



ISD Virtual Learning

Public Safety 10-12

May 8, 2020



Public Safety
Lesson: May 8, 2020

Objective/Learning Target:

Prevention and Prepare

How do we best prepare for a fire and how do we try to prevent it from happening?

Warm Up: There is an old saying that “practice makes perfect”. I had a few coaches and military leaders that disputed this statement, saying it was false.

- **What if your form is off?**
- **What if your hands are not in the proper position?**
- **What if you’ve place your footing in the wrong place?**
- **What if your sight picture is incorrect?**

For these reasons my influential leaders modified the old say by stating that “only perfect practice makes perfect”.

As we have learned this week, waiting to decide what to do during a fire is the wrong time. We need to be prepared to respond and practice that response. We practice the response so that when we need it, it is second nature.

Perfect practice makes for more perfect responses.

We start with prevention. Use a check solid checklist.

Home Safety— A Checklist for Parents

Homes are wonderful places to care for children, but they are full of hazards, including electrical appliances, stairs, bathtubs, and dozens of poisons for children and household cleaners.

Unintentional injuries cause the death of many children and also leave more children crippled than do diseases. Most injuries can be prevented if more care is taken.

There is no golden rule to prevent injuries, but you can decrease the risks significantly by following the ideas listed below. Use it as a checklist and find out how well you are doing with safety in the home. Go over the checklist from time to time to maintain safety.

♦ Falls and falling objects

- Position tables, chairs, shairs, and other furniture so that they cannot be tipped easily.
- Screen windows, and make sure they open from the top or have a harradable front.
- Provide railings on stairs, porches, decks, and lofts.
- Equip steps with tread mats or carpet and a hand-rail that children can reach.
- Secure carpets and rugs so that children cannot trip.
- Use safety gates with straight top edges to block access to stairs and other dangerous areas.
- Do not use infant walkers especially near stairs.
- Use only high chairs that have a wide base so they cannot tip easily.
- Use high chairs with a waist strap.
- Never leave infants in infant carriers that are left on a high surface such as a table, counter, or chair.
- Keep sides of playpens and cribs raised four-to-five feet. Make sure that crib sides cover at least three-fourths of a child's height.
- Keep electric cords to lamps and appliances up and out of the way.
- Keep unroofed rooms, basement, attic, etc., locked when children are in your home.
- Make sure that all doors to rooms and closets can be unlocked from both sides.

- Place heavy items (like an iron or skillet) out of a child's reach.
- Teach children safe and unsafe areas for climbing. Shelves or counters are not for climbing.
- Wipe spills on floors immediately.
- If your garage door has an electric opener, make sure that it has a safety feature that causes the door to go back up when it touches an object or person in the way.

♦ Poison

- Keep trash covered and out of the reach of children.
- Keep all cigarettes, cigarette butts, and all tobacco products away from children. Tobacco is poisonous when eaten.
- Provide a non-smoking environment for children.
- Keep perfumes and cosmetics and other drug products in high cabinets with safety latches or locks.
- Do not store alcoholic beverages, cleaning supplies, cosmetics, pet supplies, medicines, vitamins, gasoline, paint thinner, fertilizer, weed killer, and other poisons in areas used by children.
- Store hazardous products in their original containers. Do not transfer them to used food or beverage containers or to a food storage area.
- Keep purses out of the reach of children.
- Do not use insect poisons, rat poisons, or weed killers when children are present. Dispose of leftover poisons immediately.
- Follow directions and caution warnings on drugs, cosmetics, and chemicals.

- Make sure that walls, furniture, and toys have lead-free paint only.
- Check to make sure that there is no peeling paint on walls or furniture.
- Have your home checked for radon—an odorless gas that seeps through the soil into homes. Inexpensive test kits can be purchased at most hardware stores. If you need more information, call ISU Families Extension Answerline at (800) 262-3804, TDD (800) 854-1658.
- Check private water supplies annually with a laboratory analysis for bacteria and nitrates.
- Check toys and materials to make sure they contain nontoxic, nonpoisonous materials. Look for the "CP" or "AP" seal signifying safe material for children.
- Flush old medicines down the toilet.
- Store medicines immediately after use in a high, locked, or otherwise child-inaccessible space.
- Teach children not to taste things like berries, roots, plants, pills, or tablets without your permission.
- Label all house plants and remove poisonous plants.
- Remove all outdoor plants that might have poisonous parts.
- Install a carbon monoxide detector.

♦ Choking and suffocation

- Make sure that toys have no small parts that could be broken off and swallowed.
- Use balloons only with close adult supervision. Pop and dispose of balloons immediately after use.
- Do not allow children under 3 to play with any toy that is less than 1½ inch in diameter (about the size of a half dollar).

- Make sure that mesh-sided playpens have holes no larger than ½ of an inch.
- Remove hanging crib toys when infants are able to pull themselves up.
- Remove plastic wrap on crib mattresses.
- Do not feed children under age 4 nuts, hard candy popcorn, pretzels, or raw carrots. Cut hot dogs or sausages into small bites and NEVER round slices.
- Put infants to sleep in a crib or a play pen and NEVER on an adult bed, waterbed, thick rug, pillow, or bean bag.
- Teach children to chew their food well and to eat only when sitting down.
- Do not store clothing in dry cleaning bags that are accessible to children.
- Store all plastic bags including small bread sacks out of reach of children.
- Remove doors or lids from old freezers, refrigerators, and cars and car trunks.
- Remove latches and lids from toy chests. Install a slow closing hinge and make sure the chest has ventilation holes.
- Do not allow children to use or play with objects that have long ends. This includes pacifiers with strings attached, long telephone cords, old jewelry necklaces, and long scarves.
- The hanging cords on draperies or blinds up high and out of reach.
- Install childlocks out of reach of children.
- Use only safety gates that have a straight topped edge and a rigid mesh screen. Do not use old wooden-style or wire electrical cords or equipment.
- Space stair railings and crib rails 2½ inches apart.

- Make sure that crib mattresses fit tightly with no more than two finger widths in the gap between mattress and crib frame.
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- Do not use hot bottles and baby food in the microwave.
- Stir and check all microwave heated foods for "hot spots" before serving to children.
- Set the water heater in your home to a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit or less.
- Cover unused electrical outlets with safety caps.
- Block electrical outlets when possible with some type of barrier or furniture.
- Fit Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) on electrical outlets in kitchens, bathroom, and outdoor areas to prevent risk of electrical shock when in contact with water.
- Keep electrical cords for appliances (toasters, radios, etc.) out of reach.
- Make sure that children cannot get to the back of a television set.
- Place stereos, VCRs, computers, and other electrical equipment up high and out of reach.
- Avoid running cords under rugs, over hooks, or through door openings.
- Store lighters and matches out of reach.
- Use screens or barriers around fireplaces, wood stoves, heaters, radiators, hot water pipes, furnaces, or steam-producing vaporizers.
- Never leave children alone in a room with an open fire, heater, or hot stove.
- Replace used and worn electrical cords or equipment.
- Keep pets and paws on the back side of the stove where children can't reach them. Turn handles to the back.
- Teach children to look both ways when crossing the street and to hold the hand of an adult.

- Do not allow children to play near ponds, storm sewers, or excavations.
- Protect, cover, and childproof wells and cisterns.

♦ Cuts and punctures

- Keep all sharp objects out of reach (cooking knives, saws, rakes, rakes, scissors, razors, pliers, plastic wrap boxes, glass bottles or drinking glasses, knitting needles).
- Do not allow children to play with sharp tools or around lawn mowers and power saws.
- Mark glass windows and doors with decals or tape to increase visibility. If possible, install safety glass.

♦ Automobile safety

- Do not allow children to play near or behind a parked car.
- Use seat belts and car seats when traveling by car.
- Never leave children alone in a car.
- Do not give foods that could cause choking.
- Cover hot vinyl seats with a large towel or sheet.
- Keep purses and other dangerous items out of reach.
- Teach children to sit calmly and quietly while in an automobile or bus. Leave toys that encourage vigorous activity at home or in the trunk.
- Teach children to look both ways when crossing the street and to hold the hand of an adult.

♦ Outdoor safety

- Cover sand box when not in use.
- If an outdoor play area is near a street, parking lot, pool, well, or railroad track, fence the area.
- Keep gates closed and install childproof latches.
- Check play area routinely for trash, sharp branches, tools, lawn equipment, or animal feces.
- Regularly inspect outdoor play equipment for broken, wavy, or missing parts. Remove, repair, or replace items immediately.

- Teach children not to play near the street and to ask for help if they roll into the street or driveway.
- Keep outdoor play equipment at least 6 feet away from pavement, fences, trees, buildings, or other play equipment.
- Make sure that surface areas under play equipment in impact absorbing (such as sand, pea gravel, or wood chips). Uncompressed, this material should be a minimum of 12 inches for equipment up to eight feet high. It should extend at least six feet beyond the edge of stationary equipment.
- Cover all protruding bolts or screws with plastic safety caps.
- Close hoses completely on swings.
- Lock storage sheds, barns, and garages.
- Require children to use helmets with bicycles, skateboards, or rollerblades.

- Keep your pets clean. Discuss dogs and cats use their tongues to clean themselves, try to discourage pets from licking the children and vice versa.
- Empty kitty litter boxes daily. If you are pregnant, have someone else do this job.
- Keep sandboxes covered when not in use to prevent cats from adopting it as a litter box.
- Keep your pets free from internal and external parasites. Fleas can bite children too! Make sure that pets receive all the needed vaccinations, including distemper and rabies shots (for cats as well as dogs).
- Clean up animal feces in your yard. Infected dogs and cats can transmit roundworms to children through feces.
- Change soiled diapers immediately to avoid any undesirable bacteria in the party of pants.

- Furry animals (especially cats) may pick up and transport fungus spores through their coats. A child petting the cat can transfer these spores to his or her own body. A youngster may get bitten if a pet is misbehaved or overstimulated in play, too. The danger is greater in older dogs that are prone to epilepsy because the excitement of play might bring on a seizure.

- Pet turtles can pass on salmonella (an intestinal infection) and are, therefore, not recommended. If you have a tend of the petting family is badger or parker, involved, etc., keep it away from rooms where the children will play or sleep. If infected, these birds can transmit an airborne respiratory illness to humans.

- Litter boxes are a problem too. Young children are apt to put just about anything in their mouths, and cat feces may contain organisms that can be transmitted to humans. Most infections are mild, but if a pregnant

Health and Safety 2-1

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The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides information in all of the programs and activities on the website of each state, national youth, gender equity, and other programs. For more information, visit the website of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Youth, Gender Equity, and other programs. For more information, visit the website of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Youth, Gender Equity, and other programs. For more information, visit the website of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Youth, Gender Equity, and other programs.



When women become infected, it can cause birth defects in the unborn child (Teratogenesis).

The benefits of pets far outweigh the risks in most cases. Reduce possible hazards to children by following these simple precautions.

Teach the children to wash their hands after touching the animals. This is especially important before eating.

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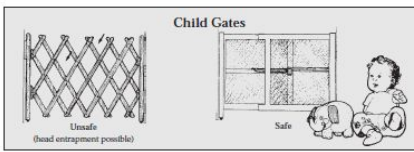
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Prepared by Mary Yarnes, ISU Extension housing specialist, and Lisa Osterweck, ISU Extension family life specialist. Illustrations by Larva Nechtiger.

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY
University Extension

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An extensive checklist may increase peace of mind when looking to prevent fires as best we can. This one is from Iowa State University and can be downloaded here. [Safety Checklist](#)

We then Prepare. Discuss and create a plan.

Making an escape plan

Click on this link

Download these two forms
at this [LINK](#)



How to make a Home Fire Escape Plan

1 Draw a map of your home. Show all doors and windows.

2 Visit each room. Find two ways out.

3 All windows and doors should open easily. You should be able to use them to get outside.

4 Make sure your home has smoke alarms. Push the test button to make sure each alarm is working.

5 Pick a meeting place outside. It should be in front of your home. Everyone will meet at the meeting place.

6 Make sure your house or building number can be seen from the street.

7 Talk about your plan with everyone in your home.

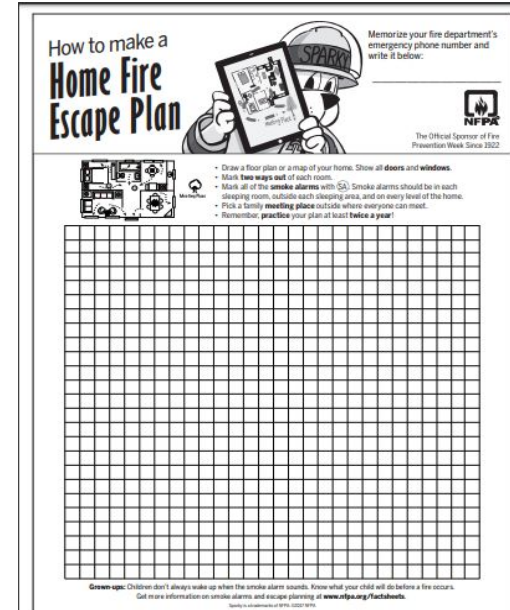
8 Learn the emergency phone number for your fire department.

9 Practice your home fire drill.

10 Make your own home fire escape plan using the grid provided on page 2.

1st FLOOR

2nd FLOOR



How to make a Home Fire Escape Plan

Memorize your fire department's emergency phone number and write it below:

NFPA
The Official Sponsor of Fire Prevention Week Since 1922

1 Draw a floor plan or map of your home. Show all doors and windows.

2 Mark two ways out of each room.

3 Mark all of the smoke alarms with (SA). Smoke alarms should be in each sleeping room, outside each sleeping area, and on every level of the home.

4 Pick a family meeting place outside where everyone can meet.

5 Remember, practice your plan at least twice a year!

Green tip: Children don't always wake up when the smoke alarm sounds. Know what your child will do before a fire occurs. Get more information on smoke alarms and escape planning at www.nfpa.org/factbooks.

Then we-
Practice Practice Practice

[Practicing Your Fire Escape Plan](#)

Click this link

Wrap up

- **Did you go through the check list with your family?**
 - **How'd the family do?**
- **Did you create an escape plan?**
 - **Where is your meeting place?**
- **Have you established a time or developed a plan for a drill?**
- **How are you feeling about your family being prepared for a fire incident?**