

Drowning Prevention

How can we guard against drowning? We can greatly reduce the chances of you or your children becoming drowning or near-drowning victims by following a few, simple safety tips:

- Whenever young children are swimming, playing, or bathing in water, make sure an adult is constantly watching them. By definition, this means that the supervising adult should not read, play cards, talk on the phone, mow the lawn, or do any other distracting activity while watching children.
- Never swim alone or in unsupervised places. Teach children to always swim with a buddy.
- Keep small children away from buckets containing liquid—5 gallon industrial containers are a particular danger. Be sure to empty buckets when household chores are done.
- Never drink alcohol during or just before swimming, boating, or water skiing. Never drink alcohol while supervising children. Teach teenagers about the danger of drinking alcohol and swimming, boating, or water skiing.
- To prevent choking, never chew gum or eat while swimming, diving, or playing in water.
- Learn to swim. Enroll yourself and/or your children in swimming classes.
- Learn CPR (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation). This is particularly important for pool owners and individuals who regularly participate in water recreation.
- DO NOT use air-filled swimming aids, such as "water wings", in place of life jackets or life
 preservers. These can give parents and children a false sense of security and increase the
 risk of drowning.
- Check the water depth before entering. The American Red Cross recommends 9 feet as a minimum depth for diving or jumping.
- Prevent children from having direct access to a swimming pool.