



Drowning Facts and Pool Safety Tips

Ten people die from drowning each day in the United States.

Children between the ages of 1 and 4 are at the highest risk for drowning.

Three out of 10 deaths in children between ages 1 and 4 are caused by drowning.

Establish pool rules and post them near the pool. Don't allow running or horseplay around the pool.

Physical barriers such as isolation fences that completely separate the house and play area of the yard from the pool area should be used. Self-closing and self-latching gates are a way to prevent access to the pool when the pool is unsupervised or not in use.

While pool alarms should be used on all pools, state law requires use on all pools installed, constructed or substantially modified after December 14, 2006.

Use of the pool should always be supervised by an adult who knows how to swim and knows pool rules and emergency procedures.

Use caution when using inflatable toys as they may deflate unexpectedly.

Be prepared for emergencies. Have a long pole, a ring buoy with a throwing line and a First-Aid kit close at hand. Keep emergency numbers handy. Get training in lifesaving, First Aid and CPR.



Firework Dangers

In 2012, an estimated 8,700 people required emergency room treatment due to fireworks-related injuries. Approximately 5,200 of those injuries occurred during June 22, 2012 and July 22, 2012.

Six non-occupational fireworks-related deaths were reported in 2012.

Between 2000 and 2012, 86 people have died from fireworks-related injuries.

More than half of all fireworks-related injuries are burns.

Children younger than 15 years old account for 30% of fireworks-related injuries.

Fireworks are illegal in New York State and should only be detonated by professionals.