



AQUATIC FACILITY MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

**MACKAY AQUATIC &
RECREATION COMPLEX**
SIGNAGE AUDIT REPORT

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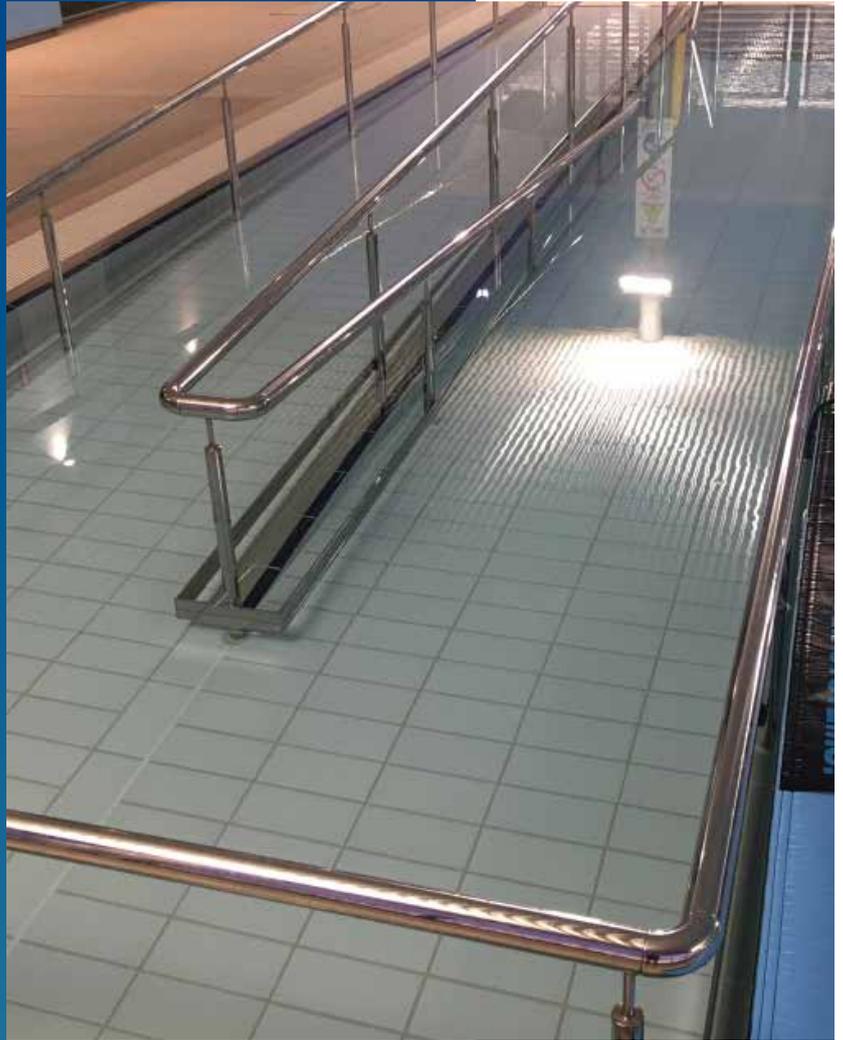
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MACKAY AQUATIC & RECREATION COMPLEX

FACILITIES

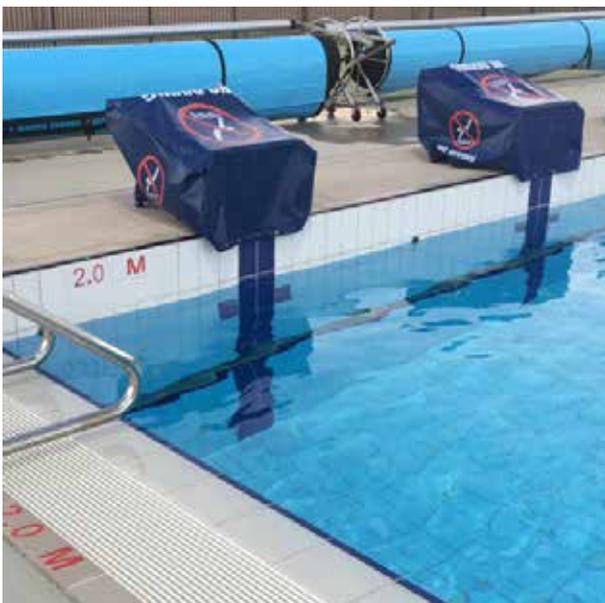
- 50m FINA pool with heating, 10 lanes with disability access, 2m constant depth
- 25m warm up pool with heating and cover, six lanes with disability ramp, 1.35m to 1.1m depth
- 15m learn-to-swim pool with heating and cover, five lanes with disability ramp, 1.1m to 0.9m depth
- Lighting to 100lux
- Grassed future splash area
- Aquatics café and reception/admin facilities
- Event control room and multipurpose space



LOCATION AND OPENING HOURS

193 Boundary Road
Ooralea QLD 4740

- Monday - Friday: 5:30am - 8pm
- Saturday: 6am - 6pm
- Sunday: 8am - 6pm



FACILITY AUDIT

A facility signage audit was conducted at the facility on the 9th August 2019.

SIGNAGE - GENERAL INFORMATION

Signs are intended to perform the function of imparting information to the public that would otherwise require the presence of a staff member. Appropriate signage should allow a person to make an informed decision about entering / using an aquatic environment under the control of the owner or operator of that Aquatic Facility.

In a legal sense courts have generally considered that the failure to provide appropriate information by way of a sign deprives the plaintiff of the opportunity to consider their actions/reactions to the physical circumstances surrounding them.

The law suggests that if it is 'reasonably foreseeable' that a person might suffer some sort of loss or harm because something someone else has done, then that person is owed a duty of care.

Legally the benefit of a sign is that it brings the 'foreseeable risk' to the attentions of the persons at that location. It is supposed to 'add to the knowledge of the person who views the signs. If the person then elects to enter the area or participate in the activity and suffers injury as a result of the risk about which the warning symbol relates, then arguably the owner or operator of an aquatic facility has satisfied its duty of care and no liability should be attached to it. However, the sign must be appropriate to the situation and placed in an appropriate location to satisfy that duty of care.

DIAMONDS OR TRIANGLES

The recent review of the AS/NZS 2416.1:2010 Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 Water Safety Signs and beach safety flags now show that warning symbols within a triangular shape, instead of the traditional diamond shape.

Within AS/NZS 2416.1:2010 Part 1, Part 2 and Part 3 Water Safety Signs and beach safety flags the standards makes specific reference to allow warning signs within Australia to be depicted with both. The triangle shape has been introduced as the Australian Standard is also now an International Standard and the triangle is more widely used in other parts of the world.

Whichever option is chosen by the owner or operator of an aquatic facility it is important to ensure that a consistent approach is taken in respect to the message to the public.

MOUNTING HEIGHTS OF SIGNS

The following principles should be applied to assist users of the facilities to predict the location of successive signs, whether they are mounted on walls, posts or overhead.

- Signs should be mounted as close as practicable to the observer's line of sight in the vertical plane. For a standing adult, this will be approximately 5° up or down from a point 1500 mm above ground level in front of the observer.
- Signs that are freestanding or mounted overhead should be placed so that they are not a hazard and do not enter into the required space for a clear and accessible path.
- Where practical, the space in front of the sign should be clear so that people without correction lenses or with visual impairments are able to approach the sign to reduce their viewing distance.

SIGN HEIGHT AND VIEWING DISTANCE

A sign should be both visible and legible at the maximum viewing distance.

The required maximum viewing distance of a sign should be determined by its position within the area and take into account the needs of people with normal sight and people with visual impairments.

The recommended maximum viewing distance for a particular sign height (h) in millimetres (mm) is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Distance Factor} \times \text{Sign Height} = \text{Maximum Viewing Distance}$$

or;

$$\text{Maximum Viewing Distance} / \text{Distance Factor} = \text{Sign Height}$$

The below table identifies the viewing distance and sign height that may be most useful for an aquatic facility based on the distance factors within AS/NZS 2416.3:2010

MAXIMUM VIEWING DISTANCE (mm)	MINIMUM SIGN HEIGHT (with normal illumination)	MINIMUM SIGN HEIGHT (with low illumination)
3.6 metres	60mm (6cm)	120mm (12cm)
4.8 metres	80mm (8cm)	160mm (16cm)
6 metres	100mm (10cm)	200mm (20cm)
7.2 metres	120mm (12cm)	240mm (24cm)
10 metres	167mm (17cm)	333mm (33cm)
12.5 metres	208mm (21cm)	417mm (42cm)
25 metres	417mm (42cm)	834mm (84cm)
50 metres	833mm (84cm)	1666mm (167cm)

The table below identifies how the measurement of height is considered for signs

