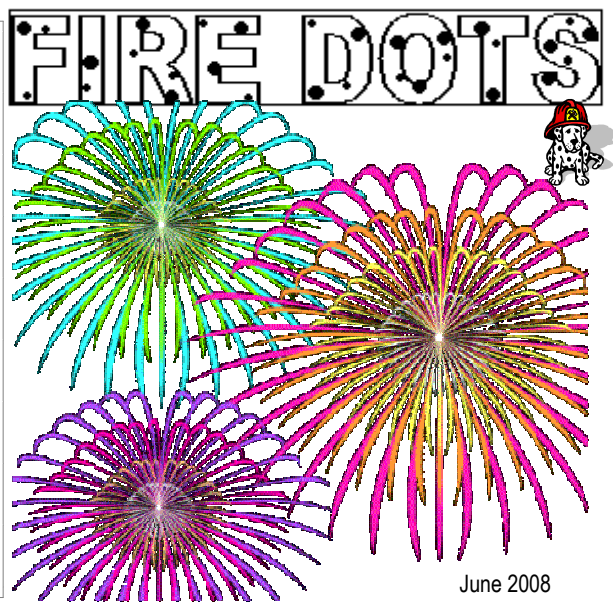


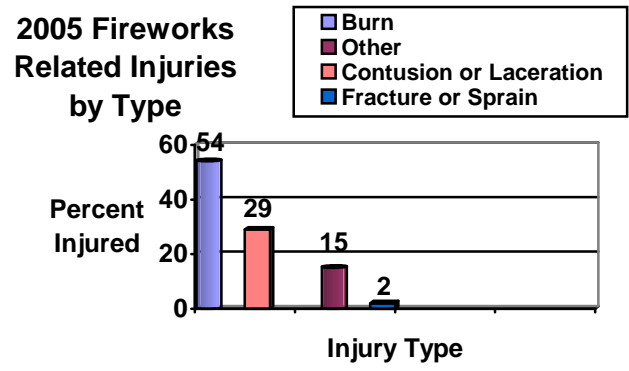


**FIREWORKS FACT:** On a typical 4th of July, fireworks cause more fires in the U.S. than all other causes combined. But because most people encounter the risk of fireworks once a year, many Americans don't realize how great that risk is. In 2005, 1500 structure fires & 600 vehicle fires were reported, estimating \$21 million in property damage. Most fireworks related fires are outdoor in brush and refuse, however structure damage is common when bottle rockets or other launched fireworks land on roofs.



June 2008

**Temperatures in some fireworks exceed 1200°.**



Injuries related to fireworks have continued to rise since 2002. In 2005 emergency rooms reported almost 11,000 injuries related to fireworks; of the 44% of head injuries another 25% were eye trauma. In the past 10 years 182 deaths have been linked to fireworks and fireworks related incidents. This figure does not include a fire in a night club that killed 100 people due to use of pyrotechnics inside the building.

**Kids & Fireworks-Don't Mix**  
**Learn the facts:**

The highest at risk of being injured with fireworks are school-age children.

**Almost 3 times as likely!**

45% of the injuries reported in 2005 were children 15 & under. Sparklers, fountains, & other novelty fireworks accounted for 26% of injuries to children 4 & under. Of the 1,000 sparkler injuries 200 were to children ages 5 & under. About a quarter of all injuries involve the hands and fingers. Some 21 percent are eye injuries. The head and face are involved 18 percent of the time, and most of the injuries occur at homes.

Protect your kids even consumer safe products have tragic results.

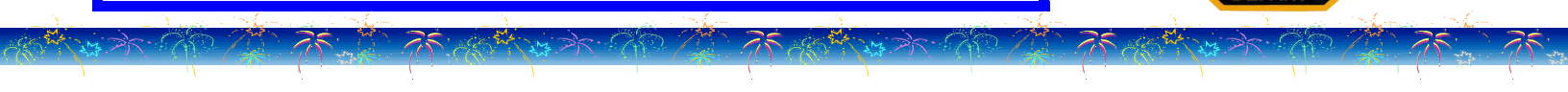
An 11 year old boy was struck in the eye with a bottle rocket and is now permanently blind.

A 4 year old girl was struck in the face with a stray mortar, she was standing 148 feet from the ignition point, she was killed.

In 2005 19 out of 20 injuries were caused by fireworks approved for general consumers.



**When things go wrong with fireworks they go very wrong very fast. Protect yourself and family by leaving the show to the professionals.**



# Common First Aid & C.P.R.



## If stung by a bee or wasp:

- Remove the stinger by scraping it with a blunt object (credit cards work well)
- Wash the area with mild soap & water. 2-3 times daily until healed.
- Apply a cold pack/cold washcloth for a few minutes.
- Apply a paste of baking soda & water, leave for 15-20 minutes.

(if any large swelling, abnormal breathing, dizziness, hives/rash, nausea/vomiting see a doctor immediately or call 9-1-1)

**Spider bites:** follow above instructions however look for: blue/purple marks around bite surrounded by a white ring, muscle spasms/stiffness, pink/red urine, or fever.

**Minor Cut/Abrasion:** Rinse & wash wound with a mild soap, clear debris/dirt. Cover with a sterile adhesive bandage/gauze. Look at the wound daily, if red/swollen/tender/warm or draining call a doctor. If bandages get wet remove & apply fresh ones. Call a doctor for all large and/or deep cuts & abrasions. If you cannot stop the bleeding after 5 minutes, are unable to remove the dirt/debris, or the wound is on the face/neck call 9-1-1.

## **CPR** What is CPR? (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)



A combination of rescue breathing & chest compressions. If a person is not breathing CPR can re-store circulation of oxygen-rich blood to the brain. Did you know permanent brain damage can occur in less than 8 minutes? Learning could save a loved ones life. Get certified. **Contact your local Red Cross for CPR classes. Visit: [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org) or call 1-800-REDCROSS (1-800-733-**

## SEVERE SUMMER WEATHER



### General Care for Heat Emer-

#### gencies

**Heat cramps or heat exhaustion:** Get the person to a cool place, have them rest in a comfortable position. If fully awake and alert, give a half glass of cool water every 15 minutes. Do not let them drink too quickly. Do not give liquids with alcohol or caffeine in them, as they can make conditions worse. Remove or loosen tight clothing & apply cool, wet cloths such as towels or wet sheets. Call 9-1-1 if the person refuses water, vomits or loses consciousness.

**Heat stroke:** Heat stroke is a life-threatening situation! Help is needed fast. Call 9-1-1. Move the person to a cooler place. Quickly cool the body. Wrap wet sheets around the body and fan it. If you have ice packs or cold packs, wrap them in a cloth and place them on each of the victim's wrists & ankles, in the armpits & on the neck to cool the large blood vessels. (Do not use rubbing alcohol it closes the skin's pores & prevents heat loss.) Watch for signs of breathing problems and make sure the airway is clear. Keep the person lying down.

During some of the extreme heat in the summer keep in mind the following tips, they can help keep everyone cooler and safer.

- Slow down. Your body can't do its best in high temperatures.
- Get out of the heat and into a cooler environment as soon as your body warns you that it's getting too hot.
- **Drink plenty of water.**
- Eat well-balanced, light, & regular meals.
- Avoid high-protein foods. They increase your body's water loss & heat production.
- Dress in light-weight, light-colored clothing.
- Avoid getting sunburned, it restricts the body's cooling system.
- Stay indoors as much as possible and consider spending the warmest time of day in public buildings like libraries, movie theatres, malls, etc.
- Wear a hat.
- Check on family, friends, & neighbors ensure they're not harmed by the heat.
- Avoid strenuous work or activities during the warmest part of the day, if you must be in the heat have a buddy & take frequent breaks.
- Create a cooler environment by making sure window coolers are secured properly & snugly. Make sure your air conditioning ducts are insulated and weather strip your doors and windows.

# Facts about the heat, cars, and kids.

Nationally in 2008 there have been **4** reported cases of children dying from hyperthermia (a deadly case of heat stroke, when the body produces more heat than it can handle.)

## Few understand just how quickly a car can heat up, even on a moderate day.

One study stated the temperature inside a vehicle can rise more than 40° in an hour! 80% of that increase occurred during the first half of that hour. Also found was that cracking the windows did little to help.

Children, often too young to escape, are particularly vulnerable because their immature respiratory and circulatory systems cannot manage heat as efficiently as adults. **Children's bodies warm at a rate 3 to 5 times faster than an adult's.** After a short time, the skin grows red and dry, the body becomes unable to produce sweat, and heat stroke kills the child.

Heatstroke occurs when the body's temperature exceeds 104°F and their thermoregulatory mechanism (body temperature regulator) is overwhelmed .

- Symptoms include : dizziness, disorientation, agitation, confusion, sluggishness, seizure, hot dry skin that is flushed but not sweaty, loss of consciousness, rapid heart beat, hallucinations.

## Tips to keep your kids safe:

- Be sure all occupants leave the vehicle when unloading.
- Don't overlook sleeping babies.
- Always lock your car & be sure children do not have access to keys or remote entry devices.
- If a child is missing, check the car first, including the trunk.
- Teach your children that vehicles are never to be used as a play area.
- Keep a stuffed animal in the car seat, when the child is in the seat place the animal in the front with the driver.
- Place your purse or briefcase in the back seat; a reminder that you have your child in the car.
- Make a "look before you leave" routine whenever you get out of the car.
- Have a plan that your childcare provider will call if your child does not show up for school.

## How your car can become an oven:

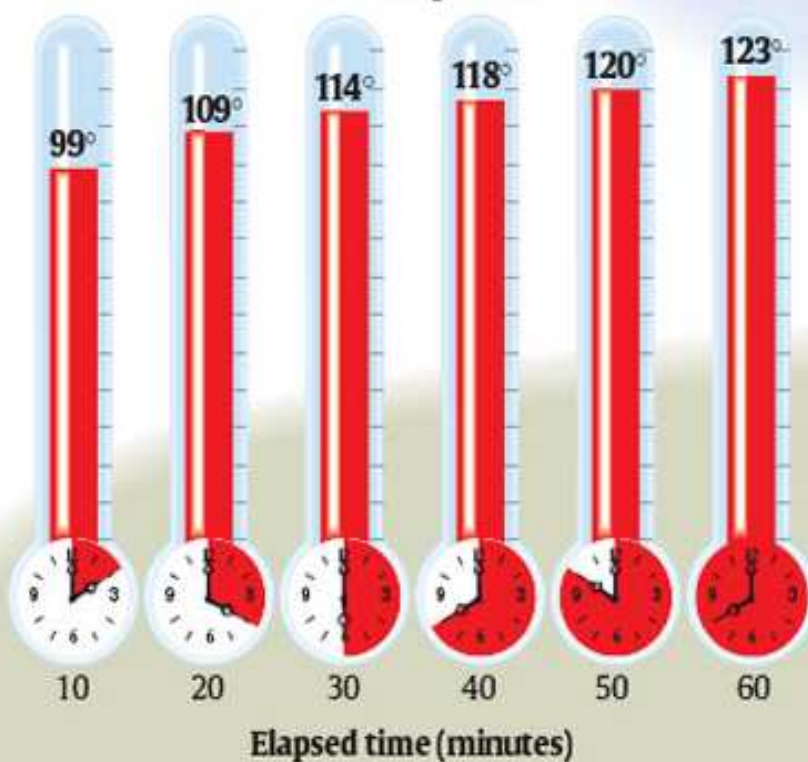
The short wavelengths of sunlight pass through car windows, warming objects inside the car. Dashboard, steering wheel, and seats give off longwave radiation, which rapidly warms the AIR trapped inside a vehicle.



**It can & will happen to anybody.**

**NEVER LEAVE A CHILD UNATTENDED IN A VEHICLE. NOT EVEN FOR A MINUTE!**

## Temperature increase inside car with outside temperature at 80°



According to recent the studies, **July is the deadliest month for hyperthermia.** Number of children deaths due to hyperthermia in 2007: **35**

Number of children deaths due to hyperthermia in 1998-2007: **361**

Looking at the 361 deaths for 1998-2007 shows the following circumstances:

- 51% - child "forgotten" by caregiver
- 30% - child playing unattended in vehicle
- 18% - child intentionally left in vehicle by adult
- 1% - circumstances unknown

Of the parties investigated for the above deaths some had a history of abusing/neglecting children, others were single parents unable to find or afford day care and still others were what might be called community pillars: dentists, nurses, ministers, college professors, a concert violinist, a member of a social services board, and even a NASA engineer. It is undisputed that no one — or almost no one — intended to harm these children. Some of these children crawled into cars or trunks on their own however most were left to die by a parent/caregiver who simply forgot the child was inside the car.



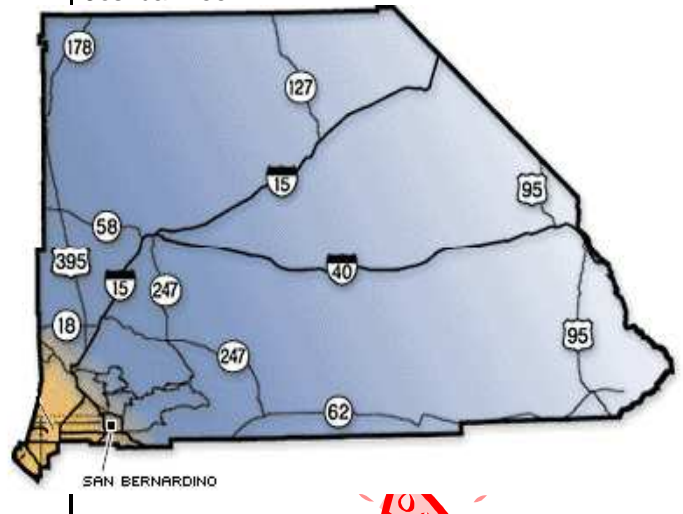
# Fire and Life Safety Calendar

## Community Risk Topics:

Proudly serving the Community's of:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Adelanto             | Lake Arrowhead      |
| Amboy                | Landers             |
| Angelus Oaks         | Lucerne Valley      |
| Arrowhead            | Lytle Creek         |
| Baker                | Mentone             |
| Baldy Mesa           | Mountain Home       |
| Barton Flats         | Village             |
| Big River            | Mt. Baldy           |
| Black Meadow Landing | Mt. View Acres      |
| Bloomington          | Muscoy              |
| Cedar Glen           | Needles             |
| Chemehuevi           | Oak Glen            |
| Reservation          | Oak Hills           |
| Crest Park           | Oro Grande          |
| Deer Lodge Park      | Park Moabi          |
| Devore               | Parker Dam          |
| Earp                 | Phelan              |
| El Mirage            | Pinon Hills         |
| Fawnskin             | Pioneer Town        |
| Fontana              | Red Mountain        |
| Forest Falls         | San Antonio Heights |
| Grand Terrace        | Searles Valley      |
| Green Valley Lake    | Sky Forest          |
| Harvard              | Spring Valley Lake  |
| Havasu Landing       | Summit Valley       |
| Helendale            | Trona               |
| Hesperia             | Windy Acres         |
| Hinkley              | Wonder Valley       |
| Homestead Valley     | Wrightwood          |
| Johnson Valley       | Yucca Valley        |
| Joshua Tree          |                     |

<b>January:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Escape Planning</li> <li>Residential Sprinkler Systems</li> <li>Slip and Fall</li> </ul>	<b>February:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon Monoxide Safety</li> <li>Car seat &amp; Vehicle Safety</li> <li>Burn &amp; Scald Awareness</li> <li>Flammable Liquids</li> </ul>
<b>March:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poison Prevention</li> <li>Fire safe landscaping &amp; roofing</li> <li>Residential addressing</li> <li>Weed abatement</li> </ul>	<b>April:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smoke Alarm Checks</li> <li>Household Hazardous Waste</li> <li>Evacuations for businesses &amp; Schools</li> <li>Asbestos Week</li> </ul>
<b>May:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drowning Prevention</li> <li>Wild land Fire Safety</li> <li>Emergency 9-1-1</li> </ul>	<b>June:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Hazards</li> <li>Juvenile Fire setters</li> <li>Fireworks</li> <li>First Aid/CPR</li> <li>Water Conservation</li> </ul>
<b>July:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vacation &amp; Camping Safety</li> <li>Boating Safety</li> <li>Chocking &amp; Strangulation Awareness</li> <li>Severe summer weather</li> <li>Hotel &amp; Motel Safety</li> </ul>	<b>August:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bicycle Safety</li> <li>Vehicle Fires</li> <li>Emergency right-of-way</li> </ul>
<b>September:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earthquake &amp; Disaster Preparedness</li> <li>Kitchen Safety</li> <li>Fire Extinguishers</li> <li>Floods</li> <li>Hunt for home hazards</li> <li>Disabilities</li> </ul>	<b>October:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fire Prevention</li> <li>Change clocks &amp; batter</li> <li>Halloween Safety</li> </ul>
<b>November:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fireplace &amp; Wood Stove Safety</li> <li>Kerosene &amp; portable heaters</li> <li>Severe winter weather</li> </ul>	<b>December:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Holiday Safety</li> <li>Firearms Safety</li> <li>Security Bars on windc</li> <li>Candle Safety</li> </ul>



**San Bernardino County Fire Dept.**  
**Office of the Fire Marshal**  
**Community Safety Division**  
**620 South "E" Street**  
**San Bernardino, CA 92415**  
**Phone: (909)386-8400**  
**Fax: (909)386-8460**

**Free Brochures Available to the Public!**

Topic's include: (also available in Spanish)

- \*9-1-1
- \*Bicycle Safety
- \*Camping Safety
- \*Firesetter
- \*Business and School Evacuation
- \*Car Seat Safety
- \*Carbon Monoxide
- \*Drowning Prevention
- \*First Aid
- \*Earthquake & Disaster Preparedness
- \*Cool A Burn
- \*Fire Extinguishers
- \*Firefighter career
- \*Security Bars
- \*Home Hazards
- \*Home escape plan
- \*House Numbers
- \*Wildfire
- \*Smoke Alarms
- \*People w Disabilities

