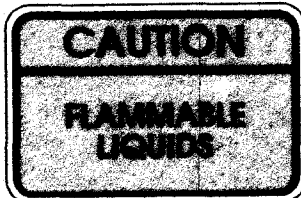









# Flammable Liquids

## D A N G E R



Be it gasoline, barbecue fuel, paint or paint thinner, **CAUTION** is the word to live by. Flammable liquids are as common as most other commodities we use daily around our homes. So common, in fact, we often forget their potential to cause serious injury or loss of life. Oftentimes in our complacency we treat flammable liquids as if they were no more harmless than the water we drink.

When the vapors of a flammable liquid do ignite, they often do so with explosive force. This can lead to serious injury of a victim's face and eyes and often results in clothing catching fire.

-  Store flammable liquids in an approved container specifically designed for such liquids. Metal containers are best. Do not use glass containers. If plastic is your choice, make certain it is of a type approved for such use.
-  Store flammables in a well-ventilated area, separate from the living portion of the home—preferably in a storage building apart from the house. Keep all hazardous products locked up and out of the reach of children.
-  Read the labels on all flammable liquid containers and observe the precautions as indicated.
-  Make certain all flammables are kept well away from ignition or flame sources. Be aware of spark-producing equipment such as pilot lights, cigarettes, matches or lighters. Remember that many flammable liquid vapors can be ignited by a distant flame or spark.
-  Never carry gasoline in the trunk of a car. If your car is hit from the rear by another car, there can be a fatal explosion.
-  Refuel gas-powered equipment outdoors and only after the equipment has cooled down (lawn mowers, tillers, etc.).
-  Always use flammable liquids in a well-ventilated area to prevent a concentration of their highly flammable and often toxic vapors.

