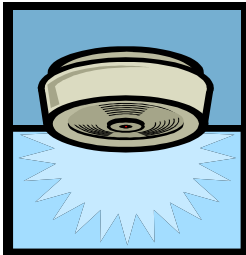


Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless, poisonous gas that is created from the incomplete combustion of fuels. To prevent carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Have a professional technician inspect the gas-burning appliances, venting and chimney in your home at the beginning of the winter.
- Make sure appliances and chimneys have proper airflow.
- Do not use the oven or gas range for heating and do not let the fireplace or space heater run while you are sleeping.
- Install a carbon monoxide detector in your home.
- Store kerosene and gasoline out of reach and sight of children.

NOTE: The Consumer Product Safety Commission recommends that every home have at least one carbon monoxide detector in the area near the bedrooms. Be sure to use a



detector that sounds an alarm. Detectors that only change color cannot warn people while they are sleeping.

If you suspect CO is leaking into the house, contact your local fire department, gas company or heating contractor right away.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze is a common automotive product that can cause severe poisoning or even death when swallowed. Because antifreeze looks, smells and tastes sweet, it can be easily confused with beverages normally found in the home. To prevent poisoning, store antifreeze in its original container in a locked cabinet.



If you think someone has been poisoned, call the
Poison Control Center



HUDSON VALLEY
POISON EDUCATION CENTER
at Phelps Memorial Hospital Center
701 North Broadway
Sleepy Hollow, NY 10591

Phone: 914-366-3577
Fax: 914-366-1512
Email: PoisonEdu@pmhc.us
www.PoisonEducation.org

Don't **FALL**
Down on
Poison
Safety



HUDSON VALLEY
POISON EDUCATION CENTER
at Phelps Memorial
Hospital Center

Halloween Safety Tips

- Trick-or-treating should be limited to familiar neighborhoods. An adult should always accompany young children.
- Feed children beforehand so they won't be tempted to eat their treats while out.
- Give and accept only wrapped or packaged candy. Throw away any unwrapped or suspicious looking candy.
- Parents should inspect all treats before they are eaten; drugs can look like candy.
- Food that is "off-color" or doesn't smell right should be thrown away.
- Use 'non-toxic' make-up or face paint instead of facemasks.
- Children should wear costumes that make it easy for them to walk and be seen. Costumes should be brightly colored and flame-retardant.
- If serving juice or cider, make sure it is pasteurized or treated to destroy harmful bacteria.
- Some treats, especially chocolate, can be poisonous to pets.



Thanksgiving Safety Tips

DO:

- ♣ Defrost a frozen turkey by refrigeration or a cold-water bath.
- ♣ Use a meat thermometer to check if the turkey is done (180 degrees F).
- ♣ Put leftovers in the refrigerator.
- ♣ Wash your hands before and after handling the turkey.
- ♣ Keep all utensils, dishes, kitchen equipment and work surfaces clean.

DON'T:

- ♣ Defrost a turkey on the counter at room temperature.
- ♣ Refreeze a thawed uncooked turkey.
- ♣ Partially cook the turkey one day and continue roasting the next day.
- ♣ Cook the stuffing inside the turkey.
- ♣ Leave leftovers on the counter longer than 3 hours.

Poisonings often happen when routines are disrupted. School vacations, visiting relatives and holiday celebrations can easily disrupt daily routines. Therefore, greater parental supervision is required during these times to prevent unintentional poisonings

Holiday Safety Tips

- ◆ Mistletoe, holly berries and Jerusalem cherries can be very poisonous if swallowed.
- ◆ In general, poinsettia plants are not as toxic as people believe, but they can irritate the mouth and stomach if swallowed. However, it is important to note that because natural rubber latex and poinsettia plants share common allergen proteins, people with latex allergies may develop cross-reactivity with poinsettias.
- ◆ Don't let children play with angel hair. It consists of spun glass and can injure eyes, skin and the digestive tract if swallowed.
- ◆ Spray snow contains substances made of waxes and chemicals. Ingestion of a small amount is not a serious problem, but inhaling the propellants and solvents from the can or spraying the aerosol near the eyes can cause injury.
- ◆ Most scents, colorings and waxes in holiday candles are non-toxic. But melted wax or unattended candles left near flammable material can cause fires and/or serious burns.
- ◆ Keep alcoholic drinks away from children. Even a small amount of alcohol can do serious harm to a small child.

