

Vision Painting Inc. Safety Management System

FIRST AID / CPR

1. INTRODUCTION

OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.151 requires employers to provide prompt medical services and first aid prior to commencement of a project, and for injured or ill workers during the course of their employment. With this directive in mind, the following guidelines are being established, and its procedures will be effectively implemented by trained employees. This program will be submitted prior to the commencement of any project. The Safety Officer will facilitate the implementation of this program.

2. TRAINED PERSONNEL

There will be at least one certified First Aid trained person on duty at all times, for Vision Painting Inc. First Aid/CPR training will be provided by contract training resources that meet nationally recognized medical organization criteria such as the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, or equivalent training that can be verified by documentary evidence.

3. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Before work begins at this location, all employees will be made aware of all emergency phone numbers if needed for the transportation of injured personnel. These numbers are conspicuously posted at Vision Painting Inc. offices, job-sites, or as communicated by the company owner. In areas where 911 is not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted. In the event of a serious injury requiring medical attention other than minor First Aid, only qualified, certified personnel will manage the injured person until professional medical help has arrived.

4. EMERGENCY ACTION

Proper equipment for prompt transportation of the injured person to a physician or hospital, or a communication system for contacting necessary ambulance service, shall be provided prior to the commencement of the job. First aid measures are of extreme importance within the first few minutes for a worker that has incurred a serious or incapacitating injury.

4.1 In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.

A primary assessment by an emergency responder will determine the nature and extent of the injury experienced. If you are assigned this responsibility, and before you initiate any action, take note of the immediate surroundings to make sure you don't become a victim yourself !

4.2 Stay calm, take a deep, relaxing breath (possible adrenalin rush)

4.3 Look for mechanisms or forces that caused this incident

4.4 Be aware of environmental limitations (cold, heat, moisture)

4.5 Control outside interference (traffic, crowds, bystanders)

4.6 Check unknown hazards (gas, chemical, electrical, fire, explosion, lack of oxygen, radiation, weapons, etc.)

Vision Painting Inc. Safety Management System

5. FIRST AID KITS

Your goal is to protect yourself and your patient, utilizing disposable barriers consisting of latex disposable gloves, mouth-to-mouth barrier, eye-shield and mouth-covering, and protective clothing if provided. This equipment for bloodborne pathogen protection is located with the First Aid Kits, which are located in each service truck and the Shop. The First Aid Kit consists of the following items, and is to be inspected weekly by the Site Supervisor, for items to be replenished. These kits are maintained on a monthly inspection basis by the Site Supervisor. You should notify the Site Supervisor for requisition of supplies. The contents of the first aid kit shall be placed in a weatherproof container with individual sealed packages for each type of item, and shall be checked by the employer before being sent out on each job and at least weekly on each job to ensure that the expended items are replaced. As a practical model, the American National Standards Institute's *Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits* (ANSI Z308.1-1998) should be used. These Physician-approved First Aid kits will be easily accessible, maintained in a serviceable condition, and are to be used for no other type of storage, inside or on top of the cabinet. Individual packaging and sealing will be required only for those items which must be kept sterile. Items such as scissors, tweezers, tubes of ointment with caps or rolls of adhesive tape need not be individually wrapped, sealed, or disposed of after a single use application. Tear-open individual packages of ointments, antiseptics, and the like will be disposed of after one time use and not stored.

6. CHEMICAL SPLASH INJURIES

Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

1. Chemical splashes in the eyes

- a. Immediately wash the eyes with potable water for at least 15 minutes.
- b. Forcibly hold the eyelids open and tell the injured person to roll his/her eyes while continuously irrigating.
- c. Do not use any substance other than potable water to wash the eyes.
- d. Get medical assistance.

2. Chemical splashes on the skin

- a. Remove chemical contact with the skin by brushing off dry and water reactive chemicals and removing contaminated clothing and protective equipment that can be removed quickly (1 second or less).
- b. Flush the splashed area with large amounts of potable water. Never use anything other than water or mild soap and water to clean chemicals from the skin.
- c. Remove protective eye-wear under the emergency shower as quickly as possible when chemicals have entered the eyes. In cases where the eye-wear has not been breached by the chemical, remove the protective eye-wear after head and face have been thoroughly washed.
- d. Wash with potable water for 15 minutes or longer.

Vision Painting Inc. Safety Management System

e. Wash any part of the skin that may have had chemical contact or contact with contaminated wash water.

Remove any clothing which may have come in contact with the chemical or contaminated wash water under the emergency shower.

f. Washing should give special attention to areas that may be missed such as underneath the earlobes, underneath the arms, the crotch, between the toes, the creases at the sides of the nose, a deep cleft in the chin, etc.

g. Get medical assistance. Provide Material Safety Data Sheets for the involved chemicals to medical personnel.

h. If the emergency water used for flushing is cold, the injured person should be treated for shock on completion of washing.

i. If a splash causes a thermal burn as well as a chemical burn, be sure to advise the attending medical personnel of the nature of the chemical exposure.

j. After washing of the victim is completed, rescuers need to wash themselves to prevent injury from diluted chemical washed off from the victim.

7. CONCLUSION

Employees with known medical conditions or problems should disclose this information to their immediate supervisor so immediate appropriate medical attention can be provided for instances of allergies, seizures, diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, respiratory problems, asthma, etc. In the absence of a trained medical responder, the above mentioned guidelines can be implemented by a bystander as opposed to not participating and watching a person lose their life. This State provides for a Good Samaritan Law that protects you from civil liability if you act in good faith to provide care to the level of your training and to the best of your ability. Actual consent must be stated or displayed by the victim before care can be initiated. Any refusal of care must be respected. A clear, informed victim's decision must be made before you may proceed. If unconscious, confused, or so severely injured that a clear decision cannot be made, then implied consent is assumed and patient care initiated. Employee personnel files should list their family, address, phone number, next of kin, and personal physician name and phone number for any needed contact or support. Anticipatory orders from identified physicians should also be on file to cover emergency or routine care for special health problems.