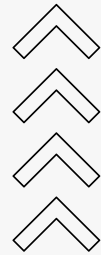


EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP) – WATER RESCUE



1

RECOGNITION & RESPONSE ACTIVATION

Lifeguard Responsibilities:

- Identify distressed swimmer or drowning victim.
- Activate EAP:
 - 1 long whistle blast
 - Use hand signals or radio (if applicable)
- Enter water safely using appropriate technique (e.g., compact jump, stride entry).

Types of Emergencies

Covered:

- Active/passive drowning
- Submerged victim
- Suspected spinal
- Cardiac/respiratory emergency
- Seizure in water

Primary Lifeguard:

- Execute appropriate rescue based on the situation.
- Bring victim to safety while minimizing movement (esp. for spinal).

Back-up Lifeguard:

- Provide zone coverage.
- Assist with equipment: backboard, AED, first aid.

Care on Deck:

- Assess consciousness, airway, and breathing.
- Begin CPR/rescue breathing as needed.
- Apply AED if pulseless.
- Provide first aid or oxygen as trained.

RESCUE EXECUTION & IMMEDIATE CARE

2

3

EMS ACTIVATION & SCENE MANAGEMENT

EMS Caller:

- Call 911 or activate internal emergency system.
- Report:
 - Facility name & exact location
 - Type of emergency
 - Victim condition
 - Care being given

Crowd Control/Scene

Supervisor:

- Clear pool area if necessary.
- Direct EMS to scene.
- Coordinate response team.
- Secure any witnesses for statements.

After the Incident:

- Complete incident report ASAP.
- Conduct staff debrief (what went well, areas for improvement).
- Report to health department/management as required.
- Restock supplies and inspect rescue equipment.

Training & Drills:

- Review EAP during in-service training.
- Conduct monthly rescue drills and document.

POST-INCIDENT PROCEDURES & DOCUMENTATION

4

