



**STORE PARAFFIN BOTTLES AWAY FROM CHILDREN**



## IF A CHILD'S CLOTHES CATCH ALIGHT

1. Tell the child to stop moving, drop to the ground and roll to extinguish the flames.
2. Cover the child with a blanket to smother the flames.
3. **Never** remove clothing that has stuck to the skin.
4. Remove all other loose clothing from the burn area.
5. Cool the burn with cold running water for 20 minutes.
6. Cover the burn with a clean, non-stick dressing.
7. Seek medical advice immediately.



**TEACH CHILDREN WHICH TAP IS HOT**

# EMERGENCY NUMBER 10111

### CHILDSAFE SOUTH AFRICA

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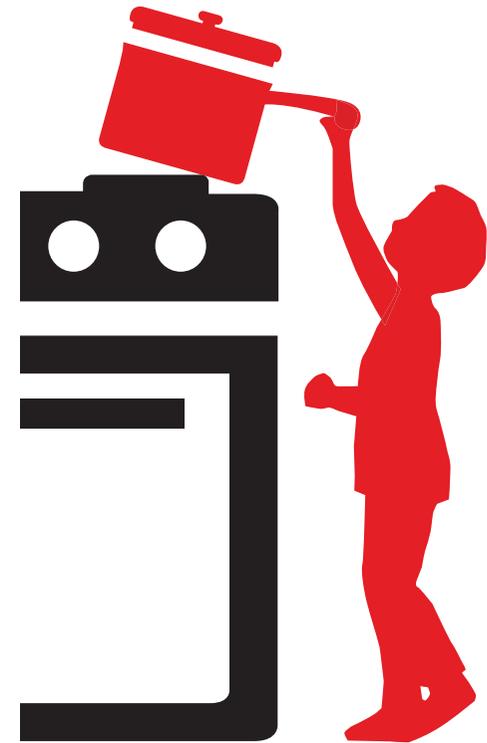
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www.childsafe.org.za

Childsafe South Africa

@ChildsafeSA

A campaign of the Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Southern Africa (CAPFSA), a member of Safe Kids Worldwide.



## DID YOU KNOW?

- 256 children get burned every day in South Africa.
- The majority of burns occur in and around the home.
- A child's skin is thinner than an adult's, making them more susceptible to harsher burns with long-term effects.
- Scalds and hot fluid burns are more likely to occur than any other burns.

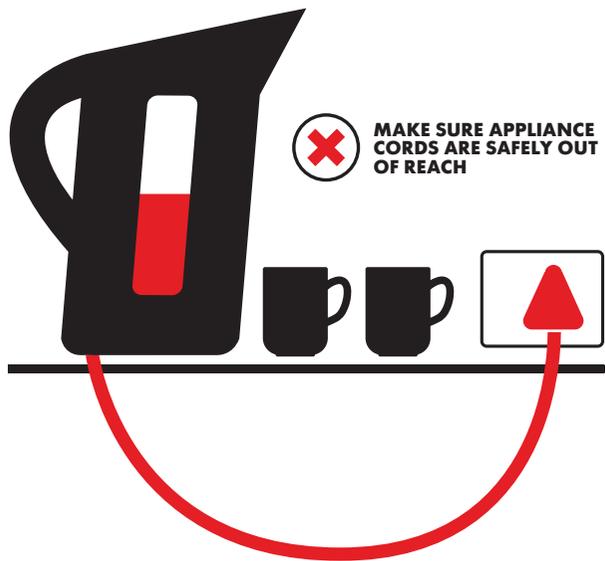
## HOW TO PREVENT BURNS

IT TAKES A SECOND TO HAPPEN AND A LIFETIME TO OVERCOME.

**WOOLWORTHS**



**childsafe**  
KEEP KIDS FREE FROM HARM

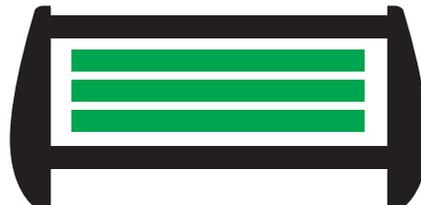


## FIRE BURNS PREVENTION

- Teach your child to **STOP, DROP** and **ROLL** if their clothes have caught alight.
- **ALWAYS** supervise children near open fires, candles, paraffin lamps and portable stoves.
- **ALWAYS** store matches and lighters safely, out of reach of children.
- Keep anything that can catch fire, e.g. clothing or tablecloths, away from open flames.
- Immediately extinguish wood and coal fires with water when you have finished using them.
- Immediately extinguish paraffin, oil or petrol fires with sand or a fire extinguisher.

## SCALDS AND HOT FLUID BURNS PREVENTION

- **ALWAYS** place hot liquids and food in the centre of the table.
- **NEVER** pass hot liquids and food over a child's head.
- **NEVER** hold a child while cooking on the stove.
- Place kettles and cords at the back of counters and tables.
- Turn pot handles towards the back of the stove.
- **ALWAYS** open microwave containers slowly and test the food before feeding children.
- **ALWAYS** put cold water in the bath first then add hot water.
- **ALWAYS** test the water temperature with your elbow before putting a child in the bath.
- **NEVER** leave small children unattended in the bathroom.
- Teach older children about the difference between the hot and cold taps.



## ELECTRICAL BURNS PREVENTION

- Avoid overloading power points and running electrical wires under carpets.
- Cover unused outlets with safety plugs.
- Keep electrical cords, power plugs and electrical equipment away from children.
- Teach children to stay away from electrical substations.

## IF A CHILD IS ELECTROCUTED

1. Switch off the power supply before you touch the child.
2. Move the child to safety using non-conductive protection like rubber gloves or a wooden plank. **DO NOT USE METAL OBJECTS** as you may electrocute yourself.
3. Start CPR if the child is not breathing and has no pulse.
4. Cover the burnt area with a clean, non-stick dressing.
5. Take the child to the clinic or hospital immediately.

## OTHER BURNS PREVENTION

- **ALWAYS** protect children from sunburn using sunscreen, hats and umbrellas.
- **ALWAYS** store chemicals away from children.
- Keep your children safe from fireworks.

