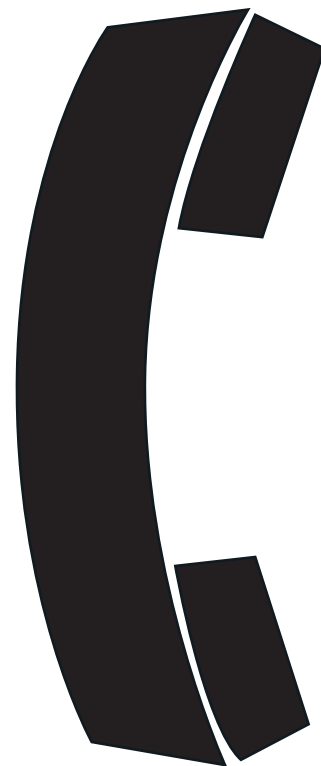


911



911 and the INTERNATIONAL PHONE SYMBOL

Every family member should know the telephone number to dial in case of fire, or to contact medical aid, the police or the sheriff. A child may need to use the number if there is an emergency when she or he is alone or if parents are unable to take charge. Throughout the United States, the standard emergency number is 911. If 911 is not yet operative in your community, "0" zero, is probably used. If 911 isn't used in your area, substitute your emergency number for the 911 number throughout the activities.

The INTERNATIONAL PHONE SYMBOL (a stylized telephone receiver) is being put on all public phones. Knowing this symbol can help a child locate a phone in an emergency.

In many communities, the 911 number can be dialed from a pay phone without inserting a coin. Children in such communities should know that they could summon help from a pay phone even when they have no money. Please call the phone company to determine whether a coin is necessary to dial 911 from a public phone in your community.

So that the emergency phone service will not be tied up with inappropriate calls from children, help students understand what an emergency is. A general rule is that an emergency involves danger to a human life or property.

Rules for Children

1. When there is danger or injury to human life or property and you are at home dial 911 (or the emergency number in your community).
2. When you are away from home, look for the phone symbol and dial 911 (or the emergency number in your community). You do not need to insert a coin to dial 911 (if true in your community).

For Discussion

1. Have children give examples of situations in which they would use the 911 number.
2. Give children a situation and let them determine whether or not 911 should be used.
3. What important information must you give the 911 operator?
4. Have children talk about an emergency situation.

Additional Activities

1. Use the worksheet in the workbook.
2. Dramatize an emergency situation and have children take turns making the 911 call.



DON'T WALK

At some intersections there is a push button for people who want to cross the street. The arrow near the button points to the crosswalk whose pedestrian signal it affects. Pushing the button tells the machine that controls the traffic light and pedestrian signal that someone wants to cross. In some intersections, the green traffic light is on long enough to let a few cars through the intersection, but not long enough to allow a pedestrian to cross. Pressing the button makes the signal last longer, long enough for someone on foot to cross.

When WALK changes to DON'T WALK, the DON'T WALK is flashing at first. The flashing DON'T WALK indicates there is still time for people who are already in the crosswalk to reach the other side of the street. When DON'T WALK stops flashing, there is not enough time, and adults who are less than halfway should turn back. Children, however, should turn back if they are less than halfway when the DON'T WALK first appears.

Rules for Children

1. Always watch the pedestrian signal facing you.
2. Wait on the curb, not on the street.
3. If there is a button, push it.
4. If WALK changes to DON'T WALK before you reach the middle line, go back to the curb. If you have passed the middle line, continue across.



WALK

Many intersections have both a traffic light and a pedestrian signal. The traffic light is for cars and the pedestrian signal is for walkers (pedestrians). It is important that children obey DON'T WALK on the pedestrian signal even if the traffic light is green.

Rules for Children

1. When walking, always watch the traffic light facing you.
2. If there is a traffic light and also a pedestrian signal at an intersection, obey the pedestrian signal.
3. When the pedestrian signal says WALK, stop, look and listen before crossing the street, just as you would for a green light. Watch for cars turning and for cars backing up.

For Discussion

1. What should you do if the pedestrian signal changes to DON'T WALK before you are across the street?
2. Where should you stand while you are waiting for the pedestrian signal to say WALK?
3. What should you do at a street crossing where there is a push button?
4. Why should you cross the street only at corners?
5. On the pedestrian signal, what does the picture that means DON'T WALK look like?

Additional Activities

1. Use the workbook page on the pedestrian signal.
2. Take a safety walk around the neighborhood. Have the children identify the crosswalks with pedestrian signals, and those that have only traffic lights.



Death or serious injury can result on contact with the equipment within this enclosure.

DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE

The DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE sign is used on many parts of the electrical distribution system. It may be found on poles or other equipment. Such equipment is always safely enclosed, but accidents, natural disasters like storms and earthquakes, or vandalism may expose conductors carrying the electricity. A DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE sign tells us of areas where we should be aware of this possibility. Children must be warned to keep clear of any equipment marked with this sign.

Important: Not all electrical equipment is marked with a DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE sign. Some may have other warnings.

Rules for Children

1. Stay away from any equipment marked HIGH VOLTAGE, DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE, or DANGER.

For Discussion

1. What should you do when you see DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE on any equipment?
2. Why should you stay away from any box with a DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE sign on it?

Additional Activity

1. Take a walking trip around the school to see if anything is labeled DANGER HIGH VOLTAGE.

MR. OUCH

“MR. OUCH” is the symbol that the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) has adopted as a warning to “Stay Away!” It is being used on electric utility distribution equipment that houses transformers and switchgear mounted on pads at ground level. This equipment is often located in public areas such as neighborhoods, schoolyards, and shopping centers. Although the electrical equipment is enclosed in securely locked cabinets and no current-carrying parts are normally exposed, occasionally tampering by vandals may result in unlocked cabinets. Children must be warned to stay away and not to touch so they won’t be hurt or killed.

NEMA developed the “MR. OUCH” program to discourage children from exploring open equipment cabinets and to urge parents to protect children in the vicinity of the equipment.

Important: Not all electrical pad-mounted equipment is labeled with MR. OUCH. Some may have other warnings.

Rules for Children

1. Stay away from any box that has the MR. OUCH sticker.
2. Stay away from any boxes that you think might have electrical equipment inside.
3. Tell an adult if you see any boxes with a MR. OUCH sticker that have been left open.

For Discussion

1. What should you do when you see MR. OUCH on any equipment?
2. Why should you stay away from any box with a MR. OUCH sticker on it?
3. Is all pad-mounted electrical equipment labeled with MR. OUCH? (Not yet).
What should you do when you see an electrical box? (Stay away).

Additional Activities

1. The workbook contains a “Find the Picture” activity showing MR. OUCH.
2. Take a walking trip around the school to see if there is any pad-mounted electrical equipment on campus.





SKULL and CROSSBONES

Over half of all reported poisonings involve preschool children. Older children are exposed to hazards from products around which they work and play, especially in the home.

Here is a list of some things in a home that could be poisonous:

spray cans	vitamins	cleaning agents
kerosene	plants	paints
furniture polish	disinfectants	deodorants
nail polish remover	cough medicine	lighter fluid
ant poison	mouse poison	aspirin

Rules for Children

1. Never play with things stored under the sink, or in a medicine cabinet. They can make you very sick. Some things stored in a broom closet or in a garage can also make you sick.

For Discussion

1. What things in your home should you stay away from? (See list above).
2. Are all poisons labeled with SKULL and CROSSBONES? (No).
3. How can you help make your home safe?
4. How can you help keep your younger brothers and sisters safe?

POLICE HAT and BADGE

Children should know that a person wearing a POLICE HAT with insignia and a BADGE is a friend and is there to help and protect them.

Children tend to believe that police officers take “bad” people off to jail. Help them learn about their other duties such as traffic safety and protection of life and property. They patrol the streets and highways. They find lost children. They help people who are in trouble such as people in car accidents. They assist firemen and paramedics.

Discussion Questions

1. How does a police officer help people?
2. How does he or she protect people?
3. Is everyone with a BADGE a police officer?

Suggested Activity

Invite a police officer to school. Ask him or her to discuss an officer’s duties. Consider the following activities:

1. Show children a patrol car. How does it help the police help people in trouble?
2. Take the children on a short neighborhood walk. On it, talk about driveway safety and demonstrate the proper use of crosswalks.
3. Discuss what to do if a stranger offers them a ride.

Block Parents

If your community has block parents, obtain one of the signs that identifies a block parent’s home. Explain how block parents can help students who are on their way to or from school.

Security Officers

If security forces are common in your area, consider teaching the students how to distinguish between a real police officer and a security worker.

1. Does the BADGE have the word “police” on it? Students should be able to recognize this word. Security forces are not supposed to use the word “police” on their badges, hats, uniforms, or anywhere else.
2. If you are not sure that the person is a real police officer, tell an adult you know what the person said.
3. Ask the person claiming to be a police officer to show his or her identification. A real police officer will have an identification card with the word “police” on it.





SCHOOL CROSSING

The SCHOOL CROSSING sign shows children a safe place to cross a street on the way to and from school. It also warns motorists to slow down and watch out for children crossing the street.

THE SCHOOL ZONE sign is the same as the SCHOOL CROSSING sign, except it doesn't have the crosswalk lines. It's important for children to distinguish between the two signs, as the SCHOOL ZONE sign may not be next to a safe crossing area.

Rules for Children

1. Walk to school with friends.
2. Cross streets only at corners.
3. Walk, never run, across a street.
4. Never walk between parked cars.
5. Don't play while crossing a street.
6. Never accept a ride from a stranger.
7. Obey the crossing guard.

For Discussion

1. Why should you look for SCHOOL CROSSING signs near your school?
2. Why should you always use the same route to and from school?
3. Why should your parents know your school route?
4. What other safety rules must you follow when walking to and from school?

Additional Activities

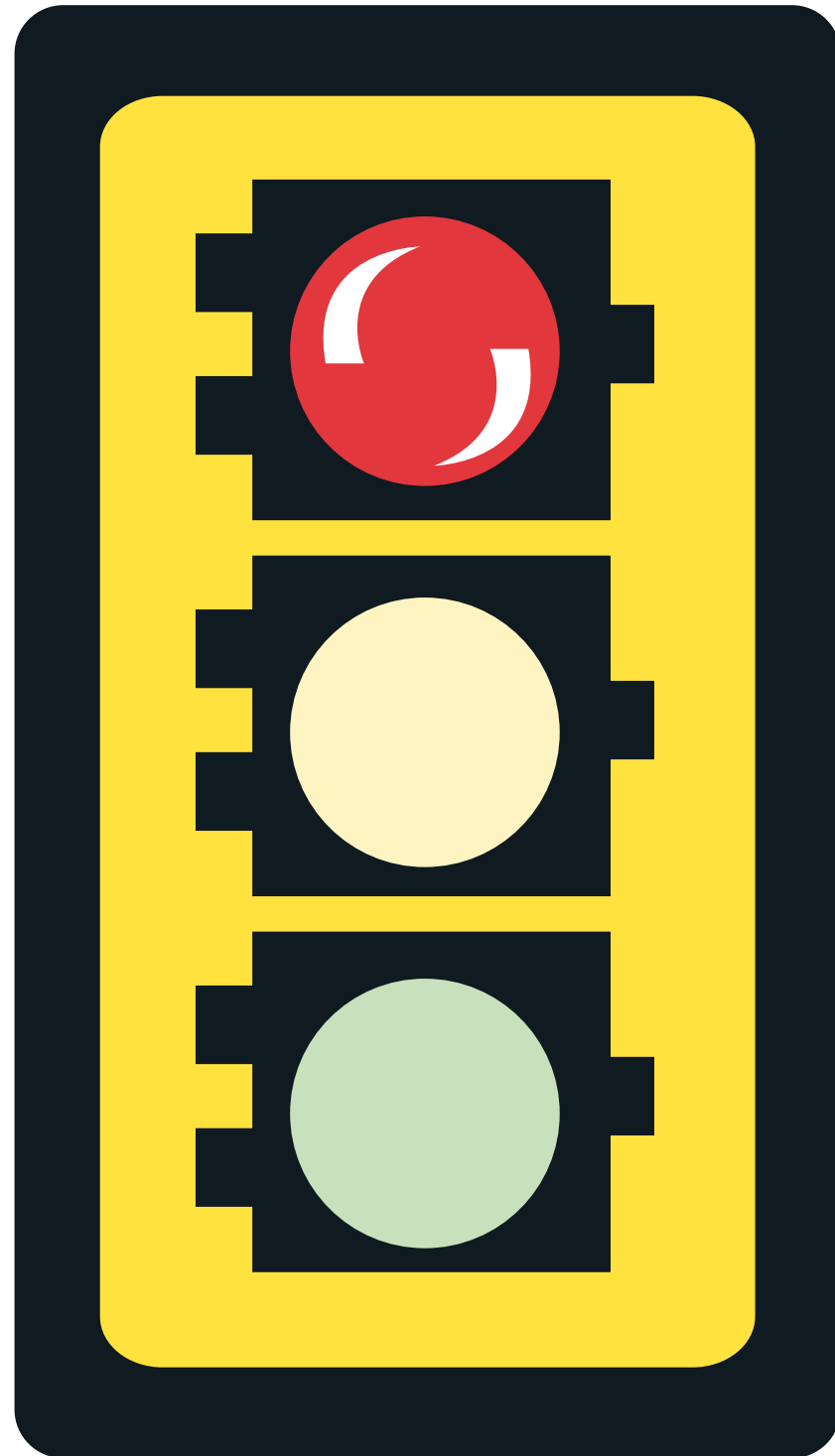
1. Take a walk around the perimeter of the school and see if you can find any SCHOOL CROSSING signs. Discuss the safe crossing corners around your school.
2. Use the traffic coloring poster and find the safe places to cross.
3. Make a neighborhood map. You may be able to obtain a street map from your city government, the art department of the local newspaper, or a real estate broker.

Show the location of traffic lights

Show the location of block-parent homes.

Mark each child's address with his or her picture and a cutout house with his or her name and address.

Discuss the safest routes to school.



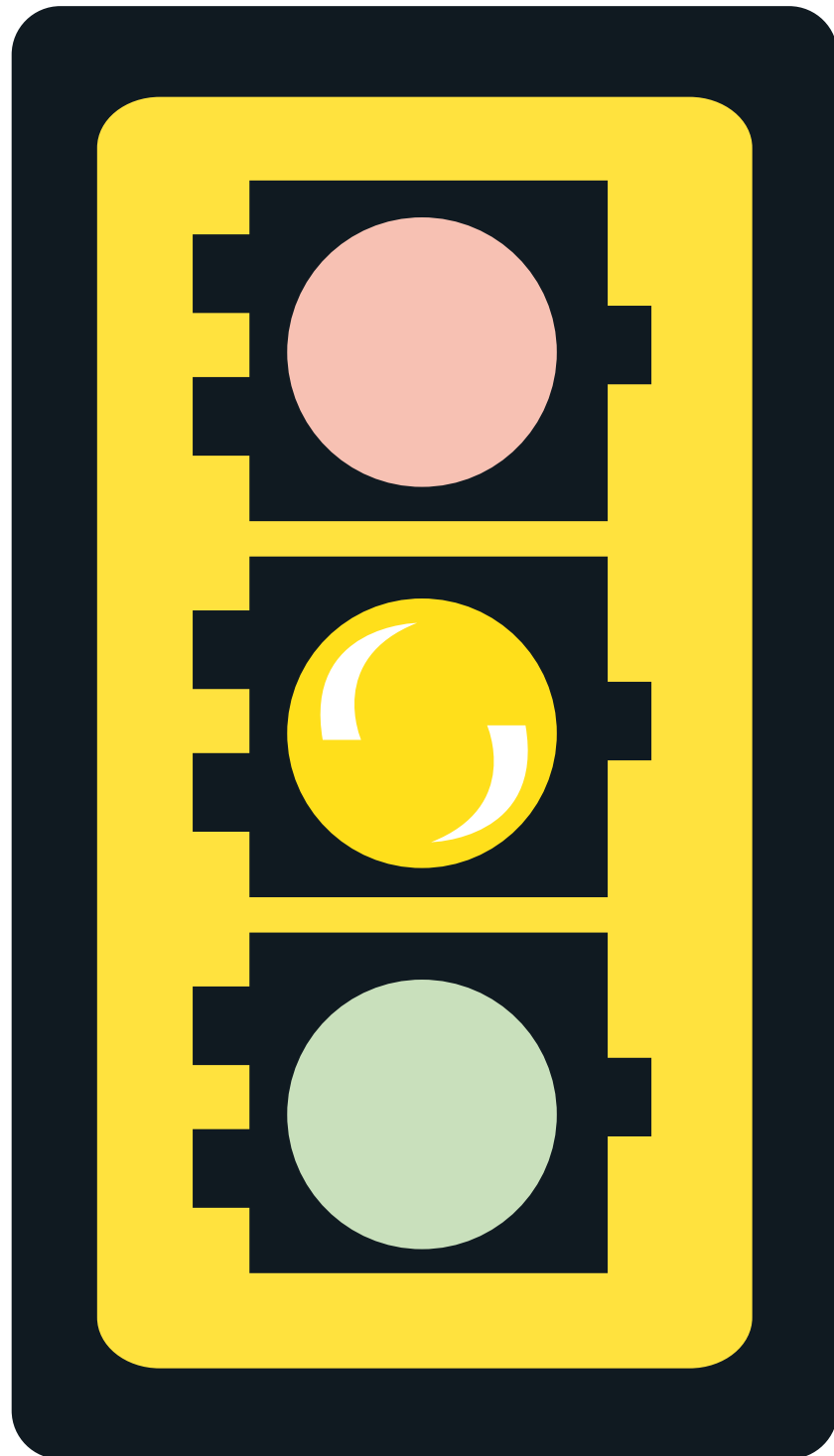
RED LIGHT

The RED LIGHT means STOP. Wait on the curb, never on the street.

At some intersections, there is a push button for people who want to cross the street. Pushing the button tells the machine that controls the traffic light that someone wants to cross. At some intersections, the green traffic light is on long enough to let a few cars drive through the intersection, but not long enough to allow a pedestrian to cross. Pressing the button makes the green light last longer, long enough for someone on foot to cross the street.

Rules for Children

1. Wait on the curb, not on the street.
2. If there is a button at the intersection, push it



YELLOW LIGHT

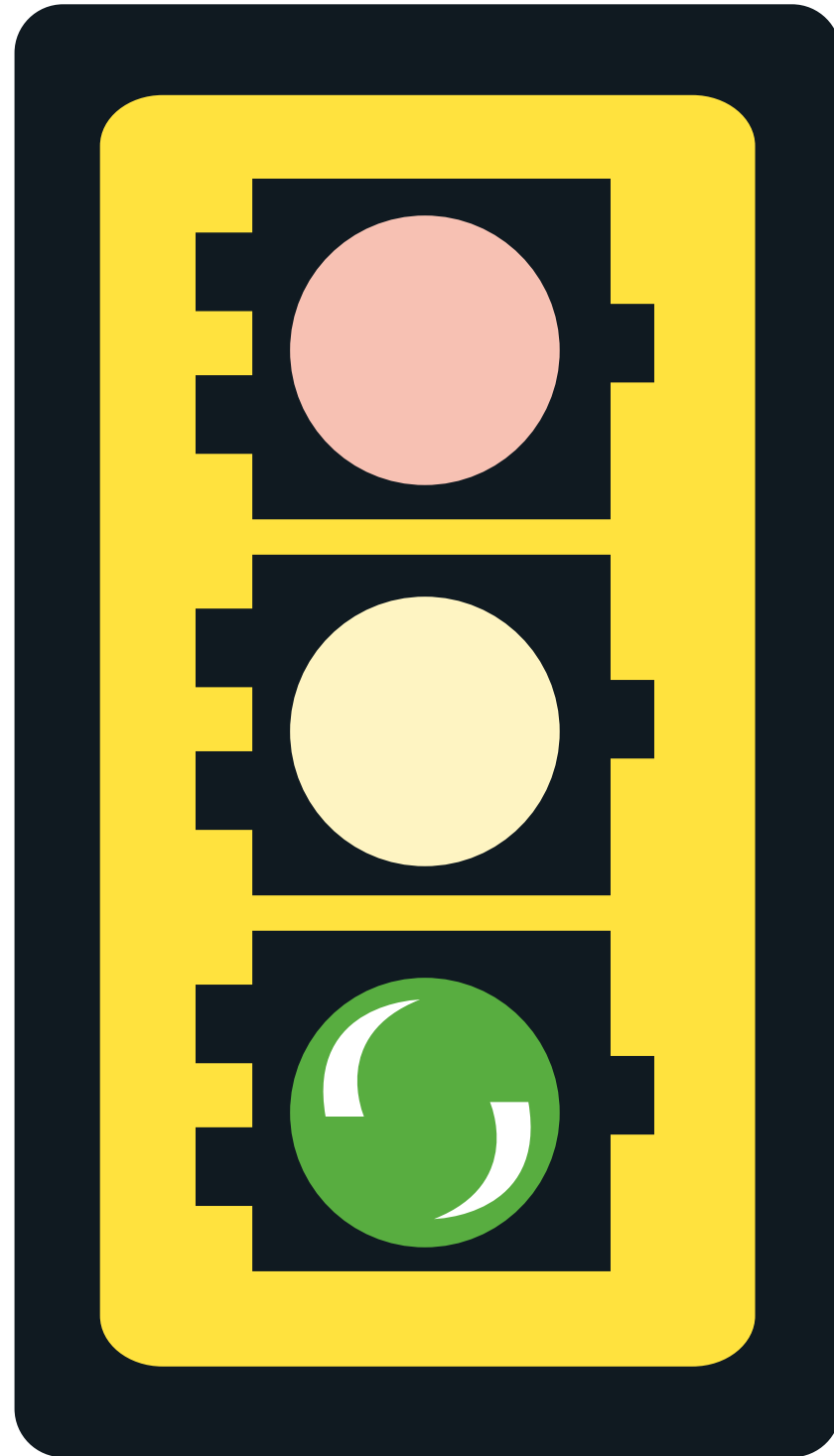
The YELLOW LIGHT can confuse some children, particularly when a green light turns yellow as they are crossing a street. The general rule for children is to continue walking across the street if they are at least halfway across the street. If they are not halfway across when the light turns from green to yellow, they should turn back to the sidewalk.

Rules for Children

1. Wait for the new green light so you won't be caught in the middle when the light turns yellow.

For Discussion

1. Where should you stand while waiting for a traffic light to change to green?
2. What should you do if the traffic light changes to yellow while you are crossing the street?
3. What does the YELLOW LIGHT mean.



GREEN LIGHT

Young children need to become aware of traffic lights and how they keep people safe. They must learn that a GREEN LIGHT doesn't mean go without first stopping, looking, and listening. According to the National Safety Council, most accidents (60%) involving children at intersections occur where there is a traffic light.

Children often assume that if they can see a car, the driver can see them. Because of their size, the driver may not see them.

Rules for Children

Before crossing a street with a GREEN LIGHT:

1. Always stop, look, and listen.
2. Check that all cars have stopped.
3. Check that no cars are turning in front of you.
4. Check that no cars are backing up in front of you.

For Discussion

1. When is it safe to cross a street?
2. Why must you stop, look, and listen before crossing a street?
3. Why is it important to walk, not run or play, while crossing the street?

Additional Activities

1. Use the traffic light worksheet.
2. Make a working model of a traffic light. Cut three holes in the bottom of a shoebox. Tape red, yellow, and green cellophane over the holes. Hold a flashlight behind the holes to light the green, yellow, or red light. Children can use the traffic light to role-play.
3. Learn the following rhyme (or a similar one):

RED says STOP.
So don't take a hop.
GREEN says GO.
That you know.
YELLOW says WAIT.
It's better to be late.

EXIT

EXIT means “a way out.” An EXIT sign shows us the way to leave a building. All public buildings have EXIT signs near doors leading out of the building. Look for EXIT signs in restaurants, theaters, museums, stores, office buildings, and so on.

Rules for Children

1. When you are in a building away from home, locate the EXIT signs.
2. In case of fire or other emergency, walk carefully but quickly to the nearest EXIT.
3. In case of a fire or other emergency use the stairs and not the elevator.

For Discussion

1. Why don't we have EXIT signs in our homes?
2. What EXIT plan does your family have in case of a fire in your home?
3. Describe a place where you know there is an EXIT sign.
4. Why is it important to know where the EXITS are?
5. In an emergency, why is it important to walk quickly, but not run, to an EXIT?



SMELL. LEAVE & TELL

SMELL. LEAVE & TELL

When used properly, natural gas is a safe and reliable energy source. As with anything that burns, it can be dangerous if used carelessly.

One of the main things to be aware of is a leak. Natural gas is colorless and odorless, so for your safety, a distinctive pungent odor is added to the gas so that you can smell a leak immediately.

Teach small children to stay away from the gas range and all gas-burning appliances. If older children smell a gas leak while their parents are away, they should leave the house and go to a nearby phone and call the Gas Company.

Stay away from the house until the Gas Company says it's safe to go back in.

THE WHOLE FAMILY SHOULD BE PREPARED FOR AN EMERGENCY.

Practice a safety drill for getting the family out of the house at night BEFORE an emergency occurs. Plan what you are going to do and move slowly and carefully. Practice the drill during daylight first.

Remember:

1. Don't strike a match.
2. Don't turn a light switch or any electrical appliance on or off (the spark could cause an explosion).
3. Don't waste time looking for the gas leak yourself.
4. Don't stop to use the telephone before leaving.
5. Do leave doors and windows open to ventilate the house or apartment after you're out.
6. Call the Gas Company from a nearby phone.
7. Stay outside, away from the house until the Gas Company says it's safe to go back in.