



NEWS DIGEST ~ June 4, 2010

Safe Kids in the News (click on link for full text)

[Summer Schedules Mean More Kids Home Alone \(WIBW.com, Kansas\)](#)

[Helmets Essential for Young Cyclist Safety \(Canadian Driver\)](#)

[Booster Seat Scofflaws Face Hefty Fine \(NBC Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas\)](#)

[Preventing Drownings \(Tulsa World, Oklahoma\)](#)

[Group Offers Summer Safety Tips \(Inforum, North Dakota\)](#)

[Got Wheels? Get a Helmet! Safe Kids Week is May 31 – June 5 \(WLTribune.com, Canada\)](#)

[How to Stay Safe on the Water this Summer \(The Sacramento Bee, California\)](#)

[County Starts Enforcing Safe Pool Drains Law \(KFMB-TV, California\)](#)

[School's Out! Time for Summer Safety \(HealthTeacher\)](#)

Risk Area News (click on link for full text)

Fire Prevention

[NFPA Announces Theme for Fire Prevention Week 2010 \(Fire Department Network News\)](#)





SAFE KIDS IN THE NEWS

Summer Schedules Mean More Kids Home Alone (WIBW.com, Kansas) | [TOP](#)

June 1

Safe Kids Kansas offers 'home alone' safety tips

TOPEKA, Kansas - Schools are letting kids out for summer break, and for many families this means a significant change in their daily schedule. Many times these changes leave parents in a situation where they must make a decision about leaving their child at home alone for some period of time. In 2001, the United States Census Bureau estimated that nearly seven million school-age children are routinely left home alone.

"Developmentally, children are generally ready to be home alone around the age of 12 or 13," says Cherie Sage, State Director of Safe Kids Kansas. "However, children develop at different rates, so use your own discretion to determine your child's maturity level and capabilities."

For example, if you have an impulsive 13-year-old who is a big risk taker, you might be hesitant to leave him or her alone. On the other hand, a thoughtful 11-year-old who has a good track record of following household rules might be ready. Most states, including Kansas, don't have regulations or laws about when a child is considered old enough to stay at home alone or babysit another child.

Each year, more than three million kids ages 14 and under get hurt at home – and more than 2,000 children die from unintentional injuries in the home. Fire, suffocation, drowning, choking, firearm and poisoning are among the top leading causes of unintentional home injury death for this age group.

"Teach your children about hazards around the home, and make sure they know what to do in an emergency," says Sage. "The first time your kids stay home alone, it should be for a short time and you should be nearby."

Safe Kids Kansas recommends these precautions:

- Carry a cell phone and keep it turned on. Make sure your children know where you will be and what time you will return. In addition to your cell phone number, post emergency numbers (police, fire, EMS, doctor and the poison control hotline, 1-800-222-1222) and a friend or neighbor's number by every phone in the home. Teach your child their home address so they can tell emergency personnel where to dispatch assistance, if necessary.





Prepare a snack or meal in advance — preferably one that does not need to be heated. If your children will need to cook, remind them never to leave an oven or stove unattended while cooking and to turn it off when they are finished.

Make sure potentially poisonous or hazardous household items are locked up out of reach — especially medications, matches, lighters, weapons and cleaning products.

Review your family's emergency plans and make sure your children know what to do if the smoke alarm or carbon monoxide detector goes off. Practice two escape routes from each room.

Review and practice plans for other types of emergencies, such as severe weather. Ensure they know where to go for emergency shelter.

Show your children where you keep your first aid kit and how to use basic first aid supplies.

For more information on home safety, call 785-296-1223 or visit www.usa.safekids.org.

Safe Kids Kansas, Inc. is a nonprofit Coalition of over 70 statewide organizations and businesses dedicated to preventing accidental injuries to Kansas children ages 0-14. Local coalitions and chapters cover Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Butler, Clay, Coffey, Dickinson, Doniphan, Douglas, Elk, Ellis, Finney, Geary, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Marion, Marshall, McPherson, Meade, Mitchell, Montgomery, Pottawatomie, Riley, Saline, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Smith, Sumner, and Wilson counties, as well as the city of Emporia and the Metro Kansas City Area (Wyandotte county and several Missouri counties.) Safe Kids Kansas a member of Safe Kids Worldwide, a global network of organizations whose mission is to prevent accidental childhood injury. The lead agency for Safe Kids Kansas is the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Visit us at www.safekidskansas.org and on Facebook.

<http://www.wibw.com/localnews/headlines/95319414.html>

Helmets Essential for Young Cyclist Safety (Canadian Driver) [TOP](#)

June 1

Toronto, Ontario – Children on bicycles, along with in-line skates, skateboards or scooters, should always wear a helmet specific to the vehicle, according to a Safe Kids Week research review. Helmets can reduce the risk of head injury by 85 per cent.

According to Transport Canada, in 2007 alone, over 1,000 children under the age of 15 were injured while riding their bicycles. Traumatic brain injuries account for eight per cent of emergency room visits by cyclists under the age of 19, versus four per cent for skateboarders and in-line skaters, and six per cent of



those riding scooters. Other serious injuries include broken bones, facial injuries and serious skin abrasions that require grafts.

“Serious head injuries are most often caused by falls,” said Pamela Fuselli, executive direction of Safe Kids Canada. “Even seemingly minor incidents may cause short- or long-term brain damage. A child’s skull is only one centimetre thick and is easily fractured by a fall, even at slower speeds. When kids are on wheels, wearing a helmet can save their lives.”

According to a new poll, more than 35 per cent of parents said they are not concerned about their child having a cycling-related injury. However, children are most likely to be hurt when they are beginners and just learning to ride; when they ride or skate near cars and traffic; when they do not use safety gear; and when they go too fast or try stunts.

Of those polled, 73 per cent of parents said their children always wear helmets when cycling, but 31 per cent of parents do not wear one when they cycle. “One of the best ways to get kids to wear their helmets when riding or gliding is by setting a good example,” Fuselli said. “Children who see their parents wearing helmets while cycling or gliding are more likely to wear their own helmets on a regular basis.”

An appropriate helmet is also important. According to ThinkFirst Canada, a national non-profit organization dedicated to preventing brain and spinal cord injuries, bicycle helmets are intended to offer the best protection against a single forceful crash, and must be replaced afterwards, while skateboard helmets work best against less-intense, multiple impacts most common in skateboarding.

Head injury rates among child and youth cyclists are approximately 25 per cent lower in provinces with helmet laws when compared with those that do not have such laws. Currently, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Territories do not have mandatory bicycle helmet legislation for children under 18.


<http://www.canadiandriver.com/2010/06/01/helmets-essential-for-young-cyclist-safety.htm>

Booster Seat Scofflaws Face Hefty Fine (NBC Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas) | [TOP](#)

June 1 / Frank Heinz

Across [Texas](#), police officers will start enforcing the state's new booster seat law Tuesday.

Under the new law, all children younger than 8-year-old, unless they are taller than 4 feet 9 inches, must ride in a safety or booster seat.





Drivers caught breaking the law can be fined up to \$250 plus court costs. The money would be used to buy booster seats for low-income families.

Advocacy group Safe Kids USA said child safety seats reduce the risk of injury by 50 percent for children ages 4 to 7 years old.

[State Farm Insurance](#) said 44 other states already have similar laws on the books.

"We have seen many claims come in where kids have been involved in accidents and had injuries that could have been prevented with a booster seat," said [Evelyn Nishino](#), State Farm spokeswoman.

The law [has been in effect since September of last year](#), but Tuesday is the day officers plan to start handing out tickets instead of warnings.

[NBC DFW's Kevin Cokely](#) contributed to this report.

<http://www.nbcdfw.com/news/local-beat/Booster-Seat-Scofflaws-Face-Hefty-Fine-95327744.html>

Preventing Drownings (Tulsa World, Oklahoma) | [TOP](#)


May 31 / Matt Gleason, World Scene Writer

In the United States, approximately 300 children aged 14 and under drown every year in residential swimming pools, according to Safe Kids Tulsa and its "Safe Pools for Safe Kids" campaign website. And most of those children, who were under the supervision of one or both parents, had been missing for fewer than five minutes.

To illustrate how quickly a drowning can happen, Jana Ketchel, a Tulsa mother of two serving as co-chairwoman of the water safety committee for Safe Kids Tulsa, recalled her own niece's near-drowning in 2003. Along the way, there are Safe Kids' lessons on how danger could have been prevented:

Ketchel screamed for help. Her 2-year-old niece, Reagan Miller, was at the bottom of the backyard swimming pool, which was not protected by isolation fencing.

Isolation fencing has a locked, self-latching and self-closing gate that, according to Safe Kids, can prevent 50 percent to 90 percent of injuries and drownings.





Just a moment before — at least it seemed that way to Ketchel — the 2-year-old in the lime-green shirt and bloomers

had been playing near her aunt Jana, during a 2003 birthday party in Dallas.

Ketchel thought her sister, Jennifer Miller, was watching Reagan, while her sister thought Ketchel was watching her daughter in the social area around the corner from the pool. They weren't using the Water Watcher program, a Safe Kids moniker. Even if children know how to swim, which Reagan did not, an adult should be responsible for protecting all children in the pool area without any distractions. Instead of focusing on Reagan, the sisters were watching Jennifer Miller's son, Josh Miller, who has autism and is legally blind.

Drowning is the No. 1 cause of accidental death in children with autism, according to Ketchel.

Safe Kids recommends keeping swimming children under the age of 4 within touching distance, even with children who aren't proficient swimmers. It also warns parents to not let their children use water wings, floaties or donuts as flotation devices.

If a child cannot fully swim independently, parents should use a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal flotation device.

Because the partygoers, including Reagan, already were outside, alarms on the house doors and windows, which Safe Kids recommends, would have been of no use. Nor would have a key-operated motorized pool cover, since there wasn't one on site.

Ketchel only realized Reagan was in jeopardy after she saw the birthday girl, her 3-year-old niece, Alyssa Acker, look into the pool and say, "What's the baby doing?"

If a child goes missing, according to Safe Kids, check the pool first.

Once Ketchel went around the corner to investigate what her niece was talking about, Ketchel, who was holding her cousin's newborn son, Jake Acker, in her arms, saw Reagan at the bottom of the pool. If the pool had had a floating alarm, or one mounted on the side of the pool, it might have alerted the adults when Reagan silently slipped into the water.

Seeing Reagan at the bottom of the pool, Ketchel set her nephew on the deck and jumped in to scoop her niece's seemingly lifeless body from the water.

A neighbor, who heard Ketchel's scream, was quickly on the scene to give the child CPR.





CPR instructions should be kept poolside, according to Safe Kids, as should a telephone to dial 911.

Reagan ended up on life support for five days. But, miraculously, she not only survived, the 8-year-old living in Jenks has no lasting physical and mental impairment.

In the aftermath of Reagan's near-drowning, Ketchel purchased her current home, which has a backyard pool. Initially, Ketchel and her husband considered covering the pool, but once she learned life-saving tips from Safe Kids, and other sources, she felt comfortable.

Recently, as Ketchel's two children and her 2-year-old nephew, Logan Sollars-Foley, played in her pool, Ketchel said: "My biggest tip is know that it can happen to you. Don't think that just because you're good at watching your kids that you won't be distracted just for a minute. Never let your children swim unattended, no matter how old they are."

http://www.tulsaworld.com/scene/article.aspx?subjectid=38&articleid=20100531_38_D3_LgnSl699888

Group Offers Summer Safety Tips (Inforum, North Dakota) | [TOP](#)

May 29 / Patrick Springer, Inforum

Memorial Day weekend signals the unofficial start of summer – and the need for parents to be extra vigilant about threats posed by the hot sun and bug bites.

Safe Kids Fargo-Moorhead urges parents to never leave their child alone in a vehicle, not even briefly on what is seemingly a mild day.

The “greenhouse effect” traps heat, even with windows cracked, and temperatures inside a car can quickly spike to dangerous levels for infants and toddlers, said Bobbi Paper, MeritCare’s injury prevention coordinator.

In fact, three children left in cars in other states already have died this spring from heat stroke, and about 40 succumb each year.

“A child’s body heats up three to five times faster than an adult’s making them more susceptible to heat stroke – even on a day with mild temperatures,” Paper said. “Heat stroke can occur within a matter of minutes and the results can be deadly.”





Also, parents should make sure their children are protected from the skin-damaging effects of strong ultra-violet radiation in the intense summer sun. Freckles, in fact, are evidence of mild sun injury to skin.

Dr. Ron Miller, a MeritCare pediatrician, said children are especially at risk from sunlight that is reflected by water or other bright surfaces, such as concrete.

To protect against harmful rays, parents should apply sunscreen with a protection factor of at least 30 or 40. Water-proof lotions are needed for those who are swimming or lounging at a lake or pool.

People with fair complexions are most susceptible, but even those with darker complexions can get sunburns, evidence of skin damage, Miller said. In time, badly damaged skin ages prematurely and in some cases develops into skin cancer.

“Most everybody coming out of a long, gray winter will get exposed to too much sun,” Miller said, unless precautions, including protective clothing, are taken. “I’ve already seen half a dozen kids with mild sun injury or sunburn.”

Parents also should protect their children against insect bites, including mosquitoes and gnats.

Insect repellants including DEET are completely safe if used as directed, Miller said. Once inside for the day, wash off repellant.

Common wood ticks rarely but occasionally carry Lyme disease; smaller deer ticks, more prevalent in late summer, more commonly carry Lyme disease.

“If they are embedded,” Miller said of ticks, “it’s best to call your doctor.”

Finally, bicycle helmets should be worn for protection. “We’ve had a couple of head injuries this year,” Miller said

Kids ages 10 to 15 are especially at risk, because they can ride at dangerous speeds and, especially in the case of teens, are resistant to wearing helmets, he said.

“Get helmets on your kids when they’re riding a bike,” he said, adding they should be made mandatory, as they are in some states and countries.

Summer kid safety reminders

- Never leave a child alone in a vehicle, even with the window slightly open, for any length of time.





- Call 911 if a child is seen unattended in a vehicle.
- Place a cell phone, diaper bag or gym bag on the back seat – forcing you to open the back door, eliminating the possibility of forgetting a child in the back seat.
- Set daily cell phone or computer calendar reminders to drop your child off at day care.

Readers can reach Forum reporter Patrick Springer at (701) 241-5522

<http://www.inforum.com/event/article/id/280169/group/Life/>

Got Wheels? Get a Helmet! Safe Kids Week is May 31 – June 5 (WLTribune.com, Canada) [TOP](#)

May 28

Bicycles. Scooters. Skateboards. Inline skates. For thousands of children in the Interior, these are an important part of life.

They are both fun and practical ways for kids to get around their neighbourhoods and communities.

They encourage kids to get outdoors and be physically active, helping set the stage for long and healthy lives.

Yet, as with any form of transportation, bikes, scooters, skateboards and inline skates also bring risks. Did you know that in Canada, head injuries are the number one cause of serious injury and death to kids on wheels?

Wearing a helmet could save your child's life!

"Protecting our kids from any injury, including head injuries, is paramount. That's why British Columbia was the first province in Canada to require bicyclists of all ages to wear a CSA-approved helmet when cycling on public roadways," says Minister of Healthy Living and Sport Ida Chong.

"Government also supports the BC Injury Research and Prevention Unit, which is a leader in the injury prevention field and in the development of evidence-based prevention strategies."





Safe Kids Canada is promoting helmet safety through this year's Safe Kids Week theme — Got Wheels? Get a Helmet!

Safe Kids Week is the largest annual national child injury prevention awareness campaign in the country.

Interior Health (IH) is helping to spread the message during Safe Kids Week, taking place May 31 – June 5.

“The human skull is just one centimetre thick,” says Dr. Paul Hasselback, IH Medical Health Officer. “A properly fitted helmet helps protect your brain from absorbing the force from a crash or a fall.

“A properly fitted and correctly worn bike helmet can make a dramatic difference, cutting the risk of serious head injury by up to 85 per cent!”

There are many reasons why children may suffer injuries when biking, scootering, skateboarding and inline skating.

These include loss of control, lack of traffic safety skills, travelling at higher than safe speeds and the tendency to attempt stunts and difficult manoeuvres.

In Canada, 10 to 14 year olds suffer more than half of all serious cycling injuries, but 5 to 9 year olds are not far behind, at 40 per cent.

While the most common injuries are broken bones and scrapes, head injuries are the cause of about 80 per cent of child cycling deaths and more than one-quarter (28 per cent) of hospital admissions for cycling injuries.

Even seemingly minor bumps to the head can cause permanent brain injury.

British Columbia's Motor Vehicle Act requires parents or guardians of children under age 16 to be sure their children are wearing a helmet when riding or travelling as a passenger on a bicycle.

But laws alone are not enough. Parents play a key role in helping keep their kids safe while on the road.

Tips for Parents to Help Keep Kids Safe:

- Monitor your children's riding regularly to ensure they always wear helmets.





- Get the right kind of helmet. Choose a bicycle helmet for cycling, inline skating and scootering, but skateboarders need a special skateboarding helmet that covers more of the backs of their heads.
- Ensure the helmet fits your child. The helmet should rest two finger widths above the eyebrow. And the side and chin straps should be snug.
- People of all ages should wear a helmet when they ride. Remember - you are your child's best role model.
- Children under 10 should not ride on the road. They do not have the physical and thinking skills to handle themselves safely in traffic. Children over 10 need to practice before they can ride on the road.
- Be sure your child is 'traffic-wise.' Cycling deaths nearly always involve collision with a motor vehicle. The child's riding and road safety skills seem to be a factor in more than half of deaths.
- Work with your local government and school officials to promote safe riding routes to school and other popular destinations, such as parks and recreation centres.

For more information on helmet use and keeping your kids safe, visit Safe Kids Canada at www.safekidscanada.ca

http://www.bcclocalnews.com/bc_cariboo/williamslakatribune/lifestyles/95124579.html

How to Stay Safe on the Water this Summer (The Sacramento Bee, California) [TOP](#)


May 27 / Cathy Locke

Strap on a [life jacket](#), fill the cooler with alcohol-free beverages and keep a close eye on the kids.

Boating and water safety experts say that's the best way to prevent tragedy from intruding on a day of fun around the [swimming pool](#) or on area waterways.

"The No. 1 thing people can do is wear a [life jacket](#)," said [Ed Sweeney](#), spokesman for the [U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary](#).

By law, children 12 years and younger must wear a [life jacket](#) when boating, and boat operators must provide a [life jacket](#) for every person on board. That applies to paddle craft -- kayaks, canoes and rafts --





as well as motorized boats. Anyone on board personal watercraft or being towed by a vessel also must wear a [life jacket](#).

For young children, "we encourage the use of [life vests](#) even in the pool," said [Jim Owens](#), coordinator of Safe [Kids Placer County](#), a group that works to prevent unintentional childhood injury. Water wings and swimming aids such as inner tubes, he said, don't prevent drowning.

Even life vests, Owens said, are no substitute for adult supervision of children around water.

Officials say what's good for the kids is also good for adults. They encourage people of all ages to wear [life jackets](#) while boating or fishing.

"Five people drowned last year on the (Sacramento-San Joaquin) [Delta](#), and none was wearing a [life jacket](#)," said [Gloria Sandoval](#), spokeswoman for the [California Department of Boating and Waterways](#).

<http://www.sacbee.com/2010/05/27/2781397/how-to-stay-safe-on-the-water.html>

County Starts Enforcing Safe Pool Drains Law (KFMB-TV, California) [TOP](#)

May 27

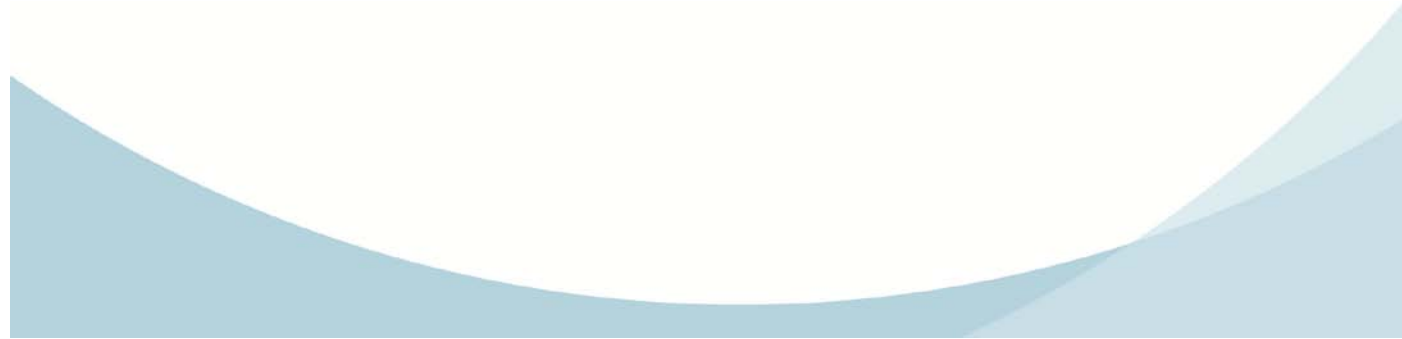
<http://www.cbs8.com/global/category.asp?c=155799&clipId=&topVideoCatNo=149659&topVideoCatNoB=155712&topVideoCatNoC=155713&topVideoCatNoD=155710&topVideoCatNoE=155711&clipId=4823398&flvUri=&partnerclipid=&topVideoCatNo=149659&autoStart=true&activePane=info&LaunchPageAdTag=homepage&clipFormat=flv>

School's Out! Time for Summer Safety (HealthTeacher) [TOP](#)

May 24 / HealthTeacher

School's almost out, but there's still time for one more lesson—teaching your students how to stay safe while they're out of school this summer. Safety is actually an important message you can share with your students, as injury and death rates increase dramatically over the summer months, says Chrissy Cianflone, director of programs for [SafeKids USA](#).

Drowning deaths among kids increase 89 percent over the summer. Bike-related deaths increase 45 percent between May and August, and deaths from falls increase 21 percent. Motor vehicle accidents





increase 20 percent, and pedestrian-related deaths increase 16 percent.

The key to these increased risks is that children are not in school and therefore have “more time to get into trouble,” Cianflone says. But the injury and death rates could be lower.

“It’s definitely an awareness issue,” she says. “When today’s parents were growing up, they didn’t have bike helmets or car seats. They figure, ‘We survived,’ despite certain precautions not being commonplace.”

Cianflone says another challenge is dealing with parents who view injury as part of growing up, and the mindset that accidents are going to happen. “We want kids to be kids,” she says. “There are certain badges of honor for growing up, and we understand that. But children drowning or experiencing a head trauma from a bike accident are not everyday accidents—they’re preventable when the right precautions are taken.”

Cianflone says protecting children from summertime injuries is largely the parents’ job, but teachers can share in the responsibility. Follow these tips to help make sure your students have a fun and safe summer.

1. Reiterate ways to prevent injury: Ideally, teachers would have time to cover everything about safety, but realistically that’s not the case. Before students head home for the summer, go over the most common summer injuries and how to prevent them. Those include biking safety and the importance of wearing a helmet; safety in and around water; and staying safe as a pedestrian. HealthTeacher offers lesson plans on these topics for a variety of age groups. Other topics to cover include sun safety and staying safe around fireworks.

If you don’t have time for specific lessons, try incorporating safety into other curricula. For example, pedestrian safety can be incorporated into a math or physics lesson, by letting students calculate speed and stopping distances.

Whatever the safety lesson, Cianflone says it’s important to reiterate one message: “Safety is really about following the rules and listening to adults. Students can take responsibility to never swim without a parent present, and they can take responsibility to buckle up every time they’re in a car.”

2. Send the message home: Since the responsibility of keeping students safe during the summer ultimately lies with the parents, Cianflone suggests sending home helpful information, such as the HealthTeacher Parent and Family Newsletter, or the downloadable safety tips and checklists available at SafeKidsUSA.org. “Sending information home after teaching about safety in school helps make sure the students get reinforced messaging,” Cianflone says.

3. Study safety all year long: Reinforced messaging also comes from teaching safety on a consistent basis—not just when school’s out for summer. “If you incorporate safety throughout the year, it doesn’t





seem like a random, one-off message," Cianflone says, who suggests covering fire safety in the fall months and holiday safety before students celebrate Halloween. "Start now with the summer safety lesson and build upon that when school is back in session," she says. "That way it's a consistent message. With children, you have to be consistent and repetitive. To talk about summer safety right now is great, but if you're constantly reinforcing the message, the student is going to learn and potentially thwart any risky behavior."

<http://www.healthteacher.com/news/Article/1146>

RISK AREA NEWS

NFPA Announces Theme for Fire Prevention Week 2010 (Fire Department Network News) [TOP](#)

June 1 / NFPA

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has announced the theme for this year's Fire Prevention Week: Smoke Alarms: A sound you can live with. Fire Prevention Week will be held from October 3-9, 2010. Each year in October since 1922, the NFPA has sponsored the fire prevention campaign to emphasize the importance of fire safety to inspire individuals to take action to prevent fires and avoid the deaths, injuries, and destruction they cause.

In 2008, home fires killed 2,755 people and injured 13,160. Two of every five home fire deaths were in a home with no smoke alarms and another one in five was in a home where the smoke alarms were not working.

This year's theme aims to educate the public on how smoke alarms save lives and why they should be installed and maintained in every home. Having working smoke alarms can cut the chances of dying in a fire in half. The theme will focus on how to choose, install, and maintain smoke alarms.

NFPA has taken the lead in public fire safety outreach by serving as the official sponsor of Fire Prevention Week for 88 years. The annual public awareness and safety commemoration, which is proclaimed by the President of the United States each year, is observed by fire departments in the U.S. and Canada to mark the anniversary of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. According to the National Archives and Records Administration's Library Information Center, Fire Prevention Week is the longest running public health and safety observance on record.

Please visit the newly launched Fire Prevention Week website www.firepreventionweek.org for safety tips, statistical information, and more. The materials are available for use by fire departments, teachers, families and anyone interested in learning or teaching about fire safety.

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consisting of a light blue wave shape that curves upwards at both ends and downwards in the center, set against a white background.



<http://fdntv.com/NFPA-theme-Fire-Prevention-Week-2010>

