

Safety Guidelines for Physical Education in New Brunswick

Secondary School Curricular

Module 4 2014





Acknowledgments

This document is an adaptation of the guidelines produced by the Ontario Physical and Health Education Association (Ophea), a not-for-profit incorporated organization, in Partnership with the Ontario School Boards' Insurance Exchange (OSBIE), the Ontario Association for the Supervision of Physical and Health Education (OASPHE), the Canadian Intramural Recreation Association - Ontario (CIRA), and the Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations (OFSAA). The Guidelines are, to the best of the Ontario Ministry of Education's knowledge, based upon the most current knowledge and experience available in Canada. However, implementation of safety guidelines should in all cases be preceded by a close review of these guidelines. Appropriate modification on the part of each school should be conducted in order to meet the specific requirements and circumstances of their respective facilities and programs. Neither the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, nor the Ontario Ministry of Education, nor Ophea accept any responsibility for the implementation or customization of these guidelines.

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Garth Wade, Senior Education Officer, Anglophone School District West (retired)

Norm Russell, Subject Coordinator for Health and Physical Education, Anglophone School District West (retired)

Lori Wall, former Principal, Belleisle Regional High School, Anglophone School District South (now Inclusion Facilitator, Anglophone South School District)

Peter Corby, Former Executive Director of the New Brunswick Interscholastic Athletic Association (retired)

Allyson Ouellette, Executive Director of the New Brunswick Interscholastic Athletic Association

Rein Meesters, former principal, Keswick Valley Memorial School, Anglophone School District West (now Specialist, School Improvement Service and Professional Learning Unit, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development)

Ian Smith, Project Executive, Parks and Attractions Branch, Department of Culture Tourism, Heritage and Culture

Keith McAlpine, Former Learning Specialist, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (now Director, NB College of Craft and Design) Tiffany Bastin, Acting Director, Curriculum Development and Implementation K-12 Branch, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Fran Harris, Learning Specialist, Curriculum Development and Implementation K-12 Branch, Department of Education and Early Childhood Development

Inquiries can be addressed to:
New Brunswick Department of
Education and Early Childhood Development,
PO Box 6000
Place 2000, 250 King Street, Fredericton,
NB, E3B 5H1
Tel (506) 444-4171 fax (506) 457-7835

Disclaimer

These guidelines have been developed to assist school districts in their formulation of site-specific safety guidelines for physical education, intramural sports programs and interschool athletics. These guidelines are, to the best of Ophea's knowledge, based upon the most current knowledge and experience available in Canada. Implementation of safety guidelines should in all cases be preceded by a close review of these guidelines and appropriate modification on the part of each School District in order to meet the specific requirements and circumstances of their respective schools and programs. Ophea accepts no responsibility for the implementation and customization of these guidelines.



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Generic Section

Background:

This document is a revision of the 2002 version of the Physical Education Curricular Safety Guidelines. These revised Physical Education Safety Guidelines were developed with the support and encouragement of the Ontario Physical and Health Education Association (Ophea), the Ontario School Districts' Insurance Exchange (OSBIE), the Ontario Association for the Supervision of Physical and Health Education (OASPHE), the Ontario Federation of School Athletic Associations (OFSAA), and the Canadian Intramural Recreation Association – Ontario (CIRA). The Department of Education and Early Childhood Development has acquired the copyright for these safety guidelines. These guidelines have been modified to better respond to the needs and realities of New Brunswick.

Intent of the Physical Education Safety Guidelines:

The primary responsibility for the care and safety of students rests with the School District and its employees. An important aspect in fulfilling this role is to recognize that there is an element of risk in all physical activity and to take action accordingly. To this end, reasonable foreseeable risks have been identified and analyzed and these guidelines were developed to include procedures that help minimize, to the greatest extent possible, the risk of a preventable accident of injury. A guideline alone does not eliminate risk regardless of how well it is written or how effectively it is implemented. Safety awareness, practiced by the teacher, based on up-to-date information, common sense observation, action, and foresight, is the key to safe programming. The intent of the Curricular Safety Guidelines is to focus the teacher's attention on safe instructional practices for each class activity in order to minimize the inherent element of risk. By implementing safe instructional practices, such as use of logical teaching progressions, as well as inclusion of age-appropriate activities in program preparations, planning and daily teaching, the educator will guard against foreseeable risks. It is hoped that through this implementation process, this document will assist educators in fulfilling their obligation to provide the safest possible environment in which all students, regardless of physical, mental, emotional abilities/challenges or cultural background, can be physically active.

Impact and Scope of this document:

The Safety Guidelines represent the minimum standards for risk management for School Districts. An activity should not occur unless these statements have been addressed. This document delineates minimum guidelines that must be met by physical educators and administrators in addressing the safety component of the physical education core program. This module focuses on classroom instruction in physical education. Intramural and interschool activity guidelines can be found in the fifth and fourth modules.

Risk Management

The following elements of risk must be taken into consideration by the teacher:

- the activity is age-appropriate for the students' physical/mental abilities and behavioural patterns;
- the teacher has the knowledge and ability in accordance with the safety guideline pages to teach/supervise the activity safely;
- when considering an activity which is not addressed in the physical education curriculum or the Safety Guidelines for Physical Education in New Brunswick, the educational value vs. the entertainment value of the activity must be determined (e.g., Is going to a wave pool educational or entertainment?). Once the activity has been approved by a district official as having educational value, the inherent risks must be identified and minimized.



A. Generic Issues

Please Note:

- all statements in the Safety Guidelines are minimum standards;
- the following guideline statements are not listed in any order of priority;
- lists of examples in these guidelines are not exclusive.

There are many common guidelines for safety which apply to all class activities. Some commonalities are:

1. **Medical Conditions:** At the beginning of the school year, teachers need to be aware of the medical background and physical limitations of their students. This includes knowledge of students with heart disorders, asthma, diabetes, severe allergies, anaphylaxis, etc. Each school needs to develop a process by which medical information is made available to teachers at the beginning of the school year and throughout.

To address a student's medical condition (e.g., asthma, life threatening allergies, diabetes, epilepsy, heart disorders) teachers are to refer to their School District's/school's medical condition protocols and/or individualized student medical information form.

To assist teachers with the management of a student with asthma when participating in physical activity Ophea has developed a Sample Management of Asthma Protocol (Appendix L).

2. **Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome (SADS)** refers to a variety of cardiac disorders which are often genetic and undiagnosed that can be responsible for sudden death in young, apparently healthy people. For more information visit www.sads.ca.

Because physical activity is a common trigger for many sudden cardiac deaths, it is important for teachers to recognize possible syndromes/warning signs:

- fainting or seizure during physical activity:
- fainting or seizure resulting from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled (e.g. a sudden loud noise such as a fire alarm system).

School response:

- immediately call 911;
- inform parents and provide information about SADS <u>www.sads.ca</u>;
- the student is not to participate in physical activity until cleared by a medical assessment and documentation is provided to the school administrator/designate.

Refer to Appendix M – Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome – SADS for school and parent information and responsibility and a sample form to be completed for return to activity after a fainting episode.

- 3. An emergency action plan to deal with accidents in physical education must be developed and applied in all schools. For details on an emergency action plan, see Appendix E.
- 4. A fully-stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible to the gymnasium. For a sample listing of first-aid items, see Appendix D.



5. Universal precautions (e.g., using impermeable gloves), must be followed when dealing with situations involving blood and other bodily fluids (see Appendix K). Teachers must refer to School District protocols that address bodily fluids procedures.

6. Concussion Definition

A concussion:

- is a brain injury that causes changes in how the brain functions, leading to symptoms that can be physical (e.g., headache, dizziness), cognitive (e.g., difficulty concentrating or remembering), emotional/behavioural (e.g., depression, irritability) and/or related to sleep (e.g., drowsiness, difficulty falling asleep);
- may be caused either by a direct blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that transmits a force to the head that causes the brain to move rapidly within the skull;
- can occur even if there has been no loss of consciousness (in fact most concussions occur without a loss of consciousness); and,
- cannot normally be seen on X-rays, standard CT scans or MRIs.

Concussion Protocol and Procedures Information: Safety protocols and procedures must be developed and communicated to students to minimize and manage potential concussions. To assist in the development of concussion safety protocols and procedures, administrators, teachers and coaches are to reference the appropriate concussion information located in the Appendices section of this module. At all times the New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines are the minimum standards. In situations where a higher standard of care is presented (e.g., a School District's protocols or procedures) the higher standard of care is to be followed.

Teachers, coaches and volunteers supervising physical activities, where a student/athlete sustains a possible concussion, must be able to identify and properly manage a suspected concussion.

It is critical to refer to the following Appendices for important information on concussion identification, management and return to learn/return to physical activity protocol:

- Appendix C-1 Concussion Management Procedures: Return to Learn and Return to Physical Activity
- Appendix C-2 Tool to Identify a Suspected Concussion
- Appendix C-3 Documentation of Medical Examination
- Appendix C-4 Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan

Minimizing the Risk of Concussions

Education is a prime factor in supporting the prevention of concussion.

Any time a student/athlete is involved in a physical activity; there is a chance of sustaining a concussion.



Therefore it is important to take a preventative approach when dealing with concussions. Prior to activity the teacher/coach meets with student/athlete to go over the following information on concussion:

- The definition and causes of a concussion, signs and symptoms, and dangers of participating in an activity while experiencing the signs and symptoms of a concussion.
- The risks associated with the activity/sport for a concussion and how to minimize those risks.
- The importance of immediately informing the teacher/coach of any signs or symptoms of a concussion, and removing themselves from the activity.
- The importance of respecting the rules of the game and practising fair play.
- The importance of wearing protective equipment that is properly fitted (e.g., with chin straps done up according to the one-finger rule [only one finger should fit between the strap and chin]).
- Where helmets are worn, inform students that there is no such thing as a concussion-proof helmet. Helmets are designed to prevent major brain injuries such as bruises to the brain, blood clots, facial injury and skull fractures. However, helmets do not prevent all concussions.

Teacher/coach responsibility in minimizing the risk of concussion:

- Skills and techniques must be taught in the proper progressions.
- Students must be instructed and trained in the appropriate body contact skills and techniques of the activity/sport prior to contact practice/game situations.
- Students who are absent for concussion safety lessons must be provided with the information prior to the next activity session;
- The rules of the sport must be enforced. Emphasize the principles of head-injury prevention (e.g., keeping the head up and avoiding collision):
 - > eliminate all hits to the head:
 - eliminate all hits from behind.
- Check protective equipment is approved by a recognized Equipment Standards Association (e.g., CSA, NOCSAE) and is visually inspected prior to activity and well maintained.
- Check (where applicable) that protective equipment is inspected by a certified re-conditioner as required by manufacturer (e.g., football helmet). If students are permitted to bring their own protective equipment (e.g., helmets), students and parent/guardians must be informed of the importance of determining that the equipment is in good working order and suitable for personal use.
- o Document safety lessons (e.g., date, time, brief content, student attendance).
- Many resources are available at www.thinkfirst.ca including videos and Concussion Cards. An excellent video "Concussions 101, a Primer for Kids and Parents" by Dr. Mike Evans is available on YouTube.

Concussion-Related Issues

When teachers/coaches are faced with the following scenario or a similar one, they are to refer to School District policies on concussion management protocol:

• a parent/guardian disagrees with the identification of sign(s) and symptom(s) of a suspected concussion by the teacher/coach/trainer, refuses to have the child examined by a doctor, and expects the child to participate in next activity/practice/competition.



- 7. If a student misses a physical education class due to an injury or illness requiring professional medical attention (e.g., medical doctor, chiropractor, physiotherapist), the principal must receive communication from the student's parent/guardian, giving him/her permission to return to physical activity. For a sample form, see Appendix B Return to Physical Activity Plan Non-Concussion Medical Illnesses/Injuries.
 - Parents/guardians must provide a return to physical activity plan for students returning to activities with injuries/illnesses such as spinal injuries, fractures, torn ligaments or mononucleosis etc. The best plans will involve a medical professional who is involved in the student's treatment/recovery and who will communicate to the parents/guardians that their child is ready to move to the next level, and ultimately return to activity.
- 8. Teachers must ensure parents/guardians are aware of safety precautions related to environmental factors (e.g., temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects, frost bite, and dehydration) (see Appendix A).
- 9. Lightning is a significant weather hazard that may affect outdoor activities. Safety precautions and protocols must be developed and communicated to participants in response to potential lightning risk factors. At all times the School District's lightning procedures are the mandatory minimum standards. In situations where a higher standard of care is presented (e.g., trip guides, facility/program coordinators) the higher standard of care is to be followed. For lightning procedures, see Appendix F.
- 10. Many different situations may arise involving the transportation of students away from the school for activities. It is important that parents are made aware of the mode of transportation and student expectations. The means and frequency of communication required must be established with the school principal. A signed parent/guardian acknowledgement/permission form must be received from each participant. The form must contain details of the activity and its inherent risks including transportation risks. Consideration must also be given to informing parents of activities which take students off the immediate school property, where transportation is not required, e.g., cross-country running. Refer to individual School District's field trip procedures related to the need for obtaining parent/guardian permission.
- 11. When activities are offered off campus, a working communication device must be readily accessible.
- 12. When taking students off-site for an activity organized by an outside provider (e.g., Tree Go; Alpine Skiing), the appropriate safety guidelines must be shared with the activity provider prior to trip confirmation. The outside provider must agree to abide by the mandates described in the Safety Guidelines.
- 13. Students must be made aware of the locations of the fire alarms, the fire exits and alternate routes from the gymnasium or other large indoor room used for activity.
- 14. Prior to teaching the skills of the activity, the teacher must outline the possible risks of the activity (warnings of possible dangers); demonstrate how to minimize the risks, and set procedures and rules for safe play.
- 15. If students are involved in an activity or sport (e.g., a low organization game) which is not described in this guideline, refer to the guidelines of an activity that it most resembles.
- 16. Any modifications teachers make to guideline statements must raise the level of safety, not lower it.
- 17. Where an incident occurs that increases or could increase the risk of injury, corrective actions must take place to help prevent its reoccurrence.



- 18. At the beginning of the school year, teachers must instruct students in appropriate change room conduct as well as emphasize the need to change quickly and proceed to the gym. Reinforce this guideline as necessary during the school year.
- 19. Approval from the appropriate school district official must be received if a teacher wishes to include activities that are not in the guidelines and do not resemble guideline activities. As part of this process, the teacher must demonstrate that all appropriate precautions will be taken in the interest of student safety.
- 20. Individuals wishing to make additions and/or modifications to the curricular safety guidelines need to contact the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development to initiate the process.



B. Introduction to Sport / Activity Page Components

Please note:

- All statements found on the sport/activity pages and supporting Appendices A-M are the minimum standards. An activity should not occur unless these guidelines have been addressed.
- The statements in the sport/activity pages of the Safety Guidelines are not listed in any order of priority.
- Lists of examples in the Safety Guidelines are not exclusive.

1. Sport/Activity Pages:

Guidelines for each class activity are outlined according to the following critical components:

Equipment
Special Rules/Instructions
Clothing and Footwear
Facilities
Supervision

b) With some exceptions, appropriate age divisions are not described on activity pages. It is the responsibility of each School District to determine the age appropriateness of these activities.

2. Equipment:

- a) To provide a safe environment for class activities, the teacher must make a pre-activity check of the equipment to be used. This could be done visually or recorded on a check list (see Appendix I-2, Gymnasium Equipment Checklist). Hazards must be identified and removed or isolated as a factor in the activity.
- b) When using equipment that is not described in the document, care must be taken to determine that it is safe for use, (e.g., no sharp edges, cracks, or splinters) and that it is size, mass and strength appropriate.
- c) Protective equipment. Prior to participation teachers and supervisors are to check that the protective equipment, mandated under the Equipment Criteria section on the activity page, is being properly worn by the students (e.g., properly fitting cycling helmet with chin straps done up).
 - Where appropriate, teachers and supervisors, when participating in the activity with the students are encouraged to wear the protective equipment not only for personal protection, but to act as a role model for students (e.g., CSA approved ice hockey helmets when ice skating).
- d) All balls must be properly inflated.
- e) No home-made equipment is to be used, e.g., personal ball hockey sticks, plastic bleach bottle scoops. Equipment can be made at school by District employees, adult volunteers and by students who are under direct supervision. See guidelines for "School-Made Equipment", Module II: Physical Education Intramural Safety Guidelines.



- f) If students are permitted to bring their own equipment (e.g., badminton racquets, skis, in-line skates), students and parents/guardians must be informed of the importance of determining that the equipment is in good working order and suitable for personal use.
- g) Helmets. New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines:

Helmet requirements, Safety Standards Associations and/or certification standards, can be found in the Ontario Physical Education Safety Guidelines (Curricular and Interschool modules) on the specific activity/sport pages under the safety criteria – Equipment.

Recognized Safety Standard Associations for Helmets:

The New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines recognizes the following safety standard associations in its guidelines:

- Canadian Standards Association CSA;
- U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission CPSC;
- American Society of Testing and Materials ASTM;
- National Operating Committee on Standards in Athletic Equipment NOCSAE;
- Snell Memorial Foundation Snell Standard;
- British Standards Institute BS;
- Standards Association of Australia AS;
- Common European Norm CEN;
- Safety Equipment Institute SEI.

Selection of helmets for activities where specific helmets have been developed:

Helmets designed for the type of hazards encountered in the activity will provide the optimal required protection for the activity. Select a helmet that meets the protection standards (certification) for the specific activity/sport as determined by a recognized safety standards association.

Selection of helmets for activities where specific helmets have not been developed (e.g. ice skating, tobogganing/sledding).

The New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines lists on its activity pages the types of helmets that offer the best protection against ice skating/tobogganing injuries as recommended by the following safety organizations: Thinkfirst Canada, (Sport Smart programs, head injury prevention and concussion awareness), Canada Safety Council and Safe Kids Canada.

Selection of Multi-Purpose Helmets:

Some helmets are marketed as 'multi-sport' meaning they meet the safety standard for more than one activity (e.g. cycling, skateboarding and in-line skating).

For a multi-purpose helmet to be used for an activity/sport, the helmet must have an identification of a safety standard certification (e.g. sticker/identification on the package or on the helmet) from a recognized safety standards association indicating that it meets the required safety standards for those activities the helmet will be used for.



Select a suitable helmet for the activity:

- i. Reference the specific activity page in the Ontario Physical Education Safety Guidelines
- ii. Consult the sport governing body of the activity.
- iii. Consult a reputable provider (retailer) of the equipment for information on the most suitable helmet.
- iv. Consult ThinkFirst's information document, "Which Helmet For Which Activity?" http://www.thinkfirst.ca/documents/ThinkFirst_WHWA_English_2011.pdf

Certification sticker's location:

To be sure that the helmet meets the safety standard (certification) for your particular activity/sport:

 most helmets that meet a particular standard will contain a special label that indicates compliance usually found on the liner inside of the helmet.

CSA Standards: Where a Canadian Standard Association standard becomes available for an activity helmet, the CSA approved helmet is to be the choice for use.

- h) Students must be encouraged to report equipment problems to the teacher.
- i) When equipment (e.g. fitness equipment) is purchased second hand or donated to your school/School District, follow the guidelines for new/donated equipment in Appendix H.

3. Clothing and Footwear:

- a) Appropriate athletic footwear must be a minimum uniform requirement. Appropriate athletic footwear is defined as a running shoe with a flat rubber treaded sole that is secured to the foot. Running shoes with higher heels, wheels, rubber, plastic or metal cleats, open toes, open heels are not appropriate. Students must also wear appropriate clothing for physical education classes. Shorts or sweat pants and T-shirts/sweat shirts are examples of appropriate clothing. Deviations from this minimum are listed on activity pages. Some ill-fitting clothing, jewellery, hard-soled shoes and socks without shoes can inhibit movement and possibly cause injury during active movement. Where religious requirement present a safety concern, modifications to the activity must be made.
- b) Hanging jewellery must not be worn. Jewellery which cannot be removed and which presents a safety concern (e.g., medical alert identification, religious requirement jewellery) must be taped or securely covered. Deviations from this minimum are listed on activity pages.
- c) Parents/guardians must be made aware of safety precautions with eyeglasses for some activities, including an eyeglass strap and/or shatterproof lenses or removal of glasses if vision is adequate (see Appendix A).
- d) Long hair must be secured so as not to block vision. Devices (e.g., barrettes, bobby pins, etc.) used to tie back long hair must not present a safety concern.



4. Facilities:

- a) To provide a safe environment for class activities the teacher must make a pre-activity check of the facilities and equipment to be used. This could be done visually or recorded on a check list (see Appendices H1-H3). The minimum requirement is a pre-use visual check. Hazards must be identified and removed as a factor in the activity. Potentially dangerous and immovable objects (e.g., goalposts, protruding stage) must be brought to the attention of students and administration.
- b) All equipment must be checked regularly to determine it is in good working order. Equipment listed in the document applies only to safety. Students must be encouraged to report equipment or facility problems to the teacher. For more information on the role of the student in safety, see Appendix J.
- c) In an emergency situation (e.g., lightning, severe weather, medical emergency) the supervisor in charge of the excursion must follow School District protocol. If the excursion takes place at an outdoor education facility whose emergency protocol has a higher standard of care than the School District protocol, then the outdoor education facility protocol must be followed.
- d) Facilities and major equipment must be inspected and a written report completed by a reputable third party on a regular basis. In certain cases, a qualified person or manufacturing agent must inspect the equipment (eg. Football helmets).
- e) Any use of a facility must be supervised.
- f) Equipment/furniture which is hazardous to the activity must not be stored around the perimeter of the gymnasium or any other large indoor room used for physical education. A reasonable number of benches as well as mats secured to the wall are exceptions to this statement.
- g) For all indoor activities, walls and stages must not be used as turning points or finish lines. A line or pylon could be designated in advance of the wall or stage.
- h) Foreseeable risks must be identified and precautions taken to minimize risks. For safety precautions when using non-gym areas (e.g., concourses, hallways, classrooms, stages) for physical education classes, see Appendices F and H-3.
- i) Playing fields must be free from hazards, e.g., holes, glass, and rocks. Severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the principal, students must be made aware of them, and modifications made when necessary. Field/outdoor playing areas must allow for sufficient traction.
- j) Regarding the opening or closing of gym divider door/curtains:
 - teachers must inform students of procedures for opening and closing doors/curtains and review periodically (e.g. posted signage if applicable);
 - · constant visual supervision is required;
 - teachers/staff members only in charge of opening/closing. If assisting the teacher in the opening/closing of the door/curtain, students must be properly trained;
 - designate an area a safe distance from the path of the door/curtain in which students must remain during the opening/closing of the door/curtain. Check that path is clear (no obstructions and /or students in the way);
 - remove key after door/curtain closes;



- inspect door/curtain on a regular basis for anything that would hinder effective operation;
- should the door/curtain manufacturer require a higher standard of care/supervision than the New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines for the opening/closing of gym dividers and doors, the manufacturer's standard must be followed (e.g., only adults (including trained students 18 and over) can operate doors/curtains).

Noise can be a problem in gymnasiums where curtains divide teaching areas. Determine that students are able to hear and follow instructions/signals. Use strategies to enhance communication to students.

A teacher/supervisor who is not familiar with the operations related to divider doors/curtains must seek assistance from appropriate support staff and/or refrain from opening/closing divider doors/curtains until instructional support is received.

5. Special Rules/Instructions:

- a) Class activity must be modified according to the age and ability levels of students and the facility available.
- b) Teachers must be encouraged to stay current with respect to safe exercise techniques.
- c) All class sessions must include appropriate warm-ups and cool-downs.
- d) Skills must be taught in a proper progression. Refer to skill progression resources (e.g., School District's core curriculum documents, commercial resources).
- e) Games and activities must be based on skills that have been taught.
- Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:
 - environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects, frost bite);
 - accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;
 - · previous training and fitness level;
 - · length of time and intensity of physical activity.
- g) Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g., use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)
- h) Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes) (see Appendix F Lightning Protocol).
- i) Students must receive instruction on the importance of reporting symptoms related to a suspected concussion.
- j) Modify activities which involve students with special needs to address safety issues for all students. Teachers need to refer to resources designed to maximize safe opportunities for students with physical, intellectual, and behavioural exceptionalities (e.g., FMS: Active Start and



- FUNdamentals For Children with Physical Disabilities and FMS:Active Start and FUNdamentals Stages Fpr Children with Developmental and/or Behavioural Disabilities from Physical Health and Education Canada).
- k) Many activities address the issue of body contact, stick-on-body and stick-on-stick contact. In an effort to promote common understanding of the term, this document views contact as an intentional contact with the purpose of gaining an advantage in the specific activity.
- Some activities refer to an "in charge person". While the teacher is "in charge" and responsible for the overall safety and well-being of persons under his/her care, sometimes there are other personnel who must be identified as "in charge" related to specific situations (e.g., a pool lifeguard). In activities where an "in charge" person is designated, that person must make final decisions regarding the safety of the participants.
- m) While moving, students must not be required to close their eyes or be blind-folded, except for leadership or trust games where the student is guided by another, in this case it would be important to emphasize safety.
- n) Emphasize controlled movement when requiring students to walk or run backwards. Avoid backward-running races.
- o) Any student with a cast must provide a doctor's note or parent/guardian signed permission indicating it is safe for him/her to participate.
- Casts/orthopedic devices must not present a safety concern to students or other participants. Modifications to the program might have to be made.

6. Supervision:

Definition of Supervision: Supervision is the vigilant overseeing of an activity for regulation or direction. All facilities, equipment and activities have inherent risks, but the more effectively they are supervised, the safer they become.

A supervisor, as referred to below, is defined as a teacher, principal, or vice-principal employed by the School District. A volunteer (not necessarily a teacher) could assist in the supervision of physical education activities. Examples of volunteers are: instructional assistants, educational assistants, retired teachers, co-op students, parents/guardians and teacher candidates. Refer to your School District policy regarding volunteers. These volunteers must not be the sole supervisors of any activity.

- a) Students must be aware that the use of equipment and the gymnasium are prohibited without the appropriate type of supervision. In addition to written or verbal communication, at least one of the following deterrents must be in place, for example:
 - locked doors;
 - signs in/on physical education doors, gymnasium and other areas indicating that students are not to use the gym unless supervised;
 - staff scheduled and present in the area of the gym (e.g., an adjoining physical education office) in order to see students entering the gym without authorization.
- b) All activities must be supervised. The Safety Guidelines designate three categories of supervision: **Constant visual**, **On-site**, and **In-the-area**. The categories are based on the principles of general and specific supervision which take into consideration the risk level of the activity, the participants' skill level and the participants' maturity.
 - "Constant visual" supervision means that the teacher is physically present, watching the activity in question. Only one activity requiring constant visual supervision may take place while other activities are going on.



- "On-site" supervision entails teacher presence but not necessarily constantly viewing one specific activity. Momentary presence in adjoining rooms to the gym is considered part of "on-site supervision".
- "In-the-area" supervision means the teacher must be readily accessible and at least one of the following criteria is in place:
 - teacher is circulating;
 - o exact location of teacher is known and location is nearby; or
 - teacher is visible.

Example: During a track and field session, some students are involved in high jump, some are practising relay passing on the track while a third group is distance running around the school:

- "constant visual" supervision High Jump Teacher is at high jump area and is observing activity;
- "on-site" supervision Relay Passing Students are practising on the track and can be seen by the teacher who is with the high jumpers:
- "in-the-area" supervision Distance Running Students are running around the school and at times may be out of sight.
- c) Teachers must establish routines, rules of acceptable behaviour and appropriate duties of students at the beginning of the year and reinforce throughout the year. Teachers must sanction students for unsafe play or unacceptable behaviour, and must exercise that responsibility at all times. Refer to Appendix J for more information on student behaviour.
- d) Students must be made aware of the rules of activities or games. Rules must be strictly enforced and modified to suit the age, physical, emotional, social, and intellectual abilities of the participants.
- e) The teacher must be vigilant to prevent one student from pressuring another into trying skills or activities for which he or she is not ready.
- f) When a student displays hesitation verbally or non-verbally, the teacher must determine the reason(s) for doubt. If the teacher believes that a potential hesitancy during the skill could put the student at risk, the student must be directed toward a more basic skill.
- g) Co-op students or other secondary students must not be the sole supervisor of any activity.
- h) Supply Teacher Coverage:
 - the supply teacher must have students participate in activities that are commensurate with his/her experience or qualifications;
 - include the Safety Guidelines sheet for the activity with the lesson plans;
 - inform the occasional teacher of the whereabouts of a contact teacher or administrator in case of an emergency;
 - specify restrictions/modifications for students with health or behavioural problems;
 - must know emergency plan;
 - must read and know "Generic Section" of the N.B. Safety Guidelines.

Introduction to the Appendices:

- information in the appendices addresses the required elements previously described in the generic section;
- it is mandatory that School Districts address all these safety elements (e.g., parental permission, medical information);
- each appendix was developed as a sample for School Districts to localize as needed.



Alpine Skiing/Snowboarding/Snowblading

*See Policy 709 from the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development and School District Politics

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parents/guardians must be informed by letter of the following:	In-the-area supervision is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A properly fitting, snow sport helmet certified by a recognized safety standards association (e.g. ASTM, CE, Snell) for skiing, snowboarding or snowblading must be worn.	No long scarves. No hanging jewellery. Long hair must be tied back or tucked in. Clothing must be adequate for winter out-of-doors activity.	Only commercially- operated ski facilities with suitable teaching areas (gentle slopes) must be used. The area must be patrolled by members of a recognized ski	 activity is taking place off school grounds; means of transportation; details of the activity; importance of wearing suitable clothing and equipment (e.g. a suitable skiing/snowboarding/snowblading helmet and wrist guards for snowboarding); importance of sun protection; 	Student/Teacher Ratios: • grades 9 and 10 1:15 ratio; • grades 11 and 12 1:20 ratio. Duties of the supervisors must be clearly outlined, including circulating to all hills/terrains that
Parents/guardians must be informed of the importance of an annual equipment inspection by a knowledgeable equipment technician.		patrol. Define skiing area to the students so they are aware of the boundaries for activity.	 the alpine skier's/snowboarder's responsibility code. Review with the students prior to the trip: selection of proper clothing for the activity and weather of the day (e.g. no jeans); 	students are using for skiing, snowboarding or snowblading and in the clubhouse facility. A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible.
All bindings must be in working order and set to the proper tension.			importance of rest/breaks during the day and not getting overtired;	Designate a supervisor (e.g., teacher or parent)
All bindings must meet with current approved guidelines.			 how to recognize and treat frostbite and hypothermia; 	to transport an injured student to hospital. This must not be the
Boots and bindings must be thoroughly compatible. When renting equipment,			 no hot-dogging or jumping activities; no inversions (hips must be below head level at all times); 	supervisor in charge of the trip.
boards, skis and poles of the proper length must be selected for each student. The edges and bases must be in good repair.			 alpine skier's/snowboarders responsibility code; lift use guidelines. 	



Alpine Skiing/Snowboarding/Snowblading

*See Policy 709 from the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development and School District Politics

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
If equipment is borrowed, bindings must be inspected and adjusted by a knowledgeable equipment			All students must be tested and grouped appropriately as determined by a qualified skiing/snowboarding/snow-blading instructor.	
technician on-site.			All students must participate in a formal lesson.	
			All skills must be taught in proper progression, based on observed skill levels.	
			Activities/games must be based on the skills that are taught.	
			Students must be taught the importance of controlled skiing/snowboarding/snowblading at all times.	
			Students must ski/snowboard/snow-blade in areas identified as appropriate by the qualified instructor.	
			In order to ski/snowboard/snowblade in more challenging areas of the facility/site, specific instruction must be given (e.g., instruction on the mogul hill, instruction on the half-pipe/terrain park) in order to participate on same.	
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	



Alpine Skiing/Snowboarding/Snowblading

*See Policy 709 from the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development and School District Politics

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			previous training and fitness level;	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference/tripping one another.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation.	



Archery



				Archery
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Where compound bows are used, targets must meet the		arrows in one area, bows in another.	weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	
following requirements:		Shooting distance	accessibility to adequate liquid	
30-35cm (12-14") deep bin/box of rags, plastic bags, stretch wrap, window screening, etc., which is inside the box and packed		must be a minimum of 5m (20'), maximum of 10m (33').	replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level;	
tightly;			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
5cm (2") density of 0.9kg (2lb) ethafoam or equivalent on the front;			If outdoors, students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel	
• 80-120cm (31"-47") target faces.			clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).	
Where possible, store ethafoam target butts out of direct sunlight.			Be aware of athletes whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation	
No crossbows.			(see Generic Section).	
Quivers must be used (e.g.,				
pylon used as a floor quiver).	4/	. O	mnlata safatu raquiraments	

Also see Generic Section to view complete safety requirements.



				Badminton
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Activities/skills must be modified to the age	On-site supervision is required during initial instruction. In-the-area supervision is required effortialities.
accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Racquets must be inspected regularly for breakage and to determine proper grip. Protective eye gear meeting ASTM F803 standards or equivalent is recommended by all students.		surrounding areas must be free of obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts. Where facility does not allow for safe play (boundary lines too close to walls), modify rules	and ability level of the participants. The code of etiquette for court play must be taught and enforced, (e.g., not entering a court being used). When teaching/practising skills, adequate spacing must be allowed for each athlete to be able to make an uninterrupted swing. Players must stop play whenever a foreign object comes onto the court. Encourage front court player to avoid facing partner during a rally. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, and orthopaedic device) may effect participation (see Generic Section).	is required after initial instruction. Setting up of equipment requires on-site supervision.
	1.	appropriately.	mnlete safety requirements	<u> </u>



Balance Activities

This page applies to balance activities using a variety of equipment (e.g., skateboards, Rock Boards, Indo Boards, Bongo Boards Wave Boards, Ripsticks™ and unicycle). See Fitness Activities for Balance Boards

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. All balance equipment must be appropriate in size (e.g., unicycle) for the student. All equipment must be inspected on a regular basis and be in good repair. Correctly fitting bicycle, inlineskating, or skateboard helmet approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or Australian standard must be worn. Elbow pads, knee pads and wrist guards are recommended	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery. Parents/students must be made aware of the importance of wearing: • a correctly fitting helmet designed for skate-boarding; • elbow pads; • knee pads; • wrist guards.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., chairs, tables) and provide sufficient traction. Floor plugs must be in place.	Stress correct body alignment for injury prevention. Start on a carpeted surface or thin mat in order to slow down the movement of the board or use a wall or partner for support. Safety rules must be clearly outlined to students. Emphasize control of the equipment at all times. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be based on skills taught. All students must participate in a formal lesson, which must include instruction in the proper wear and use of equipment. All students, regardless of ability, must be given basic instruction in: • turning; • braking; • coasting; • balancing. A process must be in place where equipment needing repair is identified and removed from use. Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required for initial instruction and use. In-the-area supervision after initial instruction.



Ball Hockey/Cosom Hockey

See Floor Hockey page

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Use only regulation plastic ball hockey, cosom hockey sticks or a wooden hockey shaft with plastic blade. Stick blades must be checked regularly to determine the blade is securely and safety attached to the stick. Stick length must be appropriate to the height of the student. Goalies must wear protective mask (e.g., hockey helmet with cage, softball mask). Goalies to wear gloves appropriate to activity (e.g., ball glove). Use "soft" ball, (e.g., P30, P40, foam ball, yarn ball, plastic or soft rubber puck). Stick blade must be checked for cracks. Protective eye gear meeting ASTM F803 standards or equivalent is recommended.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No rings. No watches.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs, pianos) and provide sufficient traction. Playing surface must provide good traction. Floor plugs must be in place.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught. Only active players on the floor can have a stick. The following rules must be in place and enforced by penalties: • no body contact; • no stick-on-body contact or stick on-stick contact; • no slapshots; • implement a crease for protection of the goalie and no other player, or player's stick is allowed in the crease; • stick must remain below waist at all times. Penalties for stick infractions strictly enforced. Goalies must remain in crease area during play. Be aware of athletes whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required.



Baseball - Hardball

Baseball - Hardball is not an appropriate activity at the Secondary Curricular level.



				Basketball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site supervision for initial instruction.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No jewellery.	Playing surfaces and surrounding areas must be free of all obstacles.	Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught.	In-the-area supervision after skills have been
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		Protective padding must be	If facility does not allow for safe cross-court play (e.g., doors and	taught.
In situations where student's follow- through could result in contact with a		used on rectangular backboard lower edges and corners.	radiators under baskets, wall close to the baseline, or side baskets attached to walls), modify	Only trained students will raise and lower baskets using a hand
wall and/or stage, protective gym mats or padding must be placed beyond the "key" area.		Playing surface, whether indoor or outdoor, must	rules appropriately (e.g., no lay- ups).	winch and must be under constant visual supervision.
Protective wall mats must extend a minimum of 1.8m (6') up the wall from the top of the baseboard (maximum 10 cm (4") from the floor) and be a minimum width of 4.8m (16').		provide good traction. Winch for moving backboards up and down must not be located directly under the supporting wall- mounted structure.	Activity/rules must be modified to the skills of the participants. No hanging from rims on portable basketball systems. The base for portable basketball	Only trained adults can use motorized winches to raise and lower the basket.
Where a stage is close to the baseline, gym mats must be placed over edge of stage and extend close to the floor.		When raising or lowering baskets, the trained adult operating the hand or motorized winch must be	systems must not be on the court. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect their	
Portable basketball systems must be internally weighted to prevent tipping or movement.		able to see that the area under the basket is clear. Floor sockets must have	participation (see Generic Section).	
Set up and movement of portable basketball systems must be done by a trained adult.		cover plates.		
The height of an adjustable basket must not present a safety concern.		tion to view complete safety		



			Bowling/Lawn Bowling/B	occe Ball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for	Parents must be aware of any off-campus activity and the mode of transportation being used.	On-site supervision is
accessible.	Proper shoes must be worn	use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	required.
A working communication device	at all times, as provided or approved by the facility.	Public bowling alleys, lawn bowling facility	Follow rules and etiquette as outlined by the facility.	
(e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No hanging jewellery.	and fields where school facilities are	Non-active participants must be behind bowler(s) at all times and not in field of play	
Determine that all equipment is safe for		used, surface must provide suitable traction.	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
use.			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)	
			If outdoors, students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section). complete safety requirements.	



Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Broomball sticks (regulation or otherwise) must be appropriate for size and age of the student. Check for cracks/splinters. Broomball nets, hockey nets or pylons for goals.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Broomball played on fields, blacktop or on rinks requires player to wear suitable clothing for weather conditions. No skates. For broomball on ice, footwear must provide good traction (e.g., broomball shoes). No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Non-Ice Broomball: "Blacktop" area must not be obstructed (e.g., tetherball poles, tennis standards, or basketball standards). Field must be free from ice patches. Ice Broomball: Ice surface must be free from obstacles.	Parents must be informed when activity takes students off school property, and means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught. Players must keep sticks below waist at all times. Crease extended 2 m from goal line. No other players, or their brooms, other than goalie and goalie broom, allowed in the crease. Only non-contact broomball allowed. Activity/Rules must be modified to age and ability level of students.	Supervision On-site supervision is required.
age of the student. Check for cracks/splinters. Broomball nets, hockey	good traction (e.g., broomball shoes).	Ice Broomball: Ice surface must be	goalie broom, allowed in the crease. Only non-contact broomball allowed. Activity/Rules must be modified to age and	
cup or pelvic protector;elbow pads.			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing) Students must receive instruction on safety	



				Broomball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Be aware of athletes whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Climbing – General Guidelines

For all facilities <u>above 3.5 meters</u>, climbing ropes, belay device and helmets must be used. Instructors must have climbing certification.

For all facilities below 3.5 meters, appropriate safety matting must be used.

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Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the	Determine that all facilities are safe to	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity	Applicable to All Facilities:
readily accessible.	activities and	use.	taking place.	General Supervision
A working communication device (e.g., cell	environmental conditions must be worn.	Area for climbing must be appropriate for ability levels, age and	The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.	A suitable means of transporting an injured student must be accessible for off-site facilities.
phone) must be accessible.	No tops with drawstrings.	size of students. All providers must	High risk activities must be communicated to parents with a signed	Qualifications Applicable to All Commercial Facilities:
Determine that all equipment is safe for	No finger rings.	follow the National Building Code of	response form from the parent, giving permission for student to participate.	Instructors must be trained in, understand, demonstrate, and
use. When climbing to	Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather ties, knots).	Canada, and all applicable By-Laws and Regulations.	Parents must be made aware of any off- site activities and mode of	adhere to a directly relevant skill set for their respective activity.
heights below 3.5 meters, a mat surface must be in	Medic alert bracelet /necklace to be taped.	All climbing equipment must be installed by	transportation. Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible.	A relevant skill set is a described set of skills developed by recognized climbing professionals.
place under the climbing area. Where the height increases and/or	All other jewellery which presents a safety concern must be removed or taped.	qualified personnel (e.g., instructor/ provider). The initial installation	Prior to the first lesson, teachers must inform climbing instructors of students who have special needs.	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older to teach the introductory lesson and/or be an instructor.
angle of the climb increases in difficulty, the thickness of	Long hair must be covered or tied back.	of climbing equipment must be inspected by qualified personnel	Risks involved with each activity and how to lower the risk of an injury from occurring must be communicated to	Qualifications Applicable to Permanent School Sites:
matting must also increase.		upon completion of the installation and at least	students.	Instructors for permanent school sites (above 3.5 meters) must hold
Mat thicknesses:		once a year thereafter by qualified inspection	Teachers, instructors and students must be aware of safety procedures.	a current certificate (within the last 3 years), demonstrating successful
• cross-link foam 5cm (2");		personnel. This inspection must	An introductory lesson must be an integral part of the program for all students.	completion of a training workshop that directly addresses the climbing activities they are teaching.
open-cell foam 5cm (2");		be documented with a written report.	Skills must be taught in proper	First Aid Qualifications:
polyurethane 5cm		Necessary changes	progression.	At least one instructor must have



Climbing – General Guidelines

For all facilities <u>above 3.5 meters</u>, climbing ropes, belay device and helmets must be used. Instructors must have climbing certification.

For all facilities below 3.5 meters, appropriate safety matting must be used.

Equipment	Clathing/Eastware	Facilities	Special Bulga/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment (2"); • dual-density 5cm	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities noted in the report must be addressed.	Special Rules/Instructions Students must be allowed to select a challenge at their comfort level.	Supervision current First Aid qualifications equivalent to or exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate
(2"); • mats of equivalent			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	Ratios Applicable to All Commercial Facilities:
compaction rating as determined by manufacturer.			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	Where multiple activities are taking place at the climbing site: • the overall instructor-to-student
All equipment must be inspected by qualified personnel			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles,	ratio must not exceed 1:16; • all climbing equipment must still
prior to activity.			water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	be checked by an instructor before a student leaves the ground;
			 previous training and fitness level; length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	the instructor-to-student/ equipment ratios must meet minimum ratios for all activities, e.g.:
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of	Ascending Lines: 1:16 students
			hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)	Climbing Wall: 1:3 lines Bouldering:
			If outdoors, students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds,	1:16 Zipline: 1:1 active zipline/ traverse
			tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	 Challenge Courses: 1 instructor to 3 active
			Be aware of students whose medical	climbers/systems (when belaying



Climbing – General Guidelines

For all facilities <u>above 3.5 meters</u>, climbing ropes, belay device and helmets must be used. Instructors must have climbing certification.

For all facilities below 3.5 meters, appropriate safety matting must be used.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect	using a top-rope system)
			participation (see Generic Section).	1 instructor to 6 students (when using a static or self-belay
				system



Climbing (less that 3.5 meters) – Wall/Bouldering/Traversing

School or any climbing facility

Where students climb less than 3.5 meters, un-roped, protected by matting. (see Climbing – General Guidelines)

Note: These guidelines apply to most climbing walls found in schools

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Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the	Determine that all facilities are safe to use.	Teachers, instructors and students must be aware of safety	Guidelines Applicable to All Schools Sites:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be	activities and environmental	Area for climbing must be appropriate for ability	procedures. An introductory lesson must be an	In-the-area supervision
accessible.	conditions must be worn.	levels, age and size of students.	integral part of the program for all students.	Teachers do not need certification for this height.
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No tops with drawstrings.	The 3.5 meter height must be clearly	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	Qualifications Applicable to All Commercial Facilities:
A mat surface must be in place under the climbing area. Where	No finger rings.	marked and visible for	Students must be allowed to	One teacher must be present
the height increases and/or angle of the climb increases in	Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather	the student, and the supervisors.	select a challenge at their comfort level.	(on site) for all aspects of the program.
difficulty, the thickness of matting must also increase.	ties, knots).	All providers must follow the National Building	Bouldering must take place in	Instructors must be trained in, understand, demonstrate, and
Mat thicknesses:	Medic alert bracelet /necklace to be taped.	Code of Canada, and all applicable By-Laws and	areas designated for bouldering only.	adhere to a directly relevant skill set for their respective
cross-link foam 5cm (2");	All other jewellery which presents a	Regulations.	Student's waist shall exceed 3.5m above the ground.	activity. A relevant skill set is a described set of skills
open-cell foam 5cm (2");	safety concern must	All climbing equipment must be installed by	Be aware of students whose	developed by recognized
polyurethane 5cm (2");	be removed or taped.	qualified personnel (e.g.,	medical conditions (e.g., asthma,	climbing professionals.
dual-density 5cm (2");	Long hair must be covered or tied back.	instructor/ provider).	anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older to
 mats of equivalent compaction rating as determined by manufacturer. 		The initial installation of climbing equipment must be inspected by	(see Generic Section).	teach the introductory lesson and/or be an instructor.
All equipment must be inspected		qualified personnel upon completion of the		Students who have been trained and can demonstrate
by qualified personnel prior to		installation and at least		the required instructor skills,
activity.		once a year thereafter. by qualified inspection		and who are 16 years of age or older, can assist with

personnel.



instruction but must be directly

Climbing (less that 3.5 meters) – Wall/Bouldering/Traversing

School or any climbing facility

Where students climb less than 3.5 meters, un-roped, protected by matting. (see Climbing – General Guidelines)

Note: These guidelines apply to most climbing walls found in schools

			inbiling wallo round in cor	
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		This inspection must be documented with a		supervised by a qualified teacher instructor.
		written report. Necessary changes noted in the report must be addressed.		After initial instruction, an individual (e.g., teacher who is trained in the skills and safety elements of bouldering) can supervise students who are bouldering.
				A suitable means of transporting an injured student must be accessible if activities occur off-site.
				First Aid Qualifications:
				At least one instructor must have current First Aid qualifications equivalent to or exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate
				Ratios Applicable to All Commercial Facilities:
				1 instructor to 16 students
				Where multiple activities are taking place at the climbing site, see Climbing – General Guidelines



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Wall/Bouldering/Traversing

School or any climbing facility

Where students climb walls beyond 3.5 meters, secured by ropes, harnesses and belay devices (See Climbing - General Guidelines)

	015415557		Operiol Bulgar/marketing	0
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking	Guidelines for All Facilities (Including schools):
accessible. A working communication	worn. No tops with	for use. The climbing wall	place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.	In-the-area supervision by a teacher.
device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	drawstrings. No finger rings.	must be appropriate for	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/ guardians with a	On-site supervision by a qualified instructor is required.
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather ties,	ability levels, age and size of students.	signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate.	Qualifications Applicable to All Facilities (including
All equipment must be commercially and	knots).	All providers must follow the National	Completed medical forms for each	schools):
specifically manufactured for the intended climbing related activity and	Medic alert bracelet /necklace to be taped. All other jewellery	Building Code of Canada, and all	participating student must be accessible. Where the activity takes students off- campus, parents/guardians must be made	Instructors must be trained in, understand, demonstrate and adhere to a directly relevant
adhere to one or more of : UIAA, CE, NFPA, ULC, CSA, ASTM standards.	which presents a safety concern must be removed or taped.	applicable By-Laws and Regulations All climbing	aware of means of transportation used. Prior to the first lesson, teachers must inform climbing instructors of students who have	skill set for their respective activity. A relevant skill set is a described set of skills
Climbing ropes must be compatible with the	Long hair must be covered or tied back.	equipment must be installed by a qualified	special needs. Risks involved with each activity and how to	developed by recognized climbing professionals.
chosen belay device and the climbing activity.		professional (e.g., instructor/	lower the risk of an injury from occurring must be communicated to the students.	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older to teach the introductory lesson
Helmets that are commercially and		provider). The initial	Teachers, instructors and students must be aware of safety procedures.	and/or be an instructor.
specifically manufactured for climbing, must be worn by all students who are		installation of climbing equipment must be inspected	When students are belaying, the following elements must be addressed in an introductory lesson prior to top rope climbing:	Instructors must hold a current certificate (within the last 3 years), demonstrating
leaving the ground. Climbing harnesses, sit or full body, appropriate to		by qualified personnel upon completion of the	the introductory lesson be identified as top-rope specific;	successful completion of a training workshop that directly addresses the climbing
the age and/or body size of the climber, must be used. All belts must be		installation and at least once a year thereafter by	the introductory lesson must be identified as specific to the belay device being used;	activities they are teaching. Students who have been trained and can demonstrate



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Wall/Bouldering/Traversing

School or any climbing facility

Where students climb walls beyond 3.5 meters, secured by ropes, harnesses and belay devices (See Climbing – General Guidelines)

			General Guidennes)	
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
double backed through the harness. Belay devices must be		qualified climbing inspection personnel.	the introductory lesson must include instruction on and repeat practice of:	the required instructor skills and who are 16 years of age or older can assist with
connected with a locking		This inspection	 correct use of harness; 	instruction but must be directly supervised by a qualified
carabiner rated at		must be documented with a	 correct use of knots and tie-in points; 	teacher instructor.
22kN/2200kg/4945lbs., where commercial friction		written report.	concept of top-roping;	A suitable means of
or camming devices are		Necessary changes	 correct use of belay device; 	transporting an injured student
used.		noted in the report must be addressed.	o general belaying principles;	must be accessible if activities occur off-site.
For all indoor walls, mats (e.g., Velcro utility mats,			lowering procedures;	
wrestling mats) must be in			 communication and the 	First Aid Qualifications:
place at the ascending			climber/belayer contract.	At least one instructor must
and descending points.			,	have current First Aid
Mat thicknesses:			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	qualifications equivalent to or exceeding St. John
 cross-link foam 5cm 			Students must be allowed to select a	Emergency First Aid
(2");			challenge at their comfort level.	Certificate.
open-cell foam 5cm (2"):			A qualified instructor (see supervision section	Ratios Applicable to All
(2");			for definition of "qualified") must do a safety check of any student leaving the ground.	Commercial Facilities:
polyurethane 5cm (2");			, , ,	The instructor-to-
dual-density 5cm (2");			A buddy belay (when students are belaying) must be incorporated into all belay systems	student/equipment rations must meet minimum ratios for
mats of equivalent			at all times.	all activities, i.e.:
compaction rating as determined by			Climber/helever weight ratio must be taken	Climbing Wall:
manufacturer.			Climber/belayer weight ratio must be taken into consideration when determining the	1:3 lines
Top anchors must have 2			number of buddy belayers necessary in any non-ground anchored system.	Bouldering:
individual points or a			non-ground androred system.	1:16 lines
belay bar. Top anchors			A body belay is not to be used.	1.10 111165
must have locking devices. Climber must not				A qualified instructor (see
devices. Cililipei Iliust Ilot				



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Wall/Bouldering/Traversing

School or any climbing facility

Where students climb walls beyond 3.5 meters, secured by ropes, harnesses and belay devices (See Climbing – General Guidelines)

		(222 29		
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
be able to climb above anchors. Top anchors must be able to sustain a load of 22kN/2200kg/4945lbs.			A belay system /technique that will not allow the climber to ground-fall in the event that the belayer becomes incapacitated must be used by student belayers.	supervision section for definition of "qualified") must do a safety check of any student leaving the ground. Intramural Wall Climbing
Bottom anchors must be one of: 2 individual floor anchors, or belayer harness, (a belay system /technique that will not allow the climber to ground- fall in the event that the belayer becomes incapacitated) or combination harness and floor.			Ground/floor anchors must be backed up by a harness attachment unless they have been specifically installed for climbing and conform to recognized standards (see equipment list). Lead climbing by students must not be done. For Climb Only Programs: Rules must clearly be explained to students prior to climbing by a qualified instructor.	Clubs Ratios: For intramural clubs (e.g., wall climbing clubs) that go to commercial sites, all above ratios apply for the first 3 visits of instructional time (minimum 6 hours) that take place in a reasonable time frame. After 3 separate visits (total time must be minimum 6 hrs): • 1 instructor per belay
Bottom anchors must			Students are not permitted to:	activity;
have a belay device connected with a locking carabiner and be capable of sustaining a load of			belay;apply harnesses to themselves or others;	 an instructor provides a belay check of each student;
10kN/1000kg/2240 lbs.			tie knots for themselves or others.	there must be on-site
All equipment must be inspected by qualified			Belaying, applying harnesses and tying knots must be done by a qualified instructor.	supervision by an instructor at a ratio of 1:16.
personnel prior to activity.			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	Where multiple activities are taking place at the climbing site, see Climbing – General Guidelines



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Ascending Lines

School or any climbing facility

When students climb or ascend single lines suspended from ceiling anchors (See Climbing – General Guidelines)

	(-	See Climbing – Genera	i Guidelines)	
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the	Guidelines for All Facilities (Including schools):
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No tops with drawstrings. No finger rings.	Area for climbing must be appropriate for ability levels, age and size of	activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.	In-the-area supervision by a teacher.
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather ties,	students. All providers must follow the National Building	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/ guardians with a signed response form	On-site supervision by a qualified instructor is required.
All equipment must be commercially and specifically manufactured for the intended climbing	knots). Medic alert bracelet/ necklace to be taped.	Code of Canada, and all applicable By-Laws and Regulations.	from the parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate. Completed medical forms for each	A suitable means of transporting an injured student must be accessible.
related activity and adhere to one or more of: UIAA, CE, NFPA, ULC, CSA, ASTM standards.	All other jewellery which presents a safety concern must be removed or taped.	All climbing equipment must be installed by a qualified professional. (e.g. instructor/provider)	participating student must be accessible. Where the activity takes students off- campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	Qualifications Applicable to All facilities (including schools):
Climbing ropes must be compatible with the chosen belay device and the climbing activity.	Long hair must be covered or tied back.	The initial installation of climbing equipment must be inspected by qualified personnel upon	Prior to the first lesson, teachers must inform climbing instructors of students who have special needs.	Instructors must be trained in, understand, demonstrate and adhere to a directly relevant skill set
Helmets that are commercially and specifically manufactured for climbing must be worn by all students who are		completion of the installation and at least once a year thereafter by qualified climbing inspection personnel.	Risks involved with each activity and how to lower the risk of an injury from occurring must be communicated to the students. Teachers, instructors and students	for their respective activity. A relevant skill set is a described set of skills developed by recognized climbing professionals.
leaving the ground. Climbing harnesses, sit or full body must be		This inspection must be documented with a written report.	must be aware of safety procedures. An ascending system and technique recognized by the professional	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older to teach the introductory lesson and/or
appropriate for the age and/or body size of the climber must be used. All		Necessary changes noted in the report must be addressed.	climbing industry must be used (e.g., jumar, a prussic knot). Activity and course elements that are	be an instructor. Instructors must hold a



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Ascending Lines

School or any climbing facility

When students climb or ascend single lines suspended from ceiling anchors (See Climbing – General Guidelines)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
belts must be double backed through the harness. For all indoor walls, mats (e.g., Velcro utility mats, wrestling mats) must be in			introduced must be based on skills that are taught and appropriate for the developmental stage and experience of the students. An introductory lesson must be an integral part of the program for all students.	current certificate (within the last 3 years), demonstrating successful completion of a training workshop that directly addresses the climbing activities they are teaching.
place at the ascending and descending points. Mat thicknesses: • cross-link foam 5cm (2");			The lesson must: • be identified as specific to the ascending lines being used;	Students who have been trained and can demonstrate the required instructor skills and who are
 open-cell foam 5cm (2"); polyurethane 5cm (2"); 			be identified as specific to the ascending device used;	16 years of age or older can assist with instruction but must be directly supervised by a qualified
dual-density 5cm (2");mats of equivalent compaction rating as			 include instruction and repeat practice of: correct use of harness; 	teacher instructor. First Aid Certification:
determined by manufacturer. All equipment must be inspected by qualified personnel prior to activity.			 correct use of knots and tie-in points; concept of ascending; proper use of ascending device; 	At least one instructor must have current First Aid qualifications equivalent to or exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid
Top anchors must be able to sustain a load of 22kN/2200kg/4945lbs.			general ascending principles;lowering/descending procedures.	Certificate. Ratios Applicable to All Facilities:
Any carabiners used must be the locking type.			Skills must be taught in proper progression. Students must be allowed to select a challenge at their comfort level.	Introductory lesson 1 instructor to 9 students. After introductory lesson
			A qualified instructor must do a safety	Aiter infloductory lessor



Climbing (over 3.5 meters) – Ascending Lines

School or any climbing facility

When students climb or ascend single lines suspended from ceiling anchors (See Climbing – General Guidelines)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			check of any student leaving the ground.	1:16 students
			All students must be attached to 2 independent ascending devices with a separate locking carabiner for each, unless a conventional top-rope system is used in conjunction.	Where multiple activities are taking place at the climbing site, see Climbing – General Guidelines.
			A method of rescuing a tired/stuck climber must be available (e.g., ladder, scaffold, top-rope belay).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



For climbing programs where students may belay. This does not include outdoor ascending lines, ziplines or bouldering. See Climbing – General Procedures

See Chilibing – General Flocedules				
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the activities and	Determine that all rock climbing sites are established sites.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place.	On-site supervision by both a teacher and qualified
(e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	environmental conditions must be worn.	Climbing at sites where:	The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.	instructor(s) who must be present for all aspects of the
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No tops with drawstrings.	 land owner has given permission for 	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a	activity. If the teacher is
All equipment must be commercially and specifically manufactured for the intended	Nothing around the neck deemed	instruction in climbing; and, • recognition for rock	signed response form from the parents or guardians, giving permission for student to participate.	providing rock climbing instruction, an additional
climbing related activity and adhere to one of: UIAA, CE,	hazardous by the qualified instructor.	climbing is provided by a reputable	Where the activity takes students off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of	teacher/supervisor must be provided.
NFPA, ULC, CSA, ASTM standards.	No jewellery. Medic alert	source (e.g., Rock Climbing Guidebook,	means of transportation used. Prior to the first lesson, teachers must inform	Constant visual supervision must be
Climbing ropes must be compatible with the chosen belay device and the climbing	identification (bracelet/necklace) is not to be removed.	instructor in the rock	climbing instructors of students who have special needs (e.g., behavioural, language).	provided when students are climbing.
activity.	Where it poses a safety hazard, it is to	community). Where the surrounding	Risks involved with each activity and how to lower the risk of an injury from occurring must	A safety check of
Helmets that are commercially and specifically manufactured for	be taped.	outdoor activity area may present a hazard	be communicated to the students. Teachers, instructors and students must be	each student leaving the ground must be done by an instructor
climbing must be worn by everyone at the climbing site.		(e.g., rock falls, poison ivy), information and	aware of safety procedures. Completed medical forms for each	in all initial and subsequent climbing
Climbing harnesses, sit or full body, appropriate for the age		instruction on how to minimize the risk of	participating student must be accessible.	sessions.
and/or body size of the climber must be used.		injury from occurring must be	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	Ratios:
Belay devices must be connected with a locking		communicated to students.	 Students waiting to climb must be positioned: a safe distance away from the base of the 	For initial instruction - 1 climbing instructor for 2 active lines. The
carabiner rated at 22kN/2200kg/		Climbing must be	climb or;	overall climbing

appropriate for ability



4945lbs., where commercial

instructor-to-student

For climbing programs where students may belay. This does not include outdoor ascending lines, ziplines or bouldering. See Climbing – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
friction or camming devices are used.	Clothing/Footwear	levels, age and size of students.	be tied off if within 3m (10') of the top edge of the cliff.	ratio must not exceed 1:6.
Top anchors must: • have a minimum of 2 independent points;			A recognized descent route must be used to reach the base of the cliff.	After initial instruction and when subsequent sessions
have locking devices;be able to sustain a load of			When students are belaying, the following elements must be addressed in an introductory lesson prior to top-rope climbing:	are within a reasonable time frame: 1 climbing instructor to 3 active
22kN/2200kg/4945lbs. Climbers must not be able to climb above anchors.			 the introductory lesson be identified as top rope specific; the introductory lesson must be identified 	lines. The overall climbing instructor-to-student ratio must
A bottom anchor must consist of a ground anchor in combination with a belayer harness.			as specific to the belay device being used;the introductory lesson must include	not exceed 1:9. For Climb Only Programs:
Bottom anchors must have a belay device connected with a			 instruction on and repeat practice of: correct use of harness; correct use of knots and tie-in points; 	1 instructor per belay activity.
locking carabiner and the anchoring system must be capable of sustaining a load of			 correct use of knots and tie-in points; concept of top-roping; correct use of belay device; 	For intramural clubs that go to outdoor sites with a
10kN/1000kg/2240lbs.			general belaying principles;lowering procedures;	commercial climbing provider, all the above ratios apply
			 communication and the climber/belayer contract; 	for the first three visits of instructional time (minimum 16
			procedures to minimize the hazards of falling rock. Students must be allowed to select a	hours) that take place in a reasonable time frame. After
			Students must be allowed to select a challenge at their comfort level.	three separate visits (total time must be minimum 16 hours):



For climbing programs where students may belay.

This does not include outdoor ascending lines, ziplines or bouldering.

See Climbing – General Procedures

See Chilibing - General Procedures						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
			A qualified instructor must do a safety check of any student leaving the ground.	 an instructor provides a belay 		
			A buddy belay (when students are belaying) must be incorporated into all belay systems at all times. In most conventional top-roped	check of each student; • there must be on-		
			belay systems an approximate climber to belayer weight ratio is 1:1 when there is no ground anchor.	site supervision by the instructor;		
			Climber/belayer weight ratio must be taken into consideration when determining the	 1:16 teacher-to- student ratio. 		
			number of buddy belayers necessary in any non-ground anchored system.	Instructor Qualifications:		
			A body belay and a counter-balanced system (e.g., Australian Belay) are not to be used.	Instructors must be trained in, understand,		
			A belay system/technique that will not allow the climber to ground-fall in the event that the belayer becomes incapacitated must be used by student belayers.	demonstrate, and adhere to a directly relevant skill set for their respective		
			Lead climbing by students must not be done.	activity.		
			For Climb Only Programs:	A relevant skill set is a described set of		
			Prior to climbing, rules must clearly be explained to students by a qualified instructor.	skills developed by recognized climbing professionals.		
			Students are not permitted to belay, and unless directly supervised by instructor, students are not permitted to:	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older to		
			apply harnesses to themselves or others;	teach the introductory lesson		
			 tie knots for themselves or others; 	and/or be an		



For climbing programs where students may belay.

This does not include outdoor ascending lines, ziplines or bouldering.

See Climbing – General Procedures

		<u> </u>		
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			weather conditions must not present a	instructor.
			safety issue;	First Aid:
			 water replacement and nutritional needs of climbers must be addressed. 	At least one instructor must have
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	current First Aid qualifications equivalent to or
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate.
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	A suitable means of transporting an injured student must be accessible.
			previous training and fitness level;	The supervisor in charge of the
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	excursion must designate a
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	teacher/supervisor (e.g., teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/ accompany an injured student to
			Note: insect repellent must be used on body only, not hands. Repellent must not come into contact with rope.	hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F -	excursion.



For climbing programs where students may belay.

This does not include outdoor ascending lines, ziplines or bouldering.

See Climbing – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section). Schools districts must communicate these conditions to the operator/provider.	



School or any climbing facility

Where students perform a series of activities either while working with others on initiative tasks or responding to personal challenges close to the ground or high in the air.

A fully stocked first aid kit
must be readily
accessible.

Equipment

A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.

Determine that all equipment is safe for use.

All equipment must be commercially and specifically manufactured for the intended climbing related activity and adhere to one or more of: UIAA, CE, NFPA, ULC, CSA, ASTM standards.

Climbing ropes must be compatible with the chosen belay device and the climbing activity.

Helmets that are commercially and specifically manufactured for climbing must be worn by all students who are leaving the ground or are under any activity in use.

Climbing harnesses (sit. sit/chest, or full body) appropriate to the age

Clothing and footwear

Clothing/Footwear

appropriate to the chosen activities and environmental conditions must be worn.

No tops with drawstrings.

No finger rings.

Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather ties, knots).

Medic alert bracelet /necklace to be taped.

All other jewellery which presents a safety concern must be removed or taped.

Long hair must be covered or tied back.

Determine that all facilities are safe for use.

Facilities

Challenge course activities that are selected must be appropriate for ability levels, age and size of the students.

All challenge course elements must have been installed, or have passed an annual professional inspection by a Qualified Challenge Course Professional as defined in the most current edition of The Association for Challenge Course Technology (ACCT), Challenge Course Standards or equivalent.

All challenge course elements must meet the ACCT Challenge Course Standards that are in place at the time of installation.

All challenge course elements must be inspected annually by a Qualified Challenge Course Professional.

This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must

Special Rules/Instructions

meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.

Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate.

Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible.

Where the activity takes students offcampus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.

Risks involved with each activity and how to lower the risk of an injury from occurring must be communicated to the students.

Teachers, instructors and students must be aware of safety procedures.

The site must have a written Policies and Procedures Manual for the management and operation of all challenge course activities.

This manual must include an Emergency Action Plan consistent with the most current ACCT Challenge Course Standards.

Applicable to All Facilities (including schools):

Supervision

A teacher and one qualified instructor must be present (on site) for all aspects of the program.

In-the-area supervision by a teacher

On-site supervision by a qualified instructor is required.

A suitable means of transporting an injured student must be accessible.

Qualifications Applicable to All Facilities:

All instructors must hold a current certificate demonstrating successful completion of training from an accredited, recognized. challenge course professional training company.

Instructors for permanent school sites must hold a current certificate (within the last 3 years) demonstrating successful completion of a training workshop that



School or any climbing facility

Where students perform a series of activities either while working with others on initiative tasks or responding to personal challenges close to the ground or high in the air.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
and/or body size of the climber must be used. All belts must be double		using the most recent edition of the ACCT Standards.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	directly addresses the climbing activities they are teaching.
backed through the harness.		This inspection must be documented in a written	Students must be allowed to select a challenge at their comfort level.	Instructors must be trained in, understand, demonstrate
Belay devices must be connected with a locking carabiner rated at 22kN/2200kg/4945lbs., where commercial friction or camping devices are		report in accordance with the ACCT Challenge Course Standards. Necessary maintenance/ changes to the elements	When students are belaying, an introductory lesson, incorporating the following elements must precede toproped climbing: • must be identified as challenge	and adhere to a directly relevant skill set for their respective activity. A relevant skill set is a described set of skills developed by recognized <i>Challenge</i>
or camming devices are used.		noted in the report must be addressed.	course specific;	Course Professionals.
For all indoor walls, mats e.g. Velcro utility mats,		All challenge course elements must be	 must be identified as specific to the belay system/device being used; 	All instructors must be at least 18 years of age or older
wrestling mats, must be in place at the ascending and descending points.		inspected by qualified on- site personnel prior to use.	must include instruction and repeat practice on:	to teach the introductory lesson and/or be an instructor.
Mat thicknesses: • cross-link foam 5 cm		The challenge course must be managed and	correct use of harness;correct use of knots and tie-in	Individuals who have been trained and can demonstrate
(2");		operated in accordance with the most current	points; o concept of top-roping;	the required instructor skills and who are 16 years of age
• open-cell foam 5 cm (2");		ACCT Standards, including having a	 correct use of belay device/system; 	or older can assist with instruction but must be directly supervised by a
polyurethane 5 cm (2");dual-density 5 cm (2");		designated <i>Challenge Course Manager</i> who is responsible for	 general principles for belaying with the specific system; 	qualified instructor. First Aid Certification:
mats of equivalent compaction rating as determined by the		overseeing the staffing and operations of the challenge course.	 lowering procedures with the specific system; 	At least one instructor must have current First Aid qualifications equivalent to or
manufacturer. All equipment must be		The challenge course must be used in	 communication and the climber/belayer contract. 	exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid



School or any climbing facility

Where students perform a series of activities either while working with others on initiative tasks or responding to personal challenges close to the ground or high in the air.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment inspected prior to activity.	Clothing/Footwear	accordance with the current Challenge Course Professional's recommendations. Treed courses must be inspected annually by a professional challenge course vendor and dead limbs removed. Any live branches that may be considered a hazard must be removed. All courses must have an adequate thickness of wood chips at the base of all elements. Treed courses must not be used in high winds or thunder-storms.	A qualified instructor must check the harness, rope and belay device set up for any student prior to him/her leaving the ground. The belay system utilized, including the belay device, must be one that was installed and recommended by a qualified Challenge Course Professional. When students are belaying, a system/technique that will not allow the climber to ground-fall in the event that one of the belay team members becomes incapacitated must be incorporated. The climber-to-belayer weight ratio must be taken into consideration when determining the number of buddy belayers necessary in any non-ground anchored system. In most conventional top-roped belay systems, an approximate climber-to-belayer weight ratio is 1:1. A method of rescuing a tired/stuck climber must be available (e.g., ladder, scaffold, top-rope belay). Adequate liquid replacement must be accessible.	Ratios Applicable to All Challenge Courses: After the introductory lesson, the following ratios must be maintained: Climb Only: 1 instructor: 1 active line Full Belay: 1 instructor: 2 active lines Participatory/Team Belay: 1 Instructor: 2 Active Lines (3 active lines can be used only if location of the 3rd line is in close proximity for constant visual supervision) Where student may participate in part of the belay process if: • a locking-assisted braking device is used; • constant visual supervision occurs; • a qualified instructor lowers the climber. Static/Self Belay: 1
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis,	instructor: 5 participants After introductory lesson,



School or any climbing facility

Where students perform a series of activities either while working with others on initiative tasks or responding to personal challenges close to the ground or high in the air.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	above ratios must be maintained.
				When a high-element challenge course is operating, there must be a minimum of 2 instructors.
				Where multiple activities are taking place at the climbing site, also see Climbing – General Guidelines.



Climbing – Zipline/Tyrolean Traverse/Equivalent

School or any climbing or zipline facility

Where students move in a horizontal or descending manner along a fixed rope/line, installed in an elevated fashion.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity	Applicable to all Facilities:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	worn. No tops with drawstrings. No finger rings.	for use. Area for climbing must be appropriate for ability levels, age	provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving	On-site supervision by both teacher and qualified instructor (s) must be present (on site) for all
All equipment must be commercially and specifically manufactured for the intended climbing related activity and adhere to one of: UIAA, CE, NFPA, ULC, CSA, ASTM	Nothing around the neck (e.g., leather ties, knots). Medic alert bracelet/ necklace to be taped. All other jewellery which presents a	and size of students. All providers must follow the National Building Code of Canada, and all applicable By-Laws	permission for student to participate. Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible. Where the activity takes students off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	aspects of the program. Constant Visual Supervision must be provided by instructors for each active
standards. Ropes/lines must be compatible with the chosen climbing activity.	safety concern must be removed or taped. Long hair must be covered or tied back.	and Regulations. All climbing equipment must be installed by a qualified	Prior to the first lesson, teachers must inform climbing instructors of students who have special needs. Risks involved with each activity and how to lower the risk of an injury from occurring must be	ziplines/traverse. Ratios Applicable to All Facilities: 1 instructor for each
There must be 2 single pulleys or a double sheave pulley. Helmets that are		professional (e.g., instructor/provider). The initial installation of climbing equipment	communicated to the students. Teachers, instructors and students must be aware of safety procedures. A system and technique recognized by the	active zip/traverse line. A suitable means of transporting an injured student must
commercially and specifically manufactured for climbing must be worn by all students who are leaving the ground.		must be inspected by qualified personnel upon completion of the installation and at	professional climbing industry must be used. A system must be used that will not allow participant to make contact with the ground while in transit along the installed rope/line.	be accessible. Instructor Qualifications:
Climbing harnesses, sit or full body, appropriate for the age and/or body size of		least once a year thereafter by	An arresting system must be incorporated into the zip/traverse line to prevent contact with the bottom anchors.	Instructors must be trained in, understand,



Climbing – Zipline/Tyrolean Traverse/Equivalent

School or any climbing or zipline facility

Where students move in a horizontal or descending manner along a fixed rope/line, installed in an elevated fashion.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
the climber must be used. All belts must be double backed through the harness.		qualified climbing inspection personnel. This inspection	Activity and course elements that are introduced must be based on skills that are taught and appropriate for the developmental stage and experience of the students.	demonstrate, and adhere to a directly relevant skill set for their respective activity. A relevant
The base of the scaffolding must be completely covered with landing mats that are a minimum of		must be documented with a written report. Necessary changes	Students must have prior instruction and experience in belaying. An introductory lesson must be an integral part of the	skill set is a described set of skills developed by
50cm (20") thick, OR an additional instructor is		noted in the report must be addressed.	program for all students. The introductory lesson must:	recognized climbing professionals.
positioned at the top of the scaffolding and mats (e.g.,			be specific to the site;	All instructors must be at least 18 years
Velcro utility mats, wrestling mats) must be in placed at			be identified as specific to the system used;	of age or older to teach the
the descending points.			include instruction and repeat practice of:	introductory lesson
Mat thicknesses:			o correct use of harness;	and/or be an instructor.
• cross-link foam 5cm (2");			 correct use of pulley(s), equipment, and attachment points; 	Individuals who have
open-cell foam 5cm (2");polyurethane 5cm (2");			 safe method of ascending to the elevated system; 	been trained and can demonstrate the required instructor
• dual-density 5cm (2");			 safe method of descending from the elevated 	skills and who are 16 years of age or older
 mats of equivalent compaction rating as determined by 			system; o safe method of transferring between the elevated system and the fail arrest system.	can assist with instruction but must be directly
manufacturer.			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	supervised by a qualified instructor.
Top anchors must have 2 individual points, locking devices and must be able			Students must be allowed to select a challenge at their comfort level.	First Aid Qualifications:
to sustain a load of 22kN/2200kg/4500lbs.			A qualified instructor must do a safety check of any student leaving the ground.	At least one



Climbing – Zipline/Tyrolean Traverse/Equivalent

School or any climbing or zipline facility

Where students move in a horizontal or descending manner along a fixed rope/line, installed in an elevated fashion.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
All equipment must be inspected by qualified			While ascending to a scaffold take-over platform, student must be on a belay.	instructor must have current First Aid qualifications
personnel prior to activity.			Climber/belayer weight ratio must be taken into consideration when determining the number of buddy belayers necessary in any non-ground anchored system.	equivalent to or exceeding St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate.
			A buddy belay (when students are belaying) must be incorporated into all belay systems at all times.	Where multiple activities are taking
			A belay system/technique that will not allow the climber to ground-fall in the event that the belayer becomes incapacitated must be used by student belayers.	place at the climbing site, see Climbing – General In multiple activity
			A body belay is not to be used.	situations, a qualified instructor must
			All participants must be attached to the zip/traverse line with 2 locking carabiners.	supervise the transfer of the
			A method of rescuing a tired/stuck climber must be available (e.g., ladder, scaffold, top-rope belay).	carabiners from the top rope to the zip/traverse line.
			Adequate liquid replacement must be accessible.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Coopera	ative Games
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Equipment must be size, weight and age appropriate for skill and ability level of students. All balls must be properly inflated. No homemade equipment can be used.	Appropriate clothing must be worn. Appropriate running shoes that are securely fastened. No hanging jewellery. Tie back long hair.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Activity area must be free of hazards (e.g., equipment in corners and on sidelines). Floor surface must provide good traction. Non-gym indoor facilities (e.g., foyer, classroom, hall, concourse, etc.) must enable students to move freely (see Safety in Activity Rooms appendix).	Students must be instructed in how to move safely in personal and general space. Establish rules for the distribution and return of equipment. Include appropriate warm-ups and cool downs. Running and relays: • students must not be blindfolded; • no running backwards; • participants in a relay must have their own lane; • be aware of increased risk with tying legs together. Students must be taught skills in proper progression (e.g., stepping into a hoop on the floor before being asked to run in and out of hoops). Games must be based on skills that are taught. Emphasize with students what cooperation looks like and sounds like. For games that include tagging: • clearly define areas of the body that can be tagged (e.g. arms, back, legs); • instruct students that a tag is a touch, not a push, punch or grab; • where blockers are permitted, they are not to intentionally make contact with the tagger with their bodies, arms or legs, but rather to move in front of the tagger.	On-site supervision. Students must never be in equipment room unsupervised.



			Coopera	tive Games
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Activities must be age appropriate.	
			Walls and stages cannot be used as turning points and end zones. A marker (e.g., line or pylon) must be designated away from the wall and properly identified.	
			Establish rules and procedures in the gym before going outdoors (e.g., stop/start signals).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	



			Cricket/Cricket Va	riations		
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Outdoor field must be free from debris and obstructions and provide good footing. Holes and	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills taught. A designated area must be established for non-active players at a safe distance behind the batter. Bouncers and bean balls must not be bowled. The bowler standing behind a designated line must underhand lob or roll the ball (elementary) at the batter's wicket. Straight-arm overhand throws could be used at the middle school level.	On-site supervision.		
equipment is safe for use. Regulation cricket bats, stumps and balls. Approved cricket pads and gloves must be worn by batters and wicketkeeper. When facing fast		severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the principal, and students must be made aware of them. For indoor cricket variations, playing surface and surrounding area	 The wicket keeper must stand a safe distance behind a striker. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; previous training and fitness level; length of time and intensity of physical activity. 			
bowling, batter must wear a properly fitting cricket helmet that is certified by a recognized safety standards association. A softer ball must be used for indoor cricket drills and games.	must be free of all obstacles (e.g., table, chairs, pianos) and provide good traction.	obstacles (e.g., table, chairs, pianos) and provide good	must be free of all obstacles (e.g., table, chairs, pianos) and provide good	must be free of all obstacles (e.g., table, chairs, pianos) and provide good	Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing) Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	



		Cr	oss-Country Running/O	rienteering
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Prior to initial use of the route, teachers must do a safety check "walk through" in order to identify potential hazards.	Parents/guardians must be notified when students will be running off the school property and where applicable, the means of transportation to get to the site. Parents and students must be informed of the importance of using sun protection and insect repellent (see Appendix A).	In-the-area supervision. Ratio: • 1:29
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		If the cross-country route or orienteering course is on grass and/or in a wooded area, teachers must do a safety check "walk through" after a substantial rainfall and/or windstorm, in order to identify potential hazards. Before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). If route is off school property, determine that students are not crossing busy intersections unless directly supervised. Obtain permission of property owner before using private land/areas	Length and difficulty of route must be appropriate to the age and ability level of the participants. A proper warm-up and cool-down must be included. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Students must be instructed in basic road safety. Students are to run in pairs or groups (e.g., use the buddy system). No audio devices (e.g., MP3s) may be used. Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning]). Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level;	



			Cross-Country Running/Orienteeri			
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 			
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).			
			Teachers must be aware of students with allergies (e.g., bees).			
			Be aware of athletes whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).			



Cross-Country Skiing/Snowshoeing

A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Cross-Country Skiing: Skis, bindings, boots and poles must be in good repair and appropriate size for skier. Snowshoeing: • frame and bindings must be in frame and bindings must be in for farme and bindings must be in good repair and appropriate size for skier. Clothing must be appropriate be appropriate for outdoor activity. Define specific routes to the students so they are aware of the boundaries for activity, whether using a commercial or non-commercial site. When choosing a site, the following conditions must be taken into consideration: Define specific routes to the students so they are aware of the boundaries for activity, whether using a commercial or non-commercial site. When choosing a site, the following conditions must be taken into consideration: Snowshoeing: • activity taking place off school property; • means of transportation; • details of the activity; • importance of sun protection. Emergency procedures must be established and communicated to the students. Review with students safety precautions to take when working close to others with their sharp tip poles.	Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
see Appendix A "Parent Letter" regarding bringing equipment for use in class. • sun; • wind; • snow conditions; • suitability of terrain for student age and ability. When selecting a noncommercial site the facility must include all of the following: • a level field with practice tracks; • sun; • wind; • wind; • wind; • snow conditions; • suitability of terrain for students to check that boots are secure in bindings. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Teach basic uphill and downhill maneuvers on gentle slopes. Activities must be based on skills that are taught. Use a buddy system. Refore involving students in outdoor activity. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference or tripping one another. Ratio: • 1:29 There must be a designated supervisor (teache parent taught. Use a buddy system.	A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Cross-Country Skiing: • skis, bindings, boots and poles must be in good repair and appropriate size for skier. Snowshoeing: • frame and bindings must be in good repair. See Appendix A "Parent Letter" regarding bringing equipment for	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Clothing must be appropriate for outdoor activity. For clothing, use layering principles and have a hat and mitts or gloves available for use.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Define specific routes to the students so they are aware of the boundaries for activity, whether using a commercial or noncommercial site. When choosing a site, the following conditions must be taken into consideration: • sun; • wind; • snow conditions; • suitability of terrain for student age and ability. When selecting a noncommercial site the facility must include all of the following: • a level field with practice tracks; • a long run-out at the bottom section of a larger hill; • proximity to warmth,	Parent/Guardians must be informed of the following by letter: • activity taking place off school property; • means of transportation; • details of the activity; • importance of wearing suitable clothing for activity and weather of the day; • importance of sun protection. Emergency procedures must be established and communicated to the students. Review with students safety precautions to take when working close to others with their sharp tip poles. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference or tripping one another. Instruct students to check that boots are secure in bindings. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Teach basic uphill and downhill maneuvers on gentle slopes. Activities must be based on skills that are taught. Use a buddy system. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite);	In-the-area supervision is required for all sites. On-site supervision when skills are taught. If dividing class into groups, duties of supervisors for each group must be clearly outlined. The following ratios must be in place for day cross-country trips and snowshoeing at commercial sites. Ratio: 1:29 There must be a designated supervisor (teacher, parent or responsible adult) capable of



Cross-Country Skiing/Snowshoeing						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
		well-marked trails.	replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before,			
		Obtain permission of property owner before	during and after physical activity;			
		using private	previous training and fitness level;			
		land/areas.	length of time and intensity of physical activity.			
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).			
			Teachers must be aware of students with a history of asthma and other respiratory problems. Students with severe asthma must ski with an inhaler.			
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).			



				Curling
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Rocks made under the supervision of school staff must not present a safety concern. Equipment rules mandated by the curling club must be followed.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Clothing and footwear must be appropriate for cold temperature activity. Curling shoes with a removable gripper on sliding shoe, or shoes with a removable slider, or the sliding shoe taped. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Before curling on an outdoor surface (e.g., lake, pond), contact local authorities for information to determine with absolute certainty that the ice is thick enough to be safe. Curling surface must be free of obstacles and hazardous cracks.	Parents must be informed when curling takes students off school property, and the means of transportation used. Teach etiquette and safety rules before going to the curling rink. All students must observe the rules of etiquette. Off- ice instruction, including safety rules, must precede on-ice instruction. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Students must be instructed not to step over the curling rocks, but to walk around them. Students must be instructed that unless in the action of shooting, curling rocks should never be picked up off the ice. Establish a safe routine to clear rocks from the house. Before involving students in outdoor activity (outdoor rink), teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic section).	On-site supervision.



Cycling

Cycling takes place on paved surfaces (e.g., sidewalks, bike paths, roads). If cycling also includes off-road, consult Mountain Biking activity page as well.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe for	Parents/guardians must be informed that cycling will take students off school property.	In-the-area supervision is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	worn. Clothing must not encumber proper use of bicycle chain.	use. Choose routes carefully and consider the road	A record of students and the route must be left in the school with an appropriate person. The rules of the Highway Traffic Act must be	2 adult supervisors are required in all cycling situations. One supervisor stays at the
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Clothing must be adequate for outdoor	surface and length, steepness of slopes,	reviewed and followed. This includes group riding protocol. http://www.gnb.ca/0062/acts/acts/h-05.htm	back of the pack and one at the front.
The following statements refer to student owned, borrowed or rented	activity. No open-toed shoes or	frequency of traffic, complexity of intersections and	Excursions must be planned for daylight hours.	The ratio of supervisors to
bicycles:	sandals.	railway crossings.	Emphasis must be placed on controlled riding.	students is:
 equipment must conform to local bylaws; 	No hanging jewellery.	Prior to initial use of route, teacher/	Instruction must be given on the proper position of a bicycle helmet, i.e., brow of helmet is at eyebrow level.	Ratio: • grade 9 and 10
 students must inspect bikes for working brakes and properly inflated tires; 		supervisor must do a safety ride-through to verify safety and suitability.	Students must demonstrate to the teacher/supervisor competency in stopping, changing gears, turning, signaling and passing	1:20; • grades 11 and 12 1:29.
 bicycle size must be appropriate for the rider. 		Provide students with map and/or clear	before leaving school property. Use any appropriate grouping system, e.g., the	One supervisor must take responsibility for
Correctly fitting bicycle		directions.	buddy system.	administering first aid
helmets approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or		Obtain permission of	No audio devices (e.g., MP3 players).	to an injured student and must be present
Australian standards.		property owner before using private	Racing must not be done as an in-class activity.	for the duration of the activity.
Supervisor and student monitor to carry:		land/areas.	Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference with one another.	activity.
bicycle tool kit;			Students must be aware of an emergency	
• pump;			procedure in case of an accident (e.g., any sign	
 signaling device (e.g., whistle); 			of difficulty, dismount and walk bike until it is safe to resume riding).	
			Teacher/supervisor must be aware of weather	



	Cycling
first aid kit.	forecast.
	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:
	 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);
	 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;
	previous training and fitness level;
	length of time and intensity of physical activity.
	Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).
	Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).
	Cycling must be cancelled in adverse conditions.
	Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic
	section). so see Generic Section to view complete safety requirements.



			Dancing/Rhythmic	c Activities
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Electrical equipment must be in good working order and a safe distance from activity. No rhythmic clubs.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Bare feet permitted. Gymnastic slippers or running shoes. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area (e.g., gym or large room) must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Instruct students in safe use of equipment (e.g., ribbon sticks). Modify activity to the age and ability level of students (e.g., throws of equipment [ropes, ribbons, hoops, etc.] are to be kept to a low height.) Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required for rhythmic activities. In-the-area supervision is required for dance.



Diving

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate swimming attire.	Determine that all facilities are safe for	Parent/guardian permission forms are required for aquatic activities that occur	On-site supervision is required by the teacher.
accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Accessibility to standard	No jewellery. Device to keep hair from obstructing vision (e.g., elastic).	use. Determine that board and adjustable fulcrum are in good working order. Water depths must conform to Canadian Amateur Diving Association (C.A.D.A.)	off school property. Inform in-charge person on deck of any student with a medical history or any medical problems that may affect the student's safety in water (e.g., diabetes, asthma, heart condition, convulsions, epilepsy, frequent ear infections). Skills must be taught in the proper progression.	Constant visual supervision is required by diving instructor for initial instruction of each dive by each diver. Ratios: Maximum students per qualified diving Instructor 1:12, plus 1 guard at 1:30. Diving Instructor Qualifications:
safety equipment as recommended in the Pool and Waterfront Guidelines for the Province of New Brunswick		regulations. BACKYARD POOLS MUST NOT BE USED.	Activities must be based on skills taught. Students must adhere to the following rules: only one person must use the board at	Instructors must have C.A.D.A. certification Level 1 if they are teaching any diving skills beyond a front dive.
Of particular note: • ring buoys;		Springboard must be clean and not slippery. Diving stands must	 one time; move towards the edge of the pool after a dive as established by the instructor; 	Instructional swim may include organized games, relays, etc., but CANNOT include an unorganized free swim.
reaching poles;spinal boards.		be free of vibrations and bolted soundly.	no running or pushing on deck;	Supervision Ratio for Swim Test and Instructional Swim:
Electrical equipment (e.g., MP3 players, must be properly grounded).		Hinges must be checked and bushings replaced if necessary.	 make sure diving area is clear before proceeding to dive; no diving into shallow end; no chewing gum; 	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as outlined below.
		Fulcrum must be adjustable and lubricated and must move entire length of	no earplugs;	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.
		limit range. Board must be level. Height must conform	 no shoes on deck. Emergency procedures must be outlined to students. Implement strategies to increase 	In situations where there are 26- 75 students, an additional certified instructor or lifeguard (NLS) is required. The instructor requires the same certification as listed



Diving

				Diving
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		to 1m (3'4") or 3m (10') above the surface of the water	confidence and enhance safety (e.g., wearing a t-shirt when learning new dives, functioning bubble jets).	below. Swim Test Instructor Qualifications:
		(+/- 2cm [.75"]).	Swim Test Prior to diving, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety: • rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; • tread water for 1 minute;	The instructor must hold one of the following current certifications: Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR, Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR, Lifesaving Society Instructor
			 swim 50m (164') continuously any stroke. The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops. The test must be 	Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR , • Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate;
			administered by a qualified instructor/guard (test is based on the Lifesaving Society's Swim to SurviveTM Standard).	 OR, YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR, National Lifeguard Services
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not dive. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate. Note: Verified copies of certification must be available in the pool area. Refer to local municipal pool regulations for additional standards.



			Dodgebal
Equipment Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment A fully stocked first aid it must be readily ccessible. A working communication device e.g., cell phone) must e accessible. Determine that all quipment is safe for se. Jese soft objects ONLY e.g., foam balls, ponges, beach balls, lephant- skin balls, tillity balls). Jo under inflated balls e.g., volleyballs). Jo beanbags or hard ying discs (e.g., risbees). Equipment must not ave hard or sharp dges.	Playing surface must be free of all obstacles (e.g., desks, chairs, pianos) and provide sufficient traction. All doors in and out of the playing area must be closed. There must be adequate space for all participants. Outdoor Dodgeball: • communicate to students the boundary lines for the activity; • immovable hazards (e.g. goalposts) must be identified to students and marked with pylons; • holes and severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the teacher/principal.		



Dragon Boating

Bragon Boath				
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Paddles and boats must be checked to assess that: • there are no splinters or cracks; • the head, tail, drum, drummer's seat, and steering oar are securely fitted; • the boat is not leaking and that bailers are in it; • the centre seat is in place if it is a split boat;	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery. Glasses, if worn, must have a safety strap. A dry change of clothes must be available on shore. Coaches are required to wear PFDs while on the water at all times.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Water and weather conditions must be appropriate for the skill level of the group. Teacher/supervisor is familiar with the site and/or site is commonly used for dragon boating. Controlled Area: A confined location, such as a pool, lakefront, or slowmoving river, must be available for the teaching of basic stroke skills.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. This activity page must be presented to the Dragon Boat provider prior to activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Parents/guardians must be informed by letter of their child's involvement in dragon boating and be made aware of the importance of suitable clothing. Swim Test Prior to dragon boating, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety: • rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; • tread water for 1 minute; • swim 50m (164') continuously any stroke. The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard (test is based on the Lifesaving Society's Swim to SurviveTM Standard).	On-site supervision is required. For initial on-the-water instruction, teacher/instructor-to-student ratio is 1:10. After initial instruction, 2 supervisors/instructors per boat: • one is in the dragon boat; • one is on land or in the motorized safety boat maintaining visual contact. A vehicle for emergency purposes must be available. Designate a supervisor (e.g., teacher or parent) to transport an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor of the excursion.
 the buoyancy compartments are functional and sufficient to create positive buoyancy; 			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher. Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not dragon boat.	Safety Boats Permissible A safety boat that is rescue-capable (provides appropriate speed and stability) must be in the
the boat meets Canadian Coast- quard Regulations for			Complete the above swim test each year. Teacher supervisor must be aware of swim	water and accessible while students are dragon

Teacher supervisor must be aware of swim



guard Regulations for

boating.

	Dragon Boating					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
small craft. Paddles must be the appropriate size for the age and size of students. Visit: www.tc.gc.ca/BoatingSa fety/sbg-gsn/6m8m.htm 2 audible alarm signals (e.g., whistle, air horn) must be carried by the helm (boat steers-	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	test results. Students must be informed of available safety equipment and how to use it. Before the start of each session, teacher/instructor must inform someone (e.g., facility's staff member) of the beginning and ending time on water. Steersperson may sit or stand while steering. Steersperson is the in-charge person outranking all persons in the boat.	Supervision Safety Boats Not Permissible If the body of water being used for instruction does not allow the use of a safety boat (too shallow, pool, etc.) then the instructor(s) must be able to reach students as quickly as in the case of a safety boat being present. In the latter situation, the water must be wadable by		
person). A motorized safety boat must be equipped with a bull-horn/megaphone. A correctly fitting, properly fastened and Canadian approved lifejacket/PFD must be worn at all times during dragon boating.			Steersperson must be an employee of the Dragon Boat facility or approved by the Dragon Boat facility. Steersperson for each boat must demonstrate the following knowledge and skills: • steersperson must read and understand the Canadian Coast Guard Boating Guide TP-511; • be able to manage the team and exercise authority over team members;	the instructor. If the safety boat is a motorized craft then the operator of the motorized safety boat must have a Pleasure Craft Operator Card. The operator of the safety boat, whether craft is motorized or not, must have experience in navigating the craft.		
		 load the boat; balance the boat; maintain a straight course at full racing speed with a full crew of 18-20 paddlers plus drummer; steer a figure eight course around two buoys at normal speed with a full crew, in both directions, or in the absence of buoys, steer a set course which includes both left and right angled turns; 	If a safety boat is being used then there must be at least one person in the safety boat who meets the First Aid Certification as outlined below. First Aid Certification: At least one supervisor must have current first aid certification which may be:			



	Dragon Boating					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
			 execute sideways maneuvers without going forwards; 	N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR ,		
			 turn the boat through 360 degrees in both directions without the use of paddlers; 	St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate; OR,		
			 guide the boat forward in a straight line without the use of paddlers; 	St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR ,		
			 guide the boat in reverse for 50m (164') with the use of paddlers; 	Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid;		
			 execute an emergency stop from racing speed to full stop; 	OR, • Canadian Red Cross		
			 execute safe approaches to a jetty/pontoon/docks in still and windy 	Wilderness and Remote First Aid; OR ,		
			conditions;manage the unloading of the team members;	 Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR, 		
			secure the boat and determine that all gear is put away correctly.	equivalent to any of the above.		
			Safety Procedure	Supervision for Swim Test		
			Should students require assistance at any time during the session, the drummer or steersperson must raise his or her hand, accompanied by a series of three short bursts through the sounding device	There must be a minimum of one certified aquatics instructors on deck or in the pool.		
			provided to signal the first aid provider/safety boat.	Supervision ratio is 1:25, instructors to students,		
			Before the start of each session, all paddlers are required to pair up with the	with the instructor certified as outlined below.		
			paddler beside them, in case of emergencies (buddy system). The first pair	Swim Instruction Qualifications:		
			is also responsible for the drummer and the last pair for the steersperson.	The instructor must hold one of the following		



	Dragon Boating					
Equip	oment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision	
				Steersperson must be able to use, and	current certifications:	
				crew must correctly respond to common dragon boat racing commands.	Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the	
				Emergency Procedure	Lifesaving Society; OR ,	
				All coaches/instructors must be knowledgeable of the established safety and emergency procedures. Coaches must	 Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR, 	
				outline these procedures to paddlers, steerperson and other trip supervisors. If standards vary between the New Brunswick Physical Education Safety Guidelines and an activity provider, implement the higher standards.	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR,	
				In the event that a boat is swamped, the following procedures must be followed:	Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard	
				 steersperson must be aware of any special conditions (e.g., asthma) that may apply to an individual paddler; 	Certificate; OR , • YMCA Instructor	
				 the steersperson must take charge of the crew until the motorized safety boat arrives; 	Certificate; OR , • National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard	
				the crew must hold onto the boat	Certificate (NLS).	
				(students must be instructed not to swim to shore);	Note: Verified copies of certification must be	
				each student must determine that his/her	available in the pool area.	
				partner is in view (buddy system);	Instructor Qualifications	
				 each student must inform the steersperson if partner is missing (buddy system); 	Instructor must have one of:	
				 the approach of the safety boat must not endanger (e.g., trap) any participants in the water; 	 minimum Canoeing Basic Skills, Intermediate Big Canoe Instructor or equivalent; OR, 	
				each student must follow	equivalent, OIX,	



			Dra	agon Boating
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			steersperson/first aid provider instructions;	demonstrate competencies listed for
			 if boat has sufficient flotation – crew must get into boat and paddle to shore. If not, hang onto boat and follow instructions of steersperson. 	steersperson in Special Rules/Instructions column; OR , • certification as required
			In case of an emergency, a pre-determined return route must be established.	by the Dragon Boat Association.
			Supervisors must be aware of weather forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	Visit: Dragon Boat Canada at: http://www.dragonboatcan ada.org and International
			Attention must be given to:	Dragon Federation at:
			 water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents, tides and wave conditions); 	www.idbf.org
			• visibility of 500m (1640') is required.	
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			 previous training and fitness level; 	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen,	



			Dra	gon Boating
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction in the prevention and treatment of hypothermia.	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Dragon boating must be cancelled in adverse weather conditions.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	



be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A ctivity must be based on skills taught. Students must wear long-sleeved shirt or sweatshirt and long pants. A ctivity must be based on skills taught. Students must fence only under the direct supervision of the instructor. All equipment must be worn before fencing an opponent.					Fencing
be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A ctivity must be based on skills taught. Students must wear long-sleeved shirt or sweatshirt and long pants. A ctivity must be based on skills taught. Students must fence only under the direct supervision of the instructor. All equipment must be worn before fencing an opponent.	Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment must be checked regularly for defects by students and staff and repaired or replaced as required. Mask, vest, gloves, foil with rubber tips. See Appendix A "Parent Letter" regarding bringing equipment for use in class. All equipment from home must be instructed in all safety rules associated with the sport. Adequate liquid replacement must be accessible. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation. (see Generic Section).	A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Equipment must be checked regularly for defects by students and staff and repaired or replaced as required. Mask, vest, gloves, foil with rubber tips. See Appendix A "Parent Letter" regarding bringing equipment for use in class. All equipment from home must	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Students must wear long-sleeved shirt or sweatshirt and long	facilities are safe for use. Area must be free from obstacles and debris and provide	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activity must be based on skills taught. Students must fence only under the direct supervision of the instructor. All equipment must be worn before fencing an opponent. Students must be instructed in all safety rules associated with the sport. Adequate liquid replacement must be accessible. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation. (see Generic	On-site supervision for instruction. Constant visual



	Field Hockey						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision			
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe	Skills must be taught in proper progression. At no time can the stick be brought above waist	On-site supervision is required.			
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is	worn. No rings, watches or hanging jewellery.	Playing surface must be checked regularly. It must	level. Implement a soccer goal-size crease area for the protection of the goalie.				
safe for use. Regulation field hockey sticks.		be clear of debris and provide good footing.	No other student or student's stick is allowed in the crease.				
Sticks must be checked regularly for cracks.		Holes and severely	If regulation ball is used and there is a goalie, equipment as specified must be used.				
Use regulation field hockey ball		uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the principal, and students must be made aware of	must be brought to the attention of the principal, and students must be made aware of Games must be based on skills that all Modify the skills and rules to meet the ability of students (e.g., no goalie). Before involving students in outdoor as	must be brought to	must be brought to Games must be based on skills that are t	Games must be based on skills that are taught. Modify the skills and rules to meet the age and	
or indoor 'soft' balls. Protective eye wear meeting ASTM F803 standards or				ability of students (e.g., no goalie). Before involving students in outdoor activity,			
equivalent is recommended. CSA approved hockey helmet with cage, and full goalie equipment including throat		them.	 teachers must take into consideration: environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 				
protector, must be worn by goaltender if regulation ball is used. Shin guards must be made			(personal water bottles, water fountains)		 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 		
available to all students.			previous training and fitness level				
Use equipment suitable to age and ability of students.			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 				
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).				
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions				



			Fie	eld Hockey
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			(e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Fitness Activities

This page applies to Aerobics, Circuit Training, etc. using a variety of equipment (e.g., chinning bar, stability ball, slides, steps, tubing, medicine ball, balance board).

See Intramural Appendix N: Safety in Fitness Centres and Weight Training Rooms

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Where fitness activities constitute the main part of the lesson, a proper warm-up and	On-site supervision is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	worn. No jewellery.	Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity:	 cool-down must be provided. Use proper progression of activities: warm up; muscle strength/endurance; 	In the area supervision after initial instruction. Any teacher who is unfamiliar with
All fitness equipment must be appropriate in size and weight for the student.		prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to	peak work;cool down.Fitness activities must be modified based	fitness activities (e.g., no recent experience) must refrain from teaching
All fitness equipment must be inspected on a regular basis and be in good repair.		identify potential problems;	on the ability level of students, the facilities and equipment available.	the activity until: • assistance is
Weights must be appropriate to the size and ability of student.		before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of	Where fitness equipment is being used, (e.g., treadmills, stationary bicycle, medicine ball, chinning bar, tubing) students must be instructed in and	provided by an appropriately trained staff; or,
Electrical equipment must be in good working order.		areas to approach with caution).	demonstrate competency in the proper use of the equipment before using it	Canada Fitness Standard Certification or
Steps and/or slides must be equipped with non- slip tread.		Activity surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g.,	independently. Stress correct body alignment for injury prevention.	equivalent is acquired; or,
Tubing/elastic strips must be appropriate for fitness level of participant (e.g., proper		tables and chairs) and provide sufficient traction. To provide free flow of	Permit students to work at personal levels of intensity (e.g., students who can make responsible decisions related to low-impact	• training is received. Note:
tension and length). Place a utility mat directly below high apparatus (e.g.,		motion, allow adequate space between: • fitness activities and	to high-impact and low-intensity to high-intensity).	Intramural/Club situations require teacher supervision
chinning bar, peg board). If using free weights, see		ittness activities and equipment; fitness equipment and	Resistance training for the development of endurance can be done emphasizing high repetitions and/or low weights.	(even in situations where an outside instructor is present.)



Fitness Activities

This page applies to Aerobics, Circuit Training, etc. using a variety of equipment (e.g., chinning bar, stability ball, slides, steps, tubing, medicine ball, balance board).

See Intramural Appendix N: Safety in Fitness Centres and Weight Training Rooms

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Weight Training activity page.		walls and doors. Limit activities on stages to those that are stationary (e.g., tubing, chinning bar, stretching). Fitness room/weight room must be locked when unsupervised.	A process must be in place to regularly disinfect equipment. A process must be in place where equipment needing repair is identified and removed from use. There is a minimum of 2 students in the fitness room at any one time. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	



Floor Hockey/Gym Ringette

Stick without a blade See Ball Hockey page

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be	Appropriate clothing and footwear must	Determine that all facilities are safe	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On site
readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g.,	be worn.	for use.	Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught.	supervision
cell phone) must be accessible.	No rings and watches.	Playing surface and area must be	The following rules must be in place and enforced	
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No hanging	free of all obstacles (e.g.,	by penalties:no body contact;	
A "felt" or rubber ring must be used.	jewellery.	tables, chairs, pianos) and	 no stick on body contact or stick on stick contact; 	
Only use:		provide sufficient traction.	stick must remain below waist at all times;	
regulation ringette sticks, and/or;commercially produced floor hockey		Floor plugs must	no slap shots.	
sticks; and/or		be in place.	Implement a crease for protection of the goalie and no other player or player's stick is allowed in the	
 wooden hockey stick shafts or broom type handle with protective 			crease.	
covering on the ends, e.g. piece of sponge or carpet securely taped on.			Penalties for stick infractions strictly enforced. No other student or student's stick allowed in the	
Sticks must be checked regularly for			crease.	
cracks and splinters.			Goalies must remain in the crease area during play.	
Stick length must be appropriate to the height of the student.			Sticks must be in contact with the floor at all times except on a shot or a pass when the stick may not	
Goalies must wear protective mask e.g., hockey helmet with cage, softball			go beyond waist level.	
mask.			Only active participants on the floor can have a stick.	
Goalies must wear gloves appropriate to activity (e.g., ball glove).			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphalaxis, casts, orthopaedic	
Protective eye wear meeting ASTM F803 standards or equivalent is recommended.			device) may effect athlete's participation.(see Generic Section)	



Floorball

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. The stick must be approved by the International Floorball Federation (IFF) and marked accordingly with the IFF sticker. Stick length must be appropriate to the height of the student. The blade must not have sharp edges and its hook must not exceed 30 mm. The ball must be approved by the IFF: • 72mm diameter; • weight 23g; • hard plastic; • 26 evenly distributed holes (e.g. similar to a whiffle ball). Goalkeeper's net measures 160cm high and 115 cm wide. Goalkeeper must wear: • IFF approved/marked face mask;	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and area must be free of all obstacles (e.g. tables, chairs, pianos) and provide sufficient traction. Floor plugs must be in place. Mark the goalkeeper area where no other player may play.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught. The following rules must be in place and enforced by penalties: • no body contact; • no blocking/screening of opposite player; • no stick on body contact or stick on stick contact; • stick must remain below waist at all times (including back swing and follow through); • ball to be played below knee level at all times. Implement a crease for protection of goalie. No other player's stick is allowed in the crease. All other International Floorball Federation Rules of the game are to be followed. Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see generic section).	On site supervision.



				Floorball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
• jersey (protective);				
long trousers.				
Optional goalkeeper equipment:				
 any kind of protective equipment, but this must not include parts intended to cover the goal; 				
knee pads under the pants;				
• padded pants;				
helmet and thin gloves.				



			Football – F	lag/Touch
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Use footballs appropriate to the size and ability of group (e.g., smaller football or foam ball). Goalposts must be padded if in field of play. Padding must be 1.8 m (6 ft) high.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing area must be inspected regularly and free from debris and obstructions and well removed from traffic areas. Holes and uneven surfaces must be reported to the principal and students must be made aware of them. The playing surface must provide suitable footing and proper traction. Perimeter of field must be marked (e.g., collapsible flags or soft pylons).	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games and activities must be based on skills that are taught. No blocking except at the line of scrimmage. Pass blocking only after proper technique has been taught. Activities/Rules must be modified to age and ability level of students. Rules of the game must be strictly enforced. Flags are not to be tucked under belt. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required.



Football - Tackle

Football – Tackle is not an appropriate activity at the Secondary School Curricular Level



				Goalball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Ball that is used must be age-appropriate and contain a sound-emitting device. Blindfolds or eyeshades. If regulation goalball is being played, kneepads are required.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface provide sufficient traction and activity area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., desks, chairs, pianos). All doors in and out of the playing area must be closed. There must be adequate space for all participants. Court lines need to be elevated (e.g., rope taped to floor, tactile tape). This includes, at minimum, the wing, centre and goal lines. Refer to the court diagram in the International Blind Sports Association Goalball Rules document: http://www.ibsa-sports.org/sports/goalball/rules/	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills taught. Activities/rules must be modified based on the skill level, age and facilities/equipment available. Safe zones must be clearly delineated at a safe distance from walls, stages, obstacles. Blindfolds may be used for this activity. Only students participating in the activity are to wear blindfolds. Referee (trained student, teacher) must inform students of what is transpiring during the game (e.g., student proximity to boundary line) and keep control of the game. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	Constant visual supervision is required



Golf

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use (e.g., grips must be checked regularly and repaired as needed). Plastic whiffle or foam golf balls must be used on school property (except for putting). Regulation golf balls must not be used on school property except for putting. Clubs of appropriate length. Fully equipped golf bags must be appropriate in size and weight for students. Golf cages must be in good repair and securely attached to surface.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use (i.e. school property, golf domes, putting course, driving range, par 3 golf course). In gyms, putting only. Adequate space must be provided for full backswing and follow-through. Regardless of facility, the hitting area must be well marked and controlled.	When going to a facility off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of the means of transportation used. Students must receive instruction on proper golf etiquette and safety. This must include: • a safe location to stand when someone is hitting; • how to enter another fairway safely; • when it is safe to hit when the group ahead is on the same hole. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Establish a safe routine for hitting and retrieving golf balls at a driving range and on school property. All rules of play pertaining to the driving range and/or mini-putt must be followed. During instruction, or while waiting to practice hitting or swinging, non-active players' clubs must remain on the ground or in their bag. No chipping out of sand on school property – golf facilities only. Students must have an opportunity to develop skills before playing on a golf course. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after	On-site supervision for instruction and when chipping with regulation golf balls. In-the-area supervision is required following initial instruction.



				Golf
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			physical activity;	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	

Also see Generic Section to view complete safety requirements.



Gymnastics – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Teachers must be aware of the physical limitations of students (e.g., epilepsy, weak wrists, etc.).	All elevated inversions require constant visual supervision.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	Bare feet, running shoes or gymnastic slippers. No sock feet.	Floor plan must allow enough space around	Teachers must create an atmosphere of discipline and	Spotting: Spotting is initially the role
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Suitable gym clothing so that student can move	each piece of apparatus for safe movement. Allow for landings at	control. All skills must be taught in a proper progression, from simple to	of the teacher, and then may progress to students who have been trained by
Mats: Mats must be placed on all	unrestricted on mats. No jewellery.	safe distances away from walls and other	complex. Observe that students demonstrate control of basic	the teacher. Responsibilities vary with
designated landing areas under and around equipment without overlaps or gaps.	Tie back long hair and remove hair clips.	equipment. Perimeter of gym must	movement before moving to more complicated skills (e.g., rotations on mats before performing on	the age, strength and experience of the student.
Regularly check mats for wear and tears.	Secure or remove eyeglasses.	be free from excess equipment, (e.g., tables and chairs).	apparatus, and perform landings before working on elevated equipment).	A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with any
General utility mats to use for floor work, tumbling and landing on feet from a controlled height (student's height at shoulder is maximum jumping height).			When a student displays hesitation, verbally or non-verbally, the teacher must discuss the reason(s) for doubt. If the teacher believes that a potential hesitancy during the move	gymnastics apparatus, skill progression or spotting technique (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until:
Mat thicknesses:			could put the student at risk, the student is to be directed toward a	assistance is provided
• cross-link foam 5cm (2");			more basic skill.	by an appropriately trained staff; or
open cell foam 5cm (2");polyurethane 5cm (2");			Students must not be forced to perform skills beyond their abilities.	training is received.
dual density 5cm (2");			Mat work must precede apparatus.	
mats of equivalent compaction rating as			Apparatus must be introduced one piece at a time, working towards the development of a circuit.	
determined by manufacturer. Landing surfaces used for elevated inverted skills must be:			Landing mat must be properly placed for landings and precautions must be taken to minimize movement of mat on impact.	
• 31cm – 61cm (12" – 24")			Every lesson must be preceded by	



		G	ymnastics – Genera	I Procedures
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
thick;			a warm-up.	
 solid or cross-linked foam pit or equivalent. The above landing surfaces must not be used as landing surfaces for vaulting or for controlled landings (e.g., landing on feet) off any piece of equipment. 			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Gymnastics – Bars, Beam, Floors, Vaulting

Includes: Parallel Bars/High Bar/Still Rings/Pommel Horse/Balance Beam/Uneven Parallel Bars/Floor/Table or Flatback Vaulting See Gymnastics – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Equipment must be inspected on a regular basis and repaired as necessary. Vaulting boards that are higher than 20cm at the take-off end are not allowed. Vaulting boards must have carpeted or non-skid top and non-skid feet. Only vaulting boards to be used for take-offs. Vaulting boards used to mount apparatus must be removed immediately Teacher must do a safety-check for proper set-up prior to student use. Determine that all locking mechanisms are checked prior to use. General utility mats to be used: • cross-link foam 5cm (2"); • open-cell foam 5cm (2"); • dual-density 5cm (2"); • mats of equivalent compaction rating	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn (e.g., bare feet, running shoes or gymnastics slippers). No sock feet. Suitable gym clothing so that student can move unrestricted on equipment. No jewellery. Tie back long hair and remove hair clips. Secure or remove eyeglasses.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Precautions must be taken to minimize the movement of mats on impact. Velcro mats must be attached. Determine that there is sufficient space between each apparatus to allow free movement and also sufficient space to dismount. Equipment must be properly secured to floor/ceiling/walls. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities/routines must be based on skills that are taught. Students must be instructed on safety related to gymnastics and all associated apparatus prior to using any equipment. Students need to be taught how to adjust equipment. Teacher must be aware of the physical limitations and initial skill levels of students. Students must not be forced to perform skills beyond their physical and psychological capabilities. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic devices) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision. Inversions require constant visual supervision (including handspring flatback vaults to stacked mats, or, a vaulting table plus stacked mats). Constant visual supervision is required when students are attempting difficult moves for the first time on an apparatus. Constant visual supervision is required for flatback vaulting to mats of vault table. Students must be trained to spot each other appropriately for low-level skills. Students must not act as spotters for high-level skills. A teacher who is



Gymnastics – Bars, Beam, Floors, Vaulting

Includes: Parallel Bars/High Bar/Still Rings/Pommel Horse/Balance Beam/Uneven Parallel Bars/Floor/Table or Flatback Vaulting See Gymnastics – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
as determined by manufacturer. Landing surfaces to be used for elevated inverted skills:				providing instruction and is unfamiliar with any gymnastics
30cm – 60cm (12"–24") landing mats of solid or cross- linked foam or equivalent. These must not be used as a landing surface or for controlled landing (e.g., landing on feet) off any piece of equipment.				apparatus, skill progression or spotting technique (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until:
For handspring to flatback vaulting, mats must be stacked, roped together to a minimum height of 105cm (42") and a maximum of 125cm (50") using 5cm increments. The top mat must be hard-side up.				 assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or training is received.
Landing surfaces for feet first landing (e.g., vaulting, dismounts from a height):				received.
Hardside/softside landing mat minimum 12cm (5") with hard-side up must be in place for each apparatus.				
Mats must be situated around/under apparatus as a landing area such that there is no overlap or open spaces.				



Gymnastics – Climbing Ropes

Gymnastics Ropes: Ropes suspended from a gymnastics climber. NOTE: Ropes from a ceiling track are not permitted. See Gymnastics – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. General utility mats must be placed on all landing areas (see Gymnastics – General Procedures for mat specifications). Mats must not have gaps or overlap. Regularly check ropes for fraying. If ropes are severely frayed, do not use (e.g., students get slivers). Stable platform to initiate a swing (e.g., utility box). If ropes are used for swinging, mats must cover floor surface below path of rope.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn (e.g., bare feet, running shoes or gymnastic slippers). No sock feet. Suitable gym clothing must be worn so that student can move unrestricted on equipment. No jewellery. Tie back long hair and remove hair clips. Secure or remove eyeglasses.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Allow for landings at safe distances away from walls and other equipment. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. This includes room to swing back and forth.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Introduce rope activities in a developmental sequence (e.g., hanging in a variety of shapes before climbing hand-over-hand). Activities must be based on skills that are taught. Swinging activities must be conducted in a controlled manner (e.g., specify a designated start and finish point). Stress control before height. Maximum climbing height: • waist shall not exceed 3.5 meters above the ground. No inversions. Hips must never be above level of head. No releasing ropes or jumping from heights any higher than student's shoulder height. See Gymnastics – General Procedures for guidelines related to students spotting. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic devices) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision.



Gymnastics – Mini-Trampoline

Consistent with New Brunswick Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Policy 709, MINI-TRAMPS must not be used

Please note, mini exercise trampolines may be used for therapeutic purposes for students under the directions of physical or occupational therapist and with proper supervision.



Gymnastics – Pyramid Building

See Gymnastics – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe	Set maximum number of students and maximum height depending on size, age and skill of	Constant visual supervision for
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Regularly check mats for wear and tears. General utility mats to be used for floor work, tumbling and landing on feet from a controlled height (student's height at shoulder is maximum jumping height). Mat thicknesses: cross-link foam 5cm (2"); polyurethane 5cm (2"); dual-density 5cm (2"); mats of equivalent compaction rating as determined by manufacturer. Mats must be under pyramid and extend a minimum of 2m (6.56 ft) in all directions.	and footwear must be worn (e.g., bare feet, running shoes or gymnastic slippers). No sock feet. Suitable gym clothing so that student can move unrestricted on mats. No jewellery. Tie back long hair and remove hair clips. Secure or remove eyeglasses.	racilities are safe for use. Pyramids must be a safe distance away from walls. Do not build pyramids near entrances or exits. Do not build pyramids on or near stages. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	height depending on size, age and skill of students. The maximum height must not exceed 3 levels. Pyramid building skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities/pyramids must be based on skills that are taught. Instruction must include how to assemble and how to disassemble. Weight and size of student determines placement in pyramid (e.g., larger students are part of the base). Pyramid building must be the only activity in the space. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic devices) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	supervision for standing pyramids For all other pyramids, constant visual supervision during instruction and first attempt. On-site supervision thereafter.



Gymnastics - Trampolines

Consistent with New Brunswick Department of Education and Early Childhood Development Policy 709, TRAMPOLINES must not be used



			Hand	lball – Wall
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be	Determine that all facilities are safe	Where the activity takes the student off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of	On-site supervision during instruction of
A working communication device	worn.	for use.	means of transportation.	skills.
(e.g., cell phone) must be	No jewellery.	Court boundary	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	In-the-area
accessible.		lines must be clearly defined.	Games/activities must be based on skills taught.	supervision after skills have been
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		Playing surface and	When teaching skills and playing, there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an	taught.
When playing on an enclosed		surrounding areas must	uninterrupted swing.	
regulation court, protective eyewear must be worn.		be free of all obstacles.	Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play.	
Students wearing eyeglasses must also wear appropriate eye protection (e.g., shatterproof		Playing surface must provide sufficient traction.	No more than two players to a playing area. Be aware of students whose medical condition	
lenses).		Camoloni tradion.	(e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic	
Balls must be appropriate for the ability of the students.			device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Hockey – Ice/Lead up Games (e.g. Shinny)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Sticks: • regulation hockey sticks;	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Properly-fitting ice hockey skates. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Ice surface must be free from debris and deep ruts. Break away net mandatory. Before hockey on an outdoor ice	Parents/guardians must be aware of any off site activity and the mode of transportation. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. No slap shots. Shinny: No body contact, stick on body contact or stick on stick contact.	` • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
 butt end must be covered with tape or a commercially-made butt end; 		surface (e.g., lake, pond) contact local authorities for information to	Ice Hockey: No body contact or stick on body contact. The teacher must modify the game to suit equipment available and ability of students.	
• checked for cracks and splinters. Shinny-Lead up games: Activity where there is no goalie and the puck (e.g., plastic/foam ball, plastic or soft rubber puck or regulation puck) is not to leave the ice surface at any time. Players must wear: CSA-approved hockey helmet with cage, throat protector, gloves, elbow pad. Ice Hockey game: Activity using a goalie, a regulation puck where the puck will be leaving ice surface (e.g. lifting), full hockey equipment is required. Goalies must wear:		determine, with absolute certainty, that the ice is thick enough to be safe for activity. Ice on frozen ponds, rivers, lakes or canals should be at least 20cm thick to be used for hockey. Beware of possible quick thaws.	All rules must be clearly outlined and enforced. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to	
 CSA approved hockey helmet with full face mask; 			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	



Hockey – Ice/Lead up Games (e.g. Shinny)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
throat protector;			Students must receive instruction on safety	
catcher, blocker, leg pads;			procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., frostbite and hypothermia).	
chest and arm protector;			Be aware of students whose medical	
cup and pelvic protector.			conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation	
Players must wear:			(see Generic Section).	
 CSA approved hockey helmet with full face mask; 				
throat protector;				
 shin pads – cracked shin pads must be replaced immediately; 				
 pants, shoulder pads, elbow pads, gloves; 				
cup/pelvic protector.				



Horseback Riding – English/Western/Therapeutic

Equipment Clothing/Footwear **Facilities** Special Rules/Instructions Supervision A fully stocked first aid Appropriate riding Determine that all Parents/guardians must be informed by letter of their Teacher must be on the kit must be readily child's involvement in horseback riding, the means of attire (e.g., boots with facilities are safe for site. transportation used to get to the site, and be made accessible. heels. loose or stretch use. On-site supervision by a aware of the importance of suitable clothing and pants). A working Riding stable must qualified instructor for equipment. communication device Only properly fitted be a member of the initial instruction (e.g., cell phone) must riding helmets with Association of Riding Instructors must be informed of all students who have purposes. be accessible. chinstraps approved Establishments. medical conditions that present a risk. In-the-area supervision by BSI. ASTM or SEI. Determine that all Riding areas (indoor Students must be instructed on safe handling and by a qualified instructor or outdoor) must after initial instruction equipment is safe for No hanging jewellery. riding techniques. use. provide adequate and when out on trails. Students must follow the established rules regarding space and good **Trail Riding:** On trail rides, a first riding areas, treatment of horses, allowable activities, footing and are free **Riding Instructor** aid kit must be carried Appropriate footwear of potential hazards. Qualifications: by one of the guides (minimum half-inch (e.g., broken gates, Instructor must be First Discuss implementation of Emergency Action Plan for each group. heel, maximum two-Aid & CPR certified. roadways). with facility staff. inch heel, no platform Use horses suitable for soles). An enclosed area for Until a student is able to demonstrate to a qualified Western: beginner riders. initial instruction. riding instructor how to stop, turn and ride in a **Current Canadian** For additional balanced and controlled manner, he/she is not Equine Western Rider Use appropriate, safe clothing/footwear For additional safety tack, properly fitted to allowed to ride on the trails. **Preparation Program** related to therapeutic quidelines related to Certification or New the mounts. riding, see CanTRA therapeutic riding. Beginners are to be supervised by a knowledgeable Brunswick equivalent Tack (girth, stirrups) Risk Management see CanTRA Risk employee of the facility during the pre-mount through NBEA (New Standards. Visit: adjusted for each rider Management handling and tacking of the horse or pony. Brunswick Equestrian and checked by the http://www.cantra.ca Standards. Visit: Association). While students are mounting, horse must be held by instructor. http://www.cantra.ca a supervisor or use a 'mounting block'. **English:** Safety stirrups for all **Current Canadian** Before involving students in the outdoor activity, saddles. Equestrian Federation teachers must take into consideration: **English Rider** Riders must wear a environmental conditions (temperature, weather, **Preparation Program** properly fitted riding air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); Certificate or Equine helmet with chinstraps Canada English certified by a accessibility to adequate liquid replacement Instructor Program recognized safety (personal water bottles, water fountains) and Certificate or NBEA standards association student hydration before, during and after physical (New Brunswick (e.g. BSI, ASTM or activity;

• previous training and fitness level;



SEI).

Equestrian Association).

Therapeutic Riding:

		Horseback	Riding – English/Western	Therapeutic
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Guides on Trail Rides need:			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	Canadian Therapeutic Riding Instructor
 communication system for all trail rides(e.g., walkie- talkie, working cell phone); whistle; 			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing) Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds,	Certificate (CTRI) Trail Guides: Current Association of Riding Establishments or NBEA. Instruction Ratios:
lead rope;sharp knife;			tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Appendix]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may	Instructor-to-students 1:1 for initial instruction and for therapeutic
hoof pick;leather strips to			affect participation (see Generic Section).	instruction. Instructor-to-students
repair tack. For additional safety			On Trail Rides: No dismounting from the horse during the ride unless duration of ride exceeds one hour, and then only with	1:5 after initial instruction.
equipment related to			the assistance of the trail guide.	Trail Riding Ratios:
therapeutic riding, see CanTRA Risk Management			While riding uphill or downhill, all horses must be kept to a walk.	All rides will have a ratio of trail guides-to-riders 1:5.
Standards. Visit:			Bareback riding is not permitted.	For additional
http://www.cantra.ca			For therapeutic riding, accessibility to detailed medical information is critical.	supervision information related to therapeutic
			For additional instruction related to therapeutic riding, see CanTRA Risk Management Standards. Visit: http://www.cantra.ca	riding, see CanTRA Risk Management Standards. Visit:
			view complete actaty requirements	http://www.cantra.ca



In-Line Skating/Quad Roller Skating

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) in be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Skates must be checked to determine: • brake is not loose or we out; • wheels are free of dirt, grime and oil; • wheels are not loose or wobbly. Correctly fitting inline-skat bicycle, or skateboard hel approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or Australian standards mus worn.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn (e.g., long sleeved shirts to prevent scrapes and cuts). Teachers must communicate to students and parents/guardians the importance of wearing: • correctly fitting bicycle helmet certified by a recognized safety standards association (e.g. CSA, CSPC, ASTM, Snell, BSI, AS; • properly fitting skates;	Pacilities Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Skating surface must be dry and free of any obstacles and debris. On school site: Designate a skating area free from traffic and significant inclines. Gymnasiums where suitable. Off school site: Select routes carefully in terms of length, gravel, pavement and frequency of traffic. Follow all municipal by-law regulations pertaining to in-line skating. All commercial inline facilities must meet safety guidelines.	Parents/guardians must be aware of any off-site activity and the means of transportation. Safety rules must be clearly outlined to students. Emphasize "skate safe and always be in control." Provide beginning skaters with their own designated area within the total area provided for this class. This enables beginner skaters to skate without interference from faster moving peers. Provide all skaters, regardless of ability, basic instruction in: • motion; • stopping; • turning. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be taught in proper progression. Designate skating direction for everyone (e.g., clockwise or counterclockwise). No audio devices (e.g., MP3 players). No racing, chasing or tag games. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference/tripping one another. Teach skating courtesy: • skate in the same direction as others; • skate on the right, pass on the left; • announce your intention to pass by saying, "passing on your left." or using a bell/whistle.	On school site: On-site supervision is required. Off school site: In-the-area supervision is required. Ratio: 1:15 student/teacher There must be a minimum of 2 supervisors – one supervisor leading the group and one supervisor following at the end of the group. A teacher who is providing instruction on quad roller skating/in-line skating and is unfamiliar with the applied skills (e.g., no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriate trained staff; or • training is received. Outside instructor:
			Off-site skating:	An outside instructor



			In-Line Skating/Quad Ro	ller Skating
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Students must have mastered basic skills.	must have certification of, or experience in,
			Yield to pedestrians.	instruction of in-line
			Skate with a "buddy".	skating.
			Be aware of emergency procedures in case of injury.	
			Before involving students in the outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			 previous training and fitness level; 	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Appendix]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Kinball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Large inflated ball (e.g., Earthball, Omnikin Ball).	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Pacilities Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free from obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. All access/exit doors must be closed.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games (including lead-up and cooperative games) must be based on skills that are taught. Activities/rules must be modified based on skill level, age and facilities/equipment available. Rules of Kinball must be strictly enforced when playing official version of the game. No intentional body on body contact with an opposing player. Before involving students in the outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration	
			 before, during and after physical activity; previous training and fitness level; length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section). 	



			Lacrosse -	- Box/Field
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must	Appropriate clothing	Determine that all	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site supervision
be readily accessible.	and footwear must be worn (e.g., basketball	facilities are safe for use.	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	or court shoes). No metal cleats.	Holes and severely uneven surfaces	A safety zone must be established away from the gym wall or playground fence to prevent contact.	
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No jewellery.	must be reported to principal and students must be	When teaching the skills of throwing and catching, adequate spacing must be allowed for:	
Sticks and balls for field lacrosse:		made aware of them.	students to make an uninterrupted swing;	
wooden or metal sticks with		Playing area must	pairs/groups not to interfere with one another.	
moulded heads;		be free of debris and obstacles.	Stress student responsibility regarding individual space.	
 pockets with mesh, lace or leather; 			Activities/rules must be modified to age and ability level of participants.	
must conform to Canadian Lacrosse Association (CLA) standards.			Games	
Check wooden sticks for cracks			Games with body contact and/or stick-on-body contact are not permitted.	
and splinters. Player equipment - where stick-on-stick contact is allowed:			For games where no contact is allowed (body contact, stick-on-body contact or stick-on-stick contact) no protective equipment is required for players. If a goalie is used, goalie must wear protective equipment.	
 a properly fitting CSA approved hockey helmet with full cage or a lacrosse helmet certified by a recognized safety standards association; 			For games where stick-on-stick contact is permitted, players must wear protective equipment. If a goalie is used, goalie must wear protective equipment.	
shoulder pads with arm guards;			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
• elbow pads;			environmental conditions (temperature, weather air quality hymidity LIV rays.)	
• gloves;			weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	
athletic cup or jill strap.			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement	



			Lacrosse –	Box/Field
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Goalie equipment:			(personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	
 throat protector; 				
 chest and arm protector; 			 previous training and fitness level; 	
• goalie gloves;			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
goalie pants;				
• athletic cup or jill strap;			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental	
• leg pants.			conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Appendix]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Lacrosse –	Inter (Soft)
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must	Appropriate clothing	Determine that all	Only non-contact lacrosse is to be played.	On-site supervision.
be readily accessible.	and footwear must be worn (e.g., basketball	facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	·
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be	or court shoes).	Holes and severely	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	
accessible.		uneven surfaces	Stress student responsibility regarding individual	
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No jewellery.	must be reported to the principal, and	space.	
No protective equipment for Inter		students must be made aware	Activities/Rules must be modified to age and ability level of participants.	
(Soft) Lacrosse.		of them	When teaching the skills of throwing and	
Facemask for goaltender.		Field/outdoor	catching, adequate spacing must be allowed for:	
Sticks and balls for Inter (Soft)		playing areas must allow for sufficient	students to make an uninterrupted swing;	
Lacrosse:		traction.	pairs/groups not to interfere with one another.	
 molded plastic sticks and a soft, air filled ball. 		Indoor playing surface and surrounding area	A safety zone must be established away from the gym wall or playground fence to prevent contact.	
	must be free constacles (e.go tables, chairs)	must be free of all obstacles (e.g.,	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
		provide sufficient	 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	



			Lacrosse –	Inter (Soft)
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Martial Arts – Tai Chi/Judo/Aikido/Karate/Taekwondo

Mixed Martial Arts is not an appropriate activity at this level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Bare feet.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Where activity takes students off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	On-site supervision by teacher.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all	Loose, comfortable clothing. No jewellery.	Clear, smooth level and dry floor surface. Playing surface and	Skills must be taught in proper progressions (e.g., in Judo; standing up sparring [Techiwaza rondori] can be practiced only after break falls/rolls [Ukemi] have been well-established.	On-site supervision by qualified instructor.
equipment is safe for use.		surrounding area	Warm up activities must emphasize conditioning and flexibility.	Qualified instructors must
Activity Surface:		obstacles (e.g.,		deliver the
5cm (2") mats, wrestling mats, or mats of equivalent compaction rating are required when the activity involves throws or falls (see Gymnastics, general utility mats for specifications). Mat surface must be clean and checked frequently for irregularities (e.g., no gaps, overlaps or difference in height when joined).		tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. Surrounding walls must be padded if mat surface is less than 2m (6'5") from wall.	Stress importance of anticipation, avoidance of risky situations, self-defense tactics and appropriate aggression. In Judo, beginner level programs, arm-lock or strangulation techniques must not be done. Students must be matched with students of similar weight, height and skill level. Students who express verbally or non-verbally, any signs of fear or anxiety should not participate. During individual or group practice time, no horseplay is allowed. Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	program. For qualifications contact specific provincial sport governing body for each discipline (e.g., Judo: first degree blackbelt; Karate: minimum qualifications are: Instructor-Beginner NCCP certified, recognized first degree black belt).



Mountain Biking

Mountain Biking takes place in various off-road conditions (e.g., gravel roads, ski trails, bike trails, etc).

If mountain biking t	If mountain biking takes place on paved surfaces (e.g., bike paths, roads, sidewalks) see Cycling activity page as well.				
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision	
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Suitable clothing and footwear must be worn (e.g., no baggy pants).	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parents/guardians must be informed that cycling will take students off school property. Skills must be taught in proper progression.	During initial instruction, on-site supervision is	
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. The following statements refer to students' own, borrowed or rented equipment:	No open-toed shoes or sandals. Clothing must be adequate for outdoor activity.	Define specific routes to the students so they are aware of the boundaries for activity, whether using a commercial or non commercial site. When choosing a site the following conditions must be taken into	Activities must be based on skills that are taught. Rules of the Trail for Off-Road Cycling must be reviewed at the International Mountain Biking Association. Please visit: http://www.imba.com Ride on open trails only. Respect road closures. Instruction must be given on the proper position of a bicycle helmet (e.g., brow of helmet is at eyebrow level).	required. A teacher/supervisor who is providing instructions on mountain biking and is unfamiliar with mountain biking skills (e.g., no recent experience) must seek assistance from appropriate support	
 students must inspect bikes before use for working brakes and properly inflated tires; bicycle size must be appropriate for the rider; correctly fitting bicycle helmets approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, 		consideration: sun; wind; suitability of terrain. Provide students with map and/or clear directions.	Students must cycle at a speed that allows them to control their bike in a safe manner. Students must be encouraged to anticipate other trail users, especially around corners, and establish communication, be prepared to stop if necessary, and pass safely. Before going on mountain bike trails, students must demonstrate (to the teacher/supervisor) competency in:	staff and/or refrain from taking part in mountain biking until help is received. Commercial site instructors must have NCCP Level 1 MTB or equivalent. Ratio for Initial Instruction:	
ASTM, British or Australian standard; • protective eyewear		Students must ride only on trails outlined by the teacher/supervisor.	 stopping; changing gears; turning;	grades 9 and 10 1:15; grades 11 and 12 1:20.	
(e.g., sunglasses) is required.One supervisor per group to carry:first aid kit;		In addition to the above, when selecting a non-commercial site, the site must include: • a level field with practice area;	 going up and down hills in control; negotiating obstacles. If student is using clips on their pedals, they must demonstrate to teacher/supervisor competency with their use during initial instruction. The clips 	Ratio for Mountain Biking after Initial Instruction: Grades 9 and 10 1: 18 Grades 11 and 12 1:	



Mountain Biking

Mountain Biking takes place in various off-road conditions (e.g., gravel roads, ski trails, bike trails, etc). If mountain biking takes place on paved surfaces (e.g., bike paths, roads, sidewalks) see Cycling activity page as well.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			must be removed prior to going on trails if student cannot demonstrate competency in their use. Teacher/supervisor must select routes/trails suitable to students' demonstrated ability. Emphasis must be placed on controlled riding. Students must be informed that at any sign of difficulty they must dismount and walk their bikes until it is safe to resume riding. All riders must ride in groups of 3. This way, if a person gets hurt, another person goes for help and the other stays with the injured individual. For non-commercial sites, a record of students and the route they will be traveling must be left in the school with an appropriate person. Students must be aware of an emergency procedure in case of an accident. Racing must not be done as an in-class activity. No audio devices (e.g., MP3 players) may be used. Mountain bike excursions must be planned for daylight hours only. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference	
			daylight hours only. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from	
			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement	



Mountain Biking

Mountain Biking takes place in various off-road conditions (e.g., gravel roads, ski trails, bike trails, etc). If mountain biking takes place on paved surfaces (e.g., bike paths, roads, sidewalks) see Cycling activity page as well.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			(personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Outdoor Education – General Procedures

General Procedures

Supervision

All outdoor education excursions must be approved by the principal or designate. A School District official must sign a detailed application form for all overnight excursions.

Approval must include consideration of: itinerary, suitability of excursion activities to the curriculum, travel time, safety factors, supervision arrangements, age appropriateness (Refer to School District's field excursion policy).

Refer to School District policy related to maximum number of days allowed for Outdoor Education excursions. A teacher must be designated as the supervisor in charge of the excursion.

Parental/guardian consent forms must be on file prior to any student going on camping/swimming/canoeing/back-packing excursion.

Information on parent/guardian consent forms must include: itinerary including dates, routes, locations, contacts, relationship of excursion activities to curriculum, supervision arrangements, cost per student, behavioural expectations, inherent risks, and where applicable, parent/guardian information meeting. It is highly recommended that students and parents sign a behavioral contract explaining expectations and consequences for actions and behavior. This information needs to be complete, comprehensive and shared and explained to each instructor and supervisor.

In an emergency situation (e.g., lightning, severe weather, medical emergency) the supervisor in charge of the excursion must follow School District protocol. If the excursion takes place at an outdoor education facility and the emergency protocol is more stringent than the School District protocol, then the outdoor education facility protocol must be followed.

For all excursions requiring transportation, a list of students in each vehicle as well as a list of the drivers and license plate numbers of the vehicles will be left at the school; the list will also accompany the teachers/supervisors on the excursion. Staff or volunteer drivers must comply with School District requirements for insurance. On all excursions a vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible.

For overnight excursions, students must provide medical information to the teachers/supervisors, and may be asked for a Medicare Card number.

When taking students to remote areas (approximately 2 hours for emergency medical services to arrive), one supervisor must have:

- wilderness Emergency Care; or,
- wilderness Emergency Responder Certificate; or,
- equivalent to any of the above.

There must be a procedure in place to identify any students who may be anaphylactic. Any student so identified must carry at least two epinephrine auto injectors. All excursion teachers/supervisors must be trained in the use of an epinephrine auto injector.

Teachers/supervisors on excursions must have knowledge of any students with medical conditions or dietary needs with

A minimal of two supervisors is mandatory for any outdoor off-site excursion.

Both male and female chaperones should accompany mixed groups for overnight excursions.

The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion.



Outdoor Education – General Procedures

General Procedures	Supervision
medical implications, and any student on medication.	
Students on vital medication must bring an extra supply and this medication must be in a clearly marked contain in teacher's/supervisor's possession.	ner and must be
Teachers/supervisors must monitor weather conditions and postpone or modify the excursion to ensure safety of	of all individuals.
Teachers/supervisors on excursions must have a list of parent/guardian contact/emergency numbers. Prior to the teachers/supervisors must plan how they will access emergency medical care.	he excursion,
Students must be provided with a list of recommended clothing and personal items suitable for the specific active	vity.
For overnight activities, there must be an appropriate sleeping arrangement plan for students and supervisors v cross gender in the same sleeping area (i.e. Tent) unless absolutely necessary and is fully supervised by teach	
When combining two activities, teachers/supervisors on excursions must refer to the activity page for each activity	vity.
Advise RCMP or policing agency in that area of your presence, route, and discuss safety and extraction proced	dures
Instructors/supervisors should have personal knowledge and experience on the intended route.	
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone and/or satellite phone) must be accessible to the supervisor t length of the excursion.	throughout the



Outdoor Education – Backpacking/Hiking

Day excursions from school or base camp. See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone and/or satellite phone) must be accessible to the supervisor throughout the duration of the excursion. All necessary equipment must be suitable, safe. Equipment must be collected and checked before the excursion.	Clothing and footwear appropriate to activities and environmental conditions must be worn. Comfortable and durable flat shoes or boots. No open-toed footwear (e.g.,	Facilities Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Teacher/supervisor must be familiar with the route. Map of route must be taken on excursion and a copy left with a supervisor in the school.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Parent/guardian permission for participation is required. Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving permission for	On-site supervision. Ratio of supervisor to students: For distant multiple night hikes, a minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 9 students, a 3 rd supervisor is required for 10-18
Traditional compass and map must be on-hand (not only GPS). Each student must have a whistle on their person for the duration of the excursion. Any necessary medication. An adequate supply of nutritious food which does not require preparation or refrigeration An adequate supply of safe water. Sun protection and insect repellent.	sandals). Rain gear. Clothing in layers suitable for the season and activity. No hanging jewellery.	If backpacking excursion originates from base camp, a map must be left with a supervisor at base camp. Only designated trails to be used.	student to participate. Where the activity takes students off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used. Length and difficulty of excursion must be commensurate with age and ability of students. Do not travel in darkness (except for emergencies). Students must be made familiar with route. Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible. Students must be made aware of expectations as they relate to: • behavior;	students; a 4 th supervisor is required for 19-27 students; etc. For day hikes, a minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 18 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for 19-36 students; etc. For local single night hikes, a minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 18 students; a 3 rd supervisor is
Waterproof matches and/or matches in a waterproof container.			emergency procedures;signal to assemble;	required for 19-36 students; etc. At least one of the



Outdoor Education – Backpacking/Hiking

• wildlife encounter procedures.

Teachers/supervisors must use a buddy system to keep track of students.

Teachers/supervisors must know where to quickly access a phone or help in case of emergencies.

Teachers/supervisors must postpone excursion if there is any indication of threatening weather that could put students' safety at risk.

Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:

- environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);
- accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;
- previous training and fitness level;
- length of time students will be vigorously active.

Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).

Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).

Teachers/supervisors must possess any necessary medication for designated

teachers/supervisors must have backpacking experience.

The supervisor in charge of the excursion must assign a leader to the front and back of the group. A leader could be a responsible student. The supervisor(s) can move along the group from front to back.

The front and back of the group must be within whistle contact of the supervisor(s) at all times.

The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g. teacher, parent or volunteer) to transport/accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion.

A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible.



Outdoor Education – Backpacking/Hiking				
	students. Be aware of students whose medical Certif	Aid fication:		
	(see Generic Section).	st one visor must have nt first aid cation which be:		
		S. lifeguard rtificate; OR ,		
		nergency First I Certificate;		
		John Iderness First I; OR ,		
	Cro	nadian Red oss Emergency st Aid; OR ,		
	Cro and	nadian Red oss Wilderness d Remote First d; OR ,		
	Pat	nadian Ski trol First Aid rtificate; OR ,		
Algo soo Congrio Soctio		uivalent to any the above.		



An extended overnight camping experience (No canoeing) in an outdoor environment where students may be doing their own food preparation.

See Outdoor Education – General procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be available for all activities/locations. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Collect and check all necessary equipment before the excursion. If cooking on stoves, use propane/liquid gas type stoves (Ratio of 1 stove/ 4 students) during food preparation and cooking. Safe cooking areas must be identified and setup by the supervisor to ensure stoves are	Clothing/Footwear Clothing and footwear appropriate to the activities and environmental conditions must be worn. No open-toed footwear (e.g., sandals). Rain gear. Suitable layers and change of clothing for 1-2 days longer than the number of days of excursion. No hanging jewellery.	Facilities Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Supervisor in charge of the excursion must check with local authorities to determine the level of potential hazards (e.g., bears, forest fires). Facilities and routes must be commensurate with age and abilities of group. Washroom facilities must be within walking distance.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to the parents/ guardians with a signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate. Where the activity takes students off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used. Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible. A complete excursion itinerary must be left in the school. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Program activities must be appropriate for both the age and skill level of the students. Students must be made aware of expectations as they relate to: • behaviour;	On-site supervision. A minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 18 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for 19-36 students; etc. A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible at base camp. The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/accompany an injured student to the hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion. If using tents, at least
to ensure stoves are placed on a stable and level surface.			emergency procedures;signal to assemble;	one of the leaders must have tent camping experience.
If using Dutch oven briquettes must be started on dirt, gravel or concrete by and adult only. Cooking area must be open, traffic free and			 boundaries for activity. Teacher/supervisors must use the buddy system to keep track of students. A process for the accounting of students must be in place. 	Filling and lighting camp stoves must be done under constant visual supervision. Saws and camping



away from shrub. Heavy duty work gloves should be used when picking up coal or hot pots

Shovel/trowel.

Flashlight.

An adequate supply of nutritious food should be included and safe food preparation and packing procedures should be used.

An adequate supply of safe water.

Waterproof matches and/or matches in a waterproof container.

All food items, gum and toiletries must be removed from tents at night and kept in bear–proof containers or cars or hung in trees.

Students must not use axes.

No open flame, of any sort, in or near tents.

No bare feet in campsite area.

Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:

- environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);
- accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;
- previous training and fitness level;
- length of time students will be vigorously active.

Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).

Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Lightning Appendix]).

Program must be planned in detail with contingency plans for inclement weather.

Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect students participation (see Generic section).

knives may be used by students under adult supervision following instruction in their use.

First Aid Certification:

At least one supervisor must have current first aid certificates which may be:

- N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR,
- St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate; OR,
- St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR,
- Canadian Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR,
- Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First Aid; OR,
- Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate;
 OR.
- equivalent to any of the above.



Outdoor Education – Camping (Winter)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must	Clothing and footwear	Determine that all facilities are safe	This activity page must be presented to the	On-site supervision.
be readily accessible.	appropriate to the activities and	for use.	activity provider prior to the activity taking place.	Ratios:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be available for all activities/locations.	environmental conditions must be worn.	Facilities/site must be commensurate with age and	The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Risks involved with the activities must be	For distant, overnight camping a minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 8
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Suitable layers and change of clothing for 1-2 days longer than	experience of campers.	communicated to the parents/ guardians with a signed response form from the	students; a 3 rd supervisor is required
Collect and check all necessary equipment before the excursion.	the number of days of excursion.	Washroom facilities must be within	parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate.	for 8-16 students; a 4 th supervisor is required for 17-24 students; etc.
If cooking on stoves, use propane/liquid gas -type stoves (Ratio of 1 stove/ 4 students)	No hanging jewellery.	walking distance.	Where the activity takes students off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	For local, overnight camping, a minimum
during food preparation and cooking.			Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible.	of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 12
Safe cooking areas must be identified and setup by the supervisor to ensure stoves are			A complete excursion itinerary must be left in the school.	students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for 13-24 students; a
placed on a stable and level surface.			Program must be planned in detail with contingency plans for inclement weather.	4 th supervisor is required for 25-36
Shovel/trowel.			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	students; etc.
Flashlight.			Students must receive instruction in the	A vehicle for emergency purposes
An adequate supply of nutritious food which does not require preparation or refrigeration.			prevention and treatment of hypothermia/ frostbite.	must be accessible at base camp.
An adequate supply of safe water.			Students must be instructed in outdoor winter survival techniques.	The supervisor in charge of the excursion must
Waterproof matches and/or matches in a waterproof			A systematic pattern for group travel and communication must be established.	designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, parent,
container.			Program activities must be appropriate for both the age and skill level of the students.	volunteer) to transport/ accompany an injured



Outdoor Education – Camping (Winter)

Students must be made aware of expectations as they relate to:

- behaviour;
- emergency procedures;
- signal to assemble;
- · boundaries for activity.

Teacher/supervisors must use the buddy system to keep track of students.

A process for the accounting of students must be in place.

Do not travel in darkness unless necessary.

Students must not use axes.

No open flame, of any sort, in or near tents.

Use of tent heaters by students and supervisors is absolutely prohibited.

Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:

- environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite);
- accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;
- previous training and fitness level;
- length of time students will be vigorously active.

Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles,

student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion.

Teachers/supervisors must have previous winter camping experience.

Filling and lighting camp stoves must be done under constant visual supervision.

Saws and camping knives may be used by students under adult supervision following instruction in their use.

First Aid Certification:

At least one supervisor must have current first aid certificates which may be:

- N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; **OR**,
- St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate;
 OR,
- St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR,
- Canadian Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR,
- Canadian Red Cross Wilderness



Outdoor Education – Campi	ing (Winter)
appropriate clothing).	and Remote First Aid; OR ,
Program must be planned in detail with contingency plans for inclement weather.	Canadian Ski Patrol
Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic	First Aid Certificate; OR ,
device) may affect students participation (see Generic section).	 equivalent to any of the above.



Pools, Lake Water Canoeing, Base Camp Canoeing

White Water Canoeing, White Water Kayaking and White Water Rafting are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the activities and environmental	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Water conditions	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum	On-site supervision is required by the instructor when students are canoeing.
be available for all activities/locations.	conditions must be worn.	must be appropriate for the	requirements listed on this page.	Canoe Ratios:
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Correctly fitting, Transport Canada- CSA approved	skill level of the group.	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parent(s)/guardian(s) with a signed response form from the parent(s)/guardian(s), giving permission for	A minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 18 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for
No aluminum canoes are to be used in pools.	P.F.D./life-jackets, with whistle attached, must		student to participate.	19-36 students; etc
Paddles and canoes checked for cracks, splinters and leaks.	be worn and properly fastened at all times while on the water.		Where the activity takes students off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	There must be at least one instructor amongst the supervisors.
One paddle per person.	No hanging jewellery.		Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible,	A vehicle for emergency purposes must be
One buoyant heaving line of not less than 15m (45') (e.g., throw rope rescue bag) per			complete and reviewed by all instructors and supervisors, with a copy left with school administration.	accessible. The supervisor in charge of the excursion must
canoe.			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	designate a responsible
One bailer (bailer must be at least 750mL with an opening			Activities must be based on skills taught.	adult (teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/
of 65 cm2 and constructed of			Swim Test	accompany an injured student to hospital. This
plastic and/or metal) per canoe.			Prior to canoeing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its	must not be the supervisor
One waterproof flashlight per			entirety. The test must be administered by a	in charge of the excursion.
canoe.			qualified instructor/guard: (test is based on Canadian Swim To Survive TM Standard)	Safety Boats Permissible A safety boat that is
			rolling entry (backwards or forward)	rescue-capable (provides
			into deep water at 2.75m (9')	appropriate speed and
			minimum depth;	stability) must be in the water and accessible while



Pools, Lake Water Canoeing, Base Camp Canoeing

White Water Canoeing, White Water Kayaking and White Water Rafting are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

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Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			tread water for 1 minute;	students are canoeing.
			 swim 50m (164') continuously any (no aids or stops). 	Safety Boats Not Permissible
			The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops.	If the body of water being used for instruction does not allow the use of a safety boat (too shallow,
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	pool, etc.) then the instructor(s) must be able to reach students as quickly as in the case of a safety
			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not canoe.	boat being present. In the latter situation, the water must be wade-able by the instructor.
			Excursion supervisor must be aware of the swim test results.	If the safety boat is a motorized craft then the
			Canoeing Skills	operator of the motorized safety boat must have a
			As a prerequisite for open water canoeing the student must demonstrate basic competence to a canoe instructor in:	Pleasure Craft Operator Card. The operator of the safety boat, whether craft is
			 lifts, carries and portaging; 	motorized or not, must have experience in
			 launching a canoe; 	navigating the craft.
			 proper entry/exit from canoe; 	If a safety boat is being used then there must be at
			 self-rescues into dry and/or swamped canoes; 	least one person in the safety boat who meets the
			• canoe over canoe rescue procedures;	First Aid Certification as outlined below.
			positioning of paddlers.	Supervision for Swim



Pools, Lake Water Canoeing, Base Camp Canoeing

White Water Canoeing, White Water Kayaking and White Water Rafting are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment	Grouning/F ootwear	ruomnes	Maneuvers to be completed: o paddling forward in a straight line; o sideslip; o pivot 360 degrees in both directions; o circles in both direction radius 10 meters; o stop;	Test There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as outlined below. Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as
			 landings (shore and dock). Strokes: forward and reverse stroke; j-stroke, stern draw and stern pry strokes; sweep stroke; draw and pry strokes. 	outlined below. Swim Test Instructor Qualifications: The instructor must hold one of the following current certifications:
			These maneuvers must be done in a pool, shallow water or sheltered bay. The loading of a canoe with people and/or gear must not exceed the manufacturer's load capacity rating. When loading a canoe with persons and/or gear the teacher/instructor, prior to the activity, must take the following into consideration: weather conditions, water conditions, experience of persons with canoeing skills, distance from base camp and emergency medical services. Supervisors must be aware of weather	 Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR, Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR, Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR, Lifesaving Society Swim
			forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions. Attention must be given to:	Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR , • YMCA Instructor



Pools, Lake Water Canoeing, Base Camp Canoeing

White Water Canoeing, White Water Kayaking and White Water Rafting are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			water conditions (e.g. temperature,	Certificate; OR ,
			currents, tides and wave conditions);	National Lifeguard
			• visibility of 500 m (1640') is required.	Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).
			Canoeing must be cancelled in adverse conditions.	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			If storm weather suddenly approaches, seek appropriate shelter immediately.	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
			Daylight canoeing only except under emergency situations	Note: Verified copies of certification must be
			Note: Navigation lights are required if	available in the pool area.
			operating at night or in restricted visibility (e.g., waterproof flashlight).	Refer to local municipal pool regulations for
			Canoe instructors must be aware of water	additional standards.
			conditions (e.g., currents and undertows).	Canoe Instructor Qualifications:
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	The minimum qualification
			environmental conditions (temperature,	is:
			weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	Paddle Canada Waterfront Canoe
			accessibility to adequate liquid	Instructor or equivalent;
			replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	First Aid Certification: At least one supervisor must have current first aid
			previous training and fitness level;	certification which may be:
			 length of time students will be vigorously active. 	N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR ,
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental	St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate; OR ,



Pools, Lake Water Canoeing, Base Camp Canoeing

White Water Canoeing, White Water Kayaking and White Water Rafting are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR ,
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g. lightning, funnel clouds,	 Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR,
			severe winds, tornadoes) (see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol).	 Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First; OR,
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR,
			,	 equivalent to any of the above.



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

Class I: Easy. Fast moving water with riffles and small waves. There are few obstructions and all are obvious and easily missed with some training. Risk to swimmers is slight; self-rescue is easy.

Class II: Novice. Straightforward rapids with wide, clear channels which are evident without scouting. Occasional maneuvering may be required, but rocks and medium sized waves are easily missed by trained paddlers. Swimmers are seldom at risk of injury and group assistance, while helpful, is seldom needed.

In both of the above classes there is no evidence of rapids with moderate, irregular waves, large waves or strainers, strong eddies or powerful currents. (ref: International Scale of River Difficulty). If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a canoe tripping experience, also see Canoe Tripping activity page, especially special rules/instructions and supervision columns. If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a base camp experience or is a day specific activity, also see Canoeing Base Camp activity page, especially supervision column.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be available for all activities/locations. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Durable, resilient canoes (e.g., royalex construction or double layer polyethylene tandem canoes). Canoes equipped with: • paddles (1 per person); • flotation. White water helmets (e.g., Protec, Shred, Wildwater).	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Wetsuits or dry suits as required. No jewellery. Correctly fitting, Transport Canada - CSA approved P.F.D./life-jackets, with whistle attached, must be worn and properly fastened at all times while on the water.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. River difficulty must be read and classified by a qualified instructor on the day of the activity. Moving water must be determined to be a Class I or Class II.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parent(s)/guardian(s) with a signed response form from the parent(s)/guardian(s), giving permission for student to participate. Where the activity takes students off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be based on skills taught. Swim Test Prior to canoeing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard: (test is based on Canadian Swim To Survive TM Standard)	On-site supervision. Ratios: Minimum two (2) supervisors with a ratio of supervisor to student 1:9. There must be at least one instructor amongst the supervisors. A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible. The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/ accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion.
Equipment meets Canadian Coastguard			 rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; 	Supervision for Swim Test



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

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In both of the above classes there is no evidence of rapids with moderate, irregular waves, large waves or strainers, strong eddies or powerful currents. (ref: International Scale of River Difficulty). If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a canoe tripping experience, also see Canoe Tripping activity page, especially special rules/instructions and supervision columns. If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a base camp experience or is a day specific activity, also see Canoeing Base Camp activity page, especially supervision column.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Regulations for Small Craft.			tread water for 1 minute;	There must be a minimum
Visit:http://www.tc.gc.ca/BoatingSafety/sbg-			 swim 50m (164') continuously any (no aids or stops. 	of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as
gsn/canoe.htm			The components of the swim test must be	outlined below.
Wrap kit with bailer must include:			completed in sequence and without any aids or stops.	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with
• 2 carabiners;			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or	the instructor certified as outlined below.
• 2 – 18 in prusik			higher.	Swim Test Instructor
loops;			Students who do not pass the above swim test	Qualifications:
 23m (75') static spectra rope; 			or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not canoe.	The instructor must hold one of the following
• 23m (75') of 3/8 in			Excursion supervisor must be aware of the swim	current certifications:
floating rope.			test results.	Bronze Cross/Bronze
Paddles and canoes checked for cracks,			Prior to students' participation in a moving water - canoeing experience, a prerequisite test must occur	Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR ,
splinters and leaks.			in a pool, shallow water or sheltered bay where students must demonstrate basic competence to a canoe instructor as outlined in the following:	Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,
			proper entry/exit from canoe;	Lifesaving Society
			self-rescues into dry and/or swamped canoes;	Instructor Certificate
			canoe-over-canoe rescue procedures;	plus an Assistant



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

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In both of the above classes there is no evidence of rapids with moderate, irregular waves, large waves or strainers, strong eddies or powerful currents. (ref: International Scale of River Difficulty). If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a canoe tripping experience, also see Canoe Tripping activity page, especially special rules/instructions and supervision columns. If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a base camp experience or is a day specific activity, also see Canoeing Base Camp activity page, especially supervision column.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			synchronized strokes;	Lifeguard Certificate; OR,
			positioning of paddlers;	Lifesaving Society
			packing the canoe.	Swim Instructor
			Manoeuvres using the following basic strokes:	Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard
			forward and reverse strokes;	Certificate; OR ,
			j-stroke, stern draw and pry strokes;	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR ,
			draw and pry strokes;	National Lifeguard
			cross-bow draw stroke.	Services Lifeguard
			Prior to students' participation in a moving water -	Certificate (NLS).
			canoe experience, they must demonstrate competence in the following water safety and canoe	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			skills to the qualified instructor:	Lifeguard must hold a
			Water Safety	current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
			swimming in currents wearing a PFD/life-jacket;	
			retrieving a swamped canoe;	Note: Verified copies of certification must be
			• self-rescue;	available in the pool area.
			line toss and rescue;	Refer to local municipal
			communication in an emergency situation;	pool regulations for additional standards.



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Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			 river reading (e.g., downstream V, curling waves, hydraulics, standing waves, eddies, pillows, sweepers and strainers); 	Canoe Instructor Qualifications: The minimum qualification
		river difficulty analysis.	river difficulty analysis.	is:
			Canoe Skills	Paddle Canada Advanced Maying
			• landing;	Advanced Moving Water (both tandem &
			• eddy out;	solo); O R,
			• peel out;	equivalent to any of the
			S-turn;	above.
			front ferry;	First Aid Certification: At least one supervisor
			back ferry;	must have current first aid certification which may
			portaging, lifts and carries;	be:
			paddling forward in a straight line;	N.L.S. lifeguard
			• sideslip;	certificate; OR ,
			pivots 360 degrees in both directions;	 St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate;
			circles 10 meter radius in both directions;	OR,
			• stop.	St. John Wilderness St. John Wilderness
			Before involving students in outdoor activity,	First Aid; OR ,



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

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In both of the above classes there is no evidence of rapids with moderate, irregular waves, large waves or strainers, strong eddies or powerful currents. (ref: International Scale of River Difficulty). If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a canoe tripping experience, also see Canoe Tripping activity page, especially special rules/instructions and supervision columns. If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a base camp experience or is a day specific activity, also see Canoeing Base Camp activity page, especially supervision column.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			 teachers must take into consideration: environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	 Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR,
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; previous training and fitness level; length of time students will be vigorously active. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g. lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes) (see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol). Supervisors must be aware of weather forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions. Attention must be given to: 	 Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First; OR, Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR, equivalent to any of the above.
			water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents,	



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In both of the above classes there is no evidence of rapids with moderate, irregular waves, large waves or strainers, strong eddies or powerful currents. (ref: International Scale of River Difficulty). If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a canoe tripping experience, also see Canoe Tripping activity page, especially special rules/instructions and supervision columns. If Canoeing-Moving Water is part of a base camp experience or is a day specific activity, also see Canoeing Base Camp activity page, especially supervision column.

See Outdoor Education - General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			tides and wave conditions);	
			 visibility of 500 m (1640') is required 	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate in-class activities at the secondary level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit	Appropriate clothing	Canoe route must	See Outdoor Education - Camping	On-site supervision.
must be readily accessible.	and footwear must be worn.	be appropriate to age/ability of	When applicable, these activity pages must be	Ratios:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	No hanging jewellery.	students and trip leaders.	presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place.	A minimum of two (2) supervisors are required
be available for all activities/locations.	Appropriate clothing layers.		The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page.	for up to 9 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Rain gear.		Risks involved with the activities must be	9-18 students; a 4 th supervisor is required for
Each Canoe must contain Source (Transport Canada):	Correctly fitting, Transport Canada -		communicated to parent(s)/guardian(s) with a signed response form from the	19-27 students; etc If the group is divided into
• one (1) Canadian-	CSA approved P.F.D./life-jackets, with		parent(s)/guardian(s), giving permission for student to participate.	two excursions, then two trip leaders must have the
approved personal flotation device or	whistle attached, must be worn and properly		Where the activity takes students off campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of	required certifications.
lifejacket of	fastened at all times while on the water.		means of transportation used.	Where males and females
appropriate size for each person on board, to be worn at	while on the water.		An excursion itinerary must be completed and filed with an appropriate school official.	participate on an excursion, both male and female trip leaders are
all times when on the water;			Skills for safe manoeuvring of a canoe must be taught in proper progression.	required.
one (1) buoyant			Activities must be based on skills taught.	Supervision for Swim Test
heaving line at least 15 m (49'3") long;			Swim Test	There must be a minimum
one (1) watertight flashlight;			Prior to canoeing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety. The test must be administered by a qualified	of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as outlined below.
 one (1) bailer or manual bilge pump; 			instructor/guard: (test is based on Canadian Swim To Survive [™] Standard)	Supervision ratio is 1-25
a sound-signaling device (ie: a whistle);			 rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; 	instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate in-class activities at the secondary level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
one (1) magnetic compass.	•		tread water for 1 minute; - tread water for 1 minute;	Swim Test Instructor Qualifications:
Three paddles per canoe.			 swim 50m (164') continuously any (no aids or stops). 	The instructor must hold
Paddles and canoes checked for cracks, splinters and leaks.			The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops.	one of the following current certifications: • Bronze Cross/Bronze
Repair kit.			In lieu of completing the swim test, students	Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR ,
Appropriate canoe tripping packs.			may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	Canadian Red Cross
The group must have a water purification method.			Trip leader must be aware of the swim test results.	Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,
Waterproof matches and/or matches in a waterproof container.			The loading of a canoe with people and/or gear must not exceed the manufacturer's load capacity rating.	 Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate;
Appropriate maps. A GPS to			Canoeing Skills:	OR,
be used as a back-up only.			As a prerequisite for open water canoeing the student must demonstrate basic competence to a trip leader in:	 Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an
			lifts, carries and portaging;	Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			launching a canoe;	YMCA Instructor
			proper entry/exit from canoe;	Certificate; OR ,
			self-rescues into dry and/or swamped canoes;	 National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).
			canoe over canoe rescue procedures;	Lifeguard
			positioning of paddlers.	Qualifications:
			Students must be instructed on how to handle	



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate in-class activities at the secondary level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			unexpected wind and wave conditions.	Lifeguard must hold a
			Related Areas:	current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
			Students must be familiar with:	
			basic first aid and hypothermia;	Note: Verified copies of certification must be
			suitable clothing;	available in the pool area.
			canoeing equipment and repairs;	Refer to local municipal pool regulations for
			camping skills and safety;	additional standards.
			environmental concerns;	Canoe Tripping
			use of a compass;	Instructor Qualifications:
			map reading.	Trip leaders must
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	demonstrate competencies in water
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	safety, canoeing skills and related areas as required for students.
			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles) and student hydration before, during and after physical	At least one trip leader must have experience with:
			activity;	camp craft;
			previous training and fitness level;	waterproofing methods
			length of time students will be vigorously	during wet weather.
			active. Students must be made aware of ways to	At least one trip leader must have general knowledge of the area.
			protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen,	At least one trip leader must have one of:



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate in-class activities at the secondary level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision	
			sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	Paddle Canada Advanced Tripping	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather	Skills); or,	
			conditions (e.g. lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes) (see Appendix F - Lightning	equivalent to any of the above.	
			Protocol).	At least one trip leader must have one of:	
			Trip leaders must be aware of weather forecasts, especially wind conditions,	N.L.S. lifeguard	
			temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	certificate.	
			Attention must be given to (water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents, tides and wave conditions).	When taking students to wilderness areas (approximately 2 hours for emergency medical	
			An emergency action plan must be developed and communicated to all involved with the excursion.	services to arrive), one trip leader must have: • Wilderness First Aid;	
			A systematic pattern for group travel and communication must be established.	OR, • Wilderness Advanced	
			The trip leader in charge must postpone excursion if there is any indication of inclement	First Aid; OR ,	
			weather or cold water conditions severe enough to put students' safety at risk.	equivalent to any of the above.	
			If storm weather suddenly approaches, seek appropriate shelter immediately.		
			Daylight canoeing only except under emergency situations		
			Note: Navigation lights are required if operating at night or in restricted visibility (e.g.,		



Class I and Class II River Classifications Only

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate in-class activities at the secondary level.

See Outdoor Education – General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			waterproof flashlight).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Outdoor Education – Fishing

See Outdoor Education – General Guidelines.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Determine that all equipment is safe for use. A fully stocked first aid	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the activities and environmental	Design boundaries designated for fishing and ensure students remain within those	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the parents/ guardians, giving permission for student to participate.	On-site supervision. A minimum of two (2) supervisors are required for up to 18 students; a 3 rd
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be available for all activities/locations. Fishing license if required. Fishing rod and tackle An adequate supply of safe water.	environmental conditions must be worn. No hanging jewellery. Suitable layers and change of clothing.	remain within those boundaries.	permission for student to participate. Where the activity takes students off- campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from UV Rays (e.g. use of hat, sunglasses, sunscreen) and insects e.g. repellent). Students must be made aware of expectations as they relate to: • behavior; • emergency procedure; • signal to assemble; • wildlife encounter procedures. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	for up to 18 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for 19-36 students; etc A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible at base camp. The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/ accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion. Teachers/supervisors must have previous fishing experience. First Aid Certification: At least one supervisor must have current first aid
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; previous training and fitness level; length of time students will be vigorously active. 	certification which may be: • N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR, • St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate; OR,
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect	J10,



			Outdoor Educa	tion – Fishing		
	See Outdoor Education – General Guidelines.					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g. lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes) (see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol). Be aware of students whose medical condition	 Supervision St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR, Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR, Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First Aid; OR, 		
			(e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	 Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR, equivalent to any of the above. 		



Outdoor Education – Flat Water Kayaking

Pools, Lake Water Kayaking, Base Camp Kayaking

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision																														
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Clothing and footwear appropriate to the activities and	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place.	On-site supervision is required by the instructor when students are kayaking.																														
A working	environmental conditions must be	Water conditions	The activity provider must meet the	Ratios for kayaking:																														
communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	worn.	must be appropriate for the	minimum requirements listed on this page.	A minimum of two (2)																														
be available for all activities/locations.	Correctly fitting, Transport Canada	type of kayak being used and the skill	Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the	supervisors are required for up to 9 students; a 3 rd supervisor is required for 9-18 students; a 4 th																														
Determine that all equipment is safe for	/CSA approved P.F.D./life-jackets, with whistle attached, must	level of the group.	parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate.	supervisor is required for 19-27 students; etc																														
use. Kayak with adequate	be worn and properly fastened at all times		Where the activity takes students off- campus, parents/guardians must be made	At least one supervisor must be an instructor.																														
floatation in nose and	while on the water.		aware of means of transportation used.	A vehicle for emergency purposes																														
stern to prevent kayak from sinking when full of	No hanging jewellery.		Completed medical forms for each	must be accessible.																														
water.			participating student must be accessible.	The supervisor in charge of the																														
Paddle (1 per paddler)			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher,																														
and kayak checked for cracks, splinters and			Activities must be based on skills taught.	parent, volunteer) to																														
leaks.			Swim Test	transport/accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not																														
One buoyant heaving line of not less than 15m																																	Prior to flat water kayaking, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety. The test must be	be the supervisor in charge of the excursion.
(45') (e.g., throw rope rescue bag) per kayak.			administered by a qualified instructor/guard:	Safety Boats Permissible																														
One bailer (bailer must be at least 750mL [9oz]			(test is based on Canadian Swim To SurviveTM Standard)	A safety boat that is rescue- capable (provides appropriate																														
with an opening of 65cm2 [10in2] and			 rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; 	speed and stability) must be in the water and accessible while																														
constructed of plastic			tread water for 1 minute;	students are kayaking.																														
and/or metal) per kayak.			• swim 50m (164') continuously any (no	Safety Boats Not Permissible																														



Outdoor Education – Flat Water Kayaking

Pools, Lake Water Kayaking, Base Camp Kayaking

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
One waterproof			aids or stops).	If the body of water being used for
flashlight per kayak.			The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops.	instruction does not allow the use of a safety boat (too shallow, pool, etc.) then the instructor(s) must
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	be able to reach students as quickly as in the case of a safety boat being present. In the latter situation, the water must be
			Students who do not pass the above	wadable by the instructor.
			swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not canoe.	If the safety boat is a motorized craft then the operator of the motorized safety boat must have
			Excursion supervisor must be aware of the swim test results.	a Pleasure Craft Operator Card. The operator of the safety boat,
			Kayaking Skills:	whether craft is motorized or not, must have experience in
			As a prerequisite for open water kayaking	navigating the craft.
			the student must demonstrate basic competence to a kayak instructor in:	If a safety boat is being used then there must be at least one person
			launching a kayak;	in the safety boat who meets the First Aid Certification as outlined
			 proper entry/exit from kayak; 	below.
			emptying the kayak (beach and dock);	Supervision for Swim Test
			• T-rescue;	There must be a minimum of one
			• wet exit;	or in the pool certified as outlined
			manoeuvres using the following basic strokes:	below.
			o forward;	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor
			backstroke;front sweep;	certified as outlined below.
			o back sweep;	Swim Test Instructor



Outdoor Education – Flat Water Kayaking

Pools, Lake Water Kayaking, Base Camp Kayaking

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			o draw stroke;	Qualifications:
			bracing;stopping.	The instructor must hold one of the following current certifications:
			These manoeuvres must be done in a pool, shallow water or sheltered bay.	Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving
			Supervisors must be aware of weather	Society; OR ,
			forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,
			Attention must be given to:	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant
			 water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents, tides and wave conditions); 	Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			 visibility of 500 m (1640') is required. 	Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an
			Kayaking must be cancelled in adverse conditions.	Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			If storm weather suddenly approaches, seek appropriate shelter immediately.	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,
			Daylight kayaking only except under emergency situations	 National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).
			Note: Navigation lights are required if	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			operating at night or in restricted visibility (e.g., waterproof flashlight).	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service
			Kayak instructors must be aware of water	Certificate.
			conditions (e.g., currents and undertows).	Note: Verified copies of certification must be available in
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into	the pool area.
			consideration:	Refer to local municipal pool
			environmental conditions (temperature,	regulations for additional



Outdoor Education – Flat Water Kayaking

Pools, Lake Water Kayaking, Base Camp Kayaking

White Water Canoeing and White Water Kayaking are not appropriate activities at the Secondary School level.

See Outdoor Education - General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays,	standards.
			insects);	Kayak Instructor Qualifications:
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	Instructor must possess CKNB Flatwater Kayaking Instructor Certification or Paddle Canada or equivalent.
			previous training and fitness level;	First Aid Certification:
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	At least one supervisor must have current first aid certification which
			Students must receive instruction on safety	may be:
			procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds,	• N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR ,
			severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	St. John Emergency First Aid Certificate; OR ,
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental	St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR,
			conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	 Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR,
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation	 Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First Aid; OR,
			(see Generic Section).	Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR ,
				equivalent to any of the above.



Outdoor Education – Sailing

Equipment	Clothing/Eootwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be available for all activities/locations. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Students must check all personal safety equipment prior to use for any defects.	Appropriate clothing must be worn. Students must wear proper footwear with non-slip soles. No loose fitting clothing can be worn. Correctly fitting, Transport Canada /CSA approved P.F.D./life-jackets, with whistle attached, must be worn and properly fastened at all times while on the water. No hanging jewellery.	Facilities Only a certified NB Sailing Association school can be used. Determine that all facilities are safe for use. All facilities must have designated sailing areas.	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. Risks involved with the activities must be communicated to parents/guardians with a signed response form from the parents/guardians, giving permission for student to participate. Where the activity takes students off-campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used. Completed medical forms for each participating student must be accessible. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be based on skills taught. Swim Test Prior to sailing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard: (test is based on Canadian Swim To SurviveTM Standard): • rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; • tread water for 1 minute;	On-site supervision is required Teacher must be present and accompany students to and from facility. One motorized safety boat for every 8 sailboats must be present. The operator(s) of the safety boat must have a Pleasure Craft Operator Card. A suitable means of transporting an injured participant must be accessible. The supervisor in charge of the excursion must designate a responsible adult (e.g., teacher, parent, volunteer) to transport/accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the excursion. Safety Boats Permissible A safety boat that is rescuecapable (provides appropriate speed and stability) must be in the water and accessible while students are kayaking. Safety Boats Not Permissible If the body of water being used for instruction does not allow the use of a safety boat (too shallow, pool, etc.) then the instructor(s) must



Outdoor Education – Sailing

	See Outdoor Education - General Procedures						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision			
			swim 50m (164') continuously any (no aids or stops).	quickly as in the case of a safety boat being present. In the latter situation, the water must be			
			The components of the swim test must be	wadable by the instructor.			
			completed in sequence and without any aids or stops.	If the safety boat is a motorized craft then the operator of the			
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	motorized safety boat must have a Pleasure Craft Operator Card. The operator of the safety boat,			
			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not	whether craft is motorized or not, must have experience in navigating the craft.			
			canoe.	If a safety boat is being used then			
			Excursion supervisor must be aware of the swim test results.	there must be at least one person in the safety boat who meets the First Aid Certification as outlined			
			Before involving students in outdoor	below.			
			activity, teachers must take into consideration:	Supervision for Swim Test			
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as outlined below.			
			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.			
			activity;	Swim Test Instructor Qualifications:			
			 previous training and fitness level; 	The instructor must hold one of			
			length of time and intensity of physical	the following current certifications:			
			activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen,	Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR,			



Outdoor Education – Sailing

	See Outdoor Education – General Procedures						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision			
			sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,			
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,			
			Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	Lifesaving Society Swim			
			Emergency Procedures	Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate;			
			All instructors must be knowledgeable of the established emergency and safety	OR,			
			procedures for their site. Instructors must outline emergency and safety procedures	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,			
			to all participants and other trip supervisors.	National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).			
			Teachers/supervisors must use a buddy system to keep track of students.	Lifeguard Qualifications:			
			A process for the accounting of students must be in place.	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.			
			Instructors must take weather conditions into consideration.	Note: Verified copies of certification must be available in			
			If storm weather suddenly approaches,	the pool area.			
			seek appropriate shelter immediately.	Refer to local municipal pool			
			Daylight sailing only except under emergency situations.	regulations for additional standards.			
			Note: Navigation lights are required if operating at night or in restricted visibility.	Sailing Instructor Qualifications:			
			(e.g., waterproof flashlight).	Certified instructors (minimum			
			Sailing instructors must be aware of water conditions e.g. currents and undertows.	White Sail Coach - formerly Green Level Canadian Yachting			
			Supervisors must be aware of weather forecasts, especially wind conditions,	Association) must be present to instruct the course.			



			Outdoor Ed	ducation – Sailing			
	See Outdoor Education – General Procedures						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision			
			temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	First Aid Certification:			
			Attention must be given to:	At least one supervisor must have current first aid certification which			
			water conditions (e.g. temperature,	may be:			
			currents, tides and wave conditions);	N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR,			
			• visibility of 500 m (1640') is required.	St. John Emergency First Aid			
			Be aware of students whose medical	Certificate; OR ,			
			condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	 St. John Wilderness First Aid; OR, 			
			parasiparasi (coo conone conony).	 Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR, 			
				 Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote First Aid; OR, 			
				Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR ,			
				equivalent to any of the above.			



Outdoor Education - Swimming

Lakes, Ponds, Rivers at recreational camps, public swimming areas and non-designated swim areas

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate swimming attire. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Swimming area must	Parents/guardians must give written permission for their child to be involved in any swimming activity. Swim Test	On-site supervision by teacher supervisor is required. Supervision Ratio for Instructional Swims:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	Appropriate footwear is required (e.g. where protruding objects may injure feet).	be: • clearly defined (e.g., at camps buoyed area);	Swim ability must be demonstrated in shallow water to a qualified instructor/guard prior to swimming. To be designated "a swimmer" students must be able to:	Instructional swim may include organized games, relays etc., but CANNOT include an unorganized free swim.
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		free from hazards;of suitable water temperature.	 tread water for 1 minute; swim 50m (164'). Non-swimmers must be identified and wear a 	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor supervising the waterfront, certified as outlined below.
Person in charge must		No swimming in fast moving rivers or	properly fastened Personal Flotation Device (PFD) for recreational swims.	Supervision ratio is 1 instructor to 1-25 students, certified as outlined below.
have a whistle or other signalling device.		streams. Prior to swimming, supervisor must	In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	For situations where there are additional students, an additional certified instructor or lifeguard (NLS) is required for each additional 25 swimmers or less.
For recreational		check with local authorities to determine whether	Lifeguards must be readily identifiable to all swimmers at all times.	The instructor requires the same certification as listed below.
camps:		water is safe for	In an emergency situation, the lifeguard is in	Swim Instruction Qualifications:
Standard safety equipment must		swimming (e.g., location and water	charge. An emergency action plan must be in place	The instructor must hold one of the following current certifications:
be accessible according to the		quality, away from fast-moving water).	and communicated to all supervisors. Students must be made aware of all rules and	 Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR,
"Pool and Waterfront Guidelines for		Non-designated swimming area: supervisor must	regulations associated with the swimming area.	Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,
the Province of New Brunswick":		swim/check whole area for underwater	Students must be informed of acceptable standards of behavior.	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard
whistles;		hazards.	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	Certificate; OR , • Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor



Outdoor Education - Swimming

Lakes, Ponds, Rivers at recreational camps, public swimming areas and non-designated swim areas

	occ outdoor Education General Flooduates						
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision			
• blankets;			environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays,	Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,			
 spinal board with head 			insects);	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,			
stabilizer; • one or more			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains)	 National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS). 			
buoyant			and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	Lifeguard Qualifications:			
throwing aids attached to a line at least			previous training and fitness level;	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.			
15m in length;			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	Note: Verified copies of certification must be available.			
one or more buoyant			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds,	Refer to local municipal regulations for additional standards.			
rescue aids attached to a shoulder loop	rescue aids attached to a		severe winds, tornadoes (see Appendix F- Lightning Protocol).	Supervision Ratio for Recreational Swim (Free Swim – No instruction)			
with at 6mm			Students must swim with a partner.	Teachers must accompany students to the swimming area be present at the			
(0.25") line at least 1.6m (5'3") in			A bather-counting system must be used at regular intervals (e.g., number students, blow	swimming area or in the water during the recreational/free swim.			
length; • one or more			whistle and have them count off). Use this counting procedure at the beginning, every 15 minutes and as the students exit the water.	During a recreational/free swim, the only acceptable lifeguard certification is NLS.			
reaching poles of 3.6m			Duration of swim must depend on:	Instructor certification does not meet the safety requirements of the regulation.			
(12') or greater in			capability of swimmers;	The minimum ratio of lifeguards (NLS			
length;			weather conditions;	certified) to bathers at the swimming area and in the water is 2 lifeguards to			
paddle board or boat when			conditions of water;	1-25 students.			
or boat, when any part of			• time of day.	If the teacher is NLS certified, he/she			
the swimming area is more			Do not swim if there are any indications of inclement weather (e.g., lightning, high winds).	may act as one of the two lifeguards, and therefore a third person is not necessary.			



Outdoor Education - Swimming

Lakes, Ponds, Rivers at recreational camps, public swimming areas and non-designated swim areas

See Outdoor Education - General Procedures

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
than 50m from the shore.			Properly fastened PFDs are the only acceptable flotation devices.	26-100 students – 3 lifeguards. If the teacher is NLS certified, he/she may
chore.			Diving is only permitted where there is sufficient water depth (2.75m [9'] minimum) and safe water conditions as determined by	act as one of the three lifeguards, and therefore a fourth person is not necessary.
			site provider.	For every student increment up to 25,
			No swimming after sunset or before sunrise.	an additional lifeguard is required.
			No distance swims.	In addition to the lifeguards, there must be at least one adult supervisor trained
			Swim only in designated area.	in aquatic emergency procedures.
			Students must not retrieve water toys that go	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			outside designated swim area. Be aware of students whose medical condition	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
			(e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible.
			,	In situations when EMS is not required, or is not readily available, designate a supervisor (e.g., teacher,
				parent/guardian, or responsible adult) to
				transport an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in
			action to view complete safety requirements	charge of the trip.



Outdoor Education – White Water Activities

The following White Water Activities are not appropriate at the Elementary and Middle School Curricular Level:

- White Water Canoeing
- White Water Kayaking
- White Water Rafting



				Paddleball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Paddles must be inspected regularly for damage and wear.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills taught. When teaching skills and playing, there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an uninterrupted swing. Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play.	Supervision Setting up of equipment requires on-site supervision On-site supervision during instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught.
Balls must be appropriate for the ability of the students.		(e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Students must be instructed in the safe and correct set up of nets. No more than four players to a playing area. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Paddle Tennis
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	Setting up of equipment requires on-site supervision.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone)	No jewellery.	Court boundary lines must be clearly defined.	Games must be based on skills that are taught	On-site supervision during instruction of skills.
must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts.	When teaching skills and playing, there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an uninterrupted	In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught.
Paddles must be inspected regularly for damage and to ensure proper grip.		Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles	Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play.	
Students wearing eyeglasses are to wear appropriate eye protection		(e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Only singles must be played unless a proper doubles court is available.	
(e.g., shatterproof lenses).			No more than four players to a playing area.	
Balls must be appropriate for the ability of the students.			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Parachute
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must	Appropriate clothing	Determine that all	Skills must be taught in progression.	On-site supervision.
be readily accessible.	and footwear must be worn.	facilities are safe for use.	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No jewellery.	Playing surface and surrounding area	Students must not put any body parts through the hole in the chute.	
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and	Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic	
Check that the parachute is in good condition (e.g., no tears).		provide sufficient traction.	Section).	

Also see Generic Section to view complete safety requirements.



				Pickleball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Racquets must be regularly inspected for damage and wear. Balls must be appropriate for the ability of the students.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. When teaching skills and playing, there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an uninterrupted swing. Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play. Only singles must be played unless a proper double court is available. No more than four players to a playing area. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	Setting up of equipment requires on-site supervision. On-site supervision during instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught.



				Racquetball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site supervision during instruction of skills.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No jewellery.	Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must	Games must be based on skills that are taught. When teaching skills and playing,	In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught.
Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		be established for side- by-side courts.	there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an uninterrupted swing.	
Racquetball racquets must be equipped with a thong that is worn around the wrist.		Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles	Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play.	
When playing on an enclosed, regulation court, protective eye gear must be		(e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	No more than four players to a playing area.	
worn.			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis,	
Racquets must be inspected regularly for damage and wear.			casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	
Balls must be appropriate for the age and ability of the students.		eric Section to view comp		



			Relay and 7	Tag Games
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. If tagging with an object, use soft items (e.g., foam balls, sponges, rubber chickens). Equipment must not have hard or sharp edges. Pylons or other markers to define activity area.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface must be free of all obstacles (e.g., desks, chairs, pianos) and provide sufficient traction. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the principal. All doors in and out of the playing area must be closed for tag games. There must be adequate space for all participants. Outdoor Relay and Tag Games: Communicate to students the boundary lines for the activity Immovable hazards (e.g. goalposts) must be identified to students and marked with pylons Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of the principal	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills taught. In games where participants as permitted to block the player who is attempting the tag (e.g., triangle tag and train tag) the tagging player is not to make intentional contact to move the blockers out of the way or reach through the blockers to make the tag. But rather move around the blockers in order to make the tag. The blockers are not to intentionally make contact with the tagger with their bodies, arms or legs, but rather to move in front of the tagger, to block access, so the tagger has to go around the blocker. Clearly define areas of the body that can be tagged (e.g., arms, legs, back). Inform students that a tag is a touch, not a push, grab or punch. Games must be played at a speed that is appropriate for the activity /area chosen (e.g., walk briskly, rather than run, when playing tag games in areas with limited space, such as multi-purpose rooms). In tag games where participants are "frozen" and required to perform an activity, provide a safe zone where this activity can take place, away from others who are running or inform students of the importance of avoiding contact with a "frozen" participant. Relays • students must not be blindfolded; • no running backwards (students must be taught to turn and run forward when fleeing); • participants in a relay must have their own lane; • be aware of increased risk with oversized apparel or tying legs together.	On-site supervision.



	Relay and Tag Games					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision		
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:			
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 			
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 			
			 previous training and fitness level; 			
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.			
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).			
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).			
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).			



Ringette - I	се
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Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate clothing and footwear must	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parents/guardians must be aware of any off site activity and the mode of transportation.	On-site supervision is required.
accessible.	be worn.	Ice surface must be free	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	
A working communication	Properly fitting ice hockey skates.	from debris and deep ruts.	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	
device (e.g., cell phone) must be	No hanging jewellery.	Before ringette on an outdoor ice surface (e.g.,	No body-contact, stick-on-body contact or stick-on-stick contact.	
accessible.	No rings.	lake, pond) contact local	Stick is never above the waist.	
Determine that all equipment is safe for	No watches.	authorities for information, to determine	Penalties for stick infractions must be strictly enforced.	
use.		with absolute certainty,	Implement a crease for protection of goalie.	
Goalie must wear:		that the ice is thick enough to be safe for	No other player or player's stick allowed in crease.	
 a properly fitting 		activity.	Goalie must remain in crease area.	
CSA approved hockey helmet and			Modify the games to suit the ability of students.	
protective mask with full metal cage			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
with triangular holes;			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); 	
catcher/blocker;elbow pads;			accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student	
chest and arm			hydration before, during and after physical activity;	
protector;			previous training and fitness level;	
• leg pads;			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
 cup or pelvic protector. 			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of	
Players must wear:			sunscreen, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	
 a properly fitting CSA approved hockey helmet with face guard consisting of either 			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	



Ringette - Ice

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
full metal cage with triangular holes or half plastic visor/half metal cage with triangular holes;			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	
hockey gloves;				
 elbow pads, shin guards; 				
shoulder pads;				
cup or pelvic protector.				
Sticks:				
 use only regulation ringette sticks; 				
 check regularly for cracks; 				
Excel Stick is NOT to be used;				
 use a regulation rubber ring. 				



Rowing

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and securely fastened	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	This activity page must be presented to the Rowing provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the	On-site supervision. Ratios:
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	When using an indoor rowing facility, the rules and regulations of that facility must be followed. At Dockside/	minimum requirements listed on this page. A log book must be provided on-shore with all students and coaches required to sign out before launching and in upon returning.	1 instructor per 9 beginner students (One coach boat must be assigned for every 9 beginner rowers.)
Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Shell inspected before	Glasses, if worn, must have a safety strap. Supervisor/instruct	Boathouse: • must have posted walking traffic pattern with hazards identified	Parents/guardians must be made aware of any off-campus activity and the means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression.	Experienced rowers 1:18 (instructor to students). One coach boat must be assigned for every 18 experienced student rowers.
each outing (e.g., check for holes, cracks, loose	or boat occupants are required to wear PFDs at all	(e.g., keep to right, dock slippery when wet);	Activities must be based on skills that are taught.	Instructor expertise derived from one of the following:
hardware).	times.	must have phone with	Skill level must be appropriate for the water condition.	NCCP Rowing Technical Level I; OR ,
Shell must have bowball in good repair. Bow and stern buoyancy	A dry change of clothes must be available on shore.	posted emergency numbers (e.g., 911). On the Water: • course must be	A student's fitness level must be commensurate with the level of activity. Swim Test:	attendance at Rowing Canada Aviron Learn to Row Instructor's workshop or equivalent within last 3
compartments must be securely closed with water-tight hatches.		inspected before each use;	Prior to rowing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety:	years. An individual responsible for
Each shell must be equipped with:		 be aware of debris on course, especially after heavy rain; 	rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth;	providing first aid to injured students must be present and have one of the following
 signaling device; 		supervisor/Instructor	tread water for 1 minute; tread water for 1 minute; tread water for 1 minute;	minimum certifications:
watertight flashlight.		must inform students of debris;	swim 50m (164') continuously any stroke; demonstrate the ability to put an a RED.	 National Lifeguard Services Certificate; OR,
Heel restraints on shoes must be in place and adjusted properly to permit effective extraction of feet during emergencies.		be aware of water currents, especially those created by rapids and waterfalls.	 demonstrate the ability to put on a PFD while in the water. The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard (test is based on the Lifesaving Society's Swim to Survive™ 	 current certificate in any one of: St. John Standard First Aid with CPR Certificate; OR, Canadian Red
Must have bow and		All sites must not include	Litesaving Society's Swiff to Survive ***	Cross Standard



Rowing
Supervision
First Aid; OR , o Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid.
ervision for Swim Test
re must be a minimum of certified swim instructor leck or in the pool.
ervision ratio is 1:25, ructors to students, with n instructors certified as ned below.
m Test Instruction lifications
ronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the ifesaving Society; OR ,
canadian Red Cross Vater Safety Instructor ward; OR ,
ifesaving Society

				Rowing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
stern lights attached during poor visibility (e.g., bike lights, flashlights).		rapids and waterfalls.	Standard). In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	First Aid; OR , o Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid. Supervision for Swim Test
Oars must be checked for splinters and cracks.			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not row.	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool.
Riggers and oar-locks must be secure and operate freely.			Supervisor must be aware of all swim test results.	Supervision ratio is 1:25, instructors to students, with both instructors certified as
Steering lines must be secure and operating			Site specific rescue plan must be devised and shared with all supervisors and participants.	outlined below. Swim Test Instruction
correctly.			Teachers/supervisors must be aware of	Qualifications
One supervisor/instructor boat must be			weather forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR,
motorized and equipped as per			Attention must be given to:	Canadian Red Cross
Canadian Coast Guard Regulations.			 water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents, tides and wave conditions); 	Water Safety Instructor Award; OR ,
Visit:			• visibility of 500m (1640') is required.	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus
http://www.tc.gc.ca/Bo atingSafety/sbg- gsn/racing.htm)			Activity must be cancelled in adverse conditions and when there is poor visibility (e.g., first sign of white caps).	an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
e.g.: • 1 CSA			If stormy weather approaches suddenly, seek appropriate shelter immediately.	Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard
lifejacket/PFD			Daylight rowing only.	Certificate; OR ,
approved for each participant in water;			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures, use of equipment and rowing	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,
paddles;bailer;			techniques prior to initial practice. Emergency Procedures:	National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard
watertight flashlight;			All coaches must be knowledgeable of the established safety and capsize procedures.	Certificate (NLS).
 signaling device; 			Coaches must outline these procedures to	Lifeguard Qualifications:



Rowing

				Rownig
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
motor in good repair, with sufficient gas for			rowers and coxswains. If standards vary between the Physical Education Safety Guidelines and an activity provider, implement the higher standards.	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
entire session; • 23m (75') floating rope.			Should a shell swamp (take on water), rowers are not to attempt to swim to shore but stay with the boat using it as a flotation device and	Note: Verified copies of certification must be available in the pool area.
Supervisor/instructor			follow these steps:	Refer to local municipal pool
boat engine must be running before students leave dock.			 crew numbers off; removes feet from shoes and remain in place if possible; 	regulations for additional standards.
Coach boat must be			make distress signal;	One boat must be assigned for every 9 beginner rowers
equipped with a 60cm life ring with 9m			if necessary, crew enters water in pairs from middle of boat, buddy up across boat;	or for every 18 experienced rowers.
floating lines attached in addition to the 15m			coxswain buddies with stern pair;	Operator of boat must have
heaving line.			swing oars parallel to shell to increase	Pleasure Craft Operator Card
Must have bow and			flotation;	Instructor/supervisor in motorized boat within 500m
stern lights attached during poor visibility (e.g. bike lights,			unless rescue is imminent, move crew to bow and stern and roll shell over (fin up)	of students during all on- water sessions.
flashlights)			with the wind. Crew should lie across hull, as far out of the water as possible, in pairs, holding on to the other person;	A vehicle for emergency purposes must be available.
			 coach boat distributes PFDs on arrival and conducts headcount; 	
			coach boat shuttles rowers to nearest shore;	
			DO NOT overload coach boat;	
			conduct headcount on returning;	
			recover shell.	
			In case of an emergency, a pre-determined return route must be established.	
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	



				Rowi
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Students must be familiar with basic first aid, hypothermia, and injuries caused by extreme heat.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	



			Rugby – Contact/No	on-Contact												
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision												
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate clothing and	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Activities/rules must be modified to the age and ability level of the participants.	On-site supervision is required.												
accessible.	footwear must be worn.	Goalposts must be	Skills must be taught in proper progression.													
A working communication device	No jewellery.	padded if in field of play. Padding must be 1.8m	Games must be based on skills that are taught.													
(e.g., cell phone) must	, to journe, y.	(6') high.	Full contact at the Grade 11 and 12 levels only if:													
be accessible. Determine that all		Playing area must be free from debris and	 students are free to withdraw from activities for which they feel unprepared; 													
equipment is safe for use.		obstructions, provide suitable footing and be well removed from traffic	 students have been physically prepared for contact rugby; 													
Regulation rugby balls for contact rugby.		areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of	areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be	areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be	areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be	areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be	areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be brought to the attention of	 students have experienced tackling skill progressions; 								
Rugby balls or footballs for non- contact.								students have experienced scrum skill progressions;								
Mouth guards for		the principal, and students must be made	students have experience with line-out progressions;													
contact rugby.		aware of them.	students wear mouth guards.													
		Use collapsible flags or soft pylons to mark corners, mid- line and 22m (72') line.	soft pylons to mark corners, mid- line and	Use collapsible flags of m										Use collapsible flags of must be strictly enforced	The rules of non-contact and the laws of contact rugby must be strictly enforced.	
				When playing flag rugby, flags are not to be tucked under belt.												
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:													
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 													
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 													
			 previous training and fitness level; 													
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.													
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of													



			Rugby – Contact/No	n-Contact
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Scoop Ball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site supervision is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	No jewellery.	Playing area must be free of obstructions (e.g.,	Games must be based on skills taught.	
be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.		tables and chairs) and provide sufficient traction. No intentional contact (e.g., both body or scoop to body).	No intentional contact (e.g., body to body or scoop to body).	
Scoops and scoop balls must be in good playing condition			Stress student responsibility regarding the need for individual space.	
(e.g., no cracks and/or chips).			If goalie is used in a game situation, a crease MUST be implemented.	
Goalies must wear a protective mask in a game situation.			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect	
		ria Saatian ta viaw aamnia	participation (see Generic Section).	



			Sc	cooter Boards
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site supervision.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	Tie back long hair if student is lying down on	Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	
be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	No loose hanging clothing.	(e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient	Do not allow standing on scooter boards.	
Scooter Boards must be in good repair (e.g., no cracks,	No hanging jewellery.	traction. Establish boundaries or	Do not allow running and diving on scooter boards.	
broken-off edges or loose wheels).	No bare feet. No sock feet.	order to eliminate boards	Stress with students that scooter boards are not to be used like skateboards.	
		(e.g., handles on stage/storage doors).	In relay-type activities, allow room for slow-down or run-off areas.	
			Scooter-to-scooter intentional contact must be discouraged.	
			In scooter-soccer and scooter-hockey, intentional scooter-to-scooter contact and high swings with legs and sticks must be discouraged.	
		rio Soction to view comple	Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Sepal	k Takraw
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Poles must be safely stored when not in use. Nets must have no frayed wires. Ball must be appropriate for age and ability of students (e.g. foam, elephant skin, hakisac, a suitable rattan or synthetic Takraw ball). Net height must be appropriate for age and ability of students.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. When poles are removed, floor plugs must be replaced. Outdoor courts must provide safe footing. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs), and must provide sufficient traction. Designate activity boundary area a safe distance from walls.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Limit time spent on heading drills. Drills must be organized so as to minimize the risk of being hit with an errant ball. Activities/rules must be modified to the age and ability level of the participants. Students must be instructed in the safe and correct method of setting up, adjusting and taking down of net. When facility does not allow for safe play (e.g. poles on sidelines adjacent to walls), modify rules appropriately. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]). Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision during initial instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught. On-site supervision during equipment setup and takedown.



Skateboarding (Public or Commercial Site)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parents/guardians must be informed by letter of any off- school property activity and the means of transportation used.	On-site supervision. A teacher who is providing
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Parents/students must be informed that skateboards brought to school must be in good repair. When renting/borrowing equipment, skateboard size must be suitable size for the user and in good repair. When skateboarding at a skateboard park or other commercial site, follow required equipment rules. A correctly fitting bicycle, inlineskating, or skateboard helmet approved by CSA,	Suitable footwear: closed, slip-resistant shoes (e.g., running shoes, skateboarding shoes). No sandals. No hanging jewellery. Parents/student must be made aware of the importance of wearing: • a properly fitting helmet; • elbow pads; • knee pads; • wrist guards.	Selected site (e.g., playground, nearby park). Public or commercial site must be in good repair. Select skateboarding area that is free from traffic and significant inclines. Skateboarding surface must be dry and free of any obstacles and debris.	Students must follow rules posted at public/commercial skateboard sites. Safety rules must be clearly outlined to students. Emphasize skateboarding in control at all times. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be based on skills taught. All students must participate in a formal lesson, which must include instruction in the proper wearing and use of equipment. All skateboarders, regardless of ability, must be given basic instruction in: • turning; • braking; • coasting; • balancing; • using slopes. No inversions. Beginner skateboarders must be allocated their own space. No audio devices (e.g., MP3 players) may be used. Parents must be informed of the importance of sun protection. In order to skateboard in more challenging areas of the facilities/site, specific instruction must be given (e.g., instruction on half-pipe/terrain park, jumps or ramps, etc. in order to skateboard on same).	providing instruction and is unfamiliar with skateboarding (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or • training is received. Outside instructor: An outside instructor must have certification or experience in instruction of skateboarding.



Skateboarding (Public or Commercial Site)

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or Australian			No hot-dogging.	
standards must be worn.			Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference/tripping one another.	
			When other classes are outside at the same time during the skateboard lesson, provide for a non-encroachment (buffer) zone between both classes.	
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			SI	kating - Ice
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. If the school is not bringing a first aid kit to the arena, check that the arena has an accessible kit. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Students must wear properly fitting hockey, bicycle, rollerblading or skateboarding helmets approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or Australian standards.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Teachers must communicate to students and parent/guardians the importance of: • wearing a CSA approved hockey helmet over other types of helmets; • wearing properly- fitted skates; • wearing gloves or mitts; • transporting skates safely. If skating outside: • dress for weather conditions; • inform parents/ students of the importance of sun protection.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Before skating on outdoor ponds, ice safety must be determined with absolute certainly. Contact local authorities regarding ice thickness and safety for information. Ice skating surface must be free of obstacles and hazardous cracks.	Parents must be informed, by letter, of their child's involvement in skating and that it may take them off school property. A portion of the ice time must be used for instruction. Implement a process for identification of skating skill levels. Provide ice space for beginner skaters (separate from accomplished skaters) for a period of time. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Activities must be appropriate to the skill level of the students. Stress skating technique, not speed, in all games, challenges and drills. Students must be made aware of the need for extra caution and control on the ice, including common procedures, such as skating in same direction during a free skate. Tag-type games, racing and "crack the whip" must be avoided. Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference/tripping one another. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	On-site supervision.



			S	kating - Ice
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			 previous training and fitness level; 	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Skipping
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Ropes appropriate for skipping must be used. Ropes of appropriate length for size and ability of students.	No hanging jewellery. Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No bare feet.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Students must be taught safe use of equipment (e.g., no nooses, no swinging overhead, no lasso). Students must skip in a space that allows for uninterrupted turning of the rope (e.g., no contact with others or objects). Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	In-the-area supervision.



				Snow Tubing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Snow tubes must be provided by the facility. Students' personal snow tubes cannot be used.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No long scarves. Long hair must be tied back. Clothing suitable for weather conditions.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. A commercial site must be used. A designated area must be provided for snow tubing, away from other activities such as skiing and snowboarding. Individual runs must be provided for each snow tube or group of snow tubes to descend at one time. A controlled, curved run-off at the bottom must allow for proper slowdown of tubes. Distance between descending tubes must not present a safety concern. Snow tube runs must be free of obstacles.	Parents/guardians must be made aware that snow tubing is an off-site activity and informed of the means of transportation. Parents and students must be informed of the importance of sun protection. Emergency procedures must be established and communicated to students. Site rules must be reviewed with students (e.g., no running up the sliding area, no jumping in front of descending tubes). Students must receive instruction on the use of snow tubes and lifts prior to use. The maximum number of snow tubes tied together is the decision of site staff. Tubes tied together must descend at the same time in any one designated snow tube run. Students must be aware of the boundaries for activity. Snow tubes must not be removed from the designated area. A safe procedure for moving out of the runoff area must be reviewed with students. The maximum number of students in each tube must not present a safety concern. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles,	In-the-area supervision by teaching staff. Site staff in place to supervise: • the gate at the top; • the bottom of the tow lift to hook up tubes; • the top of the tow lift to unhook tubes. Designate a supervisor (e.g., teacher or parent) to transport an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge of the trip. A vehicle for emergency purposes must be accessible. Supervision Ratios: 1:15 Grades 9-10; 1:20 Grades 10-11. Minimum 2 supervisors A process must be in place by which supervisors can contact students (e.g., check-in time).



				Snow Tubing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;	Supervision
			previous training and fitness level;	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Teachers must be aware of students with asthma and other respiratory problems.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Soccer Indoor/Outdoor

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Outdoor soccer balls must not be used indoors for games or shooting on goalie, but may be used for indoor drills. Sponge soccer balls are to be used for indoor soccer games.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing area must be free from debris and obstructions provide suitable footing and be well- removed from traffic areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be reported to the principal, and students must be made aware of them. Indoors, keep the gym free of hazards, (e.g., tables, chairs, etc.) Both portable and permanent goal posts need to be anchored to the playing area in a secure and approved fashion to prevent posts from falling forward.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Game activities must be based on skills that are taught. Limit time spent on heading drills. No slide tackling or tackling from behind. For indoor soccer, a goal crease needs to be established, where no other player except the goalie is allowed. Students are to be instructed not to hang or swing on the posts. After use, portable goal posts must be taken apart, removed or secured to a permanent structure. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)	On-site supervision is required.



Soccer Indoor/Outdoor

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Softball – Fast Pitch

Softball – Fast Pitch is not appropriate at the Secondary School Curricular Level.



Softball Lob Ball/Slo Pitch/Three Pitch

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first	Appropriate clothing and	Determine that all	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	On-site
aid kit must be readily accessible.	footwear must be worn.	facilities are safe for use.	Games must be based on skills taught.	supervision.
A working	No jewellery.	Outdoor playing area	Fast-pitch softball must not be played in class.	
communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.	No cleats.	must: • be inspected regularly for debris	Students must be taught to drop or lay the bat down after hitting, not release it during the follow-through of the swing.	
Determine that all equipment is safe for		and obstructions;provide suitable footing;	For in-class softball, the role of the catcher is to retrieve a ball and return it to the pitcher. The catcher is not intended to catch a missed pitch.	
Wooden bats must not be cracked. All		be well removed from traffic areas;	Student umpires must not be positioned behind home plate; they must stand behind the pitcher or the screen or outside the baselines.	
bats must have proper grip.		allow for sufficient traction.	To avoid dangers of a slipped bat, non-fielding players must stand well back of the batter's box or behind a	
Bats must comply with the current Slo-		The field of play must never be located near	screen or fence. (Keep fingers away from screen.)	
Pitch National Rule Book (SPN) rules.		an open roadway which	Use a commitment line on third-base line.	
Catcher must wear a		an active player might run onto.	All plays at home plate must be force plays.	
mask with throat protector if playing in front of the screen. If		If more than one activity is going on, determine that there is a safe	No tagging at home plate. Before sliding is permitted, appropriate sliding techniques must be taught to minimize the risk of injury.	
the catcher is playing		distance between the	Head first sliding techniques are not allowed.	
behind the screen, this equipment is not required.		activities. Holes and severely	If playing inside a gymnasium, adhere to the following safety criteria:	
If using a regulation softball or Incrediball TM, batters,		uneven surfaces must be reported to the principal and students must be made aware of	 no softball, baseball, aluminum, wooden or cricket bats may be used. If a bat is used, it must be foam, plastic or another low impact material; 	
on deck batters, baserunners and student coaches		them. Prior to use, backstops,	 use only low impact, limited bounce, low flight balls (e.g., whiffle, soft-skinned, paper, etc.); 	
must wear properly		fences and fields must	check that the size of the gym can accommodate the	



Softball Lob Ball/Slo Pitch/Three Pitch

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
fitting batting helmets with flaps covering		be checked for hazards. Any hazards found must	activities and that the walls or stage do not present a safety hazard. Modify the activity if necessary;	
both ears certified by a recognized safety standards		be reported to students and appropriate officials. Modify the activity to	set boundaries for activities a safe distance from walls;	
association. Where helmets are		avoid hazards (e.g., mark hazards with	no games may be played that require a student to hit for distance.	
equipped with chin straps, they are to be done up; otherwise,		cones, cover holes in fence with mat).	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
the helmet must fit such that it will stay			environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects);	
on the head. Safety bag must be used at first base.			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
Bases must be			previous training and fitness level;	
properly secured.			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Spe	ed Skating
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Teachers must	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parents must be informed, by letter, of their child's involvement in skating and that it may take them off school property.	On-site supervision. At least one individual instructing
If the school is not bringing a first aid kit to the arena, check that	communicate to students and parent/guardians the importance of:	Before skating on outdoor ponds, ice safety must be	A portion of the ice time must be used for instruction, skill development, etiquette and strategies.	the lesson must have certification in FUNdamentals
the arena has an accessible kit.	 wearing properly-fitted skates – speed skates, 	determined with absolute certainly.	Implement a process for identification of skating skill levels.	Leader (Speed Skating Canada).
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must	hockey skates or figure skates are acceptable;	Contact local authorities regarding ice thickness and	Provide ice space for beginner skaters (separate from accomplished skaters) for a period of time.	
be accessible.	 wearing cut resistant gloves or mitts; 	safety for information.	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	
Determine that all	wearing knee and shin	Ice skating surface	Games must be based on skills that are taught.	
equipment is safe for use.	pads;	must be free of obstacles and hazardous cracks.	Activities must be appropriate to the skill level of the students.	
Students must wear properly fitting hockey, bicycle, rollerblading or	wearing a neck guard;wearing stretchy clothing	nazarasas srasks.	Stress skating technique, not speed, in all games, challenges and drills.	
skateboarding helmets approved by CSA, Snell, ANSI, ASTM, British or Australian standards.	with long sleeves; • transporting skates safely. If skating outside:		Students must be made aware of the need for extra caution and control on the ice, including common procedures, such as skating in same direction.	
If using indoor facilities,	dress for weather		No relays until relay skills have been taught.	
boards must be padded in the corners.	conditions;inform parents/ students of the importance of sun		Instruct participants to keep a safe distance from each other (e.g., 2-3m) to prevent interference/tripping one another.	
	protection.		Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	



			Spe	ed Skating
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			previous training and fitness level;	
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Squash
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Racquets must be inspected regularly for damage and wear. Protective eye gear must be worn. Students wearing eyeglasses must also wear appropriate eye protection (e.g., shatterproof lenses). Balls must be appropriate for age and ability of students.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts. Playing surface and surrounding areas must be free of all obstacles. (e.g., tables, chairs) and must provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills taught. When teaching skills and playing, there must be adequate spacing for each player to make an uninterrupted swing. Students must be taught the code of etiquette for court play. Only singles must be played unless a proper doubles court is available. No more than four players to a playing area. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision during instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught.



Swimming – Synchronized Swimming

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	No jewellery to be worn other than medical alert jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Parent/guardian permission forms are required for aquatic activities that occur off school property.	Teacher Supervision: On-site supervision is required.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use.	Suitable swimwear. Device to keep hair from obstructing vision (e.g., elastic).	Use of school or community swimming pools. BACKYARD POOLS MUST NOT BE USED. For pond/lake swimming, see	Inform in-charge person on deck of any student with a medical history or any medical problems that may affect the student's safety in water (e.g., diabetes, asthma, heart condition, convulsions, epilepsy, frequent ear infections). Emergency procedures must be outlined to students prior to entering the water.	A teacher or other school supervisor must accompany pupils to the pool and be on deck or in the pool. Close and frequent monitoring of change rooms must take place, but not by the lifeguard.
Standard safety equipment of particular note must be accessible: • ring buoys;		Outdoor Education Swimming – Lakes, Ponds, Rivers. Pool deck must be kept clear of obstacles and excess water.	Students must adhere to the following rules: • no running or pushing on deck; • no gum chewing;	Students must ask permission to leave pool area. Supervision Ratio for Instructional Swim:
 reaching poles; spinal boards. Electrical equipment (e.g., MP3 players, must be properly grounded). 		and excess water.	 no food in pool area; no diving off deck into water less than 2.8m (9') in depth; no street shoes on deck. 	Instructional swim may include organized games, relays, etc., but CANNOT include an unorganized free swim.
,			Swim Test An initial screening/testing of swimming ability must be done in shallow end.	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as outlined below.
			 The common facility test to determine swimming ability is to swim two widths continuously without touching the bottom. This applies to both instructional and recreational swims. 	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.
			The results of the swim test must be logged and available to the instructor/lifeguard.	In situations where there are 26-50 students, an additional certified instructor or lifeguard (NLS) is required.



		Sw	imming – Synchroni	zed Swimming
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Non-swimmers must be identified and wear a properly fastened Personal Flotation Device (PFD) for	The instructor requires the same certification as listed below.
			recreational swims. In lieu of completing the swim test,	Swim Instruction Qualifications:
			students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	The instructor must hold one of the following current
			Skills must be taught in proper progression.	certifications:Bronze Cross/Bronze
			Skill instruction can be followed by skill application (e.g., relay activities, tag	Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR ,
			games which incorporate skills). This is considered to be part of the instructional program – not free swim.	 Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR,
			Activity/games must be based on skills taught.	Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus
			Showers must be taken before entering the pool.	an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			Students with infections, cuts or sores must not be in the pool.	Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard
			During recreational swim, students may not snorkel or use scuba equipment.	Certificate; OR ,
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis,	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,
			casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	 National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).
				Lifeguard Qualifications:
				Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
				Note: Verified copies of certification must be



		Swin	nming – Synchroni	ized Swimming
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
				available in the pool area.
				Refer to local municipal pool regulations for additional standards.
				Supervision Ratio for Recreational Swim (Free Swim – No Instruction).
				Teachers must accompany students to the pool and be on deck or in the pool during the recreational/free swim.
				During a recreational or free swim, the only acceptable lifeguard certification is NLS.
				Instructor certification does not meet the safety requirements of the regulation.
				The minimum ratio of lifeguards (NLS certified) to bathers on deck and in the pool is:
				• 1-125 bathers – 2 lifeguards. If the teacher is NLS certified, he/she may act as one of the two lifeguards, and therefore a third person is not necessary;
				126-250 bathers – 3 lifeguards. If the teacher is NLS certified, he/she may act as one of the three lifeguards, and therefore a fourth person



		Sw	imming – Synchror	nized Swimming
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
				is not necessary.
				Note: a swimmer/bather is considered to be anyone within 1.8m (6') from the water's edge.
				Lifeguard Qualifications:
				Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.



			Та	able Tennis
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Regulation size paddles and table tennis balls are required. Tables and paddle must be appropriate for age and ability of student. Tables and paddles must be in good condition.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. There must be room for mobility around tables. Smooth, level and dry floor surface.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Game activities must be based on skills that are taught. Students must be instructed on safe set up and dismantling of tables. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision during all set up and dismantling of tables. In-the-area supervision after initial instruction.



			•	Tchoukball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. If balls other than tchoukball balls are used, check that the ball is suitable for the age and ability of the students. Regulation tchoukball frames must be safely stored when not in use. No homemade equipment (e.g. mini trampolines).	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn No hanging jewellery	Determine that all facilities are safe for use Playing surface must provide safe traction and activity area and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g. tables, chairs)	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Game activities must be based on skills that are taught. Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section). Forbidden zone must be clearly defined No body contact.	On-site supervision is required.



			Tea	m Handball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Ball size must be appropriate for the age and ability of students. Foam type ball or regulation team handballs are acceptable. Regulation team handball nets must be safely stored when not in use. Ball hockey nets, pylons, or wall mats can be used for goals.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities must be based on skills that are taught. Activities and rules must be modified based on the ability of students and facilities/ equipment available. No body contact. Crease area must be clearly defined if using a goalie (e.g., full key area). Only the goaltender is allowed in the crease area. Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect their participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required.



				Tennis
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	Where the activity takes students off- campus, parents/guardians must be made aware of means of transportation used.	On-site supervision during initial instruction of skills.
accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Racquets must be inspected regularly for damage and wear. Use racquets that are appropriate to the skill level of the players (e.g., junior racquets). Where ball machines are being used, they must be inspected prior to use and be under the direct supervision of a teacher.	No hanging jewellery.	use. Court boundary lines must be clearly defined. A safety procedure must be established for side-by-side courts. Playing surface and surrounding areas must be free of obstacles (e.g., tables and chairs) and provide good traction.	means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on the skills taught. When teaching skills, there must be adequate spacing for each student to make a free and uninterrupted swing. Activities and skills must be modified to the age and ability level of the students. When playing with more than two players on a court, positioning and movements must be taught. The code of etiquette for court plays must be taught (e.g., not entering a court being used). Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect	instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught. On-site supervision during equipment set up and take down.



				Tennis
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Tobogganir	ng/Sledding
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision

A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.

A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible.

Determine that all equipment is safe for use.

See Appendix A "Parent and Guardian Letter" regarding bringing equipment for use in class.

Toboggans, sleds and other sliding apparatus approved by your school district.

Toboggan/sled and other school district-approved sliding apparatus must be in good repair with no jagged edges.

Equipment that is difficult to control should not be used (e.g. flying saucers, garbage bags, and inner tubes).

GT snow racers and other triple blade style sleds are not permitted.

Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.

Clothing must be appropriate for outdoor activity.

Hat and gloves available for use.

Check for hanging drawstrings.

No loose scarves.

Tie up long hair so it can't get caught.

Parents/guardians must be informed of the importance of wearing a properly fitting CSA approved hockey helmet or a skiing/snowboard helmet) certified by a recognized safety standards association (e.g. ASTM, CE, Snell).

Determine that all facilities are safe for use.

For any site, students must be made aware of the boundaries for activity.

When choosing a site, the following conditions must be taken into consideration:

- sun;
- wind:
- snow conditions:
- suitability of terrain;
- proximity to warmth, food, washrooms and other facilities.

The hill and run-out section at bottom of hill must be free of obstacles (e.g., trees, exposed rocks, a roadway, railway, or an open creek).

Toboggan/sled on snow.

Monitor the condition of the slope on a regular basis and if conditions become unsafe, cease the Parents/guardians must be made aware of any off school property activity, the means of transportation used and the importance of appropriate clothing and sun protection.

Emergency procedures must be established and communicated to the students.

Only seated forward or kneeling permitted on toboggans/sleds.

There must be a safe distance between toboggans/sleds going down the hill.

No overloading of toboggans/sleds/other schooldistrict approved sliding apparatus.

Establish safe procedure for students to clear bottom area of the slide. Teach students to roll off the toboggan if heading for danger.

Prior to the activity students must be reminded of safe play (e.g., no running up the sliding area, no jumping in front of descending toboggans, no intentional "snowing" of another individual).

Teach students to slide down the middle of the sliding area and climb up the sides.

Emphasize sliding in control at all times.

Only toboggan or sled in the daylight hours or on well-lit hills.

Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:

- environmental conditions (temperature, weather, UV rays, frost bite);
- accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity;

On-site supervision is required.

If dividing class into groups, duties of supervisors for each group must be clearly outlined.

There must be a designated supervisor (teacher, parent or responsible adult) with a vehicle to accompany an injured student to hospital. This must not be the supervisor in charge.



			Tobogganin	g/Sledding
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		activity.	previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, appropriate clothing)	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to cold weather conditions (e.g., temperature, wind chill) and methods for preventing frost bite and hypothermia.	
			Teachers must be aware of students with a history of asthma and other respiratory problems.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Track and Fiel	d – Discus
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
kit must be readily accessible.	appropriate clothing and potwear must be worn. Io track spikes. Io hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). The throwing area must be free of obstacles and completely closed to traffic (e.g., throwing area initiated in front of baseball backstop, no other activity located in area where discus is taking place). The landing area must be well marked and void of people during the activity. The discus circle/area must provide safe footing.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included. Instruction must be given in safety prior to teaching and practice. Students not throwing must be behind thrower in a marked off area, minimum 5m (16') away. Instruct students in safe throwing and retrieving procedures. Thrower must never release discus if there is someone in field with their back to him/her. Retrievers must carry the disc back. There must be only one throwing area and only one thrower in that area at any one time. Only throwers are allowed to have a discus. No turning (spinning) more than 90 degrees in the throwing action. Use a towel to dry a wet discus. It is advisable that any teacher who is unfamiliar with throwing techniques seek assistance from appropriate support staff and/or refrain from using the equipment until help is received Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and	Constant visual supervision is required. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with discus techniques (e.g., no recent experience) must: • seek training; or, • seek assistance from appropriately trained staff; or, • refrain from using equipment until this support is received.



		Track and Fiel	ld – Discus
Equipment Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		after physical activity;	
		previous training and fitness level;	
		 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	
		Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing)	
		Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
		Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



			Track and Field – H	igh Jump
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Landing Mats: The landing area must be a minimum mat surface of 3m x 5m x .5m (10'X16.5'X20") as per IAAF Standards. Check mats regularly for damage and repair or replace as necessary. Two jumping pits used adjacent to one another must be of the same thickness and compaction rating and be covered to prevent a student from slipping between pits upon landing. Cross Bars: Metal cross bars are not to be used. When using a cross bar, only fibreglass to be used. Weighted rope or elastic may be used, rather than a crossbar, for practice.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No bare feet or socks without shoes. No jewellery. No spikes of any kind.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). Indoor and outdoor approach area must be smooth, traffic-free and provide good traction. High-jump landing surface must not butt up against a wall and must be a minimum of 1m (3'3") from any wall and any other permanent structures.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included. Bar monitors must stay in front and off to the side of standards prior to and during each jump. Stress progressions and techniques rather than competition. Stress short, controlled approach (e.g., between three and nine steps). If student is using "back layout" (ex. Fosbury flop), encourage take off closer to the nearest upright on approach. Determine that landing mats and Velcro mats are firmly secured and do not slide upon impact. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	Constant visual supervision is required. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with high jump (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or • training is received. When landing surfaces are set up but not being used, deterrents for use must be in place (e.g., mark perimeter with cones, provide supervision, put mats in storage area, place sign on mats – "Use of mats requires supervision").



			Track and Field – Hi	gh Jump
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
High Jump Standards: Check standards regularly for damage. Repair or replace as needed.			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Track and Field – Hurdles					
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision	
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Use 'scissor' hurdles, light hurdles, loose or break away crossbars for classroom instruction. Check hurdle crossbars for splinters before use.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No spikes of any kind. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). Area which provides a clear, flat surface. Running area must be inspected prior to instruction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included. Instruct students how to set up hurdles properly, so that knocked hurdles will not resist hurdlers fall. Modify heights and distances to accommodate different ability levels. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]). Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with hurdling (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or, • training is received.	



			Track and Fiel	d – Javelin
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Regulation javelins, turbo javelins/Turbojavs and other equivalent commercially made equipment may be used. No homemade equipment. Javelin must be of appropriate size and weight for age and strength of the student (Girls and grade 9/10 boys no greater than 600g, grade 11/12 boys no greater than 800g. Javelin must not be cracked, bent or otherwise damaged and must be checked regularly. Ensure equipment joints and noses are tight before throwing.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Track spikes must not be worn. No hanging jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). The throwing area must be free of obstacles and completely closed to traffic (e.g., no other activity can be located in the area where javelin is taking place). The landing area must be well marked and void of people during the activity.	Skills and techniques associated with the javelin throw must be taught in proper progression. The importance of throwing techniques must be emphasized. Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included. Establish safe routines for throwing and retrieving. Javelins must be carried safely to and from activity area (e.g., the javelin must point downwards and not be carried on or over the shoulder). Equipment must never be thrown back to the throwing area. All participants must receive instruction on the importance of safety procedures when throwing, retrieving the equipment after a throw and return to the safety zone or area prior to anyone throwing. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to	Constant visual supervision. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with javelin techniques (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or, • training is received.



			Track and Field	d – Javelin
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		The run up area must provide safe footing.	protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F – Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Track and Field – Pole Vault

Track and Field Pole Vault is not appropriate at the Secondary School Curricular Level.



			Track and Field	- Shot Put
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
Equipment A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Only shots designed for indoor use can be used in the indoor program. Equipment must be of appropriate size and weight for age and strength of student. Towel/rag to dry shot.	Clothing/Footwear Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Track spikes must not be worn. No jewellery.	Facilities Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). Landing area must be well		
		Landing area must be well marked and void of people during activity. Putting circle must provide safe footing.	 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; previous training and fitness level; length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions 	



			Track and Field	Shot Put
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			(e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F – Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



Track and Field – Track Events Sprints/400m/800m/1500m/3000m/Relays

Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use.	The skills and techniques associated with running must be taught in a logical progression.	On-site supervision for sprints, relays,
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Plastic or aluminum relay batons. Check batons for cracks or splinters. Check safety of starting blocks if they are used.	No bare feet. No track spikes. No hanging jewellery.	where running takes place off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity: • prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution). Outdoor areas designated for running must be clearly marked, away from other activities, checked for hazards, and provide safe footing. All tracks must be inspected annually and maintained as necessary. "Blacktop" strips and open fields may be used if areas are suitable, smooth, clean, level and provide safe footing.	Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included in all in-class sessions. Indoor Running - use of hallways: No running to take place where there are glass doors or showcases. Position a safety barrier in front of doors. Put pylons at stop points and designate a slow down zone 10m (33') or more. All classroom doors that open out have to be secured open, flush with hall wall. Where school hallways or stairways are used for training purposes, appropriate safety measures must be in place: • doors must not be opened into running area; • hallway protrusions must be clearly marked; • inform school community of times and locations of indoor practices; • hall double doors have to be secured open; • monitors must be positioned at corners; • floor surface must be dry and provide good footing. Distance running — length of run must be modified to be appropriate to the age and ability level of the student. Also take into account: • temperature of the day; • previous training and length of preparation. When running above distances in practice, students may be temporarily out of sight and must run in pairs or groups.	for sprints, relays, hallway and stair running. In the area supervision for 400m, 800m, 1500m and 3000m.



Track and Field – Track Events Sprints/400m/800m/1500m/3000m/Relays

	Opinits/400m/000m/1000m	,		
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		Run-out areas must be in place for all running events.	Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
			previous training and fitness level;	
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F – Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



		Track a	ınd Field – Triple Jump/l	ong Jump
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Where running takes place	Skills must be taught in proper progression (e.g., short five step approach and build up to 15-17 step approach).	Constant visual supervision during initial lessons.
A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all	No bare feet. No spikes of any kind. No hanging jewellery.	off school site for a warm up or conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity:	Proper warm-ups and cool-downs must be included. Refrain from jumping if there are slippery conditions.	On-site supervision after skills have been taught.
equipment is safe for use. Rake.		 prior to initial use of route or course, teachers must do a safety check 'walk through' in order to identify potential 	Establish a procedure to initiate jumping. If students are rakers, they must be trained. As part of training, include rules such as:	
Shovel or spade. Keep rakes, shovel and spade away from pit and		problems; • before initial attempt, teachers must outline to	 remove rake before next competitor begins approach and hold rake prongs downward; begin raking after competitor is out of pit; 	
run-up area when not in use.		students the route or course (e.g., notice of areas to approach with caution).	 rake sand into the middle, as opposed to out to the sides. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: 	
		Pits must be situated away from high traffic areas and other activity sites, e.g., ball diamonds.	 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); 	
		Pit width minimum is 1.8m (6') and long enough to accommodate the longest jumper in long jump. There	 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	
		must be a minimum of 0.5m (1'7") between take-off District and front edge of pit.	previous training and fitness level;length of time and intensity of physical activity.	
		In the case of the triple jump, determine that the take-off areas are at an appropriate distance from	Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect	



		Track a	and Field – Triple Jump/L	ong Jump
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
		the pit to allow for a safe landing on the second phase (step). Landing area must be soft and deep with no foreign objects.	repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F – Lightning Protocol]).	
		Pit must be filled with sand to a minimum depth of 30cm (12"). Dig pit at least once a season and after heavy rainfall.	Be aware of students whose medical conditions (e.g. asthma, anaphylaxis, cast, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	
		Take-off area must be firm and flat and swept if 'blacktop'.		



Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Ultimate Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Disc texture must be appropriate for the level of ability of students and the wind conditions of the day, (e.g., soft [cloth] disc, heavy discs). Discs must be inspected for cracks or spurs.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No metal or compound cleats. Molded cleats only. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Outdoor playing area must: • be inspected regularly for debris and obstructions; • provide suitable footing; • be well removed from traffic areas. Holes and severely uneven surfaces must be addressed and reported to the principal/appropriate official. Students must be made aware of these surface problems. Goal posts must be padded if in field of play. Padding must be 1.8m (6 feet) high. Indoors, keep gym free of hazards (e.g., tables, chairs, pianos).	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Game activities must be based on skills that are taught and wind conditions. No intentional body contact. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing). Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]). Any exposed orthopedic apparatus, which presents a safety concern to other students, must be soft or padded. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision for initial instruction followed by in-the-area supervision.



				Volleyball
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Poles must be safely stored when not in use. Nets must have no frayed wires. Ball must be appropriate for age and ability of students.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and must provide sufficient traction. When volleyball poles are removed, floor plugs must be replaced.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Game activities must be based on skills that are taught. Drills must be organized so as to minimize the risk of being hit with an errant ball. Diving must not be included as part of an inclass program. Activities/rules must be modified to the age and ability level of the students. Students must be instructed in the safe and correct method of setting up and taking down of nets (e.g., standing on chair). If using antennae, the bottom must be flush with the net. When facility does not allow for safe play, (e.g., poles on sidelines adjacent to walls), modify rules appropriately. When poles are not padded, activities must be modified so that poles don't present a safety hazard. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision during initial instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught. On-site supervision during equipment set-up and takedown.



			Volleyb	all - Beach
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Poles must be safely stored when not in use. Nets must have no frayed wires. Ball must be appropriate for age and ability of students. For portable systems with guide ropes, clearly identify ropes with markers (e.g., tape, pylons).	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No bare feet on sand courts unless they have been raked and inspected prior to use. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Beach or grass volleyball courts must provide safe footing. Beach volleyball courts must have sufficient depth of sand so that there are no bare or hard dirt surfaces. Playing surface and surrounding areas must be free of obstacles. No timber borders.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Games must be based on skills that are taught. Drills must be organized so as to minimize the risk of being hit with an errant ball. Activities/rules must be modified to the age and ability level of the students. Students must be instructed in the safe and correct method of setting up and taking down of nets (e.g., standing on chair). If using an antenna, the bottom must be flush with the net. When poles are not padded, activities must be modified so that poles do not present a safety hazard. Students must be made aware of boundary ropes if used. Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration: • environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects); • accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; • previous training and fitness level; • length of time and intensity of physical activity. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen,	On-site supervision during initial instruction of skills. In-the-area supervision after skills have been taught. On-site supervision during equipment set-up and take-down.



			Volleyba	all - Beach
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).	
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds, tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	



				Water Polo	
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision	
A fully stocked first aid kit must be	No jewellery. Long hair must be tied	Determine that all facilities are safe for	Parents must be informed when students go off school property to a pool.	On-site supervision by a teacher is required.	
readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell	back. Appropriate swimwear must be worn.	use. School or community swimming pool. Pool deck must be	Parents must also be informed of the means of transportation used. Skills must be taught in proper progression.	A teacher or other school supervisor must accompany pupils to the pool and be on deck or in	
phone) must be accessible.		kept clear of obstacles	Games must be based on skills taught.	the pool.	
Determine that all		and excess water.	Swim Test	Close and frequent monitoring of change	
equipment is safe for use.		BACKYARD POOLS MUST NOT BE USED.	Prior to participating in water polo, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety:	rooms must take place, but not by the lifeguard.	
Standard safety equipment as stated in pool regulations,			 rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; 	Each instructor can supervise only one class or group.	
(e.g., ring buoys, reaching poles,			tread water for 1 minute;	A person with current first	
spinal boards, etc).			• swim 50m (164') continuously any stroke.	aid certification must be accessible.	
			The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard (test is based on the Lifesaving Society's Swim to Survive™ Standard).	Water Polo instruction swim may include organized games, relays, etc., but CANNOT include an unorganized free swim.	
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	Supervision Ratio for Swim Test and Instructional Swim:	
			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not participate in water polo.	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the	
				Guard/Instructor must be aware of swim test results.	pool certified as outlined below.
			Teacher/supervisor must inform in-charge person on deck of any student with a medical history (e.g., diabetes, asthma, frequent ear infections) or any medical conditions that may	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.	



				Water Polo
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			affect the student's safety in the water.	Swim Test Instructor
			Before involving students in water polo,	Qualifications:
			teachers must take into consideration:	The instructor must hold
		 previous training and fitness level; 		one of the following current certifications:
			 length of time and intensity of physical activity. 	Bronze Cross/Bronze
			Students must ask permission to leave pool area.	Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR ,
			Fingernails must be closely trimmed.	 Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor
			Modify rules to accommodate age and ability of participants.	Award; OR , • Lifesaving Society
			Students must adhere to the following rules:	Instructor Certificate plus
			no running or pushing on deck;	an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			no gum chewing;	Lifesaving Society Swim
			 no food in pool area; 	Instructor Certificate plus
			stay clear of diving area;	an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
			 no diving into water less than 2.75m (9') in depth; 	YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR ,
			no shoes on deck.	National Lifeguard
			No pushing or holding anyone under water.	Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).
			Showers must be taken before entering the pool.	Lifeguard Qualifications:
			Emergency procedures must be outlined to students prior to entering the water.	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service Certificate.
			Students with infected cuts or open sores must not be allowed in pool.	Note: Verified copies of certification must be
			Be aware of students whose medical condition	available in the pool area.
			(e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic	Refer to local municipal pool regulations for



				Water Polo
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Section).	additional standards.
				A teacher/supervisor who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with water polo techniques (e.g., no recent experience) must seek assistance from appropriate support staff and/or refrain from activity until instructional support is received.



Weight Training				
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. All equipment must be checked before use and repaired as necessary. A process must be established where equipment needing repair is identified and removed from use. Place a utility mat directly below high apparatus (e.g., chinning board, peg board).	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Weight room must be locked when unsupervised. Floor surface must not allow weights to slide or slip. To provide free flow of motion, allow adequate space between weight-training activities. Playing surface and surrounding areas must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. Floor surface must provide sufficient traction as to not allow weights and/or participants to slide or slip.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Equipment use must be based on skills that are taught. All students must be instructed in the proper lifting techniques and safety procedures (e.g., spotting). Skills and procedures must be reviewed regularly. Adequate storage for free weight plates must be in place. Free-weight plates must be secured in place before using. All programs must be individualized. A buddy system must be used when lifting free-weights over body. Where weight training activities constitute the main part of the lesson, a proper warm-up and cool-down must be done. Stress correct body alignment for injury prevention. Liquid replacement must be available. Students must be instructed on rules and gym etiquette for weight training. A process must be developed to regularly disinfect equipment. There is a minimum of 2 students in the fitness room at any one time. Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required for initial instruction and use of free weights and weight machines. In-the-area supervision is required, following instruction on safe use. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with weight training techniques (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or • Canadian Fitness Standard certification or equivalent is acquired; or • training is received. Note: Intramural/Club situations require inthe-area supervision with a trained monitor on site.



				Wind Surfing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked	Appropriate swimwear	Determine that all	Parents/Guardians must be made aware of child's	Ratio:
first aid kit must be readily accessible.	and footwear must be worn.	facilities are safe for use.	participation in off campus activity and means of transportation used.	1:20 in partners with maximum 10 on the boards at once.
A working communication	Correctly fitting properly fastened, and Canadian-approved PFD/life-jacket	Water temperature is above 15 degrees Celsius (59 degrees	This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum	A qualified lifeguard must be on-site at all times.
device (e.g., cell phone) must be	with whistle.	Fahrenheit).	requirements listed on this page.	Lifeguard must hold a current National Lifeguard Service
accessible.	Wet suits as required.	Water area must be open with no visual	Skills must be taught in proper progression.	Certificate.
Determine that all		obstructions to	Activities must be based on skills taught.	On-site supervision is required
equipment is safe for use.		supervisors.	Swim Test	by the teacher.
ioi use.			Prior to wind surfing, students must successfully complete the following swim test in its entirety:	Safety Boats Permissible
			 rolling entry (backwards or forward) into deep water at 2.75m (9') minimum depth; 	A safety boat that is rescue- capable (provides appropriate speed and stability) must be in
			tread water for 1 minute;	the water and accessible while students are board sailing.
			swim 50m (164') continuously any stroke.	Safety Boats Not
			The components of the swim test must be completed in sequence and without any aids or stops. The test must be administered by a qualified instructor/guard (test is based on the Lifesaving Society's Swim to Survive TM Standard).	Permissible If the body of water being used for instruction does not allow the use of a safety boat (too shallow, pool, etc.) then the
			In lieu of completing the swim test, students may provide proof of Bronze Medallion certification or higher.	instructor(s) must be able to reach students as quickly as in the case of a safety boat being present. In the latter situation,
			Students who do not pass the above swim test or who do not have the aforementioned certification must not wind surf.	the water must be wadable by the instructor.
			Students must be familiar with emergency procedures and self-rescue skills related to facility.	If the safety boat is a motorized craft then the operator of the motorized safety boat must have a
			Students must be in buddy pairs for instruction and to assist in monitoring buddy/position.	Pleasure Craft Operator Card. The operator of the safety



				Wind Surfing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			Before involving students in outdoor activity, teachers must take into consideration:	boat, whether craft is motorized or not, must have experience in navigating the
			 environmental conditions (temperature, weather, air quality, humidity, UV rays, insects 	craft.
			 accessibility to adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) and student hydration before, during and after physical activity; 	If a safety boat is being used then there must be at least one person in the safety boat who meets the First Aid Certification as outlined below.
			previous training and fitness level;	First Aid Certification:
			length of time and intensity of physical activity.	At least one supervisor must
			Students must be made aware of ways to protect	have current first aid certification which may be:
			themselves from environmental conditions (e.g. use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, personal water bottles, insect repellent, appropriate	N.L.S. lifeguard certificate; OR,
			clothing)	St. John Emergency First Aid Cortificator OR
			Supervisors must be aware of weather forecasts, especially wind conditions, temperature of the	Aid Certificate; OR , • St. John Wilderness First
			day, potential for thunder/lightning and fog conditions.	Aid; OR ,
			Attention must be given to:	Can. Red Cross Emergency First Aid; OR ,
			 water conditions (e.g. temperature, currents, tides and wave conditions); 	Canadian Red Cross Wilderness and Remote
			• visibility of 500 m (1640') is required.	First Aid; OR ,
			Emergency Procedures	 Canadian Ski Patrol First Aid Certificate; OR,
			All instructors must be knowledgeable of the established emergency and safety procedures for their site. Instructors must outline emergency and	 equivalent to any of the above.
			safety procedures to all participants and other trip supervisors.	Supervision for Swim Test
			Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to severe weather conditions (e.g., lightning, funnel clouds, severe winds,	There must be a minimum of one certified swim instructor on deck or in the pool certified as



				Wind Surfing
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			tornadoes [see Appendix F - Lightning Protocol]).	outlined below.
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	Supervision ratio is 1-25 instructor to students, with the instructor certified as outlined below.
				Swim Test Instructor Qualifications:
				The instructor must hold one of the following current certifications:
				Bronze Cross/Bronze Medallion from the Lifesaving Society; OR,
				Canadian Red Cross Water Safety Instructor Award; OR,
				Lifesaving Society Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR,
				Lifesaving Society Swim Instructor Certificate plus an Assistant Lifeguard Certificate; OR ,
				YMCA Instructor Certificate; OR,
	Ala	o coo Conorio Scotior	n to view complete safety requirements.	National Lifeguard Services Lifeguard Certificate (NLS).



				Wrestling
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Wrestling mats being used need to be mats manufactured and approved by the manufacturer for wrestling, and be in good repair. Determine that mats are not damaged to the point where the mat is compromised e.g. large pieces of foam missing. Utility or add-a-mat systems may be used. Determine that mats and joining systems are in good condition. No gaps between mats. Wrestlers with orthodontic devices must wear appropriate mouth protection.	Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn. Socks, bare feet or wrestling shoes (no sharp edges, lace tips on shoes). Glasses not to be worn. No jewellery.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Mat surfaces must be checked regularly for irregularities and be clean. Allow suitable clearance from the edge of wrestling area to surrounding walls. Surrounding walls must be padded if clearance from mat surface is less than 2m (6'6"). Playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Matches must be based on skills that are taught. Students must wrestle with partners of similar weight, strength and ability. Warm-up activities must emphasize conditioning and flexibility. Rules and illegal moves must be outlined. Students must not act as referees. Maximum total time limit of 3 minutes per round. Match length/format may be shortened if desired. Ground or 'par terre' and standing wrestling permitted. Throwing permitted only when break fall/roll techniques have been well established. Make students aware of the importance of keeping fingernails and toenails closely trimmed. All infections, burns and open cuts must be covered. Students with communicable skin conditions must not participate in contact wrestling (e.g., impetigo). Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	On-site supervision is required. Constant visual supervision is required during initial instruction of techniques for holds and releases. A teacher who is providing instruction and is unfamiliar with wrestling (e.g. no recent experience) must refrain from teaching the activity until: • assistance is provided by an appropriately trained staff; or, • training is received.



			Yoga	and Pilates
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. A working communication device (e.g., cell phone) must be accessible. Determine that all equipment is safe for use. Mats: Regularly check mats for wear and tears. Mats must be non-slip. Mats suitable for Yoga/Pilates must be used. Fitness equipment used in Yoga/Pilates activities must be appropriate to the size and weight of the student and checked that it is safe for use.	Suitable gym clothing so that student can move unrestricted on mats. Appropriate footwear must be worn (e.g., non-slip socks, gymnastic slippers) or bare feet. Tie back long hair.	Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Exercise space and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs) and provide sufficient traction. Limit activities on stages to those that are stationary.	Skills must be taught in proper progression. Activities/routines must be based on skills that are taught. For the type of Yoga to be taught and practiced in class (e.g. from the gentle form of Viniyoga and Kripaul to the more vigourous Ashtanga and Power Yoga) the teacher/instructor must take into consideration the following: • fitness and flexibility levels of the students in the class; • past experience the class has had with Yoga – Pilates; • teacher's/instructors knowledge/experience/ability/certification to teach the various forms of Yoga and know the potential risks involved and how to minimize those risks. Bikram Yoga or Hot Yoga where the facility is heated from 95 to 102 degrees must not be done as a curricular activity. Bikram, Ashtanga and Power Yoga are generally too vigorous for beginners and inflexible people. Students must be instructed not to attempt: • headstands; • plow; • crow; • full shoulder stands; • full lotus. Resistance training for the development of	On-site supervision is required. Any teacher who is unfamiliar with Yoga/Pilates must: • seek assistance from appropriate sport personnel; and/or, • refrain from teaching until help is received; and/or, • acquire Canada Fitness Standard Certification or equivalent. Note: Intramural/Club situations require teacher supervision.



			Yoga	and Pilates
Equipment	Clothing/Footwear	Facilities	Special Rules/Instructions	Supervision
			endurance can be done emphasizing high repetitions and/or low weights.	
			Where equipment is being used, (e.g., resistance-rings, stability balls, foam rollers) students must be instructed in and demonstrate competency in the proper use of the equipment before using it independently.	
			Stress correct body alignment for injury prevention.	
			Permit students to work at personal levels.	
			A process must be in place to regularly disinfect equipment.	
			Be aware of students whose medical condition (e.g., asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, orthopaedic device) may affect participation (see Generic Section).	







Safety Guidelines for Physical Education in New Brunswick

Secondary School Curricular Module 4- Appendices 2014

Appendix A

Sample Information Letter to Parents/Guardians and Medical Information Form

PART A: Sample Information Letter to Parents/Guardians

Dear Parent/Guardian

Please retain this page for your information.

Physical activity is essential for normal, healthy growth and development. Growing bones and muscles require not only good nutrition, but also the stimulation of vigorous physical activity to increase the strength and endurance necessary for a physically active lifestyle. Active participation in physical education classes, which includes games, dance, gymnastics, and outdoor pursuits, provides opportunities for students to develop the skills and confidence necessary to be independently physically active and to make positive decisions regarding personal fitness and the value of physical activity in their daily lives.

Elements of risk of notice

The risk of injury exists in every athletic activity. However, due to the very nature of some activities, the risk of injury may increase. Injuries may range from minor sprains and strains to more serious injuries. These injuries result from the nature of the activity and can occur without fault on either the part of the student, the School District or its employees/agents or the facility where the activity is taking place. The safety and well-being of students is a prime concern and attempts are made to manage, as effectively as possible, the foreseeable risks inherent in physical activity. Please call the school to discuss safety concerns related to any physical activity in which your child/ward is participating.

Student Accident Insurance Notice:

The (name of School District) does not provide any accidental death, disability, dismemberment/medical/dental expense insurance for student participation in school sponsored activities (e.g., curricular, intramural and interschool). For insurance coverage of injuries, parents/guardians are encouraged to consider a Student Accident Insurance Plan from an insurance company of their choice.

[In this section, individual schools should highlight various curricular physical education topics at the secondary level. Be sure to identify unique programs which take students into the immediate community (e.g., in-class cross-country running and skating.)]

Physical Activity at School

Throughout the week, students at our school may be participating in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. Research has shown that daily, sustained physical activity has a positive impact on students' academic achievement, readiness to learn, behaviour, self-esteem, and level of physical fitness. This physical activity will take place in other areas of the school outside of physical education classes. Aerobic routines, fitness circuits, and power walks are some examples of physical activity sessions. Students will also have opportunities to participate in co-curricular intramural and club activities that may include, but are not limited to, ball hockey, volleyball, basketball and badminton.



Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome (SADS)

Refers to a variety of cardiac disorders which are often genetic and undiagnosed that can be responsible for sudden cardiac death in young apparently healthy people. Fainting or seizure during/after physical activity or resulting from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled can be a warning sign of sudden arrhythmia death syndrome. The school response is to call emergency medical services (911) and inform the parents/guardians. Parents/guardians are to be provided with **Appendix M – Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome (SADS)**, which contains information about SADS as well as a Documentation of a Fainting Episode Form. The student is not to participate in physical activity until cleared by a medical assessment and the Documentation of a Fainting Episode Form is completed by parent/guardian and returned to the school administrator/designate. **Further information –** www.sads.ca

In the interest of safety, students must:

- 1. For physical education classes and intramural activities: wear appropriate attire for safe participation (e.g., t-shirt, shorts or track pants). Running shoes that provide good support and traction are a minimum requirement.
- 2. For physical education classes: not wear hanging jewellery (e.g., necklaces, hoop earrings). In some activities (e.g., tag games), no jewellery can be worn. Jewellery which cannot be removed must be taped or covered.
- 3. For physical activities outside of physical education, wear appropriate running shoes and loose-fitting clothing that will not inhibit movement.

In the interest of safety, we strongly recommend that:

- 1. Students have an annual medical examination.
- 2. Students bring emergency medications (e.g., asthma inhalers, epinephrine auto injectors) to all curricular and co-curricular physical activities.
- 3. Students remove eyeglasses during physical education classes, physical activities and intramurals. If eyeglasses cannot be removed, the student must wear an eyeglass strap or shatterproof lenses.
- 4. Students must be made aware of ways to protect themselves from environmental conditions (e.g., use of hats, sunscreen, sunglasses, access to liquid replacement, insect repellent, appropriate clothing).
- 5. A safety inspection is carried out at home of any equipment brought to school for personal use in class, or in intramural/club activities (e.g., skis, skates, helmets).

PLEASE NOTE: Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act - The information provided on this form is collected pursuant to the School District's education responsibilities as set out in the Education Act and its regulations. This information is protected under the Right to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and will be utilized only for the purposes related to the District's Policy on Risk Management. Any questions with respect to this information should be directed to your school principal.



PART B: Medical Information Form

Parents/guardians are requested to complete the following medical information form, acknowledgement of Elements of Risk Notice and request to participate in intramural activities and return to their child/ward's teacher.

Na	me of student: Grade:
Na (W	me of teacher:neroid to the confidential or requires further explanation you are requested to contact your son's/daughter's teacher
Da	e of last completed medical examination:
Da	e of last tetanus immunization:
•	our son/daughter/ward allergic to any drugs, food or medication/other? YesNo es, provide details:
1.	Medic Alert Information:
	Does your son/daughter/ward wear a medical alert bracelet? Yes No
	A neck chain? Yes No Carry a medical alert card? Yes No
	If yes, please specify what is written on it:
2.	Medications:
	Does your son/daughter/ward take any prescription drugs? Yes No
	If yes, provide details:
	What medication(s) should be accessible during physical activity?
	Who should administer the medication?
3.	Oral and Visual Appliance:
	Does your son/daughter/ward wear eyeglasses? YesNo



Contact lenses? Yes__No__

	Orthodontic appliance? Yes NoCrowns? Yes No Bridges? Yes No					
4.	4. Medical Conditions:					
Please indicate if your son/daughter/ward has been diagnosed as having any of the following medical conditions and provide pertinent de-						
	Has your son/daughter/ward been identified as anaphylactic? Yes No If yes, does he/she carry an epinephrine auto injector (e.g. EpiPen/Allerject)? Y N					
Circle any that apply and provide relevant details: Asthma Epilepsy Heart Disorders Allergies Type 1 Diabetes Deafness				Type II Diabetes Other		
5.	Physical Ailments: Circle any that apply and provide relevant details:					
Arthritis or rheumatism Chronic nosebleeds Dizziness Swollen, hyper-mobile or painful joints Spinal conditions Fainting Headaches Headaches Headaches Hernia						
	Head or back conditions or injuries, including any diagnosed concussions (in the past two years):					
	Please indicate any other medical condition that will limit participation:					

If your son/daughter/ward is presently diagnosed with a concussion by a medical doctor/nurse practitioner, that was sustained outside of school physical activity, the Appendix C-3 - Documentation of Medical Examination must be completed before the student returns to physical education classes, intramural activities and interschool practices and competitions. Request the form from the school administrator.



Elements of Risk Notice	
I acknowledge and have read the Elements of Risk notice.	
Parent/guardian Signature:	Date:
Intramural Activities/Clubs Permission:	
Optional: This signature space may be used in lieu of collecting a separate Intramural permission form.	
I give permission for my child/ward to participate in intramural activities/clubs.	
Parent/quardian Signature:	Date:



Appendix B Return to Physical Activity – Non-Concussion Medical Illnesses/Injuries

This form is to be completed by parent/guardians and returned to the principal / designate for any student who has missed a physical education class due to an injury or illness requiring professional medical attention (e.g. medical doctor, nurse practitioner, chiropractor, and physiotherapist).

Name of S	rudent:
Teacher: _	
As a result	of my child's/ward's injury/illness (), medical attention by a (check one):
	medical doctor
	nurse practitioner
	other medical specialist:
has been a	ccessed with the following results (check appropriate box(es)):
Results o	Medical Examination
	No limiting features of the injury/illness have been observed and therefore he/she may resume full participation in physical activity with no restrictions.
	Some features of the injury/illness remain which limit the ability to participate without restrictions. My child/ward may participate in physical activity following the accommodations to his/her physical activities listed below. (Accommodations must be provided prior to any physical activity taking place.)
	A diagnosis that the injury/illness will prevent my son/daughter from participating in physical activity until further notice was received.
	Refer to comments below and/or attached information.
Parent/Gu	ardian signature: Date :
Comment	\$:



Appendix C-1

Concussion Management Procedures: Return to Learn and Return to Physical Activity

For a visual overview of the steps and role responsibilities in suspected and diagnosed concussions, see Chart 1

Context

Recent research has made it clear that a concussion can have a significant impact on a student's cognitive and physical abilities. In fact, research shows that activities that require concentration can actually cause a student's concussion symptoms to reappear or worsen. It is equally important to help students as they "return to learn" in the classroom as it is to help them "return to physical activity". Without identification and proper management, a concussion can result in permanent brain damage and in rare occasions, even death.

Research also suggests that a child or youth who suffers a second concussion before he or she is symptom free from the first concussion is susceptible to a prolonged period of recovery, and possibly Second Impact Syndrome – a rare condition that causes rapid and severe brain swelling and often catastrophic results.

Educators and school staff play a crucial role in the identification of a suspected concussion as well as the ongoing monitoring and management of a student with a concussion. Awareness of the signs and symptoms of concussion and knowledge of how to properly manage a diagnosed concussion is critical in a student's recovery and is essential in helping to prevent the student from returning to learning or physical activities too soon and risking further complications. Ultimately, this awareness and knowledge could help contribute to the student's long-term health and academic success.

Concussion Definition

A concussion:

- is a brain injury that causes changes in how the brain functions, leading to symptoms that can be physical (e.g., headache, dizziness), cognitive (e.g., difficulty concentrating or remembering), emotional/behavioural (e.g., depression, irritability) and/or related to sleep (e.g., drowsiness, difficulty falling asleep);
- may be caused either by a direct blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that transmits a force to the head that causes the brain to move rapidly within the skull;
- can occur even if there has been no loss of consciousness (in fact most concussions occur without a loss of consciousness); and,
- cannot normally be seen on X-rays, standard CT scans or MRIs.

Concussion Diagnosis

A concussion is a clinical diagnosis made by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner. It is critical that a student with a suspected concussion be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner.



Concussion Common Signs and Symptoms

Following a blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that transmits a force to the head, a concussion should be suspected in the presence of any one or more of the following signs or symptoms:

TABLE 1: Common Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion

TABLE 1: Common Signs and Symptoms of a Concussion	
Possible Observed Signs	Possible Symptoms Reported
A sign is something that will be observed by another person (e.g.,	A symptom is something the student will feel/report.
parent/guardian, teacher, coach, supervisor, peer).	
Physical	Physical
• vomiting	headache
• slurred speech	pressure in head
slowed reaction time	• neck pain
poor coordination or balance	feeling off/not right
 blank stare/glassy-eyed/dazed or vacant look 	ringing in the ears
decreased playing ability	seeing double or blurry/loss of vision
 loss of consciousness or lack of responsiveness 	seeing stars, flashing lights
 lying motionless on the ground or slow to get up 	pain at physical site of injury
• amnesia	nausea/stomach ache/pain
seizure or convulsion	balance problems or dizziness
grabbing or clutching of head	fatigue or feeling tired
	sensitivity to light or noise
Cognitive	Cognitive
difficulty concentrating	difficulty concentrating or remembering
easily distracted	slowed down, fatigue or low energy
general confusion	dazed or in a fog
 cannot remember things that happened before and after the injury 	G
 does not know time, date, place, class, type of activity in which he/she was 	
participating	
 slowed reaction time (e.g., answering questions or following directions) 	
	Emotional/Behavioural
Emotional/Behavioural	irritable, sad, more emotional than usual
 strange or inappropriate emotions (e.g., laughing, crying, getting angry easily) 	nervous, anxious, depressed
Clean Distrukense	Sleep Disturbance
Sleep Disturbance	• drowsy
• drowsiness	sleeping more/less than usual
• insomnia	difficulty falling asleep



Note:

- Signs and symptoms can appear immediately after the injury or may take hours or days to emerge.
- Signs and symptoms may be different for everyone.
- A student may be reluctant to report symptoms because of a fear that he/she will be removed from the activity, his/her status on a team or in a game could be jeopardized or academics could be impacted.
- It may be difficult for younger students (under the age of 10), students with special needs or students for whom English/French is not their first language to communicate how they are feeling.
- Signs for younger students (under the age of 10) may not be as obvious as in older students.

Initial Response: Identification

If a student receives a blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that transmits a force to the head that causes the brain to move rapidly within the skull, and as a result may have suffered a concussion, the individual (e.g., teacher/coach) responsible for that student must take immediate action as follows:

<u>Unconscious Student (or where there was any loss of consciousness)</u>

- Stop the activity immediately assume there is a concussion.
- Initiate Emergency Action Plan and call 911. Do not move the student.
- Assume there is a possible neck injury and, only if trained, immobilize the student before emergency medical services arrive.
 - Do not remove athletic equipment (e.g., helmet) unless there is difficulty breathing.
- Stay with the student until emergency medical services arrive.
- Contact the student's parent/guardian (or emergency contact) to inform them of the incident and that emergency medical services have been contacted.
- Monitor and document any changes (i.e., physical, cognitive, emotional/behavioural) in the student.
 - Refer to your School District's injury report form for documentation procedures.
- If the student regains consciousness, encourage him/her to remain calm and to lie still. Do not administer medication (unless the student requires medication for other conditions e.g., insulin for a student with diabetes).

Conscious Student

- Stop the activity immediately
- Initiate Emergency Action Plan.
- When the student can be safely moved, remove him/her from the current activity or game.
- Conduct an initial concussion assessment of the student (i.e., using "Appendix C-2 Tool to Identify a Suspected Concussion").



If sign(s) are observed and/or symptom(s) are reported and/or the student fails the Quick Memory Function Assessment (see Appendix C-2):

Teacher Response

- A concussion should be suspected do not allow the student to return to play in the activity, game or practice that day even if the student states that he/she is feeling better.
- Contact the student's parent/guardian (or emergency contact) to inform them:
 - of the incident;
 - that they need to come and pick up the student; and,
 - that the student needs to be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner as soon as possible that day.
- Monitor and document any changes (i.e., physical, cognitive, emotional/behavioural) in the student. If any signs or symptoms worsen, call 911.
 - Refer to your School District's injury report form for documentation procedures.
- Do not administer medication (unless the student requires medication for other conditions e.g., insulin for a student with diabetes).
- Stay with the student until her/his parent/guardian (or emergency contact) arrives.
 - The student must not leave the premises without parent/guardian (or emergency contact) supervision.

Information to be Provided to Parent/Guardian

Parent/Guardian must be:

- provided with a copy of "Appendix C-2 Tool to Identify a Suspected Concussion" signed by the teacher;
- informed that the student needs to be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner as soon as possible that day; and,
- informed that they need to communicate to the school principal the results of the medical examination (i.e., the student does not have a diagnosed concussion or the student has a diagnosed concussion) prior to the student returning to school (see the reporting form "Appendix C-3 Documentation of Medical Examination").
 - If no concussion is diagnosed: the student may resume regular learning and physical activities.
 - If a concussion is diagnosed: the student follows a medically supervised, individualized and gradual Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan.

If signs are NOT observed, symptoms are NOT reported AND the student passes the Quick Memory Function Assessment (see Appendix C-2)

Teacher response

- A concussion is not suspected the student may return to physical activity.
- However the student's parent/guardian (or emergency contact) must be contacted and informed of the incident.

Information to be Provided to Parent/Guardian

Parent/Guardian must be:

- provided with a copy of "Appendix C-2 Tool to Identify a Suspected Concussion" signed by the teacher; and,
- informed that:
 - signs and symptoms may not appear immediately and may take hours or days to emerge;
 - the student should be monitored for 24-48 hours following the incident; and,



• if any signs or symptoms emerge, the student needs to be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner as soon as possible that day.

Responsibilities of the School Principal

Once a student has been identified as having a suspected concussion, the school principal must:

- inform all school staff (e.g., classroom teachers, physical education teachers, intramural supervisors, coaches) and volunteers who work with the student of the suspected concussion; and,
- indicate that the student shall not participate in any learning or physical activities until the parent/guardian communicates the results of the medical examination (i.e., the student does not have a diagnosed concussion or the student has a diagnosed concussion) to the school principal (e.g., by completing "Appendix C-3 Documentation of Medical Examination" or by returning a note signed and dated by the parent/guardian).

Documentation of medical exam

Prior to a student with a suspected concussion returning to school, the parent/guardian must communicate the results of the medical examination (i.e., student does not have a diagnosed concussion or the student has a diagnosed concussion) to the school principal (see the reporting form "Appendix C-3 - Documentation of Medical Examination").

- If no concussion is diagnosed: the student may resume regular learning and physical activities.
- If a concussion is diagnosed: the student follows a medically supervised, individualized and gradual Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan (see section below: Management Procedures for a Diagnosed Concussion).

Responsibilities of the School Principal

Once the parent/guardian has informed the school principal of the results of the medical examination, the school principal must:

- inform all school staff (e.g., classroom teachers, physical education teachers, intramural supervisors, coaches) and volunteers who work with the student of the diagnosis; and,
- file written documentation (e.g., "Appendix C-3 Documentation of Medical Examination", parent's note) of the results of the medical examination (e.g., in the student's file).

Management Procedures For A Diagnosed Concussion

"Given that children and adolescents spend a significant amount of their time in the classroom, and that school attendance is vital for them to learn and socialise, full return to school should be a priority following a concussion."

Plan to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan

A student with a diagnosed concussion needs to follow a medically supervised, individualized and gradual Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan. While return to learn and return to physical activity processes are combined within the Plan, a student with a diagnosed concussion must be symptom free prior to returning to regular learning activities (i.e., Step 2b – Return to Learn) and beginning Step 2 – Return to Physical Activity.

In developing the Plan, the return to learn process is individualized to meet the particular needs of the student. There is no preset formula for developing strategies to assist a student with a concussion to return to his/her learning activities. In contrast, the return to physical activity process follows an internationally recognized graduated stepwise approach.

Davis GA, Purcell LK. The evaluation and management of acute concussion differs in young children. Br J Sports Med. Published Online First 23 April 2013 doi:10.1136/bjsports-2012-092132 (p. 3)



Collaborative Team Approach:

It is critical to a student's recovery that the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan be developed through a collaborative team approach. Led by the school principal, the team should include:

- the concussed student:
- her/his parents/guardian;
- school staff and volunteers who work with the student; and,
- the medical doctor or nurse practitioner.

Ongoing communication and monitoring by all members of the team is essential for the successful recovery of the student.

Completion of the Steps within the Plan:

The steps of the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan may occur at home or at school.

The members of the collaborative team must factor in special circumstances which may affect the setting in which the steps may occur (i.e., at home and/or school), for example:

- the student has a diagnosed concussion just prior to winter break, spring break or summer vacation; or,
- the student is neither enrolled in Health and Physical Education class nor participating on a school team.

Given these special circumstances, the collaborative team must ensure that steps 1-4 of the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan are completed. As such, written documentation from a medical doctor or nurse practitioner (e.g. "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") that indicates the student is symptom free and able to return to full participation in physical activity must be provided by the student's parent/guardian to the school principal and kept on file (e.g. in the student's file).

It is important to note:

- cognitive or physical activities can cause a student's symptoms to reappear;
- steps are not days each step must take a minimum of 24 hours and the length of time needed to complete each step will vary based on the severity of the concussion and the student:
- the signs and symptoms of a concussion often last for 7 10 days, but may last longer in children and adolescents².

² McCrory P. el al. (2013). Consensus statement con concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport held in Zurich, November 2012. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 47(5), 250-258.



Step 1 - Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity

The student does not attend school during Step 1.

The most important treatment for concussion is rest (i.e., cognitive and physical):

- cognitive rest includes limiting activities that require concentration and attention (e.g., reading, texting, television, computer, video/electronic games);
- physical rest includes restricting recreational/leisure and competitive physical activities.

Step 1 continues for a minimum of 24 hours and until:

- the student's symptoms begin to improve; OR,
- the student is symptom free;

as determined by the parents/guardians and the concussed student.

Parent/Guardian:

Before the student can return to school, the parent/guardian must communicate to the school principal (see "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") either that:

- the student's symptoms are improving (and the student will proceed to Step 2a Return to Learn); OR,
- the student is symptom free (and the student will proceed directly to Step 2b Return to Learn and Step 2 Return to Physical Activity).

Return to Learn - Designated School Staff Lead:

Once the student has completed Step 1 (as communicated to the school principal by the parent/guardian) and is therefore able to return to school (and begins either Step 2a – Return to Learn or Step 2b – Return to Learn, as appropriate), one school staff (i.e. a member of the collaborative team, either the school principal or another staff person designated by the school principal) needs to serve as the main point of contact for the student, the parents/guardians, other school staff and volunteers who work with the student, and the medical doctor or nurse practitioner.

The designated school staff lead will monitor the student's progress through the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan. This may include identification of the student's symptoms and how he/she responds to various activities in order to develop and/or modify appropriate strategies and approaches that meet the changing needs of the student.

Step 2a - Return to Learn

A student with symptoms that are improving, but who is not yet symptom free, may return to school and begin Step 2a – Return to Learn.

During this step, the student requires individualized classroom strategies and/or approaches to return to learning activities - these will need to be adjusted as recovery occurs (see Table 2 - Return to Learn Strategies). At this step, the student's cognitive activity should be increased slowly (both at school and at home), since the concussion may still affect his/her academic performance. Cognitive activities can cause a student's concussion symptoms to reappear or worsen.



It is important for the designated school staff lead, in consultation with other members of the collaborative team, to identify the student's symptoms and how he/she responds to various learning activities in order to develop appropriate strategies and/or approaches that meet the needs of the student. School staff and volunteers who work with the student need to be aware of the possible difficulties (i.e., cognitive, emotional/behavioural) a student may encounter when returning to learning activities following a concussion. These difficulties may be subtle and temporary, but may significantly impact a student's performance³.

TABLE 2: Return to Learn Strategies/Approaches⁴

COGNITIVE DIFFICULTIES			
Post-Concussion Symptoms	Impact on Student's Learning	Potential Strategies and/or Approaches	
Headache and Fatigue	Difficulty concentrating, paying attention or multitasking	 ensure instructions are clear (e.g., simplify directions, have the student repeat directions back to the teacher) allow the student to have frequent breaks, or return to school gradually (e.g., 1-2 hours, half-days, late starts) keep distractions to a minimum (e.g., move the student away from bright lights or noisy areas) limit materials on the student's desk or in their work area to avoid distractions provide alternative assessment opportunities (e.g., give tests orally, allow the student 	
Difficulty remembering or processing speed	Difficulty retaining new information, remembering instructions, accessing learned information	to dictate responses to tests or assignments, provide access to technology) • provide a daily organizer and prioritize tasks • provide visual aids/cues and/or advance organizers (e.g., visual cueing, non-verbal signs) • divide larger assignments/assessments into smaller tasks • provide the student with a copy of class notes • provide access to technology • repeat instructions • provide alternative methods for the student to demonstrate mastery	
Difficulty paying/ attention/concentrating	Limited/short-term focus on schoolwork Difficulty maintaining a regular academic workload or keeping pace with work demands	 coordinate assignments and projects among all teachers use a planner/organizer to manage and record daily/weekly homework and assignments reduce and/or prioritize homework, assignments and projects extend deadlines or break down tasks facilitate the use of a peer note taker provide alternate assignments and/or tests check frequently for comprehension consider limiting tests to one per day and student may need extra time or a quiet environment 	

³ Davis GA, Purcell LK. The evaluation and management of acute concussion differs in young children. Br J Sports Med. Published Online First 23 April 2013 doi:10.1136/bjsports-2012-092132.

⁴ Adapted from Davis GA, Purcell LK. The evaluation and management of acute concussion differs in young children. Br J Sports Med. Published Online First 23 April 2013 doi:10.1136/bjsports-2012-092132



EMOTIONAL/BEHAVIOURAL DIFFICULTIES				
Post-Concussion Symptoms	Post-Concussion Symptoms Impact on Student's Learning Potential Strategies and/or Approaches			
Anxiety	Decreased attention/concentration Overexertion to avoid falling behind	 inform the student of any changes in the daily timetable/schedule adjust the student's timetable/schedule as needed to avoid fatigue (e.g., 1-2 hours/periods, half-days, full-days) build in more frequent breaks during the school day provide the student with preparation time to respond to questions 		
Irritable or Frustrated	Inappropriate or impulsive behaviour during class	 encourage teachers to use consistent strategies and approaches acknowledge and empathize with the student's frustration, anger or emotional outburst if and as they occur reinforce positive behaviour provide structure and consistency on a daily basis prepare the student for change and transitions set reasonable expectations anticipate and remove the student from a problem situation (without characterizing it as punishment) 		
Light/Noise Sensitivity	Difficulties working in classroom environment (e.g., lights, noise, etc.)	 arrange strategic seating (e.g., move the student away from window or talkative peers, proximity to the teacher or peer support, quiet setting) where possible provide access to special lighting (e.g., task lighting, darker room) minimize background noise provide alternative settings (e.g., alternative work space, study carrel) avoid noisy crowded environments such as assemblies and hallways during high traffic times allow the student to eat lunch in a quiet area with a few friends where possible provide ear plugs/headphones, sunglasses 		
Depression/Withdrawal	Withdrawal from participation in school activities or friends	 build time into class/school day for socialization with peers partner student with a "buddy" for assignments or activities 		

Note: "Compared to older students, elementary school children are more likely to complain of physical problems or misbehave in response to cognitive overload, fatigue, and other concussion symptoms." 5

Parent/Guardian:

Must communicate to the school principal (see "Appendix C-4 -Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") that the student is symptom free before the student can proceed to Step 2b – Return to Learn and Step 2 – Return to Physical Activity.

⁵ Concussion in the Classroom » (n. d.). Upstate University Hospital Concussion Management Program. Retrieved from: http://www.upstate.edu/pmr/healthcare/programs/concussion/pdf/classroom.pdf



Step 2b - Return to Learn (occurs concurrently with Step 2 - Return to Physical Activity)

A student who:

- has progressed through Step 2a Return to Learn and is now symptom free may proceed to Step 2b Return to Learn; or,
- becomes symptom free soon after the concussion may begin at Step 2b Return to Learn (and may return to school if previously at Step 1).

At this step, the student begins regular learning activities without any individualized classroom strategies and/or approaches.

This step occurs concurrently with Step 2 – Return to Physical Activity.

Note: Since concussion symptoms can reoccur during cognitive and physical activities, students at Step 2b – Return to Learn or any of the following return to physical activity steps must continue to be closely monitored by the designated school staff lead and collaborative team for the return of any concussion symptoms and/or a deterioration of work habits and performance.

- If, at any time, concussion signs and/or symptoms return and/or deterioration of work habits or performance occur, the student must be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner.
- The parent/guardian must communicate the results and the appropriate step to resume the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan to the school principal (e.g., see "Appendix C-4 Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") before the student can return to school.

Step 2 - Return to Physical Activity

Activity: individual light aerobic physical activity only (e.g., walking, swimming or stationary cycling keeping intensity below 70% of maximum permitted heart rate).

Restrictions: no resistance or weight training. No competition (including practices, scrimmages). No participation with equipment or with other students. No drills. No body contact.

Objective: to increase heart rate.

Parent/Guardian:

Must report back to the school principal (e.g., see "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") that the student continues to be symptom free in order for the student to proceed to Step 3.

Step 3 - Return to Physical Activity

Activity: individual sport-specific physical activity only (e.g., running drills in soccer, skating drills in hockey, shooting drills in basketball).

Restrictions: no resistance/weight training. No competition (including practices, scrimmages). No body contact, no head impact activities (e.g., heading a ball in soccer) or other jarring motions (e.g., high speed stops, hitting a baseball with a bat).

Objective: to add movement.

Step 4 - Return to Physical Activity

Activity: activities where there is no body contact (e.g., dance, badminton). Progressive resistance training may be started. Non-contact practice and progression to more complex training drills (e.g., passing drills in football and ice hockey).

Restrictions: no activities that involve body contact, head impact (e.g., heading the ball in soccer) or other jarring motions (e.g., high speed stops, hitting a baseball with a bat).



Objective: to increase exercise, coordination and cognitive load.

Teacher:

Communicates with parents/guardians that the student has successfully completed Steps 3 and 4 (see "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan").

Parent/Guardian:

Must provide the school principal with written documentation from a medical doctor or nurse practitioner (e.g., completed "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") that indicates the student is symptom free and able to return to full participation in physical activity in order for the student to proceed to Step 5 – Return to Physical Activity.

School Principal:

Written documentation (e.g., "Appendix C-4 - Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion – Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan") is then filed (e.g., in the student's file) by the school principal.

Step 5 – Return to Physical Activity

Activity: full participation in regular physical education/intramural/interschool activities in non-contact sports. Full training/practices for contact sports.

Restrictions: no competition (e.g., games, meets, events) that involve body contact.

Objective: to restore confidence and assess functional skills by teacher/coach.

Step 6 - Return to Physical Activity (Contact sports only)

Activity: full participation in contact sports.

Restrictions: none.



Appendix C-2 Tool to Identify a Suspected Concussion¹

This tool is a quick reference, to be completed by teachers/coaches, to help identify a suspected concussion and to communicate this information to parent/guardian.

Identification of Suspected Concussion

Following a blow to the head, face or neck, or a blow to the body that transmits a force to the head, a concussion must be suspected in the presence of any one or more of the signs or symptoms outlined in the chart below and/or the failure of the Quick Memory Function Assessment.

1.	Check appropriate box		
	An incident occured involvingsymptoms of a concussion.	_ (student name) on	_ (date). He/she was observed for signs and
	 No signs or symptoms described below were noted at the tir a concussion may appear hours or days later (refer to #4 be The following signs were observed or symptoms reported: 		tudent is important as signs and symptoms of

Sign and Symptoms of Suspected Concussion		
Possible Signs Observed	Possible Symptoms Reported	
A sign is something that is observed by another person (e.g.	A symptom is something the student will feel/report.	
parent/guardian, teacher, coach, supervisor, peer).		
Physical	Physical	
□ vomiting	□ headache	
☐ slurred speech	□ pressure in head	
□ slowed reaction time	□ neck pain	
□ poor coordination or balance	☐ feeling off/not right	
☐ blank stare/glassy-eyed/dazed or vacant look	☐ ringing in the ears	
☐ decreased playing ability	☐ seeing double or blurry/loss of vision	
☐ loss of consciousness or lack of responsiveness	☐ seeing stars, flashing lights	
☐ Iying motionless on the ground or slow to get up	□ pain at physical site of injury	
□ amnesia	□ nausea/stomach ache/pain	
☐ seizure or convulsion	□ balance problems or dizziness	
☐ grabbing or clutching of head	☐ fatigue or feeling tired	
	□ sensitivity to light or noise	



Cognitive	Cognitive
☐ difficulty concentrating	☐ difficulty concentrating or remembering
□ easily distracted	☐ slowed down, fatigue or low energy
☐ general confusion	☐ dazed or in a fog
☐ cannot remember things that happened before and after the injury (see	
Quick Memory Function Assessment on page 2)	Emotional/Behavioural
☐ does not know time, date, place, class, type of activity in which he/she	☐ irritable, sad, more emotional than usual
was participating	☐ nervous, anxious, depressed
☐ slowed reaction time (e.g. answering questions or following directions)	
Emotional/Behavioural ☐ strange or inappropriate emotions (e.g. laughing, crying, getting angry easily)	
Other	Other

If any observed signs or symptoms worsen, call 911.

2. Perform Quick Memory Function Assessment

Ask the student the following questions, recording the answers below. Failure to answer any one of these questions correctly may indicate a concussion:

What room are we in right now? Ar	nswer:
-----------------------------------	--------

- What is the harne of your teacher/coach? Answer.

 What school do you go to? Answer:

3. Action to be Taken

If there are any signs observed or symptoms reported, or if the student fails to answer any of the above questions correctly:

- a concussion should be suspected;
- the student must be immediately removed from play and must not be allowed to return to play that day even if the student states that he/she is feeling better; and,
- the student must not leave the premises without parent/guardian (or emergency contact) supervision.



In all cases of a suspected concussion, the student must be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner for diagnosis and must follow "Appendix C-1 - Concussion Management Procedures - Return to Learn and Return to Physical Activity".

- 4. Continued Monitoring by Parent/Guardian
 - Students should be monitored for 24 48 hours following the incident as signs and symptoms can appear immediately after the injury or **may take** hours or days to emerge.
 - If any signs or symptoms emerge, the student needs to be examined by a medical doctor or nurse practitioner as soon as possible that day.

5.	Teacher name:		
	Teacher signature: _	Date:	

This completed form must be copied, with the original filed as per School District policy and the copy provided to the parent/guardian.

ⁱ Adapted from McCroy et. al, Consensus Statement on Concussion in Sport. Br J Sports Med 47 (5), 2013



			Appendix (Documentation of Medical Examinat	
This		uspected of having a concussion. For Procedures: Return to Learn and Ret	r more information see < Appendix C-1 – Concussion Managemen eturn to Physical Activity>.	nt
			(date). r to returning to school, the parent/guardian must inform the school	
Results of	Medical Examination			
	My child/ward has been examined a activity with no restrictions.	and no concussion has been diagnose	sed and therefore may resume full participation in learning and physic	cal
	My child/ward has been examined a gradual Return to Learn/Return to F		ed and therefore must begin a medically supervised, individualized ar	nd
Parent/Gua	ırdian Signature:	Date:		



Comments:

Appendix C-4 Documentation for a Diagnosed Concussion Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan

This form is to be used by parents/guardians to communicate their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://www.appendixcommunicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with <a href="https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and is to be used with https://wardisplan.punicate-their child's/ward's progress through the plan and their child with the plan and the plan

The return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan is a combined approach. Step 2a – Return to Learn must be completed prior to the student returning to physical activity. Each step must take a minimum of 24 hours (Note: Step 2b – Return to Learn and Step 2 – return to Physical Activity. Each step must take a minimum of 24 hours (Note: Step 2b – Return to Physical Activity occur concurrently).

Step 1 - Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity

- Completed at home.
- Cognitive Rest includes limiting activities that require concentration and attention (e.g., reading, texting, television, computer, video/electronic games).
- Physical Rest includes restricting recreational/leisure and competitive physical activities.

My child/ward has completed Step 1 of the Return to Lear symptoms have shown improvement. My child/ward will p	n/Return to Physical Activity Plan (cognitive and physical rest at home) and his/her roceed to Step 2a – Return to Learn.			
☐ My child/ward has completed Step 1 of the Return to Learn/Return to Physical Activity Plan (cognitive and physical rest at home) and is symptom free. My child/ward will proceed directly to Step 2b − Return to Learn and Step 2 − Return to Physical Activity.				
Parent/Guardian Signature:	Date:			
Comments:				

If at any time during the following steps symptoms return, please refer to the <Return of Symptoms> section on page 3 of this form.



Step 2a - Return to Learn

- Student returns to school.
- Requires individualized classroom strategies and/or approaches which gradually increase cognitive activity.
- Physical rest– includes restricting recreational/leisure and competitive physical activities.

Return to Learn and Step 2 – Return to Physical Activity	n strategies and/or approaches and is symptom free. My child/ward will proceed to Step 2b ′.	
Parent/Guardian Signature:	Date:	
Comments:		
Step 2b – Return to Learn		
Student returns to regular learning activities at school.		
Step 2 – Return to Physical Activity		
 Student can participate in individual light aerobic physical Student continues with regular learning activities. 	activity only.	
☐ My child/ward is symptom free after participating in light as☐ Appendix C-4 will be returned to the teacher to record program	erobic physical activity. My child/ward will proceed to Step 3 – Return to Physical Activity. gress through Steps 3 and 4.	
Parent/Guardian Signature:	Date:	
Comments :		



Step 3 – Return to Physical Activity
Student may begin individual sport-specific physical activity only.

Step 4 – I	Return to	Physical	Activity
•	Student	may begi	n activiti
	acosto at a	anart ana	aifia drille

Step 4 – Return to Physical Activity		
	contact (e.g., dance, badminton); light resistance/weight training; non-	-contact practice; and non-
contact sport-specific drills. ☐ Student has successfully completed Steps 3 and 4 ar	and is symptom free	
	obtain medical doctor/nurse practitioner diagnosis and signature.	
Feacher signature:		
•		
Medical Examination		
, (medical doctor/nurse)	practitioner name) have examined	(student name) and
confirm he/she continues to be symptom free and is able to return sports and full training/practices for contact sports.	practitioner name) have examined irn to regular physical education class/intramural activities/interschool	activities in non-contact
Medical Doctor/Nurse Practitioner Signature:	Date:	
Comments:		
Step 5 – Return to Physical Activity		
 Student may resume regular physical education/intra sports. 	amural activities/interschool activities in non-contact sports and full trai	ining/practices for contact
Step 6 – Return to Physical Activity		
Student may resume full participation in contact sport	rts with no restrictions.	
Return of Symptoms		
	on signs and/or symptoms and has been examined by a medical docto	or/nurse practitioner, who
has advised a return to:	and the spin control of th	minutes praedition, who
Step of the Return to Learn/Return to Ph	hysical Activity Plan	
Parent/Guardian Signature:	Date:	
_		
Comments:		



Appendix D Sample First Aid Kits

First Aid Kit Contents

For in-school first aid kit contents, see also Schedule C of the New Brunswick Occupational Health and Safety Act.

 1 pair of universal scissors 1 pair of splinter tweezers Bandages/Dressings/Tape Adhesive bandages, individually wrapped (variety of sizes) 2 rolls of adhesive tape 1 roll adhesive tape 1 roll adhesive tape 1 roll gauze bandages 1 roll gauze bandages 2 rolls of 4cm (1.5") -wide gauze bandage 2 triangular bandages 8 rolls of 10cm (4") gauze bandage individually wrapped 3 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) 6 sterile surgical pads suitable for pressure dressings, individually wrapped 1 2 triangular bandages 3 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) 6 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) 1 triangular bandages 2 rolls of splint padding 6 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) 1 pair universal scissors or 1 pair tweezers Bandages/dressings/tape Adhesive bandages Wound Closure Strips Adhesive Individually wrapped Sterile surgical pads suitable for pressure dressing, individually wrapped 3 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) Ice Access to ice and 1 plastic self-sealing bag or 1 coll packs Triangular Bandage w/safety pins Tensor Bandages / Nariety of sizes Epinephrine Auto-Injector (e.g., Epi-Pen©) Fast-Acting Liquid Antihistamine (e.g., Benedryke) Burn Cream Packets Lip Ointm	First Aid Kits Contents	Sample Portable Off-Site Kit Contents	Outdoor Education Sample Kits Contents
 24 safety pins (small and large) 1 basin, preferably stainless steel 6 pair disposable gloves (latex free) 2 5cm (2") tensors 2 10cm (4") tensors 1 blanket Kiting Relief Pads (for insect bites) Sterile Water Packets Other First Aid Instruction Guide Arm Splint Finger Splints 	 1 pair of universal scissors 1 pair of splinter tweezers Bandages/Dressings/Tape Adhesive bandages, individually wrapped (variety of sizes) 2 rolls of adhesive tape 12 rolls of 4cm (1.5") -wide gauze bandage 48 sterile gauze pads 8 rolls of 8cm x 8cm (3"x3") gauze bandage 8 rolls of 10cm (4") gauze bandage individually wrapped 6 sterile surgical pads suitable for pressure dressings, individually wrapped 12 triangular bandages splints of assorted sizes 2 rolls of splint padding 6 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) Ice 1 rubber ice bag or plastic bags and access to ice or frozen gel pack Other 1 St. John ambulance emergency first aid book 15 antiseptic towelettes 24 safety pins (small and large) 1 basin, preferably stainless steel 6 pair disposable gloves (latex free) 2 5cm (2") tensors 2 10cm (4") tensors 	 1 pair universal scissors or 1 pair tweezers Bandages/dressings/tape 12 adhesive bandages 1 roll adhesive tape 1 roll gauze bandage 2 triangular bandages 1 sterile surgical pad suitable for pressure dressing, individually wrapped 3 sterile strips (butterfly-wound closures) Ice Access to ice and 1 plastic self-sealing bag or 4 cold packs Other 5 antiseptic towelettes 1 pocket first aid manual 1 5cm (2") tensor bandage 1 10cm (4") tensor bandage 2 pairs disposable gloves 	Bandages/dressings/tape Adhesive Bandages – variety of sizes Butterfly Closure Bandages Knuckle Bandages Wound Closure Strips Adhesive Tape Roll Elastic Wrap Non-Adherent Gauze Pads Sterile Sponge Dressings Trauma Pads Gauze Rolls Triangular Bandage w/safety pins Tensor Bandages (variety of sizes) Medications Antacid Tablets Epinephrine Auto-Injector (e.g., Epi-Pen©) Fast-Acting Liquid Antihistamine (e.g., Benedryl©) Burn Cream Packets Lip Ointment Packets Antibacterial Ointment Packets Antiseptic towelettes Alcohol Prep Pads Sting Relief Pads (for insect bites) Sterile Water Packets Other First Aid Instruction Guide



First Aid Kits Contents	Sample Portable Off-Site Kit Contents	Outdoor Education Sample Kits Contents
		Round Eye Pad
		Thermal Blanket
		Instant Cold Packs
		 Cotton Tip Applicators (e.g., Q-tips ©)
		• Examination Gloves (latex-free)
		Pair of Tweezers
		Scissors
		Plastic Whistle
		Penlight and extra batteries
		Fluorescent tarp (in any bright colour)

Outdoor Education Trip:

When going on an outdoor education trip with students, a properly-stocked first aid kit is essential. The type of trip affects the size and extent of your first aid kit. Will you be taking your vehicle, pulling up next to your tent site with electric availability, or are you going to be trekking in a remote area, such as Algonquin Park, with a backpack and tent on your back for several days? First aid kits should be tailored to the type and length of trip you are taking, as well as to the number of people who are going. Clearly, when camping close to your vehicle, first aid can remain very basic, as there is transportation to get to a clinic or hospital within a reasonable amount of time. However, if the group is going to be kilometres away in the forest or other rustic-type atmosphere, more preplanning is required.

Organization of your kit is important. The kit itself should be waterproof. Very large Ziploc© type bags are inexpensive and function well for this purpose. They can also be used to carry water.

Always remember to replenish over-the-counter medications, as well as sterile bandages, that may have been torn open every year.

Some additional items that could be included in an outdoor education first aid kit:

- 1. Matches in a waterproof container;
- 2. A backup magnesium fire starter;
- 3. A knife;
- 4. A reflective mirror for signaling;
- 5. Some parachute cord, which has a tensile strength of about 230 kg, and can be used for a variety of emergencies.

Cotton balls that are saturated in Vaseline© can also be used as a fire starter.



Appendix E Emergency Action Plan

Given that there is an element of risk in all physical activity, an encounter with an injury or medical condition is highly possible. Recognizing this fact, it is necessary to establish a plan of action. The key to the Emergency Action Plan is getting professional care to the injured/ill student as quickly as possible. For that to happen efficiently and effectively, you must be prepared with an Emergency Action Plan.

SAMPLE EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

A. Preparation

You should know the following information:

- 1. Location and access to the first aid kit.
- 2. Location and access to a telephone.
- 3. Emergency telephone number of ambulance and hospital (911).
- 4. Directions and best access routes to the nearest hospital.
- 5. The whereabouts of a suitable and available means of transportation.
- 6. Identity of students with medical conditions (e.g., asthma, life-threatening allergies, diabetes).
- 7. Location of medication (e.g., epinephrine auto injector, asthma reliever, etc.)
- 8. Emergency communication procedures (e.g., cellular phone) for off-site activities.

B. When an injury/medical condition occurs:

- 1. Initially, when coming in contact with the injured/ill student, take control and assess the situation. Exercise universal precautions related to blood/bodily fluids (see Appendix J).
- 2. Keep in mind the cardinal rules of injury care:
 - DO NOT MOVE THE INJURED STUDENT.
 - IF A STUDENT CANNOT START A MOVEMENT BY HIMSELF/HERSELF, DO NOT MOVE THE BODY PART FOR HIM/HER.
- 3. Stay calm. Keep an even tone in your voice.



- 4. Instruct any bystanders to leave the injured/ill student alone.
- 5. Do not remove the student's equipment if there is a risk of further injury.
- 6. Evaluate the injury/condition. Once you have assessed the severity, decide whether or not further assistance is required or medication is needed.
- 7. For student with an identified medical condition, administer medication as per School District Policy (e.g. asthma inhaler).
- 8. If an ambulance is not needed, then decide what action is to be taken to remove the injured/ill student from the playing surface.
- 9. Because physical activity is a common trigger for many sudden cardiac deaths, it is important for teachers to recognize possible symptoms/warning signs:
 - fainting or seizure during physical activity;
 - fainting or seizure resulting from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled (e.g. a sudden loud noise such as a school fire alarm system).

School response:

- immediately call 911;
- inform parents and provide information about SADS www.sads.ca;
- the student is not to participate in physical activity until cleared by a medical assessment and documentation is provided to the school administrator/designate.

Refer to Appendix M – Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome – SADS for school and parent information and responsibility and a sample form to be completed for return to activity after a fainting episode.

- 10. In any of the following emergency situations, call 911:
 - loss of consciousness (including fainting) altered level of consciousness or lack of awareness of surroundings;
 - uncontrolled bleeding;
 - anaphylactic reaction, asthma or any other phenomenon that compromises the airway and/or ability to breathe;
 - other life-threatening injuries;
 - if the patient cannot be transported legally in a passenger vehicle.
- 11. If an ambulance is required:
 - request assistance from the other person (e.g., teacher/administrator/parent);
 - have this person call an ambulance with the following information:
 - o the nature of the emergency;
 - o the location and closest cross-streets; and
 - o the telephone number from where you are placing the call;
 - have the other person report back to the in-charge person to confirm that the call was made and give the estimated time of ambulance arrival;
 and
 - go to the access entrance and wait for the ambulance.



- 12. Once the call has been placed, observe the student carefully for any change in condition and try to reassure him/her until professional help arrives.
- 13. Do not be forced into moving the student unnecessarily.
- 14. In the case of dehydration, move the student to a cooler environment and provide small amounts of water (100ml) every 5 minutes until symptoms resolve. However, do not provide an injured student with food or drink if:
 - the student is showing signs of decreased level of consciousness;
 - the student has sustained a significant head injury;
 - you anticipate an operation will be necessary e.g., broken leg.
- 15. When ambulance attendants arrive, inform them of what happened, how it happened and what you have done. If aware, you can inform them about any medical-related problems or past injuries of the participant.
- 16. The in-charge person or a designated adult should accompany the injured student to the hospital to help reassure the student and give the relevant medical history and injury circumstances to the physician.
- 17. The parents/guardians of the injured/ill student must be contacted as soon as possible.
- 18. Complete an accident report and file with the appropriate School District official and school administrator.



Appendix F Lightning Protocol

The following safety protocol is a sample of what can be developed for individuals and groups participating in outdoor activities.

Chain of Command:

The persons filling the roles listed below are responsible for making the decision to remove a group or individuals from the playing field, stopping the activity, and determining when/if it is safe to resume the activity:

- curricular activities teacher;
- intramurals teacher, intramural supervisors;
- interschool Practices: teacher/coach; Games: teacher/coach in consultation with official;
- Outdoor Education Trips teacher in consultation with trip Leader;
- Off-Site Activity Providers teacher in consultation with facility Monitor;
- camps teacher in consultation with camp director.

Plan Your Evacuation and Safety Measures in Advance

A lightning response plan must be planned in advance of the outdoor activity. The following must be taken into consideration:

1. Weather Conditions:

Monitor weather conditions prior to outdoor activity or event. Be aware of potential thunderstorms that may form during scheduled outdoor physical education activities, e.g., local weather forecasts (from The Weather Channel, local radio/ TV stations); or from Environment Canada. (www.weatheroffice.gc.ca)

2. Shelter:

Know where the closest 'safe structure or location' is to the field or playing area, and know how long it takes to get to that safe structure or location.

Safe structure or location is defined as:

- any building normally occupied or frequently used by people (e.g., a building with plumbing and/or electrical wiring that acts to electrically ground the structure.);
- in the absence of a safe structure, any vehicle with a hard metal roof (not a convertible or golf cart) and rolled-up windows can provide a measure of safety. (It is not the rubber tires that make a vehicle a safe shelter, but the hard metal roof which dissipates the lightning strike around the vehicle.);
- DO NOT TOUCH THE SIDES OF THE VEHICLE.

Alternate location: If there is no safe structure or location:

- find the low ground;
- seek cover in clumps of bushes or a dry ditch;
- remove all metal objects;
- minimize your body's surface area in contact with the ground.
- do not lie flat on the ground (Lightning current often enters a victim through the ground rather than by a direct overhead strike);



- PLACE YOUR FEET TOGETHER, LOWER YOUR HEAD, CROUCH DOWN WITH ONLY THE BALLS OF YOUR FEET TOUCHING THE GROUND, AND WRAP YOUR ARMS AROUND YOUR KNEES;
- if you are in a group in the open, spread out, keeping several metres apart.

Unsafe shelter includes:

- all outdoor metal objects (e.g., football standards);
- near flag poles;
- fences and gates;
- near light poles;
- · metal bleachers;
- golf carts;
- · machinery, etc.

AVOID trees, water (ponds, creeks), open fields, and high ground.

Detection and Response:

When you first see lightning or hear thunder, activate your emergency plan and seek shelter immediately (go to a building or a vehicle). Lightning often precedes rain, so don't wait for the rain to begin before suspending activities.

Apply the following lightning safety slogan: 'IF YOU SEE IT, FLEE IT; IF YOU HEAR IT, CLEAR IT'.

Resumption of the Activity:

Wait a minimum of 30 minutes from the last visual observation of lightning or sound of thunder before resuming activities.

Injured persons do not carry an electrical charge and can be handled safely. Call 911 or send for help immediately. Apply first aid procedures if you are qualified to do so.



Appendix GSafety in Activity Rooms

Includes areas other than gymnasiums that are used for physical activities, (e.g., concourse, church hall, empty classroom, school basement, cafeteria, stage).

The following is recommended to optimize safety when using an activity room for physical education instruction:

- 1. An activity room is best suited for activities which have a controlled amount of activity (e.g., aerobics, mat work, fitness stations, skipping, wrestling, dance, beanbag activities, and chair activities). Avoid ball-throwing for distance, dodge ball-type games and games which are "action-packed" and go end-to-end (e.g., tag, soccer, floor hockey).
- 2. In game activities, implement "no body contact" rule.
- 3. Plan activities that engage a large number of participants in small spaces that will not jeopardize safety standards.
- 4. If the activity "room" is an open area, student traffic should go around, not through, the class.
- 5. Structure drills to provide as much organization as possible.
- 6. Caution students not to throw objects (e.g., beanbags) against the ceiling, thereby knocking down tiles, dust, lights, etc.
- 7. Keep activity away from drinking fountains, stage steps, trophy cases, etc. Centre all activities to allow for a "safety zone" of at least one metre around the perimeter. Create visual boundaries, if possible, with cones/pylons.
- 8. Precautions are needed to guard against doors opening into the activity area.
- 9. Do not allow students to be involved in an activity that requires constant visual or on-site supervision while the teacher goes to the gym or to a storage area in another part of the school to get equipment.
- 10. Check to determine if the floor surface provides safe traction and is conducive to activity (e.g., not slippery from water or dirt).
- 11. Check to determine that the equipment/furniture does not present a hazard.



Appendix H Fitness Equipment – Existing, Newly Purchased or Donated

Refer to School District Policies and Procedures related to the purchase of new, or the acceptance of donated equipment, as well as the installation and repair of both.

- 1. All newly purchased (new or used) or donated fitness equipment must comply with Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and/or Underwriters Laboratories Ltd. (UL) or Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC) standards.
- 2. Equipment installation must be done by qualified personnel (e.g., manufacturer/vendor) in accordance with the CSA and/or UL or ULC standards. Volunteer installations must not be permitted unless supervised by qualified personnel.
- 3. All used equipment must be inspected by qualified personnel prior to use.
- 4. Retain inspector's checklist for future reference.
- 5. An audit of all existing fitness equipment needs to be conducted to determine the general age, condition and compliance level with the CSA and/or UL or ULC standards. A plan needs to be in place to systematically replace the oldest equipment (or that which is in disrepair) with equipment that complies with the CSA and/or UL or ULC standards. Unsafe equipment must be removed from service immediately.
 - The audit should be conducted by a reputable fitness equipment/repair company (e.g., the equipment manufacturer, a local fitness distributor/installation company).
 - The audit should refer to the manufacturer's manual for each piece of fitness equipment regarding maintenance, criteria for inspection, proper use of equipment and expected lifespan of the equipment.
 - Any equipment which is in disrepair must be replaced with equipment which complies with a regulated standards association (e.g., CSA, ASTM, and/or UL or ULC standards).
 - Unsafe equipment must be removed from service immediately.



Appendix I-1
Sample Safety Checklist
Gymnasium Facilities

			Gymnasium Faciliti
Each school is to develop a proced	dure for regular inspection with appr	opriate follow-up.	
Site Name:			
Inspection Date:	Time:	Inspected By:	

ltom.	Meets Safety Guidelines		Commente/Follow up Action
Item:	Yes	No	Comments/ Follow-up Action
Adjustable Stage			
rollers run smoothly			
locking mechanism secure			
Archery Net Assembly			
cable, bracket are in good condition			
Basketball Backstop			
backboards in good condition			
cable and attachment from backboard to wall secure			
rims attached and straight			
 velcro strips on walls behind backboards in good condition to hold mats 			
winch condition not located directly below a wall-mounted backboard			
foam at base of backboard is attached			
wall padding securely attached			
condition of pulleys and cables			
Benches			
top and supports free from cracks and splinters			
benches stable, not loose			
Bleachers			
secured to wall			
seats and risers free from cracks and splinters			
Ceiling			
• tiles and panels in place			-
• lights, diffusers, fans, speakers and their guards attached			-
Change Rooms			
• free of objects that create a hazard (e.g., tables, chairs, pianos)			
floor provides safe traction			
benches free from cracks and splinters			



ltem:	 y Guidelines	Comments/ Follow-up Action		
Chinning Bars and Pegboards				
attachment is secure to wall				
adjustable parts in good condition				
peg holes and pegs in good condition				
Climbing Walls – Permanent				
• guide wires secure				
• wall anchors secure				
platforms properly secured				
Entrances/Exits				
• free of obstructions				
no doorknobs, protruding handles on gym side of door				
• doors open away from gym area				
• exit signs in working order				
Floors				
clean and dry				
provide good traction				
clear of objects which may cause tripping/slipping				
sockets covered and flush with floor				
plates flush with floor and in good condition				
Folding Doors, Suspended Curtain				
switches or controls working as designed				
runs smoothly				
fabric in good condition (check for rips and tears)				
storage pocket clear of equipment				
Fitness Centre/Weight Room				
• chin-up/dip bars are secure				
pulleys not frayed on weight machines				
weights secure on machines				
padding on benches not torn				
tops/seats on benches secure				
floor padding in good repair				
• free-weights welds secure				
 cycles, step machines, treadmills in proper working order 				
Gymnasium Space				
• free of "stored" furniture, boxes, equipment along perimeter walls and corners				
Ropes				
not frayed				
Stairs				
• clear of obstacles				



Item:	Meets Safet	y Guidelines	Comments/ Follow-up Action
treads in good condition			
• railings secure			
free of protruding nails, cracks and splinters			
Storage Room			
floor clean and walking area clear of equipment			
equipment stored on designated shelves			
 volleyball/badminton poles secured to prevent injuries from tripping and from falling poles 			
Walls			
• all outlets, switches, registers, etc., which pose a hazard must be padded or flush with wall surface			
• free of protruding hooks, nails, etc.			
protective wall mat covers free of tears/wearing			
mat strips secured to wall, Velcro in good condition			
covers on fire alarm stations			
Other			
•			
•			



Appendix I-2 Sample Safety Checklist Gymnasium Equipment

			Oyinnaolani Equipina
Each school is to develop a proced	ure for regular inspection with appr	ropriate follow-up.	
Site Name:			
Inspection Date:	Time:	Inspected By:	

Home	Meets Safety Guidelines		Commental Fallow up Action
Item:	Yes	No	Comments/ Follow-up Action
Badminton			
rackets useable (no splinters or broken strings)			
Badminton Net			
free of exposed wires along top and frayed wires along poles			
• free of tears and holes			
• no sharp edges			
Badminton Posts			
hooks, pulleys and ratchet in good condition			
Ball Hockey/Floor Hockey			
goals have welds and frames in good condition			
wooden floor hockey sticks free of splinters			
plastic ball hockey sticks free of cracks and broken edges/ends			
stick blades secure to shaft			
Emergency Equipment			
first aid kit fully stocked and accessible			
emergency phone numbers posted			
access to phone/office via P.A. System			
Gymnastics Equipment:			
Balance Beam			
no tears in covering (rips may be glued down)			
height-adjustment mechanism functional and in good condition			
balance beam is stable, level			
Floor Exercise Tumbling Mats			
no holes (rips may be taped)			
uniform thickness and compaction throughout			
Velcro in good condition			
Pommel Horse			



Item:	Meets Safety	/ Guidelines	Comments/ Follow-up Action
horse is stable and level			·
• no tears in covering (rips may be taped or glued down)			
height-adjustment mechanism in good condition			
pommels smooth, no chalk build-up			
Rings			
• ring stand (if used) secure and vertical (see Uneven Bars)			
no kinks or knots in steel cables			
no exposed frayed wire			
leather/webbing straps checked for wear			
no splinters, cracks or chalk build-up			
Take-off board (not a springboard)			
• free of splinters and broken tops/legs			
floor protection pads in good condition			
carpeted non-slip take-off surface in good condition			
all bolts tightened and rubber non-slip pads in good condition			
Uneven Parallel Bars/High Bar/Parallel Bars			
floor hooks in good condition			
• no "S" hooks			
• if quick-links are used, must be fully threaded			
turnbuckle hooks functional and fully threaded			
no kinks or knots in steel cables			
no exposed frayed cables			
loops on cables checked for wear			
height-adjustment mechanism in good condition			
wood/fibreglass rails have no cracks, splinters or caked-on chalk			
• steel rail is straight			
Vault and Box Horse			
pad and cover free from tears and wearing			
sufficient padding to absorb impact			
• inner posts solid (box horse)			
height-adjustment mechanism in good condition			
• free of cracks and splinters			
• nuts, bolts and screws tight			
Mats (e.g., gymnastics, wrestling)		-	
covers free of tears and wearing			
• foam in good condition			
velcro fasteners functional			
High Jump			
• standards, base, attachments and uprights in good condition			



Item:	Meets Safety Guidelines	Comments/ Follow-up Action
portable pit cover free of tears		
portable pit foam in good condition		
fibreglass crossbars free of cracks and splinters		
Hoops		
free of cracks and bends		
Permanent Climbing Walls		
• inspect all climbing elements, (e.g., ropes, zip lines, harnesses, carabiners, helmets and ladders)		
Pool Equipment		
reaching assists in working order		-
lane ropes in working order		
life jackets in good condition		
spinal District in good condition		
ring buoy in good condition		
starting blocks are secure when in place		
bench tops and supports free from cracks and splinters		
bolts and screws secure		
Scooter Boards		
wheels secure		
Districts free of cracks and broken edges		
Softball		
wooden and metal bats not cracked		
good grip end to prevent slippage		
Volleyball Net		
free of exposed wires along top and frayed wires along poles		
free of tears and holes		
Volleyball Posts		
hooks, pulleys and ratchet in good condition		
Other		
•		
•		



Appendix I-3
Sample Safety Checklist
Outside Facilities

			Outside Facilit
Each school is to develop a proce	edure for regular inspection with appr	opriate follow-up.	
Site Name:			
nspection Date:	Time:	Inspected By:	

lts	Meets Safety Guidelines		Commental Fallow vm Action
Item:	Yes	No	Comments/ Follow-up Action
Basketball Backstops			
backboards in good condition			
rims secure and straight			
pole anchors stable, in good condition and covered			
poles corrosion-free			
Basketball Playing Surface			
asphalt level and free of holes and broken asphalt			
level playing surface, good drainage			
• free of ruts, trash and animal feces			
Benches/ Bleachers			
• free of protruding nails, splinters, cracked or rotted wood			
anchors to ground safely covered			
Goalposts (soccer, football)			
wooden posts free of rot, cracks and splinters			
posts free of corrosion			
• posts secure			
Jumping Pits and Runways			
• runway level/free of holes, ruts, trash and animal feces			
• sand at appropriate level and free of rocks, glass, etc.			
boards free of rot and splinters			
provides safe traction			
Metal Fencing			
clips and attachments safely secure			
fencing tight and secure to frame			
no holes in fence or at ground level			
anchors to ground stable, in good condition and safely covered			
posts corrosion-free			



Item:	Meets Safety Guidelines	Comments/ Follow-up Action
Potential Hazards on School Yard (e.g., trees, exposed roots, posts, streams,		
bees nests and other environmental hazards)		
hazards identified to all staff and students		
warning signs and barriers are displayed		
Softball Backstop		
fencing, clips and attachments safely secure		
fencing tight and secure to frame		
no holes in fence or at ground level		
anchors to ground stable and safely covered		
• posts corrosion-free		
Softball Playing Surface		
level ground with good drainage		
• free of holes, ruts, trash and animal feces		
Stairs		
clear of obstacles		
treads in good condition		
railings secure		
wooden sections free of protruding nails, cracks or splinters		
Track		
provides safe footing		
Walking and Playing Surfaces		
asphalt areas level and free of holes and broken asphalt		
grass and dirt areas free of holes and ruts		
clear of broken glass, cans, rocks, animals feces, etc.		
free of drainage problems		
clear of trip hazards (e.g., exposed footings, roots or other environmental		
obstacles)		
Other		
•		
•		



Appendix J Students' Responsibilities

Students are to conduct themselves in ways that show respect for the safety and well-being of both themselves and others.

Provincial Student Code of Conduct Guidelines (Policy 703 – Appendix D)

"As a student, I am responsible for my own behaviour to the best of my abilities:

- I will be responsible for my own personal choices.
- I will respect others' differences, ideas and opinions and treat everyone fairly.
- I will not tolerate bullying of any kind and I will report bullying when I have knowledge of it.
- I will do whatever I can to help those around me who may be struggling.
- I will respect the school's rules.
- I will attend my classes, do my homework, and be prepared and on time.
- I will behave in a way that is empathetic, responsible and civil to those around me.
- I will resolve my conflicts in a constructive manner.
- I will treat school property and the property of others with respect."

Foolhardy behaviour, the use of alcohol, and the non-medical use of drugs, including performance enhancing drugs, must be viewed as safety hazards and must be strictly forbidden at all times.

This prohibition extends to all curricular activities, whether they take place inside school or off school property (e.g., cross-country skiing field trip, in-the-gym basketball activity).

Students must understand how to follow safety procedures and why they should do so.

Students must be informed of the importance of contributing to their own safety.

Responsibility for safety in physical education activities in grades 7 and 8 should begin to shift from the teacher to the student in keeping with the age and maturity level of the student.

The standards of safety are affected by the student's skill and understanding.

See Policy 703- Positive Learning Environment and the School's Code of Conduct



Appendix K Universal Precautions Blood and Bodily Fluids

- Use impermeable gloves if blood, or bodily fluids containing visible blood, are anticipated.
- Stop the bleeding, cover the wound and change the student's clothing if contaminated with excessive amounts of blood.
- Follow accepted guidelines for control of bleeding and for any bodily fluids containing blood.
- Wash hands and other affected skin areas after contact with blood.
- Clean any surfaces or equipment with appropriate disinfectant.
- Clean clothes or skin with soap and water or an appropriate antiseptic.
- Use proper disposal procedures for contaminated clothing and equipment.
- Use a ventilation device for emergency resuscitation.
- Avoid direct contact with student if you have an open skin condition.



Appendix L Sample Management of Asthma Protocol

Teachers should be familiar with their School District's and school's asthma policy/protocol.

Asthma: Definition, Symptoms

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways in the lungs. Inflammation in the airways makes the lungs more sensitive to substances in the environment called "asthma triggers." When people with asthma are exposed to their triggers, they may experience a narrowing of the airways (resulting from the contraction [squeezing] of the airway muscles), increased airway inflammation, and extra mucus production, making breathing more difficult. Narrowing of the airways causes people to experience asthma symptoms.

Asthma symptoms include:

- difficulty breathing;
- coughing;
- wheezing (whistle sound);
- chest tightness; and
- · shortness of breath.

Not all people with asthma have the same triggers. Triggers can bring on an asthma attack, which can be life-threatening if left untreated. Physical activity is a common asthma trigger in children and youth. Exposure to other common asthma triggers can occur during physical activity and steps should be taken to reduce exposure to:

- extremes in weather (cold and hot);
- poor air quality;
- dusty gym mats;
- pollen (trees, grasses, flowers, weeds);
- mould (found in decaying leaves, water-damaged areas, areas around swimming pools and skating rinks); and
- cleaning products.

Exercise-Induced Asthma (EIA)

Vigorous activity is a common asthma trigger, resulting from the cooling and drying of the airways caused by breathing through the mouth (versus the nose) at a rapid rate. For students with asthma, this fast-paced breathing triggers airway narrowing and the experience of asthma symptoms. Exercise-induced asthma symptoms (coughing, wheezing, trouble breathing) can start several minutes into the activity and up to 30 minutes after completion of the activity. Asthma symptoms from exercise are often due to poorly managed asthma, and a visit to a health care provider may be required. Exercise-induced asthma is more commonly experienced when physical activity is performed:

- in cold environments:
- in conjunction with an upper respiratory infection (cold);
- · with sustained running;
- · during high pollen count days; or



during poor air quality days.

Preventive Strategies for Exercise-Induced Asthma

Physical activity is part of a healthy lifestyle, and asthma should generally not be used as an excuse to avoid participating in physical activity if the asthma is well-controlled. With rare exceptions, students with asthma can participate in physical activity similar to students without asthma. The following strategies can be used to help students with asthma participate in physical activity.

- Ensure a slow warm-up has occurred before activities requiring sustained exertion.
- Be aware of potential asthma triggers in the area and remove the student from triggers.
- Encourage the student to wear a scarf or facemask in cold weather to help warm and humidify the air.
- Move planned outdoor activities to well-ventilated indoor sites if there are extreme weather conditions (cold, hot, humidity, wind), high pollen counts, or poor air quality.
- Check pollen levels in your community at www.theweathernetwork.ca and air quality forecasts and smog alerts at http://weather.gc.ca/airquality/pages/provincial_summary/nb_e.html
- Have parents/guardians inform staff if any modifications or considerations are required for participation in physical activity.
- Notify parents/guardians if the student is not able to fully participate in physical activity because of asthma symptoms; this can be a sign of poorly controlled asthma.

Strategies for Managing Exercise-Induced Asthma

- The student should NOT participate in physical activity if s/he is already experiencing asthma symptoms.
- If the student starts having asthma symptoms after starting physical activity, have him/her stop the activity and take the reliever inhaler (two puffs given one puff at a time, with 30 seconds between puffs). When the student is fully recovered, s/he may resume the activity.
- If the symptoms are not relieved within 10 to 15 minutes after using the reliever inhaler, repeat the two puffs of the reliever medication, monitor the student's status, and do not allow him/her to return to the activity.

If the student's asthma symptoms do not improve, or worsen, this is an emergency situation and 911 should be called. Follow the steps outlined below in the Asthma Attacks poster on the following pages to help identify and treat an asthma emergency.

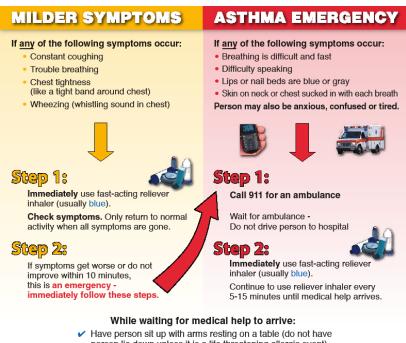
Resources

For more information on asthma, go to www.lung.ca/diseases-maladies/asthma-asthme_e.php)

See also Policy 704 – Health Support Services.



Managing Asthma Attacks



- person lie down unless it is a life threatening allergic event)
- Stay calm, reassure and stay with the person
- Notify parent/guardian or emergency contact

To learn about asthma call The Lung Association's Lung Health Information Line at 1-888-344-LUNG (5864) or visit www.on.lung.ca





Appendix M Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome -SADS

Information:

Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome (SADS) refers to a variety of cardiac disorders which are often genetic and undiagnosed that can be responsible for sudden death in young, apparently healthy people.

• e.g., Long QT Syndrome (LQTS) - a genetic condition that predisposes individuals to arrhythmias, fainting spells and sudden death. It is often symptomless and can therefore remain undiagnosed.

Research suggests that over 700 Canadians under the age of 35 die each year from an undiagnosed cardiac rhythm disorder.

Resources:

Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome Educational Video – www.sads.ca

Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death:

Recognition of the warning signs and early medical intervention are the keys to preventing sudden cardiac death in children and young adults.

WARNING SIGNS (student with no previously diagnosed heart condition):

- · fainting or seizure during physical activity;
- fainting or seizures resulting from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled (e.g., a sudden noise such as a school fire alarm system);
- all situations where there is fainting even when the individual wakes up quickly and seems fine.

Note: These symptoms are not conclusive in and by themselves; however, the presentation of any one symptom requires an immediate cardiac evaluation.

School Response to a Fainting Episode:

- call 911 immediately: it is important to provide EMS with information of what led up to the individual fainting;
- contact parents/guardians as soon as reasonably possible;
- provide parents/guardians with:
 - information on Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome;
 - o documentation of a Fainting Episode Form to be returned to the school principal/designate (see page 4 of this Appendix);



Return to Physical Activity:

- no participation in physical activity until a medical assessment is completed and information from the parent/guardian is provided to the school administrator/designate;
- school administrator/designate informs staff who provide student with physical activity that the student is not to participate in physical activity until parents have returned the completed Documentation of a Fainting Episode form (see page 4 of this appendix);
- once the completed form has been returned, the school administrator/designate informs relevant staff (physical education teacher, coach, intramural supervisor) whether the student can participate in physical activity based on the information provided;
- school administrator/designate files Documentation of a Fainting Episode form in the student's file.

Parent/Guardian Response to a Fainting Episode:

- parent/guardian is to seek immediate medical attention for the child/ward, requesting a cardiac assessment to be completed (e.g., analysis of the heart rhythm by a cardiologist or an electrophysiologist);
- parent/guardian returns the completed Documentation of a Fainting Episode Form to the school administrator/designate.



Parent/Guardian Sample Information Form - Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome

Dear Parent(s)/Guardian(s):

Your son/daughter/ward has experienced a fainting episode at school. Fainting can be caused by a number of varying conditions. Our school protocol is to inform you of a medical condition called Sudden Arrhythmia Death Syndrome (SADS) along with our school response and required parental/guardian follow-up for your child/ward to return to physical activity.

SADS refers to a variety of cardiac disorders which are often genetic and undiagnosed that can be responsible for sudden death in young, apparently healthy people.

e.g., Long QT Syndrome (LQTS) - a genetic condition that predisposes individuals to arrhythmias, fainting spells and sudden death. It is often
symptomless and can therefore remain undiagnosed.

For more information on SADS access: www.sads.ca

Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death:

Recognition of the warning signs and early medical intervention are the keys to preventing sudden cardiac death in children and young adults.

WARNING SIGNS:

- fainting or seizure during physical activity;
- fainting or seizures resulting from emotional excitement, emotional distress or being startled (e.g., a sudden noise such as a school fire alarm system);
- all situations where there is fainting even when the individual wakes up quickly and seems fine.

Note: These symptoms are not conclusive in and by themselves; however, the presentation of any one symptom requires an immediate cardiac evaluation.

School Response to a Fainting Episode:

- call 911 immediately: provide EMS with information of what led up to the individual fainting;
- contact parents/guardians as soon as reasonably possible;
- provide parents with information on SADS and a documentation form to be returned to the school administrator/designate;
- no participation in physical activity until a medical assessment is completed and information from the parent/guardian is provided to the school administrator/designate.

Parent Response to a Fainting Episode:

- parent/guardian is to seek immediate medical attention for the child/ward, requesting a cardiac assessment to be completed (e.g., analysis of the heart rhythm by a cardiologist or an electrophysiologist);
- return the completed Documentation of a Fainting Episode Form to the school administrator/designate.



Documentation of a Fainting Episode Form

This form is to be completed by the student's parent/guardian and returned to your school administrator/designate.

Name of student:
Teacher:
As a result of a fainting episode, my child was seen by a medical doctor.
Results of Medical Examination
☐ My child/ward has been examined by a doctor who determined that a cardiac assessment was not necessary or required.
☐ My child/ward has been examined by a doctor. A cardiac assessment was completed and no rhythm disorders were diagnosed. My child/ward may resume full participation in physical activity with no restrictions.
☐ My child/ward has been examined by a doctor. A cardiac assessment was completed and a rhythm disorder was diagnosed. My child/ward therefore must begin a medically supervised return to physical activity plan. Refer to comments below and/or attached physician's information.
Parent/Guardian signature: Date:
Comments:
Physician's input attached: ☐ Yes ☐ No

