

Water-related Accidents

Drowning while bathing

Around ages **0 to 5**

[Safety tips]

1. Take children out of the bathtub when you wash your hair.
2. Drowning accidents occur even among children using a swim ring. Never leave children unattended even if they use a swim ring.
3. When you get out of the bath, take your children out of the bathtub/bathroom first.



Falling into a bathtub and drowning

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Children may wander into a bathroom, peek over the bathtub, fall in, and drown.
2. Drain the water from the bathtub after bathing, and lock the bathroom from the outside so that children cannot enter.



Accidents involving washing machines, buckets, and washbowls

Around ages **0 to 5**

[Safety tips]

1. Never fail to drain water from washing machines, washbowls, and buckets after use.
2. Lock the doors to washing machines to prevent your children from opening them.



Accidents in inflatable pools or swimming pools

Age **1** and over

[Safety tips]

1. Children can drown even in shallow water.
2. When children play in an inflatable or swimming pool, always remain in the area and watch them at all times.



Accidents in rivers or oceans

Age **2** and over

[Safety tips]

1. Be careful not to let children play by themselves in rivers and oceans.
2. Make sure your children wear life jackets and are accompanied by an adult when they play in rivers and the ocean.



Accidents in ponds, ditches, gutters, and septic tanks

Age **2** and over

[Safety tips]

1. If you find any place that poses a high risk of slipping and drowning, such as ponds, ditches, gutters, or septic tanks, request that the persons in charge of administrating them build fences around them.
2. Tell your children not to play in dangerous places on a routine basis.



Burn-related Accidents

Burns caused by tea, soup, instant noodles, and other hot liquids

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Place hot drinks or soups in the center of a table and keep children away from them. Do not handle them while holding children.
2. Do not use tablecloths or tablemats because children can sometimes pull them and knock over any dishes or containers on top of them.



Burns caused by electric kettles, hot water dispensers, or rice cookers

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Children may hold on to electric kettles to pull themselves up or pull the cords, knock them over, and sustain burns from boiling water.
2. Choose electric kettles and hot water dispensers that do not spill hot water even if they are knocked over. Keep them out of the reach of children, including the cords.
3. Be careful with rice cookers because children may touch the steam emitted from the rice cookers and sustain serious burns. Revise the layout of your kitchens and keep rice cookers out of the reach of children.

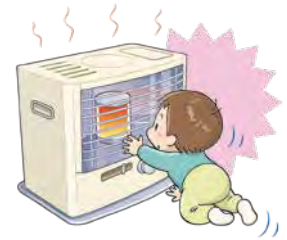


Burns caused by heaters and humidifiers

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Put safety fences around floor-standing type heaters to keep them out of the reach of children.
2. Do not use hot water bottles or electric heating carpets for long periods of time because they may cause low temperature burns due to continuous exposure of the same part on the skin to heat sources for a long period of time.
3. Burns may occur from coming in contact with the steam from humidifiers or from knocking over humidifiers and coming into contact with the hot water. Choose humidifiers that do not spill hot water even if they tip over, and put up a safety gate when using humidifiers.



Burns caused by cooking devices or irons

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Cooking devices, such as frying pans and pots, remain hot even after cooking. Be sure to keep them out of the reach of children. Keep the handles of pans and pots turned towards the back so that they are not easy to reach. Use child safety gates before the kitchen to keep them out.
2. Keep children away from irons or hair irons when using them. After using them, put them away, including the cords, as soon as possible and keep them out of the reach of children.



Burns caused by lighters, fireworks, and other ignition sources

Around ages **2 to 6**

[Safety tips]

1. When you let children play with fireworks, choose a large, safe area with no flammable materials, and never leave children unattended. Read the instructions carefully and always follow all the precautions.
2. In order to prevent fires caused by disposable lighters, use lighters with the PSC mark (*please refer to the Topics on p. 11), which have a device that makes it difficult for children to operate (child-resistant lids or covers), and lock up out of the reach of children.



Falls

Falls from adult beds and couches

Around ages **0 to 1**

[Safety tips]

1. Babies may roll over or move around in their sleep, which may lead to falling from the beds and suffering injuries, including head injuries. Do not place too soft cushions and the like around the bed even for the purpose of preventing falls because they may pose a choking hazard.
2. Though many parents lie down with their babies to put them to sleep, babies should sleep in cribs whenever possible until they reach the age of 2. Do not lay babies down on couches.



Falls from cribs or changing tables

Around ages **0 to 1**

[Safety tips]

1. Be sure to raise the safety fence any time the crib is in use.
2. When you change a diaper anywhere above floor level, such as cribs, couches, or changing tables in facilities, have the necessary items ready before changing a diaper, and take the baby down from the changing area before cleaning up and putting rubbish in the trashcan. Use of a safety strap attached to a changing table does not always prevent falls.



Falls from chairs or tables

Around ages **0 to 1**

[Safety tips]

1. Do not let babies stand on chairs or highchairs, and do not let them kick the tables while they are sitting in highchairs.
2. Be sure to use and tighten the safety belt of a highchair.
3. Do not let children play on chairs.



Falls from stairs or tripping on curbs or steps

Around ages **0 to 1**

[Safety tips]

1. Falls from stairs can happen once babies begin to crawl. Put up child safety gates and do not forget to lock them so that babies cannot open them.
2. Be careful of falls at entryway steps and any other steps or curbs where babies can easily stumble.



Falls from balconies

Age **1 and over**

[Safety tips]

1. Do not let children play on balconies, and be careful not to let children step out onto balconies by themselves.
2. Teach children not to lean forward from balconies because it poses the danger of falling.
3. Do not place flowerpots, chairs, or anything that can be used as steps on balconies. An air conditioner compressor unit should be placed 60 cm or more from the guard railings of balconies or hang the unit from the ceiling.
4. Avoid leaving children at home when you go out.



Falls from windows or bay windows

Age **1 and over**

[Safety tips]

1. Install auxiliary locks or stoppers on windows or bay windows so that the windows will open only a little.
2. Do not place anything that can be used as steps, such as a bed or couch near windows.
3. If children lean on window screens, the window screens can tear and thus pose the risk of falling. If you cannot limit the opening width of windows, put up safety fences to prevent children from leaning on the window screens.



Falls while using baby carriers

Around ages **0 to 1**

[Safety tips]

1. When bending over while using a baby carrier to pick something up, be sure to support the baby with your hand.
2. When putting babies in baby carriers or taking them out, do so in a low position.
3. Read instructions carefully with regard to fasteners, buckles, the looseness of belts, and the position of a baby in order to use baby carriers properly.



Falls from strollers

Around ages **0 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Be sure to fasten the seatbelts correctly and tightly.
2. Be careful of falls caused by stumbling on steps or curbs, as well as by losing one's balance due to hanging heavy luggage.
3. Ensure the safety of your surroundings when you get on trains, buses, or other forms of public transportation with strollers.



Falls from shopping carts

Around ages **1 to 2**

[Safety tips]

1. Do not let children stand in or play with shopping carts.
2. Do not put children anywhere in shopping carts except for the child seats.
3. Read the warning labels carefully to ensure safe use.



Falls from playground equipment (e.g. slides, jungle gyms, and swings)

Age **2 and over**

[Safety tips]

1. Abide by the intended age range for playground facilities and equipment when letting children play with them.
2. Children ages 6 and younger must be supervised by adults, and adults must keep an eye on them.
3. Dress children in clothes with no strings or hoods when letting them play.
4. Do not let children take bags, water bottles, scarfs, or other items that may easily get caught on something when they play.
5. Make sure that children use each piece of equipment properly, and teach them not to shove other children when playing.



Falls from balance bicycles, kick scooters, and other equipment

Age **2 and over**

[Safety tips]

1. Balance bicycles and kick scooters, which children move by kicking, are not allowed on the high-traffic roads according to the Road Traffic Act.
2. Always let children wear a helmet and protectors for knees and elbows, and teach them proper riding techniques on the equipment, such as limiting speed to be able to stop as needed.
3. It is very dangerous to ride on slopes or in places where there is a risk of falling and places that are wet and slippery, so never allow children to do so.



Accidents Related to Cars and Bicycles

Accidents caused by not using a child safety seat

Around ages **0 to 6**

[Safety tips]

1. It is dangerous to hold a child, even if a seatbelt is worn, while riding in a car.
2. Be sure to use a baby safety seat (*including a child safety seat) even if it is a short drive.
3. Be sure to use a child safety seat until they reach the age of 6. If a child cannot wear a seatbelt properly even after reaching the age of 6, use a child safety seat as well.
4. Read the instruction manual for the child safety seat carefully to install it securely and use it correctly.



Caught between car doors or electric windows

Around ages **0 to 3**

[Safety tips]

1. When you close the doors or electric windows of a car, closely check to make sure that children's faces and hands are not sticking out to ensure safety.
2. Use the child safety lock function so that children cannot open the doors or windows by themselves.



Heatstroke in cars

Around ages **0 to 6**

[Safety tips]

1. It is very dangerous to leave children alone in a car. The temperature in a car can unexpectedly rise, and it may lead to heatstroke, which can result in death.
2. Children may suffer heatstroke in a short period of time. Keep in mind that children's sensitivity to heat is different from that of adults.

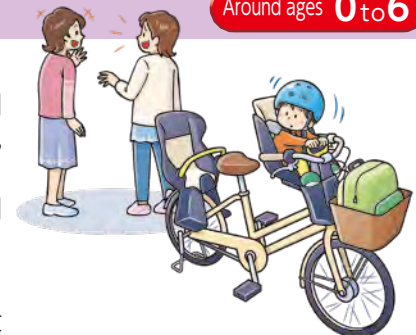


Bicycle falls with a child on board

Around ages **0 to 6**

[Safety tips]

1. According to the Rules of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, putting a child on an adult bicycle is allowed only when a child is under the age of 6 or preschool, and a child seat is installed. (*The rule is different depending on the prefecture.)
2. When you put a child in the child seat of a bicycle, have them wear a helmet and fasten the seatbelt properly.
3. Do not leave a bicycle with a child put on it.
4. If you put two children on a bicycle, follow the procedures - "the rear child seat first and then the front child seat when putting two children on a bicycle" and "the front child seat first and then the rear child seat when getting two children off a bicycle."
5. Riding a bicycle with a child in a baby carrier on the front is a violation of the Road Traffic Law. Also, avoid riding a bicycle with a child in a baby carrier on your back whenever possible because fatal accidents can still occur in such a condition.
6. Check bicycles and child seats on a regular basis for any defects.



Bicycle spoke injuries that occur when a child sits behind the parent on a bicycle and a foot gets caught in the back wheel

Around ages **0 to 5**

[Safety tips]

1. According to the Rules of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, putting a child on an adult bicycle is allowed only when the child is under the age of 6 or preschool, and a child seat is installed. (*The rule is different depending on the prefecture.)
2. Use a child seat, have them wear a helmet, and fasten the seatbelt properly.
3. Check whether the child seat is recalled. Installation of dress guards, which can prevent skirts and other clothing from getting caught in the rear wheels, is effective in keeping the feet from getting stuck in the spokes.



Accidents on roads

Age 1 and over

[Safety tips]

1. When you walk with children, hold their hands, and walk inside the white lines. When you walk on sidewalks, adults should walk on the roadway side of the sidewalks.
2. Teach children about the danger of traffic accidents and road safety rules, such as never running out into the road.



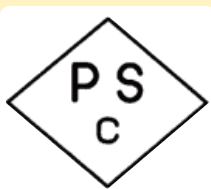
3. Do not call or talk to children on the other side of a road because children can automatically run into the road.
4. Parking areas are very dangerous places. Pay particular attention when getting in and out of a car. Because of the many blind spots in parking areas from which children may emerge, always hold their hands.



TOPICS

Choose safe products and read the instruction manuals carefully before use.

Products for children should be chosen according to the intended ages for the products. Read the instruction manuals and warnings carefully and use them properly. Moreover, because there are various marks that indicate safety-conscious products, choose proper products by knowing the meaning of the marks.



The PSC mark stands for "Product Safety of Consumer Products" and is affixed to products that meet the safety standards set by the Japanese government. There are two kinds of certified products, namely, "Specified Products" that require obligatory self-verification by the manufacturers or importers to determine that the products conform to the safety standards of Japan, and "Special Specified Products" that require additional third-party inspections. Baby cribs and lighters are among products designated as Special Specified Products.



The SG mark stands for "Safe Goods" and indicates that the product meets the safety standards set by the Consumer Product Safety Association. This certification also has a system to compensate for any personal injuries caused by defective products with the SG mark. Products for children that are certified with the SG mark include strollers, slides, baby cribs, baby carriers, and bed guards.



The ST mark is affixed to toys for children under 14, and certified toys are recommended by the toy industry as "toys that were manufactured with great attention to safety." Toys that conform to the toy safety standards set by the Japan Toy Association are certified with the ST mark. Moreover, toys with the ST mark indicate the appropriate ages for them. Toys for younger age groups are designed with more consideration for safety, for example, being made in a way that they will not get stuck in children's throats, using parts that do not come off easily, and parts that have no sharp ends.