**CHELAN FIRE and RESCUE**
**232 East Wapato**
**Chelan, WA 98816**
**www.chelan7.com**

**509-682-4476**

# Ice and Cold Water Safety

**Each winter many residents are injured from exposure in cold water incidents. Skaters and ice fishermen fall through the ice; boaters and canoeists overturn their crafts.**

## Personal Safety

- Always wear a personal floatation device (PFD) when boating, any time of year.
- Waterlogged clothing makes it difficult to keep your head above the surface of the water.

## Dress Properly

Clothing that is made from man-made fibers does not protect the wearer for long when wet. Wool insulates better from the effects of hypothermia when dry or wet. Keep your head covered, 50% of body heat is lost through the head.

## What is Hypothermia?

Hypothermia is the excessive lowering of body temperature. A drop in core body temperature below 95°F, causes shivering, confusion, loss of muscle strength, and if not treated and reversed hypothermia leads to unconsciousness and death.

Safety experts estimate that half of all drowning victims die from the fatal effects of cold water, not the fatal effects from water-filled lungs!

## What do you do if someone falls through the ice?

**Act quickly and call 911** for help immediately. Make sure properly trained & equipped rescue personnel are alerted to respond.

**DO NOT go out onto the ice.** Many times would-be rescuers become victims themselves.

**Reach, Throw or Tow.** Extend a branch, pole or ladder to the victim. Throw them a buoyant object such as a life ring or float tied to a rope. If a boat is nearby row out to the victim or push it toward them.

## How cold is cold water?

Any water that is cooler than normal body temperature (98.6°F) is by definition "cold water."

Cold water drains away body heat 25 to 30 times faster than air!

Cold water does not have to be icy; it just has to be colder than you are to cause **hypothermia.**

The lower the temperature of the water, the faster the onset of hypothermia.

## How thick is "safe" ice?

Ice on moving water in rivers, streams and brooks is never safe. The thickness of ice on ponds and lakes depends upon water currents or springs, depth and natural objects such as tree stumps or rocks. Daily changes in temperature cause the ice to expand and contract, which affects its strength. Because of these factors, no one can declare the ice to be absolutely "safe."

**The only "safe" ice is at a skating arena!**