

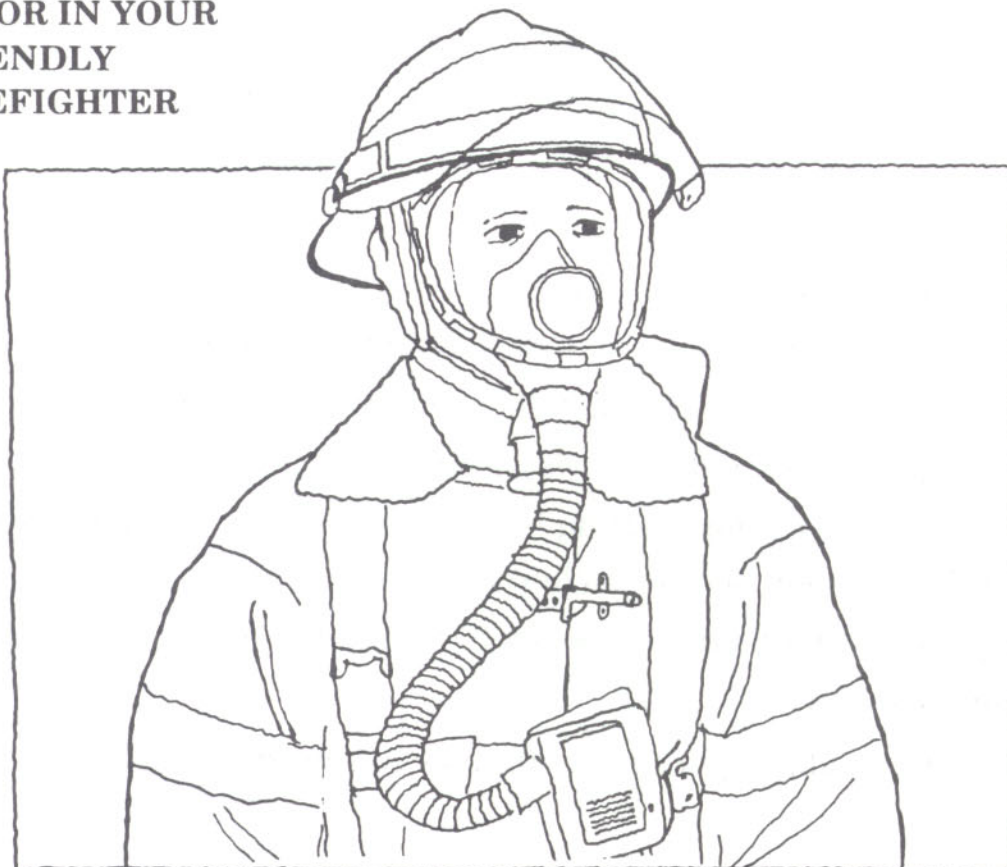
SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT FIRES!

- If you find matches or lighters, tell a grown-up. Never pick them up or leave them for another child.
- Never go back into a burning building. Wait at your meeting place or go to a neighbor's house to call for help.
- Stop, drop and roll if your clothes catch on fire. Running will make the flames worse.
- Firefighters are good strangers. Never hide if there is a fire. It is O.K. to go with a firefighter in case of an emergency.
- In case of emergency, I call _____. Always keep the emergency number and your address posted on the telephone. **NEVER CALL THE EMERGENCY NUMBER TO PLAY A JOKE OR TO CALL IN A FALSE ALARM.**



COLOR IN YOUR FRIENDLY FIREFIGHTER



PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT FIRES!

Make your home fire and burn safe!

- Install and maintain smoke detectors.
- Check smoke detector batteries monthly.
- Post emergency numbers close to telephone.
- Keep any heat source at least three feet from curtains, furniture or anything that can burn.
- Turn pan handles away from the edge of the stove to prevent burns from accidental spills.
- Keep appliances free of grease and crumbs.
- Wear short or tight-fitting sleeves when cooking.
- Store electrical appliances safely away from the bath tub and kitchen sink.
- Unplug electrical appliances before working on them.
- Replace electrical cords if they are frayed or cracked.
- Do not overload electrical outlets.
- Use safety plugs in unused electrical outlets.
- Do not smoke in bed and dispose of smoking materials properly.
- Keep ashtrays away from upholstered furniture and curtains.
- Keep lighters and matches away from children.
- Test bath water before getting into the tub, or putting your child into the tub to prevent accidental burns.
- Keep your water heater set below 120 degrees. Children's skin can scald in seconds.
- Store flammable liquids away from heat sources.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE HALLOWEEN SAFETY SMART!

Halloween is a special and fun night for trick or treating with friends and dressing up in colorful and creative costumes. Make your Halloween a safe time by doing the following:

- Select a costume, mask, beard, or wig made of materials that cannot burn.
- Wear a mask that allows you to see, hear, and breathe clearly. Do not wear a long or baggy costume or high heels on shoes or boots that might cause you to trip or fall.
- Go trick or treating with friends. Always have an adult or a teenager as an escort to every house. Do not enter houses of people you do not know.
- Trick or treat in the early evening hours and only approach houses that have an outside light on at the front porch.
Do not cut across lawns to get to other houses.
- Eat dinner or a snack before going trick or treating so you won't be tempted to eat sweets while collecting them. Have your parents inspect all treats. Save only store wrapped treats and throw away anything that is not wrapped. Don't eat candy if the wrapper is already open or ripped.
- Jack-o-Lanterns are a fun reminder that it is Halloween. If you choose to light your family's Jack-o-Lantern with a candle, keep the pumpkin away from curtains, tablecloths, or other items that could catch fire, including costumes.



CAN YOU FIND THE
HIDDEN WORDS ?

TREAT
TRICK
CANDY
GHOSTS
FLASHLIGHT
COSTUMES
PUMPKIN

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT HALLOWEEN

Halloween is a fun time for children of all ages to dress up, visit neighbors and friends, and collect special treats. Talk with your child about following these guidelines to make sure your family's Halloween adventures are safe and fun!

- Is the Halloween costume, mask, beard, or wig made of materials that are able to burn? If yes, use flame retardent materials.
- Long or baggy costumes, high heels on shoes or boots might cause a child to trip or fall. Make certain a child is able to walk comfortably in the costume or shoes.
- Does the child's mask interfere with his eyesight, hearing, or breathing? Test your child's abilities to see, hear, and breathe while wearing the mask prior to Halloween night.
- Plan your child's trick or treating to take place in groups. Adults and/or teenagers should accompany the children as escorts to the door of all houses.
- Discuss and plan your trick or treat route. Let others know where you are going and when you will return. Use flashlights as you are walking. Do not enter homes of people you do not know.
- Plan to trick or treat in the early evening and at homes where you are welcomed by an outside light. Discourage children from cutting across lawns to get to houses.
- Keep your own lawn clear and porch light on for trick or treaters who might visit your home on Halloween night.
- If your family has a Jack-o-Lantern lit by a candle, keep the pumpkin away from curtains, tablecloths, and other items that could catch fire, including costumes.
- Only give store-wrapped or pre-packaged food to children for their trick or treat bags.
- Make certain children eat dinner or a snack before going trick or treating so candy and other sweets will not tempt them while they are being collected.
- Carefully inspect all trick or treat items collected by children. Save only store wrapped treats and throw away anything that is not wrapped, or that has torn wrappings. unless it was given by friends of the family.
- One alternative to traditional trick or treating is to plan a Halloween party for children in your neighborhood at your home or at a location that is accessible to all children.

HAVE A FUN AND SAFE HALLOWEEN!

Produced by the Community Education Department at Riley Hospital for Children
through generous support from Wal-Mart Associates and Sam's Club Partners.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART IN THE SUN!

Summer sun means lots of fun. When you are outside playing, biking, traveling, swimming, and exploring, follow these steps for safety in the sun:

- **Wear a hat to protect your head.** Find a hat that is comfortable and that you will wear everyday.
- **Cover up with clothes and sunscreen.** What is not covered with clothes should be covered with sunscreen. A half hour before going outside, start putting on sunscreen so it soaks into your skin and can protect you from the sun immediately when you go outside. Reapply sunscreen throughout the day.
- **Look before you sit or touch.** Carefully touch the surface of any areas where you sit down or that you touch. The summer sun could make this area very hot and your skin could get burned. Check such areas as motor vehicle seats, car safety seats, recreational and play equipment, bike seats, and lawn furniture.
- **Drink lots of fluids.** Kids dehydrate quickly in the sun, which means you get dizzy, your head hurts, and you might feel sick to your stomach. Drink lots of water or juices all day. Take breaks inside the house or rest in the shade so that you are not exposed to the sun for long periods of time.

X	O	J	U	I	C	E	W	P	A
Q	U	N	S	P	U	P	A	O	X
H	X	O	U	Q	X	Z	T	X	Z
A	S	U	N	S	C	R	E	E	N
T	P	H	O	T	X	O	R	P	A

**FIND THESE WORDS
IN THE PUZZLE:**

Remember, words
may appear in
different directions.

SUNSCREEN	JUICE
HAT	SUN
WATER	HOT

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT THE SUN!

Children need careful protection from the sun. Follow these guidelines:

- A child's skin is thinner than the skin of an adult. Cover all exposed areas of your child's skin with clothing as much as possible. Especially, remember to cover your child's head with a hat.
- Thirty minutes before going outside, begin applying sunscreen to your child's skin to allow time for the sunscreen to be absorbed.
- When selecting an appropriate sunscreen, begin with at least a 15 SPF. Remember, the higher the number, the greater the capabilities for screening out the sun.
- Apply sunscreen on your child repeatedly throughout the day to maintain the blocking of the sun's rays. Even on an overcast day, sunscreen for your child still should be used. The sun's rays are still powerful, even on a cloudy day.
- Children easily become dehydrated on hot summer days. Maintain a steady intake of fluids for your child throughout the day.
- Check such items as car safety seats, playground equipment, lawn chairs, motor vehicle seats, and toys to be sure they are not too hot after being in the sun and heat.
- Some sunscreens could cause allergic reactions on some people. Please check with your physician.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE A SAFETY SMART PEDESTRIAN

Follow these safety rules as a pedestrian on neighborhood and city streets and at intersections and railroad crossings:

- Always look left, right, and then left again before crossing a street. Only cross at a corner, green light, or walk sign.
- Wear bright colored clothing or reflective clothes when it is dark, snowing, rainy, or foggy.
- Find an adult who can help you get a ball, toy, or pet out of the street and traffic.
- Meet friends in parks, community centers, and school or church playgrounds to play. Avoid streets, roads, bridges, mall parking lots, railroad crossings, construction sites, or closed areas.
- Obey traffic lights and traffic signs. Traffic lights and traffic signs tell you when it is safe and not safe to travel.
- Always walk on sidewalks, when available. Avoid walking on curbs or in the street.
- Most safety experts recommend to walk facing traffic, if sidewalks are not available. Stay as far as possible to the left side to be seen by approaching traffic.

Do you know these signs? Draw a line to match the meaning with the sign.

Crossroad

Pedestrian Crossing

Stop



Railroad Crossing

Safe Place

School Zone
(Children Crossing)

PARENTS: BE PEDESTRIAN SAFETY SMART!

Children are always on the move. Help your child practice safety as a pedestrian on neighborhood and city streets, roads, intersections, and railroad crossings by teaching these guidelines:

- Cross only at a corner and on a green light or walk sign. Look left, look right, and then look left again before crossing. Cross the street in a straight, not a diagonal line. Do not cross a street between parked cars where you may not be seen by a driver of a parked car or by approaching traffic.
- Wear bright colored clothing or reflective clothing when it is dark, snowing, raining, or foggy.
- Do not run out into the street to bring back a ball, toy, or pet. Find an adult who can help.
- Plan to play in areas such as parks or school or church playgrounds, not on streets, roads, or railroad crossings. Stay away from construction areas or areas closed to the public.
- Obey all traffic lights and traffic signs.
- Walk on sidewalks. Do not walk on curbs or in the street.
- If your child travels as a pedestrian in a wheelchair, make certain that the wheelchair is properly marked with reflective tape or reflective lights. During day travel, consider adding a bike flag to the wheelchair to alert drivers.
- Most safety experts advise to always walk facing the traffic and as far to the left as possible so you can better see approaching traffic when sidewalks are not available.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART-- KNOW YOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER

What is an emergency? When do you call an emergency number?

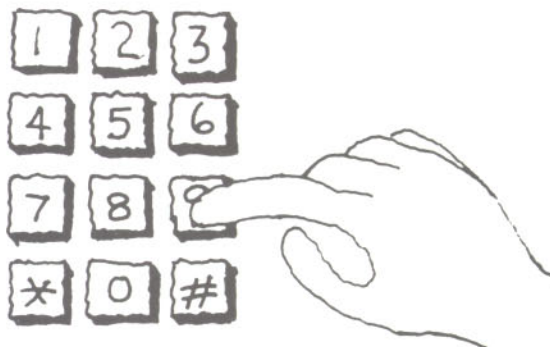
What do you say when you call an emergency number?

- Your telephone number: _____
- Your name: _____
- Your address: _____
- What is wrong? Speak slowly and clearly:

The pictures below show some emergencies. What other reasons can you think of for dialing an emergency number?



Practice making an emergency phone call by pointing to the number on the telephone below and saying your name, address and what is wrong.



Remember: in a fire, leave your home immediately and report first to a pre-determined meeting place for all members of your family. Then, call the emergency number.

PARENTS: BE EMERGENCY NUMBER SAFETY SMART

No matter where you live, take the time to teach children about steps to take when calling an emergency number for help. Knowing when and how to use an emergency number can help save a life.

- Know the emergency number in your community. Do not assume that 911 is the emergency number to call. Contact your local fire department or emergency medical service to confirm the number.
- Post the emergency number by all phones and on your refrigerator so that everyone in your home (including baby-sitters and other care providers) knows what number to call.
- Practice an emergency phone call with each of your children routinely once a child is able to speak and understand questions from an adult. Some children are confused by 9-1-1. They look at it as 9-11 and there is no 11 on a telephone. When practicing a 911 call, your child must be able to communicate clearly:

a. Telephone number.

b. First and last name. If your child cannot speak clearly due to a disability or special health care problem, select a code word that he can use to convey when an emergency number is called. Make certain that the emergency response professionals are aware of the code word identifying an emergency at your home.

c. Home address, including the numbers and full name of the street

d. What is the emergency? Why do you need help? Help children to understand when and when not to call an emergency number. Talk to children about what types of situations would be emergencies requiring a call to an emergency number.

e. If your house is on fire, get out immediately. Report the fire to an emergency number only after leaving the home and reporting in to a predetermined meeting place for all family members. Then, call the emergency number.

f. Remain on the phone when an emergency number is called and do not hang up until all information is provided, depending on the situation.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BEING SAFETY SMART HELPS PREVENT SCALDS

Playing in bath water and helping in the kitchen can be fun, as long as you practice these safety tips:

- Keep hands off the faucets in your bathtub or kitchen, until an adult gives you permission to turn on the water.
- Tell a parent, baby sitter, or other adult caring for you if bath water is too hot.
- Do not touch the handles of pots and pans on the kitchen stove, counter or table.
- Before eating or drinking hot items, take a small bite or sip to avoid burning your mouth.
- Do not enter a hot tub or sauna unless an adult has given you permission after first checking the water temperature.

DECODE THE SECRET SAFETY MESSAGE

J.E.O.' > >E<L N N J.O.J.E.O.V E E
 J.E>V E.E J.O.V E.O >N O
 W.E>L N O.O V>E^O, L.E<O>O.E,
 E.E >J.U.E.O.

A	B	C	J	K	L	S	W
D	E	F	M	N	O	T	X
G	H	I	P	Q	R	U	Y
						V	Z

Answer on back

PARENTS: PREVENT SCALDS BY BEING SAFETY SMART!

Review these guidelines for steps you can take to prevent infants and children from being scalded:

- Do not leave an infant or child alone in a bathtub or sink. Take the child out of the water and with you to respond to a distraction or problem.
- Hot water levels in your home can be controlled by turning down the temperature in the water heater or by installing a hot water control gauge on your faucets. This product typically can be found in home improvement or hardware sections of stores. Set your water heater thermostat at 120°.
- Turn handles of pots and pans on your stove, kitchen counter, or kitchen table inward and out of reach of an infant or child.
- Check the temperature of a child's bath water. Water that may seem acceptable to an adult's touch potentially could be too hot for a child. A water temperature thermometer can be purchased in most home improvement or hardware sections of stores.
- Review expectations for child bathing safety, kitchen safety, and emergency phone numbers with anyone providing care for **your children.**
- Sometimes, food and drink can be too hot for babies and children. Particularly, uneven heating of food and drink in microwaves may result in burns. Check the temperature of hot foods, soups, and drinks by touch or taste. Food should be too cool, rather than too hot when serving to infants and children.
- Before allowing a child to enter a hot tub or sauna with **you** or another adult, verify the temperature of the water. A child's body temperature may not be able to tolerate the intensity of the water in a hot tub or sauna for a long' period of time.

ANSWER:

Don't touch handler of pots or **pans** on the kitchen stove, counter, or **table.**

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART IN CARS!

- Always buckle up.
- Sit in the back seat if you are 12 years old or younger.
- Wear your lap belt low and snug across your hips. The shoulder belt should rest flat across your chest, not across your face, neck or under your arm.
- Wait for the driver of the car to tell you to unbuckle and open the door.
- Take travel games or fun tapes to play in the car.
- Check first with your parents for permission to get into a car or to leave with anyone — even someone you know.
- Don't pretend to drive by playing at the controls of a car.

S	E	A	T	B	E	L	T
B	A	U	O	Z	F	A	O
U	T	R	A	V	E	L	X
C	R	D	X	S	A	F	E
K	H	A	R	N	E	S	S
L	O	A	Z	I	C	X	N
E	C	N	O	X	V	N	U
X	O	P	C	A	R	E	G

Find these words in the puzzle. Remember, words may appear in different directions.

CAR	DRIVE
SEATBELT	TRAVEL
BUCKLE	SAFE
CAR SEAT	SNUG
HARNESS	

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART IN CARS!

The following tips on car safety will help you travel properly and safely with children at all times:

A correctly used child safety seat must:

- Fit the child's height and weight
- Be secured to the vehicle with a safety belt.
- Have the harness straps snug, not loose.
- Face to rear of vehicle for infants under 20 pounds.
- Be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Meet or exceed federal safety standards.

Infant Safety Seats

- For children up to 20 pounds and 26 inches long.
- *Always* use facing rear of vehicle.
- *Never* place in front of an airbag.

Convertible Child Safety Seats

- For infants and children up to 40 pounds.
- For infants, recline and face rear of vehicle: never place in front of airbag.
- For toddlers, upright and face forward.
- Check to see that you have vehicle safety belt in the right place.

Booster Seats

- For children who have outgrown convertible safety seats.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for use with shoulder harness or with lap belt only.
- Use only booster seats that meet or exceed federal safety standards.

Safety Belts

- Should stay in safety seats until child outgrows seat.
- Wear lap belt low and snug.
- Wear shoulder belt snug across chest.
- Don't let child sit on pillow.
- If correct fit is impossible use an approved booster.
- Children 12 years old or younger should sit in the back seat.

Wheelchairs and Special Restraints

There are careful considerations for traveling with children with special needs. Call the Automotive Safety for Children Program at Riley Hospital at 1-800-KID-N-CAR for information, resources, and guidelines for buckling up all children.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT GUNS!

- Guns can hurt you and others.
- Don't touch guns.
- Don't get near guns.
- Guns are not toys.
- If you see a gun, remember: don't touch it, leave the area immediately, and tell an adult.

Decode the secret safety messages.

_____ , _____
 ▽ ⊙ □ ▽ ▽ ⊙ × △ ∞ ○ × □ △

_____ , _____
 ▽ △ □ □ ▽ □ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽

_____ _____
 ○ × □ △ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽

△=E	△=S	○=G	⊙=O	⊠=R
□=L	□=N	∞=H	▽=T	⊙=Y
▽=A	X=U	△=C	▽=D	W=B

Answers on back

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT GUNS!

Even if you do not own a gun, your child may encounter one in other homes or settings. Take steps to prevent your child from gun injury by doing the following:

- If you have a gun, empty it and lock it up in a place that children can't reach.
- Always store bullets locked in a place separate from where guns are secured.
- Teach your child that guns are not toys and should not be touched.
- Talk to your child about the differences between television, movies, and real-life violence. Explain that in real life, children are hurt with guns.
- Teach your child to do the following when he/she sees a gun: don't touch the gun, leave the area immediately, and tell an adult.

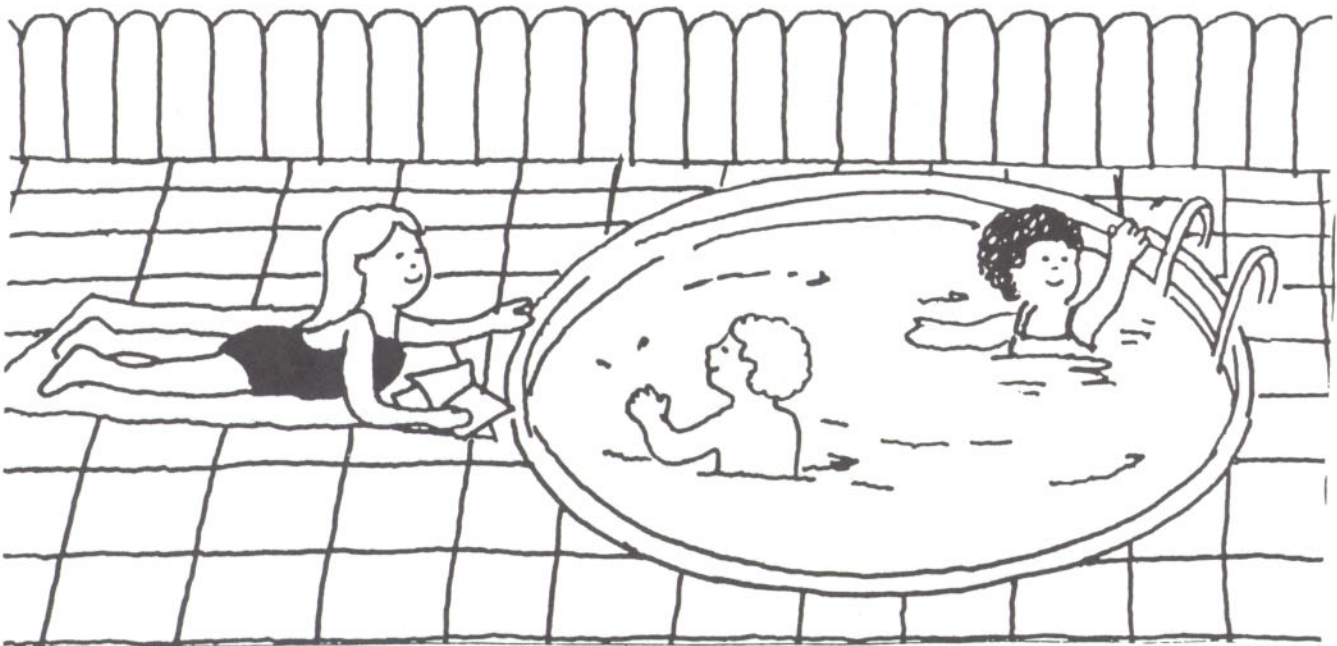
Answer: Don't touch guns.
Tell an adult. / Guns are not toys.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART IN AND AROUND WATER!

- Obey the safety rules for the pool, beach, or lake where you swim.
- Wear a life jacket or vest if you do not know how to swim.
- Do not run around the pool.
- Never go in water alone, and always have an adult's permission. Make sure an adult is present to watch you.
- Do not push or jump on others or splash wildly.
- Remain out of the water during an electrical storm.
- Avoid swimming near platforms and diving boards.

Color the safe swimmers.



PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART IN AND AROUND WATER!

Practice these guidelines to help the children under your care swim safely:

- Know the safe swimming areas for ponds, lakes, and swimming holes you visit.
- Never leave a child unsupervised around water.
- Teach your child to never swim alone.
- Never let your child swim when he is tired or overheated.
- Teach your child to swim away from platforms and diving boards.
- Require your children to wear life jackets or vests near a pool if they do not know how to swim. Even if children can swim well, require that life jackets or vests be worn when boating.
- Teach your child to swim no farther than they would without a flotation device. Inflated tubes or mattresses are not substitutes for swimming ability.
- Use at least a four foot fence with a lock to isolate your pool.
- Remove a pool cover completely before allowing swimming to take place.
- Keep safety flotation devices near the pool.
- Have a float line dividing the deep and shallow end of your pool.
- Keep a telephone near your pool for emergencies.
- If contaminated water is suspected, have the water checked before allowing children to swim in the area.
- Do not build a swimming pool under a power line leading to your home.












SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT TOYS

Toys are really fun! When you play with toys, think about these things so you and your friends can be safe and have fun at the same time.

- Play with toys that have smooth, not sharp edges.
- Keep toys out of your mouth, especially when you are walking or running.
- Wear protective safety gear (like helmets and elbow pads) with in-line skates, skateboards and bicycles.
- If batteries for toys have burst or leaked, tell an adult--do not touch them.
- When finished playing, pick up all toys. Keep all small parts of toys out of the hands of younger friends (children age 3 or younger).
- Don't fight over toys, and don't hit people with toys.
- If you have a brother, sister, or friend with special needs, include them in your play activities and show them how toys work.

CAN YOU FINISH THE SAFETY MESSAGE BY FILLING IN THE NAME OF THE OBJECT ?

													
PLAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Y	AND	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	E	YOUR TOYS
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	O		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	A	
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	O		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	R	
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Answer on back

PARENTS: BE TOY SAFETY SMART

Toys and play activity are important to a child's growth and development. Follow these guidelines for selection of toys that are appealing and safe for children.

- Select toys that match a child's stage of development. Look for labels that identify the age level for which the toy is appropriate before purchasing. The label also will indicate if a toy is fire resistant and non-toxic.
- Look for these toy safety hazards:
 - sharp edges or corners
 - projectile parts can hurt eyes
 - toys without volume control or squeaky toys can damage hearing
 - electric toys or toys that can heat up with light bulbs that can burn
 - latex balloons..if they burst, small children may choke on balloon pieces
 - flammable materials such as hair on dolls and stuffed toys
 - staples or pins in stuffed toys
 - plastic, brittle or glass products
 - toy boxes with lids
 - toys with strings and cords that can become wrapped around wrists or necks
- Carefully evaluate all parts involved with a toy. Are the parts removable? Are the parts small enough to put in a child's mouth? If the part is small enough to fit in a 35 mm plastic film canister, the piece is too small for young children.
- Know the history of second-hand toys. Toys manufactured prior to 1976 may be covered with a lead paint.
- Establish ground rules for toy gun play, such as not pointing guns at people, only using guns for target practice, and making certain children understand the difference between toy guns and real guns.
- Check battery operated toys occasionally to make sure batteries have not burst or leaked.

Answer:
Play safely and share your toys.

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT SCHOOL BUSES!

- Decide with your parents where you should wait for the bus.
- Enter and leave the bus in single file.
- Arms, hands, legs, and head belong inside the bus.
- It is not safe to wear clothes or backpacks with loose straps. They can get caught on the bus.
- Stay in your seat and talk quietly.
- When you get on and off the bus, be sure the driver can see you! Take 10 giant steps away from the bus before you cross in front of the bus.
- Carry all papers in a folder or backpack. If you do drop something outside of the bus, be sure the bus driver sees you before you pick it up.

This school bus safety story contains scrambled words.

Unscramble the words and read the story.

There are many things you can do to have a safe school bus trip.

When you aitw () for the bus, keep away from the

treest () and ffraict (). Put your papers in a

dlloefr () or kpcbakca (). Tysa ()

in your taes () and talk lyqitue (). Your

dhae (), mear (), and gale ()

belong inside the bus.

Many people want your bus drie () to be fase

(). By working goethtre (), we can travel

safely everyday.

Answers on back

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART ABOUT SCHOOL BUSES!

Talk to your child about the following:

- Arrive on time for the bus.
- Select a safe place away from traffic and wait quietly for the bus.
- Only approach the bus after it is completely stopped.
- Enter and leave the bus in single file.
- Go directly to a seat and sit down.
- Talk quietly.
- Stay seated while the bus is moving.
- Keep the aisles clear.
- Keep head, arms, hands, legs inside the bus at all times.
- Be aware of drawstrings on clothes that could get caught on the bus.
- Carry papers in a folder or backpack so they do not slip out of your hands. Be sure the backpack does not have loose straps that can get caught on the school bus.
- Never bend down to pick up anything dropped in front of or near the bus until the driver sees you.
- If necessary, always cross in front of the school bus. Never cross behind the bus.
- Take 10 giant steps away from the bus before crossing in front of the bus.
- Listen to the bus driver and follow instructions.
- Watch for traffic when leaving the bus. Look both ways before crossing the street.

School Bus Safety Story Answers:

There are many things you can do to have a safe school bus trip. When you aitw (wait) for the bus, keep away from the treest (street) and ffraict (traffic). Put your papers in a dloefr (folder) or kpcbakca (backpack). Tysa (Stay) in your taes (seat) and talk lyqitue (quietly). Your dhae (head), msar (arms), and gale (legs) belong inside the bus. Many people want your bus drie (ride) to be fase (safe). By working goethtre (together), we can travel safely everyday.

SAFETY SMART

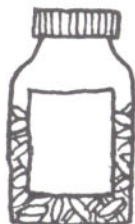
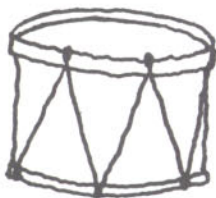
KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART WITH POISONS!

- Never play with medicine, including aspirin. Medicine is not candy.
- Only eat and drink what you know are foods. Ask an adult to find out if something is safe to eat.
- Do not eat plants or wild berries from plants. Some may be poisonous.
- Do not touch any bottle or container that has this label:



This label means that what is inside the bottle or container is dangerous to you.

Circle things you don't play with



PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART WITH POISONS!

Prevent children under your care from being exposed to poisons by taking these steps:

KITCHEN

- Remove household products and cleaners from under the sink and keep them out of reach, preferably under lock.
- Store all cleaners, household products, and medicines in original containers.
- Clear all counters, window sills, and refrigerator tops of harmful products.

BATHROOM

- Store all medicines in original containers.
- Keep all medicines, sprays, perfumes, hair care products, cosmetics, mouthwash, etc. out of reach.
- Flush old medicines and medicines no longer in use down the toilet.
- Keep a bottle of syrup of ipecac in your medicine chest and only use if directed to do so by a poison control center or physician to help induce vomiting.

LAUNDRY ROOM

- Place bleaches, detergents, softeners, and sprays out of reach.
- Store all products in original containers.

GARAGE/BASEMENT

- Keep these products in original containers and out of reach: insect spray, weed killers, fertilizer, gasoline, oil, windshield washer solvent, car wax, turpentine, paint, paint remover.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

- Empty ashtrays and keep out of reach of children.
- Keep plants out of reach. Some plants, like the tomato vine, crocus, daffodil, iris, lily of the valley, poinsettias, and bittersweet, are poisonous.
- Avoid lead poisoning from paint by sweeping up paint chips and using contact paper to cover areas that have peeling paint.
- Store alcoholic beverages out of reach in a locked cabinet.

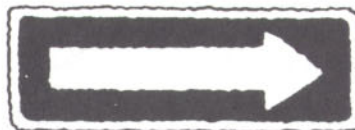
SAFETY SMART

KIDS: Be Safety Smart on Bikes!

- Wear an approved bike helmet.
- Ride a bike that is the proper size for you. You should be able to straddle the bike and put both feet flat on the ground.
- Keep your hands on the handlebars when riding your bike.
- Don't allow anyone to ride on the handlebars or on the back of your bike.
- Check your bike regularly.
- Put reflectors on your bike and wear light colored clothing.
- Know the rules of the road:
 - use proper hand signals for stops and turns.
 - ride in the same direction as traffic.
 - obey all signs and traffic lights.
 - stop and look left-right-left before entering the road.
 - walk your bike across a busy intersection.

Can you identify these traffic signs?

A. _____



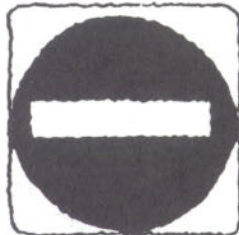
D. _____

B. _____



E. _____

C. _____



F. _____

Answers on back

PARENTS: Be Safety Smart on Bikes!

Help protect your child by making sure —

- Your child wears an approved bike helmet. It will have a sticker inside that certifies if the helmet meets the standards of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), the Snell Memorial Foundation and/or the American Standards Institute (ANSI) or is Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) approved.
- The bike helmet fits snugly, covers the top of your child's forehead, and does not slide.
- Your child's bike is the proper size, is in good repair, and has reflectors. Make certain the tires are inflated and brakes are in good working order.
- Your child knows to keep at least one hand on the handlebars while riding.
- Your child does not wear a headset or headphones while biking.
- Your child does not ask a friend to ride double.
- Young children who can sit well unsupported and whose necks can support wearing bike helmets ride in rear-mounted seat carriers.
- An infant who cannot hold up his head when wearing a small helmet should not ride on a bike.
- Children do not ride bikes in the street until they are able to identify and respond appropriately to traffic dangers.
- Your child knows traffic laws. Bicyclists must obey these same laws.
- Your child knows to stop and look left-right-left before entering a road.
- Children with special needs may require adapted seating to safely secure them on a bike or carrier. For more information, please call Riley Hospital for Children, 317/274-2964.

Traffic Shapes answers:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. RAILROAD CROSSING: Stop. Obey crossing signals. Always look both ways. Then proceed with caution. | D. ONE WAY: Even bikes must follow the correct direction. |
| B. PEDESTRIAN CROSSING: Slow down. Watch out for children. Always let children and adults pass. | E. STOP: Look both ways before proceeding. |
| C. DO NOT ENTER: Keep out. Very dangerous | F. YIELD: Stop and wait for any cars or people to pass. |

SAFETY SMART

KIDS: BE SAFETY SMART AT PLAYGROUNDS!

- Hold on to all playground equipment with both hands.
- Don't push, shove, or crowd other children. Wait your turn.
- Don't twist swings or push empty swings.
- Stay far enough away from swings to avoid being hit.
- Know who you're supposed to go home with and only leave with them.
- Don't throw sand, rocks, or dirt.

Decode the Playground Safety Sign.

1. V J > L n E < > E E F E > n o f v

2. J E o ' > J < J E E o J E \ J o J > E < V

3. > n f E v > J J v n J o U J v W o > v



A	B	C	J	K	L	S	W
D	E	F	M	N	O	T	X
G	H	I	P	Q	R	U	Y
						V	Z

Answer:
 1. Watch out for others
 2. Don't jump on moving toys
 3. Throw trash in baskets

PARENTS: BE SAFETY SMART AT PLAYGROUNDS!

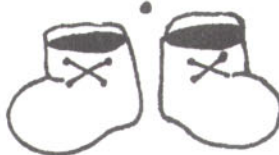
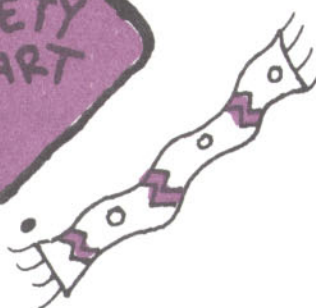
Make certain the playgrounds your child goes to pass this safety checklist:

PLAYGROUND SAFETY CHECKLIST

- All equipment is firmly anchored in concrete.
- There are no sharp edges. Parts should not be sticking out, broken, or bent.
- All moving parts are oiled and operating smoothly.
- Paint and wood surfaces are in good condition.
- Open "S" hooks are closed.
- Crawl spaces and openings are designed so children's heads and bodies cannot become entrapped or clothing entangled.
- Sandbox should be free of debris such as glass, bottle caps, rocks, and cigarette butts.
- Swings have:
 - flexible seats.
 - tightly knotted ropes.
 - strong chains with links closed.
 - sturdy frames.
 - no dangling chains or ropes.
- Slides have:
 - sturdy platforms and railings.
 - smooth and secure bar across entrance to slide.
 - stable and slip resistant steps and rungs.
 - no cracks or rusted areas that could snag clothes.
 - (if metal) been located in a shaded area to avoid burns.
- Climbing areas have:
 - steps and rungs secure.
 - slip resistant and stable surface areas.
 - no rust or cracks.
 - no sharp edges.
- Ground should be free from glass, metal, rocks, branches, poison ivy, or mushrooms.
- When planning a playground for your home, use safety surfaces such as sand, wood chips, or rubber outdoor mat.
- Children with special needs may require adapted playground equipment to be safe. Call your local parks department to find out the locations of accessible playgrounds.

Hi Kids! Fuzzy Bot wants to go outside. Can you help him dress warmly? Just match his clothes to where each one goes.

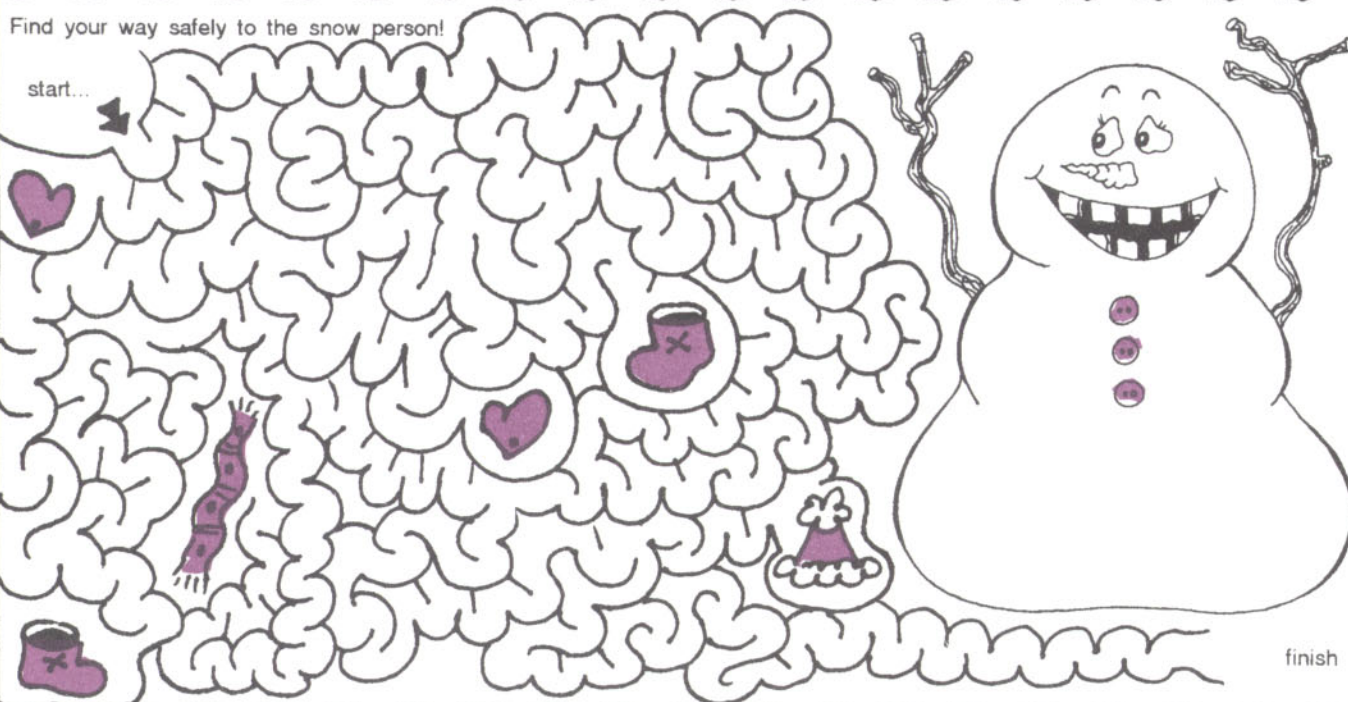
SAFETY SMART



1. To be Winter Weather Wise, wear a hat, coat, scarf, gloves, and boots when going outside.
2. Never go away from home without telling an adult.
3. Stay away from frozen water. It may seem safe, but if it is not frozen underneath, you could fall through the ice.
4. Watch for these signs of frostbite: numbness in toes, fingers, ears, cheeks, and nose OR skin feeling hard and stiff and turning white and waxy-colored or grayish yellow.

Find your way safely to the snow person!

start...



Kids, instead of throwing dangerous snow balls, try this game... * Snow Bowl * Just make a pyramid of about 5 snow balls, then make one to bowl them over with. Keep the ball you bowl with low so no one will get hit or hurt. Try it out, it's lots of fun!



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SAFETY SMART

FOUR FROG FACTS FOR FUN FIREWORKS:

1. Always have an adult light any fireworks.
2. Always wear protective clothes, short sleeves, shoes, goggles, and gloves.
3. Always stand a safe distance away from fireworks.
4. Always have lots of space around you to be able to move quickly and far away from fireworks.

HELP THE FROG BUDDIES SWIM
SAFELY TO THE TREASURE.

NEVER TOUCH ANY FIREWORKS, EVEN FIREWORKS
THAT HAVE NOT BEEN LIGHTED. ONLY AN ADULT
SHOULD LIGHT ANY FIREWORKS.

LET'S
GET MOM!

DON'T
TOUCH!

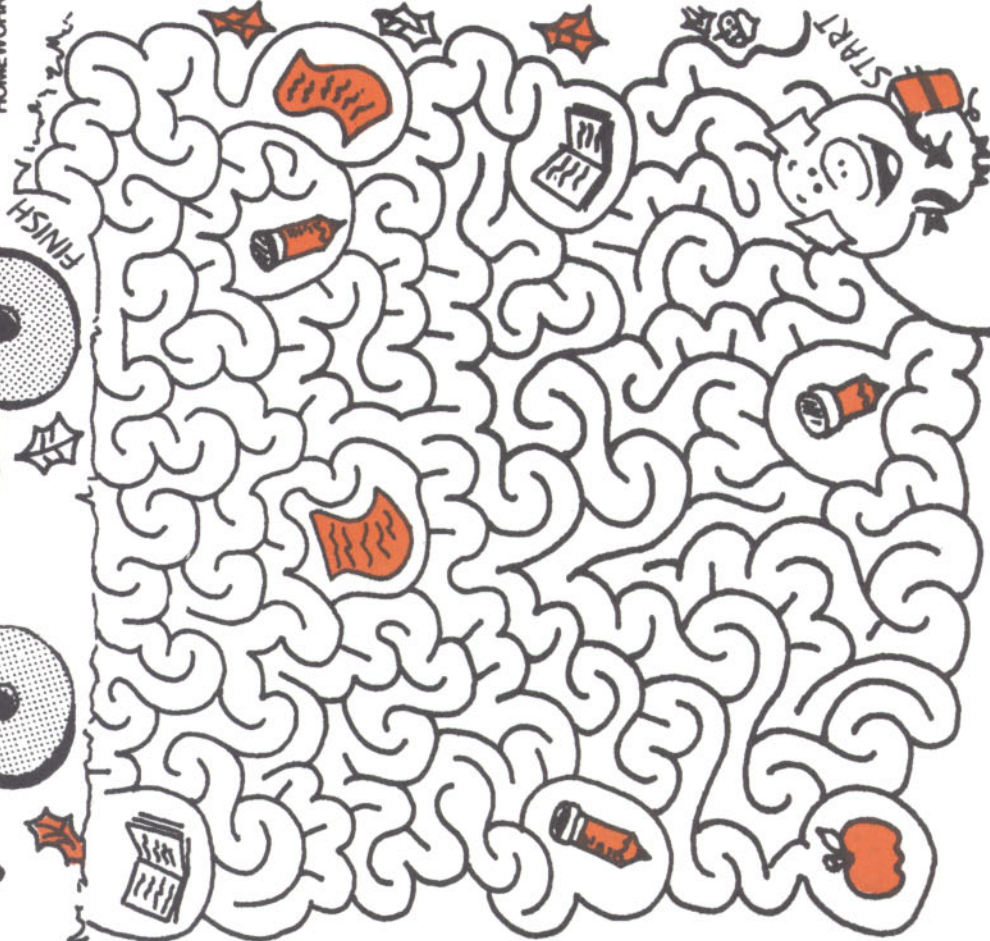
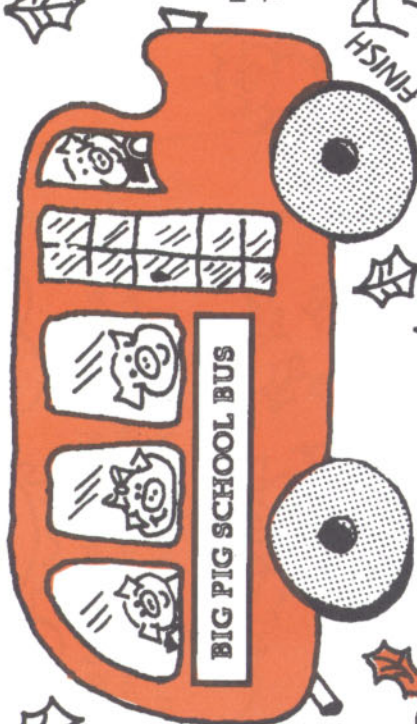


- Safe Sledders wear coats, gloves, hats, scarves, and boots; clothing that resists getting wet is best.
- Safe Sledders must go sledding with a responsible adult.
- Safe Sledders sled in a clear area away from trees, fences, roads, and all types of water.
- Safe Sledders wait for their turn to sled down the hill. They only walk back up on the side of the hill, out of the paths of other sledders.
- Safe Sledders never, ever attach their sleds to any motor vehicle.



**SAFETY
SMART**

FIND YOUR WAY SAFELY
TO THE BUS STOP BUT
DON'T DROP YOUR
HOMEWORK!



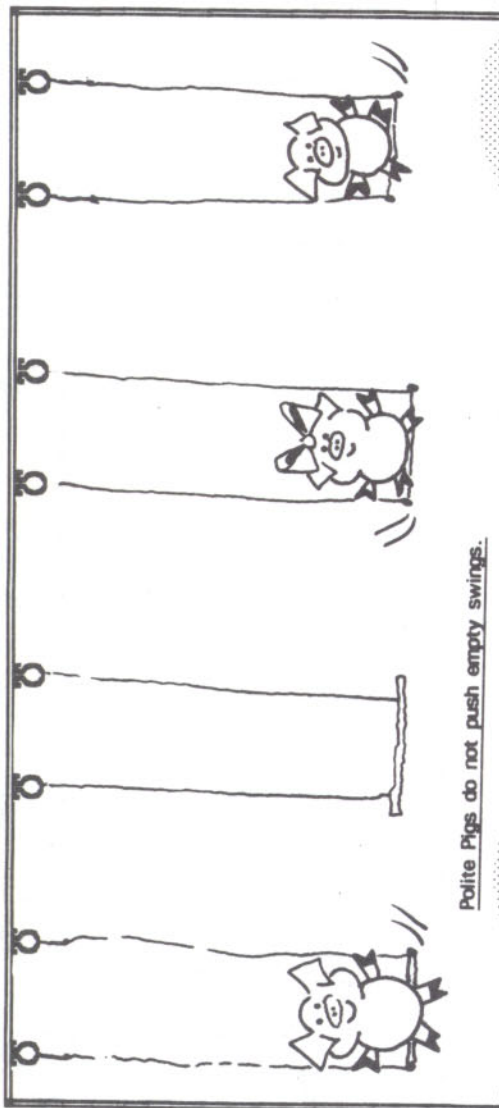
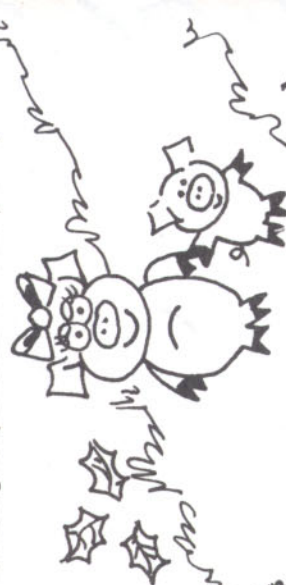
Big Pig Ways to Stay School Bus Safe!

- Always stay 10 Big Pig Paces away from traffic while waiting for the bus.
- Always wait for the bus to completely stop before approaching it.
- Always look in all directions before crossing the street to get on the bus.
- Always cross 10 Big Pig Paces away from the front of the bus ... so the driver will be able to always see you.
- Always be sure the driver has seen you before you go back to pick up something you dropped.
- Always enter the bus quickly and go to your seat and sit down.
- Always stay seated while the bus is moving.
- Always keep the aisles clear.
- Always keep hands, arms, and other body parts inside the bus.
- Always carry school supplies in a folder or backpack so they do not slip out of your hands.





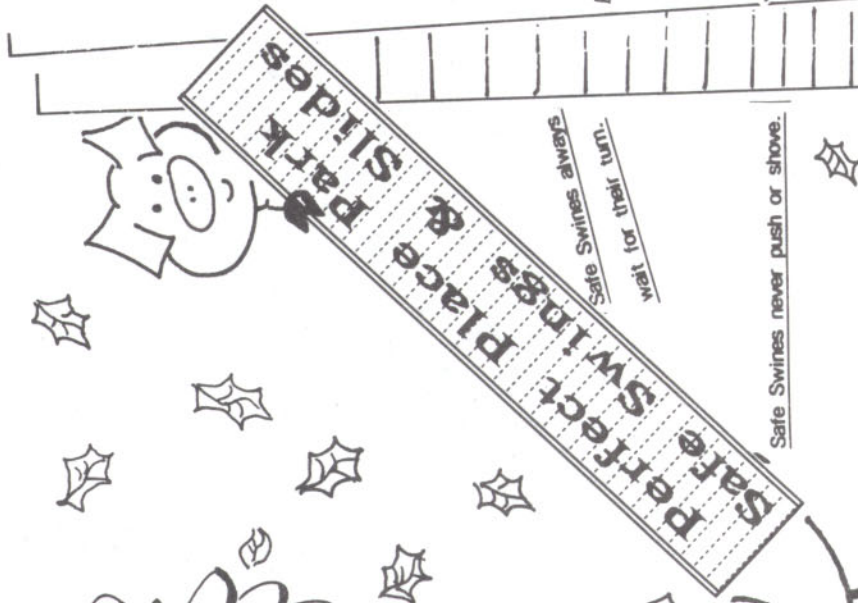
Happy Hogs leave a playground only with people identified by parents or care providers as being responsible for child pick up.



Polite Pigs do not twist swings.

Polite Pigs do not push empty swings.

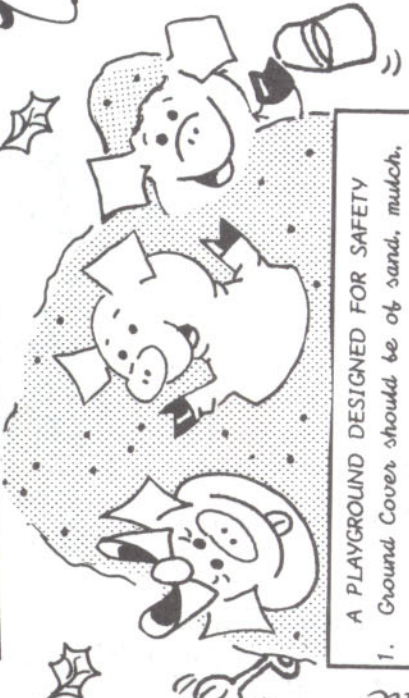
Polite Pigs always stand and walk far away from swings so they will not get hit.



Safe Swines always hold on to all playground equipment.



Happy Hogs never throw sand or dirt or rocks.



A PLAYGROUND DESIGNED FOR SAFETY

1. Ground Cover should be of sand, mulch, wood chips, outdoor mats, or pea gravel.
2. Ground should be free of glass, rocks, metal, branches, poison ivy, mushrooms, and clutter.
3. Sandbox should be free of debris such, as glass, bottle caps, and cigarette butts.