Educational Intervention
6-8 Years
Educational Intervention  6-8 Years

Basic Approaches

Fire can be frightening to adults and children. However if we teach children positive fire safety behaviors they can learn how to keep themselves safe from fire.

Children learn through repetition and reinforcement. Repeat key fire safety messages to reinforce concepts and determine the child’s understanding and retention. Children learn in a variety of ways. Consider all learning styles by using verbal, written and demonstration type delivery methods. Use clear and simple language appropriate to the age of the child you are education. Always explain why you are teaching a particular concept and use real life examples relevant to that child’s life to enhance the learning experience.

It is important that parent also know and understand the fire safety messages you are teaching their child, so that they can reinforce them at home. Educate children and parents together so that consistent messages and clear expectations are heard by all. A Parent Education section has been included to assist parents to deal appropriately with fire safety at home.

Suggested Topics

The fire safety education topics you discuss with a child and their family will generally depend upon the nature of the firesetting incident. However, there are certain fire safety behaviors that children this age should learn. These behaviors are outlined below and detailed on the pages to follow.

- Good Fires and Bad Fires
- Match and Lighter Safety
- Burns
- Stop, Drop and Roll
- Smoke Alarms and Home Escape Planning

It is not necessary to discuss all topics listed. Time, nature of the firesetting incident, and previous involvement with the child and family will help determine topics to be covered. As a general guide, priority should be given to the top four behaviors listed.
Activity Sheets

The Activity Sheets, which follow each behavior, are designed to assist you with your intervention efforts. You may want to use them to reinforce key concepts or as homework assignments to be returned to you upon completion. All Activity Sheets are intended to be photocopied as needed.

Resources

Programs

Several excellent programs are available for this age group to support and enhance your education efforts. These may be used as part of your educational intervention or as homework assignments for the entire family.

- **Learn Not to Burn (LNTB) Program**
  LNTB is a comprehensive elementary school fire safety program created by the National Fire Protection Association. The program highlights 22 key fire safety behaviors. LNTB is designed to be taught in the schools by teachers and supported by the local fire department.

  LNTB Resource Books contain excellent activity pages that can be used to reinforce the fire safety information you have taught a child involved in a firesetting incident. The activity sheets can be completed during the educational intervention or used as homework assignments to be returned to you at a later date. The LNTB Curriculum Binders are an excellent resource for accurate fire safety messages.

*Available for purchase from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101. Telephone: (617) 770-3000. Fax: (617) 7770-0700. Website: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)*

- **Bic Play Safe, Be Safe**
  Is a multimedia fire safety education program. Developed by the BIC Corporation in cooperation with educators and fire safety experts. Play Safe / Be Safe includes a twenty minute video featuring, my friend the fire fighter. Stop, drop and roll, crawl low under smoke, and match/lighter safety.

  Although the program was designed for use with children ages 3-5 years, parts of the program can be used effectively with older children. The kit contains various activities such as card games, activity boards, story cars, and the *Play Safe! Be Safe!* Video. You may wish to use certain story cards when discussing fire safe behaviors. Questions and information printed on the back of the story cards act as a guide to lead the child through each fire safety situation.
Videos

Appropriate videos for this age group include:

- **Healing Inside Too**
  This 9 minute, simple yet powerful video tells the story of an 8-year-old burn survivor, Jed Franklin’s healing and acceptance. This video is targeted for children aged 8-12 years.


- **Be Cool About Fire Safety**
  This is a 15-minute video that provides important fire safety information on a range of topics, including how to develop an escape plan, dial emergency number, check smoke alarms, and avoid smoke inhalation. The video is targeted at children 5-8 years of age.

  *Available for purchase from For A Safer American Coalition, c/o National Consumers League, 1701 K Street, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 835-3323. Fax: (202) 835-0747

- **Through the Eyes of a Child – Burn Recovery**
  The purpose of this 12 minute video is to familiarize the public with the physical, psychological, and social repercussions experienced by people who have been burned, as well as the treatment required for their recover.

  *Available for purchase from the Children’s Hospital Burn Center, attn: Marion Doctor, LCSW, 1056 East 19th Ave., Denver, CO, 80218. Telephone (303) 764-8295. Email: doctor.marion@tchden.org

- **Smoke Detectives**
  This video follows the adventures of four young children as they teach a slightly confused vampire some basic fire safety messages to help him prevent fires in his home. This is an excellent video for children ages 6-8 years.

  *Available at no cost from State Farm Insurance Company

Other useful resources include:
• *Large Picture Cards* (laminated or coraplast) of tools, toys, good/bad fires, positive fire safety behaviors such as crawl low under smoke, and Stop, Drop and Roll. These props provide visual tools for your discussions of fire safety topics.

• *Tool box* containing tools and toys for sorting. Identifying matches and lighters as tools for grown-ups is an important concept. Ask children to help you sort the Tool Box, separating the tools for grown-ups and the toys for them.

• *The Red Felt Flame*. The red felt flame acts as an excellent prop to help you teach Stop, Drop and Roll. First demonstrate the proper Stop, drop and Roll techniques, then have the child practice it. Place a red felt flame on the child’s clothing, then ask them to perform Stop, drop and Roll. The felt flame will fall from the clothing when they perform the procedure, showing the child that flames are extinguished when they Stop, Drop and Roll.

• *Burn Garments*. It is important for children involved in firesetting to understand the devastating effects of fire. Burn survivors must wear special garments to help their burns heal. Burn garments can be used effectively to educate children about the treatment of severe burns.

• *Smoke Alarm*. Provides a visual prop to assist in the discussion of smoke alarms. Parents and children should understand the function of the smoke alarm, proper location, maintenance and testing.
Good Fire and Bad Fire  6-8 Years

Background Information

- Fire serves as a useful tool when used properly.
- If fire is not used properly it can cause serious injury, loss of life and property.
- Fire can be used for many things, such as cooking our food, heating our homes, and helping us celebrate special occasions such as a birthday.

Teaching Points

✓ Explain to the child that fire is useful to us if used properly. Ask to identify how their family uses fire, such as barbecuing hamburgers, building a campfire, and placing candles on birthday cake. These are GOOD fires. **REMEMBER a GOOD FIRE is one where the is always an adult present.**

✓ Ask the child to identify fires that can hurt people, animals and destroy property, such as a forest fire, a house fire or any other fire where an adult is not present. These are BAD Fires.

✓ Ask the child to describe what things might happen in a bad fire such as animals and people may lose their homes, someone may get burned, and toys and pets may be lost.

✓ Help the child relate their firesetting incident with the consequences of bad fires they have described above.

Activity Sheets

- Good Fire and Bad Fires
- Friendly and Unfriendly Fires
- What Can Burn?
- Student Action Report
DIRECTIONS
Circle the Good Fires.
Put an 'X' through the Bad Fires

GOOD FIRE

BAD FIRE
FRIENDLY AND UNFRIENDLY FIRES

FRIENDLY FIRES are good.
They help us cook food, keep warm
and celebrate special times.

UNFRIENDLY FIRES are bad and
can hurt us. If you see an unfriendly
fire, tell a grown-up quickly!

Check the box that you think is correct for each picture:
WHAT CAN BURN?

Assignment #1: There are many things in your house you might not think of as flammable, but they do catch on fire fairly easily. Make a list of 6 items in your house that might burn easily.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 

Assignment #2: Number these words in alphabetical order. Do each column on its own. Put a circle around the word that could catch fire. Underline those that will melt, but not burn.

#1  #2  #3
Telephone  Baby  Newspaper
Cat  Camera  Needle
Thread  Pot  Bib
Paper  Plants  Radio
Padlock  Bike  Bathtub
Plate  Popcorn

Child’s Signature: 

Caregiver’s signature: 

Date: 
STUDENT ACTION REPORT

You are to prepare a report based on the headings below. The report is to be a minimum of 200 words and be your best work. The report can be done on a computer, but if hand written. It should be legible. The report should be signed by you and a Parent/Guardian.

Topics to be addressed:

1. Briefly explain what you did.

2. Why is this behavior unacceptable?

3. What do you kow about school rules/expectations in this regard?

4. Discuss your personal consequences.

5. Discuss the community consequences.

6. What are you going to do to assure us that you will not be involved in these types of incidents again.

Child’s Signature: ____________________________________________

Caregiver’s Signature: ________________________________________

Date: ____________________________________________________
Match and Lighter Safety  6-8 Years

Background Information

- Matches and lighters are tools for grown-ups, not toys for children.
- Different tools are used for different jobs. It is always important that the proper tool be used.
- It is a grown-up's responsibility to use tools, such as matches and lighters, and to supervise any fires they have lit.
- Matches and lighters can get hot and can burn people.
- Children at this age who have been involved in a firesetting incident should not touch matches and lighters. They should tell a grown-up whenever they find matches or lighters.
- Adults and other caregivers should keep matches and lighters out of reach and out of sight of children.

Teaching Points

- Introduce the topic by asking the child if they know what a TOY is and what a TOOL is. Ask them to provide an example of both. Explain that matches and lighters are TOOLS for grown-ups to do important jobs with, such as lighting birthday candles, a campfire or fireplace. Matches and lighters are not TOYS for children to play with.
- Explain that there are different TOOLS for different jobs and that the proper TOOL should always be used. Emphasize that it is a grown-up's responsibility to use matches and lighters and to supervise any fires they have lit.
- Discuss that matches and lighters get hot and can hurt people.
- Explain that if they find matches or lighters they should not touch them. Instead, they should TELL a grown-up. Grown-ups should then put them up high out of reach and out of sight so children stay safe.
- Matches and lighters should always be kept out of sight and out of reach of children.

Activity Sheets

- Fire Safety Poster
- Fire Safety Match Can
- What's the Difference Between a Helper and a Hazard?
FIRE SAFETY POSTER

Directions: Using a large sheet of paper, crayons or pencil crayons, make a poster showing the dangers of playing with fire. Make a poster showing people using fire in a safe way.

Return your poster and this form when you are satisfied with your fire safety messages. Remember, these messages must be clear because there will be no written words to describe what is happening in the poster.

Child’s Signature: ___________________________________________

Caregiver’s Signature: _________________________________________

Date: ________________________________________________________
Fire Safety Match Can

Make a special container to safely store matches and lighters out of sight and out of reach of children.

Directions: Find an empty can, such as a soup can. Clean it out and put masking tape on the inside of the open top to protect yourself from the sharp edge. Cover the match can label. Tape the label to the can. Together, with your parents, place all matches and lighters from your home in the can. Store the can in the cupboard, out of sight and out of reach. Whenever you find matches or lighters, ask a grown-up to put them safely in the can. When the can is full, take it to your local fire department and give the matches and lighters to the fire fighters.

Can Storage Location: ________________________________________

Child’s Signature: ___________________________________________

Caregiver’s Signature: _______________________________________

Date: ____________________________________________________
DANGER

- Matches
- Lighters
- Matches
- Lighters

* Teach "matches are tools not toys."

Establish a Fire Safe Home!

* Carefully store any matches/lighters.

Keep Out of Reach of Children!

Prevent Injuries Through Protection Education
What’s the Difference between a Helper and a Hazard?

Many helpful things can be harmful if they aren’t used correctly. Complete this sheet with fire safety facts you know.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Be Helpful</th>
<th>Be a Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash Fires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Bars on Windows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Escape Ladders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthday Candles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space Heaters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical Cord</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Handle on a Pot</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Newspapers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Kitchen Stove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An Electric Plug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Background Information

Stay Away From Things That are Hot
- Children can get burned when too close to things that are hot or can get hot.
- Children should never be unsupervised around fire or hot things.

Consequences of Misusing Fire
- Play with fire can be extremely dangerous.
- Burns are extremely painful. Severe burns can be life threatening.
- Children need to understand that small fires, even the flame from one match can quickly grow into a large fire out of their control.
- The child’s firesetting incident may not seem like a bad thing to them (for example, lighting a candle and blowing it out), but without adult supervision if something went wrong the consequences could be serious.
- Many things burn easily and will quickly contribute to the size of a fire.
- Misusing fire can result in injury, loss of life and property.

Cooling a Burn
- Burns hold heat and can get worse if not immediately cooled.
- Children should tell a grown-up immediately if they are burned.
- Cool water should be gently run over the affected area for 10-15 minutes.
- Never use butter, lotions, ice, or ointments. This only seals the heat in.
- Cooling the burn lowers the temperature of the skin, reduces swelling and numbs the pain,

Teaching Points

✔ Ask the child to tell you what could happen if they were to close to fire or something else hot.
✔ Explain to the child that because fire and hot things can burn them, they should stay away from things that are hot or could get hot.
✔ They should never be around fire or hot things unless a grown-up is there.
✔ Explain to the child that small fires or the flame from a single match can very quickly grow into a large fire out of control.
✓ Ask the child to identify items around their house that can burn such as toys, furniture, and make the fire bigger and out of control.
✓ Ask the child what can happen if they play with fire. Ensure that the child understands that misusing fire or being around fire without supervision can result in people and animals getting hurt, and things important to them getting damaged or destroyed.
✓ Explain to the child that if they get burned from fire or something else hot, they should always tell a grown-up.
✓ Burns should be treated by running cool water over the burned area for 10-15 minutes to stop the skin from burning more and to stop the hurt.
✓ Never use butter, lotions, or ointments. They only seal the heat in.

Activity Sheets

- Hot Stuff!
- Hot Things Can Burn!
- Connect the Dots!
Hot Stuff!

- Put an X on the UNSAFE picture in each pair.
- Tell why the pictures you chose are UNSAFE.
Hot Things Can Burn!

Many household items can cause burns or start fire.

Unscramble the letters to name some things in your home that may be **HOT**!

RINO ________

VESTO ________

EASTORT ________

EAHRET ________

OCEFFE ________

DELANC ________

CROMAVIEW ________
Connect the Dots!

Cool a Burn in Cool Water

Never Use Ice or Butter on the Burn
Stop, Drop and Roll  6-8 Years

Background Information

- If the clothes a child is wearing catch on fire the child should:
  STOP where they are
  DROP immediately to the ground and cover their face with their hands
  ROLL over and over until the fire is out.
- If the clothing someone else is wearing catches on fire, the child should tell them to STOP, DROP and ROLL.
- Rolling removes oxygen, smothering the flames.
- Covering their face with their hands prevents burns to the face.

Teaching Points

- Discuss the dangers of being too close to fire. Explain that the child may get burned or their clothes may catch on fire. Brainstorm with the child different ways their clothes could catch on fire, such as standing too close to a candle or from a campfire or fireplace spark.
- Explain to the child that one of the consequences of misusing fire is that their clothes or the clothes of a friend or sibling may catch on fire. Stress to the child how important it is that they know what to do if that were to happen.
- Describe and demonstrate Stop, Drop and Roll. Explain that rolling puts the fire out by taking the air out of the fire. Covering their face with their hands prevents their face from getting burned.
- Have the child practice Stop, Drop and Roll. Place the pretend Red Felt Flame on the child’s clothing then have them perform Stop, Drop and Roll to put the fire out. Reinforce with the child that after doing the procedure, the pretend flame is no longer on their clothing because they have put the fire out.

Activity Sheets

- Felt Flame
- If Your Clothes Catch on Fire
Felt Flame

✓ Using the flame below, cut a red flame out of red felt fabric.
✓ Ask children to place the flame on their clothing, then perform STOP, DROP and ROLL to extinguish the flame.
If Your Clothes Catch On Fire

STOP! what you are doing,

DROP to the ground, (cover your face with your hands

&

ROLL over and over until the fire is out.
Smoke Alarms and Home Escape  6-8 Years

Background Information

- A smoke alarm warns us of smoke and/or fire by making a beeping sound.
- The child should be familiar with the sound of a smoke alarm so that when they hear the alarm sound they know to immediately leave the building they are in.
- Smoke alarms should be placed on every level of the home and outside each bedroom/sleeping area. Install smoke alarms in each bedroom/sleeping area for additional protection, especially if the fire-setting incident occurred there.
- Smoke alarms should be tested monthly and batteries replaced at least once a year.
- If there is smoke, children must crawl low under smoke because the bad smokey air is up high and the cleaner air is near the floor.
- All homes should have a home escape plan, identifying two ways out of each room, and a family meeting place outside the home for the family to gather. This plan should be practiced regularly.
- All family members should be taught to report to the family meeting place after leaving the house. Once out, do not re-enter the home. One person should report the fire from a neighbor’s home or the nearest phone well away from the fire. All family members should know their emergency telephone number.

Teaching Points

✔ Show the child a smoke alarm and ask them what it is and what it does. Explain that the smoke alarm acts as their nose at night and will warn them if there is smoke and fire.
✔ Explain to the child that when they hear a smoke alarm their “job” is to Get Out of the building they are in and Stay Out.
✔ Activate the test button on the smoke alarm so that the child is familiar with the sound.
✔ Explain to the child that if there is smoke present they must crawl low under the smoke. The cleaner air is near the floor and the bad smokey air is higher up.
✔ Ask the child if their family has a home escape plan. Is it practiced regularly? Do they know two ways out of each room?
✔ Ask the child to identify the two ways out of their bedroom. The first would likely be the door. The window could serve as their second exit. Explain to
the child that if there is fire or smoke outside their door they must use their second exit.

✓ Ask the child to identify their family meeting place. Ensure that the child knows their emergency telephone number so that they can successfully contact the fire department once out of the home.

Activity Sheets

- Family Home Escape Plan
- What Happens Next?
Family Home Escape Plan

Meeting Place

PRACTICE AN ESCAPE PLAN
What Happens Next?

- Number the pictures in the correct order starting with the smoke alarm sound and ending with everyone at the family meeting place.
Background Information

Parents play a key role in helping to stop their child’s firesetting behavior. Eliminating access to matches and lighters, providing appropriate supervision, and teaching children the realities of fire and its appropriate and correct use, is often all that is needed to prevent further experimentation with fire.

Parents should be reminded that firesetting is progressive and that no incident should be ignored. It is important that parents model fire safe behavior in the home, and help their children understand the appropriate uses of fire. Positive fire safe behaviors should always be reinforced.

Parents should teach children that fire is a tool and explain how adults use fire positively for such things as cooking food and keeping the house warm. Parents must recognize their child’s interest in fire. It is important that this interest is satisfied by teaching them fire safe behaviors. School-aged children can be taught to use fire safely. If children express an interest in fire and their request to be involved in using fire is reasonable, parents should provide opportunities for their children to safely learn how it can be used appropriately. An appropriate opportunity for a child to learn about fire may be in lighting the candles on a birthday cake or lighting a fire in the fireplace. Parents should clearly explain the proper procedure for lighting the match and identify a safe procedure for extinguishing it. A grown-up should always be present.

Parents should discuss the dangers associated with the misuse of fire and safety precautions to be observed at all times when around fire. Children are often influenced by other children. Parents should teach their child to say NO when friends suggest playing with fire.

Teaching Points

Match and Lighter Safety

- Adults and other caregivers should keep matches and lighters out of sight and out of reach of children at all times.
- Children should always be supervised when near fire or hot objects.
- Matches and lighters are tools for grown-ups, not toys for children.
- Children under the age of 7 years should not touch matches and lighters.
- Children under the age of 7 years should tell a grown-up whenever they find matches or lighters.
• Children 7 years and older may be capable of giving matches/lighers to a grown-up.
• School aged children can be taught how and when to use fire appropriately. **They must always be under adult supervision.**

**Home Escape Planning / Smoke Alarms**

• Install working smoke alarms on every level of the home and outside every bedroom and sleeping area. Install smoke alarms in each bedroom/sleeping area for additional protection, especially if the firesetting incident occurred there. Test smoke alarms once a month and replace batteries at least once a year or when smoke alarms make a beeping sound, indicating that the batteries need replacing.
• Draw a floor plan of your home by making an outline of each floor and labelling each room. Mark all windows and doors. Identify at least two exits from each room. The first way would likely be the door. Windows can serve as the second exit. If a window is considered an exit, make sure all family members can open the locks and windows easily for a quick escape.
• Designate a family meeting place a safe distance from the house. All family members should be taught to report to the meeting place after leaving the house. Mark this spot with an X on your plan.
• Once out do not re-enter the home. One person should go to a neighbor’s house or the nearest phone in a safe location to call 911 or their local emergency telephone number. All family members should know their emergency telephone number.
• Practice the home escape plan at least twice a year with all family members. Children should be taught to roll out of bed and crawl low under smoke.

**Activity Sheets**

• Supervise for Safety
• Matches are Tools Not Toys
• Family Home Escape Plan Grid. Ask parents to plan and practice their home escape with their entire family. They should ensure that smoke alarms are appropriately placed and in working order.
• Kids and the Internet
• Caregiver Agreement

**Videos**

Due to time constraints, videos for parents are most effectively used as homework assignments. You may however use specific segments from videos to enhance your immediate discussion with parents.
- **A Lighter is Not a Toy**
  This 8 minute video tells parents and other caregivers how to prevent fire and burns to young children, especially those caused by children playing with matches and lighters.

  *Available for purchase through the National Fire Protection Association, Center for High Risk Outreach, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA, 02269. Telephone: (617) 770-3000. Fax: (617) 770-0700. Website: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)*

- **Fire Power**
  Fire power is an accurate film documentation of what happens as fire develops and spreads throughout a house. The film shows the power and speed of an uncontrolled fire.

  *Available for purchase through the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA, 02269. Telephone: (617) 770-3000. Fax: (617) 770-0700. Website: [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)*
Supervise for Safety

Playing with matches and lighters is a leading cause of injury and death among preschool aged children. Poor supervision is often at the root of the problem. As a parent, it is your responsibility to provide effective supervision.

Parents play a key role in helping to stop their child’s firesetting behavior. Providing appropriate supervision, eliminating access to matches and lighters, and teaching fire safety behaviors is often all that is needed to stop your child from experimenting with fire.

Supervision requires frequent visual contact so that your child’s activities can be monitored. If your child has been involved in firesetting incidents, they are at risk of repeating that behavior and as a result require additional supervision. To reduce the risk of repeat firesetting, you should check your child’s activities frequently, and eliminate their access to matches and lighters. Supervise for safety in your home.

Check your supervision.

- What can I do to eliminate my child’s access to matches/lighters?
- Where was I when my child lit the fire?
- How can I monitor my child’s activities more closely?
Playing with matches and lighters is a leading cause of injury and death among young children. As a parent, it is your responsibility to provide appropriate supervision and eliminate access to matches and lighters to reduce the risk of firesetting.

Eliminate Access

- Parents who smoke should keep their matches or lighters with them at all times so children cannot gain access.
- When not in use, keep matches and lighters out of sight and out of reach of children. Place them high on a shelf or locked in a cupboard where children can’t get to them.

Teach match/Lighter Safety

- As a parent, you play a critical role in educating your child about the safe use of fire.
- Teach your children match and lighter safety, emphasizing that matches and lighters are useful tools for adult use only. Matches and lighters are not toys for children to play with.
- As a parent, you should teach your children what to do if they find matches and lighters.
- Teach young children to tell a grown-up when they find matches and lighters. Young children should never touch matches or lighters. Older children can pick matches and lighters up and give them to an adult they know.
- It is important to teach your children the proper use of these tools.

Model Fire Safe Behavior

- As a parent, you should always model fire safe behavior.
- Use matches and lighters responsibly at all times. When not in use, keep matches and lighters out of sight and out of reach of children.
- Place them in a shelf or locked cupboard up high where your children can’t get them.
Family Home Escape Plan

Meeting Place

PRACTICE AN ESCAPE PLAN
Kids and the Internet

The Internet is a wonderful tool to retrieve information on a number of subjects in our world. The unfortunate problem is that there is a dark side to the Internet. Not only can children be exposed to inappropriate things such as pornography but also to life threatening information such as drug formulas and bomb recipes.

Some child-based web pages have launched other programs that take them to other undesirable locations such as the Anarchist Cookbook, which provides detailed recipes on how to make destructive devices from household items.

There are many document cases where children have surfed the net and produced:
Bombs from household items

- Bombs from household items
- Toilet paper bombs
- Dynamite
- Nitroglycerin
- Plastic explosives from bleach
- Napalm

These are just a few of the items that children can make from the information gathered on the Internet.

To protect children from gaining access to these undesirable locations, a parent must invest in Internet filtering software, which limits the type of information your child receives across the Internet. Some of these brands include: Net Nanny, Cyber Patrol, SOS Guardian, Surf Watch, Web Track, Cyber Sitter and Safe Surf to name a few.; Supervision is critical.
Caregiver Agreement

I __________________________ agree to remove all matches and lighters and secure flammable items in our environment. I am doing this for the protection of my children and everyone in our community. If I treat matches and lighters with respect by keeping them safely put away, this will help my children learn to do the same.

I understand the seriousness of this situation and that our family’s fire safety concerns need to be addressed and understood.

I agree to help my child by teaching them about fire safety and modeling fire safe behaviors. If I discover any further fire experimentation I agree to contact the fire department for help.

Caregiver’s Signature ____________________________________________

Date: _________________________________________________________

Fire Department
   Representative: ________________________________________________

WORKING SMOKE ALARMS SAFE LIVES……TEST YOURS TODAY