



Knottingley Canoe Club

Pool Session Risk Assessment

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Review cycle	Six-monthly during setup, then annual or after incident, near miss, major guidance change, venue change, or material change in club practice.

Scope

This assessment covers KCC pool-based paddlesport sessions, beginner practice, rescue practice, rolling practice, junior-inclusive activity, and equipment familiarisation.

Stand up paddleboards are not part of current KCC pool activity. If SUP activity is introduced in the pool, the session plan and risk assessment should be updated before use.

It should be used with venue pool rules, KCC pool rules, the coaches code of conduct, junior code of conduct, parents code of conduct, general member code of conduct, venue lifeguard arrangements, the emergency action plan, the incident reporting process, safeguarding and changing-room policies, the session attendance process, equipment checks, and the on-the-day dynamic risk assessment where session conditions change.

KCC has an operating agreement with the venue that venue lifeguards are provided. KCC handles the first rescue attempt for boat-based capsizes and paddlesport-specific incidents where club coaches or instructors are already responding, unless it is obvious that no club responder is going to the rescue or the incident requires immediate lifeguard intervention.

Risk Assessment

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Session responsibility or venue interface unclear	Participants, coaches, helpers, lifeguards and venue users may be exposed to delayed response, conflicting instructions or unmanaged activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the pool session lead, coach or supervisor before the session starts Aim for at least two paddlesport instructors in the venue at all times, either in the pool or poolside Confirm lifeguard provision, emergency alarm, rescue equipment, first-aid route, pool depth and poolside restrictions Brief helpers on role boundaries and emergency response Follow venue instructions where venue rules are stricter than club practice Encourage instructors to wear KCC instructor tops so participants and lifeguards can identify them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop water activity if venue supervision or agreed club supervision is unavailable Rebrief the group if the session structure changes Adapt session activity if two instructor cover is not available. 	Pool session lead / before session and during session	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Instructor qualification, currency or supervision unclear	Participants may be taught, supervised or rescued by people operating outside current competence or agreed club arrangements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors should hold current appropriate paddlesport instructor qualifications for the activity they are delivering, such as Paddlesport Instructor where relevant Coaches, instructors and helpers operate within their competence and agreed club supervision Session leads and instructors meet the club's safeguarding requirements for the role they are carrying out The pool session lead confirms who is delivering instruction, assisting, supervising storage-room activity and providing on-water cover Instructors are encouraged to wear KCC instructor tops so their role is clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt or stop instructed activity if suitable qualified or supervised cover is not available Move activity to informal practice or lower-risk drills within available competence. 	Pool session lead / before session and during session	Low / Medium
Pre-session briefing, documentation or emergency contact information incomplete	Participants may not understand pool rules, capsizes signals, safe exits, behaviour expectations or emergency arrangements. Emergency escalation may be delayed if contact details are not current.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New starters receive a briefing before their first time on the water The pool session lead gives a short start-of-session reminder where needed for the group, activity or risks that evening The club periodically refreshes key pool rules, relevant code of conduct, boundaries, capsizes signal, safe exit methods, behaviour expectations and emergency arrangements KCC brings relevant documents and policies to the pool Attendance is recorded at the pool and managed under the privacy policy Anyone entering the pool must have up-to-date emergency contact information held by the club, or have a partner, parent, carer or guardian present who can provide emergency contact support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not allow a new participant onto the water until the first-session briefing is complete Pause or adapt activity if essential emergency contact information is unavailable and no suitable partner/guardian is present Rebrief the group after repeated confusion, unsafe behaviour or a material session change. 	Pool session lead / before session and ongoing	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Venue lifeguard and KCC first rescue interface	Participants may be harmed if lifeguards and club instructors are unclear who responds first to capsizes, boat entrapment or paddlesport-specific rescue situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venue provides lifeguards • KCC handles first rescue attempts for boat-based capsizes and paddlesport-specific incidents where club coaches/instructors are already responding • Lifeguards intervene where it is obvious no club responder is going to the rescue, or where venue emergency response is required • KCC informs lifeguards before unusual or higher-risk-looking drills such as throwline practice, rescue scenarios or other activity that may appear strange from poolside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop and clarify responsibilities if lifeguards or instructors appear unsure • Inform lifeguards before running unfamiliar drills • Activate venue emergency process for serious incidents. 	Pool session lead / lifeguards / before and during session	Low / Medium
Capsize, panic, wet exit failure or entrapment	Participants may inhale water, panic, fail to release a spraydeck, become trapped, or lose confidence. Coaches/helpers may be placed at rescue risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teach capsize drills from the start • Teach banging on the bottom of the boat for all capsizes so coaches can identify a capsize promptly • Brief capsize procedure and stop signals • Keep deck loops visible and reachable • Maintain close supervision for rolling, wet exits and rescue drills • Do not swim upside down in the kayak to the wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop or downgrade activity if a participant panics, repeatedly fails wet exits or becomes distressed • Move to a simpler progression before continuing • Report near misses and incidents through the incident reporting process. 	Coach / supervisor / during activity	Medium
Spraydeck progression and deck release failure	New paddlers, children or participants using tight decks may fail to release, panic or become trapped.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New participants do not use a spraydeck until they have completed a deck test • Participants struggling with neoprene decks use nylon decks where suitable • Children or smaller paddlers use decks they can release reliably • Coaches check deck loop visibility and release confidence before rolling or rescue drills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove spraydeck use for anyone who cannot release reliably • Move back to deck test or lower-risk progression before continuing. 	Coach / supervisor / before spraydeck use and during drills	Medium
Rolling practice, hand rolls and perceived drowning risk	Participants may run out of air, look distressed to lifeguards or be perceived as drowning if underwater too long or trying to breathe awkwardly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand-roll attempts are limited to two attempts • Participants do not try to "salmon" for air • If a paddler runs out of air they pull the deck and exit • Rolling practice is supervised by a coach/instructor • Lifeguards are informed where a drill may look unusual from poolside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop rolling practice if repeated failed attempts, fatigue, distress or lifeguard concern arises • Return to easier progression or assisted rescue practice. 	Coach / instructor / during rolling practice	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Drowning, water inhalation or delayed rescue response	Participants may be harmed during capsize, underwater practice, rescue practice or sudden illness in the water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep activity within the supervised pool area • Maintain line of sight for higher-risk drills • Use controlled rescue practice with clear start/stop instructions • Follow venue emergency procedures and KCC emergency action plan • The venue provides first-aid response while in the venue • Venue first-aid equipment is held in the pool office • Two venue lifeguards are normally on hand during sessions • KCC does not bring a dedicated poolside first-aid kit and does not require pool instructors to be first-aid trained for pool sessions • Club first aiders may support within competence if present, but the venue first-aid route remains the primary pool-session route • KCC supports escalation, records incidents and reports near misses through club processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate venue emergency process for serious incidents • Report incidents and near misses through the incident reporting process. 	Pool session lead / lifeguard / immediately	Low / Medium
Juniors on the water without suitable adult rescue cover	Junior paddlers may capsize, become trapped, panic or require immediate assisted rescue before a coach/helper can respond from the side.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniors may only be on the water at the start of the session if at least one adult is also on the water with them • The adult on the water must be trained and confident in T-rescue / hand-of-god style assisted rescue for the boats and drills being used • The adult remains close enough to intervene quickly • The session lead confirms this cover before juniors launch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juniors wait poolside or remain off the water until suitable adult on-water cover is present • Stop or adapt junior activity if the adult rescue cover leaves the water or becomes unavailable. 	Pool session lead / named on-water adult / start of session and ongoing	Low / Medium
Collision, crowding, paddle contact or incompatible activities	Participants may collide with boats, paddles, poolside, other paddlers or swimmers, or be struck by paddles during games.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage numbers on the water • Separate beginners, rolling practice, games and rescue practice by area or timing where space allows • Use clear direction of travel where needed • Keep unused boats and paddles out of active areas • Do not hit people with paddles • Games involving paddles must aim for the back of boats, such as tag, not bodies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pause or split the session if pool space becomes too crowded to supervise • Remove activities that conflict with safer session flow • Stop games if paddle control or targeting becomes unsafe. 	Pool session lead / during session	Low

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Slips, trips, poolside movement and manual handling	Participants, volunteers, parents/carers or venue users may slip on wet surfaces or be injured moving boats and kit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep boats, paddles, bags and loose kit tidy • No running in the pool area or changing facilities • Use the non-slip mat in the storage room • Use safe lifting and two-person lifts where needed • Keep carrying routes clear • Support juniors and smaller paddlers with moving boats • Do not lift boats above heads to empty them • Empty boats using controlled low-level tipping with enough space from other people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove trip hazards immediately • Stop running or unsafe movement immediately • Stop and reorganise carrying, lifting or boat emptying if it becomes unsafe • Follow venue reporting route for poolside injuries or hazards. 	All helpers / ongoing	Low

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Shared equipment unsuitable, damaged or poorly fitted	Participants may be exposed to increased capsizes, entrapment, poor control, discomfort, hygiene issues or injury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Equipment Officer is responsible for the club equipment-check process • KCC completes a yearly inventory of club equipment • Club equipment is checked regularly and issues are logged through the equipment process • Coaches/helpers complete pre-session visual checks of craft, paddles and PPE being used that session • Check boats, paddles, buoyancy aids, spraydecks, deck loops and rescue practice kit where relevant to the participant and activity • Buoyancy aids are not a universal pool-session requirement and junior paddlers do not wear buoyancy aids by default in pool sessions • Buoyancy aids are used where the session lead or coach requires them based on swimming ability, confidence, drill type, rescue practice, venue rules or participant needs • Non-swimmers, weak swimmers and participants needing extra buoyancy wear buoyancy aids unless the coach has made a clear activity-specific decision that a buoyancy aid is not needed for a controlled drill • Helmets are not required as a standard pool-session control • Exceptional pool-based activity with higher head-impact risk requires a specific session decision on whether helmets are needed, whether the activity should be modified, or whether it should not run • Confirm fit and suitability for the participant and drill • All boats have airbags or temporary flotation so they do not sink • Clean and dry shared kit after use • Log equipment issues through the equipment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove damaged, contaminated, poor-fitting or unsuitable kit from use • Do not continue a drill if safe equipment is unavailable • Do not run exceptional higher head-impact activity unless helmet use, activity modification or cancellation has been considered • Do not use boats without suitable flotation • Add or remove buoyancy aid use where the participant's confidence, swimming ability or drill risk changes • Escalate recurring or significant equipment issues to the Equipment Officer. 	Coach / equipment lead / Equipment Officer / before and after session, regular checks and annual inventory	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Finger, hand, cuts or abrasion injuries during rescues or equipment handling	Participants, coaches and helpers may trap fingers or hands between boats, paddles, pool edge, storage racks or other equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief participants not to place fingers or hands between craft and the pool edge, between two boats, under moving boats, or in storage-rack pinch points Coaches brief safe hand positions before T-rescues, hand-of-god rescues, boat emptying and equipment handling Move boats slowly near the pool edge and storage room Keep hands clear when boats are being emptied, stacked, lifted or returned Cover existing cuts where appropriate and use venue first-aid route for injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop and rebrief if participants trap fingers, rush handling, or place hands in pinch points Stop the drill or equipment movement if hand/finger risk cannot be controlled. 	Coach / storage-room adult / during drills and equipment movement	Low / Medium
Dirty equipment, debris, water quality and hygiene / ear infection risk	Participants may be exposed to debris, contaminated kit, pool contamination, ear infections, swimmer's ear or surfer's ear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The venue manages pool water treatment, testing and operating procedures The venue will not allow visibly dirty kit into the pool Venue staff spray KCC kit before it is brought into the pool Equipment is washed and free of debris before being brought to the venue Shared kit is cleaned and dried after use Participants are encouraged to wear earplugs where possible to reduce risk of ear infections, swimmer's ear and surfer's ear Participants are encouraged to report ear pain, ear discharge, illness or infection symptoms after sessions through the appropriate club/medical route. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not bring visibly dirty/debris-contaminated equipment into the pool Remove dirty kit from use until cleaned Follow venue instruction if pool water quality or cleanliness concerns arise Advise participants to seek appropriate medical advice where symptoms suggest infection or illness. 	Equipment lead / participants / venue staff / before and after session	Low
Normanton pool storage room equipment distribution and handling	Juniors, adults, helpers or venue users may be injured by lifting/carrying boats and kit, crowding, trapped fingers, falling equipment, poor supervision or unsupervised access to storage areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An adult remains in the storage room whenever equipment is being distributed, returned or handled The adult facilitates and supervises equipment movement Juniors do not self-select, climb over or remove equipment without adult direction Carrying routes are kept clear Two-person lifts are used where needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pause equipment movement if no adult is available to supervise the storage room Remove damaged or awkwardly stored equipment from immediate use until it can be handled safely. 	Storage-room adult / pool session lead / before, during and after session	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Storage room door management and end-of-session clearance	Juniors or adults could be left unsupervised in the storage room, behind closed doors, or around equipment after the session.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage room doors remain open for the whole session until all juniors and the last adult have left the storage room The storage-room adult or pool session lead checks the room before doors are closed Equipment return is supervised and not rushed The last adult confirms the room is clear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not close storage room doors while juniors or the final adult are still inside Reopen and recheck if there is any uncertainty about who remains in the room. 	Storage-room adult / pool session lead / end of session	Low
Safeguarding, welfare, changing or photography concern	Juniors, adults at risk, parents/carers, volunteers or members may be harmed by poor supervision, inappropriate communication, changing-room issues, inappropriate physical contact, photography or privacy breaches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow safeguarding, changing-room, communications, photography, coaches code of conduct, junior code of conduct, parents code of conduct and general member code of conduct Confirm parental consent and supervision arrangements for juniors Adults working directly with juniors must meet club safeguarding and DBS requirements for their role, with DBS status kept current through the club's safeguarding/role eligibility process Avoid inappropriate one-to-one situations Physical contact during rescues, equipment fitting, spraydeck help, buoyancy aid checks, assisted carries or instruction is limited to what is necessary, explained before contact where practicable, and based on consent where the situation allows Extra care is used for juniors and adults at risk No unauthorised photography or video is permitted Parent/guardian consent is required for junior photography, and image capture/sharing follows the club photography and communications policies Keep welfare, medical, emergency contact and safeguarding details in controlled private channels Maintain visible adult supervision during storage-room and poolside transitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalate concerns through the current club safeguarding and welfare reporting route published in club policies and on the website Use Paddle UK, statutory services or emergency services as appropriate Pause or adapt activity if welfare arrangements are not suitable Do not place an adult into a child-facing role if DBS or safeguarding suitability is not confirmed Stop or change support method if physical contact, communication or photography arrangements are not appropriate or consent is withdrawn. 	Pool session lead / safeguarding and welfare reporting route / before and during session	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Participant medical disclosure, fatigue, physical strain, dehydration, cold, heat or loss of confidence	Participants may become unwell, distressed, tired, cold, overheated, dehydrated, strained or overexerted, increasing risk during capsizing, rolling, rescue practice, games or repeated boat handling. Relevant medical information may not be known to the session lead.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participants to share relevant medical conditions, medication needs, injuries, limits or confidence concerns confidentially before activity • For juniors, parent/guardian information and emergency contact details are used to support confidential disclosure where needed • Keep medical information private and only share it with those who need it for safe delivery or emergency response • Ask participants to share relevant limits privately with the session lead • Allow rest and opt-out without pressure • Monitor fatigue, confidence, temperature, hydration, physical strain and distress • Keep session intensity appropriate to ability • Reinforce correct paddling and rolling technique to reduce avoidable strain • Use breaks during intense rolling, rescue drills, games or repeated lifting/carrying • Encourage participants to drink water between activities where needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop, rest or adapt activity where a participant becomes unwell, overexerted, dehydrated or uncomfortable • Reduce intensity, move to easier drills, or end activity for the participant • Use emergency process if symptoms are serious • Keep a participant off the water where essential medical or emergency contact information is not available for safe participation. 	Coach / supervisor / ongoing	Low / Medium
Behaviour, horseplay or poor group control	Participants or venue users may be harmed by unsafe jumping, pushing, deliberate capsizing, rough contact, bullying, harassment, poor language or ignoring instructions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief expected behaviour and venue rules • Participants, parents/carers, juniors, coaches and leaders follow the code of conduct relevant to their role • Expected behaviour includes showing respect to venue staff, lifeguards, instructors, helpers and other participants, following instructions, avoiding rough contact, and not pressuring others into drills • Stop horseplay, unsafe jumping, pushing, rough contact, deliberate capsizing, bullying, harassment or unsafe behaviour • Use clear consequences for unsafe behaviour • Maintain supervision of juniors and mixed-ability groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove participants from the activity where behaviour creates risk • Record and escalate behaviour concerns through the appropriate club route • Use safeguarding/welfare reporting routes where behaviour creates a welfare concern. 	Pool session lead / during session	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
Bow stalls, edge tricks or higher head-impact pool activity	Participants may fall flat onto their face, hit the poolside, injure their head/face/neck, or lose control while trying to exit the pool using a bow stall and turn. Junior paddlers are at particular risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use bow stalls or bow-stall turns as a way to exit the pool Junior paddlers must not attempt bow stalls or bow-stall turns in the pool Brief paddlers to use normal safe pool exit methods Coaches stop edge tricks that create face-first fall risk Exceptional higher head-impact activity requires a specific session decision on whether helmets are needed, whether the activity should be modified, or whether it should not run Inform lifeguards before activity that may look unusual or higher risk from poolside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stop the activity immediately if anyone attempts to exit by bow stall/turn Remove the activity from junior sessions entirely Rebrief the group before continuing Stop exceptional activity if head-impact risk, helmet decision or lifeguard interface is not clear. 	Pool session lead / coaches / during session	Low / Medium
People in the pool without a boat	Adults or juniors in the water without a boat may be struck, create confusion for lifeguards, interfere with drills, or increase supervision demands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only approved instructors should be in the pool without a boat unless otherwise agreed for training or practice Any agreed non-boat activity is briefed and supervised Lifeguards are informed if activity may look unusual or risky. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask non-approved people to leave the water or use a boat Stop the activity if the water becomes hard to supervise. 	Pool session lead / instructors / during session	Low / Medium
Rope, tape, throwline or entanglement during pool drills	Participants, instructors or lifeguards may be caught in loose rope/tape, confused by rescue drills, or exposed to unmanaged rope in the water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throwline, rope or tape drills are rare in pool sessions Any rope/tape drill is run only under instructor control and dynamic risk assessment for that session The instructor controls the number of people involved, rope length, positioning, retrieval and reset Loose rope/tape is kept out of the water unless actively being used Lifeguards are briefed before drills that may look unusual from poolside Knives are not required as a standard pool control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not run rope/tape drills unless an instructor has briefed the activity and can control the rope and participants Stop the drill if rope/tape management becomes unclear, crowded or distracting Remove rope/tape from the water immediately after the drill. 	Instructor / pool session lead / before and during drill	Low / Medium
Transport and lift sharing to/from pool	Drivers, passengers, juniors, adults at risk or other road users may be affected by fatigue, unsafe vehicles, unclear arrangements or safeguarding issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers remain responsible for licence, insurance, roadworthiness, fatigue, seatbelts and legal loading Keep lift-sharing details, phone numbers, addresses and emergency contacts out of public documents Apply safeguarding transport guidance where juniors or adults at risk are involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay, change driver or cancel travel if controls are not met Escalate welfare or safeguarding concerns through the reporting route. 	Drivers / parents / session organiser / before travel	Low / Medium

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Existing controls / mitigations	Further action / dynamic trigger	Owner / timing	Residual risk
End-of-session water clearance	A junior or participant may remain on the water without suitable adult cover while others are leaving, changing or returning equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One adult remains the last person off the water • Juniors leave the water before the final adult • The final adult checks the pool, boats and immediate poolside before leaving the water • Equipment return does not remove all adult water cover while juniors remain afloat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pause equipment return or changing-room transition if juniors are still on the water and no adult remains afloat • Re-establish adult water cover before continuing. 	Final on-water adult / pool session lead / end of session	Low / Medium

Dynamic Stop Triggers

Trigger	Action
Venue lifeguard cover or agreed club supervision is unavailable	Stop water activity until cover is restored.
Fewer than two paddlesport instructors are present in the venue	Adapt the session to the available supervision or delay higher-risk activity.
New starter has not received their first-session briefing	Complete the briefing before they go on the water.
Session activity or group risk means a start-of-session reminder is needed	Brief the group before starting or before changing activity.
Emergency contact information is not current and no partner, parent, carer or guardian is present	Update emergency contact information or keep the participant off the water until suitable contact support is available.
Instructor qualification, competence or agreed supervision is not suitable for the planned activity	Adapt to lower-risk activity, reassign supervision or stop instructed activity.
Juniors are ready to launch but no adult trained in T-rescue / hand-of-god is on the water	Juniors remain off the water until suitable adult on-water cover is present.
New participant has not completed a deck test	Do not issue a spraydeck until the deck test is complete.
Participant cannot reliably release a neoprene deck	Use a suitable nylon deck or remove spraydeck use.
Rolling or hand-roll practice reaches two failed attempts or participant is low on air	Pull deck, exit, reset and return to easier progression.
Pool space is too crowded for safe supervision	Pause, reduce numbers, split activity areas or change activity.
Participant cannot wet exit, panics or becomes distressed	Stop the drill, support the participant and return to a lower-risk progression.
Participant becomes overexerted, dehydrated, physically strained or fatigued	Rest, hydrate, reduce intensity, move to easier activity or stop for that participant.
Participant has a relevant medical condition or limit that has not been shared confidentially where needed for safe participation	Pause, seek the minimum information needed through the appropriate private route, adapt the activity or keep the participant off the water.
Running, unsafe movement, or slip risk appears in the pool, changing facilities or storage room	Stop the behaviour, clear the hazard, use the storage-room non-slip mat and rebrief movement rules.
Boat lifting, carrying or emptying becomes unsafe	Stop, lower the boat, use two-person lifting, avoid overhead emptying and reorganise the task.
Finger/hand pinch-point risk appears during rescues or equipment handling	Stop, move hands clear, rebrief safe hand positions and restart only when controlled.
Equipment is damaged, poor-fitting or unsuitable	Remove the equipment from use and adapt or stop the activity.
Boat has no airbags or temporary flotation	Do not use the boat until flotation is fitted.
Non-swimmer, weak swimmer or participant needing extra buoyancy does not have suitable buoyancy aid provision	Fit a suitable buoyancy aid or adapt the activity before they go on the water.
Equipment is dirty or carrying debris	Do not bring it into the pool until cleaned.
Lifeguards have not been briefed before unusual rescue/drill activity	Pause and brief lifeguards before starting the activity.
Rope, tape or throwline management becomes unclear or crowded	Stop the drill, remove rope/tape from the water, rebrief or abandon the drill.
Anyone attempts to exit the pool using a bow stall or bow-stall turn	Stop the attempt immediately, rebrief safe exit methods and do not allow juniors to attempt the activity.
Exceptional pool activity creates higher head-impact risk	Consider helmet use, modify the activity or do not run it.
Behaviour becomes unsafe	Stop the behaviour, remove the participant from the activity if needed and record/escalate concerns.

Trigger	Action
Unauthorised photography/video or inappropriate communication occurs	Stop the activity if needed, prevent further image capture/sharing, and escalate through the safeguarding/welfare route.
Safeguarding or welfare concern arises	Pause or adapt activity and use the current club safeguarding and welfare reporting route, Paddle UK, statutory services or emergency services as appropriate.
No adult is available to supervise the storage room during equipment movement	Pause equipment movement until an adult is present in the storage room.
End of session begins while juniors remain on the water without adult water cover	Pause transition and keep/re-establish an adult on the water until juniors are off.