

# Temporary Pop-Up Pool Briefing Note



# Temporary Pop-Up Pool Briefing Note

## Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Is a pop-up pool the right solution?
3. Site requirements for a pop-up pool
  - Site survey
  - Power supply
  - Water supply and drainage
4. Pop-up pool specifications
  - General
  - Dimensions
  - Construction
  - Requirements
  - Pool surrounds
5. Marquee / housing structure / pool hall
  - Marquee
  - Heating / ventilation
  - Lighting
6. Support Facilities
  - Design
  - Changing
  - Toilets
  - Showers
7. Areas of consideration – for users and providers
  - Usage
  - Pool Safety Operating Procedures (PSOP)
  - Risk assessments
  - Agreement between pop-up pool provider and school
  - Insurance
  - Disclosure checks
  - Inclusion
  - Site security
  - Staffing and safe supervision
  - Communication
  - Water quality safety
  - Electrical safety
8. Workforce qualifications
9. Useful links

# 1. Introduction

The use of temporary “pop-up pools” for the delivery of school swimming and water safety lessons has become much more common.

The use of a pop-up pool for the delivery of national curriculum swimming lessons require the same health and safety considerations as all commercial pools.

The purpose of this briefing note is to support both schools and pop-up pool providers in ensuring high quality school swimming lessons are delivered in a safe environment. It should be read in conjunction with the following standards:

- **Health and safety in swimming pools - HSG179 ([hse.gov.uk](https://www.hse.gov.uk))**
- **BS EN 15288-2 – Safety requirements for operations**
- **BS EN 15288-1 - Safety requirements for design**
- **BS EN 13451-1 - Swimming pool equipment. General safety requirements and test methods for equipment installed in pools for public use**
- **BS EN 13451-2 - Swimming pool equipment. Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for ladders, stepladders and handle bends**
- **BS EN 13451-3 - Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for inlets and outlets and water/air-based water leisure features**
- **PWTAG Technical Note Hiring out above ground domestic temporary pools (TN65).**

Swimming is the only sport to be included within England’s national curriculum physical education programme of study. All primary schools must provide swimming and water safety lessons in either Key Stage 1 or 2. (**Primary school swimming and the national curriculum**)

Every child should leave primary school able to do the following:

1. Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.
2. Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of **at least** 25 metres.
3. Use a range of strokes effectively, for example, front crawl, backstroke, and breaststroke.

## **Wales:**

Schools have a duty to provide a broad and balanced curriculum to enable learners to make progress towards the Four Purposes of the Curriculum for Wales; of which ‘safety’ is an integral concept. Swim Wales strongly recommends that schools and providers emphasise the importance of learning to swim and developing water competence skills not just for the associated health and wellbeing benefits but specifically for the potential to prevent drownings and save lives.

Swim Wales, in consultation with Water Safety Wales, have considered what competencies an individual may need to be able to perform in order to be safe in, on and around water.

Swim Wales' recommendation is for all pupils to meet the criteria for the Nofio Ysgol Gold Award, as a guided minimum standard of capability and confidence in swimming and safe self-rescue, by the time that they finish Primary School.

1. Without goggles and wearing clothes (shorts and t-shirt) perform a jump in entry then float for 15 seconds and climb out without using the steps.
2. Swim 25 metres with clothes on (shorts and t-shirt) and without goggles or swimming hat, then tread water for 30 seconds whilst signalling for help.
3. Identify the key water safety messages.

This briefing note is based on lessons learnt from the 'Black Country Pop-Up Pool Programme' which ran in 7 schools across the Black Country from April 2023 – August 2023. ([Pop Up Pool Programme - Evaluation Report FINAL.pdf \(activeblackcountry.co.uk\)](#)) Please note: The information in this briefing note is not legal advice. If help is needed to ensure compliance with the law, legal advice should be sought.

## 2. Is a pop-up pool the right solution?

There are a number of reasons why schools may consider hiring a pop-up pool which need to be carefully considered as part of any decision-making process. Considerations may include, but are not limited to:

- Current national curriculum swimming attainment rate and attainment objectives?
  - The **Black Country Pop-up Pool Programme evaluation** found that weak and non-swimmers benefited the most from this type of intervention.
  - Due to the physical limitations of a pop-up pool, not all the **safe self-rescue outcomes** can be met, therefore additional lessons at a local swimming facility are required to meet these standards.
  - Sustainable exit routes into community water-space are key to improve swimmer's confidence and skills.
- Inclusion - in many pop-up pools, the only means of entrance to the water itself is by using steps, potentially excluding pupils with specific access needs from being able to use them. Schools will need to consider whether the use of a pop-up pool will allow all pupils to access swimming provision.
- Have schools reviewed the availability, flexibility and cost of all local swimming facilities?
- What are the transport costs related to school swimming lessons..
- Timetabling
  - Thought and planning should be given to when individual pupils are timetabled to attend their swimming slots.
  - Suitable timetabling can have a positive impact on pupil attendance and punctuality.
  - Consideration needs to be given to the time of year the programme is delivered:
    - Weather and environmental conditions
    - Exams and secondary transition
- Additional costs
  - Schools should consider some of the additional costs that need to be factored into the decision-making process when considering a pop-up pool against other school swimming options such as:
    - Enabling costs: security set up, electrical installation, works to supply and drainage of water
    - Operational costs: provider fees, energy cost increase.

When considering a pop-up pool, schools should notify and / or obtain permission from their local educational visits advisor (EVA). For information see:

**SCE Policy: Procedures and Guidance for Outdoor Education and Off-Site Visits**  
**The Outdoor Education Advisers' Panel (OEAP) National Guidance**

### 3. Site requirements for a pop-up pool

#### Site Survey

A site survey will need to be completed prior to a pop-up pool being installed. The survey should check for underground utilities and services, mine shafts and anything that could cause subsidence. A level surface is required.

Schools should check with their health and safety advisor that the location of the pool can take the potential load of the water. The HSE can help to find a health and safety advisor if needed: **Using a health and safety consultant or adviser: Find a consultant - HSE**

Schools need to seek permission from the landowner before installing a pop-up pool. The landowner will inform of any caveats to use of the land and whether insurance would be invalidated.

Schools should speak to their local planning department to clarify whether planning permission is required for a pop-up pool.

There will need to be sufficient space for not just the pool but also the marquee / housing structure.

#### Power supply

The provider is responsible for advising schools on the type of external electrical supply required to operate the pop-up pool safely. Schools are responsible for arranging any additional work required to provide a suitable, external electrical supply and must obtain appropriate certification to confirm the work has been carried out to the required standard. Schools are advised to contact their building surveyor for advice prior to arranging any remedial works.

#### Water supply and drainage

Prior to installation of the pop-up pool, the local water supplier should be contacted due to drainage requirements. Some areas will have restrictions due to poor sewage systems and releasing water may only be allowed overnight. Drainage onto land or water will be subject to conditions under the Environment Agency. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/discharges-to-surface-water-and-groundwater-environmental-permits>

## 4. Pop-Up Pool Specifications

The design of a pop-up pool can be flexible in dimension and specifications. This section outlines some general considerations for design along with technical specifications required for safe operation.

### Dimensions

The dimensions of the pool tank for a pop-up pool are not fixed. However we would recommend that the pool profile enables swimmers to complete the full national curriculum requirements. Consideration needs to be made for the available footprint and the intended users, programme and activities.

### Construction

The pop-up pool construction can vary depending on supplier and cost. Possible proposals might consider but are not limited to:

- A fully welded stainless-steel tank.
- A steel structure utilising a liner.
- Fibreglass structure.

All materials and finishes used shall be suitable for the selected use and the respective surroundings and conditions, and able to withstand conditions of high humidity with occasional saturation and / or corrosiveness without encouraging the growth of bacteria.

### Requirements

The pool tank should incorporate the following:

- Slip resistant surfacing on pool end walls extending 0.8m below the water level.
- Slip resistant surfacing on the pool floor in the area where the pool is shallower than 1.35m deep.

The pool pump must have sufficient capacity to circulate the water to ensure microbiological requirements in line with the **PWTAG Code of Practice**.

### Pool Surrounds

The pop-up pool surrounds should fall to a drainage channel connected directly to waste. The surface of the pool surround should be slip resistant and ponding should be avoided by providing suitable falls in order that water freely runs to the drainage channels.

A minimum of 1.5 metres clearance should be around the pop-up pool from the edge of the pool to the housing structure's walls.

An elevated pool surround is recommended for improved teaching position and to aid rescue.

Pool surrounds should have areas of sufficient breadth to facilitate safe and effective casualty extraction in the event of an emergency rescue situation. A platform / suitable landing platform which is sufficient to hold the weight of a casualty may be considered as part of individual pool operator risk assessment.

## 5. Marquee / housing structure / pool hall

### Marquee / Housing Structure

The marquee / housing structure of the pop-up pool is classed as a temporary demountable structure (TDS). Further information on temporary demountable structures (TDS) can be found on the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) website: **Event safety - Temporary demountable structures (hse.gov.uk)**

The marquee provider should be a member of MUTA. MUTA is the UK's trade association dedicated to marquees, tents and structures. It should be assessed and constructed by a suitably qualified person. For industry regulations and to find an accredited member visit their website - **Find your MUTA member - MUTA**

Areas of consideration:

- Is it made of a fire-resistant material?
- What are the manufacturers' guidelines on weather conditions e.g. wind speed?
- How will it be secured to the ground?
- A secure base for the pool to sit on

The pool provider will need to evidence to the school that these factors have been considered and all risks have been assessed.

Schools will need to see the risk assessment from the marquee provider for constructing / de-constructing a marquee or structure housing the pop-up pool.

### Heating / Ventilation

The criteria for the ventilation in the pool hall are that it should:

- Maintain a comfortable air temperature for the bathers in line with IEE Wiring regulations for electrical safety - **Electrical standards and approved codes of practice - Electrical safety (hse.gov.uk)**
- Ensure protection for the building fabric from condensation.
- Provide a distribution of air which does not increase evaporation from the pool or cause draughts.
- Not contribute to a "build up" of noxious compounds (tri-chloramines and tri-halomethanes) in the pool hall atmosphere.

This may be summed up as requiring the air and water temperatures; and space humidity to be balanced so that comfort is maximised and pool evaporation is minimised.

The Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) guidelines on the amount of ventilation of air required for pool areas is 10-15 l/s per m<sup>2</sup> of pool-wetted area - **CIBSE - Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers**

### Lighting

Lighting around and within the swimming pool should be clear and ensure that the employees supervising the session can visually see the base of the swimming pool at all times.



This can be tested by completing a Lifeguard Zone Visibility Test. Guidance on the LZVT is available via the link – [\*\*Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools | Royal Life Saving Society UK \( RLSS UK \)\*\*](#)

CIBSA guidance for lighting is 300 Lux in a pool hall. **CIBSE – Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers**  
**Actions for loss of light must be recorded in the PSOP and considerations for emergency lighting should be made.**

## 6. Support facilities

### Design

The design should allow for the following pupil journey sequence → changing area → toilet → shower → pool hall.

Floors should be slip resistant and be suitable for hosing down with adequate drainage.

### Changing

Adequate changing should be provided either in the form of benches with hooks over each changing space or a cubicle style changing facility large enough to cater for users.

Consideration needs to be given as to the provision of clothes storage lockers and if these are to be provided where they will be sited.

### Toilets

Provision should be made for enough toilets to cater for the number of users in the swimming pool. Adequate staffing arrangements should be in place to ensure that sufficient supervision is in place for pupils' access toilets in the school building during a swimming lesson.

### Showers

These should ideally be located just prior to the pool hall entry point(s) from the changing areas and bathers should be required to then pass through a pre-cleanse area.

Pre-Cleansing is essential to ensure contamination of the pool is eliminated as far as reasonably practical. Pre-cleansing can be provided via a portable shower prior to entry to the water.

## 7. Areas of consideration – for users and providers

### Usage

The intended use of a pop-up pool is to deliver national curriculum swimming in a safe and effective environment in accordance with all industry guidance and site-specific Pool Safety Operating Procedures (PSOP).

### Pool Safety Operating Procedures (PSOP)

The pop-up pool provider must supply site-specific Pool Safety Operating Procedures (PSOP) to the school prior to any lesson programme starting. The PSOP will comprise of the Normal Operating Procedures (NOP) and the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). School staff, at every level, should understand what these plans are for, what is in them and what part they have to play, as individuals, in their implementation. The responsible person must regularly check staff knowledge and understanding of the content and competence in applying the plans as part of routine staff training.

Guidance on the content of the PSOP is provided by the Royal Life-Saving Society (RLSS) - **Pool Safety Operating Procedures (PSOP) – Example Content List (GS018) | Royal Life Saving Society UK ( RLSS UK )**

### Risk Assessments

Where the pop-up pool is an ancillary part of a larger complex such as a school, a senior member of management should be clearly designated as responsible for safe pool operation.

The pop-up pool provider must have their own site-specific risk assessment. They must supply the school with a copy and the school must satisfy themselves that this is suitable and sufficient and covers all the required elements and areas including siting of the marquee / housing structure and pop-up pool. Schools are advised to liaise with their health and safety lead to ensure compliance.

Schools must carry out their own risk assessment covering how all responsibilities will be fulfilled. Risk assessments must be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they remain effective, and they must be shared with anyone affected by their content including the provider and all school employees.

The school is also responsible for ensuring that the siting of the pool will not compromise the fire and other emergency arrangements (e.g. the fire risk assessment or emergency procedures). It is recommended that the school's competent fire risk assessor is consulted prior to signing any contract.

In line with the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulation 1999 Regulation 7 (**The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (legislation.gov.uk)**), a suitable competent person should be appointed with the necessary knowledge, training and relevant experience to complete the risk assessments. Further guidance - **Using a health and safety consultant or adviser: Find a consultant - HSE**

### Agreement between the pop-up pool provider and the school

There must be a written contract in place prior to the hire of the equipment clearly setting out the responsibilities of the parties and providing appropriate indemnities relevant to the services being delivered under the agreement. Both school and providers cannot limit their liability for death or personal injury. All parties must ensure that due diligence has been completed. **The school has a non-delegable duty of care.** If children are being taken to a pool facility (either on or off-site) as part of the school curriculum then it is the **school's responsibility to undertake checks and ensure they are providing appropriate**

**supervision.** Public authorities are liable for any negligence of its independent contractors where the injured party is deemed to be a vulnerable person, such as a child.

Children have up to three years after they turn 18 to claim against a school if they are injured or harmed as part of the school's activities. Therefore, all schools should keep copies of any such incident forms, investigation reports, risk assessments, insurance cover, water safety monitoring and chemical storage arrangements until the cohort using the pool reaches the age of 21 years old. Schools should ask the provider about their document retention policy.

Schools are reminded that they are unable to delegate their duty of care to the provider of the service and must therefore provide appropriate supervision of pupils at all times and be in a position to intervene. This requires specific lifesaving and first aid competences with guidance provided within HSG 179.

### **Insurance**

The provider must be able to provide evidence of appropriate and in date public liability insurance. Schools must check with their insurance provider to ensure there is appropriate cover for this activity.

The provider must supply evidence that they have a Public Liability Indemnity for a minimum of £10m. A copy of the provider's insurance certificate should be requested by the school, and the level of indemnity should be checked together with the period of cover, to ensure that it is valid for the full duration of the installation and hire agreement, not just the period of use by pupils.

### **Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) England & Wales, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, Disclosure Northern Ireland or Disclosure Scotland**

As lifeguards and swimming teachers will have regular contact with pupils this will be deemed as "regulated activity" and as such the guidance from "Keeping Children Safe in Education" should be adhered to. **Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK** ([www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk))

Before using the Update Service, schools and colleges must:

- Obtain consent from the individual to carry out an online check to view the status of an existing standard or enhanced DBS check
- Confirm the DBS certificate matches the individual's identity
- Examine the original certificate to ensure that it is valid for employment with the children's workforce
- Ensure that the level of the check is appropriate to the job they are applying for, e.g. enhanced DBS check / enhanced DBS check including with barred list information.
- All pool staff should have a photograph ID check completed and sign into the school via the school's visitor sign-in procedures.

### **Inclusion - adaptations and considerations of lessons and changing provision for any pupils with SEND**

The published Sport England guidance, **Accessible and inclusive sport facilities (AISF)**, advises that sports and leisure facilities, from the smallest to largest, should be designed to

be accessible and inclusive with flexibility to provide equitable sport and activity for everyone.

In many pop-up pools, the only means of entrance to the water itself are by using steps, risking excluding pupils with specific access needs from being able to use them.

### **Nervous participants:**

It may not just be participants with SEND but non swimmers / nervous swimmers may not be able to use the ladder entry. Schools will need to consider how their arrangements will allow all pupils to access swimming provision.

### **Site Security**

The pool provider is responsible for the safety and security of the pool at all times. Alternative methods such as fencing may be required to secure the facility. However, schools will have some joint responsibility for the safety and security of the site outside of school hours during evenings and weekends. Pop-up pools are usually housed in a heavy-duty fabric marquee. The provider is responsible for ensuring the marquee is secured at the end of the daily sessions and will check safety and security during weekends, however, schools retain responsibility for any trespassers accessing the marquee and pool and must ensure appropriate emergency contact arrangements are in place in the event of the police or a neighbour reporting a concern. Schools should pay particular attention to the security of school site access points.

### **Staffing & Safeguarding**

Schools must ensure that appropriate staffing levels are maintained at all times while pupils are accessing the pool. Staffing levels must consider the need for school staff to oversee pupils moving from classrooms to the changing rooms in preparation for their lesson, changing into their swimwear, walking to the pool, supervising pupils during the lessons, escorting pupils back to the school building at the end of their lesson and getting dried and changed back into their school clothes. Schools should ensure they are following the 'keeping children safe in education' guidance from the Department for Education. Remember - children will take longer to get changed out of wet swimwear and this needs to be factored into any pupil group changeover periods. It is likely that more than one member of staff will need to be involved to ensure pupils are supervised at all times, consideration will also be required for staff comfort and other breaks.

### **Duty of Care**

All who have a responsibility for looking after others have a duty of care in common law.

*In loco parentis* means that the level of duty of care required by a teacher is that of a reasonable, prudent and careful parent and this is the standard of care set by the courts and judged as the proper level of competence associated with the proper discharge of professional duties.

**This overarching legal responsibility remains with the teacher and cannot be delegated to coaches, instructors or volunteers acting on behalf of the teacher or the school.**

Guidance on poolside supervision and safeguarding coaching / teaching sessions is provided in Managing Health & Safety in Swimming Pools HSG179 paragraphs 102 – 104 - [Health and safety in swimming pools - HSG179 \(hse.gov.uk\)](https://www.hse.gov.uk/swimming-pools/), <https://swimming.box.com/s/qh9vzgm9hokromwqn672svr6ys9z8ym1>

## Communication

Effective communication with the pool provider employees and all school staff is essential at all stages of the process so that everyone is clear about their roles and responsibilities and knows what is expected of them throughout the visit to the pool. These roles should be clearly defined in the service level agreement provided by the pop-up pool provider to the school.

Nominated representatives from the provider and the school must be identified to ensure regular communication is maintained and information is consistent. If a school has a pool on site, it must feature in all staff briefings. All school staff need to be kept informed, even if they are not taking their class to the pool or supporting with supervision.

Good communication with parents / carers is essential to reinforce the importance of national curriculum swimming and water safety lessons and when these lessons will take place to ensure the pupil brings their swimming kit to school.

## Water Quality Safety

The pop-up pool provider is responsible for safety of the quality of pool water including ensuring an adequate supply is available to fill the pool, maintaining the correct water level during the hire arrangement, dosing the pool with the required chemicals and treatments and for ensuring correct emptying of the pool water into the main water supply at the end of the hire arrangement.

Calculated turnover times for the swimming pool circulation and chemical dosing quantities must be pre-determined prior to use by an appropriately qualified pool plant operative (see section 8 'Workforce Qualifications' for further information).

The provider will need to use treatment chemicals to dose the pool; usually a Biocides Product Regulation approved disinfectant (**Biocides regulation, supply and use - HSE**). These are hazardous and must be stored in a locked container along with a copy of the safety data sheet, away from the pool. Consideration must be given to separation of acid or alkali. It is the responsibility of the school to check that the provider adheres to this requirement. Schools are responsible for ensuring school employees and pupils cannot access these chemicals.

The law requires the provider to adequately control exposure to materials in the workplace that cause ill health. This is the **Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH)**. COSHH must be complied with, staff training, and risk assessments must be completed and be available at all times.

The provider risk assessment should include water treatment and quality taking into account the PWTAG code of practice - **PWTAG Code of Practice | Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group**.

**IMPORTANT:** Back flow protection is an essential Water Byelaw for outside taps. Schools must consult with a Building Service Engineer to check the appropriate Mechanical and Electrical Specifications. Mains water used to fill the swimming pool will require a CAT 5 header tank.

In addition, the Building Service Engineer must be consulted regarding emptying the pool. Up to 70,000 litres of water will be discharged, and this amount will have a significant impact on a bio treatment plant and therefore consideration needs to be made for discharge. For guidance, **contact the Environment Agency** and ask for an assessment from the local Groundwater and Contaminated Land team.

## **Electrical Safety**

The pop-up pool provider is responsible for advising schools on the type of external electrical supply required to operate the pool safely. Each school is responsible for arranging any additional work required to provide a suitable, external electrical supply and must obtain appropriate certification in line with the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) Wiring Regulations **BS 7671 - 18th Edition ([theiet.org](http://theiet.org))** to confirm the work has been carried out to the required standard. Schools are advised to contact their building surveyor for advice prior to arranging any remedial works.

## 8. Workforce qualifications

### Teaching Qualifications

Teachers / coaches and helpers must be trained, and able to carry out their role within the remit of their qualification and pool design.

Swimming teachers should hold one of the following qualifications:

- Swim England Level 2 Swimming Teacher
- STA Level 2 Award in Teaching Swimming or STA Level 2 Certificate in Teaching Swimming
- Scottish Swimming Teacher Qualification (SSTQ)

Swim England, Swim Wales and the STA also provide a range of courses and resources to empower class teachers, support staff, and other trusted adults with the expertise and confidence to deliver high-quality school swimming lessons. These training opportunities and resources support schools in meeting curriculum requirements while enhancing the skills and capabilities of their staff.

### Support Teacher of School Swimming

This course equips school staff /helpers with the skills to actively assist and support a more qualified teacher to deliver school swimming lessons.

### Teacher of School Swimming

This course will allow school staff/ helpers to deliver school swimming lessons. You will develop the skills needed to plan, deliver and evaluate school swimming lessons in line with the national curriculum and the swimming lesson providers pool operating procedure and risk assessment.

**The STA School Swimming Academy** has been created to give swimming teachers and school personnel the knowledge and skills to provide high quality school swimming lessons which encourage skill development and enjoyment of the water, with the hope to increase the number of pupils leaving school with water confidence and water safety awareness.

### Wales:

The Swimming, Water Safety and the Curriculum for Wales Overview for School Staff course will equip school staff to support the delivery of curriculum swimming and water safety lessons under the guidance and supervision of a SEQ Level 2 Swimming Teacher (or equivalent).

### Lifesaving Qualifications

Where programmed sessions are the only activity in the pool, rescue-qualified teachers / coaches may provide the safety cover for the activity. The pool provider should conduct a full risk assessment to ensure this is suitable. Swimming teachers should be responsible for independent groups and not have general supervision responsibility across the pool / area. Rescue-qualified teachers are qualified swimming teachers who currently hold one of the below qualifications as a minimum:

- **RLSS National Rescue Award for Swimming Teachers and Coaches (NRASTC)**



- **RLSS National Rescue Award for Swimming Teachers and Coaches Light** (It is suitable for teachers working in a wide range of swimming pools, including pools where the water is deeper than the teacher's standing depth. This award is only suitable when the facility has staff qualified as Lifeguards or First Aiders that are available to respond quickly to a swimming teacher or coach in the event of an emergency. If Lifeguard or First Aid backup is not available the standard NRASTC should be used.)
- **STA Safety Award for Teachers**

**Ongoing CPD is required for all of the above including performing rescues from the deepest part of the pool.**

**Whilst most children will receive school swimming and water safety lessons when they are over 5 years of age, early years education providers, including schools, must meet the paediatric first aid requirements set out in the statutory framework for the early years foundation stage (EYFS).**

The EYFS requires that at least one person who has a current paediatric first aid (PFA) certificate should be on the premises and available at all times when children are present.

### **Pool Plant Qualifications**

Due to continuous hand dosing of the pop-up pool a competent person must be present at all times when the pool is in use. Suitable **Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG)** Approved Training Organisations qualifications or CIMSPA Endorsed Professional Standards can be as follows.

- IOS Pool Plant Operator Certificate - **Pool Plant Operator Certificate (swimming.org)**
- PALM Swimming Pool Technical Operator - **Swimming Pool Technical Operators Certificate (palmacademy.co.uk)**
- STA International Swimming Pool Technical Operator – **STA Level 3 Award Pool Plant Operations**
- BRIO Group Swimming Pool Technical Operator - **Pool Plant Courses – Brio Group**
- Stockwell Safety Pool Plant Operator - **Accredited Pool Plant Courses. Fully online or face-to-face at your facility. (stockwellsafety.com)**
- **Active IQ - Active IQ Level 3 Certificate in Pool Plant Operations**

## 9. Useful links

- HSG 179 Managing Safety in Swimming Pools  
**Health and safety in swimming pools - HSG179 (hse.gov.uk)**
- BS EN 15288-2:2018 – TC Swimming pools for public use - Safety requirements for operation  
**BS EN 15288-2:2018 - TC | 31 Dec 2018 | BSI Knowledge (bsigroup.com)**
- Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG) Code of Practice  
**PWTAG Code of Practice | Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group**
- Pool Water Treatment Advisory Group (PWTAG) Swimming Pool Water  
**Swimming Pool Water Book | Essential Guide for the Pool Industry (pwtag.org)**
- Safe Supervision  
**<https://swimming.box.com/s/qh9vzgm9hokromwqn672svr6ys9z8yml>**

