



Tubing: Safety Activity Checkpoints



Tubing involves floating down a river or other body of water in a doughnut-shaped inner tube. Tubing is popular both as a relaxing leisurely activity (in slow-moving waters) and as an adventurous recreational activity in faster-paced rivers. As a safety precaution, keep in mind that tubes occasionally flip, causing tubers to sometimes fall out of their tubes as they travel over rapids and through rough patches of water. As river tubing is often a one-way trip, ensure to arrange transportation from the tubing final destination. If participating in speed-boat tubing, be sure to take safety precautions that comply with small-craft safety guidelines.

Caution: Girls are not allowed to operate motorized boats without council permission.

Know where to go tubing. Lakes or rivers. Find a list of tubing sites and outfitters at [River Tubing USA](#). Also, connect with your Girl Scout council for site suggestions

Include girls with disabilities. Communicate with girls with disabilities and/or their caregivers to assess any needs and accommodations. Learn more about the resources and information that the [National Center of Physical Activities and Disabilities](#) provides to people with disabilities.

Tubing Gear

Required Gear

- U.S. Coast Guard–approved life jacket (Type III recommended) that fits according to weight and height specifications. Inspect life jackets to ensure that they are in good condition and contain no tears. Read about Coast Guard life jackets [here](#).
- Tube

- Closed-toe sport sandals with heel strap, water socks or shoes (no flip-flops)

Recommended Gear

- One-piece bathing suit (less cumbersome than a two-piece)
- Waterproof sunscreen (SPF of at least 15) and lip balm
- Beach towel
- Dry clothing and sunglasses to wear after tubing
- Wetsuit (recommended when water is colder than 70 degrees Fahrenheit)
- Tube cover or skin (optional)
- At least one graspable and throwable personal flotation device (Type IV buoyant cushion or ring buoy or equivalent) is immediately available for each group on the water.
- Sunglasses

Prepare for Tubing

- Communicate with council and parents.** See the *Introduction to Safety Activity Checkpoints*.
- Girls plan the activity.** See the *Introduction to Safety Activity Checkpoints*.
- Arrange for transportation and adult supervision.** See the Introduction to Safety Activity Checkpoints for recommended adult-to-girl ratios. In addition, one adult will be the lead tuber, while another adult will be the sweep tuber. The lead adult knows firsthand the hazards and rapids on any river to be tubed.
- Verify instructor knowledge and experience.** One adult must be certified in American Red Cross Small Craft Safety, Moving Water module from the American Red Cross, have experience in teaching and/or supervising tubing activities, or have documented experience according to your council's guidelines, as outlined in [Volunteer Essentials](#).
- Ensure participants are able to swim.** Participants' swimming abilities are classified and clearly identified (for instance, with colored headbands to signify beginners, advanced swimmers, etc.) at council-approved sites, or participants provide proof of swimming-test certification. In the absence of swimming-test certification, a swim test is conducted before or on the day of the activity. Consult with your Girl Scout council for additional guidance.
- All participants are instructed before beginning to tube.** Girls receive instruction on how to float through rapids, how to breathe while swimming in rapids, and how to swim to shore. There is only one person to a tube, and tubes that are tied together are secured very snugly, with no slack between the tubes. Avoid long, dangling ropes that can get snagged on various obstructions.
- Research river condition.** Never go whitewater tubing on water that has not been run and rated. No tubing is taken on whitewater more difficult than Class II, as defined by the American Version of the [International Scale of River Difficulty](#). Be aware of possible changes in river level and its effects on the run's level of difficulty; American Whitewater provides a [National Whitewater Inventory](#).
- Respect the environment.** Make sure tubing on whitewater or semi-protected waters meets the [Safety Code of American Whitewater](#).
- Prepare for emergencies. Prepare for emergencies.** Ensure the presence of a waterproof first-aid kit and a first-aider with a current certificate in First Aid, including Adult and Child CPR or CPR/AED, who is prepared to handle cases of near-drowning, immersion hypothermia, and sunburn. If any part of the activity is located 30 minutes or more from emergency medical services, ensure the presence of a first-aider with Wilderness First Aid. See [Volunteer Essentials](#) for information about first-aid standards and training.
- Compile key contacts.** See the *Introduction to Safety Activity Checkpoints*.

On the Day of Tubing

- Get a weather report.** Never go tubing on a stormy day. On the day of the activity, consult [weather.com](#) or other reliable sources to assess weather and river conditions and water and air temperature. If weather conditions prevent the trip, be prepared with a backup plan or alternative activity.

- **Safeguard valuables.** Don't leave personal belongings and valuables unattended in a public place.
- **Use the buddy system.** *See the Introduction to Safety Activity Checkpoints.*
- **Be prepared in the event of a storm with lightning.** Exit water immediately, and take shelter away from tall objects (including trees, buildings, and electrical poles). Find the lowest point in an open flat area. Squat low to the ground on the balls of the feet, and place hands on knees with heads between them. During storms, if shore cannot be reached, keep a sharp lookout for boats and other obstructions.

Tubing Links

- **American Whitewater:** www.americanwhitewater.org
- **River Tubing USA:** www.rivertubing.info
- **Whitewater Rescue Institute:** www.whitewaterrescue.com

Tubing Know-How for Girls

- **Know the river flow.** Be careful about where you roll out of a tube. If tubing in fast-moving water, the under-surface current may catch you off guard. Do not get out of a tube where the flow of water is fastest—just above the riverbed, where there is little resistance to flow.
- **Put on your “explorers’ cap.”** Create exploration games to see who can locate the most interesting nature gems, such as caves and peculiar plants.