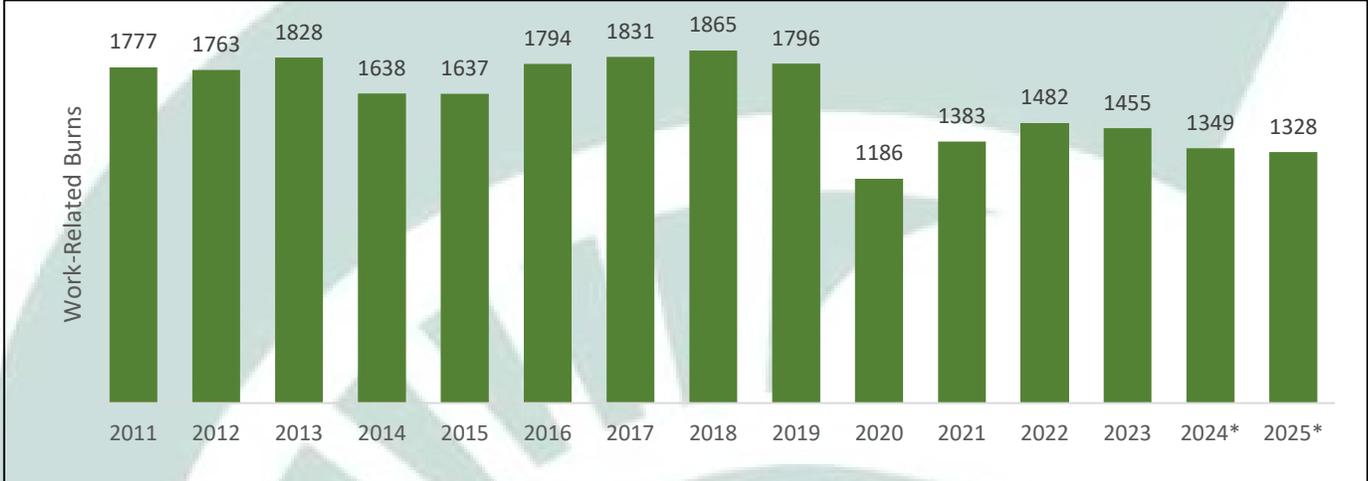


Tracking Work-Related Burns in Michigan

www.oem.msu.edu

Summary Statistics



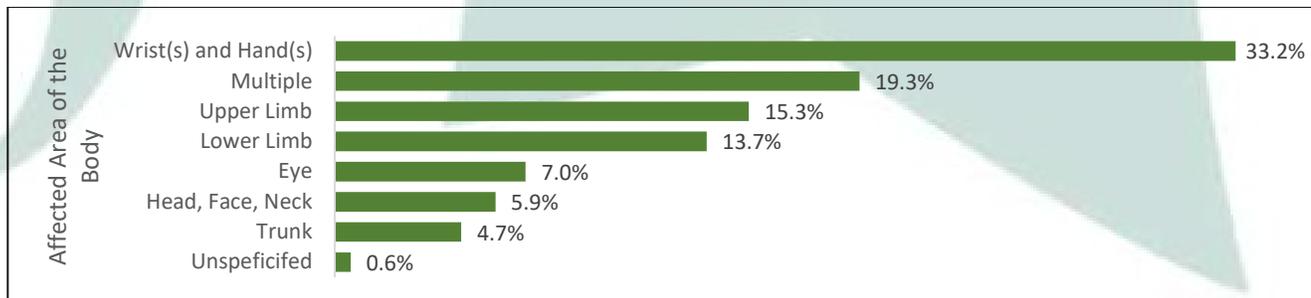
* 2024 and 2025 preliminary data as of 2/23/2026

Occupational burns are a preventable cause of work-related injury. There were 1,349 work-related burns in Michigan in the year 2024. Males accounted for 65.0% of work-related burns with a rate of 37.6 burns per 100,000 male workers. The rate of work-related burns was 50.0% higher for Black/African American than White workers and 31.0% higher for Hispanic workers than non-Hispanic workers. The age of individuals with a work-related burn ranged from 16 to 88 years, with an average of 34.7 years and a median of 33 years.



Proper protection such as helmets, protective clothing, and gloves are necessary to avoid burns on the work site.

Primary Location of the Burn, 2024



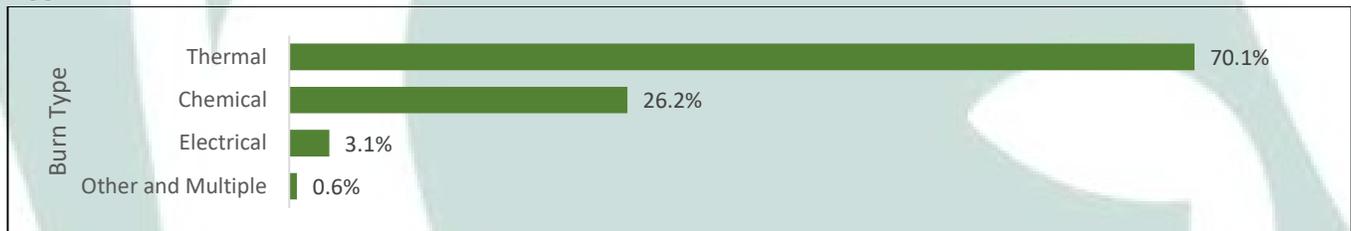
Background

In September 2010, Michigan promulgated rules requiring health professionals and health facilities to report individuals with traumatic injuries, including skull fractures, regardless of cause when requested by the state or a local health department. Michigan's hospitals, Workers' Disability Compensation Agency, and Michigan's Fatality Assessment Control and Evaluation Program are the sources for occupational skull fractures. The Occupational and Environmental Medicine Division at Michigan State University prepares periodic reports on work-related skull fractures, available at www.oem.msu.edu

2024 results

- There were 1,349 work-related burns among workers in Michigan.
- Thermal exposures caused the highest percentage of burns (70.1%), followed by chemical exposures (26.2%), electrical exposures (3.1%).
- There were 389 workers diagnosed with first-degree burns, 564 with second-degree burns, and 20 with third-degree burns. For 376 workers the burn-degree was unknown.
- The most common affected parts of the body injured were wrists and hands (448 burns), multiple specified sites (261 burns), upper limbs (206 burns), lower limbs (185 burns), eyes (95 burns), head face and neck (80 burns), trunks (63 burns), and other or unspecified (11 burns).
- The most common type of medical encounter was an emergency department visit (1231 burns), followed by other (e.g., outpatient, wound clinic) and unspecified visits (79 burns), and then inpatient hospitalizations (39 burns).
- Among cases identified by medical records, Workers' Compensation paid lost work time and medical costs for 11.4% of cases and medical costs for 33.9% of cases.

Type of Burn Sustained, 2024



Work Related Burn Narratives

- A man in his mid-20s, suffered severe burns when attempting to light up a flat top grill in a food truck. The grill ignited and a large flame pushed the man backward burning his upper body
- A man in his 20's suffered second degree burns over his trunk upper arms and hands when his had got stuck cleaning the deep fryer. While attempting to free himself, he splashed himself with oil causing the burns.
- A man in his late teens was mowing the grass with a zero-turn lawnmower when the lawnmower and the man on it burst into flames after a spark occurred. The patient jumped into a river to put out the flames but suffered burns over 44% of his body.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Department of Medicine Occupational and Environmental Medicine East Lansing, MI 48824

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