PROGRAM

WEEK MONDAY 6 - SUNDAY 12 December 2021

WEEK MONDAY 13 - 19 December 2021
WEEK Monday 20 - Thursday 23 December



Finishing out the year.

FIRSTLY, CAN YOU PLEASE UPDATE ALL CHILDREN'S LEVELS AND GIVE THEM
TO EITHER EMMA OR MYSELF ASAP. This is a big job to enter into our computer.

We have been preparing Certificates to hand out. Emma has been putting names on these certificates and we just need to tick the level.

NEXT 2 WEEKS

Please read the suggested activities for Preschool & After School Sessions

The plan is to do swim & rescues in week 1, and do a evacuation of the building then Clothed swimming (& other activities) in week 2

Over the next few pages, please find activity sheets for Pre school & Afterschool

I will be asking all children to bring clothes in week 2

The **Green** highlighted section is my suggestion for **Week 1**, and the yellow highlighted is my suggestion for **Week 2**This is so that I can have all clothed swimming in WEEK 2

TEAM TEACHING

Please group yourselves into teams of 2 or 3 teachers, as these activities may require a teacher out of the water and another in the water.

Please be proactive and make the most appropriate grouping for the levels you have.

This may mean your team may vary from lesson to lesson.

I will be sending out a variety of activities which are detailed towards the end of this document

Water Safe	ety week 1 –	Pre-school
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Skills and Activities to cover	Description/teacher notes		Equipment
Choice Entries and Exits	 Walk in and walk out from steps Slide in entry on pool ledge – in shallow water and in deep water (repeat x 2) Climb out on pool ledge – in shallow and deep water (repeat x2) Discussion as to why we need to enter and exit safely 	•	Rubber gloves- to simulate jellyfish
Week 1 Floating and Balancing	 Front float – assisted and unassisted (depending on level) x 10 secs or longer depending on ability Back float – assisted and unassisted (depending on level) x 10 secs or longer depending on ability. Balancing with an aid (ball, noodle, kickboard) in shallow water and in deep water. Encourage the child to lift feet off the floor. Child can be in an upright position or in a back float. Try different aids, encourage them to stay balanced a bit longer each time. 	•	Balls, noodle, kick- board, empty milk bottle
Week 1 Fall-ins	 Either sitting or standing – teach the child what to do if they fall in the water. Making sure they go under (as if they fall in they will go under, they may cry) Fall in and return to wall – grip wall or climb out Fall in and float and call for help (depending on level) Fall in and tread water (depending on level) Could also do fall in off the mat (like when we did it with the boat, or roll off the mat in? 	•	Mat if required
Week 2 Swimming with clothes	 With or without floatation depending on level. Movement through water with clothes on – walking, jumping, torpedos, kicking on back, dog paddle, movement with a kickboard or a noodle. Swim from steps/ pool edge to mat and back to steps /pool edge Discussion about what it feels like when our clothes get wet. 	•	Floatation if required
Water Safety questions	Do we run around a pool?Should you ever go swimming alone?		
Week 2 Evacuation	Teachers to evacuate children in their own class groups to the front door – during the last 3-5 minutes of each lesson – whistle signal		

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Water Safety week 2 – Pre-school

Swimming in clothes, no goggles – some activities repeated to consolidate skills learnt from last week

Skills and Activities to cover	Description/teacher notes		Equipment
Entries and Exits	 Walk in and walk out from steps Slide in entry on pool ledge – in shallow water and in deep water (repeat x 2) Climb out on pool ledge – in shallow and deep water (repeat x2) Discussion as to why we need to enter and exit safely 	•	Rubber gloves- to simulate jellyfish
Week 1	 Discussion on what we do if we see someone in trouble – "Shout for help and go get an adult" We never jump in to help, we help them by staying out of the water. 	•	Noodles, towel, cricket bat, broom,
Rescues	 Demonstrate how to rescue someone – lay down, hold their hands on pool edge until help arrives, and ask them if they are ok. Kids to perform a rescue and be rescued. Reach or throw depending on level. Discuss what we may use to rescue someone – home pool, creek or river. What sorts of things might we find in different locations? Reach rescue – using noodles, towel, cricket bat, broom. Why do we do this rescue Throw rescue (dependent on level). Anything that we could throw that they may balance or float or we can pull them in with. Why do we do this rescue? 		rope, jerry can with rope
Fall ins and floats	 From sitting or standing fall in and float Fall in and return to wall Fall in with floatation aids and float or balance - may be a noodle, kick board, ball. Use aids to return to wall or step. Practice in shallow and deep water 	•	Mat if required, noodle, kick-board, balls, empty milk bottle
Treading water	 10 to 30 seconds depending on level. Assisted or not assisted. Tread water holding onto a flotation aid. 	•	Floatation aids if required
Week 2 Swimming with clothes	 With and without floatation aids depending on level Jump in and swim to mat using any method Try to increase distance from last week. Submerge and swim through a hoop (made to feel like sea weed) 	•	Floatation aids if required — seaweed hoop
Beach Safety	 Where do we swim at the beach? Who looks out for us at the beach If I get lost at the beach, what's my Mum or Dad's name Depending on age in shallow water kids to create waves with a board, kids can either walk or swim through waves 	•	kickboards
Water safety questions	 If you get into trouble in the water what do you do Should you run off by yourself to play in water or at the pool 		

Water Safety week 1 – Afterschool

Skills and Activities to cover	Description/teacher notes	Equipment
Entries	Slide, Stride, Compact, Dive, fall in.	•
	Each child to perform each entry	
	Discuss why we do each entry	
Week 1 Treading	 Treading water for 1-3 minutes depending on level. Keeping head above water. Talk about about different types – flutter kick, breaststroke and eggbeater kick. Which one do you do? Which 	•
water,	one is easier?	
Floating and	Back float – in between treading water to rest.	
Sculling	Sculling – head first, feet first and stationary. Adapt distances to	
	your class level.	
Week 2	Survival backstroke, breaststroke with head up, polo freestyle, kicking on back.	Seaweed hoop
Control of the	Submerge without goggles and swim through hoop.	
Swimming in Clothes	Depending on level, continuous swim for 3 minutes changing to a	
Ciotnes	new stroke every 30 seconds to one minute.	
	After swim, remove clothing whilst treading water.	
Week 1	 Reach rescues Throw rescues Both using various equipment. Noodles, boards, balls, ropes, empty milk bottles, jerry cans with a rope attached, cricket bats. 	 Noodles, towel, cricket bat, broom, rope, jerry can with rope,
Rescues	Ask the children what might be around at different water scenarios. What might be different from a pool or a river? Discuss	empty milk bottle
	why you would do certain rescues in certain situations.	
	Discuss why we don't jump in to save someone.What do we do when someone's in trouble?	
	 What number do we call for help? What would they do if they got into trouble in the water? Float, 	
	try not to panic.	
Beach Safety	Where do we swim at the beach?	
	Who looks out for us at the beach	
	What do I do if I get caught in a rip?	
	If I get lost at the beach, what's my Mum or Dad's name	
	depending on age do they know parents mobile number	
	In shallow water kids to make waves or 'whirlpool' in little pool	
Evacuation	Teachers to evacuate children in their own class groups to the front door – during the last 2 minutes of each lesson – whistle	
	signal	

Safety week 2 - Afterschool

Instructions for Teachers

- Pick a scenario and read out details. Some of the scenarios are questions only, others require the children to demonstrate an action or skill.
- The children need to respond or prevent the emergency using all the skills they learnt last week.
- Some scenarios can be carried out with just your class or you may need to buddy up with another teacher.
- The scenarios are just examples, you can alter or create your own. It is important they are engaging, involves maximum participation of all children and relevant to the aquatic environment.

Scenarios for Entries

Slide entry: Set the scene – You have gone to the river at <u>Westerfolds</u> Park for a swim with three of your friends. One of your friends Tom dares everyone to do a bomb into the river.

- Is this a good idea?
- Explain the dangers of this
- How could they all enter safely?
- Demonstrate a safe entry

Stride entry: Set the scene – You and three of your friends are fishing in your tinny. The tinny is starting to fill with water and sink. You are 250 metres from shore. You decide to abandon the boat and swim to shore. Luckily, you are all wearing life jackets (pretend they are)

- What is the best and safest way to enter the water keeping your eyes on the shore?
- Demonstrate this entry.

Accidental fall in: Set the scene – You and three of your mates are at Toms house for a swim, you are mucking around on the pool edge pushing one another. Tom thinks it would be funny to push you in.

- Demonstrate how you would protect yourself for an accidental fall in.
- Is it a good idea to muck around on the pools edge?
- Explain possible dangers.

Scenario for treading water, floating, sculling.

Set the scene – You are shooting baskets in the backyard when your basketball bounces over the pool fence. While trying to retrieve the ball you fall into the pool fully clothed.

Demonstrate three different ways you could keep yourself afloat in water without an aid until help arrives – Sculling, treading water, floating.

Scenario for swimming in clothes

Set the scene – The boat you are on is starting to sink, you are fully clothed, and you are not wearing a life jacket. You are about 300 metres from shore. There is no one around to signal for help. You need to make it back to shore.

- ➤ Demonstrate survival breaststroke, breaststroke, sidestroke, polo freestyle for 25 100 metres (depending on level) until you reach the shore.
- Discuss the importance of wearing a life jacket
- Would you remove any items of clothing to make the swim easier?
- What stroke could you do for the longest?

Scenario for rescues - reach rescue (equipment to use – stick, noodle, cricket bat) 2 children to be Sally other 2 children perform rescue and then swap over.

Set the scene – Your little sister Sally who is three has tripped and fallen into your backyard pool. The pool gate was accidently left open when your Dad was distracted by a phone call. Sally sees a coloured ball in the water and tries to reach it and falls in. You hear a splash and a brief yell. You rush to the pool to see Sally struggling to stay above water. It is the middle of winter and the water is freezing.

- ➤ What is the first thing you must do? What number would you call for help?
- ➤ How can you rescue Sally?
- What type of rescue would you do?
- What measures would you take to keep yourself safe?
- What care might Sally need after she is rescued?

Throw rescue (equipment to use rope) 2 children to be Tom and Ben, 2 children to be Harry and Will and perform rescue, then swap over.

Set the scene – Tom, Ben, Harry and Will are fishing on the banks of the Yarra River. It's a hot windy day and Toms hat blows off into the water. Tom and Ben think it would be fun to see who could swim the fastest across the river to get the hat. Tom and Ben struggle with the river current and need rescuing.

- What rescue should Tom and Ben perform?
- What measures should they take to keep themselves safe?
- Discuss the dangers of river currents?
- Was it a good idea to go after Tom's hat?

Scenario for river current

Location - little pool.

- > Form a circle and have the kids run in a circle. Increase the speed and feel how the water moves faster and faster
- ➤ After a while have the children run in the opposite direction discuss why this is difficult.
- Why is it important to not swim against a current?
- > Have the children stop running and take their feet off the bottom and float call for help while floating.

Scenario for beach swimming

Set the scene – You are at the beach with your friends. The nearest flags are 200 metres away. It is so hot, and you really want to go for a swim now.

- Do you swim in the water in front of you?
- What should you do?

Set the scene – Your friend is swimming in the surf when he is caught in a rip. He looks like he is struggling and starting to panic?

- ➤ What do you do?
- What should you do if you are caught in a rip?
- How could this situation have been avoided?

If you got lost at the beach

> Do you know your Mum and Dad's names and phone numbers?

questions

WATER SAFETY

- first entry into deep water? Why would you use a feet
- Name three survival strokes.
- List three ways you could keep yourself
 - afloat in the water without an aid. What are the different ways you could
 - rescue a person in trouble?

WATER SAFETY AROUND THE HOME

- Give three rules of water
- List places around the home which could be potential water dangers. safety around swimming pools.

AQUATIC RECREATION ENVIRONMENTS

- If you are in a boat and it turns over, what should you do?
- follow when swimming at the pool List three safety rules you should
- If you are visiting a swimming pool for the first time, what do you need to know?

BEACH AND SURF

- If you get into trouble in the water,
- how do you attract attention? Where should you swim at the beach? What colour are the flags you swim between at the beach?
- If you are swimming at the beach and get caught in a rip, what should you do?

INLAND WATERWAYS

- when playing around river banks? What dangers may be found
- List three dangers that may be found when swimming in rivers and lakes. Who should you get to check a river.
- dam, lake or water hole before swimming?
 - What should you do if you are caught in a river current?

IDEAS FOR QUESTIONS

and water safety skill foundation Certificate provides a swimming them to safely enjoy aquatic for children that will enable activities in a limited range The Victorian Water Safety of environments.

victoriancurriculum.vcaa.vic.edu.au for more information recommended by the swimming and water safety industry for students exiting primary school. The Certificate aligns with the Victorian Curriculum: Health and Physical Education. Please refer to The Certificate reflects the level of skill

safety knowledge, swimming and survival skills, and rescue ability are all assessed. The achievement of personal survival and the safety of others. Water the Certificate should be viewed as a preliminary stage indeveloping a student's skills in the water The Certificate skills are balanced between

The Certificate describes a range of competencies that should be gained from participation in any swimming and water safety program and may oe integrated into existing skill levels.

be ordered by schools or aquatic facilities from Life Saving Victoria (LSV) by visiting Isv. com.au/vwsc. that the children need to confidently demonstrate to achieve the Certificate are also provided. After children have achieved the skills, Certificates car preparation requirements and must see criteria The competency criteria of the Certificate

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT LIFE SAVING VICTORIA

- 200 The Boulevard Port Melbourne, VIC 3207 PO Box 353 South Melbourbe DC, VIC 3205
- 03 9676 6901
- 03 9681 8211
- mail@lsv.com.au lsv.com.au/vwsc





YINDI is our Warrior Guide

She leads our MISSION to Help Spread the Water Safety Message



THE CHARACTERS WE WILL BE EMAILING TO THE KIDS

YINDI- The Guide

GLIDE - SWIMMING SKILLS

SKYE - ADULT SUPERVISION

FORCE - FENCES & GATES

DASH - EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN



GLIDE reminds us that

Swimming skills save lives



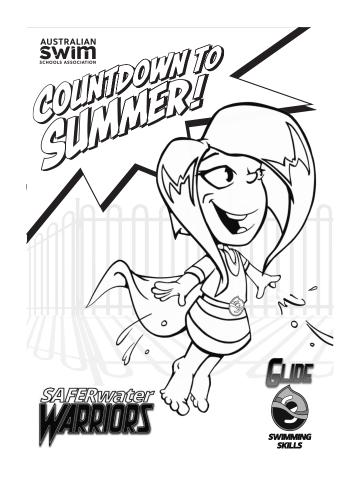
SWIMMING SKILLS Save Lives

"Swimming and Water Lessons add a vital layer of protection and enhance physical, social and emotional development"

Great advice from Glide, ASSA's SAFER Water Warrior and champion for everyone learning how to swim!

Yindi, her wise guide, reminds us that "swimming skills are a gift for life & it is the most important activity for parents to get their kids into."



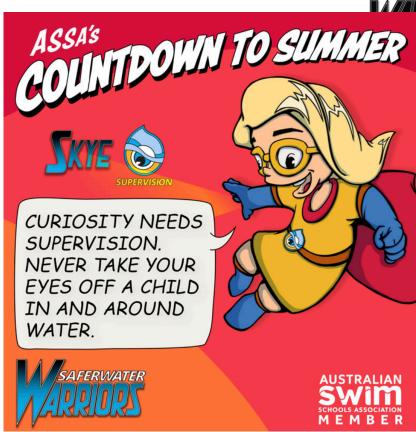


SKYE reminds us that









FORCE reminds us that

Fences & Barriers Saves Lives



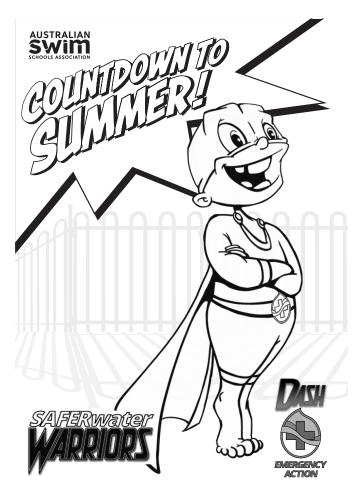




DASH reminds us that

To have an Emergency Action Plan













NO GLASS ALLOWED

FISHING PERMITTED

LIFEJACKETS PERMITTED







WATERSKIING PERMITTED

NO FISHING

NO FIRES







NO JETSKIING

NO BOATING

STRONG CURRENTS



BEA001

BEACH

GENERAL WARNINGS



Strong Currents



Shallow water and sandbars



Submerged objects



High surf



LIFE SAVING SERVICE

Lifeguards on duty when red and yellow flags are displayed. Please swim between the flags.



Keep children under supervision in and around aquatic environments

REGULATIONS Penalties apply



Dogs must be on leash



No littering



No camping



No fires



No removing shelfish





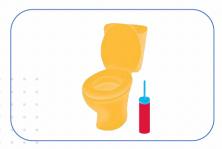
AT HOME - Water Safety Match

Draw a line from the unsafe picture to the safe picture:

UNSAFE



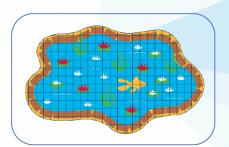


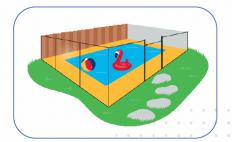




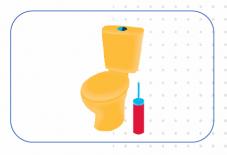


SAFE













AT THE LAKE - Spot the Difference

Circle all the things that are different in each picture.









WHAT DO you know?

Match up the safety signs images and descriptions scrambled to join via a line.













ILLUMINATION PRESENTS

SPOT THE difference

Can you spot 10 differences below?





Answer: 1. Minions shorts changed colour 2. Flag moved 3. Drink colour changed 4. Extra cloud 5. Round tube changed colour 6. Wave missing 7. Missing star fish 8. Star fish colour change 9. Extra Crab 10. Missing surfer



FUN WITH BOB and the squad

Do you remember Bob's Tips? Test what you know and have fun with the whole Squad!

IS THIS SUrf Safe? ACTIVITY one

Label the different activities that the squad are doing on this beach as either safe with a green tick or dangerous with a red cross!

FIND A Word

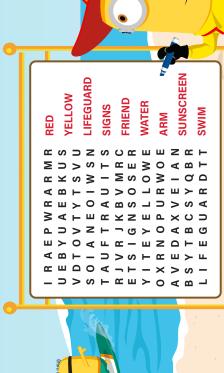
red, lifeguard, yellow, signs, water, arm, swim, sunscreen, friend, 2 Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

- and. Swim between the
- for advice. 2 Aska
- 3 To stay safe, always read and obey the safety
- 4 Always swim with a
- 6 If you need assistance in the water, stay calm, float and raise an
- on when going to the beach and reapply every. at a patrolled beach

hours

7 Make sure to

Find the words listed on the right in the word search and circle them.





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Transforming the way we teach Water Safety Education



The Everyday Lifesaver App uses gamification to make learning water safety, emergency response and CPR more engaging.

www.everydaylifesaver.com.au





