C. If the victim is conscious and alert:

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, then remove for 30 seconds. Use no more than 4 perles.
2. Remove him from the contaminated area to a quiet, well ventilated area
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. Induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with your finger, a spoon handle or a blunt object.
7. Have the victim sit up and lean forward while vomiting.
8. Save vomitus for analysis later. Avoid skin contact with it.
9. Do not leave the victim alone.

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

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

DO NOT continue to try to induce vomiting in someone who doesn't gag when you touch the back of his throat.

First Aid In Case of Ingestion of:

Acetone	Glycerin
Aliphatic Alcohols—Amyl	Heptanol
Aliphatic Alcohols—Butyl	Hexanol
Amyl Acetate	Isobutyl Acetate
Butanol	Isopropyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate	Isopropyl Alcohol
Decanol	Methyl Acetate
Diacetone Alcohol	Methyl Alcohol
Diethylene Glycol	Methyl n-Butyl Ketone
Diisobutylcarbinol	Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dioxane	Methyl Isoamyl Ketone
Ethyl Acetate	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Ethyl Alcohol	Methyl Isopropyl Ketone
Ethylbenzene	Pentanol
Ethylene Chlorohydrin	Propyl Acetate
Ethylene Glycol	Propyl Alcohol
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether	Propylene Glycol
Ethylhexyl Acetate	Triethylene Glycol
Furfuryl Alcohol	Vinyl Acetate

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. Administer mouth to mouth respiration being sure to wipe and rinse away any remaining chemical. If this is not possible, use a bag-valve mask or the chest pressure-arm lift technique.
2. Give him 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 him oxygen to breathe 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 doesn't occur in 10 minutes, induce vomiting by asking the victim 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.

DO NOT try to give an unconscious person anything to drink.

DO NOT give any stimulants like tea or coffee.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Acetaldehyde
Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
Acrolein
Ammonium Sulfide
Antimony and Compounds
Arsenic Trichloride
Arsenicals
Arsine
Benzyl Chloride
Boron Trifluoride
Bromine
Butyraldehyde
Carbon Disulfide
Chlorine
Chlorine Dioxide
Chloroacetaldehyde
Chloroacetic Acid
Creosote
Cresols
Crotonaldehyde
Dichloro-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin
Dimethyl Sulfate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Hydriodic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrogen Bromide
Hydrogen Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide
Hydrogen Selenide
Hydrogen Sulfide
Iodine
Isobutyraldehyde
Maleic Anhydride
Methyl Chloroformate
Methyl Mercaptan
Nitric Acid
Nitric Oxide
Nitrogen Dioxide
Osmic Acid
Oxalic Acid
Ozone
Peracetic Acid
Perchloric Acid
Phenol
Phenylenediamine (p-)
Phosgene
Phosphine
Phosphoric Acid
Phosphorus
Phosphorus Chlorides
Phosphorus Pentachloride
Phosphorus Pentasulfide
Phosphorus Trichloride
Potassium Chlorite
Propionaldehyde
Quinone
Resorcinol
Selenium Hexafluoride
Silane
Sodium Chlorite
Stibine
Sulfur Dioxide
Sulfur Trioxide
Sulfuric Acid
Sulfurous Acid
Tellurium Hexafluoride
Tributyl Phosphate
Trichloroacetic Acid

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him **IMMEDIATELY** to the nearest shower or source of clean water.

2. Remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible, cutting them off if necessary. **BE CAREFUL** not to get any of the chemical on your skin or clothing. **BE CAREFUL** not to inhale emitted vapors.
3. Blot excess chemical from the skin very gently and without delay.
4. In the case of extensive splashing of the product, wash the victim down under a cold or luke-warm shower or a hand-held hose, at the same time protecting his eyes.
5. Wash the affected area under tepid running water using a mild soap.
6. Rinse the affected area with tepid water for at least 15 minutes.
7. Dry the skin very gently with a clean, soft towel.

In case of burns (inflammation, blisters, or lesions) and in the absence of medical personnel:

8. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.
9. Loosely apply a dry sterile dressing if available or use a clean dry cloth.
10. Dress the victim in clean clothes or cover him with a sheet.
11. Elevate the affected area above the level of the victim's heart.
12. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.

If the victim is in pain:

13. Immerse painful area in cold water or apply cold wet dressings on the burned area.

If the victim is in a state of shock:

14. Lay him down on his side and cover him with a blanket.
15. Elevate his feet.

DO NOT break open blisters or remove skin. If clothing is stuck to the skin after flushing with water, do not remove it.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to the affected skin.

DO NOT apply any oily substance to the affected skin.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Aldrin
Alkali Dichromates
Alkali Meta-Borates
Aluminum Chloride
Aluminum Trichloride
Aminopyridine
Ammonium Chlorate
Ammonium Perchlorate
Arsenic
Barium (soluble salts)
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Hydroxide
Barium Nitrate
Barium Oxide
Barium Sulfide
Boric Acid
Cadmium (dust and fumes) (metal)
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Dichromate
Calcium Hypochlorite
Camphor
Caprolactam
Chlordane
Chlorinated Lime
Chromic Acid
Chromium Chloride
Copper Chloride
Copper Sulfate
Decaborane
Dibutyltin
Diethylmercury
Diethyltin
Dihexyltin
Diiododiethyltin
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)
Dimethylmercury
Dimethyltin
Dioctyltin
Dithiocarbamates
Ethylmercuric Chloride
Ethylmercuric Hydroxide
Ethylmercury
Iron Chloride
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
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
Perborates
Phenylmercuric Acetate
Phenylmercury
Phenylmercury Oleate
Phthalic Anhydride
Platinum and Compounds
Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Chloride
Potassium Chromate

Potassium Dichromate
Potassium Perchlorate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Borate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Chromate
Sodium Dichromate
Sodium Hypochlorite
Sodium Perchlorate
Tetrabutyltin
Tetraethyltin
Tetraisoalkyltin
Tetrapentyltin
Tetrapropyltin
Thiocarbamates
Titanium Chlorides
Tributyltin
Trimellitic Anhydride
Trimethyltin
Triphenyltin
Tripropyltin
Uranium and Compounds
Vanadium and Compounds
Zinc Chloride

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination.
2. Remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from affected areas.
3. Wash the affected area under tepid running water.
4. Rinse carefully until no traces of the chemical can be seen.
5. Dry gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center of the accident and inform them of the nature of the substances.

If the skin is red, swollen or painful:

7. Dress the victim in clean clothes or cover him with a sheet.
8. Immerse painful area in cold water or apply cold, wet dressings to the burned area.
9. Arrange to transport the victim to the hospital as soon as possible.

DO NOT break open blisters or remove skin. If clothing is stuck to the skin after flushing with water, do not remove it.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to the affected skin.

DO NOT apply any oily substance to the affected skin.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Barium Fluoride
Chlorine Trifluoride
Fluorine
Fluosilicic Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Nitrogen Trifluoride
Oxygen Difluoride
Perchloryl Fluoride
Potassium Fluoride
Potassium Fluosilicate
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Fluosilicate

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him IMMEDIATELY to the nearest shower or source of clean water.
2. Protect yourself by wearing rubber gloves and air-tight safety goggles.
3. Remove the clothing from affected areas under the shower (clothing can be cut away, if necessary). Care should be taken not to contaminate healthy skin or eyes. If the victim is already wearing air-tight safety goggles, do not remove them.
4. Wash him down with cold water for 15 minutes or longer.
5. Pat the skin dry very gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Apply calcium gluconate gel 2.5%, if available, on the affected skin.
7. Massage the gel gently into every burnt area with clean gloved fingers.
8. Dress the victim in clean clothes or cover with a sheet.
9. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.

In the case of burns (inflammation, blisters, or painful lesions) and in the absence of medical personnel:

10. If there is no calcium gluconate gel available, rub a clean cube of ice on the painful areas and apply a dry, sterile dressing if available or use a clean dry cloth.
11. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.

If the victim shows signs of shock:

12. Cover him with a blanket.

13. Lay him down in a quiet place on his side with legs raised.

NOTE: Oral administration of 6 tablets of effervescent calcium gluconate dissolved in water is recommended in case of large area burns. Give only at direction of a physician.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Aliphatic Amines	Isopropylamine
Ammonia	Lime
Ammonium Hydroxide	Methylamine
Butylamine	Potassium
Calcium Carbide	Potassium Hydroxide
Calcium Oxide	Potassium Oxide
Cement	Propylamine
Dibutylamine	Sodium
Diethylamine	Sodium Hydroxide
Dimethylamine	Sodium Oxide
Dipropylamine	Sodium Peroxide
Ethanolamine	Triethylamine
Ethylamine	Trimethylamine

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him **IMMEDIATELY** to the nearest shower or source of clean water.
2. While wearing polyvinyl gloves and air tight safety goggles, remove the victim's clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible, cutting them off if necessary. Do this under the shower or while flushing with water. Be careful not to get any of the chemical on your skin or clothing. Take care not to contaminate the healthy skin and eyes of the victim. If the victim is wearing air tight safety goggles, don't remove them.
3. Wash the victim down under a cold or luke-warm shower or a hand held hose, at the same time protecting his eyes.
4. Continue to wash the affected area under luke-warm running water until the feeling of stickiness or soapiness caused by the caustic chemical disappears. This may take an hour or more.
5. Dry the skin very gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.

In case of inflammation, blisters, breaks in the skin or pain:

7. Loosely apply a dry sterile dressing if available or use a clean dry cloth.
8. Dress the victim in clean clothes or cover him with a sheet.
9. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility

If the victim is in a state of shock;

10. Lay him on his side and cover him with a blanket.
11. Elevate his feet.

DO NOT break open blisters or remove skin. If clothing is stuck to the skin after flushing with water, do not remove it.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to the affected skin.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Acetylene
Alkanes (gasses, C_1 to C_4)
Butadiene
Butane
Carbon Dioxide
Carbon Dioxide Snow
Chlorodifluoroethane
Chlorodifluoromethane
Chloroethane
Chlorofluoroethane
Chlorofluoromethane
Chloromethane
Chlorotrifluoroethylene
Chlorotrifluoromethane
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dichloroethane
Dichlorofluoromethane
Difluoroethanes
Difluoroethylene
Ethane
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Fluoride
Ethylene
Ethylene Dichloride
Fluoromethane
Freon 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 116, 142b, 143, 151a, 152a
Hexafluoroethane
Liquified Petroleum Gas
Methane
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride
Methylene Fluoride
Nitrogen
Propane
Propylene
Tetrafluoroethylene
Tetrafluoromethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
Trifluoroethane
Trifluoromethane
Vinyl Fluoride
Vinylidene Chloride
Vinylidene Fluoride

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible.

SPECIAL WARNING: These chemicals vaporize quickly and present an inhalation hazard as well. Some of them are flammable and explosive. Dispose of contaminated clothing with care.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and far from any fire or smoke.
2. Remove clothing, shoes and jewelry from the affected area, cutting items off if necessary.
3. Wash affected areas with cold water and soap under a shower or running water until all trace of the chemical is gone.
4. Dry the skin gently with a clean, soft towel.
5. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.

If the skin is inflamed, painful or hard and white.

6. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.

DO NOT apply any oily substance to the skin.

DO NOT use hot or tepid water to rinse.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to affected skin

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Acetone
Acrylamide
Aliphatic Alcohols—Amyl
Aliphatic Alcohols—Butyl
Alkanes (liquids/solids)
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Glycidyl Ether
Allyl Propyl Disulfide
Amyl Acetate
Aniline
Anisidines (ortho)
Anisidines (para)
Asphalt Fumes
Benzene
Benzidine
Bis (Chloromethyl) Ether
Bromoform
Butanol
Butyl Acetate
Butyl Glycidyl Ether (n-)
Butyltoluene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chloro-1-Nitropropane (1-)
Chloroacetophenone (2-)
Chlorobenzene
Chlorobenzylidene Malonitrile
Chlorobromomethane
Chloroform
Chloronaphthalenes
Chloropentafluoroethane
Chlorophenoxy Compounds
Chloropicrin
Chloropropane
Chloropropene
Cumene
Cyclohexane
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
DNBP
DNOC
Decane
Decanol
Diacetone Alcohol
Diazomethane
Diborane
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dibutyllead
Dichlorobenzene
Dichloroethylene
Dichloropropane
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Diepoxybutane
Diethylaminoethanol
Diethylene Glycol
Diethyllead
Diglycidyl Ether
Diisobutylcarbinol
Dimethylaniline
Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrocresols
Dinitrophenols
Dinitrotoluene
Dioxane
Diphenyl
Diphenylamine
Dipyridyl Chloride
Dipyridyl Dimethyl Sulfate
Diquat
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Acrylate
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Nitrate
Ethylbenzene
Ethylene Chlorohydrin
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Ethylene Oxide
Ethyleneimine
Ethylhexyl Acetate
Freon 112, 113, 114, 115
Furfural
Furfuryl Alcohol
Gasoline
Glutaraldehyde
Glycerin

Glycidol
Glycidyl Acrylate
Gramoxone
Halothane
Heptane
Heptanol
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Hexane
Hexanol
Hydrazine
Hydroquinone
Isobutyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Isopropyl Alcohol
Ketene
Lead Oleate
Lead Phenate
Lead Phthalate
Lead Stearate
Methyl Acetate
Methyl Acrylate
Methyl Alcohol
Methyl Bromide
Methyl n-Butyl Ketone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isoamyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl Isocyanate
Methyl Isopropyl Ketone
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer
Methyl Nitrate
Methylchloroform
Methylenebis (Phenyl Isocyanate)
Monomethylhydrazine
Naphthalene
Naphthylamines
Naptha
Nickel (fumes and dust)
Nickel Carbonyl
Nitroanilines
Nitrobenzene
Nitrochlorobenzene (p-)
Nitroglycerin
Nitromethane
Nitrocresolic Herbicides
Nitrophenolic Herbicides
Nitrophenols
Nitrotoluene
Nonane
Octane
Paraquat
Pentachloroethane
Pentachlorophenate
Pentachlorophenol
Pentane
Pentanol
Perchloromethyl Mercaptan
Petroleum Ethers
Phenylhydrazine
Phenylhydroxylamine
Phenylnaphthylamine
Picric Acid
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Propyl Acetate
Propyl Alcohol
Propyl Nitrate
Propylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Propylene Oxide
Pyrethrins
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
Stoddard Solvent
Styrene
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Tetraethyllead
Tetramethyllead
Tetranitromethane
Tetryl
Tolidine (o-)
Toluene
Toluene 2,4-di-Isocyanate
Toluene 2,6-di-Isocyanate
Toluidine
Tributyllead

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Triethylene Glycol
Triethyllead
Trimethyllead
Trinitrobenzene
Trinitrotoluene
Turpentine
Vinyl Acetate
Vinyl Chloride
Xylene
Xylidine

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible.

SPECIAL WARNING: These chemicals vaporize easily and present an inhalation hazard as well. Many of them are flammable and explosive. Dispose of contaminated clothing with care.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination.
2. Remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas. Be careful not to get any of the chemical on your skin or clothing.
3. Wash the affected area under tepid running water using a mild soap.
4. Thoroughly rinse the affected area with tepid water.
5. Dry the skin gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.
7. Call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.
8. Keep the victim quiet and arrange to have someone stay with him until medical personnel arrive.
9. Monitor the victim's heartbeat by taking his pulse every few minutes. If the heartbeat is irregular, be prepared to administer CPR.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Aluminum (dust)	Magnesium Chloride
Aluminum Hydrate	Magnesium Sulfate
Aluminum Hydroxide	Polyvinyl Chloride
Aluminum Oxide	Silica
Asbestos	Sodium Sulfate
Calcium Carbonate	Sodium Thiosulfate
Carbon	Talc
Carbon Black	Titanium (dust and fumes)
Disodium Phosphate	Titanium Dioxide
Fibrous Glass	Tungsten Carbide
Kaolin	Yttrium and Compounds

Your Goal is: To remove all chemicals from contact with the victim's skin.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination.
2. Remove contaminated clothing. Wet the clothing first to keep down the dust.
3. Wash affected areas with soap and water.
4. Rinse carefully.
5. Dry gently.
6. Get clean, dry clothes for the victim.

DO NOT shake or blow dust off clothing or the body.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

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
Sodium Thiocyanate
Tetramethyl Succinonitrile

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him IMMEDIATELY to the nearest shower or source of clean water.
2. Remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible, cutting them off if necessary. Be careful not to get any of the chemical on your skin or clothing. Wear a respirator approved for cyanide exposure.
3. Wash the affected area under tepid running water using a mild soap
4. Thoroughly rinse the affected area with tepid water.
5. Dry the skin gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.
7. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.
8. Do not leave the victim alone. Watch for signs of systemic toxicity. (See INHALATION, Yellow Section 8.)

If the skin is inflamed or painful (particularly with Acrylonitrile):

9. Put the painful part in cold water or apply cold wet dressings on the burned area.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Ammonium Carbonate
Calcium Hydroxide
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Hydride
Milk of Lime
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Silicate
Trisodium Phosphate

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him **IMMEDIATELY** to the nearest shower or source of clean water.
2. Remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible.
3. Wash the affected area under tepid running water.
4. Rinse the affected area with tepid water.
5. Dry the skin gently with a clean, soft towel.
6. Notify a physician, emergency room, or poison control center and inform them of the nature of the substance and the accident.
7. Dress the victim in clean clothes or cover him with blankets.

If the skin is inflamed or painful:

8. Put the painful part in cold water or apply cold wet dressings on the burned area.
9. Elevate the affected area above the level of the victim's heart.

DO NOT use soap.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to the affected area.

DO NOT apply any oily substance to the affected skin.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Aluminum Alkyls	Triethylaluminum
Diethylaluminum Chloride	Triisobutylaluminum
Diethylaluminum Hydride	Trimethylaluminum

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Do not let the victim run away.
2. Very quickly and without touching the victim, wash him down with large amounts of cold water from a hand-held hose, as if to flush away the chemical. **CAUTION:** Do not spray him from the front. The flames will increase in intensity when water is first applied, but will quickly die out.
3. Notify emergency medical personnel of the nature and extent of the injury and arrange for immediate transport to a medical facility.
4. Lay the victim flat on his back on a stretcher without removing the burnt clothing. Turn his head to the side.
5. Cover him with a sterile sheet if available, or a clean dry cloth.

If the victim shows signs of shock:

6. Cover the victim with a blanket.
7. Elevate his feet.

DO NOT touch the victim with your bare hands

DO NOT handle contaminated articles with your bare hands.

DO NOT break open blisters or remove skin.

DO NOT rub or apply pressure to the affected skin.

DO NOT apply any oily substance to the affected skin.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Skin Contact with:

Aldicarb
Carbamates
Chlorthion
DDVP
Demeton
Diazinon
Dipterex
EPN
Isopestox
Leptophos
Malathion
Methyl Parathion
OMPA
Organophosphate Compounds
Paraoxon
Parathion
Phorate
Phosdrin
Phosphoric Ester
Ronnel
Sulfotepp
TEPP
Trithion

Your Goal is: To remove all chemical from contact with the victim's skin as quickly as possible. A delay of only seconds may increase the injury.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him **IMMEDIATELY** to the nearest shower or source of clean water.
2. Have someone call the Emergency Medical Service and arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility.
3. While wearing polyvinyl or rubber gloves, air tight safety goggles and a respirator approved for organophosphate pesticides, remove clothing, shoes, socks and jewelry from the affected areas as quickly as possible, cutting them off if necessary. Be careful not to get any of the chemical on your skin or clothing. Try not to contaminate healthy skin or eyes with the run off.
4. In the case of extensive splashing of the product, wash the victim down under a cold or luke-warm shower or a hand-held hose, at the same time protecting his eyes. If he is already wearing air tight safety goggles, do not remove them.
5. Wash the affected area under tepid running water using a mild soap. Wash hair and under fingernails and toenails if contaminated.
6. Dry the skin gently with a clean, soft towel.
7. Do not leave the victim alone while awaiting the arrival of medical personnel.

8. Check pulse periodically. Be prepared to give CPR, especially if the pulse is less than 60 beats per minute

If the victim is experiencing difficulty in breathing:

9 Lay him on his back with his shoulders elevated.

10 Give him oxygen to inhale, if available. (See Inhalation, Yellow Pages Section 3.)

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Acetaldehyde
Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
Acrolein
Ammonium Sulfide
Antimony and Compounds
Arsenic Trichloride
Arsenicals
Arsine
Barium Fluoride
Benzyl Chloride
Boron Trifluoride
Bromine
Butyraldehyde
Carbon Disulfide
Chlorine
Chlorine Dioxide
Chlorine Trifluoride
Chloroacetaldehyde
Chloroacetic Acid
Creosote
Cresols
Crotonaldehyde
Dichloro-5,5-Dimethylhydantoin
Dimethyl Sulfate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Fluorine
Fluosilicic Acid
Formaldehyde
Formic Acid
Hydriodic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrogen Bromide
Hydrogen Chloride
Hydrogen Peroxide
Hydrogen Selenide
Hydrogen Sulfide
Iodine
Isobutyraldehyde
Maleic Anhydride
Methyl Chloroformate
Methyl Mercaptan
Nitric Acid
Nitric Oxide
Nitrogen Dioxide
Nitrogen Trifluoride
Osmic Acid
Oxalic 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
Potassium Fluosilicate
Propionaldehyde
Quinone
Resorcinol
Selenium Hexafluoride
Silane
Sodium Chlorite
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Fluosilicate
Stibine
Sulfur Dioxide
Sulfur Trioxide
Sulfuric Acid
Sulfurous Acid
Tellurium Hexafluoride
Tributyl Phosphate
Trichloroacetic Acid

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Immediately but gently brush, blot or wipe away any liquid or powdered chemical remaining on the face, being careful not to get it on your skin.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

   The victim may be in great pain and want to keep his eyes closed but you must rinse the chemical out of his eye(s) in order to prevent permanent damage.
4. Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them and continue rinsing.
5. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

   Even if there is no pain and vision is good, a physician should still examine the eye(s) since delayed damage may occur.

NOTE: If the eye(s) is splashed with **fluorine compound** or sprayed with fluorine gas, several drops of sterile calcium gluconate 10% solution in the eye(s) after rinsing is helpful if this is available. Consult medical personnel before doing this.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut.

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Aliphatic Amines
Ammonia
Ammonium Hydroxide
Butylamine
Calcium Carbide
Calcium Oxide
Cement
Dibutylamine
Diethylamine
Dimethylamine
Dipropylamine
Ethanolamine
Ethylamine
Isopropylamine
Lime
Methylamine
Milk of Lime
Potassium
Potassium Hydroxide
Potassium Oxide
Propylamine
Sodium
Sodium Hydroxide
Sodium Oxide
Sodium Peroxide
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

SPECIAL WARNING: Some of these solids may get very hot when they contact water.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Immediately but gently brush, blot or wipe away any liquid or powdered chemical remaining on the face, being careful not to get it on your skin.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

   The victim may be in great pain and want to keep his eyes closed but you must rinse the chemical out of his eye(s) in order to prevent permanent damage.
4. Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them.
5. During rinsing, check to make sure that no solid particles of the chemical remain in the creases of the eye(s) or on the lashes and brows. Rinse away if they do.

6. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

7. Continue rinsing the eye(s) until medical help arrives, even if more than 15 minutes has elapsed.

NOTE: Even if there is no pain and vision is good, a physician should still examine the eye(s) since delayed damage may occur.

NO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut.

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Ammonium Carbonate
Aniline
Anisidines (ortho)
Anisidines (para)
Benzidine
Calcium Hydroxide
Chlorophenoxy Compounds
DNBP
DNOC
Dimethylaniline
Dinitrobenzene
Dinitrocresols
Dinitrophenols
Dinitrotoluene
Ethyl Nitrate
Ethylene Glycol Dinitrate
Hydroquinone
Lithium Carbonate
Lithium Hydride
Methyl Nitrate
Monomethylhydrazine
Naphthalene
Naphthylamines
Nitroanilines
Nitrobenzene
Nitrochlorobenzene (p-)
Nitroglycerin
Nitrocresolic Herbicides
Nitrophenolic Herbicides
Nitrophenols
Nitrotoluene
Pentachlorophenate
Pentachlorophenol
Phenylhydrazine
Phenylhydroxylamine
Phenylnaphthylamine
Potassium Carbonate
Propyl Nitrate
Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Silicate
Tetranitromethane
Tolidine (o-)
Toluidine
Trinitrobenzene
Trinitrotoluene
Trisodium Phosphate
Xylidine

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

SPECIAL WARNING: Other symptoms may appear because of absorption of the chemicals into the blood stream through the eye(s).

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Immediately but gently brush, blot or wipe away any liquid or powdered chemical remaining on the face, being careful not to get it on your skin.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

4 Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them and continue rinsing.

5. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

   Even if there is no pain and vision is good, a physician should still examine the eye(s) since delayed damage may occur.

6 If the victim cannot tolerate light, protect his eye(s) with a clean, loosely tied handkerchief or strip of cloth or bandage. Be sure to maintain verbal communication and physical contact with the victim.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut.

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

DO NOT use hot or even tepid water.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Acetone
Acetone Cyanohydrin
Acetonitrile
Acrylamide
Acrylonitrile
Adiponitrile
Aldrin
Aliphatic Alcohols—Amyl
Aliphatic Alcohols—Butyl
Allyl Alcohol
Allyl Chloride
Allyl Glycidyl Ether
Allyl Propyl Disulfide
Aminopyridine
Amyl Acetate
Benzene
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ether
Bitter Almond Oil (Amygdalin)
Bromoform
Butanol
Butyl Acetate
Butyl Glycidyl Ether (n-)
Butyltoluene
Camphor
Carbon Tetrachloride
Cherry Laurel Water
Chlordane
Chloro-1-Nitropropane (1-)
Chloroacetophenone (2-)
Chlorobenzene
Chlorobenzylidene Malonitrile
Chlorobromomethane
Chloroform
Chloropentafluoroethane
Chloropicrin
Chloropropane
Chloropropene
Cumene
Cyanogen Bromide
Cyanogen Chloride
Cyanogen Iodide
Cyclohexane
Cyclohexanol
Cyclohexanone
Decaborane
Decane
Decanol
Diacetone Alcohol
Diazomethane
Diborane
Dibutyl Phthalate
Dichlorobenzene
Dichloroethylene
Dichloropropane
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
Diepoxybutane
Diethylaminoethanol
Diethylene Glycol
Diglycidyl Ether
Diisobutylcarbinol
Dimethylhydrazine (1,1-)
Dioxane
Dipyridyl Chloride
Dipyridyl Dimethyl Sulfate
Diquat
Epichlorohydrin
Ethyl Acetate
Ethyl Acrylate
Ethyl Alcohol
Ethylbenzene
Ethylene-Chlorohydrin
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Ethylene Oxide
Ethyleneimine
Ethylhexyl Acetate
Ferricyanides
Ferrocyanides
Freon 112, 113, 114, 115
Furfural
Furfuryl Alcohol
Gasoline
Glutaraldehyde
Glycerin
Glycidol
Glycidyl Acrylate
Gramoxone
Halothane

Heptane
Heptanol
Hexachloroethane
Hexane
Hexanol
Hydrazine
Hydrocyanic Acid
Isobutyl Acetate
Isobutyronitrile
Isopropyl Acetate
Isopropyl Alcohol
Ketene
Lindane
Malononitrile
Methacrylonitrile
Methyl Acetate
Methyl Acrylate
Methyl Alcohol
Methyl Bromide
Methyl n-Butyl Ketone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Methyl Isoamyl Ketone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl Isocyanate
Methy Isopropyl Ketone
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer
Methylchloroform
Methylenebis (Phenyl Isocyanate)
Naptha
Nickel (fumes and dust)
Nickel Carbonyl
Nitroferricyanides (salts)
Nitromethane
Nonane
Octane
Organochlorines
Paraquat
Pentaborane
Pentachloroethane
Pentane
Pentanol
Perchloromethyl Mercaptan
Petroleum Ethers
Picric Acid
Potassium Cyanide
Propyl Acetate
Propyl Alcohol
Propylene Glycol
Propylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
Propylene Oxide
Pyrethrins
Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Thiocyanate
Stoddard Solvent
Styrene
Tetrachlorodifluoroethane
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Tetramethyl Succinonitrile
Tetryl
Toluene
Toluene 2,4-di-Isocyanate
Toluene 2,6-di-Isocyanate
Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Trichlorotrifluoroethane
Triethylene Glycol
Turpentine
Vinyl Acetate
Vinyl Chloride
Xylene

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least

15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.

3 Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them.

4. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

   Even if there is no pain and vision is good, a physician should still examine the eye(s) since delayed damage may occur.

5. If the victim cannot tolerate light, protect his eye(s) with a clean, loosely tied handkerchief or strip of clean, soft cloth or bandage. Be sure to maintain verbal communication and physical contact with the victim.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut.

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Alkali Dichromates
Alkali Meta-Borates
Alkanes (liquids/solids)
Aluminum Chloride
Aluminum Trichloride
Ammonium Chlorate
Ammonium Perchlorate
Arsenic
Asphalt Fumes
Barium (soluble salts)
Barium Acetate
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Hydroxide
Barium Nitrate
Barium Oxide
Barium Sulfide
Boric Acid
Cadmium (dust and fumes) (metal)
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Dichromate
Calcium Hypochlorite
Caprolactam
Chlorinated Lime
Chloronaphthalenes
Chromic Acid
Chromium Chloride
Copper Chloride
Copper Sulfate
Dibutyllead
Dibutyltin
Diethyllead
Diethylmercury
Diethyltin
Dihexyltin
Diiododiethyltin
Dimethylmercury
Dimethyltin
Dioctyltin
Diphenyl
Diphenylamine
Disodium Phosphate
Dithiocarbamates
Ethylmercuric Chloride
Ethylmercuric Hydroxide
Ethylmercury
Hexachlorobenzene
Iron Chloride
Lead (dust and fumes)
Lead Acetate
Lead Antimonate
Lead Arsenate
Lead Carbonate
Lead Chromate
Lead Chromate (yellow)
Lead Dioxide
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oleate
Lead Oxide (PbO)
Lead Oxide (red)
Lead Oxychloride
Lead Phenate
Lead Phthalate
Lead Stearate
Lead Subacetate
Lead Sulfide
Magnesium Chloride
Magnesium Sulfate
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
Paraffins
Perborates
Phenylmercuric Acetate

Phenylmercury
Phenylmercury Oleate
Phthalic Anhydride
Platinum and Compounds
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Potassium Chlorate
Potassium Chloride
Potassium Chromate
Potassium Dichromate
Potassium Perchlorate
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Borate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Chloride
Sodium Chromate
Sodium Dichromate
Sodium Hypochlorite
Sodium Perchlorate
Sodium Sulfate
Sodium Thiosulfate
Tetrabutyltin
Tetraethyllead
Tetraethyltin
Tetraisoalkyltin
Tetramethyllead
Tetrapentyltin
Tetrapropyltin
Thiocarbamates
Titanium Chlorides
Tributyllead
Tributyltin
Triethyllead
Trimellitic Anhydride
Trimethyllead
Trimethyltin
Triphenyltin
Tripropyltin
Uranium and Compounds
Vanadium and Compounds
Zinc Chloride

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Gently brush, blot or wipe away any liquid or powdered chemical remaining on the face.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.
4. Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s).
5. During the rinsing, check to make sure that no solid particles of the chemical remain in the creases of the eye(s) or on the lashes and brows. Rinse away if they do. Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them.

6 Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

Even if there is no pain and vision is good, a physician should still examine the eye(s) since delayed damage may occur

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice

DO NOT use hot water.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Aluminum (dust)
Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Hydroxide
Aluminum Oxide
Asbestos
Calcium Carbonate
Carbon
Carbon Black
Fibrous Glass
Kaolin
Polyvinyl Chloride
Silica
Talc
Titanium (dust and fumes)
Titanium Dioxide
Tungsten Carbide
Yttrium and Compounds

Your Goal is: To remove the dust from the victim's eye(s).

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Gently brush, or wipe away any powdered chemical remaining on the face. Have the victim remove contact lenses if he is wearing them.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water until the pain is gone for 2 or 3 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit with head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out the outer corners.
4. Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s).
5. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Aluminum Alkyls	Triethylaluminum
Diethylaluminum Chloride	Triisobutylaluminum
Diethylaluminum Hydride	Trimethylaluminum

Your Goal is: To extinguish the flames and remove all the chemical from the eye(s) and face.

SPECIAL WARNING: These materials ignite and burn on contact with water.

1. Make sure the victim does not run away.
2. Flush the victim's head immediately with large amounts of water using a hose if possible. (The flames will increase in intensity when the water is first applied but will quickly die out).
3. Lay the victim down on a **DRY** flat surface or stretcher. Cover with a blanket to prevent chilling. You may elevate the head if he is more comfortable in this position. If he feels like vomiting, turn his head to the side.
4. Put a clean soft cloth or bandage over his eye(s). Be sure to maintain verbal communication and physical contact with the victim.
5. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible.

   Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s).

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

First Aid in Case of Eye Contact with:

Aldicarb
Carbamates
Chlorthion
DDVP
Demeton
Diazinon
Dipterex
EPN
Isopestox
Leptophos
Malathion
Methyl Parathion
OMPA
Organophosphate Compounds
Paraoxon
Parathion
Phorate
Phosdrin
Phosphoric Ester
Ronnel
Sulfotepp
TEPP
Trithion

Your Goal is: To remove all the chemical from the eye(s) quickly.

SPECIAL WARNING: Dangerous amounts of these chemicals can be absorbed into the bloodstream as a result of eye and skin contact with small (1 or 2 teaspoon) amounts. Watch for other symptoms and refer to the section on skin contact.

1. Remove the victim from the source of contamination and take him to the nearest eye wash, shower, or other source of clean water.
2. Quickly brush, blot or wipe away any liquid or powdered chemical remaining on the face, being careful not to get it on your skin.
3. Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, lukewarm water for at least 15 minutes. Have the victim lie or sit down and tilt his head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners.
4. Ask the victim to look up, down and side to side as you rinse in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s). Have him remove contact lenses if he is wearing them.
5. Arrange for transport to the nearest medical facility for examination and treatment by a physician as soon as possible. Tell the Emergency Medical Service personnel the name of the chemical and the nature of the accident.

   Even if there is no pain or other symptoms and vision is good, a physician should still examine the victim since delayed symptoms may occur.

If the victim is conscious but has difficulty in breathing:

6. Lay him on his back with his head lowered and his legs raised.
7. Loosen his collar and belt.
8. Cover him with a blanket.
9. If available, give oxygen until Emergency Medical Service personnel arrive

In the case of the above symptoms, the Emergency Medical Service should be called immediately to treat the victim. The drug atropine, when given intravenously, can be life-saving.

DO NOT let the victim rub his eye(s)

DO NOT let the victim keep his eyes tightly shut.

DO NOT introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice.

DO NOT use hot water