First Aid Kit Guide

First Aid Kits

First aid is immediate medical attention when and where injury occurs. Examples are to treat minor cuts or burns, put on bandages, flush eyes, and drink fluids with heat stress. Onsite and portable supplies are in first aid kits.

Employer Responsibilities

If a clinic or hospital is nearby, then employers do not need to provide first aid kits. However, employers must train employees, provide first aid kits, and purchase and restock supplies for injuries likely to occur in remote workplaces like field research.

Pain Medication

Because of individual health risks, employees are responsible for supplying pain relievers. Employers are not recommended to stock pain relievers in first aid kits. Seek treatment at an urgent or emergency care facility for job-related injuries requiring medication.

Selection

Select a first aid kit by ANSI/ISEA Z308.1.2021 class and type for number of people and use.

- **Class A**: A general first aid kit with a basic range of items for common workplace injuries.
- **Class B**: Contain a broader range of items for injuries in more complex work environments. Class B kits have a splint and tourniquet not included in a Class A kit.

- **Type I**: Stationary, indoor settings, and generally not intended to be portable. They are mounted in a fixed position with minimal rough handling and environmental factors.
- **Type II**: Portable use indoors where the potential for damage of kit supplies is minimal.
- **Type III**: For portable use in mobile, indoor, and/or outdoor settings with unlikely damage to kit supplies. These kits have a water-resistant seal and may be fixed position mounted.
- **Type IV**: Intended for portable use in mobile industries and/or outdoor settings. Damage to kit supplies is likely from environmental factors and rough handling. They may be mounted and meet performance guidelines for corrosion, moisture, and impact resistance.