

# FIRST AID KIT

## EMPLOYERS

Decide which kit is more appropriate for a given workplace. Employers should consider;

- a. the risks and tasks of the work environment.
- b. the potential severity and likelihood of occurrences of an injury.

Employers should also consider whether multiple first aid kits are needed based on;

- a. the number of employees.
- b. the physical layout of the environment.
- c. and the remoteness of the facility to emergency services.

## FIRST AID KITS CLASSES

First aid kits are divided into the following classes:

**CLASS A KIT** - Contents is designed to deal with the most common types of workplace injuries.

**CLASS B KIT** - Contents is designed to fit a broader range and quantity of supplies to deal with more complex or high-risk environments.

By expanding the items in the basic first aid kit employees have a greater access to items needed to treat common workplace injuries.

## FIRST AID KITS TYPES

**TYPE I** – intended for use in a stationary indoor setting where potential for damage to supplies is minimal. (i.e. general indoor use, office setting, manufacturing setting)

**TYPE II** – intended for portable use in mobile, indoor and/or outdoor setting where potential for damage to supplies is minimal. (i.e. general indoor use, office setting, manufacturing setting)

**TYPE III** – intended for portable use in mobile, indoor and/or outdoor setting where potential for damage to supplies is not probable. (i.e. general indoor use and sheltered outdoor use.)

This kit shall have a means to be mounted in a fixed position and have a water-resistant seal.

**TYPE IV** – intended for portable use in mobile industries and/or outdoor settings where potential for damage due to environment and rough handling is significant. (i.e. transportation industry, utility industry, construction industry, armed forces use.)

This kit shall have a means to be mounted in a fixed position and tested for corrosion and moisture and impact resistance.

## FIRST AID KIT MARKING AND LABELING

All marking and labeling shall be legible and permanent. If adhesive labels are used it shall not be easily removed.

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

This information is based on ANSI/ISEA booklet, American National Standard Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies 2015. This reference aid is not intended to replace or act as a substitute for any Minnesota Cosmetology law 155A or rule 2105 or 2110, or in any other government statute.

# FIRST AID KITS

## CLASSES AND REQUIRED SUPPLIES

SUPPLY/ITEM	MINIMUM QUANTITY		MINIMUM SIZE	
	CLASS A KIT	CLASS B KITS	US	METRIC
Adhesive Bandage (Band-Aid)	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 <sup>1</sup>	10	25	1/57 oz.	0.5 g
Antiseptic <sup>2</sup>	10	50	1/57 oz.	0.5 g
Breathing Barrier <sup>3</sup>	1	1		
Burn Dressing (gel soaked) <sup>4</sup>	1	2	4 x 4 in.	10 x 10 cm
Burn Treatment <sup>5</sup>	10	25	1/32 oz.	0.9 g
Cold Pack <sup>6</sup>	1	2	4 x 5 in.	10 x 12.5 cm
Eye Covering, with means <sup>7</sup> of attachment	2	2	2.9 sq. in.	19 sq. cm
Eye/Skin Wash <sup>8</sup>	1 fl. oz. total	4 fl. oz. total		29.6 ml/118.3 ml
First Aid Guide <sup>9</sup>	1	1	N/A	N/A
Hand Sanitizer <sup>10</sup>	6	10	1/32 oz.	0.9 g
Medical Exam Gloves	2 pair	4 pair	N/A	N/A
Roller Bandage 2 inch <sup>11</sup>	1	2	2 in. x 4 yd.	5 cm x 3.66 m
Roller Bandage 4 inch	0	1	4 in. x 4 yd.	10 cm x 3.66 m
Scissors <sup>12</sup>	1	1	N/A	N/A
Splint <sup>13</sup>	0	1	4.0 x 24 in.	10.2 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 <sup>14</sup>	2	4	5 x 9 in	12.7 x 22.9 cm
Triangular Bandage	1	2	40 x 40 x 56 in.	101 x 101 x 142 cm

(SSPA  Recommended)

<sup>1</sup> Each application shall be packaged in individual-use, non-reusable applications.

<sup>2</sup> Shall meet FDA requirements and be contained in individual-use, non-reusable applications.

<sup>3</sup> Single use disposable medical device listed with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for delivering ventilation to a non-breathing victim. Device shall provide protection from direct contact with bodily fluids. Each should be packaged in easily opened containers, clearly labeled with device name together with comprehensive instructions and/or illustrations for use.

<sup>4</sup> Shall be a sterile gel-soaked single use pad that prevents fibers from becoming imbedded in the burn wound and material shall be water-soluble.

<sup>5</sup> Water soluble compound packaged for individual use.

<sup>6</sup> Shall reach temperature between 20-40 F within 10 second and maintain temperature for at least 10 minutes.

<sup>7</sup> Shall be individually packaged, sealed and sterile and can cover both eyes and have the thickness of at least ¼ in.

<sup>8</sup> A sterile, isotonic, buffer solutions packaged for individual-use applications.

Note: where work environment dictates the possible exposure to corrosive materials and the need for emergency flushing facilities, refer to the American National Standard for Emergency Eyewash Equipment.

<sup>9</sup> Guide for immediate care given until arrival of more advanced care, if needed, shall be included in the kit.

<sup>10</sup> Shall be water-soluble with a minimum 62% ethyl alcohol as the active ingredient.

<sup>11</sup> Individually packaged and sealed

<sup>12</sup> Capable of cutting through clothing with a blunt end feature to protect person.

<sup>13</sup> Splint shall be padded.

<sup>14</sup> Shall be individually packaged, sealed and sterile.