



## Qualification Specification

# STA Level 2 Award For Pool Emergency Responder

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## **This qualification is regulated by Ofqual (England), Qualification Wales (Wales) and CCEA (Northern Ireland)**

### **STA Level 2 Award for Pool Emergency Responder**

Qualification Number: 603/0976/3

QW Number: C00/4476/0

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#### **Unit Structure**

This qualification consists of 1 mandatory unit

<b>Unit Title</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Unit Level</b>	<b>GLH</b>
Pool Emergency Responder	L/615/4451	2	16

GLH = Guided learning hours

#### **Total Qualification Time 17 hours**

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#### **Qualification Delivery**

The recommended contact hours for this qualification are 16 hours, which includes direct teaching and assessing but excludes breaks.

The course may be delivered over 2 days, but can also be delivered over a period of weeks, with the minimum of each training session being 2 hours. Should the course be delivered over a number of weeks, the assessment must be completed in one session.

The maximum ratio for this qualification is 12 learners to 1 tutor.

## Introduction

Designed to assist operators of small shallow 'hotel' type pools in meeting their legal responsibilities and for anyone who may assist a lifeguard team. This is not a lifeguard qualification, it is for those who need to respond to an emergency situation.

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## Qualification Objective

The STA Pool Emergency Responder qualification is designed to train staff working in and around hotels and leisure clubs which traditionally have smaller pools which are shallower than 1.5m. It enables the holder to initiate the Emergency Action Plan, respond to a swimming pool incident, perform CPR, first aid, and aquatic rescue skills including basic spinal injury management.

Employers may use our Pool Emergency Responder qualification to meet their Health and Safety responsibilities.

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## Target Learners

Anyone over the age of 16 years who's duties include responding to a poolside emergency including fitness or hotel type pools that are traditionally smaller than a regular pool, where the swimming pool is not constantly supervised by qualified lifeguards. Further guidance may be taken from the Health and Safety Executives document 'Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools'.

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## Progression

The STA Level 2 Award for Pool Emergency Responder qualification is a stand alone qualification. The next course you can take would be to become an STA Pool Lifeguard and progress onto becoming a STA Lifesaving Tutor.

Pool Emergency Responders can progress their career within the leisure industry by becoming a gym instructor, swimming instructor or duty manager at sites that range from a single pool up to a large leisure type pool.

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## Industry Standards

National Occupational Standards C28

HSE *publication Managing Health and Safety in Swimming Pools* (HSG 179)

British Standard BS EN 15288 Part 2, Safety Requirements for Operations

Resuscitation Council Guidelines 2015

## Entry Requirements

- Be 16 years of age or above on the assessment day of the course
  - Be able to surface dive and recover an object from the deepest part of the pool
  - Swim 25 metres. Learners who cannot swim 25 metres must be able to demonstrate the ability to confidently wade, and effect a rescue in a pool with a depth no greater than chest depth.
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## Special Considerations and Reasonable Adjustments Policies

For further information on these, please refer to the policies section on the Safety Training Awards website

<https://www.safetytrainingawards.co.uk/policies/>

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## Awarding Organisation Policies

A full list of awarding organisation policies are available on our website: <https://www.safetytrainingawards.co.uk>

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## Any Other Requirements / Revalidation Requirements

This qualification is valid for a period of 2 years. The learner needs to retake the qualification by attending a Pool Emergency Responder course and successfully showing evidence of competency before the certificate expiry date to remain qualified.

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## Assessment Format

Pass / Fail

## Assessment Methods

This qualification is tutor assessed through practical demonstrations and completion of a multiple-choice theory assessment paper.

All practical elements must be completed and performed independently by the learner without prompting by the tutor.

The multiple-choice assessment paper is to be completed independently by each learner and completed in exam conditions, with the tutor or other approved person, acting as the invigilator. Learners must achieve a minimum mark or higher to successfully pass the multi-choice assessment paper.

All learning outcomes and assessment criteria in the units must be achieved in order for the learner to be deemed competent in order to pass the qualification.

Assessors will assess no more than 6 learners at any one time when performing practical demonstrations.

Please refer to the STA Pool Emergency Responder assessment strategy document for the detailed assessment process.

## Tutor / Assessor Requirements

All tutors must have the skills, knowledge and experience to be able to teach and demonstrate the subject.

Each tutor must be approved by Safety Training Awards and provide evidence of:

1. Minimum of STA Level 2 Award for Safety Award for Teachers (or acceptable equivalent)
  2. Hold a formal level 3 (or higher) tutoring and assessing qualification
  3. Tutors must maintain their technical competence within the subject area and provide evidence of continuing professional development (CPD).
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## IQA Requirements

Internal Quality Assurers (IQAs) of this qualification must have knowledge and competency in lifesaving as well as knowledge and competency in internal quality assurance.

An IQA must hold:

1. Minimum of STA Level 2 Award for Safety Award for Teachers (or acceptable equivalent)
2. Attend an STA / IQA training day or hold a recognised internal quality assurance qualification

Note: IQAs cannot quality assure a course for which they were a learner, the tutor and / or assessor.

## Resource Requirements

Course resources:

- STA Award for Pool Emergency Responder resource manual – Each learner is required to have their own copy of the resource manual to keep during and after the course, in order to have access to the theoretical knowledge of the qualification.

Pool side equipment including :

- Torpedo buoys at a ratio of 1:4
- Rescue pole at a ratio of 1:4
- Throw rope at a ratio of 1:4
- Throw bag at a ratio of 1:4
- Submersible manikins

Basic Life Support Manikins including:

- Adult manikins at a ratio of 1:4
- Child manikins at a ratio of 1:4
- Infant manikins at a ratio of 1:4
- Resuscitation pocket mask at a ratio of 1:4
- Manikin wipes or other disinfection method

Recommended requirements:

- Choking training device (e.g choking vest / choking manikin)
- Corresponding STA Powerpoint presentation
- Dry wipe board or flipchart
- First aid kit
- Laptop & projector
- TV or other display method.

#### Venue:

- Room size: Adequate space for all learners on the course to undertake theory and practical work
  - Seats: One per learner
  - Access to a suitable swimming facility
  - Writing surfaces: Adequate for each learner to take notes
  - Toilets: Separate facilities for male and female learners
  - Ventilation: Should be adequate
  - Lighting: Should be suitable for reading, combining a mixture of natural and artificial light
  - Heating: Should maintain a 'short sleeve' environment, minimum temperature 16°C
  - Access/exits: Should be safe, well lit and cater for people with special needs
  - Floor coverings: Should be carpeted or mats / blankets provided for use during practical sessions
  - Cleanliness: Maintain a clean, tidy and hygienic environment
  - Noise: Consider whether there is noise that may distract learners from training.
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### Equipment Service and Maintenance

Ensure all electrical equipment is in safe working order, serviced and maintained in line with statutory requirements, such as Portable Appliance Test (PAT), Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER).

Follow manufacturers guidance on regular in-service and ongoing maintenance requirements for all course equipment.

Sufficient procedures must be in place to ensure hygiene during the use of resuscitation manikins and other training equipment.

It is important to be aware of the trip hazards associated with electrical cables and reduce such risks.



## Unit Specification

Unit Title	Pool Emergency Responder	
Learning Outcomes	Assessment Criteria	
1. Understand health and safety legislation for the swimming pool environment	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	Identify legislation relevant to the swimming pool environment List the responsibilities of the employer in relation to health and safety Define 'duty of care' for employees State the consequences of breaching health & safety legislation
2. Understand Pool Safety Operating Procedures	2.1 2.2	Identify areas covered in a Normal Operating Plan Identify areas covered in an Emergency Action Plan
3. Understand hazards, risks and control measures in a swimming pool environment	3.1  3.2	Define: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard</li> <li>• Risk</li> <li>• Control measure</li> </ul> Explain the different types of hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical</li> <li>• Activity and Pool Operations</li> <li>• People</li> </ul>
4. Understand the role and responsibilities of the Pool Emergency Responder	4.1 4.2 4.3	List the role and responsibilities of a pool emergency responder Identify different types of swimming pools Identify different types of rescue equipment
5. Be able to perform a rescue using suitable rescue equipment	5.1	Perform the following rescues on a live simulated casualty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reach rescue</li> <li>• Throw rescue</li> <li>• Wade rescue</li> </ul>
6. Be able to perform a pool rescue	6.1  6.2	Perform a rescue on a live simulated casualty who is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Swimmer</li> <li>• Weak or tired</li> <li>• Injured</li> <li>• Unconscious</li> </ul> Demonstrate incident management during a simulated emergency situation
7. Be able to perform a rescue on an unconscious casualty from the pool floor	7.1 7.2 7.3	Demonstrate the retrieval of a submersible manikin from the pool floor. Demonstrate simulated resuscitation in the water Demonstrate the safe retrieval of a simulated live casualty onto poolside
8. Be able to rescue a casualty suffering from a suspected spinal cord injury	8.1 8.2 8.3	Demonstrate the head splint roll Demonstrate team stabilisation Perform a team horizontal lift
9. Be able to assess an incident	9.1 9.2 9.3	Demonstrate a scene survey Demonstrate a primary survey Identify when to call for help
10. Be able to manage an unconscious casualty who is breathing normally	10.1  10.2 10.3	Demonstrate the following on a simulated live casualty: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turning from prone to supine</li> <li>• Recovery position</li> <li>• Action for regurgitation</li> </ul> Demonstrate manual in line stabilisation on a suspected spinal cord injury casualty Demonstrate log roll on a suspected spinal cord injury casualty

11. Be able to manage a casualty who is not breathing normally	11.1 Demonstrate basic life support on the following casualties, using a manikin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult sudden collapse (with use of AED)</li> <li>• Adult drowned</li> <li>• Child</li> <li>• Infant</li> </ul> 11.2 Demonstrate basic life support with the use of a pocket mask on a manikin 11.3 Obtaining an airway on a suspected spinal cord injury casualty
12. Be able to recognise and assist a casualty who is choking	12.1 Describe how to identify a casualty with a partially and completely blocked airway obstruction 12.2 Demonstrate how to treat choking on an adult, child and infant manikin
13. Be able to manage a casualty with external bleeding	13.1 Demonstrate treating an external bleed
14. Be able to manage a casualty who is in shock	14.1 Recognise shock 14.2 Administer first aid to a simulated casualty who is in shock
15. Be able to manage a casualty with a minor injury	15.1 Demonstrate how to identify and treat a casualty minor injury including grazes and bruises
16. Be able to administer first aid to a casualty with injuries to bones, muscles and joints	16.1 Administer first aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fractures</li> <li>• Dislocations</li> <li>• Strains and sprains</li> <li>• Cramp</li> </ul>
17. Be able to administer first aid to a casualty with suspected head and spinal injuries	17.1 Recognise suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compression</li> <li>• Concussion</li> <li>• Skull fracture</li> <li>• Spinal injuries</li> </ul> 17.2 Administer first aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compression</li> <li>• Concussion</li> <li>• Skull fracture</li> <li>• Spinal injuries</li> </ul>
18. Be able to provide first aid to a casualty with suspected major illness	18.1 Recognise suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heart Attack</li> <li>• Seizures</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Stroke</li> </ul> 18.2 Administer first aid for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heart Attack</li> <li>• Seizures</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Stroke</li> </ul>
19. Be able to provide first aid to a casualty with breathing related problems	19.1 Recognise suspected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asthma</li> <li>• Hyperventilation</li> </ul> Administer first aid for: 19.2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asthma</li> <li>• Hyperventilation</li> </ul>