

Module 5: Avoiding the Repair Shop: Risk Management
Topic 1 Content: Common Safety Measures

Common Safety Measures

Common **SAFETY**
MEASURES

Click on each button
to learn more about
staying safe around

FIRE and
**POTENTIAL
POISONS**

The image shows two circular buttons on a dark blue background. The top button is orange and red, containing a white flame icon. The bottom button is green and yellow, containing a white skull and crossbones icon. The text 'Common SAFETY MEASURES' is at the top left, and 'Click on each button to learn more about staying safe around FIRE and POTENTIAL POISONS' is in the center. The buttons are positioned to the right of the text.

Click on each button to learn more about staying safe around fire and potential poisons. At anytime, you can return to this page by clicking home at the upper top-right of each screen.

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Fire



FIRE

HOME

General **SAFETY**
MEASURES

Keep an eye on the flames.

Avoid loose-fitting clothing that can catch on fire and you cannot feel until it is too late.

Have a fire extinguisher nearby.

Fire is used to enhance many activities throughout the year. From grilling to camping, fire provides warmth, food, and entertainment. Although it is very useful, it can also be very dangerous if not used in the proper way. There are several common situations in which fire is used, and there are steps that you can take to prevent accidents. It is much easier to prevent a fire emergency than it is to stop a fire emergency!

Anytime you are around fire, follow the general safety measures shown.

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Types of Fire

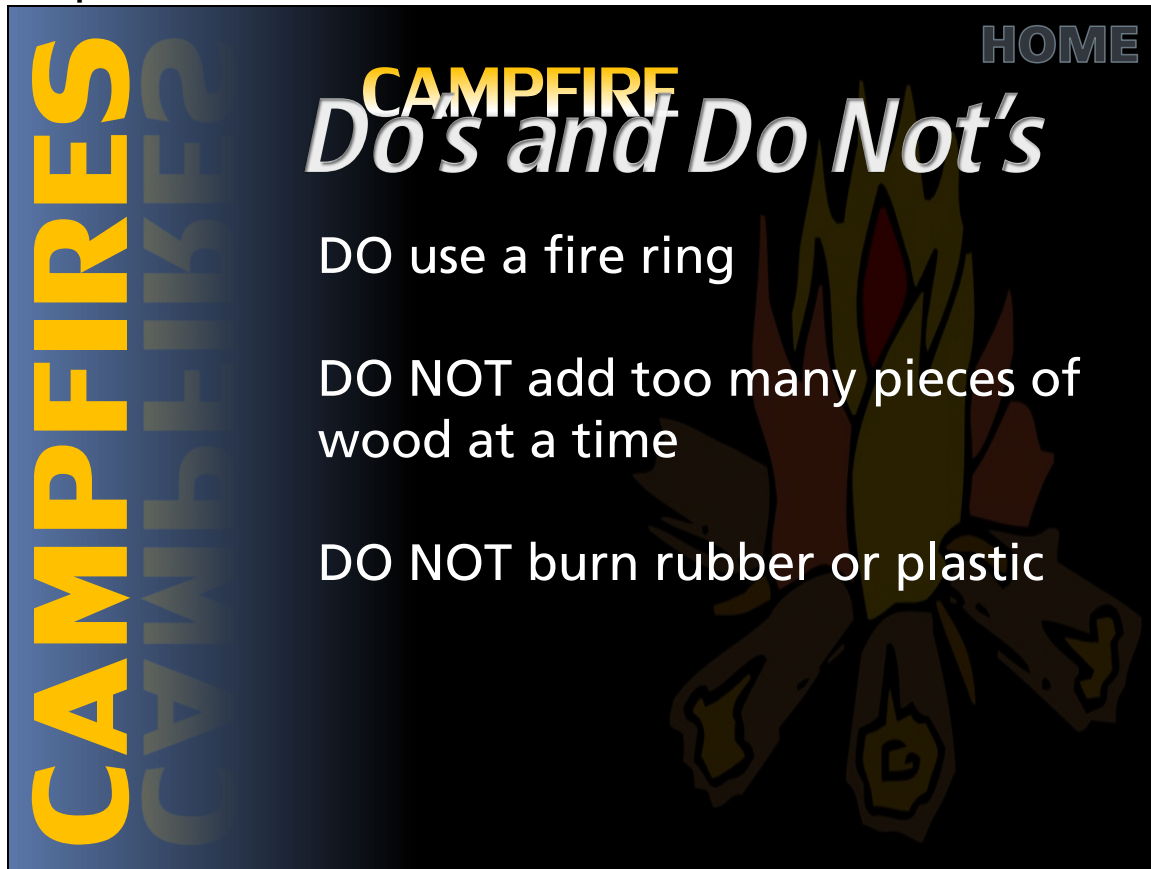


Click on each recreational use of fire to learn of the risks and how to stay safe while enjoying them. Click the fire icon to return to this menu.

Remember, once you learn about the safety measures in these fire categories, then return home to explore the information about potential poisonings.

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Campfires



Campfires can be used for warmth and cooking when outdoors. Before lighting a campfire, be certain that you are using a fire ring that will prevent the fire from spreading to brush and dry grass.

Bonfires are large fires that are usually used as entertainment during outdoor gatherings. Flames can grow large quite quickly, so use only a few pieces of wood at a time and allow the wood to burn down before adding more.

Never burn rubber or plastic in a fire because it will create toxic fumes and thick smoke that will not be enjoyable or healthy for you or your neighbors.

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Campfires (continued)

HOME

CAMPFIRE
Do's and Do Not's

DO NOT assume that no flames mean no fire

DO rake hot ash and coals and use water to put of the fire

DO protect yourself from smoke and steam

Never assume that a fire is out just because there are no flames! Always check to see that the heat is gone, and put out the flames and hot coals with water.

Do not dispose of hot charcoal or wood in cardboard boxes, bags, or paper containers. Rake hot ash and coals from fires to disperse the heat before dousing with water.

When pouring water on hot coals, steam will develop, so stay back and protect your face and arms.

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Grilling



GRILLING

GRILLING
Do's and Do Not's

HOME

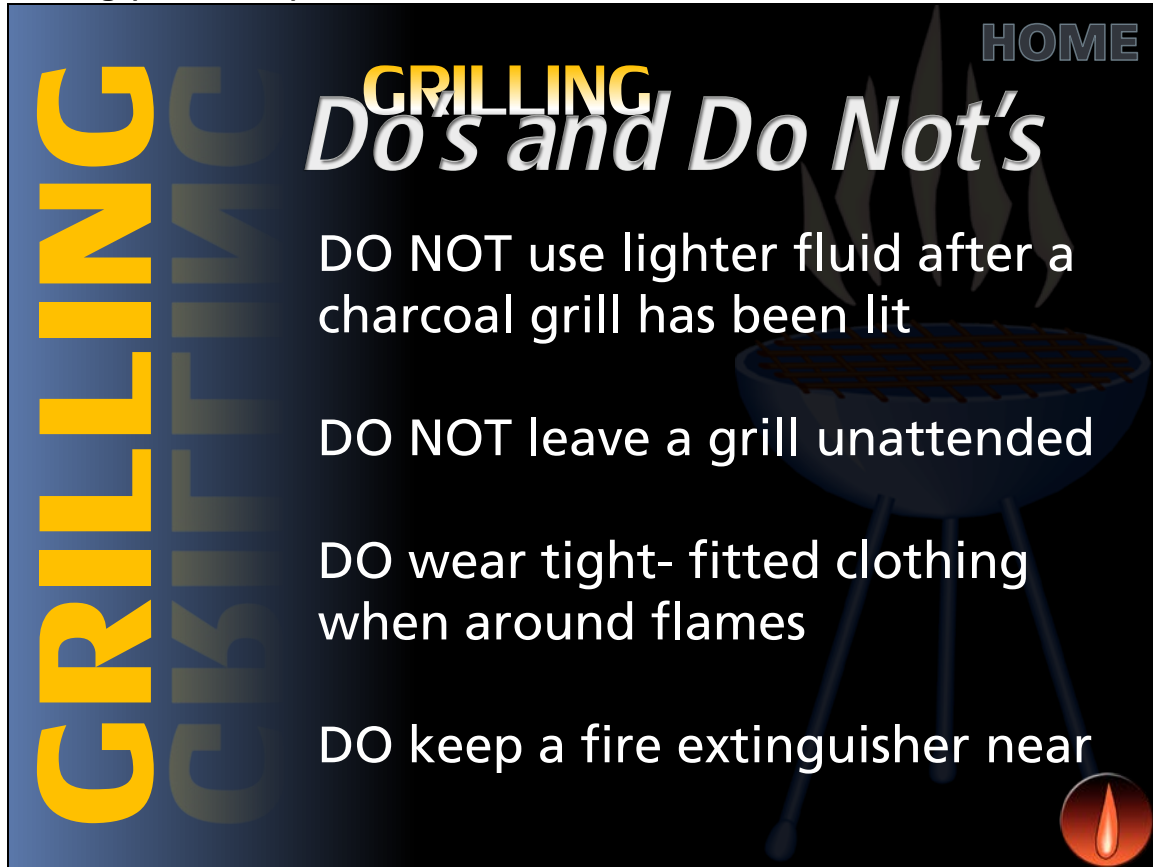
- Use outdoors
- Minimum 10 feet from house and enclosures
- Check gas-grill connections
- Smell gas = **DO NOT LIGHT**

Grills should be used outdoors in an area that is safe and at least ten feet away from a house or other structures. Using a grill in a garage or enclosed porch is never safe. Even grilling on a deck that is close to your house or apartment is hazardous because siding can catch on fire very quickly.

Before you turn on a gas grill, check that the connections are secure because gas leaks can cause explosions. Gas that makes contact with an open flame ignites immediately. If you smell gas, which smells like rotten eggs, **DO NOT** light a flame or produce a spark.

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Grilling (continued)



HOME

GRILLING

GRILLING

Do's and Do Not's

- DO NOT use lighter fluid after a charcoal grill has been lit
- DO NOT leave a grill unattended
- DO wear tight- fitted clothing when around flames
- DO keep a fire extinguisher near

Charcoal grills are different than gas grills. Charcoal is lit on fire, left to burn down and get hot, and then the hot coals are used to cook the food.

Sometimes, charcoal grills require charcoal lighter fluid to get the charcoal to ignite. Because lighter fluid is so flammable, you should never use lighter fluid after the fire has already been lit. Also, never leave a lit grill unattended.

While working around a lit grill, wear tight-fitted clothing to avoid having loose clothing catch fire.

Always keep a fire extinguisher near the grill.

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Fireworks

FIREWORKS

HOME

FIREWORKS
Do's and Do Not's

DO NOT use professional fireworks

DO attend a professional display

Only professionals should handle large displays of fireworks. Professional fireworks displays are practiced and have emergency personnel present. These types of shows are your best choice because there is little danger of injury, and you can relax and just enjoy the show!

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Fireworks (continued)

FIREWORKS HOME

FIREWORKS
Do's and Do Not's

DO NOT use aerial fireworks in neighborhoods

1,200° F

DO NOT let small children handle fireworks

DO keep pail of water to discard fireworks and sparklers

Small children should not hold fireworks or even sparklers because they are very likely to get burned. The tip of a sparkler burns at one thousand two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. That is hot enough to cause a third-degree burn... eek! Third-degree burns extend through the most inner layer of skin and must be cut out. They can lead to infections and can result in amputations.

It is helpful to keep a pail of water near to discard hot fireworks and sparklers.

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Fireworks (continued)

FIREWORKS HOME

FIREWORKS
Do's and Do Not's

DO use eye protection

DO stay 500 feet from firework displays

DO NOT light fireworks in windy weather or dry areas

DO keep a fire extinguisher or water near

Eye injuries and vision loss caused by fireworks can be prevented. If you are setting off fireworks, use eye protection. Always stay at least five hundred feet away from firework displays. Conditions that make firework emergencies more likely are dry grass or brush, close proximity to buildings and trees, and windy weather. Hot ash can blow toward buildings and trees, which may cause them to catch fire. Always have a fire extinguisher, water hose, or bucket of water handy to stop any unwanted flames.

It may seem exciting to light fireworks yourself, but you should be aware of the consequences. If you do not take safety precautions, you can injure yourself and others.

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Potential Poisons

POTENTIAL POISONS

HOME

General **SAFETY**
MEASURES

Follow all directions

Keep away from children

Have a Poison Action Plan

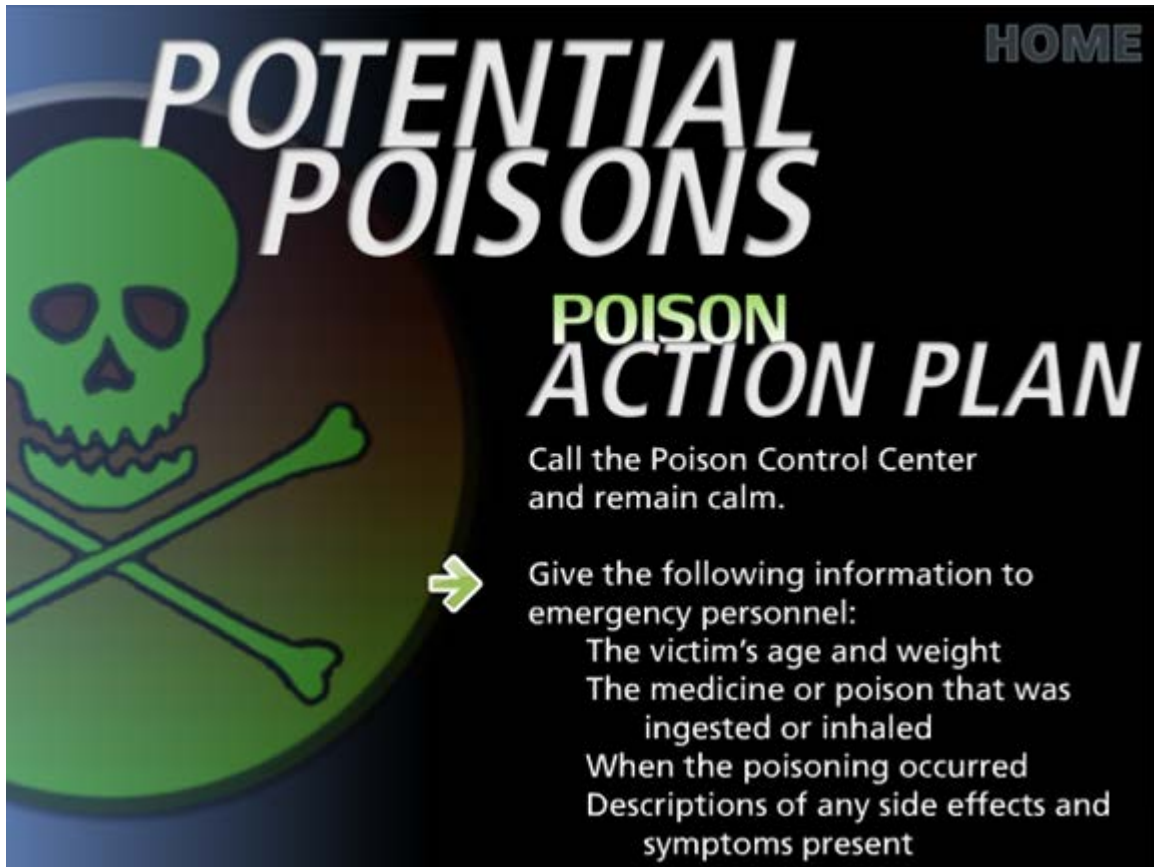
Poisoning is physical harm done to the body by a toxic substance. Household chemicals, carbon monoxide and other toxic gases, and sometimes medicines are considered to be poisonous. If not used correctly, they can do damage to your body and make you very sick. In some cases, poisoning results in death.

Small children are much more likely to be affected by poisons and medicines. Because they are so small, even tiny doses of chemicals can induce vomiting and shut down body functions. Keep prescription and non-prescription drugs in childproof containers. Keep household cleaners out of reach or locked up.

Follow the general safety measures shown for household chemicals and medicines.

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Poison Action Plan



POTENTIAL POISONS

HOME

POISON ACTION PLAN

Call the Poison Control Center and remain calm.

Give the following information to emergency personnel:

- The victim's age and weight
- The medicine or poison that was ingested or inhaled
- When the poisoning occurred
- Descriptions of any side effects and symptoms present

For every type of poisoning, you need to call for help, even if the symptoms do not immediately appear. Emergency personnel can tell you how to respond to the poisoning and what life-threatening symptoms to look for. Preparing an action plan and knowing what steps to take will prevent serious injury as a result of drug or household-chemical poisoning.

Know the Poison Action Plan:

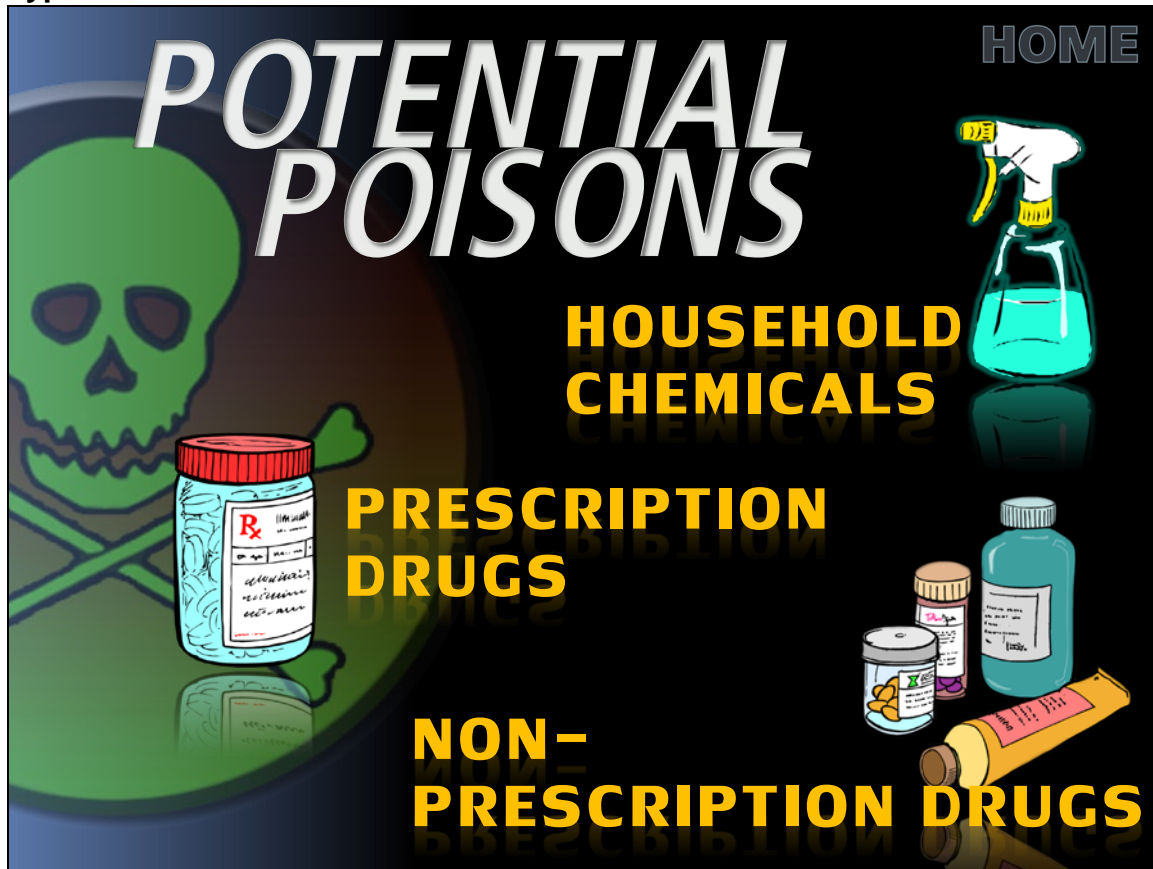
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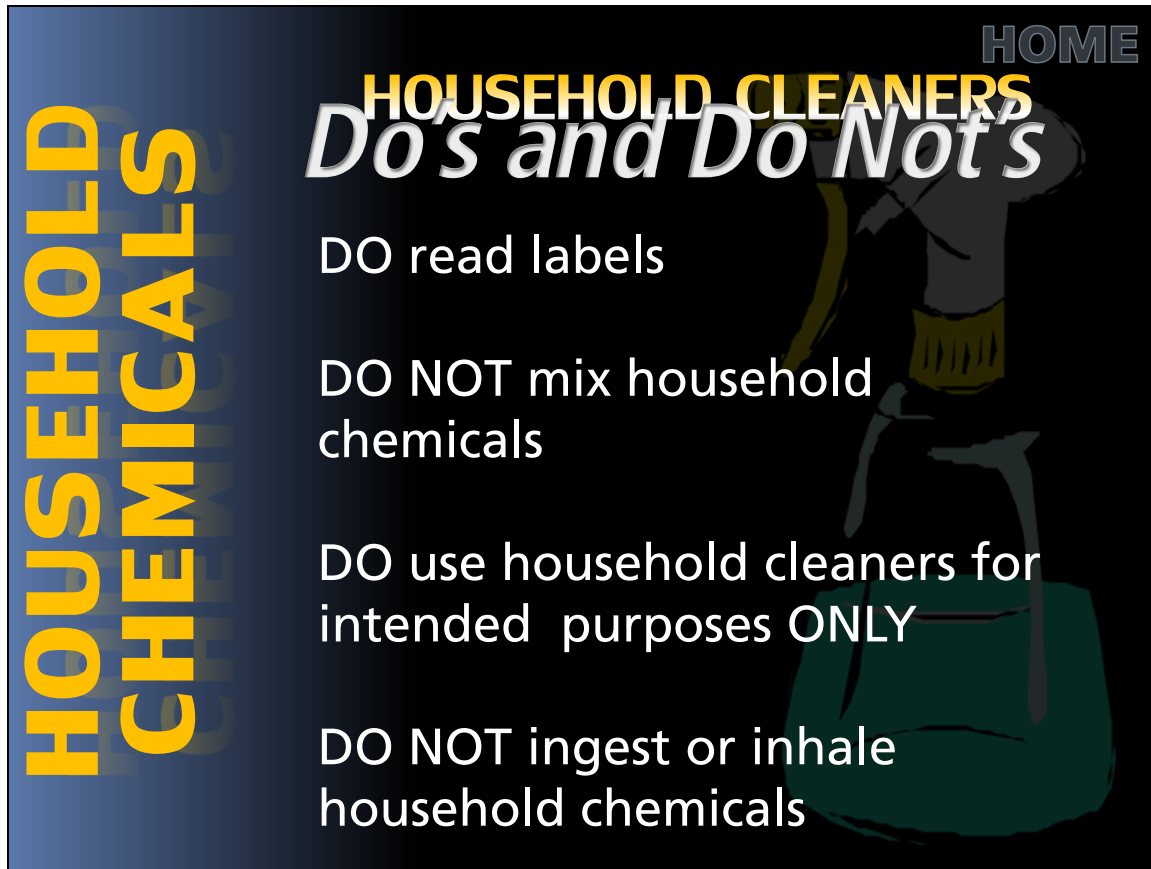
Types of Poisons



Click on each substance to learn about the poisoning risks associated with its misuse. Remember, once you learn about the safety measures for these potential poisons, return home to visit the fire categories, if you have not already done so.

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Household Chemicals



HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

HOME

HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS

Do's and Do Not's

- DO read labels
- DO NOT mix household chemicals
- DO use household cleaners for intended purposes ONLY
- DO NOT ingest or inhale household chemicals

Read the labels on household chemicals! It is important to know if something is poisonous and what to do if someone is poisoned by a product. Getting the person immediate help is imperative to a quick recovery.

Never mix household chemicals together because they can cause dangerous reactions. For example, when bleach and ammonia are combined, a toxic gas is created that will result in toxic gas poisoning.

Household chemicals should be used only for their intended purposes – such as cleaning the bathroom, washing dishes, and the like. Ingesting or inhaling household chemicals to get high, or because someone dares you to, can result in a terrible outcome.

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Household Chemicals (continued)

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS

SIDE EFFECTS

HOME

- Loss of the ability to smell
- Burned and corroded skin
- Eye irritation
- Damage to respiratory and nervous systems
- Vomiting and loss of consciousness

Shown here is a list of side effects associated with inhaling, ingesting, or coming into contact with many household chemicals. They are serious and can be deadly, so be cautious in how you store and use them.

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Prescription Drugs

The graphic features a dark blue background. On the left, the words 'PRESCRIPTION DRUGS' are written vertically in large, bold, yellow letters. At the top right, the word 'HOME' is written in a light blue, sans-serif font. The main title 'PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, Do's and Do Not's' is centered at the top in a mix of yellow and white fonts. Below the title, three instructions are listed in white text: 'DO follow the directions', 'DO NOT take someone else's prescription', and 'DO NOT share your prescription'. To the right of the text is a detailed illustration of a medicine bottle with a red cap and a white label featuring a red 'Rx' symbol and handwritten text. In the bottom right corner of the graphic is a small circular icon with a green skull and crossbones.

Drug poisonings, or overdoses, are on the rise. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, poisoning is the second leading cause of unintentional death in the United States. Prescriptions are instructions given by a doctor to a specific person that describes how and when a medicine should be taken and the dosage amount.

Every prescription is for a certain individual. Each individual is prescribed medication according to his or her specific needs, allergies, and symptoms. This is why you must follow the strict directions on the prescription from your doctor. It is risky to share your medicine or take someone else's prescription, even if you have the same symptoms. Sharing prescription drugs can lead to an unintentional overdose or even death.

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Non-Prescription Drugs

HOME
NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
Do's and Do Not's

- DO carefully read the label
- DO know the side effects and your drug allergies
- DO NOT take more than directed
- DO NOT store in unlabeled container

NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

A graphic illustration of several medicine bottles and containers, including a large blue bottle, a smaller white bottle, and a brown bottle. A skull and crossbones icon is visible in the bottom right corner of the graphic.

Non-prescription medications can be purchased legally without a doctor's prescription. They are also called over-the-counter medicines. These medications can be just as dangerous as prescription drugs.

Remember to carefully read the information about the medicine, be aware of the side effects, and know your drug allergies.

Even if it is unintentional, taking too much non-prescription medicine may result in an overdose. Do not take a quantity that is larger than recommended for your age, size, or symptoms. This includes taking another dose before enough time has elapsed between dosages. Always check with an adult before taking any medication.

Additionally, never place medicine in an unlabeled container. You or someone else could get confused about the drug name, dosage, and side effects.