Cherry Hill Glass 20 ELM ST BRANFORD CT 06405

CONSTRUCTION S

	Safety Services Company
Worksite: Instru	uctor: Date/Time:
Topic CO	023: Injuries
no respiration, poisoning, and shock. It is important for an outcome of occupational injuries depends not only on the seve	il help arrives can save a life, especially in cases of severe bleeding, injured person to get medical assistance as soon as possible. The erity of the injury, but also on the rendering of first aid care. Prompt, een life and death, temporary versus permanent disability, and rapid
Following are guidelines for basic first aid situations that could be encountered at any workplace:	
Moderate Bleeding — Elevate the wound above the heart if possible. Apply direct pressure to the wound with a sterile compress until bleeding stops. Burn — If mild, with skin unbroken and no blisters, flush with cool water until pain subsides. Apply a loose, dry, sterile dressing if necessary. If severe, send for help. Do not break blisters or try to clean the burn. Chemical in the eye — With victim's head tilted back, pour cupfuls of water immediately into the inside corner of th Continue to flush until medical help arrives or cover with steri Choking — The American Red Cross advises that the leading Cuts (minor) — After washing with soap under warm running Foreign object in the eye — Touch object with moistened cosen or does not come out after a few attempts, get medical at Hyperthermia, Heat Exhaustion, and Heat Stroke — Reme cool, wet cloths to the skin. Give the victim cool water, to changes in consciousness, the victim is likely experiencing he Amputation — If a limb or appendage is severed, it is import be reattached. After the victim is cared for, the limb should plastic bag or other suitable container. Pack ice around the lialert emergency room staff of the situation. Poisoning — Call an ambulance and the Poison Control Censo instructed). Shock (injury-related) — Keep the victim lying down on heack. Maintain normal body temperature; if the weather is weather is hot, provide shade. Sprains and fractures — Apply ice to sprains to reduce swe properly trained, apply a splint to immobilize the injured area. Conclusion: OSHA requires that in the absence of a medical trained to render first aid. If the job is at a remote location, all	g first aid method for choking victims is the abdominal thrust. It is gwater, apply antiseptic and cover with sterile bandage. It is cannot be sterile handkerchief if the object can be seen. If it cannot be stention. Do not rub the eye. It is partially the patient from the heat. Loosen any tight clothing and apply to drink slowly. If the victim refuses water, vomits, or experiences eat stroke and requires medical attention. It is properly protect the limb or appendage so that it can possibly it be wrapped in sterile gauze or clean material and placed in a clear simb on the OUTSIDE of the bag to keep the limb cold. Call ahead to the ter and follow their directions exactly (do not induce vomiting unless this/her back; if uncertain as to injuries, keep the patient flat on their cold, place blankets or extra clothing over and under the victim; in relling and pain. Do not try to straighten or move broken limbs. It
Employee Attendance: (Names or signatures of personnel wh	no are attending this meeting)