

Recreational Vehicles

Vehicular burns are, for the most part, preventable by using common sense. Be educated by knowing common risks involving motor vehicles, their fuels and their specific hazards. These risks can easily be eliminated!

SAFETY TIPS:

- When the car is hot, check the metal parts of the seat belts by touching with your hand before fastening, especially on infant car seats. If it's hot to touch, it's too hot for the baby to sit in.
- Cover metal parts when possible and never place a child in a plastic or leather seat without checking it first.
- Allow radiator to cool before removing cap and protect your hands and arms with covering.
- Always keep your face averted to prevent any liquid from spraying into your face or eyes.
- Never lean over the radiator when opening it.

FACTS AND FIGURES:

Most common types of vehicular burns:

- Scald burns to the face and upper torso are frequently caused by improper release of boiling radiator fluid and hot engine oil.
- Contact burns cause by contact with a motor vehicle that has been close in the hot sun; the interior and exterior have been heated enough to cause serious burns –
- Contact with solar-heated exterior surfaces with bare skin.
- Contact with vinyl upholstery inside the vehicle.
- Contact with hot metal seat buckles on the interior of the vehicle.
- Hot engine parts on vehicles.
- Hot exhaust components on vehicles.
- Flash and explosion burns from vehicles.
- Burn caused by careless use of gasoline as a starting fluid poured into carburetors.
- Burns caused by cigarettes or other ignition sources contacting acid fumes from batteries, causing both chemical and fire burns.
- Electrical burns from contact with improperly maintained wiring.
- Frostbite cause by improper handling of compressed gases.