

SCA CAMP ACCREDITATION

Waterfront Safety Plan Check List

Aquatic Staff Qualifications

Reference the SCA standards for Aquatic Staff qualifications. For Accreditation these must be met or exceeded.

- Head Lifeguard
- Assistant lifeguards/lifesavers
 - Note: Lifeguards are NLA/Red cross equivalent certified, lifesavers are anything less than NLA/ Red cross equivalent certified
- Swimming Instructor (if applicable)
- Aquatic Director (when/if applicable)

Safety Systems

- Capacity
 - ie. Waterfront: The total number of swimmers permitted in the designated swimming area at one time shall not exceed: _____*
- Lifeguard to Swimmer Ratio
- Description of required lifeguard uniform and equipment
- First Aid and Rescue Equipment
 - First Aid Box/Kit inventory
 - Mobile Supplies (ie. Carried in a fanny pack by staff) inventory
 - First Aid Room/Area description
 - Rescue Equipment and location inventory

Safety Policies/Rules

- Admission policies
 - ie. Must perform swim test to swim w/o PFD, must swim with a buddy, under age 6 must swim within arm's reach of an adult/staff member*
- Waterfront Safety Rules
- Other special features and rules for use
 - ie. Inflatable toys, docks*
- Waterfront Hazard Areas – list and map hazard areas including currents and drop-offs

Lifeguard Supervision Systems

- Map lifeguard positions including the following for each lifeguard position:
 - where positioned,
 - expected activities,
 - description of primary and secondary zones of responsibility
 - what is included in scan (ie deep end, beach, rope swing)
- Lifeguard Signals and Communication
 - Whistle signals description
 - Hand/Arm signals description

Rescue and Emergency Procedures

Definition of Minor Emergency - An emergency that needs a quick response and can be dealt with by one lifeguard. Minor first aid treatment, public education, and intervention are required. (Examples of minor emergencies nosebleed, conscious weak or non-swimmers, scrapes, etc.) Minor emergency sometimes progress into major emergencies.

Definition of Major Emergency - An emergency that involves an urgent and life-threatening incident and may require more than one lifeguard. A pool clear is usually done for a major emergency. 911 is often required. (Examples of major emergencies include unconscious, submerged victim, spinal injury, head injury, heart attack, stroke, seizing, etc.)

- Procedure for minor emergency (who does what: rescue procedures, gathering remaining campers, calling 911)
- Procedures for major emergencies (who does what: rescue procedures, gathering remaining campers, calling 911)
- Procedure for spinal emergency
- Procedure for missing person/swimmer
- Fire
- Lightning and thunder procedure
- Severe weather procedure
- Other applicable procedures

Reporting and Follow-Up of Emergencies

- Sample of forms
- Communication procedure to camp staff/board
- Media policy
- Critical incident stress and debriefing procedures

Prevention and Communication Systems

- List any pre-camp communication to be done to campers/parents
- What signs are posted and how do you review the rules with campers/staff

Facility Operations

Include who is responsible, how often responsibilities need to be fulfilled throughout the day, and where staff record those tasks have been done and equipment has been checked.

- Daily opening duties
- Daily closing duties
- Water testing procedures (as applicable, including weather and water quality)
- Cleaning/disinfecting equipment, bathrooms, etc