



Bucket safety

Five-gallon buckets of water pose a threat to babies and toddlers who may topple into buckets while playing and are unable to free themselves because they lack coordination and upper-body strength.

Empty and store all buckets out of children's reach.

Ice safety

During winter months, be aware of frozen ponds and lakes where ice could be thin. Do not walk or sled on these areas.

Garden pond safety

Children are naturally curious and find water irresistible. The plants surrounding garden ponds may also make it difficult to see a submerged child, increasing the danger.

If you have young children and a garden pond, consider:

- Filling in the garden pond until they are older.
- Installing a rigid screen across the pond to create a secure cover that is strong enough to support an adult and is at least one inch above the surface of the water at all times.
- Fencing in the pond area and installing a self-closing gate with a childproof lock.

Supervise children at all times when they are outside. It only takes seconds for a child to wander away and head straight for the pond in a neighbor's yard.

SAVE A LIFE:
Constantly supervise kids near water.



Get water wise...
SUPERVISE!



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Get Water Wise...
SUPERVISE!



"I left her in the bath for just a few seconds."

It only takes seconds for a child to drown while her caregiver is distracted by a phone, doorbell or other children.



Drowning is the leading cause of unintentional death for children ages one to four.

Most drownings result from inadequate supervision when a caregiver becomes distracted.

Young children drown quickly and silently in as little as one inch of water. For every child who drowns, five more need emergency medical care for injuries that can result in life-changing brain damage. If a child in your care experiences a near-drowning, seek medical attention immediately for further evaluation.

Childhood drownings occur in backyard swimming pools, bathtubs, baby pools, decorative garden ponds, lakes and rivers, ditches and even buckets. The good news is that drowning tragedies can be prevented by constantly supervising children at all times when they are near water.

Swimming pool safety

Appoint an adult who can swim to watch children while they are in the pool. The supervising adult should not read, talk on the phone, mow the lawn, leave or turn her back on the pool area, or do any other distracting activity while watching the children.

- Don't consider your children to be 'drown-proof' because they've had swimming lessons.
- Keep ladders, patio furniture and toys away from above-ground pools. Toddlers are better climbers than you might think!
- Fence in your pool completely and install a self-closing, self-latching gate. Pool safety covers and alarms provide added protection.



- Young children should wear or use personal flotation devices, but these devices do not replace adult supervision. They could deflate or slip from underneath a child, leaving him in a dangerous situation.
- Remind baby-sitters and other caretakers not to leave children unattended near or in water.
- Keep pool water clear and remove floats and other toys when the pool is not in use. Cloudy water and items floating in the water may prevent a child from being seen.
- Learn CPR and keep rescue equipment, a telephone and emergency numbers near all pools. Seconds count when it comes to preventing death or serious injury.

Baby pool safety

Read the warning labels and age restrictions for any pool before purchasing, and make sure you fully understand the manufacturer's instructions.

- Always keep children within arm's reach when they are in a baby pool.
- Do not read a book, talk on cell phone or any other distractions while supervising toddlers or babies in a pool.
- Empty the baby pool immediately after use and store it upside-down.

- Don't be lulled into a false sense of security because of the shallowness of baby pools. Small children drown in as little as one inch of water.

Bathroom safety

Never leave a young child alone in a bathtub or allow a sibling to watch a younger child. If you need to leave the bathroom, take your child with you.

Infant bathtubs and bathtub seats are bathing aids, not safety devices.

Keep the toilet lid down and use a toilet seat lock to keep children from opening the lid.

Put a latch on the bathroom door to keep children out of the bathroom when unsupervised.

Lake and river safety

If you are having a picnic in a park or camping near a river, find out where the bodies of water are so you know where to look first if a child goes missing.

Children should always wear life vests when swimming in lakes and rivers.

Swimming across a lake or river is not like swimming in a pool, and it's easy to misjudge the water. Teach older children that it is unsafe to dive head-first into the water because it may be too shallow, and to stay out of murky or fast-moving water – there may be hidden dangers in the water that can't be seen by standing on the shore.