

Water Safety





Over the Spring/Summer we know many lucky people will be off on their holidays and may be around swimming pools, beaches and lakes.

Please take time to read some water safety advice

- During the Summer
- On holiday
- At the beach
- At Home



Water Safety

# Water Safety during the summer



46% of drownings occur in the summer months and this rises to 75% amongst 13 - 17-year olds.

Rivers and Lakes/Lochs pose the greatest statistical risk as there are often hazards that the average person is equipped to handle and there is a lack of professional supervision.



Is the area safe? Think about potential hazards - too deep, too shallow, currents, tides, underwater objects?

Enter slowly and carefully and never jump from heights.

Think carefully about your ability to splash or swim in cold outdoor water. 49% of those who lost their life were classified as swimmers\*. Are you really a good

Research local information, conditions - read local signs and speak to locals, including the lifeguards.







#### Stay Together

Supervision - over 70% of fatal accidents occur in the absence of professional supervision\*. Seek lifeguarded areas and always make sure someone is available to raise the alarm.

Don't go too far - enter the water slowly, stay within reach, stay within a standing depth and always be supervised.







#### In an emergency

Fall in or become tired – stay calm, float on your back and call for help. Throw something that floats to somebody that has fallen in.

Make sure the whole family knows basic water safety and what to do if they find themselves in the water unexpectedly







# In an emergency

Ask for the Fire and Rescue Service when inland and the Coastguard if at the coast.

Don't enter the water to rescue.

Be sure everyone in your group knows who to call in the event of an emergency. If you are abroad, be sure you know the correct number to call.







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## Water Safety on Holiday

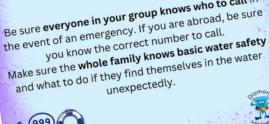
















Water Safety

Water Safety at the beach









### **Rip Currents**

Rip currents are currents of water typically flowing from the shoreline back out to sea.

They are commonly formed by a build-up of water on the beach caused by wave and tidal motion but can also form where an estuary runs into the sea.





### UK Beach Flags

It must be remembered that beach flag systems are different across the world. However, current discussions are taking place to hopefully co-ordinate the flags for the future.

#### **RED FLAG**

Don't go in the water



RED/YELLOW FLAG Lifeguarded - swim between flags

#### WIND SOCK

shows the direction of wind



BLACK/WHITE QUARTERS Surfers - no swimming





#### **Tides**

In the UK tides are relatively regular and predictable, yet despite this fact every year a number of people are caught out by rapidly rising water and end up being trapped in isolated bays.

If you intend to venture across any beach or bank affected by tidal water, make sure you know when the incoming tide is expected and know where all





#### How to escape

- If you have a buoyant aid (like a surfboard or inflatable), keep hold of it
- Do not swim against the current
- Swim parallel to the shore this makes sure that you are swimming out of and not back into
- Once out of the rip current, swim towards the shore, being careful to avoid being drawn back in by feeder currents



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### **Water Safety at home**







#### Water Safety at Home

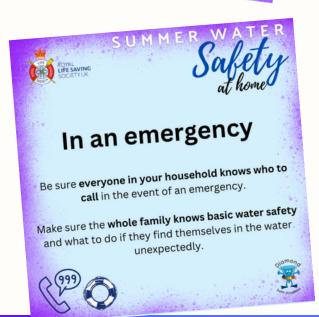
In the last 5 years, 50% of children aged 7 and under who accidentally drowned did so at home.\*













Water Safety

### **Water Safety Code**





# Always follow the

## WATER SAFETY CODE

Whenever you are in, on and around water:











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### **Water Safety Code**





#### Stop and think - Always Swim in a Safe Place

It is important for swimmers to know the dangers when swimming outdoors and preferably swim at a lifeguarded beach, organised session or supervised venue.

There are many dangers with water, which can include:

- Cold water, many drownings happen almost immediately on entry because of cold water shock, this is quickly followed by Swim Failure when the nerves and muscle get too cold to work effectively
- Hidden currents under the water
- Not being able to determine the depth of water due to poor clarity
- Poor quality, leading to illness
- Uneven and slippery surfaces that present as unsafe to walk on
- Discarded rubbish that would cause harm



Water Safety

### **Water Safety Code**





#### Stay together - Always swim with an adult

When swimming outdoors you must always stay together. With younger children keep them within arms reach when in on or around the water.

- Never go alone!
- Tell a family member where you are going and when you will be back
- Swimmers should always swim with an adult to ensure their safety.
- By having an able adult to supervise them, swimmers will have an extra set of eyes watching for their safety and looking out for potential dangers.
- Make sure you have the right equipment for your activity, for example a
  bright hat and tow float for outdoor swimming or buoyancy aids and the
  correct leash when paddleboarding, a whistle and mobile phone in a water
  proof pouch also help.



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# **DSA News**

Water Safety

### **Water Safety Code**





**Float** 

If you fall into the water unexpectedly - float on your back until you can control your breathing. Then, either call for help or swim to safety.



Call 999

If you see someone in trouble, you must tell somebody or go to the nearest telephone and dial 999. Then ask for the Fire Service at inland water sites and the Coastguard at the beach. If you are at a swimming pool, you must tell the lifeguard. Throw something that floats for the person to hold on to but don't enter the water to help.