



SUMMER SWIMMING SAFETY

Drownings occur most frequently in the bathtub and pools. Most times drownings occur from momentary lack of supervision. Children are most at risk; and those between one and four are most at risk.

Enroll your children in a Red Cross swim class at age three. This is an enjoyable and safe way to learn how to swim.

- **Never swim alone**
- **Always check the water for obstacles before diving**
- **NEVER allow children to swim alone**
- **Take lessons with your child , if you can't swim**
- **Never swim during a lightning storm**
- **Don't drink alcoholic beverages before swimming**
- **Don't swim in unfamiliar waters**



Personal Watercraft Safety's Top 10 Tips



WEAR YOUR LIFEJACKET OR PFD

An approved PFD (personal Floatation Device) is required by law for each person on board. Since there is no room to store it, you must wear it. Remember, "IT WON'T WORK - IF YOU DON'T WEAR IT".

BOATING AND BOOZE DON'T MIX

Alcohol impairs your ability to make good quick decisions. This is critical when operating at such a fast and maneuverable personal watercraft.

KNOW YOUR CRAFT

Study the manufacture's manual and practice handling of your craft under experienced supervision and in open water well away from other boaters.

TAKE A BOATING SAFETY COURSE

Learn the common boating rules, regulations and safe practices.

LOOK OUT

RIDE DEFENSIVELY. Collisions with other boats or stationary objects like rafts or docks are the number one cause of personal watercraft injuries.

WATCH THE WEATHER

Check the weather forecast before starting out. Be alert for the wave, wind, cloud changes that signal bad weather approaches.

BE PREPARED FOR COLD WEATHER

Cold water robs body heat 25 times faster than air of the same temperature. If you fall off your craft into cold water, immediately re-board.

KNOW THE AREA

Do not assume the water is clear of obstructions. Rocks, shoals, sand bars, submerged pilings can seriously damage the craft or those on board. Check marine charts and stay in marked channels.

CARRY SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Besides approved PFDs and a sound-signaling device (like a whistle), it is prudent to carry a tow rope and, when operating on a large body of water, some small type-B flares in a watertight container.

DON'T RIDE AT NIGHT

Most personal watercraft are not made with the lights which the law requires for night riding.