



A Passport to Ontario Pool & Spa Technician Competency

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Building Community Since 1947

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Introduction

Pool and spa technicians must be proven “competent” as defined in the Ontario Occupational Health and Safety Act. The National Swimming Pool Foundation (NSPF) Certified Pool Operator (CPO) training course is considered the world standard for pool operators to comprehend the, design, mechanical operation, chemical application, site safety expectations and theory of water analysis and balancing. The perception that once a practitioner attends this very informative training session and successfully completes the final examination results in immediate “certification” must be clarified. The CPO course is an important first step in every aquatic professional’s certification process however, completing other steps is a required to proven competency. However, most often, pool operational staff are cross trained in many aspects of the pool and spa operations that may not have been identified in the CPO course materials but do play a key role in confirming competency. Individuals who wish to make aquatics operation or management a career will be required to move above the level of pool operator. What required skills sets will need to be obtained will need to be defined by each practitioner. These steps will include but may not be limited to:

1. An understanding of Ontario legislative and regulatory responsibilities associated with safe pool operations;
2. Being able to identify all regulatory bodies responsible for safe pool and spa regulations as well as safe workplaces;
3. Completing of other mandatory provincial and federal training;
4. A review of known industry best practices associated with safe pool operations;
5. Completing a review of all facility owner’s manuals, operational and policy information, standard operating practices and past incident/accident reports;
6. Undertake a comprehensive workplace specific training program with a recognized internal competent person.
7. With a commitment to remain current with all regulatory, legislative and/or industry best practices.

This resource is designed to assist Ontario pool operators in meeting their professional goals.

Ontario Aquatic Facilities Governing Authorities

Aquatic technicians should be prepared to professionally interact with the different agencies that play a role in worker and public safety. These agencies are considered primary stakeholders to safe aquatic operations. Their primary roles include but are not limited to inspection for compliance and assisting all persons responsible for safe operations and/or maintenance in meeting their responsibilities. Key authorities and stakeholders include:

- Public Health Inspectors (PHI)
- Ministry of Labour (MOL)
- Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)
- Electrical Safety Authority (ESA)
- Insurance Risk Inspectors
- Building Inspector
- Local Fire Departments

Professional interaction is an essential skill set for all aquatic technicians to develop and maintain. Refer to: [A Step by Step Guide to What To Expect from a MOL Inspector Visit \(Workplace Safety North\)](#)

Creating and Maintaining a Professional Development Dossier

A successful completion of any certification provides a sense of personal and professional accomplishment. As each operator begins their career path, it is important to complete and retain a variety of certificates to support the certification. These may include but are not limited to:

- Health and Safety
- First Aid
- WHMIS
- Violence in the Workplace
- Accessibility Customer Service Training
- Working Alone
- Confined Space Awareness
- Working at Height Awareness
- Electrical Safety Awareness

A reminder that it becomes the responsibility of each aquatic professional to monitor all related certification and training expiry dates to ensure that

all required additional training or recertification remains current and up to date.

Aquatic Customer Service Specialists

Aquatic technician are customer service specialists. Comprehending both legal obligations and user satisfaction can only be accomplished through a clear understanding of both elements. Finding a balance will require analytical thinking with reasonable application being applied. Different operational styles may see certified deck staff also being the pool operator while other environments will have identified roles which will need to interact. Regardless, aquatic facilities invite in the public who are there to enjoy a recreational experience. Finding a balance between their expectation and a safe enjoyable environment requires patience's and understanding with the ability to approach sensitive topics in a professional but firm manner. Mothers who wish to breastfeed in the spa area must understand the risks they may be exposing their child too, swimmers who do not use traditional swim wear or those who wish to swim top free as Ontario allows while shifting attitudes toward nudity or transgender users in changerooms all require awareness training on how best to handle such situations.

Refer to: [ORFA Serving a Diverse Population: Pool, User Trends, Changing Attitudes and Behaviours](#)

Accessibility (AODA) Customer Service Training

Because of the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA), Ontario employers are now required to provide all workers with Customer Service training. The requirements are intended to create standards for accessibility and to enforce these standards for Ontario businesses and service providers. Customer Service training is the first of several requirements for employers to provide to their employees beginning January 1st, 2012 and applies to all employers with one or more employee.

Refer to: [AODA](#)

Refer to: [AODA On-line training](#)

Elevating Devices Act

Facilities with elevating devices require building staff to oversee the safe operation and maintenance of

these devices. This equipment is also governed by TSSA.

Refer to: [O. Reg. 209/01: ELEVATING DEVICES](#)

It is important to consider evacuation requirements for persons who require elevators to move around the facility. All elevators state to not use them in case of an emergency. Most building operators are unprepared to effectively evacuate those who require assistance.

Defining an Aquatic Facility Supervisor

Aquatic technicians need to accept that supervisory responsibilities under law has little to do with wages, job title or even Union agreements. An aquatic facility is a workplace as defined under the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Who is considered a supervisor will be defined on a case by case basis during each working day. At times, defined supervisory staff will be on site while in other operational timeframes supervisory obligations will fall to those who are on site – maybe unknowingly. Not knowing is not a legal defense should it be called into question. Those who are considered supervisors are expected to have knowledge on many regulatory obligations so that they might provide direction to other workers or take control should an emergency take place.

Refer to: [ORFA Who is a Supervisor Under the OHSA resource](#)

Awareness vs. Task Training

Each employer has an obligation to provide awareness training to each worker for known or potential risk and hazards found in the workplace. Awareness training is designed to introduce a worker to a risk or safety topic while setting boundaries for contact, entry or expected level of response. For example, electrical safety awareness would give an overview as to the use and limitations of extension cords, the risks of using electricity around water, the role of Ground Fault Protection etc. however it would not sanction a worker to conduct any type of electrical repair. This type of work requires more comprehensive training and or certification/qualifications.

Refer to: [ORFA Developing an Effective Operations Team Through Education and Training](#)

Legislation That Controls Aquatic Operations

Compliance with relevant *legislation* and operating *standards* ensures that patrons can safely use aquatic facilities. *Ontario Regulation 565–Public Pools*, made under the Health Protection and Promotion Act, sets out the mandatory requirements of public *pool* operators. While Regulation 428/05 focuses on safe spa operations. All aquatic technicians must be familiar with these primary regulatory responsibilities.

Refer to: [O. Reg. 565: PUBLIC POOLS](#)

Refer to: [O. Reg 428/05: PUBLIC SPAS](#)

However, there are other legislative obligations and industry best practices that also dictate worker and user safety that must be considered as part of each facilities operational activities. To become an aquatic professional, a continued investment in aquatic life-long learning must be adopted. The following information highlights outline other obligations that should be researched and applied by each aquatic facility.

Water Slides

A *water slide* means an amusement device that consists of one or more inclined channels of similar design and function attached to a common platform, that contains running water and on which a person slides down from a pre-determined height into a common splash-down area. This equipment is regulated under O. Reg. 221/01: Amusement Devices

Refer to: [O. Reg. 221/01: AMUSEMENT DEVICES](#)

Splash Pads/Fountains

Splash pad and fountain installations across the province continues to see steady growth. Currently, there is no specific regulation that guides their operation however, the Operating Procedures for Non-Regulated Water Facilities Guidance document supports other aquatic legislation and the Building Code. Owners of splash pads and fountains will place operational and maintenance requirements as they deem appropriate. It is however reasonable to expect that all aquatic technicians understand the

basic operational and maintenance concepts associated with these water parks.

Refer to: [Operating Procedures for Non-Regulated Recreational Water Facilities Guidance Document](#)

Ontario Building Code

The Ontario Building Code provides direction on new pool construction and retrofitting of older facilities. Aquatic technicians must be able to assess what Code was applied when the building was constructed and what Code changes have occurred since completion. This information should form part of the buildings life-cycle plan which is used in all budgetary preparations. No structural or design changes should occur without discussion and direction from local building officials occurring. Once a building is opened, the ongoing structural inspection responsibilities shifts to the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Regularly scheduled structural inspections are an important part of user and worker safety.

Refer to: [ORFA Regular Structural Inspections](#)

Occupational Health & Safety Act

Ontario’s pools and spas are workplaces first and recreational environments second. All workplaces are governed by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA). Refer to: [Occupational Health and Safety Act](#)

A current copy of the Act must be posted in every workplace. It is important that all CPO’s locate this document and familiarize themselves with its content. The Act provides minimum obligations for all workers, supervisors and owners to meet. This does not imply that CPO’s should apply a minimum effort toward compliance. CPO’s are considered industry leaders and as such are expected to show leadership in all aspects of workplace health and safety.

Mandatory Health & Safety Training

Effective 2014, it became mandatory that all workers and supervisor’s complete health and safety awareness training. Refer to: [Health and Safety Awareness Training for Workers and Supervisors](#)

It is important that all CPO’s complete this minimum training and place the certificate of successful

completion in their professional dossier. Once complete, it does not signify an end to the obligations under the Act. The mandatory provincial training is usually completed within 60-minutes. It is designed as basic program that will serve most entry level CPO's well. However, those who make pool and spa operations a career choice is strongly recommended to consider the ORFA Legal Awareness 1- Supervising in a Recreation Environment 2-day health and safety course. This session provides an in-depth analysis of industry related health and safety issues and best practices.

Refer to: <http://www.orfa.com/page-1861906>

Refer to: [ORFA's Understanding the Mandatory Health and Safety Training Requirements](#)

First Aid and AED Training

First Aid in Ontario is governed under Regulation 1101. Refer to: [O. Reg. 1101: FIRST AID REQUIREMENTS](#)

It may seem reasonable that every worker must have and maintain current First Aid and AED training, but it is not mandatory requirement. Regulation 1101 defines First Aid training and equipment requirements based on size of the workplace and conditions of employment. The simplest qualifier to a recreation environment would be determining if a worker will be expected to work alone. Under such conditions First Aid training would be mandatory. It is strongly recommended that all aquatic professional maintain a current First Aid training certificate applicable to their workplace in their professional dossier.

Refer to: [ORFA Misconceptions of First Aid Requirements](#)

AED training is now included in most Standard First Aid training. Knowing where the AED's are located, that they have a clear and unrestricted path as well as being regularly inspected to ensure proper function are other key responsibilities of aquatic professionals.

Incident/Accident Reporting

All pool operators have an obligation to report all workplace incidents and accidents. Incidents are often defined as situations that caused a high probability to worker injury but was avoided while an

accident is often best described as an injury that resulted in medical attention being required. There are different definitions and reporting obligations that involve both the worker and public. Pending the type of event, governing agencies may need to be notified while occurrences involving the public may lead to civil liability that may need to be defended. All pool operators should familiarize themselves on the facilities policies and procedures surrounding incident and accident reporting. Training on how to create an effective report is an essential tool. Being aware as to what governing agencies expect report submissions after an event and who internally will take responsibility for the contact should also be sourced.

Refer to: [ORFA Guideline for Reporting Critical Injuries Involving Non-workers](#)

Violence in the Workplace Training

It is an obligation of every Ontario employer to provide each employee with violence in the workplace training. Workers may face violence and harassment in any workplace and from any person in that workplace. There is a continuum of unwanted behaviour that can occur in a workplace. This can range from offensive remarks to violence. It is important for employers to address any unwanted behaviour early to minimize the potential for workplace harassment that could lead to workplace violence. Every employer in Ontario must prepare and review, at least annually, a policy on workplace violence, as required by the OHSA [section 32.0.1 (1) (a) and (c)]. In addition to preparing a workplace violence policy and assessing the risks of workplace violence, under the OHSA every employer must develop and maintain a program to implement the workplace violence policy [section 32.0.2].

Refer to: [Bill 168](#)

WHMIS

The proper use, identification, storage, disposal and transporting of pool chemicals is critical risk management that is controlled under specific legislation. Having and maintaining a Workplace Hazardous Material Information System (WHMIS) training certificate is a regulated obligation for all workers. The intent of the WHMIS program is to provide all workers with standard information that is

easily accessible and applied. However, WHMIS is often misunderstood and poorly implemented. As an aquatic professional, it is expected that all obligations of the WHMIS are met and properly utilized. This includes but is not limited to obtaining “core” WHMIS training that results in a certificate of successful completion that can be added to the professional dossier. Participating in the workplace specific training program under the guidance of a competent person, and; a commitment to faithfully apply all required elements of the WHMIS program. This will include but not limited to reading and adhering to all SDS information, wearing of all required PPE, and applying all chemical labels.

Refer to: [ORFA Is WHMIS an Effective Workplace Tool or Supervisory Trap](#)

Vision Colour Deficiency Awareness

Colour blindness can place a pool and spa operator and pool users at risk. As learned in the CPO course, water testing often requires the placing of test strips alongside a colour chart to identify water balancing requirements. Although colour blindness will occur at birth, workers must accept that colour blindness may also happen later in life. It is important to maintain eye health and to regularly confirm that vision colour deficiency is not a personal issue.

Refer to: [ORFA Managing Risks of Colour Deficiency](#)

Working Alone

Pool and spa operators will often work alone in the aquatic facility. This may include the pump, chemical, changeroom and deck areas. Working alone is not illegal however, working alone without proper training is. Working alone on the pool deck presents a risk of drowning should a slip and fall occur that results in the operator entering the pool. The OHSA requires that all workers who are exposed to the potential of drowning be protected. This may include a safety rail or personal floatation device being worn. The pool supervisor must provide written direction as to what work can or cannot be performed alone. Tasks such as changing a liquid chlorine tank as examples of work that requires clear direction. The

Refer to: [ORFA Recreation Staff Working Alone](#)

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

An aquatic professional uses all Personal Protective Equipment without exception. The fraternity that has been entered in obtaining aquatic accreditation status requires a commitment of leadership through application of all required policies, procedures, Regulation, Code Act or best practice. The proper use and care of PPE is not only an obligation under the OHSA it is a key obligation to this professional pledge. All pool operators will search out required PPE as outlined in equipment owner manuals, internal operating manuals and/or SDS.

Refer to: [Ministry of Labour PPE Safe at Work Strategy](#)

Refer to: [ORFA Who is Responsible for Paying for Workplace PPE](#)

Confined Space Awareness Training

Aquatic professionals must understand what constitutes a confined space situation and what must occur should these areas exist or occur. Facilities are required to conduct confined space assessments. These evaluations will identify specific areas in a workplace that meet the permanent definition of confined space and as such require signage. In addition, all workers must be able to identify confined space situations that may occur through chemical spills or leaks, fire or change in design that may cause a confined space situation. Once identified, the worker must then know how to safely react to the situation.

Working at Height Awareness Training

Cleaning windows, changing light bulbs or making repairs above 3m requires proper planning and training. Employers must ensure that certain workers complete a working at heights training program that has been approved by the Chief Prevention Officer and delivered by an approved training provider before they can work at heights. Although the training requirement is for workers on construction projects who use any of the following methods of fall protection: travel restraint systems, fall restricting systems, fall arrest systems, safety nets and work belts or safety belts it would remain reasonable the same expectation for the Industrial portion of the Act would be applied. Before conducting any work

above 3m be sure to confirm that you are authorized to do so.

Refer to: [Working at Heights Training](#)

Electrical Code & Hazard Awareness Training

Water and electricity do not mix. Every aquatic professional must understand the risks and hazards associated with electrical tools and appliances and an aquatic facility. Supervisors and workers are encouraged to continually improve their knowledge and follow safe work practices. Training must be based on the Ontario Electrical Safety Code and offer practical guidance and clarification on electrical safety principles, safe work practices, and the implementation of complex Codes, standards and guidelines. The Electrical Safety Association sets the minimum requirements to be met when training any worker on electrical safety.

Refer to: [ESA Safety & Technical Training](#)

Housekeeping and Sanitization Training

Aquatic professionals need to understand the connection between housekeeping, sanitization and water balancing. Pool change rooms, showers and common areas need regular housekeeping and sanitization to keep mould, viruses and other pathogens in check. Additionally, good housekeeping practices reduce risks of injury and fire while extending life of all building equipment.

Refer to: [ORFA Recreation Facility Cleaning Chemistry 101](#)

Consider attending the [ORFA Building Maintenance and Operations course](#).

Or, the [ORFA Recreation Facility Housekeeping Workshop](#).

Swimming Pool Indoor Air Quality Awareness Training

Air management in swimming pools and spas is critical to user and worker safety. Aquatic technicians need to be able to identify the risk indicators associated with toxic indoor pool air while being able to take corrective action. Often simple changes to operations can result in significant positive change. The first step is awareness to be followed by

implementation of proven IAQ management strategies.

Refer to: [ORFA Maintaining Safe Swimming Pool IAQ](#)

Emergency Evacuation Preparedness Training

Being prepared to safely and efficiently evacuate a swimming pool requires careful planning and regular training. It will be a natural reaction upon hearing an alarm for no users to respond and if they do they will want to return to the changeroom to remove their swim suit and collect personal belongings – this in fact is risky as they may be headed into any area where a fire or noxious gas leak has occurred and as such should not be allowed. Further complicating the situation will be pools in cold climates as evacuating into extreme weather in wet attire with no or little shelter may quickly cause hypothermia. Being prepared for an emergency is required under the Fire Code and Regulation 565. Aquatic technicians must invest time and resources into being prepared for such situations. Reviewing the facilities emergency plans, knowing where and how to use fire suppression equipment, and ensuring that all egress remain clear and functional are important, legal requirements to be met.

Refer to: [ORFA Recreation Facility Emergency Planning](#)

Occupiers Liability Act

Unlike the OHSA, occupiers' liability refers to tort law, which concerns the duty of care owed by those who occupy real property, through ownership or lease, to people who visit or trespass. It deals with liability that may arise from accidents to users or guests of the facility caused by the defective or dangerous condition of the premises. Our users should expect clean, safe and well serviced operations. Failure to provide this environment creates liability where owners and operators may be held legally responsible in failing to meet this expectation.

Refer to: [Occupier's Liability Act](#)

Facility Risk Assessment Specialist

Meeting the "duty of care: outlined in the Occupier Liabilities Act is within reach through commitment by all aquatic staff. Risk management is the

identification, analysis, assessment, control, and avoidance, minimization, or elimination of unacceptable risks. An organization may use risk assumption risk avoidance risk retention, risk transfer, or any other strategy (or combination of strategies) in proper the management of aquatic facilities. All recreation operations have been exposed to risk management concepts or training. The weak link is the ongoing application of the tools and systems that are often in place. Today's aquatic professionals must embrace all risk management principles and equally apply them. This can be accomplished by using operational manuals and checklists, adopting standard operating procedures and evaluating each person's ability (staff and users) to understand and effectively use these tools. Items such as posting and maintaining up to date signage and having staff enforce each item is positive risk control. Removing or at minimum signing floors that accumulate water is risk avoidance and correcting the design problem that creates the situation is risk elimination. Bringing in additional staff to deal with extreme light situations that may cause glass issues is minimizing risk. While using waivers where applicable helps transfer risk.

Aquatic Facility Energy Champion

Energy consumption in indoor swimming pool buildings is very high because of high indoor air temperatures, increased ventilation heat losses, regulated responsibility to change water based on bather load and, the energy-intensive water technology. Often energy management focuses on the need for large capital investment. Such decisions must be left with senior management. Aquatic technicians must be the small energy champion. Controlling water, balancing air, maintaining equipment while operating efficiently are key elements within reach of most operators to assist in managing swimming energy costs. Focus on the building envelop by repairing air leakage and controlling humidity. Understanding thermal factors such as the operative temperature, moisture content of indoor air, clothing and degree of activity, and air speed and affect the assessment of a comfortable indoor climate are important energy management skills. Additionally, facility operators must understand factors that impact energy charges. These influences can change by region. Ensuring that all devices that are automatically controlled are

checked for proper function and calibration. The energy consumption in indoor swimming pools is notoriously high, but there is also a huge potential for savings. Start by understanding what are the largest consumers of energy and then work downward. Once determined, focus on what can influence each item and if operational changes can impact energy use and cost through efficient operations.

An Aquatic Professionals Benefit of Membership Tool Box

Our goal with this resource was to assist individuals in designing a self-directed path toward becoming an aquatic professional. We have included many no cost or low-cost opportunities to move forward toward this goal. Additionally, the following resource areas are provided as benefit of membership of the Ontario Recreation Facilities Association (ORFA). Note: provide links will not be accessible without membership.

[Not an ORFA member.](#)

If you are a member, please visit:

The [ORFA Guidelines and Best Practices Resource Centre](#). The ORFA Resource Centre provides information on all aspects of facility operation. The collection includes materials on recreation facility design, construction, maintenance, energy management/conservation, facility safety...and much more.

The [ORFA Discussion Board](#) allows members to interact online by posting questions and answers related to the operation and management of recreation facilities.

As another benefit of membership with the ORFA includes shared access to [the Public Services Health and Safety Association's Resource Centre](#). This web site provides access to health and safety information, samples of checklists and other training tools.

The ORFA is also pleased to provide a reciprocal access portal for those that are both members of ORFA and clients of the Frank Cowan Company. The [Frank Cowan Company Risk Management Centre of Excellence](#) is an online resource created to provide Cowan's clients with the information and tools needed to manage various risk issues.

The Canadian Red Cross has been an ORFA training partner for many years. The Association leans on their expertise and guidance on many of the aquatic related issues impacting our membership. [The Canadian Red Cross Operational Best Practices for Aquatic Facilities Manual](#) is a leading publication for today's aquatic professional.

The most recent partnership for the ORFA is with the [National Swimming Pool Foundation](#).

NSPF's mission of encouraging healthier living by increasing aquatic activity through education and research aligned perfectly with [ORFA's mission and vision](#).

[NSPF](#)'s believes that they can make a difference by encouraging more aquatic activity, keeping pools safer, and keeping pools open. As a non-profit, all NSPF proceeds go to fund research and to help create swimmers.

Additional Aquatic Training and Certification

The partnership between ORFA and NSPF includes the adoption of the Certified Pool/Spa Operator (CPO) designation as the ORFA's aquatic practitioner entry level training course. This training is now considered the gateway for new aquatic professionals to begin their professional accreditation career. This document has outlined many of the required educational and practical skill sets that will be required to become competent at

every level of aquatic operations. In Ontario, CPO's that are called upon to recertify must now attend the ORFA Beyond the Basics training course to retain their CPO certification. Once completed, the practitioner may use the CPO accreditation. However, it is strongly recommended that all Ontario CPO practitioners move toward the ORFA [Certified Aquatic Technician](#) (CAT) or [Certified Aquatic Professional](#) (CAP) professional designations.

These professional designations now form the recognized industry accreditation best practice for aquatic professionals within our province.

Conclusion

As we stated at the beginning of this resource, there is no set regulatory obligation to be met for Ontario aquatic operational staff. Prior to the formal relationship being struck between the ORFA and NSPF the industry standard was CPO or the ORFA Essential of Swimming Pool Operations course. Both were voluntary, but widely accepted. Together, ORFA and NSPF have collectively raised the bar of aquatic professional accreditation with the shared path of professional development and accreditation with result being safer and more efficiently operated aquatic facilities.

For more information call 416.426.7062 or info@orfa.com

The Ontario Aquatic Professional Competency Passport Log Sheet

This self-directed process allows an aquatic professional to continually strive toward, maintain and prove competency while proving workplace specific training has occurred.

#	Professional Development	Completed Date	Recertification Date #1	Recertification Date #2	Recertification Date #3
1.	Complete CPO Course				
2.	Complete ORFA Aquatic Regulation Test				
3.	Review all ORFA aquatic industry best practices documents found at www.orfa.com				
4.	Review all facilities equipment owner's manual				
5.	Review all facilities policy and procedures manuals				
6.	Review facilities past accident and incident reports				
7.	Review the facilities emergency evacuation plans				
8.	Participate in (1) emergency evacuation drill				
9.	Research all local governing agencies that inspect the facility (MOL, PHI, TSSA, ESA, insurance risk managers, Building Inspectors, fire department, etc.)				
10.	Complete MOL on-line health and safety training and add certificate to dossier				
11.	Complete First Aid and AED training and add certificate to dossier				
12.	Complete WHMIS training and add certificate to dossier				
13.	Review all pool and spa SDS information				
14.	Conduct WHMIS workplace specific training with in-house competent staff				
15.	Locate in-house accident/incident forms and learn how to complete them correctly				
16.	Complete Violence in the Workplace training				

#	Professional Development	Completed Date	Recertification Date #1	Recertification Date #2	Recertification Date #3
17.	Review in-house working alone policy and procedures				
18.	Identify all required PPE, how to correctly use, clean and store it				
19.	Complete confined space awareness training				
20.	Complete working safely at height awareness training				
21.	Complete electrical safety awareness training				
22.	Complete pool and spa housekeeping and spa facility training				
23.	Complete pool and spa indoor air quality awareness training				
24.	Conduct an equipment room risk and hazard assessment				
25.	Conduct a facility risk and hazard assessment				
26.	Conduct six (6) chemical addition to pool or spa under the guidance of a competent person				
27.	Conduct 30 (30) pool or spa water test and log book entry under the guidance of a competent person				
29.	Conduct two (2) water draining's from the pool and add replacement water				
30.	Conduct two (2) recirculation system daily inspections and record the findings				
31.	Locate the black disc in the pool and log the visual clarity two (2) times				
32.	Locate all pool and spa signage and review the information				
33.	Conduct two (2) emergency phone inspections				
34.	Conduct two (2) pool outlet cover inspections				
35.	Conduct two (2) inspections to confirm all required safety equipment is on site and in good repair				

36.	Review the critical incident reporting policy				
37.	Conduct two (2) pool or spa cleanings				
	OTHER				
38.	Conduct two (2) water slide inspections and log entries				
39.	Review the water slide operational manuals				
40.	Locate and review the water slide TSSA inspection and operation certificate				

Notes: