

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Job Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*Consider taking a course in first aid for burns to learn to differentiate & treat the symptoms of first-, second-, & third-degree burns.*

There are three kinds of burns: electrical burns, chemical burns, and heat burns. The opportunity for any of these types of burns exists at any construction site. Burns are usually painful and can become infected if not treated properly. Most burns require professional medical attention.

Electrical burns can occur when a worker comes in contact with electricity. Entry and exit wounds can be very deep with severe tissue damage. Chemical burns are caused by contact with a strong acid or alkaline solution or other irritating chemical. Heat burns are caused by flame, hot surfaces, hot liquids, and heat. They are rated first, second, and third degree, with third-degree burns being the most severe.

First aid treatment for electrical burns requires strict attention to detail. First, make sure the source of electricity will not endanger you as well. Unplug the tool or disconnect the current. Call for an ambulance at once. After you have done that, check for breathing and heartbeat. Electricity can cause a person to go into cardiac arrest. If necessary and if you are certified, begin artificial respiration and CPR.

First aid for chemical burns starts with washing chemicals off the skin as quickly as possible; if an emergency shower is not available, even a garden hose will work. Avoid splashing the chemical in the victim's face. Take off contaminated clothing as quickly as possible. Try not to spread the chemical to other parts of the body. Burns to the eyes should be flushed for a minimum of 20 minutes. Seek professional medical treatment.

Minor heat burns may require only a cool wet compress. However, second- and third-degree burns require prompt medical treatment. Begin first aid for second- and third-degree burns by immersing the burn in cold water, then apply clean sterile bandages. Seek emergency medical treatment at once for severe burns. While you wait for help, keep the person comfortable and warm. If necessary and if you are trained, administer CPR. Do not apply ointment, commercial burn ointment, grease, or any home remedy.

You can prevent burn accidents several ways. Treat all electrical tools with care. Wear the right personal protective equipment. Observe all posted signs. Read labels or MSDSs before using a chemical. Don't misuse gasoline. Keep combustible materials away from sources of ignition. Avoid contact with high heat surfaces by keeping guards and barriers in place.

Supervisor Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

# WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

Vol.23 | No.50 | Week of 12-10-24

MEETING ATTENDEES

Date:

Job Name:

Print:

Signature: