

“Household Poisoning Hazards”

(Provided by Safety Consultation and Training Section-Nevada Division of Industrial Relations)

Every year, thousands of children and contact with poisonous substances. pesticides and a wide variety of cleaners can be a recipe for disaster in comprehend the dangers associated

Small children are curious and they will cleaners, medicines, and alcoholic these storage areas are difficult to that the contents are safe from cabinets should be secured with locks should be fitted with child resistant tops even for a few moments can be child that medicines taste good is also not looking.



adults suffer the debilitating effects of Household chemicals such as cleaning agents like drain and oven the hands of a child who cannot read or with these substances.

explore household areas where beverages are kept. Just because access, it should never be assumed children. As a precautionary measure, or child restraint latches and bottles and caps. Substances left unattended extremely inviting to a toddler. Telling a an invitation to try it when someone is

Poisoning in adults usually occurs from overexposure to vapors and gases, cleaners, pesticides and similar substances, or from an overdose of a medication. In enclosed areas with poor ventilation, vapors from paint strippers and solvents used for cleaning can produce a narcotic like effect and render a person unconscious in a short period of time. Carbon monoxide from the exhaust of an internal combustion engine and poor ventilation in an enclosed area can also be a deadly combination. Mixing household cleaning agents can create toxic solutions and produce harmful vapors and gases. It is not advisable to use unknown substances in unlabeled containers. Pesticides are intended to be poisonous, that is their nature. They should always be handled and used with extreme care and the appropriate personal protective equipment. Small amounts of some pesticides in the eyes or on the skin can produce blindness or even death. The directions for the use of prescription or over-the-counter medications should be carefully read and followed. An overdose of a medication could prove fatal.



Signs and symptoms of poisoning can be varied. Some of the more common signs of poisoning are sudden changes in behavior, complaints of stomach pain or burning in the throat. Shallow breathing, convulsions, sleepiness or tissue damage around the mouth can also be associated with poisoning. If a victim is unconscious and there are open containers in the immediate vicinity, it is likely that poisoning is involved. If you suspect poisoning with any of these conditions, initiate first aid procedures immediately and seek medical attention. First aid information may be found on container labels or obtained from your local poison control center. Suspected containers should always be saved and provided to medical personnel.

Knowing appropriate first aid procedures for poisoning and taking prompt, decisive action could save a life!