

**FIREWORKS:** Any composition or device for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect for entertainment purposes by combustion, deflagration or detonation that meets the definition of 1.4G fireworks or 1.3G fireworks as listed in the current adopted edition of the International Fire Code. Fireworks include blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosives are used; firecrackers, torpedoes, sky rockets, roman candles, sparklers or other devices of lime construction. Fireworks do not include auto flares, paper caps containing an average of twenty-five hundredths of a grain of explosive content per cap or less; and toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices for use of such caps.

Section 3301.1.3 of City Ordinance #1430 prohibits fireworks (possession & discharging) within the City of Mansfield. The presence of any fireworks within five thousand (5,000) feet of the city limits is considered to be in violation of this article and hereby declared a nuisance. The fire marshal or his authorized representative shall seize and cause to be destroyed any fireworks found within such area in violation of this article. The fire marshal or his representative is authorized to issue citations to violators who possess and, or discharge fireworks within such area. Any person that violates any provision of this article shall be charged and subject to a fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense.

### **THINK SAFETY FIRST!**

Listed below you will find some current data and facts provided by the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control about injuries sustained because of fireworks, etc.

Firework-related injuries are most common on and around holidays associated with fireworks celebrations, especially July 4th and New Year's Eve. Thousands of people were treated in emergency departments in 2006 for injuries sustained from fireworks.

### **How big is the problem?**

- In 2006, eleven people died and an estimated 9,200 were treated in emergency departments for fireworks-related injuries in the United States.
- An estimated 5% of fireworks-related injuries treated in emergency departments required hospitalization.

### **Who is most at risk for fireworks-related injuries?**

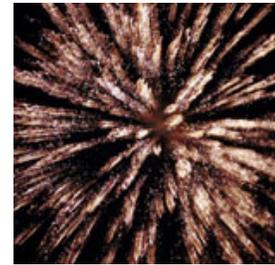
- More than two-thirds of all fireworks-related injuries in 2006 occurred between June 16 and July 16. During that time period:
  - one out of every three people injured were children under 15 years of age;
  - about three times as many males were injured as females; and
  - young people under twenty sustained nearly half (47%) of all injuries from fireworks.
- People actively participating in fireworks-related activities are more frequently and severely injured than bystanders.

### What kinds of injuries occur?

- Between June 16 and July 16, 2006:
  - The body parts most often injured were hands (2,300 injuries), eyes (1,500 injuries), and the head, face, and ear (1,400 injuries).
  - More than half of the injuries were burns. Burns were the most common injury to all body parts except the eyes and head areas, where contusions, lacerations and foreign bodies in the eye occurred more frequently.
- Fireworks can be associated with blindness, third degree burns, and permanent scarring.
- Fireworks can also cause life-threatening residential and motor vehicle fires.

### What types of fireworks are associated with most injuries?

- Between June 16 and July 16, 2006:
  - Firecrackers were associated with the greatest number of estimated injuries at 1,300. There were 1,000 injuries associated with sparklers and 800 associated with rockets.
  - Sparklers accounted for one-third of the injuries to children less than 5 years of age.
- Between 2000-2005, more than one-third of the fireworks-related deaths involved professional devices that were illegally sold to consumers.



### How and why do these injuries occur?

- **Availability:** In spite of federal regulations and varying state prohibitions, many types of fireworks are still accessible to the public. Distributors often sell fireworks near state borders, where laws prohibiting sales on either side of the border may differ.
- **Fireworks type:** Among the various types of fireworks, some of which are sold legally in some states, bottle rockets can fly into peoples' faces and cause eye injuries; sparklers can ignite clothing (sparklers burn at more than 1,000°F); and firecrackers can injure the hands or face if they explode at close range.
- **Being too close:** Injuries may result from being too close to fireworks when they explode; for example, when someone leans over to look more closely at a firework that has been ignited, or when a misguided bottle rocket hits a nearby person.
- **Lack of physical coordination:** Younger children often lack the physical coordination to handle fireworks safely.
- **Curiosity:** Children are often excited and curious around fireworks, which can increase their chances of being injured (for example, when they re-examine a firecracker dud that initially fails to ignite).
- **Experimentation:** Homemade fireworks (for example, ones made of the powder from several firecrackers) can lead to dangerous and unpredictable explosions.

### What is the annual cost of fireworks-related injuries?

- An estimated 2,200 reported structure or vehicle fires were started by fireworks in 2004. These fires resulted in \$21 million in direct property damage.

**How can fireworks injuries be prevented?**

- The safest way to prevent fireworks-related injuries is to leave fireworks displays to the trained professionals.