

# Orientation to Canada | Orientation au Canada

## Important Safety Issues for Newcomers



For service providers using this tool: Please read the "[Orientation to Canada, User Guide](#)"

### KEY MESSAGES TO DELIVER TO NEWCOMERS

1. **Canada's Safety regulations:** Canada has rules regarding personal, family, home and public safety. These precautions are in place to protect you and your family from unforeseen hazards, accidents and emergencies.
2. **General Safety Information:** There are a wide variety of products aimed at helping you recognize hazards and risks, and to prepare for emergencies. Visit the Government of Canada website [tips on safety](#) for practical advice so that you can prepare yourself to be safe in your home, on the street and in the workplace.
3. **Emergency:** All provinces and territories provide emergency fire, police or medical services free of charge. The Government of Canada's [get prepared](#) website has some great information on how to prepare for emergencies.

If you need urgent medical help, dial "9-1-1" for an ambulance or quickly go to the emergency department of the nearest hospital. In most provinces and territories health care plans do not pay for ambulances. If you call an ambulance, you will receive a bill in the mail.

Call 9-1-1 to report a life-threatening emergency, such as reporting a fire, a crime or to save a life. 9-1-1 can respond in multiple languages.

4. **Police:** The police in Canada uphold the law to keep people safe. They are here to help you and others. Learn more from the Government of Canada's [police services](#) website. For non-emergencies, individuals can call their local police. The phone number can be found on your local police service's website.
5. **Insurance Coverage:** If you own a car, insurance is required in Canada. You will need to get car insurance each year to protect yourself financially if an accident or emergency occurs. It is highly recommended that you also get home or tenant insurance, which most people have in Canada.
6. **Neighbourhood Safety:** Local police services and community neighbourhood associations provide information on safety and crime prevention. There are also online crime maps that display rates of crime

This product is intended for use in IRCC-funded group orientation sessions for newcomers. If you wish to use it for other purposes, Please contact: [IRCC.OrientationCanada-OrientationCanada.IRCC@cic.gc.ca](mailto:IRCC.OrientationCanada-OrientationCanada.IRCC@cic.gc.ca)



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in particular neighbourhoods. You can research the safety of a neighbourhood you may be considering moving into. You can search for crime mapping tools online for crime rates by city.

-  7. **Extreme Weather:** There has been an increase in extreme weather events in Canada such as flooding, tornadoes, lightning strikes, wildfires, ice and winter storms. Official federal, provincial and territorial websites provide advice on what to do in emergencies and how to prepare yourself to be safe in Canada.

Environment Canada's webpage on [severe weather](#) provides information on how to prepare.

-  8. **Services Specific to Women's Safety:** In Canada, women and men have the same rights and freedoms. Gender-based violence is not tolerated in Canada. The Government of Canada webpage, [Services for Newcomer Women](#), provides more information.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Safety in the Home

#### Fire Safety

- Being prepared is your best defence against a fire in your home. Take the time to create an escape plan and practice it with your family to avoid panic and confusion in the event of a fire.
- Smoke alarms save lives. It is important to put smoke alarms in the right places in your home and make sure they are working. You should test them regularly and replace the batteries twice a year.
- If there is a fire in your house that you cannot put out, call 9-1-1 and leave your home immediately. If you live in a high-rise apartment and there is a fire do not use the elevators. Take the stairs instead.
- If your clothes catch fire, remember to "Stop, Drop and Roll". This means to stop moving immediately (do not wave your arms or run), lie down on the ground (cover your face) and roll over until the flames are out. The Government of Canada webpage [fire safety](#) provides more information.
- Fire Extinguishers: Buy a fire extinguisher for your home and keep it nearby in the event of a small fire. Have extinguishers serviced and inspected regularly, and recharge them after use. Install your fire extinguisher near an escape route and away from potential fire hazards.
- Smoking is one of the leading causes of house fires. Make sure to properly put out cigarettes and never leave lit cigarettes unattended.
- Keep matches and lighters out of sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet. Purchase and use only child-resistant lighters. Lighters that look like toys can confuse children.
- Candles can be a serious fire hazard if not used properly. Never leave burning candles unattended. Keep burning candles away from things that can catch fire (like mattresses, bedding, curtains, cabinetry, upholstered furniture, decorations and clothing). Do not leave burning candles within reach of children or pets.

#### Electrical Safety

- You can follow some simple rules to make sure the electrical products you buy meet Canadian safety regulations. Always check for certification marks, such as CSA, cUL or cETL, to make sure you are buying recognized products. The Government of Canada website on [home safety](#) offers more information about electrical products and how to check for certification marks.
- Regularly check and clean appliances that have filters and screens such as dishwashers and clothes dryers. In the case of clothes dryers, leftover lint in the screen and piping can ignite at high temperatures, causing fires.
- Practices to avoid when using electrical products:



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- Do not place heat producing electrical products too close to flammable material.
- Do not bring electronic devices to bed, such as laptops and smartphones. They contain lithium batteries, which can explode and cause fires if they fail.
- Do not leave appliances unattended when cooking.

## Food Safety

- **Hand washing** is one of the best ways to prevent the spread of many illnesses, including food-borne illness. This is especially important after touching raw meat. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds before and after handling food and after using the bathroom, changing diapers, or handling pets.
- Food is safely cooked when it reaches a high enough internal temperature to kill the harmful bacteria that cause food-borne illness. Refer to [the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care webpage on proper cooking temperatures](#) for safe internal cooking temperatures.
- It is important to refrigerate food that could rot or develop bacteria easily.
- Sanitize surfaces: Make sure your countertops and utensils are clean and sanitized. Disinfecting reduces bacteria and can prevent food-borne illness.
- The Government of Canada webpages provides more information **food safety** during emergencies, such as power failures.

## Prescription Drugs/Pharmaceuticals

- **Dispose of prescription drugs safely** by returning unneeded or unused prescriptions to a local pharmacy.

## Chemicals and Pollutants

- Always read and follow instructions on the labels of household chemical products and pesticides. Use them carefully – especially around children.
- Keep household chemical products locked in cupboards or drawers – out of reach and sight of young children. If someone has been in contact with a household chemical product and you think they may have been harmed call a **Poison Control Centre** or your health care provider right away. You can find phone numbers for the Poison Control Centre nearest you by searching Poison Control Centre + (your province or territory) on the Internet.
- Never dispose of chemical products or pharmaceuticals by flushing them down toilets and drains. Follow directions on the product labels and municipal guidelines on how to dispose of chemicals and other hazardous waste.
- Pesticides are chemicals used to kill insects and weeds. There are different pesticides for different uses, including indoor and outdoor use. Read all the instructions and warnings on the labels before using pesticides. Do not use pesticides intended for outdoor use inside your home, and never mix different pesticides together. You, your family and pets should leave the area during a pesticide treatment, and not return until it has fully dried. The Government of Canada website on **pesticide safety** provides information.
- Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas that has no smell or taste. Breathing it in can make you unwell, and it can kill if you're exposed to high levels. Learn the causes and symptoms of **carbon monoxide poisoning** and how you can prevent it. Buying carbon monoxide detectors and checking them regularly can prevent harmful accumulation in your home.

## Child Safety

- **Child Minding Advising Services (CMAS)** is an organization that provides a range of online, multilingual fact sheets about children, on topics such as **child home safety**, **fire safety** and **street safety**.



- Health Canada's "Is Your Child Safe?" is a series developed for parents, caregivers and the public on the safe use of consumer products intended for children. [Email Health Canada](#) to request copies of "Is Your Child Safe?", "Is Your Child Safe? – Sleep Time" or "Is Your Child Safe? - Play Time".

## Legal obligations

- There are laws that protect children from neglect and abuse and that apply to any conduct which places a child in need of protection.
- Parents and legal guardians are ultimately responsible for the safety of children in their care. As a parent, caregiver or guardian, you are required to adequately provide for the protection and supervision of your children at all times.
- Caregivers should not leave young children alone without making reasonable arrangements for their care.
- In some provinces children under the age of 16 are not permitted to be out alone between midnight and 6 am.
- Babies and children are more at risk of serious injury during car accidents, and too often are not properly protected in car seats or other devices. The Government of Canada mandates many protections for children, including the use of car seats featuring the Canadian National Safety Mark. It is the law to use child seats in cars, and children must ride in the back seat depending on their height and age.
- [Transport Canada's](#) website provides more information on child car seats, including how to buy and install one.

## Injuries

- Injuries are the main cause of death for young children. Look at your home from the points of view of your children to identify hazards. Remember that children under the age of three years need to be supervised and your home needs to be childproofed to protect them. Health Canada provides [tips on injury prevention](#).
- Laundry detergent packets are small and often brightly coloured, so children and seniors can mistake them for candy or toys. They should be kept stored out of sight and reach of children and elderly to avoid accidental ingestion.

## Water Safety

- One of the leading causes of death in children ages 1 to 4 is drowning. Supervise your children at all times while they are in the bath, swimming or playing in or near water. Help children learn about water safety by signing them up for a swimming and water safety program.
- Swimming lessons are available for people of all ages at local pools and recreation facilities. It's a good idea to wear life jackets when learning to swim or participating in water sports. Use caution when swimming in unfamiliar bodies of water.
- It only takes seconds for hot water to burn or scald children's skin. To avoid scalds:
  - Keep hot liquids like coffee or tea out of children's reach.
  - If possible, lower the temperature of your water heater.
  - Put anti-scald devices on your faucets.

## Internet

- Teach your child that everything they do online is public and permanent. [Media Smarts](#) provides tools and information to help you educate your children on appropriate and safe media use.

## Prevention



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- Teach your children what they should know about **safety in the home** and who to call in an emergency. Ensure they know how to protect themselves from bullying, violence, abduction, physical/mental/sexual abuse, either from strangers, family or friends. The Canada Safety Council offers courses such as the **Home Alone Program** and the **Babysitters Training Course** help children develop the skills to be safe and responsible when they are at home by themselves.
-  **Keeping Newcomer Youth Safe** provides additional information to help youth adjust to life in a new country.
-  Each province and territory has its own policies about safety in schools, such as the **Safe Schools Act in Ontario**.

## Personal Safety

### Rights and Freedoms That Protect

- Canada has laws to protect all individuals. If your personal safety is being threatened contact your local police.
-  In Canada, women and men have the same rights and freedoms. Support and resources are available to women living in dangerous situations. **IRCC's website** provides more information about these services.
-  LGBTQ2+ individuals have the same rights and freedoms as all other people. Support and resources are available for LGBTQ2+ individuals living in dangerous situations. Please refer to **IRCC's website** for more information about services for LGBTQ2+ newcomers.
- There are many laws that protect individuals against **family violence**, including from harassment, physical and sexual violence, and homicide. These laws reflect Canada's commitment to diversity and equality, ensuring the safety and security of all persons. For more information please refer to the Orientation to Canada fact sheet, *Canadian Law and Justice*.

### Elder Abuse

- All seniors should be treated with respect and dignity. Elder abuse, also called Senior Abuse, is any action by an individual in a position of power or trust that causes harm or distress to an older person. The abuse can also be caused by neglect. Commonly recognized types of elder abuse include physical, psychological and financial. Often, more than one type of abuse occurs at the same time. It is illegal to neglect family members, or to physically, financially or sexually mistreat them. Government of Canada websites provide more information about **elder abuse** online as well as a **downloadable booklet** on the topic.
- The most common form of elder abuse is financial abuse. This is any improper conduct, done with or without consent that results in personal gain for the abuser and personal loss for the elder.
- Neglect is also a form of abuse and can involve withholding care or denying access to necessary services (home care, nursing) or medical attention, leaving a person in an unsafe place, over/under medicating, not providing food or liquids, proper clothing or hygiene, failure to assist with activities of daily living, abandonment, and the denial of a senior's basic rights.

### Abusive Relationships

-  Whether you are living in an abusive relationship, thinking about leaving an abusive relationship, or have already left an abusive relationship, there are a number of ways to increase your **safety** and that of your children.



- Make sure you have photocopies of documents, such as passports, birth certificates, driver's licences, prescription records, school records, work permits and all other records including your Permanent Resident card. Learn how to **protect yourself and ensure your safety**.

You don't have to stay in an abusive relationship to keep your immigration status in Canada. You will not be deported or lose your children if you report family violence. Contact the police for help.

## Internet Fraud and Telephone Scams

- Internet fraud and telephone scams are types of fraud that deceive victims and convince them to give away money, property, or other belongings. No government department or agency will call, leave voicemail or email you to ask for money or your personal information. They will not be aggressive with or threaten you if you do not follow their instructions to supply them with money or personal information such as your driver's licence, Social Security Number (SIN), passport or health card number.
- If someone calls you and asks for payment of any kind for the government (such as an Interac e-transfer, credit card authorization or gift card), it is a scam. Immediately hang up. You can also report a fraud at the **Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre** or call them at 1-888-495-8501. There are many kinds of scams. The **Anti-Fraud Centre** provides information on ways to protect yourself.
- You should also be careful to protect your privacy and private information while using the Internet. For more information, see the Government of Canada's **Get Cyber Safe pages** and refer to the web page on **Internet, email and telephone scams**.
- The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation provides mortgage fraud information, resources and tools on developed specifically for **consumers** and **seniors**.

## Safety in the Streets

### Driving, cycling, walking, right of way

- Pay attention to traffic lights, which indicate when you can walk, cycle or drive. Remember that cyclists may also have their own lanes so make sure to look in all directions. Health Canada provides information on the appropriate **helmets** for cycling, skateboarding or using a scooter. Make sure children wear helmets that fit properly. When driving or cycling, always be careful and watch out for pedestrians. In most cases pedestrians have the "right of way". This means that drivers need to wait for pedestrians to pass.
- Use caution when crossing roads with young children. Teach your kids about street safety including how and where to cross roads.

### Night Safety

- Some people, including women and children may be more vulnerable at night, when it is dark outside. It's important to remain alert and take extra safety precautions such as avoiding quiet and poorly-lit areas. Let people know where you are when you plan to go to unfamiliar areas late at night. If you are on a bus or train and **experience harassment**, speak to the bus or train driver.

### Harassment

- Street harassment includes unwelcome words and actions by individuals in public places, which invade a person's physical and emotional space.
- It is illegal to engage in harassing conduct, which causes a person to fear for their safety or the safety of someone they know.
- If you are being harassed, call 9-1-1 or the non-emergency line of the **police department**.



## Weather



- The weather in Canada can be extreme and can change quickly. Check the weather forecast for your region and prepare as needed for weather conditions and temperature fluctuations.

### Winter



- The two main hazards of being out in cold weather are frostbite and hypothermia. The first can cause permanent damage. The second can be fatal. Learn about [strategies for coping with the extremes of winter and summer](#).
- Wear proper clothing and boots to avoid frostbite or getting wet. Depending on the conditions, layer with long underwear (top and bottom), socks, warm pants, sweaters, and a warm coat with a hood, hat, gloves, and winter boots.
- In icy weather, you can buy cleats to attach to your boots to prevent slipping and falling.
- Water pipes in your home can freeze in extreme cold so make sure your pipes are insulated. If leaving the home for an extended period, keep your heat on. It's a good idea to have someone check your home every 2-3 days while you are away.
- Snow and ice are major driving hazards in most parts of Canada. Become familiar with safety issues related to winter driving – the most basic tip is to drive slowly in snowy and icy conditions. It is also a good idea to buy special winter tires for your car -- [this is mandatory in some provinces](#).
- In some parts of Canada, the surface of rivers and lakes can freeze over. Use caution before walking or playing sports on these surfaces.
- Sometimes schools are closed or buses are cancelled due to weather, so it's a good idea to have a childcare backup.

### Summer

- To keep cool, you can take advantage of the many community centres or use swimming pools in city parks.
- Avoid long hours in the sun on extremely hot days and seek shade or air-conditioned spaces if necessary. The sun can be very strong in Canada during the summer, even on overcast days. Use sunscreen, hats and sunglasses to prevent sunburns.
- Do not leave children or pets unattended in cars. Temperatures can be much higher inside a car than outside.

## Emergencies

- [Health Canada](#) provides information on how to prepare to take care of yourself and your family for a minimum of 72 hours during an emergency. You should also understand the basic principles of first aid and safety.
- In a life-threatening emergency, you should call 9-1-1 or your local police services telephone number to get help. Teach your children how to respond to emergencies and call 9-1-1 when necessary. Give them concrete examples of when and when not to use this number and remind them to always get to a safe space first before calling.

## Workplace Safety



- The [Canada Labour Code](#) has provisions that are designed to make workplaces safer. Each workplace has distinct health and safety regulations suited to its environment. In addition to Federal labour laws, each of the provinces and territories has developed its own employment standards act.
- This Government of Canada webpage on [workplace safety](#) provides more information.
- [Prevention is the Best Medicine](#): is a toolkit for teaching newcomers about work place health and safety (Ontario and Manitoba).



## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



- Welcome to Canada — what you should know –“**Canadian Law and Justice**”, and “**Health Care**” (pp.41–43 and p. 102) and the Orientation to Canada (O2C) fact sheets on the same topics.
- Public Safety Canada has a [YouTube channel](#) with many educational videos on a wide range of safety issues.
- Find more resources on health and safety for newcomer children at this [website](#).
- For more information on household safety, visit [Health Canada’s Healthy Home](#).

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER:

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- *Where can you get help in an emergency?*
- *When is it okay to contact your local police service?*
- *What is considered harassment, abuse, and sexual violence in Canada?*
- *Why are there specialized services for women’s safety?*
- *What are some important safety issues you need to teach your child about?*
- *What are the key areas of child safety that are legally required?*
- *How do you keep children safe while on the Internet?*
- *Who can you talk to about safety in the home?*
- *How can you get more information about issues of safety?*
- *What do you need to know about driving in winter?*
- *Are there courses or training on newcomer safety in Canada?*
- *Where can you or your child sign up for swimming lessons?*
- *Where can you find more information on weather hazards and natural disaster preparedness?*
- *How will you know if an emergency is occurring in your city?*





## PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL INFORMATION

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### Alberta

- Alberta Employment Standards  
<https://www.alberta.ca/employment-standards.aspx>
- Government of Alberta Emergency Preparedness  
[www.alberta.ca/emergency-disaster-preparedness.aspx](http://www.alberta.ca/emergency-disaster-preparedness.aspx)
- Government of Alberta Child Safety  
[www.alberta.ca/assets/documents/child-safety-well-being-guiding-principles.pdf](http://www.alberta.ca/assets/documents/child-safety-well-being-guiding-principles.pdf)

### British Columbia

- British Columbia Employment Standards  
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/employment-standards-advice/employment-standards>
- British Columbia Public Safety  
[www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizational-structure/ministries-organizations/ministries/public-safety-solicitor-general](http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/governments/organizational-structure/ministries-organizations/ministries/public-safety-solicitor-general)
- British Columbia Emergency Preparedness  
[www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery](http://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/emergency-preparedness-response-recovery)

### Manitoba

- Manitoba Employment Standards  
<https://www.gov.mb.ca/labour/standards/index.html>
- Manitoba Urgent Service  
[www.gov.mb.ca/contact/urgent\\_toll\\_free.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/contact/urgent_toll_free.html)
- Prevention is the Best Medicine: A toolkit for teaching newcomers  
<https://www.iwh.on.ca/tools-and-guides/prevention-is-best-medicine-toolkit-for-teaching-newcomers>
- Manitoba Emergency Preparedness  
[www.gov.mb.ca/emo/prepare/community/prepare.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/emo/prepare/community/prepare.html)
- Manitoba Justice Community Safety  
[www.gov.mb.ca/justice/commsafe/crimeprev/index.html](http://www.gov.mb.ca/justice/commsafe/crimeprev/index.html)

### New Brunswick

- New Brunswick Employment Standards  
[https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/post-secondary\\_education\\_training\\_and\\_labour/People/content/EmploymentStandards.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/post-secondary_education_training_and_labour/People/content/EmploymentStandards.html)
- New Brunswick Public Safety  
<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/public-safety.html>
- New Brunswick Newcomer Family Law  
[https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/jag/news/news\\_release.2017.03.0344.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/jag/news/news_release.2017.03.0344.html)
- New Brunswick Emergency Preparedness  
[https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/public-safety/security\\_emergencies.html](https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/public-safety/security_emergencies.html)

### Newfoundland and Labrador

- Newfoundland and Labrador Employment Standards FAQs  
<https://www.gov.nl.ca/aesl/faq/labourstandards/>



- Newfoundland and Labrador Public Safety and Emergency Services  
[www.gov.nl.ca/public-safety-emergency-services](http://www.gov.nl.ca/public-safety-emergency-services)
- Newfoundland and Labrador Injury Prevention  
[www.cssd.gov.nl.ca/index.html](http://www.cssd.gov.nl.ca/index.html)

## Northwest Territories

- Northwest Territories Employment Standards  
<https://www.ece.gov.nt.ca/en/services/employment-standards>
- Northwest Territories Emergency Services and Public Safety  
[www.maca.gov.nt.ca/en/services?mefibs-form-filters-combine=&mefibs-form-filters-field\\_sector\\_tid=31&mefibs-form-filters-field\\_program\\_type\\_tid=All&mefibs-form-filters-mefibs\\_block\\_id=filters](http://www.maca.gov.nt.ca/en/services?mefibs-form-filters-combine=&mefibs-form-filters-field_sector_tid=31&mefibs-form-filters-field_program_type_tid=All&mefibs-form-filters-mefibs_block_id=filters)

## Nova Scotia

- Nova Scotia Employment Rights  
<https://novascotia.ca/lae/employmentrights/>
- Nova Scotia Department of Justice Public Safety  
[https://novascotia.ca/just/public\\_safety](https://novascotia.ca/just/public_safety)
- Nova Scotia Child Safety  
<https://women.gov.ns.ca/immigrant/children-in-nova-scotia>
- Nova Scotia Emergency Preparedness  
[https://novascotia.ca/dma/emo/prepare\\_for\\_an\\_emergency](https://novascotia.ca/dma/emo/prepare_for_an_emergency)

## Nunavut

- Nunavut Labour Standards Compliance Office – Fact Sheets  
<http://www.nu-lsco.ca/faq-s>
- Nunavut Emergency Management  
<https://gov.nu.ca/community-and-government-services/information/nunavut-emergency-management-0>

## Ontario

- Ontario Employment Standards  
<https://www.labour.gov.on.ca/english/es/>
- Ontario Law and Safety  
[www.ontario.ca/page/emergency-preparedness](http://www.ontario.ca/page/emergency-preparedness)
- Ontario Seniors Safety Line  
<http://www.elderabuseontario.com/what-is-elder-abuse/prevention>
- Prevention is the Best Medicine: A toolkit for teaching newcomers  
<https://www.iwh.on.ca/tools-and-guides/prevention-is-best-medicine-toolkit-for-teaching-newcomers>



## Prince Edward Island

- Prince Edward Island Employment Standards  
<https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/employment-standards-0>
- Prince Edward Island Justice and Public Safety



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[www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/public-safety-0](http://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/topic/public-safety-0)

- PEI Emergency Preparedness  
[www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/justice-et-securite-publique/emergency-preparedness](http://www.princeedwardisland.ca/en/information/justice-et-securite-publique/emergency-preparedness)

### Québec

- Québec Labour Standards  
<https://www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca/en/accueil/index.html>
- Québec Public Safety  
[www.securitepublique.gouv.qc.ca/en/ministry/programs-services-forms.html](http://www.securitepublique.gouv.qc.ca/en/ministry/programs-services-forms.html)

### Saskatchewan

- Saskatchewan Employment Standards  
<https://www.saskatchewan.ca/business/employment-standards>
- Saskatchewan Justice Crime and the Law  
[www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/justice-crime-and-the-law](http://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/justice-crime-and-the-law)
- Saskatchewan Emergency  
[www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/emergency](http://www.saskatchewan.ca/residents/emergency)

### Yukon

- Yukon Employment Standards  
<http://www.community.gov.yk.ca/es.html>
- Yukon Emergencies and Safety  
<https://yukon.ca/en/emergencies-and-safety>



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## DOCUMENT URLS

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### Page 1

- Government of Canada (Public Safety Canada-Get Prepared and Safety Tips)  
[www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/sfttps/index-en.aspx](http://www.getprepared.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/sfttps/index-en.aspx)
- Policing: Learn how we are keeping Canadians safe  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/policing/police.html>
- Government of Canada (Environment and Natural Resources – Seasonal Weather Hazards)  
[www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/seasonal-weather-hazards/be-prepared-for-winter.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/seasonal-weather-hazards/be-prepared-for-winter.html)

### Page 2

- Government of Canada (IRCC –Services For Newcomer Women)  
[www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/corporate-initiatives/services-women.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/corporate/mandate/corporate-initiatives/services-women.html)
- Immigration Francophone  
<https://immigrationfrancophone.ca/fr/>
- Health Canada (Fire Safety)  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/home-safety/fire-safety.html>
- Government of Canada (Electrical product safety)  
[www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/home-safety/electrical-products.html](http://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/home-safety/electrical-products.html)

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- Health Canada – the Benefits of Handwashing  
<https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/healthy-living/your-health/diseases/benefits-hand-washing.html#the>
- Ontario Ministry of Health (Proper Cooking Temperatures)  
[www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/programs/publichealth/foodsafety/cook.aspx#1](http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/public/programs/publichealth/foodsafety/cook.aspx#1)
- Government of Canada (Severe Weather)  
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