

Risk Management 101



Swimming is a high risk activity

• 1 in every 140,000 that go in the water drown

• Because there is risk there is duty to protect 6/22/2014

Risk in Open Water

- Article <u>Trouble Beneath the Surface</u> by Bonnie Ford 10/13
- In a seven year span 44 people died during or immediately upon exiting the swim leg.
- Over 50% of these deaths were men in the 40's and 50's
- 4,300 USTA sanctioned events annually versus approximately 50 USMS Sanctions in 2014

Safety and Education Initiatives

- These are becoming the most common mitigation strategy and race directors are increasingly abandoning traditional mass starts
- USMS Open Water Guide to Operations, Part Two – Open Water Safety Guidelines: http://www.usms.org/admin/lmschb/ owgto-safety.pdf

Training and Readiness

- Gerry Rodrigues excellent blog was picked up by ESPN as he responded to the <u>Trouble</u> <u>Beneath the Surface</u> article.
- "No replacement for proper training and readiness"
- Gerry compiled an excellent swimmer preparation list:

http://swimswam.com/open-water-swimming-safety-powerfulmessage/

Gerry Rodrigues List

- Receive medical clearance for training and racing.
- Hire a coach or get on a reputable and proven training plan.
- Spend ample time preparing for the distance.
- Spend ample time preparing for all types of racing conditions: cold water, warm water, currents, winds, low visibility, blinding reflection and sun, choppy waters, big surf conditions, rip tides.
- Acquire the skills of proper and frequent navigation.
- Become very familiar with swimming in very close quarters to others.
- Familiarize and prepare yourself for the discomfort from contact at race starts, buoy turns and swim "claustrophobia".
- Practice in open water with a group, simulating race-like conditions.
- Have a proper-fitting wetsuit that is tested and familiar prior to racing (where applicable).
- Have a real swim race plan, not simply "I just want to get to my bike" (where applicable).
- Warm up properly.
- Start to the side of your group.
- Only swim fast at the beginning if it was part of your training preparation.
- Use rhythmic breathing with a 2nd-stroke frequency; no 3rd-stroke or higher breathing.
- The moment you have difficulty, roll over on to your back and wave your arms for assistance.
- 8/22/Establish personal temperature collars, and adhere to them.

Other Safety Considerations

- "Open water swims have obstacles to identifying distressed athletes and initiating timely resuscitation on open water" Dr. Kevin Harris, Minneapolis Heart Institute
- Some Swimmers should seek medical clearance before attempting to participate in stressful events.
- Water Conditions (temperature, sea state)

Waiver, Disclaimer, Warning

- Make sure swimmers know of any inherent risks for the event.
- Have everyone read and sign a waiver that is distinctly separated from the registration information.

Emergency Contacts

 Critical for proper handling of incidents to ensure that someone is notified in a timely manner.

CONFIDENTIAL Emergency Contact Information

		Date:	
Name	:	SpecialNeeds:	
Name	:	Special Needs:	
Home	e Address	Telephone	
Cell N	lumber(s)	Email Address	
Pets:			
Party	with key to YOUR address:		
#1	Name	Relationship:	
	Home Address		
	Telephone Number	Cell Number(s)	
#2	Name	Relationship:	
	Home Address		
	Telephone Number	Cell Number(s)	
Next	of Kin:		
#1	Name	Relationship:	
	Address		
	Telephone Number	Cell Number(s)	
#2	Name	Relationship:	
	Address		
	Telephone Number	Cell Number(s)	

Caps and Numbers

- High Visibility Caps
- Categories
- Number
 Corresponds to
 Emergency Info
- Highly Visible Numbering

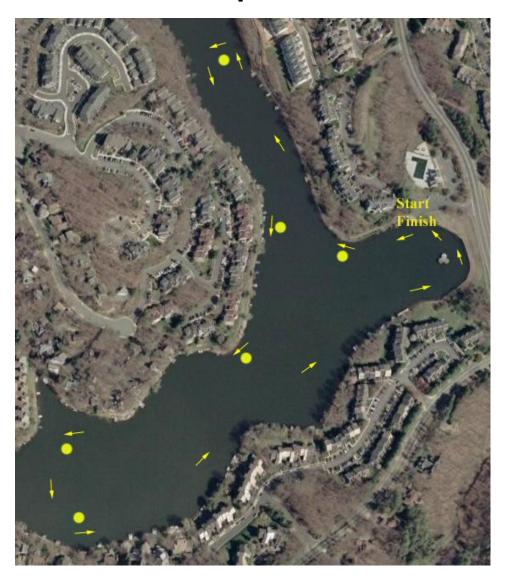


Swimmer Pre-swim Safety Meeting

 This is a "must do" and should be mandatory for all swimmers before any organized open water swim. Be sure they are visibly and audibly accessible to all.



Share a Course Map with All Participants



Cover actual "race time" water conditions and potential changes



Cover start/finish procedures, potential hazards and other tips



6/22/2014

Cover Lifeguard/Safety Monitor locations and getting assistance

 What they look like, where they will be station and how to get their attention if you need help



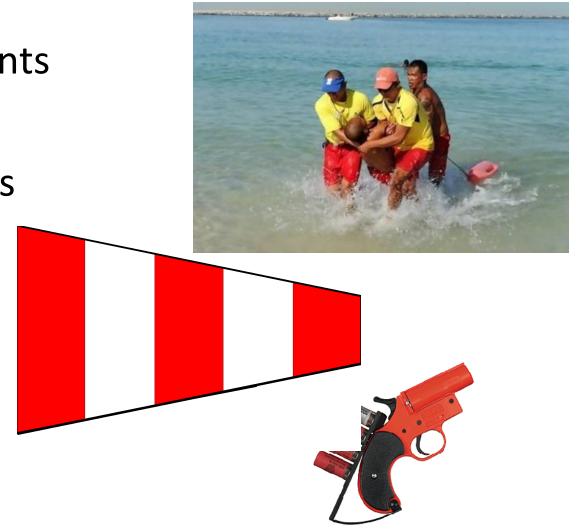
Evacuate/Postpone/Cancel/Modify

Evacuation Points

Postponements

Cancellations

Modifications



Plan for Potential Situations

- Heat and/or cold
- Tired swimmers
- Distressed swimmers
- Heart attack/stroke/seizure
- Marine life
- Cuts, bumps, bruises and abrasions
- In over their head



Heat and Cold Emergencies

- Temperature collars are being adopted by many governing bodies.
- What is too cold? Some suggest:
 16 degrees Celsius or 60.8 degrees Fahrenheit
- What is too warm? Some suggest:
 29.45 degrees Celsius or 85 degrees Fahrenheit
- Open water swims must have a heating and cooling plan in place!

Tired and Distressed Swimmers

- What is the difference between a tired swimmer and a distressed swimmer?
- Tired swimmer
 - Lower elbows, dragging arms
 - Change from horizontal to diagonal body position
 - Slowed forward progress
- Distressed swimmer
 - Vertical body position
 - Head back
 - Arms grasping or waving for help
 - Unable to call for help



"The Big Three"

Heart Attacks

Strokes

Seizures



Marine Life









Cuts, Bumps, Bruises, Abrasions

- Ice, water and bandages
- First Aid Station versus Paramedics













In Over Their Head?

Swimmer Preparedness and Duty to Warn!



Thank You

Next Webinar Sunday, July 20, 2014 7:00pm Eastern

Jim Wheeler, Member
USMS Open Water Committee
Chairman, Open Water Safety Subcommittee

E-mail: swimnjim@hotmail.com