

Early Child Development



# Keeping Our Children Safe as They Grow



**Ontario**

Early Years

# Introduction

- Injury is one of the leading causes of death during the first year of a child's life.
- Injury is **the** leading cause of death and disability in children 1 to 6 years of age.
- Boys are injured more often than girls.
- Two-thirds of childhood injuries happen at home during the first six years of a child's life.

Children experience the most complex and dramatic changes in their growth and development during the first five years of life. There are risks associated with each stage of development, so the speed at which children grow and change is challenging for parents and caregivers who are responsible for keeping them safe.

As children grow their safety needs change. This booklet addresses the basic developmental milestones for children from birth to five years of age, and the main safety concerns associated with these milestones.

You will notice some of the same safety tips repeated for the different age groups. This is so that parents and caregivers who choose to read only one age group at a time will not miss any important information.

Injury-prevention tips are given for children from birth to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 1 to 2 years and 3 to 5 years and are listed under six headings:

- falls
- car crashes
- burns
- drowning
- poisoning
- choking

It might be a good idea to keep the tips for your child's age handy by putting them on the fridge or in the child's room.

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Each age group contains information on:

- falls
- car crashes
- burns
- drowning
- poisoning
- choking.

# Before you read this booklet

## Please remember that:

- Children are naturally curious.
- It's hard to balance a child's natural urge to explore the world with the need for safety.
- As children grow, their environment grows with them – presenting many opportunities to learn. It also presents increasing and different safety risks.
- Children's short attention spans and limited ability to understand the word "no," means that they quickly forget the intent of "no" while they explore the things around them.
- Even when children understand the meaning of the word "no", they find new ways to explore and seize the opportunity when an adult has left the room.

- One way of seeing things from your child's point of view is to get down on your hands and knees and crawl around. Remember, you bring caution to your exploration, but your child brings curiosity.

Watch for:

- electrical cords that are easy to reach, can be chewed on and can get tangled around little hands and feet - pulling things like lamps or irons down on top of the child.
- sharp corners on furniture such as tables, chests or fireplace hearths that can hurt if bumped into.
- cupboard doors that contain inviting bottles containing dangerous substances such as cleaning fluids or medicines.
- small toys belonging to older children that can easily choke younger children, who put everything in their mouths.
- stools, chairs, etc., that children may learn to climb on to reach something high up.

# Birth to 6 Months

## Babies will learn to:

- wiggle and roll over
- kick and push
- put things in their mouths
- play in the water at bath time.

## How to keep them safe

### Risk of falling

- Never leave your baby alone on a change table, bed, sofa, chair or table. If you need to turn away, keep one hand on the child or take him / her with you.
- Use safety gates at the top and bottom of the stairs even before your child starts to crawl – you never know when a baby will try to crawl for the first time! At the top of the stairs use a safety gate that is anchored to the wall or banister. Children can push over a pressure gate. Do not use old-style safety gates that have V-shaped or diamond-shaped openings. Babies can get their heads caught in those openings and choke.
- Keep the sides up on the crib when your child is in it and you are not beside him / her.
- Do not use a crib that was built before 1986.\*
- Never put a baby in a baby walker with wheels. They tip easily and the child might fall down stairs or reach and pull objects down on his / her head that he / she normally could not reach. In fact, walkers don't help children learn to walk and if used for too long they may actually slow development. Instead, use an exersaucer or stationary activity centre.

\* Cribs made before September 1986, or without a label, do not meet current safety standards and are not safe for use (Health Canada).



### Risk of injury in a car crash

- Keep your baby in a car seat every time he / she is in a car. Never allow a baby to travel without using a car seat, no matter whose car it is – including cars driven by grandparents, aunts and uncles or babysitters.
- The safest place for the car seat is in the back seat, and make sure that the car seat faces the back of the car.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing a car seat.
- **Never** place a car seat in front of, or beside an airbag.
- Look for the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) sticker that tells you the car seat meets Transport Canada's safety standards.
- If the car seat is borrowed or bought second-hand, make sure that it is in good shape **and** has not been in a car crash.
- If you have any questions about car seats, call your local public health unit, the Ministry of Transportation or Safe Kids Canada (phone numbers are listed at the end of this booklet).

### Risk of burns

- Set the hot water heater temperature at 49 degrees Celsius so it isn't too hot.
- Check that the bath water is not too hot **before** putting the baby in the tub.
- Always run the cold water first and last when filling the bath. This prevents hot water from dripping on the baby or the baby touching a hot faucet.
- Do not eat or drink anything hot while you are holding your baby. It could be knocked out of your hand and it could scald or burn the baby. Or use a cup with a lid that snaps on tight when you drink hot liquids like coffee or tea.
- Make sure formula and food for your baby are not too hot. Microwave ovens heat food and formula unevenly, leaving some parts very hot and others lukewarm – so if you use a microwave, stir or shake well and test the food before feeding your baby.
- Don't leave a baby alone while eating. He or she could choke – even on formula.

### Risk of poisoning

- Make sure that wherever your baby goes, there are no hazardous substances such as cleaning fluids or poisonous plants such as mistletoe, clematis or red philodendron – a baby will put everything within reach into his or her mouth.

- Remember that babies are sometimes not bothered by tastes that adults find bitter and unpleasant.
- If you are not sure about the safety of something your baby has put into his or her mouth – or even MAY have put into his or her mouth, call:
  - The Ontario Regional Poison Information Centre, Hospital for Sick Children at **416-813-5900** or toll free **1-800-268-9017** or
  - The Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario at **613-737-1100** or toll free **1-800-267-1373**.

### Risk of choking or suffocating

- Make sure the crib has a firm, snug-fitting mattress (to prevent suffocating), and check the crib hardware from time to time to make sure it is secure.
- Do not put stuffed animals, pillows, bumper pads or thick comforters in your baby’s bed. Babies have difficulty holding up their heads, but they can wiggle around, and there is a risk of suffocation. Bumper pads also prevent proper air circulation around your baby’s face.
- Make sure toys and baby equipment meet Canadian government safety standards, e.g., car seats, high chairs and strollers.
- Keep older children’s toys out of reach. Small parts can get caught in a baby’s throat.
- Check clothing for loose buttons that might come off and end up in the baby’s mouth.
- Check your baby’s pacifier regularly and throw it out if it is separating from the hard plastic, cracking or becoming sticky.
- Never tie a string or cord to the pacifier because it can get caught around the baby’s neck.
- Use a pacifier clip – the string on it is too short to be a problem.

### Risk of drowning

- Stay within arm’s reach at all times when the baby is in the bath or near any water.
- Babies can drown in as little as two inches (five centimeters) of water, and they can’t call for help.
- Children under five should never be put in a “hot tub” – not even with an adult. Hot tubs are too hot for young children, may have high bacteria, and the drain in the tub can trap children.

# 6 to 12 Months

Between 6 and 12 months babies will learn to:

- sit without support
- stand with support, including using furniture to pull themselves up
- pick small objects up with the first finger and thumb
- crawl easily
- take things out of containers.

Babies still like to:

- put things in their mouths
- play in the water.

## How to keep them safe

Risk of falls

- Never put a child in a baby walker with wheels. They tip easily and your child might fall down stairs or reach and pull objects down on his / her head that he / she normally could not reach. In fact, walkers don't help children learn to walk and if used for too long they may actually slow development. Instead, use an exersaucer or stationary activity centre.
- Keep the sides up on the crib when your child is in it and you are not beside him / her.
- Don't use bumper pads, and keep toys out of the crib so your child won't stand on them. Your child could get tangled in them or use them to climb out of the crib.



- Use safety gates at the top and bottom of the stairs even before your child starts to crawl – you never know when he or she will try to crawl for the first time! At the top of the stairs, use a safety gate that is anchored to the wall or banister. Children can push over a pressure gate. Do not use old-style safety gates that have V-shaped or diamond-shaped openings. Children can get their heads caught in those openings and choke. Use gates that are made to block stairs, and follow the manufacturer’s instructions when installing them.
- Remove unsteady furniture and put padding on sharp corners where your child might bump his or her head.
- Make sure bookcases, lamps, televisions and other pieces of heavy furniture are fastened to a wall so that your child can’t pull them down onto him / herself. Always keep the television set back from the edge of furniture so it will not fall over if your child pushes on it. This is a potential danger with new larger-screen TVs because they are heavier at the front.
- Keep furniture away from windows or balconies – your child might learn how to climb and could fall!
- Make sure windows and balcony doors have safety guards so that your child can’t open them more than four inches (10 centimeters) **or** keep them closed and locked. **Screens will not keep a child from falling out.**
- Never let your child stand in a stroller, high chair or shopping cart. Use the safety straps to keep him or her from climbing out and falling.
- Never let your child climb into the high chair by him / herself.

### Risk of injury in a car crash

- Use a rear-facing car seat in the back seat of the car until your child weighs at least 20 pounds (nine kilograms) and is at least 12 months old.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing a car seat.
- Remember your child is **safest** in the back seat.
- Never place the car seat in front of, or beside an airbag.
- Look for the Canadian Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (CMVSS) sticker that tells you the car seat meets Transport Canada's safety standards.
- If the car seat is borrowed or bought second-hand, make sure that it is in good shape **and** has not been in a car crash.
- If you have any questions about the car seat, call your local public health unit, the Ministry of Transportation or Safe Kids Canada (phone numbers are listed at the back of this booklet).

### Risk of burns

- Set the hot water heater temperature at 49 degrees Celsius so the water isn't too hot.
- Check that the bath water is not too hot **before** you put your child in the tub.
- Always run the cold water first and last when filling the bath to prevent hot water from dripping on the baby or the baby touching a hot faucet.
- Keep electrical cords rolled up and away from counter edges. Your child might pull on the cord and pull down something hot that could burn or scald him / her. Scalds are the most common type of burn to young children, and make up more than half of all children's burn injuries.
- Make sure all pot handles are turned in toward the back of the stove.
- Keep your child out of the kitchen when you are cooking or put him / her in a high chair or playpen.
- To keep your child from putting things into electrical outlets replace regular electrical outlet covers with spring-loaded covers that hide the socket when they are not in use. Or use screw-on plug covers or durable, snug fitting, flexible outlet caps with existing outlet covers.

### Risk of poisoning

- Lock up or store out of reach anything that is poisonous, including medicines and cleaning and polishing materials. Always keep them out of reach while you are using them.
- Remember that there are some plants – such as mistletoe, clematis and red philodendron – that can be dangerous to children. If you suspect your child has swallowed something dangerous, or if you need more information, call:
  - The Ontario Regional Poison Information Centre, Hospital for Sick Children at **416-813-5900** or toll free **1-800-268-9017** or
  - The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario at **613-737-1100** or toll free **1-800-267-1373**.



### Risk of choking or suffocating

- Make sure food is cut into small pieces so your child can't choke on it. Foods with smooth or slick surfaces that are round in shape, semi-soft and about the same size as your thumb are particularly dangerous for children (e.g., hot dogs cut into coins, whole grapes). These foods should be cut lengthwise. Be extra careful with raw fruits and vegetables too.
- Your child should sit in a high chair when eating.
- Make sure toys meet Canadian government safety standards and have no detachable parts. Call the Health Canada Product Safety office nearest you for information (see list at the end of this booklet).
- Do not put stuffed animals, pillows, bumper pads or thick comforters in your child's crib. They are a suffocation risk. Bumper pads also prevent proper air circulation around your baby's face.
- Keep older children's toys out of reach. Watch out for coins, earrings, beads, buttons and other small objects that your child could swallow.
- Keep cords for blinds or curtains tied up well out of reach so that your child can't get them caught around his or her neck.
- Never let your child play with balloons without watching him / her.

### Risk of drowning

- Stay within arms reach at all times while your child is in the bath or near any water. Small children can drown in as little as two inches (five centimetres) of water and they can't call for help.
- If you have a backyard pool, make sure it is fenced in on all four sides and has a self-closing latch on the gate.
- Never take your eyes off your child when he or she is outside. Backyard pools, buckets, open ditches and ponds can all be dangerous.
- Keep bathroom doors locked with a latch on the outside and out of reach when the bathroom is not being used.
- If you are using laundry tubs, buckets or the bathtub for laundry, be sure to drain the water when you are finished. Never leave your child alone around water. Keep the laundry room locked on the outside with a latch that your child can't reach.
- Children under five should never be put in a "hot tub" – not even with an adult. Hot tubs are too hot for young children, may have high bacteria, and the drain in the tub can trap children.

# 1 to 2 Years

## Children will learn to:

- walk – first holding on to furniture and walking sideways and then eventually letting go
- pick up and eat finger food
- crawl up stairs and try to climb furniture or other objects
- squat to pick up toys or reach for interesting objects
- push or pull toys or other objects while walking
- imitate you
- avoid danger when you say “no”, “don’t touch” or “hot.”

## Children still like to:

- put things in their mouths
- play in the water
- take things out of containers.

## How to keep them safe

### Risk of falls

- Keep safety gates at the top and bottom of stairs and make sure they’re in good shape. Do not use a pressure gate at the top of the stairs – they can fall over if your child leans on them.
- Use a gate that is made for the purpose of blocking stairs and follow the manufacturer’s instructions when installing it.
- Keep toys, bumper pads and larger stuffed animals out of the crib so your child won’t stand on them and risk falling out.
- Move your child into a toddler bed before he or she tries to climb out of the crib.
- Keep furniture away from windows or balconies – your child might climb on them and fall out.
- Make sure windows and balcony doors have safety guards so that your child can’t open them more than four inches (10 centimetres) or keep them closed and locked. **Screens will not keep a child from falling out.**
- Keep your child away from playground equipment at this age.



### Risk of injury in a car crash

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions and your vehicle manual to make sure the car seat is fastened snugly. Buckle your child into the car seat carefully for every ride.
- Keep your child in a rear-facing position for as long as possible.
- Use a rear-facing car seat until your child weighs at least 20 pounds (nine kilograms) and is at least 12 months old. Use a rear-facing seat for longer than this if the manufacturer's instructions indicate that this is possible.
- When you move your child to a forward-facing car seat, this car seat must have a tether strap that goes from the back of the car seat (top) to a bolt in the rear window area of your car. Be sure the tether strap is attached to the bolt that is directly behind the car seat. Call your car dealership if you can't find the bolt.
- If your child gets too tall for the car seat before they weigh 40 pounds (18 kilograms) you will need to move your child into a special type of combination car seat / booster seat. Your child is considered too tall for the car seat if the middle of your child's ear is higher than the back of the car seat.
- Always read and follow the manufacturer's instructions included with the car seat.
- Never put the car seat in front of, or beside an airbag.
- Remember that your child is safest in the back seat of the car.
- Soft toys will help keep your child happy in the car.

### Risk of burns

- Make sure all pot handles are turned in toward the back of the stove and that cords are not left dangling over the edge of the counter.
- Use the back burners on the stove whenever possible to avoid little fingers reaching up and touching hot elements. Keep your child out of the kitchen!
- Keep electrical cords rolled up and away from counter edges. Your child might pull on the cord and pull down something hot that could burn or scald him / her. Scalds are the most common type of burn to young children, and make up more than half of all children's burn injuries.



- To keep your child from putting things into electrical outlets replace regular electrical outlet covers with spring-loaded covers that hide the socket when they are not in use. Or use screw-on plug covers or durable, snug fitting, flexible outlet caps with existing outlet covers.
- Use placemats, not tablecloths. Your child may pull on a tablecloth to stand up, pulling everything down on him or her.
- Cover sharp corners on furniture and make sure portable heaters, wood stoves and fireplaces are blocked off to prevent burns.
- Do not eat or drink anything hot while holding your child. He / she could knock it out of your hand and might get scalded or burned. Or use a cup with a lid that snaps on tight when you drink hot liquids like coffee or tea.

### Risk of poisoning

- Keep anything that is poisonous, such as medicines or cleaning and polishing materials, locked up or out of reach.
- Remember that there are some plants, such as mistletoe, clematis and red philodendron, that are poisonous.
- If you suspect your child has swallowed something dangerous, or if you need more information, call:
  - The Ontario Regional Poison Information Centre, Hospital for Sick Children at **416-813-5900** or toll free **1-800-268-9017** or
  - The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario at **613-737-1100** or toll free **1-800-267-1373**.

### Risk of choking or suffocating

- Make sure that food is cut into small pieces so your child can't choke on it. Foods with smooth or slick surfaces that are round in shape, semi-soft and about the same size as your thumb are particularly dangerous (e.g., hot dogs cut into coins). These foods should be cut lengthwise.
- Be extra careful with raw fruits and vegetables too (e.g., whole grapes and carrots).
- Your child should sit in a high chair when eating.
- Never let your child play with balloons without watching him / her.
- Keep cords for blinds or curtains tied up well out of reach so that your child can't get them caught around his or her neck.
- Make sure toys meet Canadian government safety standards and have no detachable parts. Call the Health Canada Product Safety office nearest you for information (see list at the end of this booklet).

### Risk of drowning

- Toddlers can drown in as little as two inches (five centimetres) of water, and they can't call for help. So stay within arm's reach of your child at all times when he or she is in the bath or near **any** water. Children enjoy bath time so much that they will look for any opportunity to play in water.
- Never take your eyes off your child when he or she is outside. Backyard pools, buckets, open ditches and ponds can all be dangerous.
- If you have a backyard pool, make sure it is fenced in on all four sides and has a self-closing latch on the gate.
- When the bathroom is not being used, keep bathroom doors locked on the outside with a latch that is out of your child's reach.
- If you are using laundry tubs, buckets or the bathtub for laundry, be sure to drain the water when you are finished. Never leave your child alone around water. Keep the laundry room locked on the outside with a latch your child can't reach.
- Children under five should never be put in a "hot tub" – not even with an adult. Hot tubs are too hot for young children, may have high bacteria, and the drain in the tub can trap children.

# 3 to 5 Years

## Children will learn to:

- walk backwards and sideways and pull a toy
- eat with a utensil with little spilling
- start running
- climb playground equipment
- squat to pick up toys or reach for interesting objects
- put objects into small containers
- understand two-step directions
- imitate you!

## Children still like to:

- play in the water
- explore the world.

## How to keep them safe

### Risk of falls

- Use safety gates made for blocking stairs that have latches, or take several steps to open, both at the top and bottom of stairs. At the top of the stairs, use a safety gate that is anchored to the wall or banister. Children can push over a pressure gate. Do not use old-style safety gates that have V-shaped or diamond-shaped openings. Children can get their heads caught in those openings and choke. Use gates that are made to block stairs, and follow the manufacturer's instructions when installing them. Check regularly to make sure they haven't become loose.
- **Note: Most safety gates can only be used for children up to 24 months of age. If used for a child older than 24 months ensure that you install a gate suitable for an older child. Remove the safety gate once the child reaches the recommended age as per manufacturer instructions or earlier, depending on the child's growth and development. Any safety gate should be removed if a child tries to climb on it.**



- Keep window guards or child safety latches on all windows and install latches for doors and windows out of your child's reach.
- Never leave your child alone on a balcony or by an open window. Make sure windows and balcony doors have safety guards so that your child can't open them more than four inches (10 centimetres) or keep them closed and locked. **Screens will not keep a child from falling out.**
- Never let your child play on playground equipment that is higher than five feet (1.5 metres).
- Make sure the playground equipment is in good shape and that the landing surface is wood chips, sand, gravel or rubber to help protect your child if he / she falls.
- When your child is playing on playground equipment, stay within arm's reach in case he or she falls.
- Make sure your child is not wearing anything around the neck that could get caught and strangle him or her – like strings, scarves, helmets or skipping ropes.

### Risk of a car crash

- Keep your child in a forward-facing car seat until he / she weighs 40 pounds (18 kilograms) and / or the middle of his or her ears are higher than the back of the car seat.
- If your child gets too tall for the car seat before they weigh 40 pounds (18 kilograms) you will need to move your child into a special type of combination car seat / booster seat. Your child is considered too tall for the car seat if the middle of your child's ear is higher than the back of the car seat.
- Your child is ready to move into a booster seat when he / she weighs 40 pounds (18 kilograms). Only use booster seats made for use in a vehicle.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for installing the car seat or booster seat.
- Never put the car seat in front of, or beside an air bag.
- Remember – the safest place for your child is in the back seat.

### Risk of burns

- Make sure that all pot handles are turned in toward the back of the stove and that cords are not left dangling over the edge of the counter.
- Stay with your child when he or she is in the kitchen.
- Keep hot drinks out of reach. Children like to imitate or copy the way you drink tea and coffee and they like to help in the kitchen, but don't let them help with or carry anything hot.
- Keep electrical cords rolled up and away from counter edges. Your child might pull on the cord and pull down something hot that could burn or scald him / her. Scalds are the most common type of burn to young children, and make up more than half of all children's burn injuries.
- To keep your child from putting things into electrical outlets replace regular electrical outlet covers with spring-loaded covers that hide the socket when they are not in use. Or use screw-on plug covers or durable, snug fitting, flexible outlet caps with existing outlet covers.

### Risk of choking or suffocating

- Teach your child not to put small objects in his or her mouth.
- Teach him or her how to use scissors, crayons and other new and interesting objects properly.

### Risk of poisoning

- Remember that some plants, such as mistletoe, clematis and red philodendron are poisonous.
- Keep anything that is poisonous, such as medicines or cleaning and polishing materials, locked up or out of reach. If you suspect your child has swallowed something dangerous, or if you need more information, call:
  - The Ontario Regional Poison Information Centre, Hospital for Sick Children at **416-813-5900** or toll free **1-800-268-9017** or
  - The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario at **613-737-1100** or toll free **1-800-267-1373**.

### Risk of drowning

- Children can drown in as little as two inches (five centimetres) water, and they can't call for help. Stay within arm's reach of your child at all times when he / she is in the bath or near **any** water. Children enjoy bath time so much that they will look for **any** opportunity to play in water.
- Never take your eyes off your child when he or she is outside. Backyard pools, buckets, open ditches and ponds can all be dangerous.
- If you have a backyard pool, make sure it is fenced in on all four sides and has a self-closing latch on the gate. Make certain that your child cannot climb the fence or the gate.
- When the bathroom is not being used, keep bathroom doors locked on the outside with a latch that is out of your child's reach.
- If you are using laundry tubs, buckets or the bathtub for laundry, be sure to drain the water when you are finished. Never leave your child alone around water. Keep the laundry room locked on the outside with a latch your child can't reach.
- Children under five should never be put in a "hot tub" – not even with an adult. Hot tubs are too hot for young children, may have high bacteria, and the drain in the tub can trap children.

### Other risks for injury

- Teach your child to respect pets – he / she might think a dog or a cat is like a stuffed animal and that it's okay to pull their ears or tail.
- Teach your child to never approach a dog on his / her own and to always ask the dog's owner for permission before petting it.
- If your child is allowed to play outside alone, be sure to have a fenced play area with a childproof latch on the gate.
- Teach your child how to behave in traffic when he or she is walking or riding a tricycle.
- Don't let your child ride a bicycle yet, even if they have training wheels. They do not have the strength or co-ordination to handle the speed and brakes.
- Make sure your child uses a properly fitted, approved helmet - Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Snell, Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) - while riding a tricycle and to take the helmet off again when he / she gets off the tricycle to play.



# Important Phone Numbers

For more information contact:

Telehealth Ontario 1-866-797-0000

INFOline 1-866-821-7770

TTY 1-800-387-5559

[www.health.gov.on.ca](http://www.health.gov.on.ca)

[www.HealthyOntario.com](http://www.HealthyOntario.com)

The Ontario Regional Poison Information Centre

Hospital for Sick Children

416-813-5900 or toll free at 1-800-268-9017

The Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario

613-737-1100 or toll free at 1-800-267-1373

Canadian Paediatric Society

100-2204 Walkley Rd.

Ottawa ON K1G 4G8

Tel: 613-526-9397

[www.caringforkids.cps.ca](http://www.caringforkids.cps.ca)

Safe Kids Canada

180 Dundas Street West

Suite 2105

Toronto ON M5G 1Z8

Tel: 1-888-SAFE-TIPS (1-888-723-3847)

Fax: 416-813-4986

[www.safekidscanada.ca](http://www.safekidscanada.ca)

Health Canada – for Product Safety Information  
Ontario Regional Office  
2301 Midland Avenue  
Scarborough ON M1P 4R7  
Tel: 416-973-4705

or

Room 500 150 Main Street West  
Hamilton ON L8P 1H8  
Tel: 905-572-2845

Consumer Product Safety Bureau  
Product Safety Programme  
Health Canada  
MacDonald Building, 4th Floor,  
123 Slater Street  
Address Locator: 3504D  
Ottawa ON K1A 0K9  
Tel: 613-957-4467

Ministry of Transportation  
1-800-268-4686  
[www.mto.gov.on.ca](http://www.mto.gov.on.ca)

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For more information contact:

INFOline 1-866-821-7770

TTY 1-800-387-5559

[www.health.gov.on.ca](http://www.health.gov.on.ca)

[www.HealthyOntario.com](http://www.HealthyOntario.com)

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ATS 1 800 387-5559

