

Ice Sports and Activities

Area: Dry Activities **Category:** Operations

Introduction

Ice skating is the self-propulsion of a person across a sheet of ice, using metal-bladed ice skates to glide on the ice surface, whilst curling requires participants to wear shoes with Velcro attached to the soles of the shoes. These activities can be carried out for various reasons, including recreation, sport, exercise and travel. This guidance includes ice skating and curling performed on specially prepared indoor ice surfaces.

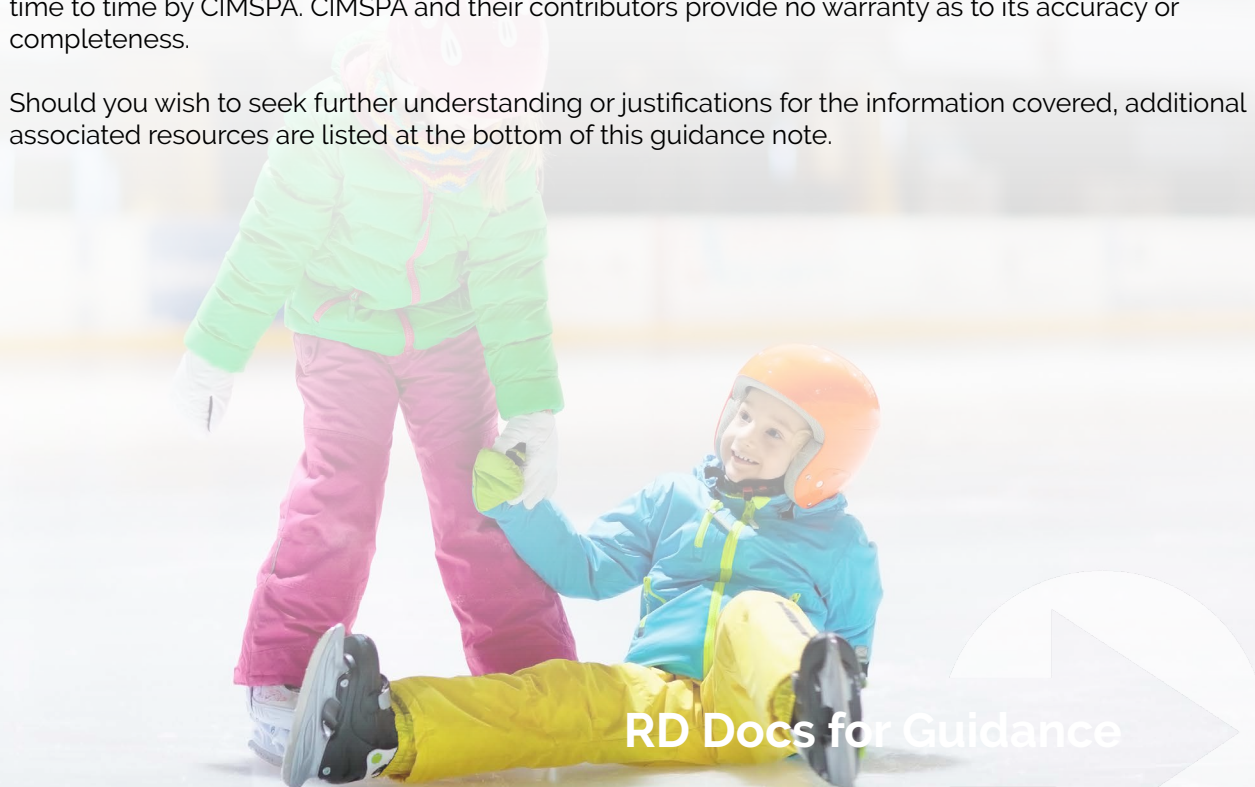
How to use the guidance notes

Operators have a legal requirement to manage health and safety. Employers must protect the 'health, safety and welfare' at work of all their employees, as well as others on their premises. This guide has been produced to help operators do this.

If the content of these guidance notes relate to aspects of your operation, it is recommended you review your risk assessments, policies, procedures, safe system of work and training to ensure the content provided has been considered.

The guidance provided is not intended to be exhaustive and will be reviewed and added to from time to time by CIMSPA. CIMSPA and their contributors provide no warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

Should you wish to seek further understanding or justifications for the information covered, additional associated resources are listed at the bottom of this guidance note.



RD Docs for Guidance

This guidance note covers:

- Hazards and risks
- Safe set up
 - Preventing unauthorised access
 - Ice pad profiling
 - Circulation in and around the ice pad
 - Access to the ice pad
 - Design of steps
 - Design of ramps
 - Private hire
- Operational standards
 - Ice rink occupancy
 - Admissions policies
 - Personal attire
 - Inclusivity
 - Pregnancy
 - Communication of standards
 - School skating
- Maintenance, checks and inspections
 - General principles
 - Temperatures
 - Resurfacing/flooding or cutting patterns
 - Edging
 - Scraping (ice) techniques
 - Brushing (edges)
 - Snow clearing
 - Maintenance of hockey / speed and curling markings
 - Testing of the ice depth
 - Equipment inspections and maintenance
- Supervision and training
 - Ice supervisors
 - Ice supervision ratios
 - Coaching
- Emergency procedures and first aid

Hazards and risks

Activities on ice can be inherently dangerous. There are many hazards and risks. Hazards can include slips and trips, collision with other participants and equipment, incorrect handling and injuries due to poor maintenance. Setting up and storage of equipment can also be hazardous. A suitable and sufficient risk assessment should be undertaken before the activities take place. The Ice Rink Manager Association provides support regarding template risk assessments for operators to make specific. Further information on this can be found in the resources section of this guidance.

Safe set up

This section provides some key information to help when considering the best safest design of ice rinks.

Preventing unauthorised access

Effective precautions (physical barriers, supervision, or both) should be taken in order to prevent unauthorised access when the pad is out of use (closing time, while under repair or re-surfacing).

Fences around outdoor rinks may not be an adequate deterrent to prevent unauthorised use. Operators have a duty under the Occupiers Liability Act 1984. The risks should be assessed and appropriate measures taken to reduce those risks. For example, this could include the installation of intruder lighting and/or alarms and signs prohibiting unauthorised use.

Ice pad profiling

The ice pad barrier and/or kick plates/handrails (if fitted) should be colour-contrasted with the ice so as to render it clearly visible to skaters on the ice pad. This is particularly important where customers may not be aware of the layout of the ice pad.

Circulation in and around the ice pad

Any changes in floor level, including steps, should be clearly marked on the ice pad and around the perimeter wherever possible.

Access to the ice pad

Access to the ice pad may be deck-level or may include a step according to the type of ice rink in operation. Ice rink operators should provide easy and safe entry to, and exit from, the ice pad.

Design of steps

Handrails and steps providing access to and around the ice rink and pad:

- **Must be of sufficient strength and secure**
- **Handrails must be complete with no gaps**
- **Should be designed with their likely user in mind**
- **The leading edge of each step should be colour contrasted for increased visibility**
- **Should have treads which conform to current building regulations and have no sharp edges.**

Design of ramps

Ramps providing access to and around the ice rink and pad should have:

- **A gradient that does not exceed 1 in 15.**
- **A clear width of 1m.**
- **A suitable floor surface, which conforms to current building regulations.**
- **Handrails on both sides of the ramp.**
- **Sufficient space at the bottom and top of the ramp for manoeuvring a wheelchair.**

Private hire

There are two different types of ice rinks that can be hired: synthetic and real ice rinks. Real ice rinks are made through high-performance chillers connected to rink pipe work, maintaining the water/glycol coolant at the correct temperature to form and maintain the ice mat.

When considering hiring an ice rink, the following should be considered.

- **The size of the ice rink. These are available in a variety of sizes. Consider the completion of a site survey by the hirer company to establish what could be achieved.**
- **The level of support required to manage the ice rink. Many hirers offer skilled staff to fully manage the rink. Alternatively, they offer wide training and support programmes for the operation and management of ice rinks. This enables hirers to utilise their own staff for the duration of the hire period.**
- **Access to water, often just a garden hose is all that is required to fill a rink, although high water pressure will speed up the procedure.**
- **Venue access - During the installation process, good vehicle access is always desirable, preferably with enough room to manoeuvre a forklift to unload palletised equipment into a secure 'holding bay'.**

- Insurance - Does the hirer offer insurance and what does it cover? For example, public liability insurance.
- Time - The time it takes to set up an ice rink can vary from between two days to two weeks, depending on the scale and the complexity of the project.
- Maintenance - The ice rink requires daily maintenance, including checks at the beginning and end of each day, as well as between each skate session to ensure public safety. The ice technician or rink manager tasked with maintaining the rink will need to be on site up to one hour before the rink opens in the morning to complete daily safety and infrastructure checks.
- Temporary structure – Are temporary structures required e.g. marque for changing and offering other services before and after.
- Competency of hirers - For example what experience do they have, qualifications, insurance? Do they have risk assessments and safe systems of work?

Operational Standards

Ice rink occupancy

Ice rink operators should, as part of the risk assessment, assess the maximum number of people who can safely be admitted onto the ice pad and in the ancillary areas (skate hire, spectator seating etc), and ensure that an effective method of control and recording numbers is in operation. Should there be a risk of the numbers being exceeded, admissions should be restricted.

Admissions are normally controlled at the point of entry into the facility rather than onto the ice pad itself. Therefore, allowance can be made in setting a maximum figure for the proportion of users likely to be off the ice pad at any one time using for example, seating areas and cafes.

The Ice Rink Managers Association guidance recommends that managers work on 2m² per skater for recreational skating. It is therefore recommended that operators, in determining maximum figures, use this formula as a starting point (for unstructured sessions).

Operational experience and assessment of the risks such as young and/or novice skaters should also be taken into account when determining occupancy figures for the rink. Many external hirers of ice rinks will operate at 3m² per person.

In addition to this, the maximum number of customers allowed, which may include special events, may be specified in the Premises Licence or specified by the Fire Officer as part of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

Admissions policies

The following age policy is recommended by the Ice Rink Managers Association.

- An adult (aged 18 years or over) must accompany children under the age of eight at all times in all facilities
- A member of staff must accompany all children in the facility under the age of eight who are unaccompanied by a parent or guardian
- Parents or guardians are to stay in the facility with all children under the age of eight during courses and sessions, excluding play schemes.
- All literature and booking forms must include the Policy
- All coaching staff must ensure parents are adhering to the Policy

Personal attire

Personal attire should be considered, as some may constitute hazards to the wearer or other patrons. For example, hats can often be dropped on the ice and when a patron then stops to retrieve the item, a 'pile-up' situation could occur.

Pregnancy

When pregnant, the centre of gravity shifts and this can affect balance and coordination during ice skating. This increases the risks of falling and collision. As a competent adult, it is ultimately down to the judgement of the customer, however, pregnant women should be advised not to take part.

Communication of standards

Any ice rink will be safe if users are aware of potential hazards and act responsibly. As far as is reasonably practicable, the hazards should be brought to users' attention as soon as possible. The Ice Rink Manager Association recommend this can be achieved in a variety of ways, such as:

- Notices displayed at reception, in changing areas and around the ice rink and pad
- Availability of leaflets and to those in charge of organised groups (including school parties)
- References in contracts with club organisers, schools, etc. hiring the ice rink
- Verbal reminders, where necessary by staff or directly over the public announcement system
- Ice rink operator websites
- Audio welcome/safety messages on CD loops
- Consideration should be given to developing a Skater's Code of Conduct which skaters agree to keep.

Skater's Code of Conduct - Example

By engaging in skating, both skaters and spectators are deemed to have knowledge of, and assume the risk of skating which include but are not limited to the following:

- Injuries that result from collision or contact with other skaters or other individuals who are on the skating surface
- Injuries that result from falls
- Injuries that involve objects or artificial structures that is within the properly intended path of travel of the skater

Skaters and spectators also agree to:

- Maintain reasonable control of his/her speed at all times
- Maintain a proper lookout to avoid other skaters, objects or conditions on the surface of the rink
- Accept responsibility for knowing the range of his/her abilities while on skates, and skate within the limits of that ability and as appropriate to the session in which he/she is skating
- Not skate whilst under the influence of drugs, alcohol or other control impairing substance. Any persons under the influence will be asked to leave the premises.
- Leave the surface of the ice when resurfacing maintenance is taking place, when sessions end, or as directed by staff
- Refrain from instigating or becoming involved in any type of altercation with any other skater or spectator or engaging in abusive, abrasive or disorderly conduct. This type of behaviour will not be tolerated
- Not to sit on or climb over the barrier.

Consideration should be given to displaying the following notices:

- The Admission Policy in key areas at reception and at the entrance to the rink, as well as on the website for online bookings.
- Persons who appear to be intoxicated by alcohol or drugs will be refused admission.
- Food and drink must not be brought onto or consumed on the ice rink.
- 'How to Tie Skates Properly' information / guidance clearly accessible in the skate hire area.
- Skating is entirely at your own risk. The management will not be responsible for any loss or injury incurred.
- Skating directional signage
- Rules of the rink displayed within the ice rink.

Examples of Ice Rink Safety Rules

- No entry onto the ice without skates or curling shoes
- No stopping, going in the wrong direction or standing on the ice.
- Skating should not take place at excessive speed or backwards without due care and attention to other skaters.
- No running permitted on stairways or ice rink surroundings.
- No trains of any length are allowed.
- Skaters will start and stop sessions only on the instructions of the Team Members.
- Skaters must not wear jewellery or eye glasses for their own protection. No bags, phones or cameras on the ice. No MP3 players or other headsets.
- Skaters must not wear hats, scarves and long coats on the ice (exemptions are for religious/medical reasons)
- No locker keys to be worn, in any other manner other than prescribed.
- Pregnant women are advised not to use the rink.
- Only small children accompanied by an adult should be allowed to skate together. Parents should not carry young babies or children whilst on the ice
- Skaters/public must not be allowed to sit on the barriers surrounding the rink.
- Patrons will not be allowed to eat, drink or smoke while on the ice. Patrons wishing to do so must use the designated areas.
- Keep off the ice when the ice is being re-surfaced.
- No littering.
- No digging, spraying, chipping or throwing ice.
- Do not play tag or any other games on the ice.

School skating

It is recommended that a 'skating safety' briefing sheet to support the group prior to stepping on the ice is supplied to schools prior to attending the session. This will provide an overview of the rules and expectations for the session. The school should advise of any children with additional special needs prior to the session in order that necessary arrangements can be made.

The session should be delivered by a qualified coach (as described below) and consideration should be given to:

1. At the first session reinforcing the pre-brief.
2. Carrying out a walking test (off the ice). This will give an indication as to which skater will be able to stand and move on the ice better.
3. Before the skaters access the ice, coaches should include a visual check of all pupils' skates to check they are tied correctly, as well as showing them how to walk in skates and how to get up to standing position in the event of falling over.
4. Complete an on-ice assessment on the first week of the programme.
5. Identifying a suitable ice space to deliver a group lesson, taking into account the number of participants.

Maintenance, Checks and Inspections

General principles

To maintain quality ice conditions, the ice must be clean, fast and level for ice skating. Whilst curling requires the surface to be pebbled in texture which is achieved by spraying water on top of the flat surface. The following guidance is adapted from the Ice Rink Managers Association. Ice rinks are required to be:

- **Clean:** means to be free from any surface dirt, grit, litter or other deleterious materials.
- **Level:** This requires the ice pad to be flat and level and therefore of a uniform thickness. Damage to the ice such as gouges, holes, chippings or lumps should be repaired prior to the commencement of a session.
- **Fast:** This means that the ice is free from frosting and surface water. The ice depth should be maintained between 1.5" and 2.5".

To help ensure good ice quality, it is important that all water put on the pad is of good quality and is as far as possible free from all pollutants. Pure water has better freezing and hardness qualities and therefore provides good quality ice.

Temperatures

- The following surface temperatures of the ice pad need to be implemented to provide good ice conditions:
 - The surface temperature for curling: -3.0°C to -5.0°C
 - The surface temperature for public skating: -2.0°C to -4.0°C
 - The surface temperature for ice skating (figure): -2.0°C to -3.5°C
- To offer customers good quality ice conditions on a constant basis, it is necessary to develop a reliable and efficient, ice resurfacing programme. Key elements of this schedule include:
 1. Resurfacing/flooding or cutting patterns
 2. Edging
 3. Scraping techniques
 4. Brushing (especially edges)
 5. Snow clearing
 6. Maintenance of hockey / speed and curling markings
 7. Testing of the ice depth

Resurfacing/flooding or cutting patterns

The ice resurfacers' skills and the efficiency of the machine are major factors in ice resurfacing. Whether to resurface using flood water, a little water, or no water, etc. are considerations that will have a profound effect on the quality of the ice. It is important that the work being undertaken will benefit the ice conditions rather than create more problems. Flood water temperatures range between 175°F to 190°F . This heat is required to drive oxygen out of the water to enhance ice quality and freezing times.

A normal 15-minute flood requires 70 to 90 gallons of water, the resurfacing equation therefore, is to balance the water being laid, with the equivalent amount of snow being taken off. This prevents a continuous buildup of ice. The frequency of floods will be dictated by the program of use. Ice rink sessions should be programmed in order to allow for regular resurfacing, however, if the surface deteriorates mid-session, the ice should be cleared to permit ice resurfacing.

Ice resurfacing machine

- This machine should only be operated by experienced and trained employees and will be used to resurface the ice after skating sessions and at the end of the working day.
- The machine must not be used on the ice pad during sessions. When the machinery is in transit on/off the ice, all public access to the ice should be prohibited.
- The machine should be stored fully cleaned in a flat dry area.
- When not in use, the machinery must be stored in the designated area suitable for the purpose.
- The ice cutting blades should be kept in a sharp and effective condition and when not in use, protected by a wooden sheath and stored, in a dry area
- Caution must be used when dumping snow into the pit after resurface operations
- The resurface machine ice water tank must be refilled with hot water after every usage
- The machine will be operated at all times in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines

Edging

When large numbers of skaters use the ice pad, there is, at the edges, a build-up of snow/ice that accumulates during a skating session. If this build up is not given attention frequently it will freeze and the build-up continues so making a lip around the edge of the pad. This has major safety implications, as over time it would be difficult for anyone to stand at the barrier rink side without their feet sliding away. To combat this problem, ice edging machines are used.

Ice edging equipment could include ancillary equipment fitted to the ice re-surfacing machine, ride-on edger's or push around edges.

Operators must be fully trained, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and be appointed as competent operators.

Scraping (ice) techniques

Due to the irregular shape of the ice pad, areas will exist where the edger and/or the resurfacing machine are not able to resurface. These areas are usually required to be hand-scraped and must be done so on a regular basis to prevent ice build-up and a possible hazard being created. A hand scraper is about the same size as a conventional yard broom but with a cutting blade in place of bristles.

It is important when using this tool to ensure that the blade is kept pointing away from the body, and when being used to scrape, is kept at an angle of 45 degrees to the ice, as this provides the best and most efficient use of the blade. On areas not able to be machine-resurfaced, the scraper must be used in order to keep the ice level with the rest of the ice pad.

Brushing (edges)

Using a conventional yard type brush designated for use on the ice, any loose snow can effectively be swept sufficiently clear of the barrier to allow the ice resurfacing machine to pick it up during normal resurfacing operations.

Short, sharp brushing actions achieve the best results as it almost eliminates the brush head clogging with snow. If the brush head does clog with snow, a sharp tap with the end of the brush on the ice will loosen all attached materials.

Brushes used on the ice must never be used for any other purpose either indoors or outdoors. Also brushes used for outdoors or any off-ice activity must never be used on the ice as they will spread dirt and deposit other non-desirable materials on the ice.

Snow clearing

When the resurfacing operations are complete, there will invariably be a small pile of snow left on the ice pad. This must be removed. In order to remove this snow, a shovel will be required as well as possibly a brush and scraper. Care must be taken not to stand on the snow as this compacts it, making it difficult to remove. Standing on loose snow, especially on ice, represents a serious slip hazard.

Maintenance of hockey/speed and curling markings

The proper setting of markings from the outset will ensure their long life. Equally, good ice maintenance will help ensure sufficient ice coverage for clarity and sufficient depth to prevent the ice machine from shaving them out. If markings become damaged, repairs are time-consuming and can affect the normal operation of the ice pad.

One method of repair is to use the edging machine to cut a channel, lay in the paint/paper and slowly rebuild with water. The areas should not be flooded with water as it will eventually freeze and is likely to crack. If the markings are damaged along its length, a decision as to whether the ice depth should be reduced on the whole ice pad needs to be made, then repainting all markings ensuring conformity. This method is a big job and requires careful planning.

Testing of the ice depth

Ice depths should be tested, as a minimum, twice weekly using the cordless drill and should be subsequently recorded.

Drill depth checks should only be used where concrete pads are laid. Depth checks should be carried out in accordance with usage and activities.

Equipment inspections and maintenance

All hire skates should conform with current British & European Standards and have the relevant certification.

Before each use, the operator must ensure that the skates are in a fit condition to give out, i.e. are sharp and have adequate fastenings; either laces or clips. It is recommended that all skates are sprayed with a sanitiser on completion of each hire to prevent the spread of any diseases/infections as well as to combat unpleasant odours.

The British Ice Skating Association recommends that skating equipment should be checked and maintained by a rink assistant on a monthly basis, for example, checks should include rivets, tongues, laces/straps, boot condition and blade sharpening.

Skate grinding involves the use of abrasive wheels. Operators must be fully trained, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and be appointed as competent operators.

Any training programme should cover as a minimum, the following:

- **Hazards and risks arising from the use of abrasive wheels and the precautions to be observed**
- **Methods of marking abrasive wheels with their type, size and maximum operating speed**
- **How to store, handle and transport abrasive wheels**
- **How to inspect and test abrasive wheels for damage, ensuring that checks described in the manufacturer's guidance are recorded.**
- **The functions of all the components used with abrasive wheels such as flanges, blotters, bushes and nuts**
- **How to assemble abrasive wheels correctly to make sure they are properly balanced and fit for use**
- **The proper method of dressing an abrasive wheel**
- **The correct adjustment of the work rest on pedestal or bench grinding machines**
- **The use of suitable personal protective equipment, e.g. eye protection.**

Ice skating aids

Regular documented checks should be completed on ice skating aids such as penguins. These should follow the manufacturer's guidance.

Supervision and training

Ice Rink operators should, as part of the risk assessment, assess the levels of supervision required depending on the activities taking place using governing body guidance, operational experience and evaluation of the risks. Links to the governing bodies can be found in the resources section at the bottom of this guidance.

Ice supervisors

Ice rink supervision by staff provides a good way of assuring users' safety. To demonstrate competence, ice supervisors should be able to undertake their responsibilities and perform activities to the required standards on a regular basis. In order to do this:

- Skate UK recommends Sports Assistants to be competent skaters in their ice sports discipline or be competent at Skate UK level 4 as a minimum
- Rink supervisors are first aid qualified
- Rink supervisors receive general ice safety training, site/activity specific training and familiarisation training where they undertake their duties whilst being supervised to ensure they are operating to the required standards. For example, this training may include rink features, on/off ice stewarding, skate hire duties, ice resurfacing and activity specific training such as curling ice.

Ice Rink Supervision – Examples of Dos and Don'ts

- Must be assessed as being a 'competent' skater if required on ice
- Wear identifiable uniform
- Staff should be a minimum age of 16 years
- Supervise designated areas of the ice rink, as specified in the NOP
- Be vigilant
- Pre-empt anti-social behaviour
- Prevent boisterous behaviour
- Enforce the ice rink etiquette
- Be visible
- Set an example of safe skating
- Supervise skate hire when necessary
- Adhere to the site-specific procedures
- Do not skate in groups, unless specified in the NOP
- Do not vacate the ice without a replacement
- Do not become distracted
- Do not enter into arguments with skaters
- Do not eat, smoke, or chew gum when on the ice.

Ice supervision ratios

The number of 'on ice staff' is subject to both the number and the abilities of customers skating, thereby ensuring safety standards are implemented and adhered to.

As a starting point for ice rink operators' consideration, the table below sets out the suggested minimum number of rink staff for certain numbers of customers on the ice pad during public/unstructured sessions. However, further consideration will need to be given to increasing the number of rink staff for high-risk activities or if any special features are available or in operation (which includes profiling of users).

Operators **must** assess the risk of their activities prior to determining supervision levels.

Ratio of Rink Staff: Basic guideline

Number of Skaters	Minimum Number of Rink Staff during normal conditions	Recommended Number of Rink Staff during high risk activities
0 – 70	1 (in the vicinity of the ice rink)	1
70 – 199	1 (Skating or supervising on the ice pad)	2
200 – 399	2 (Skating or supervising on the ice pad)	2 (Skating on the ice pad) 1 (in the vicinity of the ice pad)
400 – Max Capacity	3 (Skating or supervising on the ice pad)	3 (Skating on the ice pad) 1 (in the vicinity of the ice pad)

Abstracted: Ice Rink Managers Association

Notes to the table above:

- A member of staff must be in the rink area to respond and assist in the event of an accident, providing appropriate first aid
- Where only one rink staff member is on duty in the vicinity of the ice pad, there should be adequate means of summoning assistance rapidly to the ice pad (such as a form of bleeper, two-way radio etc)
- These ratios may increase dependent upon high-risk activities such as discos or novice nights
- The above figures stipulated relate to attendants on ice supervisory duties.
- Attendants involved in supervising parties/special events etc. must not be included in the set staffing levels.
- The above numbers are minimum numbers based on an assumption of ideal conditions.
- There are a variety of circumstances e.g. large numbers of non-skaters, boisterous behaviour, which may necessitate the increase of rink supervision to a higher level than the identified numbers.
- If and when there are two or more attendants on ice duties, it is recommended they are opposite sides of the pad and not stationary or 'patrolling' in pairs.

Coaching

All coaches should be suitably trained through qualifications aligned to the CIMSPA professional standards and governing body of the sport. The relevant governing bodies recommend the following:

- Coaches should have a suitable up-to-date qualified recognised coaching qualification e.g. NISA Level 2 Coaching qualification, EIHA Level 2 Coaching qualification, Scottish Curling Level 2 Coach qualification.
- Safeguarding training (in the last 3 years)
- A satisfactory check if working with children or adults at risk, through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), Disclosure Scotland or Access NI, depending on location.
- Personal Professional Development in accordance with the Governing Body for Sport in order to maintain coaching licences. This will prove them with appropriate insurance
- Are fully conversant with all aspects and procedures of safe working, including the ice rink and both normal and emergency operating procedures.

Coaches should also:

- Be easily identified by skaters through uniform
- Maintain appropriate pupil/coach ratio, for example restricting to a maximum of 15:1 pupil/coach ratio subject to the type of activity being undertaken and the competence level of the skater
- Check that the ice surface and rink barrier is safe and maintained prior to the start of the session
- Monitor the quality of the ice surface and report any defects to the facility management.
- Stop activities when defects are identified as being dangerous
- Ensure skates are worn by all participants
- Ensure customers are adhering to the ice rink code of conduct.

Emergency procedures and first aid

It is important ensure that emergency situations are dealt with in a manner which minimises the risk to customers and staff members. Emergency procedures provide a systematic approach to addressing medical, environmental, and security emergencies. Plans should be tailored to an organisation's specific venue, resources, and personnel. Emergency plans should assign roles and designate a chain of command.

Emergency procedures to consider:

- Injury (first aid accident procedures)
- Fire
- Power/lighting failure
- Lost child
- Disorderly behaviour
- Outside threats
- Adverse weather (for outdoor ice rinks)

On observing an accident on the ice pad, approach the casualty stopping some 1.5 m to 2m short of the casualty's position. At this point, turn round to face oncoming skating traffic and direct them round the accident. If there are two attendants present, one continues to carry out this function, the other can help the casualty up and/or arrange for the casualty to be removed from the ice.

Should first aid be required, the casualty will be escorted from the ice if still standing or removed from the ice on the wheeled chair or stretcher if not.

For guidance on Adverse weather conditions refer to CIMSPA Adverse Weather guidance.

Useful Resources

Ice Rink Managers Association
www.icerinkmanagers.org.uk

British Ice Skating
www.iceskating.org.uk

Inclusive Skating
www.inclusiveskating.org

Inclusive Fitness Initiative
www.activityalliance.org.uk/how-we-help/programmes/65-inclusive-fitness-initiative

International Skating Union (ISU).
<http://www.isu.org>

English Curling Association.
www.curlingengland.com

Scottish Curling
www.scottishcurling.org

Welsh Curling Association
www.welshcurling.org.uk

Ice Hockey UK
www.icehockeyuk.co.uk

English Ice Hockey Association
www.eiha.co.uk/

Scottish Ice Hockey Association (SIHA).
www.siha-uk.co.uk

These guidance notes have been produced by Right Directions in partnership with CIMSPA.

For more information on ice sports or any other topics, please email Right Directions: info@rightrightdirections.co.uk or give us a call for a chat: (01582) 840098

RD Docs for Guidance