



## 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.

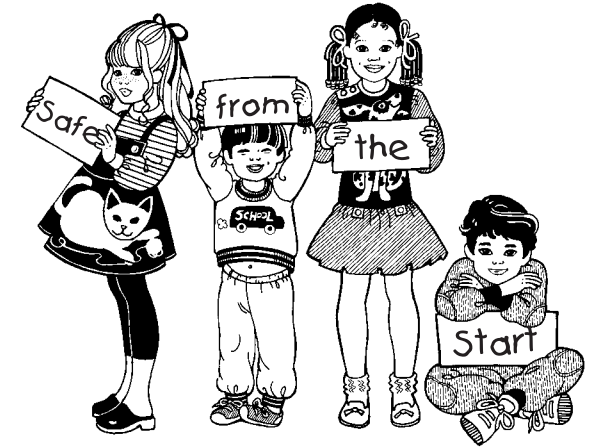


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# Fire and Burn Safety



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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.
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