

BE SAFE ON THE WATER: BASIC SAFETY PRACTICES

Being safe on the water always starts with wearing your lifejacket (PFD). In addition, please consider the following advice:

Recognize that federal regulations restrict paddling near military vessels and installations, and that there may be restrictions near bridge pilings and other areas.

Never boat under the influence of alcohol.

Do not stand up in a canoe or kayak and avoid weight shifts that may cause capsizes. Whenever possible, keep points of contact with the boat when moving.

Avoid paddling alone.

Know your skill level and avoid weather or water conditions that exceed your skill.

Constantly scan for potential hazards and changing weather conditions.

Pay attention to signs and safety warnings.

Set a reasonable pace so everyone can stay together.

Avoid having loose rope in, or dangling from, your boat. It can rapidly become an entrapment hazard.

Never tie anyone in, or to, the craft.

Recognize when others in your group are tired or having difficulty and adjust pace. Look out for everyone in your group.

Designate a “sweep” boat to bring up the rear and make sure you don’t lose stragglers.

Communicate effectively on the water. Wind and water sounds can make hearing others difficult.

Whistles and hand signals can be useful.

Always be prepared for the unexpected flip.

Sun and wind can be very dehydrating—make sure you drink plenty of water.

CANOE-KAYAK-SUP-RAFT-RESCUE

The American Canoe Association (ACA) is a member-based nonprofit organization 501(c)(3) that promotes fun and responsible canoeing, kayaking, stand up paddleboarding and rafting. Founded in 1880, the ACA actively advocates recreational access and stewardship of America’s water trails. For more information and to become a member, visit www.americancanoe.org.



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Making the world a better place to paddle! Since 1880.

PADDLE RESPONSIBLY

Beyond safety, paddlers should act responsibly on and off the water. Poor behavior by some paddlers can adversely impact others through increased regulation and fees, limitations on access, conflicts with other user groups, and damage to the environment.

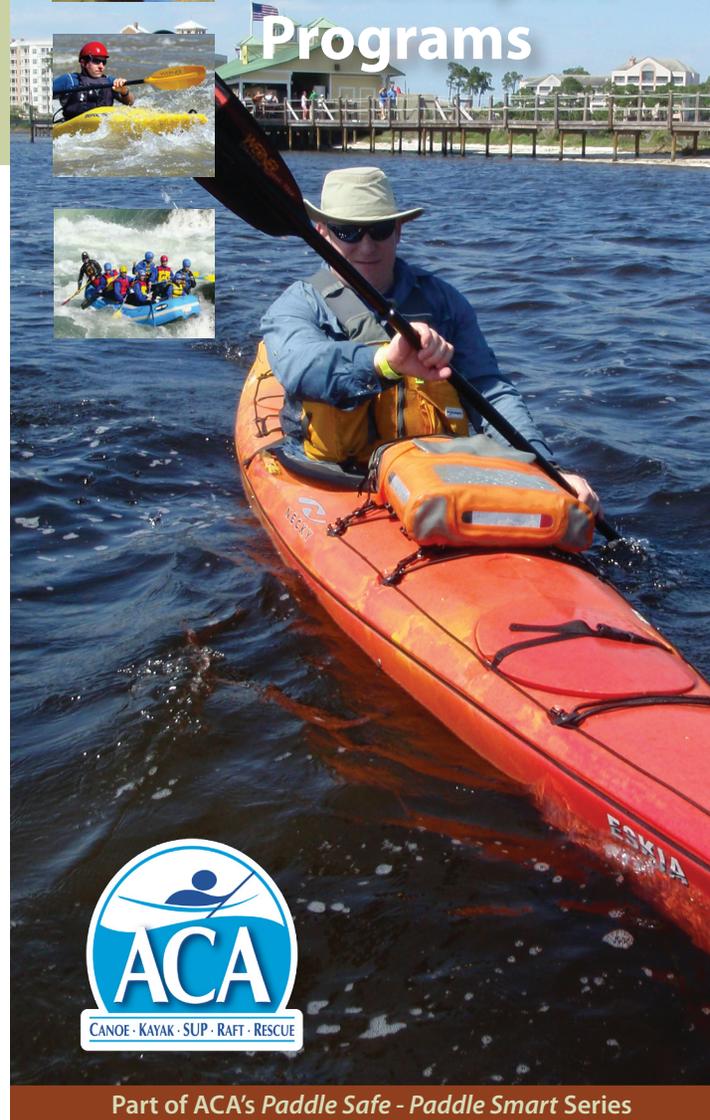
- Know and obey all rules and regulations.
- Never use private property without permission.
- Be courteous and polite when communicating.
- Don’t interfere with recreational activities of others.
- Never engage in lewd or inappropriate behavior.
- Avoid paddling near areas of heightened security.
- Never litter, and always pack out trash.
- Do not disturb wildlife.



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Best Practices for Paddlers and Paddlesport Programs



Part of ACA's Paddle Safe - Paddle Smart Series

www.americancanoe.org

DRESS FOR SUCCESS

Always wear a lifejacket (personal flotation device—PFD) appropriate for the activity, and dress for protection from sun, heat, rain, and cold.

Lifejacket (PFD):

A properly fitted lifejacket is essential.

Lifejackets should fit snugly and float you comfortably.

Inflatable lifejackets should not be used for whitewater or surf activities.

Clothing:

Dress in layers using clothing made of synthetic fabrics such as polypropylene, nylon, neoprene and polyester fleece.

Carry extra clothing during cool or cold-weather trips and store it in a waterproof container.

Carry a waterproof jacket designed for splash and rain protection.

Dress appropriately for immersion in cold water.

Lightweight, synthetic, long-sleeved shirts and pants provide great sun and bug protection.

Headwear:

Wear a hat with a bill or brim to help shield your head and face from the sun.

In cold weather, wear a synthetic hat or skullcap to prevent heat loss.

Wear a helmet when playing in whitewater or surf to protect your head if you capsize.

Footwear:

Wear secure river shoes or old sneakers to protect your feet from sharp rocks. Be careful to avoid shoelaces catching in or on the boat.

In cold weather/water, wear neoprene booties or socks.



ESSENTIAL GEAR & SUPPLIES

Besides having a properly outfitted boat and a paddle, you will need the following:

- Water / Water Bottle:
- Sponge or Bilge Pump:
- Dry Bag
- Food
- Sunscreen:
- Insect Repellent
- Whistle or Horn
- Throw Bag or Tow Rope
- First-Aid Kit
- Spare Paddle

Note: Other gear may be needed depending on your specific type of boat and activity, paddling destination, length of trip, or local rules and regulations. Gear commonly used by paddlers include: spray skirt, extra boat flotation, paddle floats, compass, map, nautical charts, carabiners, flares, two-way radio, portage yoke, knee pads, Personal Locator Beacon (PLB), and lights.

State and Federal laws set specific requirements for some waterways. Make sure you know how to use the equipment you bring.

BE PREPARED

Preparation and knowledge will make a big difference in the quality of your trip and the safety of participants.

- Know waterway characteristics before launching, including distance to destination, water level, current speed, tidal influences and the presence of hazards such as rapids, downed trees, or low-head dams. Guidebooks, resource managers, other paddlers and the Internet are good information sources.
- Be aware of weather conditions that might affect your trip, including upstream rain and snowmelt, fog, wind, or offshore storms.
- When planning a trip, consider the paddling skills, fitness level, health, and swimming abilities of all participants.
- Assume a conservative pace.
- Be able to control and propel your boat.
- Make sure you know how to right and re-enter your craft in the event of capsize.
- Plan for emergencies. Always know where you are and how to contact emergency services. Cell phones are unreliable, especially in remote areas.
- Inform others (friends, family, resource manager) of your trip plan. Trip plans include: name and address of trip leader, number in party, route information and anticipated time of return.
- On one-way trips, plan a takeout shuttle—typically a car placed at destination.
- Inspect equipment prior to **every** trip.
- Load your craft properly. An unbalanced craft is difficult to handle or keep upright. Keep weight low and centered.
- Know basic first aid, CPR (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation), and be able to recognize symptoms of hypothermia and heat illness.