

INFANT WATER SAFETY

DROWNING IS A LEADING CAUSE OF INJURY DEATH FOR INFANTS



NON-MOBILE (0-6 MO)

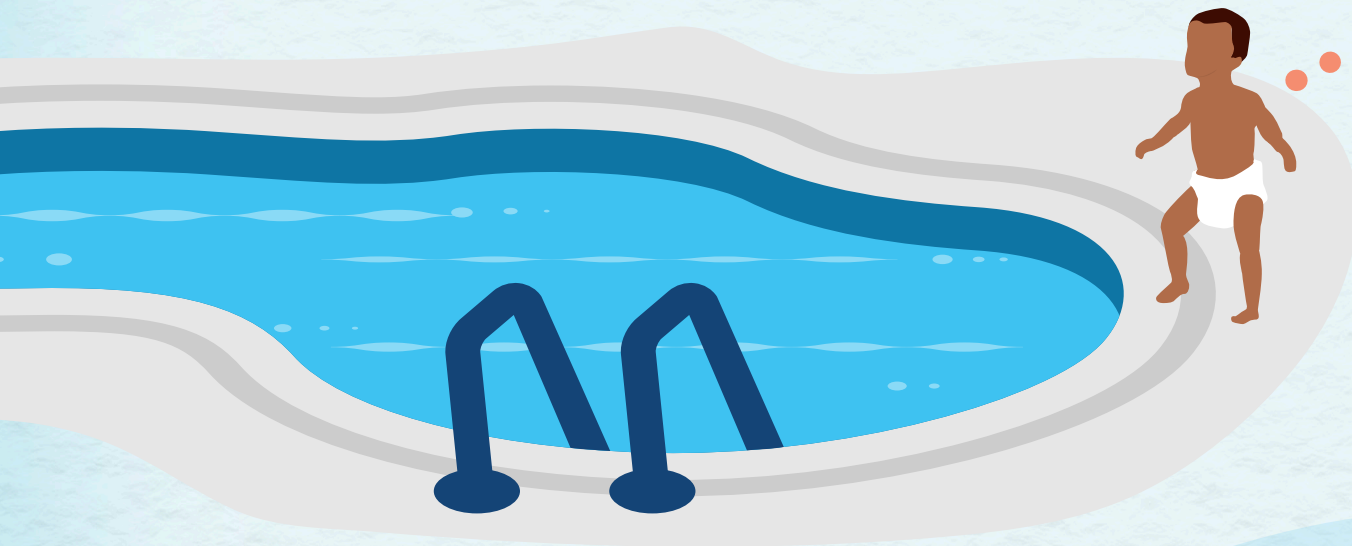
- Two out of three drowning incidents that take place in the home occur in the bath.
- Never leave an infant unsupervised during bathtime.
- Drain bath water immediately.



EARLY MOBILITY (6-12 MO)

The risk of drowning increases for infants who begin crawling and walking...

- In addition to the bath, drowning incidents commonly occur in buckets, toilets, and sinks.
- An infant can drown silently in less than 1 inch of water, within 30 seconds.



FULLY MOBILE (1+ YRS)

One of the biggest threats families with young children face is unexpected access to water...

- Infants and toddlers are top heavy and they may not be able to right themselves if they fall.
- Fully mobile infants have a higher risk of drowning in pools, ponds, and other bodies of water around the home.



WATER COMPETENCY

Enhance basic water skills. The AAP recommends children can be ready to start swim lessons after their first birthday in consultation with their pediatrician.



SUPERVISION

Immediately empty water in bathtubs, sinks, and buckets after use. Stay vigilant and aware of your surroundings with close, constant, and capable adults supervision whenever your child is around or in any body of water, including baths, water play features and pools.



BARRIERS

Items like toilet locks limit access to standing water. It's important to use four-sided fencing with self-closing, self-latching gates, pool safety covers, and alarm systems to prevent infants from accessing water unsupervised.



EMERGENCY PREPARATION

Know what to do in an emergency. Learn to perform CPR with rescue breaths, first aid, and basic water rescue. Have a phone ready nearby and ready to call 911 or the local emergency number.

For More Information Visit NDPA.org

