

ANSI/ISEA

Z308.1-2014

American National Standard—
Minimum Requirements for
Workplace First Aid Kits and
Supplies

ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014
Revision of
ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2009

**American National Standard—
Minimum Requirements for
Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies**

Secretariat
International Safety Equipment Association

Approved January 12, 2015
American National Standards Institute, Inc.

American
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Standard

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Published by

**International Safety Equipment Association
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Printed in the United States of America

Foreword

(This Foreword is not part of American National Standard ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014).

The Industrial First Aid Group of the International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA), in conjunction with leading industry stakeholders, has developed this standard, updating and expanding ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2009 to classify first aid kits based on the assortment and quantity of first aid supplies intended to deal with most types of injuries and sudden illnesses encountered in the workplace including: major wounds, minor wounds (cuts and abrasions), minor burns, sprains and strains, and eye injuries. The standard development committee included: American Red Cross, Honeywell Safety Products, Water-Jel Technologies, and Zee Medical.

The assortment and quantity of supplies included in a first aid kit were chosen based upon a review of increased workplace incidents requiring first aid treatment, similar international standards and current practices in treating injuries. This revision introduces two classes of first aid kits: Class A kits with contents designed to deal with most common types of workplace injuries, and Class B kits with a broader range and quantity of supplies to deal with injuries in more complex or high-risk environments. By expanding the items in a basic first aid kit, employees will have greater access to items needed to treat common workplace injuries. Many of the first aid supplies previously identified as being recommendations in the 2009 standard are now required for both newly-designated kit types. In addition, scissors are to be included in both classes of kits and a splint and a tourniquet are both required for a Class B first aid kit.

In an effort to emphasize the importance of the contents included in the first aid kit, rather than the configuration in which they are provided, specific requirements for unitized first aid kits have been removed from the 2014 edition. Guidance on color-coding of first aid supplies for these configurations of kits is included in the appendix to provide users and suppliers with an easy reference when identifying and stocking first aid items.

In deciding which class of kit is more appropriate for a given workplace, employers should consider the risks and task load of the work environment and the potential severity and likelihood of occurrence of an injury. Employers should also consider whether multiple first aid kits are needed, based on the number of employees, physical layout of the work environment and the remoteness of the worksite to emergency services. These same considerations can be taken into account when determining if a first aid kit should be augmented with additional supplies, as noted in the appendix of this standard.

Suggestions for improvement of this standard are welcome. They should be sent to ISEA, 1901 N. Moore Street, Suite 808, Arlington, VA 22209, isea@safetysafetyequipment.org.

This standard was processed and approved using consensus procedures prescribed by the American National Standards Institute. The following organizations were contacted prior to the approval of this standard. Inclusion in this list does not necessarily imply that the organization concurred with the submittal of the proposed standard to ANSI.

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American National Standard Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies

1. Scope and Purpose

1.1 This standard establishes minimum performance requirements for first aid kits and their supplies that are intended for use in various work environments. Classification of first aid kits, designating the assortment of items and quantity of each item, is based on the anticipated number of users intended to be served by each first aid kit, as well as the complexity of the work environment and level of hazards. First aid kit containers are classified by portability, ability to be mounted, resistance to water and corrosion and impact resistance.

1.2 In this standard, imperial units of measurement are followed by an approximate SI equivalent in parenthesis. In keeping with prevalent measurement and packaging norms for first aid products in the United States, only the imperial value shall be regarded as the requirement.

1.3 Unless otherwise stated, all values for measurement are to be considered nominal.

2. Compliance and Effective Date

2.1 First aid kits in compliance with this standard shall be classified either Class A or Class B, in accordance with Section 5.1 and shall contain the assortment of supplies in the quantities specified in Table 1.

2.2 First aid supplies included in a first aid kit shall meet the applicable performance requirements as specified in Sections 6.1 through 6.21.

2.3 Containers used to house first aid supplies shall be designated Type I, Type II, Type III or Type IV in accordance with Section 5.2 and summarized in Table 2. Type IV containers shall meet the performance requirements of Section 5.2.5.

2.4 First aid kits in compliance with this standard shall be labeled in accordance with Section 7.

2.5 The effective date of this standard shall be one year from the date of ANSI approval.

3. Definitions

Abrasion. The most common type of open wound, characterized by skin that has been rubbed or scraped away.

Antiseptic. A substance that inhibits the growth of microorganisms on human skin.

Bandage. Material used to wrap or cover a part of the body; commonly used to hold a dressing or splint in place.

Breathing Barrier. A personal safety device that prevents any contact between the mouth of the responder and victim's mouth and/or nose that requires ventilations

Burn. An injury to the skin or other body tissues caused by heat, chemicals, electricity or radiation.

Dressing. Sterile pad used to cover an open wound, generally secured by a bandage.

First Aid. Immediate care given to a person with an injury or sudden illness until more advanced care can be obtained.

First Aid Kit. A container including a variety of medical supplies consistent with treating injuries and/or sudden illness.

Roller Bandage. A bandage made of gauze or gauze-like material that is wrapped around a body part, over a dressing, using overlapping turns until the dressing is covered.

Splint. A device used to immobilize body parts.

Swab. A single-use crushable, hermetically sealed ampoule with an applicator tip used to clean and/or apply a solution.

Tourniquet. A tight, wide band placed around an arm or a leg to constrict blood in order to stop flow through an artery.

Towelette. A single-use, sealed, impregnated material used to clean and/or apply a solution.

Wound. An injury to the soft tissues.

4. Normative References

The following standards contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this American National Standard:

ASTM B117 *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (fog) Apparatus*, 2007

ASTM E96 *Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials*, 2012

Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.20, Patient examination gloves and surgeons' gloves; sample plans and test method for leakage defects; adulteration

Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 349, Ophthalmic Drug Products for Over-the Counter Human Use

United States Pharmacopeia – National Formulary (USP/NF), current edition

5. Designation of First Aid Kits

5.1 Classes of First Aid Kits

5.1.1 Class A Kits

Class A first aid kits are intended to provide a basic range of products to deal with most common types of injuries encountered in the workplace including: major wounds, minor wounds (cuts and abrasions), minor burns and eye injuries. First aid kits designated as Class A shall contain the assortment of compliant supplies in the quantities specified in Table 1.

5.1.2 Class B Kits

Class B kits are intended to provide broader range and quantity of supplies to deal with injuries encountered in more populated, complex and/or high risk workplace environments. First aid kits designated as Class B shall contain the assortment of compliant supplies in the quantities specified in Table 1.

5.2 Types of First Aid Kit Containers

5.2.1 Type I

Type I first aid kits are intended for use in stationary, indoor settings where the potential for damage of kit supplies due to environmental factors and rough handling is minimal. Type I first aid kits shall have a means for mounting in a fixed position and are generally not intended to be portable.

NOTE: Typical applications for Type I first aid kits may include, but are not limited to, the following: general indoor use, an office setting or a manufacturing facility. First aid cabinets would generally fall into the Type I classification.

5.2.2 Type II

Type II first aid kits are intended for portable use in indoor settings where the potential for damage of kit supplies due to environmental factors and rough handling is minimal.

NOTE: Typical applications for Type II first aid kits may include, but are not limited to, the following: general indoor use, an office setting or a manufacturing facility.

5.2.3 Type III

Type III first aid kits are intended for portable use in mobile, indoor and/or outdoor settings where the potential for damage of kit supplies due to environmental factors is not probable. Type III kits shall have a means to be mounted in a fixed position and shall have a water resistant seal.

NOTE: Typical applications for Type III first aid kits may include general indoor use and sheltered outdoor use.

5.2.4 Type IV

Type IV first aid kits are intended for portable use in the mobile industries and/or outdoor settings where the potential for damage to kit supplies due to environmental factors and rough handling is significant. Type IV kits shall have a means to be mounted in a fixed position and shall meet the performance requirements of Section 5.2.5.

NOTE: Typical applications for Type IV first aid kits may include, but are not limited to, the following: the transportation industry, the utility industry, the construction industry, and the armed forces.

Table 1. Classes of First Aid Kits and Required Supplies				
First Aid Supply	Minimum Quantity		Minimum Size or Volume	
	Class A Kits	Class B Kits	(US)	(metric)
Adhesive Bandage	16	50	1 x 3 in.	2.5 x 7.5 cm
Adhesive Tape	1	2	2.5 yd (total)	2.3 m
Antibiotic Application	10	25	1/57 oz	0.5 g
Antiseptic	10	50	1/57 oz	0.5 g
Breathing Barrier	1	1		
Burn Dressing (gel soaked)	1	2	4 x 4 in.	10 x 10 cm
Burn Treatment	10	25	1/32 oz	0.9 g
Cold Pack	1	2	4 x 5 in.	10 x 12.5 cm
Eye Covering, with means of attachment	2	2	2.9 sq. in.	19 sq. cm
Eye/Skin Wash				
	1 fl oz total			29.6 ml
		4 fl. oz total		118.3 ml
First Aid Guide	1	1	N/A	N/A
Hand Sanitizer	6	10	1/32 oz	0.9 g
Medical Exam Gloves	2 pair	4 pair	N/A	N/A
Roller Bandage				
2 inch	1	2	2 in. x 4 yd	5 cm x 3.66 m
4 inch	0	1	4 in. x 4 yd	10 cm x 3.66 m
Scissors	1	1	N/A	N/A
Splint	0	1	4.5 x 24 in.	11.4 x 61 cm
Sterile pad	2	4	3 x 3 in.	7.5 x 7.5 cm
Tourniquet	0	1	1 in. (width)	2.5 cm (width)
Trauma pad	2	4	5 x 9 in.	12.7 x
Triangular Bandage	1	2	40 x 40 x 56 in.	101x 101 x 142 cm

Table 2. Characteristics of Types of First Aid Kits						
Type	Use	Portable	Mountable	Water Resistant	Waterproof	Performance
I	Indoor		X			
II	Indoor	X				
III	Indoor/ Outdoor	X	X	X		
IV	Indoor/ Outdoor	X	X		X	Section 5.2.5

5.2.5 Performance Requirements for Type IV Kits

5.2.5.1 Corrosion and Moisture Resistance

Three kits shall be tested for corrosion and moisture resistance in accordance with ASTM B117 for a duration of 480 hours (20 days). The exterior surface of each sample shall be carefully blotted dry and the container shall be opened. Each sample shall be evaluated for ease of operation. The interior of the kit container shall be examined for evidence of moisture. Difficult operation or any evidence of moisture is sufficient cause for failure.

5.2.5.2 Impact Resistance

Test sample shall consist of a first aid container loaded with the appropriate weight as noted in Table 3.

Table 3. Drop Test Samples		
Load (lb)	Container Dimensions (see note)	
	in.	cm
1	8.0 x 5.0 x 2.5	20.3 x 12.7 x 6.4
1.5	9.5 x 6.5 x 2.5	24.1 x 16.5 x 6.4
2	8.0 x 8.0 x 3.0	20.3 x 20.3 x 7.6
2.5	14.0 x 9.5 x 2.5	35.6 x 24.1 x 6.4
Note: The container dimensions are intended to be representative of containers commonly identified as a numeric "unit container" and are approximate.		

Three samples shall be conditioned hot at 120°F (49°C) for a minimum of 2 hours, and three samples shall be conditioned cold at 0°F (-18°C) for a minimum of 2 hours.

Each conditioned sample shall be subjected to the following drop test within 1.0 minute of removal from the conditioning environment. Each sample shall be dropped freely from a vertical height of 4 ft (1.20 m), as measured from the bottom of the kit sample, onto a hard flat rigid surface such as concrete or a surface of equivalent hardness. Each sample shall be dropped once, each on a different corner of the case. For first aid kits that do not have corners, each sample shall be dropped on a different location. The kits shall be examined after impact to determine if the kit is opened or is capable of being opened. If any of the three test samples

cannot be opened easily after impact or opens as a result of impact, the kit fails the test.

6. Requirements for First Aid Supplies

6.1 General

First aid supplies shall meet the individual performance requirements specified in Sections 6.2 through 6.21 and shall not be manufactured using natural latex rubber. Supplies shall comply with all applicable FDA regulations. The quantities, dimensions, or volume listed for each supply shall be considered the minimum for compliance with this standard. Larger-sized supplies that meet or exceed the performance requirements of Sections 6.2 through 6.21 shall be considered equivalent.

6.2 Adhesive Bandage

Each adhesive bandage shall consist of a non-adherent absorbent pad attached to the central area of a strip of adhesive material 3.0 in. \pm 1/16 in. (76 mm \pm 1.6 mm) by 1.0 in. \pm 1/32 in. (25.4 mm \pm 0.8 cm). The absorbent pad shall have an area between 0.65 and 1.0 sq. in. (420 - 645 sq. mm). The adhesive material shall have a moisture vapor transmission rate of at least 500 gm/m² per 24 hours over its entire area in accordance with ASTM E96. Protective material shall cover the adhesive material and pad in such a manner as to prevent contamination of the pad, not impair the adhesiveness of the adhesive material and shall be easily removed. Each bandage shall be individually packaged, sealed and sterile.

6.3 Adhesive Tape

Adhesive tape shall be at least 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) wide and a minimum of 2.5 yd (2.3 m) long and meet the applicable requirements for adhesive tape as defined in the current edition of the USP/NF.

NOTE: Multiple rolls may be used to meet the minimum requirement of 2.5 yd (2.3 m) of tape.

6.4 Antibiotic Application

Each antibiotic application shall meet the applicable requirements as defined in the current edition of the USP/NF. Each application shall be packaged in individual-use, non-reusable applications containing at least 1/57 oz (0.5 g).

6.5 Antiseptic

Each antiseptic shall meet the requirements of all applicable FDA requirements and shall be contained in an individual-use, non-reusable application containing at least 1/57 oz (0.5 g) of antiseptic.

NOTE: Commonly used applicators are swabs and towelettes. Spray containers containing the minimum number of 0.14 fl. oz. (0.5 g) applications required for Class A or Class B kits are acceptable to meet this requirement.

6.6 Breathing Barrier

The breathing barrier shall be a single use disposable medical device listed with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and have a current valid 510 (k) with the purpose of delivering ventilations by a responder to a non-breathing victim (e.g., rescue breaths and CPR ventilations). The device shall provide protection from direct contact with bodily fluids by means of its construction as approved by the FDA. Each barrier shall be packaged in an easily opened container, clearly labeled with the name of the device, together with comprehensive instructions and/or illustrations for use.

NOTE: When evaluating the workplace to determine the need for other items, consideration should be given to state or local governing authority related to breathing barriers and training on these devices.

6.7 Burn Dressing (gel soaked)

Burn dressings shall be a sterile gel-soaked pad made of a material that prevents fibers from becoming imbedded in the burn wound. Gel material shall be water-soluble. Each dressing size shall be at least 16 sq. in. (103.23 sq. cm) and shall be single use.

6.8 Burn Treatment

Each burn treatment shall be a water soluble compound packaged in individual-use applications containing at least 1/32 oz (0.9 g).

NOTE: Spray containers containing the minimum number of 1/32 oz (0.9 g) applications required for Class A or Class B kits are acceptable to meet this requirement. Burn treatment, as required here, is intended to address the treatment of minor burns.

6.9 Cold Pack

Each cold pack shall be at least 4 x 5 in. (10 x 12.5 cm) in size and shall reach a temperature between 20 - 40°F (-6 - 4°C) within 10 seconds of activation and shall maintain this temperature for a period of at least 10 minutes. Cold packs shall activate under normal hand pressure and shall not leak under normal conditions of use.

6.10 Eye Covering

Eye covering(s) shall have the ability to cover both eyes, an area of at least 2.9 sq. in. (19 sq. cm) per eye, and conform to each eye cavity. The covering shall have a thickness of at least 1/4 in. (0.64 cm) when not compressed. Each eye covering shall have at least the absorbency of absorbent gauze as defined by the current edition of the USP/NF. The eye covering shall be free of loose threads and raveled edges. Each eye covering shall be individually packaged, sealed, and sterile.

NOTE: The minimum requirement for eye covering shall be two eye pads or a single covering for both eyes.

6.11 Eye/Skin Wash

A sterile, isotonic, buffered solution as specified in FDA regulation 21 CFR 349 shall be contained in at least 0.5 fl. oz. (15 ml) individual-use applications.

NOTE: Where the work environment dictates the possible exposure to corrosive materials and the need for emergency flushing facilities, users should refer to ANSI/ISEA Z358.1 *American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment*.

6.12 First Aid Guide

Guidance for immediate care given to a victim of injury or sudden illness until arrival of more advance care, if needed, shall be included in the kits. At a minimum, the guide shall include the areas outlined in Appendix A.

6.13 Hand Sanitizer

Hand sanitizers shall be water-soluble with a minimum 62% ethyl alcohol as the active ingredient.

NOTE: Spray containers containing the minimum number of 1/32 oz. (0.9 g) applications required for

Class A or Class B kits are acceptable to meet this requirement.

6.14 Medical Exam Gloves

Gloves shall meet the requirements of FDA regulation 21 CFR 800.20 for medical grade gloves.

6.15 Roller Bandage

Each bandage shall be constructed from a material at least the equivalent strength of Type I USP 28-NF23 (44/36) gauze as defined by the current edition of USP/NF. Each bandage shall be individually packaged and sealed.

NOTE: A conforming bandage that can stretch to at least 4 yd (3.65 m) may be used in place of roller bandage.

6.16 Scissors

Scissors shall be autoclavable, at least 3.5 in. long (8.9 cm), capable of cutting through clothing, feature a blunt end to protect a person from accidental injury and of medical professional quality

6.17 Splint

Each splint shall be padded, made of malleable material and shall be at least 4.5 in. x 24 in. (11.4 cm x 61.0 cm).

6.18 Sterile pad

Each sterile pad shall be at least 3 x 3 in. (7.5 x 7.5 cm) in size and shall have at least the absorbency of absorbent gauze as defined by the current edition of the USP/NF. Each sterile

pad shall be individually packaged, sealed and sterile.

6.19 Tourniquet

Each tourniquet shall be at least 1 in. (2.5 cm) wide.

6.20 Trauma Pad

Each trauma pad shall be at least 45 sq. in. (290.33 sq cm) with no side smaller than 5 in. (12.7 sq cm) and shall have at least the absorbency of absorbent gauze as defined by the current edition of the USP/NF. Each trauma pad shall be individually packaged, sealed and sterile.

6.21 Triangular Bandage

Each bandage shall be made from muslin at least 60/48 weave or a material of equivalent mechanical strength. When unfolded, the outer dimensions of the bandage shall be at least 40 x 40 x 56 in. (101 x 101 x 142 cm).

7. First Aid Kit Marking and Labeling

7.1 All labeling and markings shall be legible and permanent. Where adhesive labels are used they shall not be easily removed.

7.2 Each kit and/or location shall be visibly marked as a place where first aid supplies are located.

7.3 Each complete first aid kit shall contain the information shown in Figure 1A or Figure 1B, written in at least 6 point font.

Figure 1A. ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014, Class A Kit Label

ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014, Class A, Type I, II, III or IV First Aid Kit	
This kit meets the ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014 standard as sold. It contains first aid products which meet performance specifications detailed in the standard at the below required minimum fill. It will continue to be compliant only when maintained with products that meet the standard at specified quantities.	
Required Minimum Fill	
16 Adhesive Bandage 1 x 3 in.	1 Eye/Skin Wash 1 fl oz total
1 Adhesive Tape 2.5 yd (total)	1 First Aid Guide
10 Antibiotic Application 1/57 oz	6 Hand Sanitizer 1/32 oz
10 Antiseptic 1/57 oz	2 pr Medical Exam Gloves
1 Breathing Barrier	1 Roller Bandage 2 in. x 4 yd
1 Burn Dressing (gel soaked) 4 x 4 in.	1 Scissors
10 Burn Treatment 1/32 oz	2 Sterile pad 3 x 3 in.
1 Cold Pack 4 x 5 in.	2 Trauma pad 5 x 9 in.
2 Eye Covering w/ means of attachment 2.9 sq. in.	1 Triangular Bandage 40 x 40 x 56 in.
The described kit may be suitable for some businesses. However, the adequacy of the contents for hazards of each work environment should always be evaluated by competent personnel. Kits should be inspected frequently to ensure the completeness and usability of all first aid supplies. Any supply beyond its marked expiration date should be discarded and replaced. For a variety of operations, employers may find that additional first aid supplies and kits are needed.	

Figure 1B. ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014, Class B Kit Label

ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014, Class B, Type I, II, III or IV First Aid Kit	
This kit meets the ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2014 standard as sold. It contains first aid products which meet performance specifications detailed in the standard at the below required minimum fill. It will continue to be compliant only when maintained with products that meet the standard at specified quantities.	
Required Minimum Fill	
50 Adhesive Bandage 1 x 3 in.	1 First Aid Guide
2 Adhesive Tape 2.5 yd (total)	10 Hand Sanitizer 1/32 oz
25 Antibiotic Application 1/57 oz	4 pr Medical Exam Gloves
50 Antiseptic 1/57 oz	2 Roller Bandage 2 in. x 4 yd
1 Breathing Barrier	1 Roller Bandage 4 in. x 4 yd
2 Burn Dressing (gel soaked) 4 x 4 in.	1 Scissors
25 Burn Treatment 1/32 oz.	1 Splint
2 Cold Pack 4 x 5 in.	4 Sterile pad 3 x 3 in.
2 Eye Covering w/ means of attachment 2.9 sq. in.	1 Tourniquet
1 Eye/Skin Wash 4 fl. oz. total	4 Trauma pad 5 x 9 in.
	2 Triangular Bandage 40 x 40 x 56 in.
The described kit may be suitable for some businesses. However, the adequacy of the contents for hazards of each work environment should always be evaluated by competent personnel. Kits should be inspected frequently to ensure the completeness and usability of all first aid supplies. Any supply beyond its marked expiration date should be discarded and replaced. For a variety of operations, employers may find that additional first aid supplies and kits are needed.	

Appendix A (normative)

First Aid Guide

The inclusion of a first aid guide in a first aid kit is required per Section 6 of this standard. At a minimum, the information below shall be included in the guide. The manner in which such information is conveyed is left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

First Aid Guide Areas	
	Emergency steps of assessing the scene and person, calling 9-1-1 or location emergency number
	Establishing responsiveness
	Establishing and maintaining an open and clear airway
	Performing rescue breathing
	Treating airway obstruction in a conscious victim
	Performing CPR
	Using an AED
	Recognizing the signs and symptoms of shock and providing first aid for shock from illness or injury
	Assessing and treating a victim who has an unexplained change in level of consciousness or sudden illness
	Controlling bleeding with direct pressure
	Poisoning
	Responding to medical emergencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chest pain Stroke Breathing problems Anaphylactic reaction Hypoglycemia in diabetics taking insulin Seizures Reduced level of consciousness Impaled object
	Wounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of and first aid wounds including abrasions, cuts, lacerations, punctures, avulsions, amputations and crush injuries Principles of wound care including infections precautions Principles of body substance isolation, universal precautions and use of PPE
	Burns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the severity of a burn, including extent (size) and depth Recognizing whether a burn is thermal, electrical or chemical and the appropriate first aid
	Temperature extremes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposure to cold, including frostbite and hypothermia Exposure to heat, including heat cramps, heat exhaustion and heat stroke
	Musculoskeletal injuries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fractures Sprains, strains, contusions and cramps Head, neck, back and spinal injuries
	Eye injuries
	Mouth and teeth injuries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral injuries, lip and tongue injuries, broken and missing teeth
	Bites and stings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human and animal bites Bites and stings from insects; instruction in first aid treatment for anaphylaxis

Appendix B (informative)**Guidance on Ongoing Maintenance, Other First Aid Supplies and Unitized Kits****B.1 Ongoing Maintenance of First Aid Kits**

First aid kits should be frequently inspected to ensure the completeness and usable condition of supplies in order to maintain compliance with this standard. Any supply beyond its marked expiration date should be replaced.

B.2 Supplemental First Aid Supplies for Consideration – Applicable Environments

It is recognized that each work environment is unique and it is expected that a first aid kit containing the minimum required first aid supplies will be augmented with additional items or additional quantities of required supplies based upon the specific hazards existing in a workplace environment. The selection of such items should be based on the recommendation and consultation of a person competent in first aid and cognizant of the hazards and on the number of people found in the workplace. Federal, state and local requirements should be consulted, where appropriate. Augment kits with the following first aid supplies, as applicable:

FIRST AID SUPPLY	PURPOSE
Low dose aspirin	Used to treat suspected heart attack
Hemostatic agent	For individuals with compromised clotting or uncontrollable bleeding
Electrolyte replacement	Heat-stress related injuries
Glucose replacement	Diabetic or hypoglycemic episodes
Analgesics (oral and/or topical)/anti-inflammatory	Pain management; swelling control
Hydrocortisone	Itchiness and skin-related reactions including rashes
Antihistamine	Allergic reactions
Foil blanket	Treat shock and/or cold-stress related injuries

B.3 Unitized Kits

Unitized first aid kits contain first aid supplies arranged in uniform-sized, color coded boxes, in an effort to simplify the organization and restocking of the kit. Color coding of such items is noted below:

- Blue - Antiseptics
- Yellow - Bandages
- Red - Burn Treatment
- Orange - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Green – Miscellaneous