

Getting to Know Your Child

Child's	Name:	Date:
1.	Fun things our family does:	
2.	What/who is important in my child's life? (people, pets, toys, imagir	nary friends, place, etc.)
3.	Does your child have the opportunity to play with other children?	
4.	How do you comfort your child?	
5.	What I love about my child is:	
6.	What else would you like us to know about your child?	
7.	What do you hope for your child this program year?	
8.	What else would you like to know about Head Start or Early Head St	art?



HS 1302.46 Family support services for health, nutrition, and mental health (b) (i)

Policy: Programs must collaborate with parents to promote children's health and well-being by providing...opportunities for parents to learn about...health and safety practices for the home.

Below is a checklist of ways to avoid potential hazards in and around homes. We've developed this checklist to help you prevent accidents and injuries from happening. Complete a home inspection using this checklist, noticing any areas you would like to discuss with EHS/HS staff.

**Certain items may be available through Head Start funding if needed/available. Please ask if you require additional safety items for the home.

GENERAL:

<u> 7</u>	Comments/Questions/Resources		
	Windowsills, woodwork, and sleep/play areas are free from flaking paint chips.	**	
	Windows that open have screens. Windows/screens can securely lock. Window-blind cords are not accessible.		
	Firearms are kept in a locked area. Ammunition is stored separately. Trigger locks in place on all firearms.	** Local police departments may give out trigger locks free of charge.	
	Plastic bags are out of reach of children.		
	Electrical outlets are covered.	**	
	Electrical cords are out of reach of children.		
	Porches, balconies, and stairways have gates or other barriers to protect against falls.	**	
	Heating units, fireplaces, radiators have protective screens/coverings/barriers.	**	
	Rugs and carpets are not loose or a possible tripping hazard.		
	Plants are not accessible to children.		
	Furniture has all sharp corners covered.		
	A fire extinguisher is available in the home or apartment complex hallway and regularly checked.	**	
	Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors are installed and regularly checked.	**	



	Family has a fire escape plan that all adults and children know and practice throughout the year.	Local fire departments may have fire escape plan templates.
	Fire ladder is available If there is only one exit from the second or third floor.	
		Local fire departments may give out fire ladders free of charge.
	Cigarettes, marijuana, lighters, ashtrays, vapor materials are out of children's reach.	
		**
	Batteries in remotes and toys are secured and inaccessible to children. Batteries are disposed of safely.	
		Local disposal sites list available.
	Large furniture (dressers, bookshelves, TV's, etc.) are secured to the wall to avoid falling or being pulled over onto a child.	**
	Cleaning products are labeled and kept out of reach of children and/or locked.	**
	Medications are kept out of reach of children or in lock box.	**
	KITCHE	N:
Z		Comments/Questions/Resources
	Emergency numbers are quickly available.	
	ICE app or contact is listed/available.	
	Cooking utensils, knives, and other sharp objects are stored out of reach.	
	Water temperature is below 120* F at all sinks.	Water heater can be adjusted.
	There is no standing water, such as a bucket of mop water.	



BEDROOMS:

2		Comments/Questions/Resources	
	All perfumes, cosmetics, and personal hygiene products are kept out of reach.	• • •	
	Sharp objects, such as needles, scissors, tools, etc. are out of reach of children.	**	
	BATHROO	MS:	
☑		Comments/Questions/Resources	
	Expired medicines are turned in to pharmacies or the Michigan State Police.		
	Razors, scissors, and sharp objects are kept out of reach.	**	
	Hair dryers, curling/flat irons, electric razors, etc. are unplugged when not in use and stored out of reach.		
	Personal hygiene products are stored out of reach.	**	
	There is a toilet lock on the toilet for children under 3.	**	
SPACES WHERE CHILDREN PLAY:			
	Toys have no sharp edges or small breakable parts.	Comments/Questions/Resources	
	Toys or game parts are not small enough for a child 3 and under to swallow (should not be able to fit through a toilet paper roll tube)		
	Broken toys are repaired or disposed of.		
	The room(s) where children play are arranged to move freely and safely.		
	Adult tools/equipment are not accessible to children in a play area.		



LAUNDRY AREA:

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Z		Comments/Questions/Resources
	Soaps, detergents, soap pods, and bleach are kept out of reach or locked and labeled.	**
	All cleaning products, such as drain cleaners, window cleaner, furniture polish is kept out of reach and labeled.	**
	Washer and dryer are always kept closed.	
5 2)	BASEMENT, GARAGE, OR OT	HER STORAGE AREA: Comments/Questions/Resources
	All hazardous materials are kept out of reach and labeled. This may include Super-Glue, wood glue, repair products, paint, paint strippers, paint thinners, turpentine, soldering compound, caulking, insecticides, weed killer, gasoline, oil, lighter fluid/grilling supplies, antifreeze, seeds, fertilizer, and/or bulbs.	
	If there is a freezer or refrigerator, it is kept locked.	
	Power and hand tools are unplugged, stored safely and out of reach.	
	Ladders, shovels, rakes are stored safely.	V
	There is no standing water or any other fluid in reach of children.	
	Returnable cans and bottles are stored out of reach.	
	OUTSIDE AR	
<u> </u>		Comments/Questions/Resources
	Plants or shrubs that are of the poisonous variety are inaccessible to children or are removed.	
	Play area is free of glass, nails, litter, and other sharp or hazardous materials.	



	Broken toys are repaired or disposed of.		
	Sandboxes have covers for when not in use.		
	Boundaries around play areas are distinct so children know their limits. This could be a fence, shrubs, tree line, painted lines, or cones.		
	Large climbing and play equipment are secured and safe.		
	Life jackets are available and used when children play/swim in streams, rivers, lakes, pools, or other bodies of water.		
	Bike helmets are available and used when children ride trikes, bikes, scooters, roller skates/blades, and skateboards.	Communities often have events with free bike helmet giveaways.	
	If children go barefoot, the ground is free of debris.		
AUTOMOBILE:			
5 7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Properly installed and approved car seats are available and used for all children.	Fire Department and other resources may be available.	

ADDITIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Please contact EHS/HS staff if you are interested in information on any of the following:

- Emergency First Aid
- Health and Developmental Consequences of Tobacco Products
- Exposure to Lead
- Safe Sleep Information
- Pet safety Have you talked with your child about caring for your pet? Does your pet have a "safe spot" to go
 where children leave it alone?
- PPO Plan If you have a PPO against anyone, do you have a plan in place if an incident should occur with this
 person?
- Any Additional Health and Safety Information

SAFETY TIPS

- Children should not walk or run with any long object in their mouth such as a toothbrush, lollipops, candy canes, etc.
- During and after cooking, pots and pans handles should be turned away from edges to prevent burns if a child grabbed the handle or the handle was bumped into.
- Smoking should be done in a designated smoking area, away from children.



- Outside areas should ALWAYS be inspected by an adult before children play.
- Outside play should ALWAYS be supervised by an adult.
- Wading/play/splash pools should be emptied daily.
- Children should ALWAYS be supervised when water is accessible.
- Play equipment should be checked regularly for hazards (breaks, splintering, rust, sharp areas, etc.)
- Always keep child safety locks activated on doors when available.
- Keep vehicles locked when not in use to prevent children from entering.
- Keep in mind that certain cleaning supplies/chemicals etc. may look enticing to children or even look like other items they enjoy (such as windex = kool aid or pine sol = apple juice).

THIS SECTION IS FOR EARLY HEAD START STAFF

TALKING POINTS			DATE NOTED ON HV PLAN
Safe sleeping practices			
Choking hazard/choke tube -	using toilet paper tube		
Medications – read labels, medon't modify adult medication medication in the original conpurse or diaper bag where ch	ns for children, don't share stainer. Medication should	e medications, leave	
Other:			
Other:			
			×
Additional Comments/Questio	ns:		
Parent Signature:		Date:	
2 [™] year Parent Initial:	Date:		
3 ^a year Parent Initial:	Date:		

Pedestrian Safety Training

HSPPS 1302.46 (b)(v) Policy: Programs must collaborate with parents to promote children's health and well-being. Such collaboration must provide opportunities for parents to learn about appropriate vehicle and pedestrian safety for keeping children safe.

Children see things around them from a very different perspective than an adult. They have a lower viewpoint and have not developed the ability to judge speed and distance or understand danger, which is necessary for their road safety. By repeating the following tasks every time, you are around cars and traffic, you teach your child how to stay safe!

Birth to 12 months -



- Never leave an infant/child unattended in the car
- Always take your child out of the car on the curb side. Your child will get used to only using the door on the curb side to exit the car, this will carry over to primary school years.
- Always put your child in the car first so that your child is safely restrained. When getting out of the car, take your child out of the car last so they are always by your side.



- Always choose safe places to cross with a clear view of traffic. By choosing safe and clear places to cross such as pedestrian crossings or traffic lights, your child will start to understand when they should cross the street.
- Always stop at the curb before crossing and explain to your child how and where you are checking for traffic.

Toddlers 12 months to 2 years - -



- Separate children's play area from the driveway and the garage.
- Always supervise your children when a vehicle is being moved on your property.
- When you are the only parent at home, put your children securely in the car with you to move a vehicle.
- Make access to the driveway from the house or the yard difficult for children.
 Put in a fence, security door, or gate.
- Do not allow your child to play in the driveway; this is not a play area.
- Remember that using mirrors when backing up still leaves limited visibility of the area behind the car.
- Know where all children are before backing out of your driveway.
- Make sure none of the child's toys are near the driveway or front pathways.



- Always hold your toddler's hand. If they are unwilling, use a stroller.
- Look for dangers. Stop at driveways and tell your child you are checking for cars.
- Talk to your toddler about what to do when crossing streets or driveways.
- Point out any road/street signs, traffic signals, and road markings. Tell your child what they mean.
- Involve your child, ask them what they can see and if they think it is safe.

Children 2 to 5 years -

At this age your child is learning and using many new words. Explain to your child the meaning of words such as stop, go, look, and dangerous. The basics, such as always holding your child's hand, are still very important. Now that they are a little older, you can involve them in decision-making when it comes to crossing the road.



- Do not allow your child to get out of the car until you are at their door waiting: If you have a baby in the car, have your child wait in the car until you have taken the baby out and you are ready.
- Continue to make sure your child is exiting the car on the curb side.



- Hold hands with your child boys are three times more likely than girls to be involved in pedestrian injuries.
- When crossing a road, stop at the curb and show them where the traffic is coming from: Help your child get used to looking both ways before letting you know it might be safe to cross.
- Talk about vehicles traveling towards you and away from you and vehicles that are traveling fast and slow: Explain why you decide it is safe to cross.
- Involve your child in the decisionmaking: By encouraging your child to share your thoughts on what to do in different circumstances your child can become more confident in their ability to follow the road rules.

Constant supervision is the best way to know where your child is so you can help keep them safe. Children most at risk on the roads are those aged five to nine, often because they are given more opportunities to cross roads/streets on their own. By putting habits in place that teach your child about road safety from a very young age, you are giving your child the best chance you can to keep them safe on the roads. Remember that the best road safety training is practical experience.

Parent Signature:	Date:
	-
EHS Staff Signature:	Date:

References: H\$1302.46 b.1.v