

TEST ANSWERS: Swimming Pool Safety

1. Three general pool safety areas you should consider area:

- a) Electricity, Trees, Decks
- b) Decks, Fencing, Lighting

c) Electricity, Decks, Fencing

- d) Fencing, Trees, Lighting

RATIONALE: It is important to ensure your fencing and electrical systems and equipment meet current guidelines. As well, you should ensure your decking area is safe from objects and toys that pose hazards to safety.

2. 93% of children who drowned under the age 5 had absent or distracted supervision as a major risk factor that contributed to their death.

a) True

- b) False

RATIONALE: Children under 5 are at the greatest risk of drowning and therefore should be taught to swim at a young age to reduce risks.

3. Safety precautions for working with chemicals include: (Circle all that apply)

- a) Never add chemicals when swimmers are in the pool
- b) Keep original lids on all chemical containers
- c) Always add chemicals to water – never add water to chemicals
- d) Do not stack different chemicals on top of one another

e) All of the above

RATIONALE: Never add chemicals to the water when swimmers are in the pool and always add chemicals to the water, not water to the chemicals. Keep original lids on chemical containers and do not stack them in storage.

4. Which of the following should you NOT do to be pool safe?

a) Keep air-filled or foam toys, like noodles, around the pool as life saving devices

- b) Keep a phone in the pool area with emergency numbers close by
- c) Make sure there is enough lighting at night in and around the pool so that the bottom is always visible
- d) Teach children to swim at a young age

RATIONALE: While *designated* flotation devices keep children more buoyant, NEVER use air-filled or foam toys like noodles as life saving devices. Formal swimming lessons also reduce the risk of drowning in children aged 1-4.

5. If not managed correctly, improper chemical levels in your swimming pool can produce a breeding ground for hazardous bacteria and parasitic diseases such as legionella, cryptosporidium and E. coli.

a) True

b) False

RATIONALE: Incorrect management of your pool water can result in diseases including legionella, cryptosporidium and E. coli, as well as eye and skin irritation. It is imperative you consider chlorine and pH levels when assessing your pool water to avoid these issues.