



A Summer of Safety

SUMMER FIRE SAFETY TIPS

Barbecue Safety



- ⊙ When using barbecue grills on decks or patios, be sure to leave sufficient spaces from siding and eaves.
- ⊙ Always supervise a barbecue grill when in use.
- ⊙ Keep children and pets away from grills.
- ⊙ With charcoal grills, **ONLY** use charcoal starter fluids designed for barbecue grills and do not add fluid after coals have been lit.
- ⊙ With gas grills, be sure that the hose connection is tight and check hoses carefully for leaks. Applying soapy water to the hoses will easily and safely reveal any leaks.
- ⊙ Do not overfill propane tanks.
- ⊙ Do not wear loose clothing while cooking at a barbecue.
- ⊙ Never grill/barbecue in enclosed areas-carbon monoxide could be produced.
- ⊙ Always follow manufacturer's instructions.

Fireworks Safety



The best way to enjoy fireworks is to visit public fireworks displays put on by professionals who know how to safely handle fireworks.

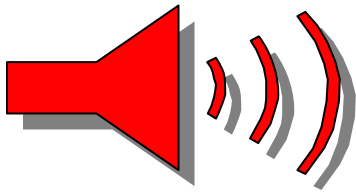
- ⊙ If you plan to use fireworks, make sure they are legal in your area.
- ⊙ Never light fireworks indoors or near dry grass.
- ⊙ Always have a bucket of water and/or a fire extinguisher nearby. Know how to operate the fire extinguisher properly.
- ⊙ Do not wear loose clothing while using fireworks.
- ⊙ Stand several feet away from lit fireworks. If a device does not go off, do not stand over it to investigate. Put it out with water and dispose of it.
- ⊙ Always read the directions and warning labels on fireworks. If a device is not marked with the contents, direction and a warning label-do not light it.
- ⊙ Supervise children around fireworks at all times.

Camping Safety

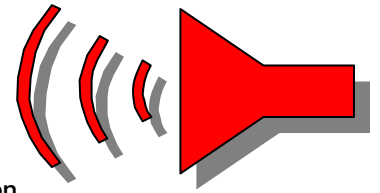


- ⊙ Always use a flame retardant tent and setup camp away from the campfire.
- ⊙ Only use flashlights or battery-powered lanterns inside the tent or any other closed space, not liquid-filled heaters or lanterns.
- ⊙ Always build your campfire down wind away from your tent. Clear all vegetation and dig a pit surrounded by rocks before building your campfire.
- ⊙ Store liquid fire starter (not gasoline) away from your tent and campfire and only use dry kindling to freshen campfire.
- ⊙ Keep campfires small, don't let them get out of hand.
- ⊙ Never leave campfires unattended.
- ⊙ Always put out a campfire when going to sleep or leaving the campsite. To extinguish the fire, cover with dirt or pour water over it.

Make sure everyone knows how to STOP, DROP, and ROLL if clothes do catch on fire!



The Facts About Youth Firesetting



For More Information Contact The Georgia Firefighters Burn Foundation
404.320.6190 · 1.800.273.2876

Nationally, children who play with fire cause nearly 80,000 structure fires per year which result in approximately 760 deaths and more than 3,500 injuries (BI).

Most of the people killed in child-set fires are under 5, and such fires are the leading cause of fire deaths among preschoolers (NFPA).

Nationally, playing with fire is the leading cause of death in residential fires for young children (BI).

Juvenile firesetting does an estimated 1.2 billion dollars in damage annually (BI).

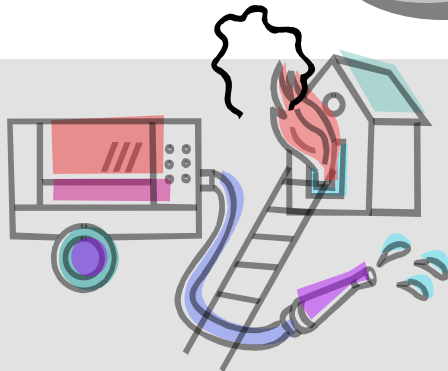
Boys are more likely to engage in firesetting incidents than girls and fire behavior naturally emerges in most children around the age of 3 (FEMA).

Among fatal home fires started by children, seven out of 10 involve children igniting bedding, mattresses, upholstered furniture or clothing (NFPA).

Nearly 85% of victims of child-set fires are the children themselves (BI).

Roughly two out of every three child-set fires -- and three out of four associated deaths and injuries -- involve matches or lighters (NFPA).

Arson is the only crime tracked by the FBI for which more juveniles are arrested than adults. Juvenile arson arrests also account for more than 50% of all arson arrests in the United States (BI).



The Warning Signs

- ✓ Playing with matches or lighters
- ✓ Trying to burn items
- ✓ Carrying fire starting materials in pockets or having them in their room
- ✓ Talking about fire
- ✓ Asking how particular materials will burn

Myths and Facts

Myth: It is normal for children to play with fire.

Fact: It is *not* normal for children to play with fire. Fire curiosity is common, but the use of fire without adult supervision is extremely dangerous.

Myth: Firesetting is a phase most children go through.

Fact: Firesetting is *not* a phase. If there is not some type of fire safety education or intervention, the firesetting can get out of control.

