Safekids Information Centre KidsInfo Bulletin

Jan. - Feb. 2010

If you would like to see any of the items listed here, please contact the Information Centre by replying to the email this was sent with or at: infocentre@safekids.org.nz or phone: 09 631 0724 and quote the Reference number(s).
Our database can also be searched online at www.safekids.org.nz and we are always pleased to help with all your child injury prevention enquiries.

Wayne Carter

ASPHYXIATION

Safe sleep cot card.
2009
Change for our Children
Ministry of Health
Christchurch, Change for our Children: 2009

> This cot card has spaces for the newborn baby's: name, birth date, birth time, birth weight and sex. It carries the safety messages: 'Everyone please ... in every place, for every sleep, check that I am safe', 'face up', 'face clear' and 'smokefree' and includes explanations of what each of these message mean and why it is essential to follow this advice to help avoid sudden unexplained death in infancy (SUDI).
> PDF available at: http://www.changeforourchildren.co.nz/publications/2009

Reference number 9315

Safe sleep essentials.
2009
Change for our Children
New Zealand Ministry of Health
Christchurch, Change for our Children: 2009

> This Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI) 'safe sleep' pamphlet includes the safety message: 'safe sleep = face up + face clear + smokefree. Sudden unexpected death is extremely rare for babies protected by this safety formula'.
> It includes clear descriptions of what 'face up', 'face clear' and 'smokefree' mean, general SUDI-prevention information for parents and caregivers and a safety checklist.
> PDF available at: http://www.changeforourchildren.co.nz/publications/2009

Reference number 9322

Everyone please ... in every place, for every sleep, check that I am safe: face up, face clear, smokefree.
2009

Change for our Children
New Zealand Ministry of Health

Christchurch, Change for our Children: 2009

This poster features and image of a safely sleeping baby and the Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI) message: 'Everyone please ... in every place, for every sleep, check that I am safe: face up, face clear, smokefree.'
See also record # 9322.
PDF available at: http://www.changeforourchildren.co.nz/publications/2009

Reference number 9323

The kidproteq [a plastic tube the size of a toilet roll tube which, if a small toy can pass through it, indicates that the toy is a choking hazard to under three year olds].

Kidproteq Babyproofing and Child Safety

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, USA, Kidproteq.

This product is a plastic tube the size of a toilet roll tube which, if a small toy or part of a toy can pass through it, indicates that the toy is a choking hazard for under three year olds. It is described as 'a measuring device ... to assist in the prevention of choking' and: "... that one child in the US dies from choking every five days according to the SAFE KIDS Campaign and the American Academy of Pediatrics. Airway obstruction is the leading cause of accident related death in children under the age of 1 in the United States. In 1996, The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) reported that toy-related injuries led to 13 deaths and more than 140,000 hospital emergency room visits ... for hazards that could be prevented."
See:
http://www.kidproteq.com/

Reference number 9331

CYCLISTS - NZ

'I want to ride my bike' - overcoming barriers to cycling to intermediate schools [NZTA Research Report 380].
2009
Author Mackie, Hamish
TERNZ (Transport Research) Ltd
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)

Wellington, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA): 2009. pp 94.

In order to overcome barriers to cycling to school it is proposed that the development of genuinely safe and attractive school cycle networks, cycle training, effective bike storage and the continued implementation of slow zones around schools (or widespread lower speed limits) be implemented or given higher priority.
Transport modes such as walking and cycling, including cycling to school, could play a key role in combating obesity, climate change and traffic congestion as well as restoring ‘social capital’ within communities. The objective of this research was to identify the specific barriers to school students cycling to school for six intermediate schools and recommend interventions

that would be effective, acceptable to parents and schools, and favourable to school students for each of the schools.
These specific barriers and solutions were then used to identify common themes, issues and solutions that might be considered at a national level, and give more confidence to those who are responsible for considering and acting on school cycling initiatives. Four stages of data collection were carried out including the collection of existing school travel information, site visits, interviews, focus groups and questionnaires.
Available at:
http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/research/reports/380/index.html

Reference number 9316

Australian/ New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2063:2008 Bicycle helmets.
2008

Standards Australia
Standards New Zealand

Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 2008.

This standard specifies construction requirements and the basic performance requirements for impact energy attenuation, helmet stability, load distribution, strength and effectiveness of the retention system and its attachment points and peripheral vision clearance for lightweight protective helmets intended to mitigate the adverse effects of a blow to the head.
This standard is a mandatory standard in New Zealand under the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 (SR 2004/427).

Reference number 9300

Bike Wise Week 1-28 February 2009.
2009

Bike Wise
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)
Ministry of Health

Wellington, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA): 2009

This booklet about Bike Wise Month includes sections on: Where should I buy my bike?, Which type of bike is best for me?, Choosing the right size bike, Buying a helmet, Accessories and Emergency items.
See also:
www.bikewise.co.nz

Reference number 9313

LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS - NZ

Safekids New Zealand submission on the Local Government (Auckland Law) Reform Bill (2009) [the Auckland 'supercity' Bill].
2010

Author Weaver, Ann; Chambers, Julie
Safekids New Zealand - Tamariki Haumaru o Aotearoa

Auckland, Safekids New Zealand: 2010, pp 8.

This submission on the 'Local Government (Auckland Law) Reform Bill (2009)', also known as the Auckland 'supercity' Bill, was submitted in February 2010. This Bill provides an opportunity to include child health and safety as a strategic priority in the overall functions of

the Auckland Council and its subsidiary organisations. The intention is for changes to be included within the final Act that will empower the Auckland Council to more efficiently and effectively ensure sensible child safety measures are enacted and maintained across its departments and subsidiary organisations. Children, it is argued, are a special case for consideration.
Available at:
http://www.safekids.org.nz/index.php/pi_pageid/48

Reference number 9319

NURSERY EQUIPMENT - NZ

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2195:2010 Folding cots - Safety requirements.
2010

Standards Australia
Standards New Zealand

Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 2010.

Provides regulatory authorities with essential safety requirements and manufacturers with functional, durability, stability and performance criteria to reduce the likelihood of death or injury to infants occupying folding cots. Incorporates requirements for accessories such as bassinets, change tables, mosquito nets and specifically addresses the need for better marking and labelling requirements to prevent potential entrapment and suffocation hazards associated with these products if not used or assembled according to manufacturers' instructions.

Reference number 9312

PASSENGERS - NZ

Land Transport Rule: Vehicle equipment 2004: Rule 32017 [Child restraints].
2004

Ministry of Transport

Wellington, Ministry of Transport: 2004

In New Zealand, certain child restraints standards are mandatory because they are referred to in this 'Land Transport Rule':
http://www.transfund.govt.nz/rules/vehicle-equipment-2004.html#29
This item is a printed out version of the Rule.
See also: 'What are [Land Transport] Rules?:
http://www.transfund.govt.nz/rules/about-rules.html
Land Transport Rules are not Statutory Regulations (which is where most Government regulations appear) but are what are known as 'deemed regulations', see:
http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/deemed-regulations/
and also see:
http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/what-are-deemed-regulations/

Reference number 9301

Transporting children in [Auckland District Health Board] ADHB vehicles [from the Board Policy Manual].
2009

Auckland District Health Board (ADHB)

Auckland, Auckland District Health Board: 2009

This printout of a policy from the ADHB intranet provide guidelines for staff who utilise ADHB fleet and private vehicles to provide transport for child and family clients who have difficulty accessing health services. In includes details on the law, appropriate child restraint use and links to relevant organisations such as: the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), Safe2go, Plunket and Safekids NZ.

Reference number 9314

[Transportation Research Board] TRB's Commercial Truck and Bus Safety Synthesis Program (CTBSSP) Synthesis 17: Special safety concerns of the school bus industry: A synthesis of safety practice.
2010
Transportation Research Board (TRB)
Commercial Truck and Bus Safety Synthesis Program (CTBSSP)
National Academy of Sciences

Washington, National Academy of Sciences: 2010, pp 44.

The American Transport Research Board's 'Commercial Truck and Bus Safety Synthesis Program (CTBSSP) Synthesis 17: Special Safety Concerns of the School Bus Industry' explores various safety issues faced by school bus operators, including how the issues are currently addressed, barriers to improvements, and suggestions for making improvements in the future.
For more see:
http://www.trb.org/Main/Blurbs/Special_Safety_Concerns_of_the_School_Bus_Industry_162917.aspx

Reference number 9318

PEDESTRIANS - NZ

StreetWise Rangers, saving the planet one step at a time: Walking school bus community initiative [resource/ information kit in a cardboard box file]. Includes: Guide for parents and teachers, Introductory brochures, CD-ROM with a letter for parents, article for your school newsletter, guidelines for the bus, consent forms and templates for rosters and contact details, Stickers, Transfers, Collector cards, Membership card, Poster, Street signs, Leader sashes, Feedback forms, Whistles, Certificates.
2004?

Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority (EECA)

Wellington, Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority (EECA):
2004?

This resource/ information kit is no longer produced by EECA but is an interesting example of a kit which includes resources/ materials and information about how to start a walking school bus.

Reference number 9330

POISONING - NZ

Parent checklist: Paracetamol - How much do you know?
2007

www.safekids.org.nz
Safekids New Zealand - Tamariki Haumaru o Aotearoa

Auckland, Safekids New Zealand: 2007

This 'parent checklist' was part of the 'Paracetamol poisoning prevention project' (also known as the 'PPP' project) from Safekids New Zealand. This was a poisoning prevention project which was initially developed by Kidsafe Taranaki Trust and was then taken up and rolled out nationwide by Safekids.
It includes sections on: What is Paracetamol (eg Pamol, Panadol) used for?, What is Paracetamol NOT for?, What is the correct dose for your child?, Where should I store Paracetamol?, Other key information and What do I do in the event of a poisoning?
As part of the Project the checklist was to be given to parents by the General Practitioner along with advice about dosage levels and safe storage

Reference number 9332

PREVENTION THEORY

Adding power to our voices: A framing guide for communicating about injury.
2008

http://www.cdc.gov/injury/framingguide.html
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Atlanta, Georgia, USA; National Center for Injury Prevention and
Control: 2008, pp 40.

This publication 'Adding power to our voices' is designed to help organizations involved in injury and violence prevention and response speak with a consistent voice to build the social and political will needed to save lives and reduce injuries. The basis of the Framing Guide is that the collective voice of many injury and violence professionals across several disciplines is much louder than that of an individual or single organization.
This Guide incorporates framing theory, message development techniques and vehicles for explaining important public health statistics. The information and tools provided in this Guide can be used to build messages that can be included in press releases, speeches, annual reports, and research articles, to help health professionals better communicate with their audiences.
Available at:
http://www.cdc.gov/injury/framingguide.html

Reference number 9317

PRODUCT SAFETY

Burning more than calories: treadmill friction injuries in children.
2009
Author Eadie PA.; Davidson CC,
Irish Medical Journal. 2009; 102 (10): 320-3
Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Our Lady's Hospital for Sick Children, Crumlin, Dublin

Treadmill injuries in young children are a serious but little documented problem. Friction burns occur when the hands come into contact with the moving belt resulting in deep burns that often require hospital admission and surgery. The aim of this study was to assess the nature and prevalence of injuries sustained and to highlight treadmill friction burns as a public health issue previously undocumented in Ireland. A retrospective chart review from January 2006 until March 2008 was performed and functional outcome was assessed by the modified Michigan Hand Outcomes Questionnaire. Eight girls and four boys from one year and seven months to seven years and five months were treated. Eight children required admission to hospital and to date three have required surgery for their injuries. This is a new and increasing problem in Ireland which must be highlighted.

Reference number 9320

Pediatric treadmill injuries: an increasing problem.
2009
Author Kim, Lawrence H, et al
Medical Journal of Australia. 2009; 191(9): 516.
Burns Unit, Children's Hospital at Westmead,
University of Sydney, NSW.

This letter to the editors of the Medical Journal of Australia (MJA) outlines what the authors (who are burns physicians, nurses, plastic surgeons etc) believe to be an increase in prevalence of serious burn and friction injuries to young children from exercise treadmills. Includes references.

Reference number 9321

Treadmills and kids don't mix!
2009
Kidsafe New South Wales.
New South Wales Health.
New South Wales Government.
New South Wales Office of Fair Trading, Department of Commerce.

This poster warns that 'Treadmills and kids don't mix!' Treadmills are great for adult fitness but can be dangerous to toddlers and young children. Even parents who carefully child-proof their home may not fully realise the risks associated with treadmills.
In the last few years more than 100 Australian children have been seriously injured by treadmills at home. Most injuries happen when a baby or toddler moves to the back of the treadmill (where they are out of sight) and either touches the moving belt or gets their hand caught under it. This can result in severe friction burns that can take many months to heal, possibly requiring skin graft operations and even plastic surgery when the child is older. Unfortunately the number of accidents in New South Wales is growing as the sales of domestic treadmills continue to increase.
This poster features the safety tips: 'If you can, use your treadmill in a room away from young children. If this is not possible: use safety barriers to protect children from getting hurt, do not

use your treadmill when young children are around. When not in use always keep your treadmill unplugged.'
PDF available at:
http://www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au/Consumers/Product_and_service_safety/General_products/Treadmills.html

Reference number 9324

PRODUCT SAFETY - NZ

Australian/ New Zealand Standard: AS/NZS 4220: 2003 Bunk beds.
2003

Standards Australia
Standards New Zealand - Paerewa Aotearoa

Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 2003

Sets out essential safety requirements for bunk beds used in domestic situations, nurseries and institutions, and functional durability, stability and performance criteria to meet these safety requirements, in order to reduce the likelihood of deaths and injuries.

Reference number 9310

PUBLIC HEALTH - NZ

Maori Public Health Report - Te Hau o Te Whenua, Te Hau o Te Tangata.
2005

Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ARPHS)

Auckland, Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ARPHS):
2005.

The Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ARPHS) is concerned with the improvement in the health and wellbeing of people in the Auckland region. As outlined in our Strategic Plan 2004-2007, the ARPHS has an important part to play in focusing on how public health services can best contribute to health gain.
This report represents our commitment to making a difference and improving the lives of all people residing in the Auckland region. We are committed to eliminating inequalities in health within our region, and fundamental to this approach is our commitment to the indigenous people, the Mana Whenua and Mataawaka, of Tamaki Makaurau.
Maori health must be understood in the context of the social, cultural and economic position of Maori in the present day, as well as the effects of the past on Maori of today. Public health practice in Aotearoa/New Zealand recognises the interconnectedness of public health and development of whanau, hapu, and iwi.
Te Hau o te Whenua, Te Hau o te Tangata is our snapshot of Maori Public Health in the Auckland region. We hope to follow up on this report at regular intervals, to update epidemiological data, and to evaluate our communities' needs on an ongoing basis. We hope it is a valuable resource for your purposes whether they be funding and planning, research, study, personal or other.
Includes maps, tables of data and graphs, detailed references and appendices.
See:
http://www.arphs.govt.nz/Publications_Reports/maori_health/maoriphreport.asp

Reference number 9334

REFERENCE - NZ

Rohe Iwi O Aotearoa - Map of [Maori] tribal areas [A3 printed map].
2000

Auckland, Takoa Rua-mano: 2000.

An A3 poster/ map of Aotearoa/ New Zealand showing the boundaries of the 'Rohe' (areas) of the Iwi Maori (Maori Tribes) as they were in 2000. It is from Takoa Rua-mano, which is: "... a networking and linkage resource. It supports the needs of whanau, community organisations, Government groups and commerce. Takoa Rua-mano contains more than 2000 listings and includes information on Marae, Iwi, Social Services, Business, Justice, Education, Government, Training, Arts, Health Services and Education Scholarships."
See also:
http://www.takoa.co.nz/

Reference number 9298

ROAD SAFETY - NZ

Te Ara Hauora - The Healthy Pathway [Maori language road safety teaching kit made up of:
Large format (A2) picture boards (suburban street, zebra and controlled pedestrian crossing etc) and re-usable stickers with figures of cars, people etc.
Road safety waiata (songs) and karakia (prayer) in A2 card and A4 sheet paper format.
Letter to parents/ guardians.
Stickers.]
2001
Author Te Mete, Reweti
Auckland Healthcare Services
Auckland City Council
Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA)

Auckland, Auckland Healthcare Services: 2001

This Maori language road safety resource/ teaching kit in a 'carry-box' was designed for use in kohanga reo (Maori language nests). It was developed for Auckland Healthcare Services with the sponsorship of the Health Funding Authority, Auckland City Council and the Land Transport Safety Authority. Te Ara Hauora aims to both improve road safety awareness for Maori children – to make them 'better equipped to negotiate the pathways and roadways of their communities in a safe manner' – and to teach, consolidate and expand their skills in te reo. Te Ara Hauora incorporates fantastic characters (including Mokai – a hand-puppet guardian/ tutor, our kit is missing this), opening karakia (prayers), specially written road safety waiata (songs), posters, stickers, certificates, supplementary art activities as students learn good behaviours on and around roads and streets.
Te Ara Hauora was developed for pre-school Te Reo Maori-speaking environments. The project arose out of Health Promotion's concern at the importance of teaching road safety in Te Reo Maori speaking environments. "The goal of this resource is to bring about more awareness for our tamariki and their guardians within Kohanga Reo of road safety," explains Reweti Te Mete, A+ Resource Co-coordinator for Maori. "The resource not only makes our children aware of keeping safe around roads, but it reinforces their self-esteem and it also expands their knowledge of Te Reo Maori." The key component in the Te Ara Hauora road safety resource is the bi-lingual Teacher's Guide, which includes ten lessons focusing on child pedestrian road safety. The themes are reinforced by visual aids - a cute tuatara puppet,

called Mokai, and large, colourful picture cards, with stick-on elements, displaying different road safety scenarios.
The Maori Resource Development Team at Health Promotion developed the resource with the assistance of the local Kohanga & Kura, Land Transport Safety Authority (LTSA) and Auckland City Council Road Safety Coordinator Raewyn Fairley. The resource was free and suitable for use in early Kura Kaupapa Maori and in Te Reo Maori bi-lingual units, as well as Kohanga Reo. There was a requirement that Kohanga Reo teachers complete a training workshop.
See also:
http://www.tereo.biz/resource.htm

Reference number 9302

RURAL ENVIRONMENT - NZ

ATV (quad bike) injuries in New Zealand children: their extent and severity.
2009
Author Anson, Kate; Segedin, Elizabeth; Jones, Peter

Journal of the New Zealand Medical Association. 11 September 2009, Vol 122 No 1302: pp. 11-28.

Starship Children's Health
Auckland District Health Board (ADHB)

Aims: Primary: To ascertain how many New Zealand (NZ) children are being injured or killed as the result of all-terrain vehicle (ATV) injuries and to define the nature and severity of their injuries. Secondary: to examine the effect of age, weight, helmet use, and ATV size on injury severity and to compare the demographics of injury in NZ to other countries.
Methods: A retrospective review was undertaken of 643 cases of children less than 16 years old hospitalised between 2000–2006 due to possible ATV-related injury. New Zealand Health Information Statistics (NZHIS) identified the cases through discharge information, supplemented by a search of Auckland's Paediatric Intensive Care trauma database. Only confirmed ATV injuries were included.
Results: Records were unavailable for 150 cases (26%). There were 218 confirmed cases of ATV injury. Mechanisms of injury were: a fall from the ATV, 105 cases (48%), a collision, 59 cases (31%), rolling 31 cases (14%). Mean age was 9.9 years (SD 3.9) with 133 (61%) under 12 years, and 32 (15%) 5 years and under. The child was the driver in 116 cases (53%) and the passenger in 61 cases (28%). Male to female ratio was 2:1. Mean injury severity score was 7.9 (SD 5.2). Median (IQR) length of stay was 2 days (1–4). Helmet use not stated in 62%, with only 30 cases (14%) identified as wearing helmets. The majority of injuries were orthopaedic, soft tissue injuries and head injuries. Multiple injuries occurred in 74 cases (34%). One hundred and eleven children (51%) required a general anaesthetic. Seventeen (7.8%) children required admission to intensive care. Six (2.8%) children were left with a permanent disability. Sixteen children died. There was no correlation between ISS and age or weight (Rho=-0.089, p=0.08 and Rho=0.49, p=0.79 respectively). The observed differences in ISS between helmet users and non-users, ATV drivers and passengers and size of ATV were not statistically significant. There was a trend towards reduced risk of head injury with helmet use RR =0.63 (95% CI 0.36-1.1), Chisquared = 3.09, p=0.09. The mean age of injured NZ children was lower than other countries and length of hospital stay was shorter. Gender distribution, injury type, and severity were similar to elsewhere.
Conclusions: ATVs are potentially lethal and have the capacity to inflict significant harm. It is clear that it is not appropriate for a young child to ride an adult sized ATV due to the risk of serious injury and death. Public debate is needed as to whether education or legislation is the answer.

Reference number 9303

Consultation on 'Safe use of ATVs on New Zealand farms' Agricultural Guidelines [Safekids NZ submission letter].
2010
Author Weaver, Ann; 'Alatini, Moses
Safekids New Zealand, Tamariki Haumaru o Aotearoa
Auckland, Safekids New Zealand: 2010

This February 2010 submission on the Consultation on 'Safe use of ATVs on New Zealand farms' Agricultural Guidelines by Safekids NZ includes sections on: Research, Data and Recommendations. It includes relevant statistics.
It concludes that:
"It is clear that it is not appropriate for a young child to ride an adult sized ATV due to the risk of serious injury and death. The number of children in New Zealand who have died or sustained an injury while riding an ATV is considerably high.
The current 'Guidelines' have largely been ignored and have not been able to prevent nor reduce the number of child ATV injuries. The existence of a law generally acts as a deterrent."
See a PDF at:
http://www.safekids.org.nz/index.php/pi_pageid/42

Reference number 9304

SPORTS - NZ

Consumer safety specification for components, assembly, and use of a trampoline - NZS 5855:1997 [Amendment A appended].
1997
Standards New Zealand
Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 1997

New Zealand standard which covers the components, assembly, siting and use of trampolines exceeding 14,800 cm2 bed area designed for continuous vertical jumping activities and is intended to reduce the hazards associated with the use of such equipment. Identical to ASTM F381-95 with modifications for New Zealand. Includes Amendment A which also relates to the ASTM F381-95.

Reference number 9309

THERMAL INJURIES

A global plan for burn prevention and care.
2009
Author Peck, Michael et al
Bulletin of the World Health Organization. 2009; 87: 802-803
Arizona Burn Center, Maricopa Medical Center, Phoenix, AZ, United States of America.

This article presents an international overview of burns prevention and car: "Each year more than 300 000 people die from fire-related burn injuries. Millions more suffer from burn-related disabilities and disfigurements which have psychological, social and economic effects on both the survivors and their families. The burden of burn injury is one that falls predominantly on the world's poor: 95% of fire-related burn deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). Not only are burn deaths and injuries more common in people of lower

socioeconomic status, but the survivors find their pre-injury poverty levels worsen after recovery."
Available at:
http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/87/10/en/index.html

Reference number 9325

Sustainability of an in-home fire prevention intervention.
2009
Author Duchossois, G.P. et al

Journal of Trauma Nursing. 2009, 16(4): 194-198.

Arizona Burn Center, Maricopa Medical Center, Phoenix, AZ, United States of America.

Residential fires remain a challenge in many parts of the United States. This project assessed the sustainability of a community-based fire prevention intervention on household fire safety knowledge and practices. The design was a prospective, cohort study including preintervention and postintervention surveys, which assessed participants' fire safety knowledge and behavior. The implementation of an in-home visit to educate parents of third- and fourth-grade students on escape planning coupled with the installation of smoke alarms can be successful in increasing basic fire safety knowledge and household fire safety practices.

Reference number 9329

THERMAL INJURIES - NZ

Code of Federal Regulations (annual edition), 16 CFR 1210.4 [Safety standard for cigarette lighters, Subpart A - Requirements for child resistance, .4 Test protocol].
2007

Federal Government of the United States of America

Washington, Code of Federal Regulations: 2007.

This American standard, part of the US Code of Federal Regulations, is a test method for child resistant cigarette lighters. This standard is a mandatory product standard in New Zealand under the Fair Trading Act (1986).
See also the Ministry of Consumer Affairs webpage on cigarette lighters:
http://www.consumeraffairs.govt.nz/productsafety/standards/st-ciglighter.html
16 CFR 1210.4 is available at:
http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/pagedetails.action?granuleId=CFR-2007-title16-sec1210-4&packageId=CFR-2007-title16-vol2

Reference number 9299

TOYS - NZ

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2003: Safety of toys Part 3: Migration of certain elements (Incorporating Amendment No. 1). (ISO 8124.3:1997, MOD).
2003

Standards Australia
Standards New Zealand - Paerewa Aotearoa

Wellington, Standards New Zealand: 2003

This standard specifies maximum acceptable levels and methods of sampling (and extraction, prior to analysis) for the migration of certain potentially poisonous or toxic elements from toy materials and from parts of toys. These elements include: antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury and selenium. This standard is identical with and reproduced from ISO 8124-3:1997.

Reference number 9311

TRAINING PROGRAMMES - NZ

Community injury prevention workforce education and training needs analysis.
2009
Author MacDonald, Alastair
New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS) Secretariat
Wellington, New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy Secretariat,
ACC: 2009

This is a report on the New Zealand community injury prevention workforce education/ training needs analysis:
"This report serves a four-fold purpose:
1. To provide an overview of selected relevant literature and activity which address community injury prevention workforce education and training development.
2. To communicate the findings from a needs analysis of the community injury prevention workforce's education and training development undertaken in May 2009.
3. To discuss a range of options and provide recommendations on future community injury prevention workforce education and training development.
4. To provide a reference resource for those involved in considering the above and other related development consultation."
It includes comment on the Foundation Certificate in Injury Prevention (FCIP).
Available at:
http://www.nzips.govt.nz/resources/publications.php

Reference number 9326

ENDS