

INFORMATION FOR YOUR SAFETY



ANSI Z308.1-2015 American National Standard – Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies



ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2015 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, corrosion and impact.

ANSI/ISEA Z308.1-2015 Standard

The 2015 edition designates two classes of first aid kits, based on the assortment and quantity of first aid supplies.

First Aid Kits:

Class A Kits: Provide a basic range of products to deal with most common types of injuries encountered in the workplace.

Class B Kits: Provide a broader range and quantity of supplies to deal with injuries encountered in more populated, complex and/or high risk workplace environments.

OSHA 1910.151 Appendix A states the following: The contents of the kit listed in the ANSI standard should be adequate for small worksites. When larger operations or multiple operations are being conducted at the same location, employers should determine the need for additional first aid kits at the worksite, additional types of first aid equipment and supplies, and additional quantities and types of supplies and equipment in the first aid kits.

In a similar fashion, employers who have unique or changing first-aid needs in their workplace may need to enhance their first-aid kits. The employer can use the OSHA 300 (Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses), 300A (Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses) and 301 (Injury and Illness Incident Report) forms. Consultation from the local fire/rescue department, appropriate medical professional or local emergency room may be helpful to employers in these circumstances. By assessing the specific needs of their workplace, employers can ensure that reasonably anticipated supplies are available. Employers should assess the specific needs of their worksite periodically and augment the first aid kit appropriately.

First aid supplies are required to be readily available under OSHA paragraph **1910.151(b)**. An example of the minimal contents of a generic first aid kit is described in American National Standard **(ANSI) Z308.1-2015 Table 1: Classes of First Aid Kits and Required Supplies**.

ANSI Z308.1–2015, 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	4 fl oz total		29.6 ml / 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
Roller Bandage (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 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	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

Burn Injury Classifications

Burns are classified as first-, second- or third-degree, depending on how deep and severe they penetrate the skin's surface.

First-Degree (superficial) burns: First-degree burns affect only the epidermis, or outer layer of skin. The burn site is red, painful, dry and with no blisters. Mild sunburn is an example. Long-term tissue damage is rare and usually consists of an increase or decrease in the skin color.

Second-Degree (partial thickness) burns: Second-degree burns involve the epidermis and part of the dermis layer of skin. The burn site appears red, blistered and may be swollen and painful.

Third-Degree (full thickness) burns: Third-degree burns destroy the epidermis and dermis. Third-degree burns may also damage the underlying bones, muscles and tendons. The burn site appears white or charred. There is no sensation in the area since the nerve endings are destroyed.