

Hypothermia

Hypothermia: a condition in which the body loses heat faster than it can be produced. Hypothermia results from exposure to wind and wetness. A victim may become blue-gray in color. Violent shivering develops which may give way to muscle spasms and even loss of the use of arms and legs. Confusion and drunken behavior can also be an indication that a person may be hypothermic.

Treatment: warm the person and bring their inner body temperature back up to normal. If conscious, warm liquids can be given or get them close to some type of heat, wrap them in a blanket or sleeping bag with another person of normal body temperature. Skin to skin contact is one of the best methods of treatment.



Make Your Boating Experience a Treasured Memory – Remember, Safety First!

[What's wrong with this picture? - No life vests, standing in boat, the most important thing to put in your boat: common sense !]

For more information:

www.boat-ed.com/wa
www.parks.wa.gov
<http://www.boatwashington.org/>
<http://www.uscgboating.org/>

Boating classes:

1-800-336-BOAT for courses near you

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Prevent carbon monoxide poisoning by maintaining air flow through the vessel and take caution when running a generator at dock or at anchor.

When using a swim platform or are in the water close to the stern, turn off all gas powered generators with transom exhaust ports.

Swimmers should never enter the cavity between the swim platform and the stern of the vessel.

Teak/Drag Surfing: recent fatalities underscore the danger of carbon monoxide and propeller injury. Do not use the swim deck or ladder while the motor is running.

When boating, be careful running downwind as exhaust gases may blow back onboard. On cabin-cruisers, be aware that exhaust can blow back into the stern while traveling into the wind.

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Noxious Weed Control Board

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Boater Safety

SAFETY BEGINS WITH YOU



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Pre-launch Checklist

Use the following boating supply checklist as a guide for the materials you should have for a boating trip, adding to it as required. The items you will actually need may vary depending on the type of boat and water you will be in, as well as the boating activity you and your guests plan to enjoy.

- Coast Guard approved PFD (personal floatation device) for each person on board. For boats 16 feet and over, you must carry an additional throwable device.
- Approved, fully charged fire extinguisher for motorboats.
- Bell or whistle (as required).
- Paddles or oars.
- Anchor and anchor line.
- Tool kit and spare parts.
- Any needed charts, tide tables, current tables or navigation equipment.
- Make sure all hands have boat shoes.
- Container for trash: no trash or plastics overboard.
- Have emergency gear ready, including CB radio or cell phone & first aid kit.
- Plan for unexpected changes in weather, including coats, sunscreen.

Safe operation of a boat depends greatly on proper maintenance and preparation. The actions of the operator and passengers are also important in insuring a safe and enjoyable outing. The checklist below includes items which can determine the safe outcome of your trip. Some of these items will be the same, no matter what kind of boating activity you do. However, to make sure all points are covered, create your own checklist and add to it as experience indicates.

- Full fuel tanks.
- Fully charged batteries.
- Lights and horn working.
- Boat checked for leaks, bailed out, boat plug in.
- Fuel lines and tanks checked for leaks.
- Weather and water conditions suitable.
- All gear and supplies properly stowed and secure.
- Motor in good operating condition.
- Propeller in good condition
- Boat & trailer free of weeds and debris, both coming in and going out.
- Passengers seated and briefed on emergency procedures.

*An operator involved in a boating accident **must** stop the vessel and assist anyone injured or in danger from the accident.*

Courtesy

Water means freedom to many boaters. Abusing that freedom prevents other boaters and shoreline property owners from enjoying the waters and beaches.

High speed boating is dangerous in restricted or congested areas. The skipper is responsible for spotting and avoiding swimmers and slow moving vessels. This is also important when picking up or dropping off water skiers.

High speeds can produce wakes. Boaters are responsible for damage caused by their wakes to other vessels and shorelines.

When launching, pull off to the side of the launch area prior to tying up the ramp and prepare the boat to launch. Make sure the plug is in place.

The rules for drinking and driving are the same whether you're on the road or in the water. Stay alert = stay alive.

