First Aid in case of Inhalation of:

Acetaldehyde
Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
Acrolein
Aliphatic Amines
Ammonia
Ammonium Hydroxide
Ammonium Sulfide
Antimony and Compounds
Arsenic
Arsenic Trichloride
Arsenicals
Arsine
Benzyl Chloride
Boron Trifluoride
Bromine
Butylamine
Butyraldehyde
Carbon Disulfide
Chlorine
Chlorine Dioxide
Chlorine Trifluoride
Chloroacetaldehyde
Chloroacetic Acid
Creosote
Cresols
Crotonaldehyde
Dibutylamine
Dichloro-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin
Diethylamine
Dimethyl Sulfate
Dimethylamine
Dipropylamine
Ethanolamine
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethylamine
Fluorine
Fluosilicic Acid
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Hydriodic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrogen Bromide
Hydrogen Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide
Hydrogen Selenide
Hydrogen Sulfide
Iodine
Isobutyraldehyde
Isopropylamine
Maleic Anhydride
Methyl Chloroformate
Methyl Mercaptan
Methylamine
Nitric Acid
Nitric Oxide
Nitrogen Dioxide
Nitrogen Trifluoride
Osmic Acid
Oxygen Difluoride
Ozone
Peracetic Acid
Perchloric Acid
Perchloryl Fluoride
Phenol
Phenylenediamine (p-)
Phosgene
Phosphine
Phosphoric Acid
Phosphorus
Phosphorus Chlorides
Phosphorus Pentachloride
Phosphorus Pentasulfide
Phosphorus Trichloride
Potassium Chlorite
Potassium Fluoride
Propionaldehyde
Propylamine
Quinone
Resorcinol
Selenium Hexafluoride
Silane
Sodium Chlorite
Sodium Fluoride
Stibine
Sulfur Dioxide
Sulfur Trioxide

Sulfuric Acid	Trichloroacetic Acid
Sulfurous Acid	Triethylamine
Tellurium Hexafluoride	Trimethylamine
Tributyl Phosphate	

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1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim.
2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility. Tell them the nature of the exposure.

A. If the victim has stopped breathing:

1. Open his airway, loosen his collar and belt, and administer artificial respiration using a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.
2. Administer oxygen through the bag-valve mask or by an oxygen mask if using the chest pressure-arm lift technique.
3. Check the pulse. If the heart stops, administer CPR.
4. Continue your efforts until help arrives or the victim starts to breathe on his own. Do not leave him alone.
5. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

B. If the victim is unconscious but breathing:

1. Lay him on his back. If he is vomiting, turn his head to the side.
2. Clear his airway and loosen tight clothing.
3. If available, give him oxygen to breathe.
4. Keep him warm and quiet.
5. Do not leave him unattended.
6. Do not give an unconscious person anything to drink.

C. If the victim is conscious but coughing or short of breath:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.

3. Give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.
4. He may have water to sip.

D. If the victim is conscious but not coughing or short of breath:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.

First Aid in case of Inhalation of:

Alkanes (liquids/solids)
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Chlorate
Ammonium Perchlorate
Asphalt Fumes
Barium (soluble salts)
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Fluoride
Barium Hydroxide
Barium Nitrate
Barium Oxide
Barium Sulfide
Calcium Hydroxide
Chloronaphthalenes
Diphenyl
Diphenylamine
Hexachlorobenzene
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Hydride
Oxalic Acid
Paraffins
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Perchlorate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Perchlorate
Sodium Silicate
Trisodium Phosphate

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1 Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim.

A. If the victim is coughing or short of breath:

1. Loosen tight clothing.
2. Encourage him to spit out what he coughs up.
3. Give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.
4. Arrange to have him taken to a medical facility for examination and treatment.

B. If the victim is not coughing but feels irritation in his nose:

1. Encourage him to blow his nose to remove the substance.
2. Arrange to have him taken to a medical facility for examination and treatment.

First Aid in Case of Inhalation of:

Acetone
Acetylene
Aldicarb
Aliphatic Alcohols—Amyl
Aliphatic Alcohols—Butyl
Alkanes (gasses, C_1 to C_4)
Amyl Acetate
Benzene
Bromoform
Butadiene
Butane
Butanol
Butyl Acetate
Butyltoluene
Carbamates
Carbon Dioxide
Carbon Dioxide Snow
Carbon Monoxide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chlorobromomethane
Chlorodifluoroethane
Chlorodifluoromethane
Chloroethane
Chlorofluoroethane
Chlorofluoromethane
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Chloropentafluoroethane
Chloropropane
Chloropropene
Chlorotrifluoroethylene
Chlorotrifluoromethane
Chlorthion
Cumene
Cyclohexane
DDVP
Decane
Decanol
Demeton
Diacetone Alcohol
Diazinon
Dichlorobenzene
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dichloroethane
Dichloroethylene
Dichlorofluoromethane
Dichloropropane
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Diethylene Glycol
Difluoroethanes
Difluoroethylene
Diisobutylcarbinol
Dioxane
Dipterex
EPN
Ethane
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Fluoride
Ethylbenzene
Ethylene
Ethylene Chlorohydrin
Ethylene Dichloride
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Ethylhexyl Acetate
Fluoromethane
Freon 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 142b, 143, 151a, 152a
Furfuryl Alcohol
Gasoline
Glycerin
Halothane
Heptane
Heptanol
Hexachloroethane
Hexafluoroethane
Hexane
Hexanol
Isobutyl Acetate
Isopestox
Isopropyl Acetate
Isopropyl Alcohol
Leptophos
Liquefied Petroleum Gas

Malathion
Methane
Methyl Acetate
Methyl Alcohol
Methyl n-Butyl Ketone
Methyl Chloride
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isoamyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl Isopropyl Ketone
Methyl Parathion
Methylchloroform
Methylene Chloride
Methylene Fluoride
Naptha
Nitrogen
Nitromethane
Nonane
OMPA
Octane
Organophosphate Compounds
Paraoxon
Parathion
Pentachloroethane
Pentane
Pentanol
Petroleum Ethers
Phorate
Phosdrin
Phosphoric Ester
Propane
Propyl Acetate
Propyl Alcohol
Propylene
Propylene Glycol
Ronnel
Stoddard Solvent
Sulfotepp
TEPP
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Tetrafluoroethylene
Tetrafluoromethane
Toluene
Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorofluoromethane
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Triethylene Glycol
Trifluoroethane
Trifluoromethane
Trithion
Turpentine
Vinyl Acetate
Vinyl Chloride
Vinyl Fluoride
Vinylidene Chloride
Vinylidene Fluoride
Xylene

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1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim.
2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.
3. Remove contaminated clothing and equipment, while wearing gloves, being careful not to contaminate yourself.

A. If the victim has stopped breathing:

1. Open his airway, loosen his collar and belt, and administer artificial respiration using a bag-valve mask or mouth to mouth resuscitation.
2. Administer oxygen through the bag-valve mask.
3. Check the pulse If the heart stops, administer CPR. If the heart beat is very slow, irregular or weak, be prepared to administer CPR.
4. Continue your efforts until help arrives or the victim starts to breathe on his own. Do not leave him alone.
5. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

B. If the victim is unconscious but breathing:

1. Lay him on his back. If he is vomiting, turn his head to the side.
2. Clear and open his airway and loosen tight clothing.
3. If available, give him oxygen to breathe.
4. Keep him warm and quiet. Check his pulse periodically and be ready to administer CPR.
5. Do not leave him unattended.
6. Do not give an unconscious person anything to drink.

C. If the victim is conscious but coughing or short of breath:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.
3. Give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.
4. Check his pulse periodically. Do not leave him unattended.

D. If the victim is conscious and not coughing or short of breath:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.
3. Check his pulse periodically. Do not leave him unattended.

First Aid in case of Inhalation of:

Acrylamide
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Glycidyl Ether
Allyl Propyl Disulfide
Aniline
Anisidines (ortho)
Anisidines (para)
Benzidine
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether
Butyl Glycidyl Ether (n-)
Chloro-1-Nitropropane (1-)
Chloroacetophenone (2-)
Chlorobenzylidene Malonitrile
Chlorophenoxy Compounds
Chloropicrin
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
DNBP
DNOC
Diazomethane
Diborane
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diepoxybutane
Diethylaminoethanol
Diglycidyl Ether
Dimethylaniline
Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrocresols
Dinitrophenols
Dinitrotoluene
Dipyridyl Chloride
Dipyridyl Dimethyl Sulfate
Diquat
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl Acrylate
Ethyl Nitrate
Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Ethylene Oxide
Ethyleneimine
Furfural
Glutaraldehyde
Glycidol
Glycidyl Acrylate
Gramoxone
Hydrazine
Hydroquinone
Ketene
Methyl Acrylate
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Isocyanate
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer
Methyl Nitrate
Methylenebis (Phenyl Isocyanate)
Monomethylhydrazine
Naphthalene
Naphthylamines
Nickel (fumes and dust)
Nickel Carbonyl
Nitroanilines
Nitrobenzene
Nitrochlorobenzene (p-)
Nitroglycerin
Nitrocresolic Herbicides
Nitrophenolic Herbicides
Nitrophenols
Nitrotoluene
Paraquat
Pentachlorophenate
Pentachlorophenol
Perchloromethyl Mercaptan
Phenylhydrazine
Phenylhydroxylamine
Phenylnaphthylamine
Picric Acid
Propyl Nitrate
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Propylene Oxide
Pyrethrins
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
Styrene
Tetranitromethane
Tetryl
Tolidine (o-)
Toluene, 2,4-di-Isocyanate
Toluene, 2,6-di-Isocyanate

Toluidine	Trinitrotoluene
Trinitrobenzene	Xylidine

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1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim.
2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.
3. Remove contaminated clothing and equipment using gloves and being careful not to contaminate yourself.

A. If the victim has stopped breathing:

1. Open his airway, loosen his collar and belt, and administer artificial respiration using a bag-valve mask or mouth to mouth resuscitation.
2. Administer oxygen through the bag-valve mask.
3. Check the pulse. If the heart stops, administer CPR.
4. Continue your efforts until help arrives or the victim starts to breathe on his own. Do not leave him alone.

B. If the victim is unconscious but breathing:

1. Lay him on his back and turn his head to the side.
2. Clear his airway and loosen tight clothing.
3. If available, give him oxygen to breathe.
4. Keep him warm and quiet.
5. Do not leave him unattended.
6. Do not give an unconscious person anything to drink.

C. If the victim is conscious but appears BLUE or BROWNISH or is short of breath:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.
3. Give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.

First Aid in Case of Inhalation of:

Aldrin
Aminopyridine
Camphor
Chlordane
Decaborane
Dibutyllead
Dibutyltin
Diethyllead
Diethylmercury
Diethyltin
Dihexyltin
Diiododiethyltin
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)
Dimethylmercury
Dimethyltin
Dioctyltin
Ethylmercuric Chloride
Ethylmercuric Hydroxide
Ethylmercury
Lead Oleate
Lead Phenate
Lead Phthalate
Lead Stearate
Lindane
Mercuric Chloride
Mercuric Iodide (red)
Mercurous Chloride
Mercurous Iodide
Mercury (metal)
Mercury (organic compounds)
Mercury (soluble salts)
Mercury Acetate
Mercury Fulminate
Mercury Nitrate
Mercury Oxycyanide
Methylmercury
Methylmercury Borate
Methylmercury Hydroxide
Methylmercury Iodide
Methylmercury Nitrate
Methylmercury Phosphate
Organochlorines
Pentaborane
Phenylmercuric Acetate
Phenylmercury
Phenylmercury Oleate
Tetrabutyltin
Tetraethyllead
Tetraethyltin
Tetraisoalkyltin
Tetramethyllead
Tetrapentyltin
Tetrapropyltin
Tributyllead
Tributyltin
Triethyllead
Trimethyllead
Trimethyltin
Triphenyltin
Tripropyltin

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim.

2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility, even if there are no symptoms.

3. Remove contaminated clothing and equipment using gloves and being careful not to contaminate yourself.

4. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
5 Loosen tight clothing.
6 If the victim is coughing or is short of breath, give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.
7. Observe for seizures. Do not leave the victim alone.

First Aid in Case of Inhalation of:

Aluminum (dust)
Aluminum Alkyls
Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Hydroxide
Aluminum Oxide
Asbestos
Calcium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Carbon
Carbon Black
Diethylaluminum Chloride
Diethylaluminum Hydride
Disodium Phosphate
Dithiocarbamates
Fibrous Glass
Kaolin
Lead (dust and fumes)
Lead Acetate
Lead Antimonate
Lead Arsenate
Lead Carbonate
Lead Chromate
Lead Chromate (yellow)
Lead Dioxide
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oxide (PbO)
Lead Oxide (red)
Lead Oxychloride
Lead Subacetate
Lead Sulfide
Magnesium Chloride
Magnesium Sulfate
Polyvinyl Chloride
Potassium Chloride
Silica
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Thiocyanate
Sodium Thiosulfate
Talc
Thiocarbamates
Titanium (dust and fumes)
Titanium Dioxide
Triethylaluminum
Triisobutylaluminum
Trimethylaluminum
Tungsten Carbide
Yttrium and Compounds

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1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself, if necessary, from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim. If no respirators are available, remove the victim as quickly as possible.
2. Remove contaminated clothing and equipment preferably while wearing gloves and respirator. Remove after wetting down if possible.
3. Encourage the victim to cough, spit out and blow his nose to remove dust.
4. Consult a physician for follow up.

First Aid in Case of Inhalation of:

Alkali Dichromates	Platinum and Compounds
Alkali Meta-Borates	Potassium
Aluminum Chloride	Potassium Chromate
Aluminum Trichloride	Potassium Dichromate
Boric Acid	Potassium Fluosilicate
Cadmium (dust and fumes) (metal)	Potassium Hydroxide
Calcium Carbide	Potassium Oxide
Calcium Dichromate	Sodium
Calcium Hypochlorite	Sodium Borate
Calcium Oxide	Sodium Chromate
Caprolactam	Sodium Dichromate
Cement	Sodium Fluosilicate
Chlorinated Lime	Sodium Hydroxide
Chromic Acid	Sodium Hypochlorite
Chromium Chloride	Sodium Oxide
Copper Chloride	Sodium Peroxide
Copper Sulfate	Titanium Chlorides
Iron Chloride	Trimellitic Anhydride
Lime	Uranium and Compounds
Perborates	Vanadium and Compounds
Phthalic Anhydride	Zinc Chloride

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area while protecting yourself, if necessary, from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator. Put a similar respirator on the victim, if necessary.

2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim is unconscious but breathing:

1. Lay him on his back and turn his head to the side.

2. Clear his airway and loosen tight clothing.

3. If available, give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.

4. Keep him warm and quiet.

5. Do not leave him unattended.

6. Never give an unconscious person anything to drink.

B. If the victim is conscious but his face is BLUISH, or he is coughing or short of breath:

1. Lay him down with his head and chest propped up.
2. Cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
3. Loosen tight clothing.
4. Encourage him to blow his nose and to cough up and spit out.
5. Give him oxygen to breathe until help arrives.
6. He may have water to sip.
7. Do not leave him unattended.

C. If the victim is conscious, and breathing easily:

1. Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.
2. Loosen tight clothing.
3. Make sure that he sees a physician, even if he has no immediate symptoms

First Aid in Case of Inhalation of:

Acetone Cyanohydrin
Acetonitrile
Acrylonitrile
Adiponitrile
Butter Almond Oil (Amygdalin)
Cyanogen Bromide
Cyanogen Chloride
Cyanogen Iodide
Ferricyanides
Ferrocyanides
Hydrocyanic Acid
Isobutyronitrile
Malononitrile
Methacrylonitrile
Nitroferricyanides (salts)
Potassium Cyanide
Sodium Cyanide
Tetramethyl Succinonitrile

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1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area only after protecting yourself from exposure by wearing an appropriate respirator and occlusive clothing. Put a similar respirator on the victim.
2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility. Inform them of the nature of the exposure.
3. Remove contaminated clothing and equipment while wearing gloves and a respirator.

A. If the victim has stopped breathing:

1. Open his airway, loosen his collar and belt, and administer artificial respiration using a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.
2. If available, break a perle of amyl nitrite in a handkerchief and hold it over the victim's nose or place it over his nose under the mask while continuing to ventilate. Remove the perle for 30 seconds and then replace it for 30 seconds. Use a fresh perle every 5 minutes until 3 or 4 perles have been used.
3. Check the pulse. If the heart stops, administer CPR.
4. Continue your efforts until help arrives or the victim starts to breathe on his own.
5. Administer oxygen by mask.
6. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

B. If the victim is unconscious but breathing:

1. Lay him on his back. If he is vomiting, turn his head to the side.
2. Clear his airway and loosen tight clothing.

3 If available, break a perle of amyl nitrite in a handkerchief and hold under the victim's nose for 30 seconds, then remove for 30 seconds. Break a new perle every 5 minutes until 3 or 4 are used up

4 If available, give him oxygen to breathe after amyl nitrite is administered.

5 Keep him warm and quiet.

6 Do not leave him unattended.

7. Never give an unconscious person anything to drink.

C. If the victim is conscious:

1. If available, break a perle of amyl nitrite in a handkerchief and hold under the victim's nose for 30 seconds, then remove for 30 seconds. Break a new perle every 5 minutes until 3 or 4 are used up.

2 Lay him down, cover him with a blanket and keep him quiet.

3. Loosen tight clothing

4. Give him oxygen to breathe after amyl nitrite has been administered.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
Arsenic
Arsenic Trichloride
Arsenicals
Barium Fluoride
Bromine
Butyraldehyde
Calcium Hypochlorite
Chlorine
Chlorine Dioxide
Chlorine Trifluoride
Chloroacetaldehyde
Chloroacetic Acid
Chromic Acid
Dimethyl Sulfate
Fluorine
Fluosilicic Acid
Formic Acid
Hydriodic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrogen Bromide
Hydrogen Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide
Isobutyraldehyde
Nitric Acid
Nitrogen Dioxide
Osmic Acid
Oxalic Acid
Peracetic Acid
Perchloric Acid
Phenol
Phosphoric Acid
Phosphorus
Phosphorus Chlorides
Phosphorus Pentachloride
Phosphorus Trichloride
Potassium Chlorite
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Fluosilicate
Propionaldehyde
Resorcinol
Sodium Chlorite
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Fluosilicate
Sulfur Dioxide
Sulfur Trioxide
Sulfuric Acid
Sulfurous Acid
Trichloroacetic Acid

Your Goal is: To dilute the acid in the stomach and prevent further injury caused by vomiting.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Have someone call a poison control center, inform them of the name of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

Wipe the mouth and rinse away any remaining chemical. Check the airway for obstruction. Provide ventilation using a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored:

1 Check the airway for obstruction.

2. Give him oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1 Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.

D. If the victim is conscious:

1 Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.

2. Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.

3 You may give him one or two cups of water or milk. You may also give gastric antacids such as milk of magnesia or aluminum hydroxide. Follow the poison control center's directions if they differ Stop if the victim becomes nauseated.

4. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

DO NOT give an unconscious or a convulsing person anything to drink.

DO NOT induce vomiting

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT try to neutralize the acid with a strong base.

DO NOT give sodium bicarbonate or any carbonated drinks.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Acetaldehyde
Acrolein
Acrylamide
Aldicarb
Alkali Dichromates
Alkali Meta-Borates
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Glycidyl Ether
Allyl Propyl Disulfide
Aluminum Chloride
Aluminum Trichloride
Antimony and Compounds
Benzyl Chloride
Bis (Chloromethyl) Ether
Boric Acid
Butyl Glycidyl Ether (n-)
Cadmium (dust and fumes) (metal)
Calcium Dichromate
Caprolactam
Carbamates
Carbon Disulfide
Cement
Chlorinated Lime
Chloro-1-Nitropropane (1-)
Chloroacetophenone (2-)
Chlorobenzylidene Malonitrile
Chloropicrin
Chlorthion
Chromium Chloride
Copper Chloride
Copper Sulfate
Creosote
Cresols
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
DDVP
Demeton
Diazinon
Diazomethane
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dichloro-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin
Diepoxybutane
Diethylaminoethanol
Diglycidyl Ether
Dipterex
Dipyridyl Chloride
Dipyridyl Dimethyl Sulfate
Diquat
EPN
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl Acrylate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethylene Oxide
Ethyleneimine
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Glutaraldehyde
Glycidol
Glycidyl Acrylate
Gramoxone
Iodine
Iron Chloride
Isopestox
Lead (dust and fumes)
Lead Acetate
Lead Antimonate
Lead Arsenate
Lead Carbonate
Lead Chromate
Lead Chromate (yellow)
Lead Dioxide
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oxide (PbO)
Lead Oxide (red)
Lead Oxychloride
Lead Subacetate
Lead Sulfide
Leptophos
Malathion
Maleic Anhydride
Mercuric Chloride
Mercuric Iodide (red)
Mercurous Chloride
Mercurous Iodide
Mercury (metal)
Mercury (soluble salts)

Mercury Acetate
Mercury Nitrate
Mercury Oxycyanide
Methyl Acrylate
Methyl Chloroformate
Methyl Isocyanate
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer
Methyl Parathion
Methylenebis (Phenyl Isocyanate)
Nickel (fumes and dust)
Nickel Carbonyl
OMPA
Organophosphate Compounds
Paraoxon
Parathion
Perborates
Perchloromethyl Mercaptan
Phenylenediamine (p-)
Phorate
Phosdrin
Phosphonic Ester
Phthalic Anhydride
Picric Acid
Platinum and Compounds
Potassium Chromate
Potassium Dichromate
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Propylene Oxide
Pyrethrins
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
Quinone
Ronnel
Sodium Borate
Sodium Chromate
Sodium Dichromate
Sodium Hypochlorite
Styrene
Sulfotepp
TEPP
Tetryl
Titanium Chlorides
Toluene 2,4-di-Isocyanate
Toluene 2,6-di-Isocyanate
Tributyl Phosphate
Trimellitic Anhydride
Trithion
Uranium and Compounds
Vanadium and Compounds
Zinc Chloride

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Have someone call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Administer mouth to mouth respiration, being sure to wipe away any remaining chemical.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give the victim oxygen to breath by mask if available

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1. Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.

E. If the victim is conscious:

1. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
2. Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.
3. Give him one or two cups of water or milk to drink
4. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.
5. If vomiting does not occur after 10 minutes or if you do not have syrup of ipecac, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
6. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
7. Save vomitus for analysis later.
8. AFTER the victim vomits, give the victim a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink.

DO NOT give an unconscious person anything to drink.

DO NOT give activated charcoal before or with syrup of ipecac.

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT give alcohol, drugs or stimulants like tea or coffee.

DO NOT give sodium bicarbonate or carbonated drinks.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Aliphatic Amines
Ammonia
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Hydroxide
Ammonium Sulfide
Butylamine
Calcium Carbide
Calcium Hydroxide
Calcium Oxide
Dibutylamine
Diethylamine
Dimethylamine
Dipropylamine
Ethanolamine
Ethylamine
Isopropylamine
Lime
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Hydride
Methylamine
Milk of Lime
Potassium
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Oxide
Propylamine
Sodium
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Oxide
Sodium Peroxide
Sodium Silicate
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Trisodium Phosphate

Your Goal is: To dilute the chemical in the stomach and prevent further injury caused by vomiting.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Ask someone to call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport.
3. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Check the airway for obstruction. Wipe away any remaining chemical in the mouth.
2. Use a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique to provide artificial respiration.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give him oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1 Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt

2. Do not leave him unattended.

D. If the victim is conscious:

1 Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.

2. Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.

3. Give him 1 or 2 cups of milk. Stop if the victim becomes nauseated.

4. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

DO NOT induce vomiting

DO NOT give an unconscious person or a convulsing person anything to drink

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT try to neutralize a base with an acid.

DO NOT give sodium bicarbonate or carbonated drinks.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Benzene	Nitromethane
Cumene	Nonane
Cyclohexane	Octane
Decane	Pentane
Ethyl Ether	Petroleum Ethers
Gasoline	Stoddard Solvent
Heptane	Toluene
Hexane	Trifluoroethane
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Turpentine
Naptha	Xylene

Your Goal is: To trap the chemical in the stomach and prevent further injury caused by vomiting.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area, away from any fire or smoke
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Wipe away any remaining material off the lips.
2. Clear the airway and administer mouth to mouth respiration. Avoid inhaling the exhaled air of the victim.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give him oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim has a seizure or convulsion:

1. Do not attempt to restrain him but position him in such a way that he will not injure himself.
2. Watch for airway obstruction and try to reposition the head if it occurs.
3. After the convulsion, place the victim on his side.

D. If the victim is unconscious:

1 Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.

E. If the victim is conscious:

1 Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.

2 Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out

3. Give him a mixture of 2 tablespoons of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink

4. Keep the victim warm and quiet.

DO NOT give an unconscious person or a convulsing person anything to drink.

DO NOT induce vomiting.

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT give the victim any alcohol, drugs or stimulants like coffee or tea.

DO NOT give sodium bicarbonate or carbonated drinks.

DO NOT force a hard object between the victim's teeth during a convulsion.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Aldrin
Ammopyridine
Bromoform
Butyltoluene
Camphor
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlordane
Chlorobenzene
Chlorobromomethane
Chloroethane
Chloroform
Chloropropane
Chloropropene
Decaborane
Dichlorobenzene
Dichloroethane
Dichloroethylene
Dichloropropane
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)
Ethylene Dichloride
Freon 112, 113, 114, 115
Halothane
Hexachloroethane
Hydrazine
Lindane
Methylchloroform
Methylene Chloride
Organochlorines
Paraquat
Pentaborane
Pentachloroethane
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Vinylidene Chloride

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Have someone call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Monitor the victim's heartbeat by taking his pulse every few minutes. If the heartbeat is irregular or very slow, be prepared to administer CPR.
4. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Wipe away any remaining material from the mouth and face and avoid inhaling the exhaled air of the victim.
2. Clear the airway and administer mouth to mouth respiration. If this is not possible, use a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored or shallow:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give the victim oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1. Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.

D. If the victim is conscious:

1. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
2. Keep the victim quiet and calm.
3. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.
4. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting does not occur after 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
5. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
6. Save vomitus for analysis later.
7. **AFTER** the victim vomits, give him a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink.

DO NOT give any stimulants like tea or coffee.

DO NOT administer epinephrine or any medications for asthma to someone who has ingested these chemicals.

DO NOT give activated charcoal before or with syrup of ipecac.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Barium (soluble salts)	Barium Hydroxide
Barium Acetate	Barium Nitrate
Barium Carbonate	Barium Oxide
Barium Chloride	Barium Sulfide

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Monitor the victim's heartbeat by taking his pulse every few minutes. If the heartbeat is irregular, be prepared to administer CPR.
4. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Clear the airway and administer mouth to mouth respiration being sure to wipe and rinse away any remaining chemical
2. Give the victim oxygen to breathe, by mask, if available

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or if respiration is labored or shallow:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give the victim oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1. Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.

D. If the victim is conscious:

1. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
2. Keep the victim quiet and calm.

3. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water
4. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting does not occur after 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
5. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
6. Save vomitus for analysis later.
7. **AFTER** the victim vomits, give him a mixture of 1 tablespoonful of magnesium sulfate mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink.

DO NOT leave the victim alone.

DO NOT give an unconscious person or a person who is convulsing anything to drink.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Aniline
Anisidines (ortho)
Anisidines (para)
Benzidine
Chlorophenoxy Compounds
DNBP
DNCC
Dimethylaniline
Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrocresols
Dinitrophenols
Dinitrotoluene
Ethyl Nitrate
Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Hydroquinone
Methyl Nitrate
Monomethylhydrazine
Napthalene
Naphthylamines
Nitroanilines
Nitrobenzene
Nitrochlorobenzene (p-)
Nitroglycerin
Nitrocresolic Herbicides
Nitrophenolic Herbicides
Nitrophenols
Nitrotoluene
Pentachlorophenate
Pentachlorophenol
Phenylhydrazine
Phenylhydroxylamine
Phenylnaphthylamine
Propyl Nitrate
Tetranitromethane
Tolidine (o-)
Toluidine
Trinitrobenzene
Trinitrotoluene
Xylidine

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Wipe away any remaining chemical from the lips.
2. Clear the airway and administer mouth to mouth respiration.

B. If the victim's face is BLUE or BROWNISH or if respiration is labored:

1. Check the airway for obstruction.
2. Give the victim oxygen to breath by mask if available.

C. If the victim is unconscious:

1. Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt
2. Do not leave him unattended.

D. If the victim is conscious:

1. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist
2. Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.
3. Give him 1 or 2 cups of water to drink.
4. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.
5. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting doesn't occur after 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or a blunt object.
6. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
7. Save vomitus for analysis later.
8. **AFTER** the victim vomits, give the victim a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink. Give as much water as he wants.
9. Give oxygen to breath by mask if available.

E. If the victim is feverish:

1. Bathe the hands and head in cool water or wrap the legs with towels soaked in water.

DO NOT give an unconscious person anything to drink.

DO NOT give activated charcoal before or with syrup of ipecac.

DO NOT give the victim any oils, milk, eggs or alcohol.

DO NOT give drugs like aspirin.

DO NOT give sodium bicarbonate or carbonated drinks.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Ammonium Chlorate	Potassium Perchlorate
Ammonium Perchlorate	Sodium Bicarbonate
Calcium Chloride	Sodium Chlorate
Dithiocarbamates	Sodium Chloride
Potassium Chlorate	Sodium Perchlorate
Potassium Chloride	Thiocarbamates

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
4. Have him rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.
5. Give him 1 or 2 cups of water or milk to drink.
6. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.
7. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting does not occur in 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
8. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting
9. Save vomitus for analysis later.
10. **AFTER** the victim vomits, give the victim a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink. Give as much water as he wants after this.
11. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.*

DO NOT give activated charcoal before or with syrup of ipecac

*Reminder: In case of ingestion of perchlorates, the physician will keep the patient under observation for several days, giving special attention to kidney function.

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT give alcohol, drugs or stimulants like tea or coffee.

DO NOT give an unconscious person anything to drink.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Dibutyllead
Dibutyltin
Diethyllead
Diethylmercury
Diethyltin
Dihexyltin
Diiododiethyltin
Dimethylmercury
Dimethyltin
Dioctyltin
Ethylmercuric Chloride
Ethylmercuric Hydroxide
Ethylmercury
Lead Oleate
Lead Phenate
Lead Phthalate
Lead Stearate
Mercury (organic compounds)
Mercury Fulminate
Methylmercury
Methylmercury Borate
Methylmercury Hydroxide
Methylmercury Iodide
Methylmercury Nitrate
Methylmercury Phosphate
Phenylmercuric Acetate
Phenylmercury
Phenylmercury Oleate
Tetrabutyltin
Tetraethyllead
Tetraethyltin
Tetraisoalkyltin
Tetramethyllead
Tetrapentyltin
Tetrapropyltin
Tributyllead
Tributyltin
Triethyllead
Trimethyllead
Trimethyltin
Triphenyltin
Tripropyltin

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.
4. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
5. Have the victim rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.
6. Give him 1 or 2 cups of water or milk to drink.
7. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.

8. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting does not occur in 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
9. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
10. Save vomitus for analysis later.
11. **AFTER** the victim vomits, give him a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of activated charcoal mixed in 8 oz. of water to drink.
12. Do not leave the victim unattended.

DO NOT give an unconscious person anything to drink

DO NOT give activated charcoal before or with syrup of ipecac.

DO NOT give the victim any oils.

DO NOT give alcohol, drugs or stimulants like tea or coffee.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Alkanes (liquids/solids)
Aluminum (dust)
Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Hydroxide
Aluminum Oxide
Asbestos
Calcium Carbonate
Carbon
Carbon Black
Chloronaphthalenes
Diphenyl
Diphenylamine
Fibrous Glass
Hexachlorobenzene
Kaolin
Paraffins
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Polyvinyl Chloride
Silica
Talc
Titanium (dust and fumes)
Titanium Dioxide
Tungsten Carbide
Yttrium and Compounds

Your Goal is: To empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area.
2. Call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
3. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.
4. Loosen tight clothing around the neck and waist.
5. Have the victim rinse his mouth several times with cold water and spit out.
6. Give him 1 or 2 cups of water or milk to drink.
7. Unless advised otherwise by the poison control center, induce vomiting by giving 2 tablespoons of syrup of ipecac (adult dose) followed by a cup of water.
8. If you do not have syrup of ipecac or if vomiting does not occur in 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking him to touch the back of his throat with his finger or with a spoon handle or blunt object.
9. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
10. Save vomitus for analysis later.

First Aid in Case of Ingestion of:

Acetone Cyanohydrin
Acetonitrile
Acrylonitrile
Adiponitrile
Bitter Almond Oil (Amygdalin)
Cherry Laurel Water
Cyanogen Bromide
Cyanogen Chloride
Cyanogen Iodide
Ferricyanides
Ferrocyanides
Hydrocyanic Acid
Isobutyronitrile
Malononitrile
Methacrylonitrile
Nitroferricyanides (salts)
Potassium Cyanide
Sodium Cyanide
Tetramethyl Succinonitrile

Your Goal is: To start lifesaving treatment, call for help and, if possible, empty the stomach and prevent further injury caused by absorption. PROMPT TREATMENT IS LIFESAVING.

1. Ask someone to call a poison control center, inform them of the chemical swallowed and follow their advice.
2. Ask someone to call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to a medical facility.

A. If the victim is unconscious or unresponsive:

1. Break perles of amyl nitrite in a handkerchief one at a time every 5 minutes and hold under the victim's nose for 30 seconds and remove for 30 seconds. Break a fresh perle every 5 minutes until 3 or 4 perles are used up.
2. Lay him on his left side and loosen his collar and belt.
3. Check the airway for obstruction.
4. Give the victim oxygen to breathe by mask if available.

B. If the victim stops breathing:

1. Administer artificial respiration using a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.
2. Place a handkerchief with a broken amyl nitrite perle in it inside the mask or over the victim's face while performing artificial respiration. See A, 1.