

## SAFETY INFORMATION



Be Cool!  
**check**  
Your  
**Pool**



Canadian Red Cross  
[www.redcross.ca](http://www.redcross.ca)

**emergency**

Numbers

**9-1-1**



AMBULANCE # \_\_\_\_\_



FIRE# \_\_\_\_\_



POLICE# \_\_\_\_\_



POISON CONTROL# \_\_\_\_\_



MY CIVIC ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_



MY PHONE # \_\_\_\_\_

No Diving or Jumping. Observe all Safety Rules.



# Your Guide to Safe Pool Fun



One of the best ways to stay cool this summer is in your pool. To help you enjoy the water, the Canadian Red Cross and its partners have produced this handy brochure about your backyard pool.

As one of the largest Canadian manufacturers of residential pools, Trendium Pool Products Inc. is proud to join the Canadian Red Cross in promoting through this manual the importance of water safety.



Before you invite your family and friends to take a dip, you'll want to make sure that you've done a pool safety check.

Drowning, spinal injuries and other incidents in the pool ARE preventable. This brochure will provide you with simple steps for prevention, so please keep it as a reference guide.

Remember, providing a safe and fun pool environment for your friends and family is up to you.

## check Your Circulation & Filtration

### How should I winterize and prepare my aboveground pool for springtime cleaning?

- Please consult the section Winterizing your above ground pool in this document.

### What does the filter do?

- The pool filter removes colour, suspended particles, algae, organic material and some bacteria from water by passing it through sand.
- Water filtration boosts the effectiveness of sanitizers like chlorine.

### Should I run my circulation system all the time?

- Yes. Run your circulation system 24 hours per day for greatest efficiency. Filtering out dirt as it enters the pool is easier and cheaper than removing accumulated dirt.

### When should I backwash and downwash?

- As the filter traps dirt in its sand bed, increased pumping pressure is required to allow the water to flow through the filter. Backwashing removes trapped dirt by reversing water flow through the filter.
- Backwash when the pressure difference between the influent and effluent lines of the pump reaches (10-15 psi). *However, always follow manufacturer's instructions as to frequency.*



# the 10 steps of Backwashing

1. Shut off heater and the chlorinator. Allow heater to cool prior to backwashing.
2. Shut off the pump.
3. Arrange the valves in backwash position.
4. Change the multiport valve to backwash setting.
5. Turn on the pump (about 2 minutes) until water in the site glass is clear.
6. Shut off the pump.
7. Change the multiport valve to filter position.
8. Arrange the valves in filter position.
9. Change the dirty lint strainer with a clean lint strainer.
10. Start the pump and send the first 10 seconds of filtered water of backwashing to waste. This is called down-washing.

*Note: Always follow the filter manufacturer's operating instructions.*

# check Your Water Balance

**Balanced water is germ free. It promotes bather comfort and makes pool maintenance easy and economical.**

The more people use your pool, the more frequently the water should be tested to remain safe.

**Your pool's water balance depends on:**

	Recommended Range
Chlorine Level	0.5-1.5 ppm Free Chlorine
pH-acid/base level	7.2-7.8
Temperature	70 – 90 °F (21 – 32 °C)

*\* Please consult your local public health unit regarding other water quality parameters.*



# check Your Chemical Storage Guidelines

## General Chemical Storage Guidelines

- **Always** read and follow manufacturer's directions.
- Keep chemicals cool, dry, vented and **locked** in place.
- Do not store pool chemicals near easily burnable materials like paper, cardboard, solvents, paints, etc.
- **Never** mix pool chemicals.
- Store chemicals off the floor and at a reasonable lifting height out of reach of children.
- Do not leave chemical containers open or use the same scoop for different products.
- Store dry chemicals above liquid chemicals.
- Clean up spills immediately.
- **Always** use appropriate protective equipment when handling chemicals.
- **Always** add chemicals to water, never water to chemicals.



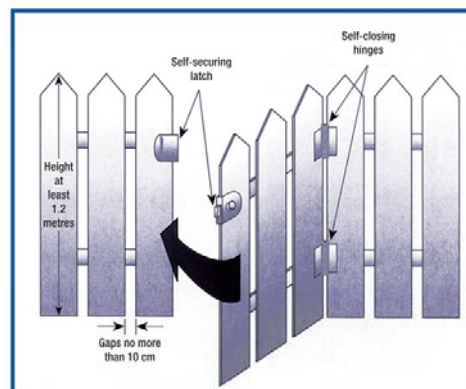
## General Maintenance Check

- All electrical equipment conforms to electrical codes and is checked daily.
- Pool inlet/outlet fittings, grates, skimmer and main drain are in good repair.
- Pool cover is stored safely away from pool when the pool is in use to avoid the possibility of someone becoming trapped under it.

# check Your Fence

## Good Fences Make Good Pools

- Your fence prevents direct access to the pool from the house & other areas of the yard
- It meets municipal by-laws and height regulations
- It's self-closing, self latching with an inside latch
- Its gaps are no larger than 10 cm (4 inch)
- It is free of items that would allow ease of entry (ie trees, buildings etc..)
- The gate latch is above the reach of children and is locked when not in use





# check Your Safety Equipment

**Be aware- always prepare!**

**Do you have...**

- All the safety equipment required by municipal by-laws?
- A throwing line with buoyant aid?
- A non-metal reaching pole?
- A First Aid Kit?
- A telephone with emergency numbers and civic address posted?
- A "Pool Supervisor" trained in First Aid & CPR and Water Safety?
- Properly fitted flotation devices (PFD) for toddlers, weak or poor swimmers around the pool?



# check the Rules

## **Diving in aboveground pools**

*Aboveground pools are safe for feet first entry only.*

Of all sports, diving is the principle cause of accidents resulting in paralysis. Diving or sliding into a shallow water pool headfirst can lead to very serious spinal cord injuries.

Here is a list of do's and don'ts for all pool users:

### **DO**

- Keep the pool filled to its proper level
- Keep pool water clear

### **DON'T**

- Run and dive
- Climb onto another person's shoulder
- Do a back dive
- Dive from a nearby deck, roof or any other construction

## **Other important rules:**

- Swim only with "Pool Supervisor" present
- Play with Care!
- Walk. Don't run!
- Keep your head up! Feet first entries only. 95% of diving injuries occur in water less than 1.5 metres deep.
- Alcohol and pools don't mix
  - alcohol is involved in about 50% of drowning incidents.
- Keep the pool deck clean and clear of debris.
- Only non-breakable cups and dishes are allowed on the deck.

*No Diving or Jumping. Observe all Safety Rules.*



# emergency

## Action Principles

**Check:** *The scene* – check for danger to yourself or to the casualty  
*The casualty* – check the casualty for responsiveness.  
Tap gently & shout “Are you Okay?”

### If responsive:

- **Check** for severe bleeding from head to toe
- **Call** an ambulance if necessary
- **Care** for additional problems
- **Comfort & Reassure** the casualty

### If unresponsive:

- **Call** Yell for help  
**AND**  
Send someone for an ambulance  
**OR**  
Call the ambulance yourself
- **Care** *Open the Airway*  
(Tilt head back and lift chin)  
*Check Breathing* (Look, listen and feel for effective breathing for no more than 10 seconds)  
*Check for a Signs of Circulation*  
Look for movement of the casualty, effective breathing, coughing, appropriate colour of the skin and presence of a carotid pulse. Take no more than 10 seconds. If you are trained, provide appropriate care.

**TAKE A RED CROSS FIRST AID COURSE!** [www.redcross.ca](http://www.redcross.ca)

# rescue

## Instructions

### RESCUE!

#### Self-rescue:

It can mean reaching safety by yourself or staying afloat long enough for someone to help you. In both cases be prepared by knowing how to survive a sudden, unexpected entry or problem in the water.

#### *In deep water:*

- Try to move yourself to safety if you can
- Stay on the surface by swimming, floating on your back or treading water.
- Call for help!

#### *In shallow water:*

- Stand up when possible
- Float on your back
- Call for help!

#### Rescue of Others:

Check for hazards that can endanger you or cause further harm to your casualty.

- Remove hazards (i.e. broken glass, live electrical wires, poisonous gas) from the area when you can or remove the casualty from the hazard.

#### *Follow this approach for pool rescues:*

1. Talk from a dry, safe location
2. Throw a buoyant object from a short distance
3. Reach with a pole or rescue aid and pull the casualty to safety
4. Wade if the water is shallow and extend a rescue aid to the casualty
5. Swim if you cannot reach the casualty with a throwing assist
6. Tow the casualty back to safety while holding a buoyant rescue aid
7. Carry if the casualty cannot hold onto a rescue aid or the casualty is unconscious

ONLY ATTEMPT AN IN WATER RESCUE IF YOU ARE TRAINED.

**ENROLL IN A RED CROSS SWIMMING AND WATER SAFETY PROGRAM**

[www.redcross.ca](http://www.redcross.ca)



# Child Safety Instructions

Child safety depends on you. The risk level is the highest when children are younger than 5 years old. Accidents don't happen only to others. You must be ready to deal with them when they occur!

## **WATCH AND SUPERVISE ALL CHILDREN IN AND AROUND THE POOL:**

- You must keep a close and continual watch on all children. Designate a single person to be responsible for their safety. Recruit more attendants as needed;
- Make flotation devices mandatory for non-swimmers. Allow non-swimmers access to the pool only when wearing a properly fitting lifejacket or water wings;
- Teach your children how to swim at the earliest age possible;
- Wet the back of the neck, arms and legs of each child before they enter the pool;
- Teach adults and older children how to execute lifesaving maneuvers, especially those necessary for saving children;
- Prohibit all diving and jumping into the pool;
- Prohibit running near the edge of the pool and rowdy games in the pool;
- Do not leave toys lying in or near pool; a non-swimmer may fall into the water trying to retrieve a toy;
- Keep the water warm and clean;
- Keep water treatment chemicals out of the reach of children;
- Position all filtration equipment, chairs and other objects at least 3 feet away from the pool wall so children cannot climb them and access the pool. Also, remove or disable the pool ladder when the pool is not in use.

## **THINK AHEAD:**

- Keep a telephone accessible and near the pool, so that you will not leave your children unattended when you are on the phone;
- Keep a life preserver and a shepherd's pole near the pool;

## **Although some equipment can help raise the level of safety, NO AMOUNT OF EQUIPMENT CAN REPLACE THE NEED TO CONSTANTLY WATCH ALL CHILDREN!:**

- Keep a safety fence around your pool, and keep the gate closed all the time. Remember hedges and non-permanent objects cannot be considered part of a barrier or fence;
- Keep manual and automatic protective covers correctly in place and attached;
- Keep electronic movement or fall detectors in service and operational.

## **IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT:**

- Take the child out of the water as quickly as possible;
- Call for help immediately and follow the instructions given to you;
- Replace wet clothes with warm blankets;
- Memorize first aid numbers and post them near the pool.

Source of information – Normes françaises NF90-302

