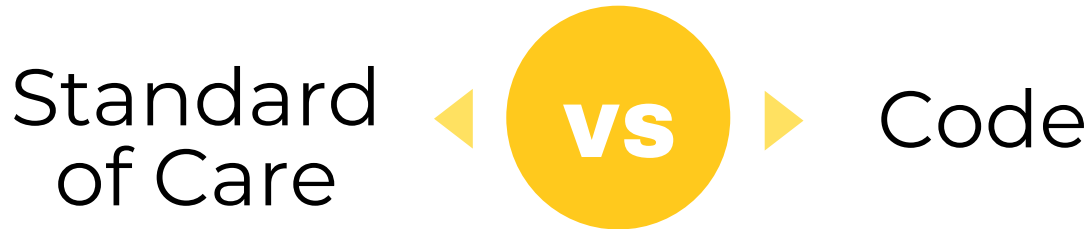
*Physical
Personnel
Programs
Policies*



*Identify
Evaluate
Eliminate
Minimize
Warn
Document
(Insurance)*

**Local/State Codes, Standards
Guidelines
MAHC**

Standards of Care and Codes



- ✓ Generally accepted practices
 - ✓ Set by National training agencies, local and/or national codes, laws, and regulations, court decisions, expert witness testimony
 - ✓ A minimum requirement that should be met or exceeded
- ✓ It's the law
 - ✓ A minimum requirement that should be met or exceeded

What is Aquatic Risk Management

1. Prioritize risks
2. Identify, Evaluate, Eliminate, Minimize, Warn, Document, Insurance
3. Address Codes and the MAHC
4. Standards are generally accepted practices; Codes are law
5. Standards and Codes are minimum requirements to meet or exceed



Supervision

DROWNING Ds During SUPERVISION

Dereliction

Distraction

Disguise

Disbelief

Denial

Delay

Death
and/or
Drowning?



Dereliction of Duty

Distraction

- ✓ RID Factor
- ✓ Phones, watches, earbuds
- ✓ Tracking sounds
- ✓ Tunnel Vision



Disguise

PHYSICAL BODY BLINDNESS

- ✓ Reflection
- ✓ Refraction
- ✓ Glare
- ✓ The Ripple Effect
- ✓ Disappearing Dummies



















Cognitive Blindness



[The Invisible Gorilla original video](#)

[Viscog Productions](#)

[Brain Games – Inattentional Blindness](#)

[Lifeguard Academy](#)

[LifeguardsLoveYouTube](#)

Disbelief

- ✓ This can't be happening
- ✓ Shock/panic
- ✓ Expect the unexpected



Unrealistic Optimism

- ✓ Belief that positive outcomes are more likely for yourself, than others
- ✓ Belief that negative outcomes are more likely for others than yourself
- ✓ Even though people are aware of drowning, no one feels it will *really* happen around them/on their watch



Denial

- ✓ They are not drowning
- ✓ Stress is an emotional trigger for denial
- ✓ They are just holding their breath
- ✓ If you don't believe it, you won't see it!



Emotions and Attentional Biases



"Emotional information induced a temporary inability to process stimuli that people actively sought."

(Most, Chin, & Widders, 2005)



"When experiencing a certain emotion - a transient one, such as a happy state or a chronic one, such as trait anxiety, an individual sees certain stimuli and ignores others."

(Niedenthal & Kitayma, 1994)

Emotions while Lifeguarding



A word cloud containing various emotions and related terms. The words are arranged in a non-uniform, overlapping manner. The most prominent words are 'Bored', 'Boredom', 'Nervous', 'Pool', 'Responsibility', 'Stress', 'Happy', and 'Worry'. Other visible words include 'Anxiety', 'Aware', 'Calm', 'Children', 'Confident', 'Edge', 'Emotions', 'Enjoy', 'Focused', 'Happen', 'Hurt', 'Joy', 'Lives', 'Look', 'Powerful', 'Proud', 'Ready', 'Satisfaction', 'Think', and 'Vigilant'.

Anxiety Aware Bored Boredom Calm Children
Confident Edge Emotions Enjoy Focused Happen
Happy Hurt Joy Lives Look Nervous Pool Powerful
Proud Ready Responsibility Satisfaction Stress Think
Vigilant Worry

Nervous/Scared/Overwhelmed about missing patrons, not getting there in time, and when it's crowded

Happy to get paid to watch people

Responsibility leading to feeling important or scared

**Play Bystander Effect
Video**

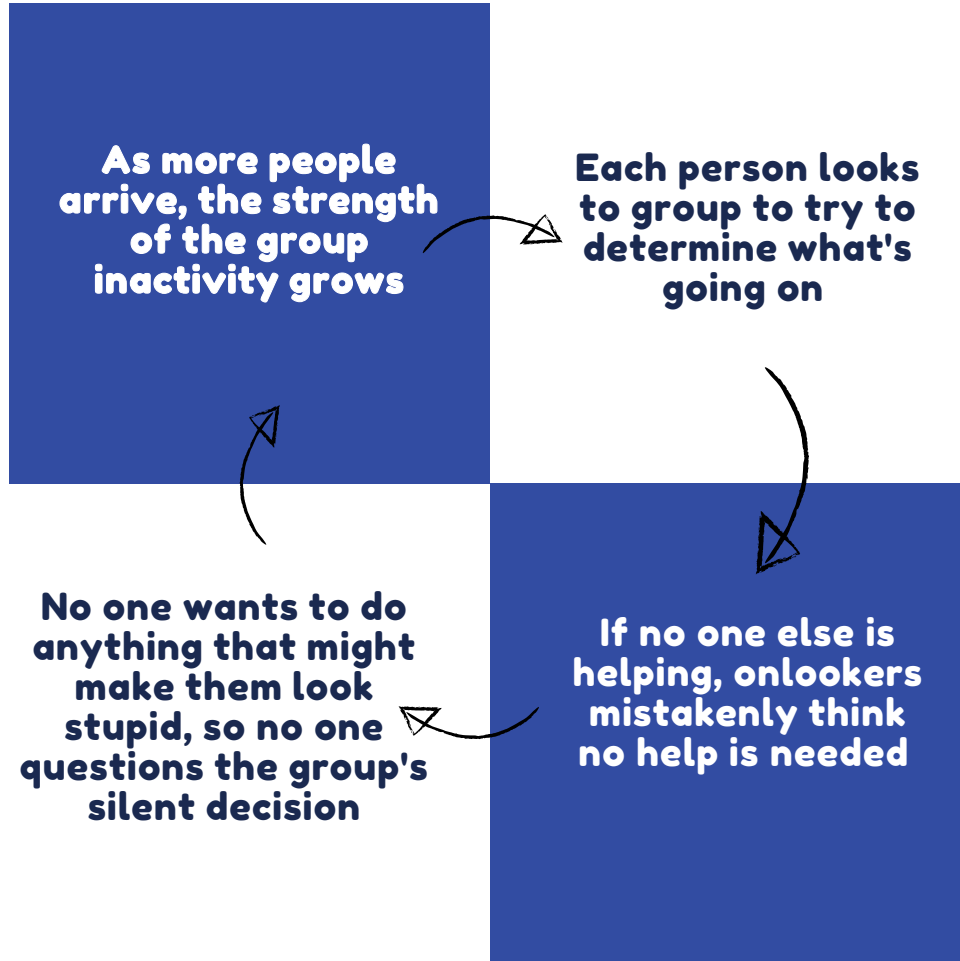
Bystander Effect

**As more people
arrive, the strength
of the group
inactivity grows**

**Each person looks
to group to try to
determine what's
going on**

**No one wants to do
anything that might
make them look
stupid, so no one
questions the group's
silent decision**

**If no one else is
helping, onlookers
mistakenly think
no help is needed**



Play A Series of Events **Video**

(start at 7:50)

Bystander Effect

Intention Barriers Action



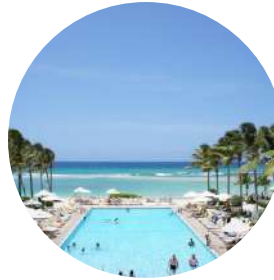
*Distracted or in
a Hurry*

- Learn about the Bystander Effect
- Awareness



People around
you aren't
helping so you
think nothing's
wrong (Group
Ignorance)

- Figure out for yourself what is happening
- Don't assume the crowd is well-informed



You assume that
someone else
will help even if
you don't
(Diffusion of
Responsibility)

- Take personal responsibility to act
- Assume no one will help if you don't



You worry about
what others might
think if you act and
are wrong about the
situation (Spotlight
Effect)

- Remember the Spotlight Effect
- Asking someone if they need help can make a big difference

Action Items

- ✓ Disconnect with what you think you would do
- ✓ Stand up. Speak out. Be a Hero
- ✓ Be aware! Decide for yourself. Don't look to the crowd for guidance
- ✓ Be the one! Remember, if you don't step up, no one else probably will. Don't trust that passive bystanders have interpreted the situation correctly

Delay

- ✓ Seconds can mean life or death
- ✓ The Ds lead to significant delay
- ✓ Delays lead to death and litigation
- ✓ Delay is directly correlated to the settlement



Death and/or Drowning?

- ✓ Victim dies quickly and quietly
- ✓ Drowning can be secondary to death
- ✓ If the victim aspirates water, the coroner will rule drowning
- ✓ Do not determine whether the incident was a drowning

Often incidences are brought to attention of lifeguards by bystanders



Guests: If you see something, Say something



Lifeguards: If you see or hear something, Do something

Nonswim times

When you are not expecting children to be swimming

- Children access the water without your knowledge

EPIC Supervision Blinders

Why we fail to see drowning

External distractions

Everyone is subject to distractions

- Earbuds
- Conversations
- Other kids

Internal noise

Thoughts and emotions can preoccupy your mind

- Can distract you from seeing, even when your eyes are on the water
- Difficult to manage

Physical blindness

Factors that physically disguise a body under the water

- Reflection
- Refraction
- Ripple effect
- Glare

Cognitive blindness

You don't see what you don't want/expect to see

- Denial
- Disbelief

Technology

Lynxight

Wave

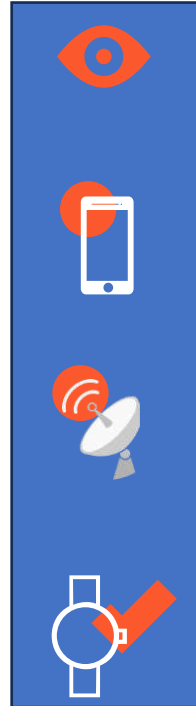
Poseidon

SwimEye

AngelEye

Sentag

Coral Drowning
Detection Systems



Extra Eyes



Older Adults Lifeguards //

Photo Courtesy: Chris
Biswick, Upper St.
Clair, PA

More available,
less inhibited



Junior Lifeguards //

Lifeguard feeder
program



Lifeguard Buddies //

Concept: Chris
Biswick, Upper St.
Clair, PA

Jr. Lifeguard
feeder
program



Volunteers //

Extra Water
Watchers, Stay-
at-home moms



Community
Members //
Neighborhood
watch, neighbors



Public Service Drive-by //

Park Rangers,
Police

L4L: Look for Life™

On Surface, Breathing, Meaningful Movement, Happy

YES!



Yay!

NO!



GO!

Maybe?



Quick Check,
if No → Go!



Supervision

1. Human supervision is subject to lapses from physical and psychological challenges
2. There are a number of drowning detection technologies available to supplement supervision
3. Enlisting a community approach can help address lifeguard shortages and lifeguard shortcomings
4. Awareness of supervision challenges can help improve supervision
5. Consider positive approaches for vigilance including, being a “hero” and Looking for Life

3

Supervision of Staff and Training and Documentation for Staff

Have a Properly Trained and Certified Pool Operator

✓ Aquatic Facility Operator (AFO)

Good for 5 years

In-Person or Online!

<https://www.nrpa.org/certification/AFO/become-an-afo/>

✓ Certified Pool Operator (CPO)

Good for 5 years

In-Person or Online

<https://www.phta.org/certification/certification/cpo-for-operators/find-a-cpo-class/>

Size of Zone and Need for Guards

- ✓ Guards are often trained for 10-20 rule - 10 to scan 20 to get them
- ✓ If conditions are too crowded to allow for 20 second response, more guards would be needed
- ✓ MAHC says just need to be able to reach furthest extent of zone within 20 seconds

Supervision of Supervisors

5-30 Model of Accountability

Guards move every 5 minutes,
supervisors checks-in every 30



Lifeguard Managers

- ✓ Crucial to preventing drowning
- ✓ Have obligation to take steps to reduce boredom and increase attention/vigilance
- ✓ Lifeguards should be training in ways to help stay alert
- ✓ Lifeguards need stimulation and supervision

Lifeguard Training

- ✓ Lifeguard certification is like a learner's permit
- ✓ Pre-service training
- ✓ Regular in-service training conducted and documented

How much In-service Training?

- ✓ 2-4 hours per month is recommended
- ✓ Varies by state
- ✓ **Councilman Hunsaker** recommends 1 hour per week
- ✓ **Redwoods Group** recommends 2 hours per month

MAHC's take on In-service Training

- ✓ MAHC says "periodic" in-service to maintain skills
- ✓ Documentation should be completed by person conducting training, available at facility for at least 3 years and available for inspection
- ✓ Documentation should include
 - Names
 - Content of Training
 - Date
 - Name of Trainer(s)
 - In-service training plan
 - In-service training frequency
 - Documentation of in-service training
 - Maintenance of certifications
 - Demonstrations of test ready skills

What counts for In-service?



Physical Conditioning



Common Safety Concerns



Scanning and Surveillance Drills



Rescue and First Aid Skills



Mock Water Rescues
(involve EMS)



Customer Service/Interacting with Public



Education



Mental Preparation

SIGN IN

EMAIL

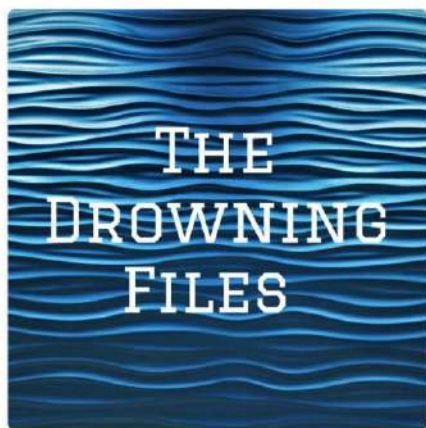
rtomslifeguardvision.com

PASSWORD

[FORGOT?](#)

SIGN IN





The Drowning Files

Dr. Rachel Griffiths

Kids & Family

Parenting

Each week Aquatic Safety Experts Dr. Rachel Griffiths and Dr. Tom Griffiths will discuss an aquatic lawsuit case they've been involved in as experts or news story, with suggestions for parents and caregivers to be safer around the water. There will also be lessons learned for aquatic professionals. Learn from little known aquatic accidents to be safer around the water and save lives!

LISTEN



5 Minute Scanning Strategy



Even minimally increased movement or exertion stimulates the body resulting in increased **respiratory** and heart rates

Lifeguards should change their **posture**, **position** and scanning **pattern** every **five minutes**

Aim: Rapid Response

Play 5 Minute Scanning Strategy

Tools to Manage Distraction, Anxiety, Internal Noise



Breathing

Mindfulness

<https://www.uclahealth.org/marc/audio>

Insight Timer app



Vigilant Voice

<https://us.humankinetics.com/blogs/excerpt/scanning-strategies>

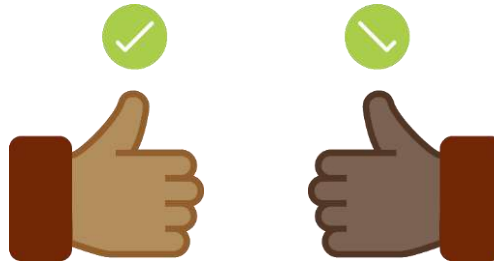


Lifeguard Playbook/ Parent Playbook

Audits

- ✓ Dummy Drops
- ✓ Variations of Dummy Drops
- ✓ Audits - Partner with other Pools

Introduce Interaction



Active vs. Passive Lifeguarding

Helps remove questioning variable

Quick Checks

Emergency Action Plans (EAP)

- ✓ Lifeguarding courses teach only general concepts to follow during an emergency
- ✓ Lifeguard certification is like a learner's permit
- ✓ EAP should be FACILITY-SPECIFIC
- ✓ Practice and Rehearse BEFORE the first day of work – involve EMS
- ✓ Pre-service training
- ✓ Test emergency entrance/exit to the pool (and keep closed when not in use)

Safety Checks



Clear the water of all swimmers and visually inspect the water area



"Train" patrons from beginning of season that safety checks will be conducted regularly



Address safety concerns, bathroom breaks for patrons and lifeguards, lifeguards can reapply sunscreen, and test chemicals (if trained)



Not unsupervised adult swim times



No longer than 10-15 mins



Do not conduct if not feasible for your facility

Safe Handling of Pool Chemicals

Chemical Storage



What together and what separate

- Store chemicals in separate waterproof storage bins
- Separate incompatibles



Keep clean and organized

- Off the ground
- Do not stack



Properly label

- All chemicals should be labeled
- Have required signage for room

Use Resources



- EPA.org
- OSHA
- [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov/)

PPE



Eye Wash Station



***Boots, Gloves,
Goggles, Masks***

Supervision of Staff and Training and Documentation for Staff

1. Lifeguard managers should check-in on lifeguards (5-30)
2. Lifeguards should participate in regular, planned, documented in-service and be audited while on-duty
3. Lifeguards should practice strategies to improve vigilance including movement, breathing, the vigilant voice, and interacting with guests
4. Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) should be facility-specific and rehearsed
5. Consult resources for safely handling pool chemicals and training appropriate staff

4

Addressing Specific Risks

Addressing Specific Risks

Diving



Catastrophic Injury

- ✓ Headfirst entries into **shallow water** can result in permanent paralysis or death
- ✓ Nearly **70%** of all sport-related spinal cord injuries are the result of **headfirst entries into shallow water**
- ✓ Often males, experienced divers

Starting Blocks

- ✓ Of the sport-related spinal injuries 95% occur in water less than 5 feet deep
- ✓ Check with your local health department
- ✓ **USA Swimming:** in-water starts less than 5'
YMCA: 5'
FINA: 4'5"
USA Swimming: 4' for competition, 6' for teaching, 6' 7" inches for championship meets
NCAA & NFSHSA: 4'
MAHC: 6'7" (proposed)
- ✓ COVER or Move to deep water if possible when not in use





Lifelines and Depth Markings

- ✓ Install at least one lifeline to separate shallow from deeper water
- ✓ Additional lifelines shallower as needed
- ✓ Depth markings vertically AND horizontally
- ✓ Use No Diving warnings

3-Meter Diving Boards

- ✓ RENOVATE OR REMOVE
- ✓ Activities for Deep water areas:

[Wibit](#)

[Log Rolling](#)

Aquatic Climbing Wall-[Kersplash](#),
[Aquaclimb](#)



Addressing Specific Risks

Shallow Water Blackout

NOTICE

IF SWIMMING UNDERWATER:

1. Do NOT TRY TO SEE HOW FAR YOU CAN GO OR HOW LONG YOU CAN STAY UNDERWATER.

2. Do NOT HYPERVENTILATE (OVER-BREATHE) BEFORE STARTING.

IF YOU NEGLECT THESE WARNINGS, YOU COULD PASS OUT UNEXPECTEDLY AND DROWN, EVEN IN A WELL GUARDED POOL, OTHERS HAVE.

Ask the lifeguard for details or read: A. B. Craig, Jr., Loss of consciousness during underwater swimming. Journal of the American Medical Association. April 29, 1961, Vol. 176, pp. 255-258.

Underwater Hypoxic Blackout

Shallow Water Blackout

✓ *Use preventive signage*

✓ *Lifeguard enforcement*

✓ *Staff education*

[Michael Phelps PSA](#)

✓ *Awareness any swimmer can be a victim, rather than "tuning out" confident swimmers*

✗ *Ban breath-holding that is prolonged, repeated, or for games or competition*

✗ *Address competitive swimmers, adults, lifeguards, and others*



Genetic Drowning Triggers and Death in the Water

- ✓ Long QT
- ✓ Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy
- ✓ RYR2
- ✓ Seizure Disorders
- ✓ Autism (Attraction to water)
- ✓ Aging, Active Population
- ✓ Use of prescription medications
- ✓ Drugs and Alcohol
- ✓ Full face snorkeling masks

**Play Shallow Water Blackout
Video**

Addressing Specific Risks

Pool Covers

Pool Covers

Benefits

- ✓ Saves energy
- ✓ Saves \$

Hazards

- ✗ Potential entrapment hazard for staff
- ✗ Potential entrapment hazard for intruders

***Signage/Warnings**

***Safe Protocols for handling - ensure all staff know the safest way to handle the cover and practice**

***DO NOT SWIM UNDERNEATH!**

Addressing Specific Risks

Cloudy Water

**If you can't see the bottom drain,
close the ENTIRE pool**

Improving Water Clarity Quick Tips

- ✓ Check and empty hair and lint strainers regularly
- ✓ Check flow and turnover rates
- ✓ Raise Chlorine at least .5 PPM
- ✓ Backwash filters as needed
- ✓ Add an alternative sanitizer or non-chlorine shocking agent
- ✓ Implement these as preventive, before water turns cloudy

Addressing Specific Risks

Protecting Little Ones

**Play Helsinki
Video**

Note & Float

1. *IDENTIFY* all non-swimmers &
2. *FLOAT* them in USCG-Approved PFDs

- ✓ Use *BOTH* wristband and life jacket
“Guardians” must be 16 years old;
within arm’s reach of child
- ✓ Parents/guardians receive site-specific water safety information and
“learn to swim” materials
- ✓ Particularly target large groups



Height Quick Check

- ✓ Encourages self-selection of life jackets, whether or not facility is staffed to help with life jackets



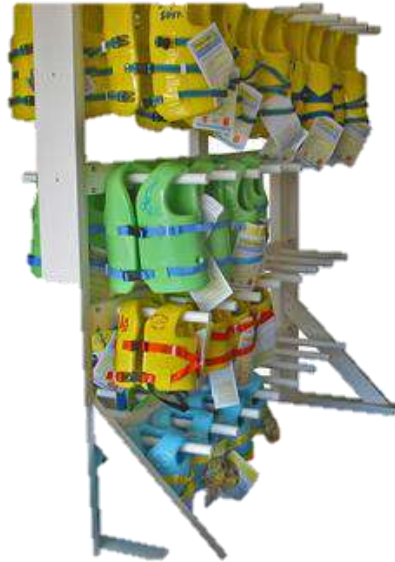
Fit Guide

- ✓ Post "key" for weight ranges for each life jacket (infant life jackets = up to 30lbs; small blue life jackets = 30-50lbs; puddle jumpers = 30-50lbs; med yellow life jackets = 50-90lbs)
- ✓ Post instructions for fitting, whether or not facility is staffed
 1. Make sure USCG life jacket is correct for child's weight
 2. Fasten all snaps, zipper, and buckles snugly
 3. Check fit by lifting life jacket. If it the child's chin or ears, it is too big

<https://www.safekids.org/video/how-fit-life-jacket>

Availability

- ✓ Life jackets should be available in different sizes
- ✓ Consider storage options



Life Jacket Types

- ✓ **Type I:** Boating alone or in stormy conditions, racing, fishing offshore
- ✓ **Type II:** Boating in light craft, cruising
- ✓ **Type III:** Supervised activities
- ✓ **Type IV:** Throwable devices



<https://www.boatus.org/life-jackets/types/>

Sizing Considerations



Puddle Jumpers

Start at 30lbs, about 3 yrs

Infant Life Jackets

Up to 30lbs

Life Jackets + Swim Lessons

12 at every facility

The Great Puddle Jumper Debate

"No Puddle Jumpers Allowed" Position



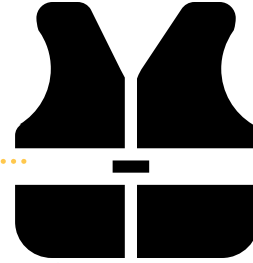
False Sense of Security

Problematic Messaging

Parents Less Vigilant

VS

Puddle Jumpers and Life Jackets are Safer than Not
ASRG Position



Evidence doesn't Support Peltzman Effect and Safety Devices

Safety Devices Safer than Not

LAYES OF PROTECTION

- ✓ Swim in designated areas supervised by lifeguards. Always swim with a buddy; do not allow anyone to swim alone.
- ✓ Provide close and constant attention to children you are supervising, even when a lifeguard is present, no matter how well the child can swim or how shallow the water. Avoid distractions including cell phones.
- ✓ Never leave a young child unattended near water and do not trust a child's life to another child; teach children to always ask permission to go near water.
- ✓ Designate a "water watcher" whenever in a group setting.

Take smart precautions and use layers of protection.

- ✓ Stay within an arm's reach of any weak or inexperienced swimmer who is in the water.
- ✓ Have young children or inexperienced swimmers wear U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jackets around water, but do not rely on life jackets alone.
- ✓ Do not rely on the use of water wings, swim rings, inflatable toys or other items designed for water recreation to replace adult supervision.
- ✓ If you have a pool, secure it with appropriate barriers to prevent unsupervised access to the water.
- ✓ Many children who drown in home pools did so during non-swim times – when they weren't expected to be in the water, including as the swimming activity was coming to an end and everyone was thought to be out of the water.
- ✓ Children were often out of sight for less than 5 minutes and in the care of one or both parents at the time.

01.

Note & Float

Children who cannot yet swim are identified ("noted") and required to wear USCG life jackets ("floated")

02.

The Fund

Donates life jackets to swimming pools in need to implement the Note & Float program

03.

Results

Increases Safety, Swim Lesson Enrollment, Attendance and Lifeguard & Guest Satisfaction



>45%

**Average
Reduction in
Rescues**

Establish and Enforce Group Use Policy

- ✓ Lifeguards assume teachers, counselors, and/or parents are watching the children - Teachers, counselors and/or parents assume that lifeguards are watching the children - **BUT NO ONE IS WATCHING!!!**
- ✓ If using a buddy system, practice it regularly
- ✓ Sample Guideline Group Use Policy



Paint, Tape, Tile

- ✓ All leading edges
- ✓ Pool area, water slide steps, pump room (sump pit), other steps
- ✓ Significant drop-offs should ALSO include rope off, gate, or other barriers



Addressing Specific Risks

1. Use more warnings, depth markings, and lifelines to illustrate deep vs. shallow water areas, and warn against swimming under pool covers
2. Do not allow competitive, repetitive, and/or prolonged breath-holding and ensure staff enforce the rule
3. Raise awareness that anyone can become a victim of death in the water, especially with an aging, active population
4. Note & Float non-swimmers and provide education to the public for fitting
5. Have a documented and practiced group use policy

5

Educating the Public

75%

of parents primarily get water safety information from Aquatic Facilities



Other locations parents receive water safety information:

38%



at least
sometimes
online

42%



at least sometimes
from the
pediatrician

22%



at least sometimes
from the child's
school

Education and Materials for the Public whether Facilities are Open or Closed

✓ [Colin's Hope](#)

*Water Safety Card (includes water watcher card) – distribute at facility – (\$1.00 per card or contact them directly for discounted or free cards)

✓ [American Red Cross Swimming Safety](#)

Online [Course for Parents and Caregivers \(Free\)](#)

Online [Course for Ambassadors \(Free\)](#)

✓ Note & Float Parent Cards and Life Jacket Loaner Stations

✓ Staff or volunteers go into schools to teach water safety/fit life jackets

✓ [Stewie the Duck](#)

Book, App, Education

Educating the Public

1. Disseminate water information and resources to the public electronically or in-person, especially if the facility has fewer hours and lessons
2. Assign Water Watchers and provide water safety information at the facility
3. Require life jackets for non-swimmers for staffed facilities
4. Consider a life jacket loaner station for unstaffed facilities
5. Enlist ambassadors to educate the public on water safety

6

Warnings, Documentation, Insurance

EMPHASIZE AND HIGHLIGHT MOST IMPORTANT WARNINGS



Must know

No Diving Shallow Water, Non-swimmers Wear Life Jackets, Watch Children, No Prolonged Breath-holding

Should know

No Running, No Glass



Nice to know

No horseplay

Keep health department required signage

De-clutter signage - consider removing warnings that are not required and are not significant - The more warnings, the more ignored



Warning Shapes, Colors, and Symbols



⚠ DANGER

NO diving!
Shallow water.
Prevent spine injuries.
ONLY enter feet first.

NO prolonged breath holding or underwater swimming.
Competitive and repetitive breath holding can be deadly! Doing so tells your body not to ask for oxygen, which can cause you to pass out and drown.

Closely watch your children.
It only takes seconds for a child to drown.
Your child's safety is your responsibility.

Drowning hazard.
Non-swimmers should wear life jackets!

Three Strikes and You're Out!

Most important warnings ideally
three conspicuous places



01

In the parking lot/locker room



02

At the entrance



03

At Poolside or Water Edge

Documentation

- ✓ Consult legal counsel to determine what level of documentation is appropriate
- ✓ At a minimum consider:
 - Rescue and accident reports
 - First Aid logs
 - Safety Checks
 - In-service training



Documentation



- ✓ Documents are considered **legal documents** and may be used in court
- ✓ Include only the **facts**: No **personal opinions**
- ✓ Person involved in incident/rescue should complete the report and sign it

2517

108 Sept

2017		Sept		Date		Time		Location		Remarks	
Day	Date	Time	Location	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks	Remarks
1	9/1/17	7:30	7/1/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
2	9/2/17	7:30	7/2/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
3	9/3/17	7:30	7/3/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
4	9/4/17	7:30	7/4/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
5	9/5/17	7:30	7/5/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
6	9/6/17	7:30	7/6/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
7	9/7/17	7:30	7/7/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
8	9/8/17	7:30	7/8/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
9	9/9/17	7:30	7/9/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
10	9/10/17	7:30	7/10/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
11	9/11/17	7:30	7/11/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
12	9/12/17	7:30	7/12/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
13	9/13/17	7:30	7/13/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
14	9/14/17	7:30	7/14/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
15	9/15/17	7:30	7/15/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
16	9/16/17	7:30	7/16/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
17	9/17/17	7:30	7/17/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
18	9/18/17	7:30	7/18/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
19	9/19/17	7:30	7/19/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
20	9/20/17	7:30	7/20/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
21	9/21/17	7:30	7/21/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
22	9/22/17	7:30	7/22/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
23	9/23/17	7:30	7/23/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
24	9/24/17	7:30	7/24/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
25	9/25/17	7:30	7/25/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
26	9/26/17	7:30	7/26/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
27	9/27/17	7:30	7/27/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
28	9/28/17	7:30	7/28/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
29	9/29/17	7:30	7/29/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW
30	9/30/17	7:30	7/30/17	10:00	✓	50					50/100 CFBW / CFBW

Insurance

- ✓ Learn more about opportunities and education provided by insurance
- ✓ Check local law; you may be covered by other factors

Delevop your Risk Management Priorities and Strategies

- ✓ Identify, Evaluate, Minimize, Eliminate, Warn
- ✓ "Seven Deadly Sins of Aquatic Risk Management"
 - 1.Failure to have a **CPO/AFO**
 - 2.Failure to warn vs. **headfirst entries**
 - 3.Failure to warn vs. **breath-holding**
 - 4.Failure to have a **group use policy**
 - 5.Failure to warn **parents to watch their children**
 - 6.Failure to **Note & Float**
 - 7.Failure to reduce **sign pollution**

Warnings, Documentation, Insurance

1. Prioritize and emphasize the most important warnings in warning shapes, colors, and symbols
2. Place the most important warning in more than one place, so patrons see the warnings before they enter the deck in addition to pool area
3. Documentation should be objective, signed, dated, and saved. Consult legal counsel
4. Become familiar with your insurance company and what they offer
5. Develop your own Seven Deadly Sins of Aquatic Facilities of your top priorities to address

ARM Summary

1. What is Aquatic Risk Management
2. Supervision
3. Supervision of Staff and Training and Documentation for Staff
4. Addressing Specific Risks
 - a. Diving
 - b. Lifelines and Depth Markings
 - c. Shallow Water Blackout
 - d. Pool Covers
 - e. Cloudy Water
 - f. Protecting Little Ones
5. Educating the Public
6. Warnings, Documentation, Insurance

THANK YOU

Dr. Rachel Griffiths

RachelGriffiths@AquaticSafetyGroup.com

814.883.0058

Dr. Tom Griffiths

TomGriffiths@AquaticSafetyGroup.com

814.321.5242

www.AquaticSafetyGroup.com

www.DrTomsLifeguardVision.com

www.NoteandFloatLifeJackets.org