



For more information contact
Safe Kids Grand Forks

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Preventing injuries:
at home,
at school,
at play,
and on the way.

Fire and Burn Safety

We Believe

Every kid has the
right to grow up
safe, healthy and
free from injury.



Each year nearly 600 children ages 14 and under die and nearly 40,000 are injured in fires.

Burns have been recognized as the most painful and devastating injuries a person can sustain and survive.

Child-play fires are the leading cause of residential fire-related death and injury among children ages 9 and under.

Did You Know?

- The youngest children are at greatest risk. Kids ages 5 and under are more than twice as likely to die in a fire than the rest of the population.
 - Boys are nearly twice as likely as girls to play with fire.
 - Child-play home fires tend to begin in a bedroom when children are left alone.
 - Home cooking equipment is the leading cause of residential fires and fire related injuries.
 - Residential fires caused by smoking materials (i.e. cigarettes) are the leading cause of fire-related deaths.
 - Children in homes without smoke alarms are at the greatest risk.
 - Home fires and fire-related deaths are more likely to occur during the cold weather months when there is a use of portable or area heating equipment such as fireplaces and space heaters.
- ## How and where burn deaths and injuries occur.
- Curling irons, room heaters, ovens and ranges, irons, and gasoline
 - Hot foods and liquids spilled in the kitchen and where other food is prepared

- Hot tap water
- Fireworks
- Electrical cords and extension cords
- Microwave burns

Prevention Tips:

- Never leave a child unattended, especially in the bathroom or kitchen.
- Install smoke alarms in your home on every level and in every sleeping area. Test them once a month and change the batteries as needed.
- Keep matches, lighters and other heat sources out of children's reach.
- Keep all portable heaters out of children's reach.
- Keep flammable items such as clothing, furniture, newspapers or magazines away from the fireplace, heater or radiator.
- Store all flammable liquids such as gasoline outside of the home.
- Avoid plugging several appliance cords into the same electrical socket.
- Never use the microwave to heat baby formula or milk in bottles.
- Do not use tablecloths or placemats that children can tug on, bringing down hot foods and liquids from the table.
- Teach young children never to touch the bathtub faucet. Face them away from bathtub fixtures where they will be less likely to manipulate faucets that are out of sight.
- Install covers on stove knobs.
- Keep electrical cords out of children's reach.
- Avoid toys with electrical cords or batteries for children under age 8.

- Make sure children's bath water temperature is no hotter than 100 degrees F. Use a tub temperature tester or your forearm to check the water's temperature before placing the child in the water.

- Never leave candles burning unattended.
- Set your water heater to 120 degrees Fahrenheit or below.
- Use back burners and turn pot handles to the back of the stove when cooking.
- Cover unused electrical outlets with safety devices.
- Keep hot foods and liquids away from the table and counter edges.
- Never allow children to handle fireworks.

Teach Safety

- Plan and practice two escape routes out of each room of the house. It is important to have an alternate escape route in case one is blocked by fire.
- Designate an outside meeting place, so all member of the family can be accounted for quickly.
- Teach children to crawl low under smoke and to touch doors before opening them.
- Teach children to "stop, drop and roll". Upon leaving a burning house or building, never go back into a building.
- Be sure you're not teaching your children bad habits. Don't let them see you smoke in bed or disconnect smoke alarm batteries.