



Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd

SAFETY INSTRUCTION:

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES

(for first-aid trained personnel)

REVISION HISTORY

Revision Date	Revision Number	Sections affected	Change Description
26/02/2014	00		First issue

Instruction Number: MIOS_4.4.7-E	Edited by RSGS	Approved by: Safety Manager
Pagina 2 di 6		

EMERGENCY TEAM FIRST-AID OPERATIONS			
	Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES (for first-aid trained personnel)	MIOS_4.4.7-E
	Issue date: 26-02-2014		Revision 00 Page 3 of 6

IN CASE OF MINOR INJURIES

- Consider the environmental situation and the possible cause of the injury. In case there are toxic or flammable vapours, if it is possible and without risking your own safety, wear the personal protective equipment provided and move the injured to a safe place. **Move the injured according to the rules, only if there are imminent dangers in the place of the accident (risk of collapse, gas leakages, fire, etc.)**
- Untie all cloths that can grip the injured.
- Keep all those who are not involved in first-aid operations away from the injured;
- Supervise the activity carried out by any possible improvised rescuer if the situation requires more than one operator;

If the injured is conscious:

- check that the airways (nose, mouth) are patent (open, unobstructed)
- move the injured to a well ventilated place
- Provide oxygen, if possible.

If the injured is unconscious:

- Call the emergency medical service by giving specific instruction to let rescuers reach the place of the accident. Give also accurate informations on the conditions of the injured:

**A first-aid emergency is ongoing in
“Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd”
in HAL FAR**

**address: HF 51, Hal Far Industrial Estate, BBG 3000 Birzebbugia-Malta
the telephone number is ... (specify the number from which you are calling)**

**DO NOT HANG UP
Until the speaker repeats the address!!!**

- lay the injured down on his back with the head hyper-extended (laid back)
- start resuscitation operations
- give the emergency medical service staff a sample of the substance which could have caused the injury

EMERGENCY TEAM FIRST-AID OPERATIONS			
	Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES (for first-aid trained personnel)	MIOS_4.4.7-E
	Issue date: 26-02-2014		Revision 00 Page 4 of 6

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

- Consider the environmental situation and the possible cause of the accident. In case there are toxic or flammable vapours, if it is possible and without risking your own safety, wear the personal protective equipment provided and move the injured to a safe place. **Move the injured according to the rules, only if there are imminent dangers in the place of the accident (risk of collapse, gas leakages, fire, etc.)**
- Take the first-aid kit and reach immediately the place of the accident;
- Provide first aid depending on the accident seriousness. Comfort and reassure the injured
- Keep all those who are not involved in first-aid operations away from the injured;
- Supervise the activity carried out by any possible improvised rescuer if the situation requires more than one operator;
- Call the emergency medical service
- If the injured is not physically or psychically unable, ask him to reach the nearest emergency department;
- Always accompany the injured to the nearest emergency department in order to provide information about the cause of the accident.

FIRST-AID OPERATIONS
BURNS AND CAUTERIZATIONS
<p>These are injuries caused by the contact with a naked flame or incandescent objects; by the contact with cold objects (frostbite) or by the action of corrosive liquids such as acids and concentrated bases (sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, etc.). In any case you have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash with physiological saline or cold water the affected area; • cleanse using a disinfectant; • Do not undress the patient, except when clothes are soaked in the irritant substance, hot and still steaming; • Untie all tight clothes; • Wrap the burn up with sterile bandages possibly soaked in antiseptic solution or use clean towels

EMERGENCY TEAM FIRST-AID OPERATIONS			
	Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES (for first-aid trained personnel)	MIOS_4.4.7-E
			Revision 00
	Issue date: 26-02-2014		Page 5 of 6

- If you can not accompany the injured to the emergency department, prepare a sheet including all patient personal details, the description of the accident, the nature of the irritant substance and properly inform the person who will accompany the patient.

Please note: even superficial (first-degree burn) but much extended burns are serious and the patient has to be immediately taken to the emergency department. In case you do not know the type of corrosive liquid which caused the burn, wash the affected area with cold water.

WOUNDS

In case of wounds act as follows:

- Cleanse the skin around the wound, possibly with soap and water;
- Wash with sterile physiological saline or sterile distilled water the inside of the wound, trying to gently remove any visible and free foreign body (dust, sand, etc.). Do not try to remove splinters and stuck bodies;
- Disinfect the wound from its edges toward the outside (be careful to not disinfect the inside of the wound) with hydrogen peroxide or mercurochrome 2%;
- For very bleeding wounds caused by glass splinters make a compression bandage;
- Puncture wounds are very dangerous (especially if they affect the hands) and often more extended than they seem to be;
- In case of wounds to the arm remove all rings and bracelets

Please note: always use sterile bandages not absorbent cotton

EXTERNAL BLEEDING

- If the bleeding is located at the limbs, lift the extremities and wrap them up using a compression bandage;
- If the bleeding does not stop, make a bandage using an emergency tourniquet, a rubber tube, or braces etc... to be put over the bleeding source in the direction of the heart.

Please note: the tourniquet bandage has to be slacken in case of swelling and vascular disease caused by a stasis and then tightened again.

EMERGENCY TEAM FIRST-AID OPERATIONS			
	Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES (for first-aid trained personnel)	MIOS_4.4.7-E
	Issue date: 26-02-2014		Revision 00

BRUISES, STRAINS AND HEMATOMAS

They are preceded by a considerable swelling and/or acute pain with difficulty in moving the affected area

- Apply cold compresses and elastic bandages and keep the affected segment at rest.

Please note: do not massage.

FRACTURES

Closed fractures can be recognized by the deformation, excessive mobility and the displacement of the bone

- Do not move the patient unless there is an imminent danger
- Carefully splint the affected limb with a padding which holds it and does not leave empty spaces around the fracture and ligaments;
- Do not make a tight bandage and equally apply the splints;
- If possible, take the shoes off or untie their laces;
- If the affected area is the forearm, apply a support in addition to the splint (a strap arm sling with foam neck pad)


Vertebra or pelvis fractures (due to a fall from an elevated height):

- Avoid unnecessary movements and wait for rescuer to come;
- If you need to move the injured, at least three people have to cooperate on moving him;
- Place a hard surface under the wounded and immobilize the various parts of the body to the support.

Compound fractures (or open fractures):

- Bandage the limb or the area with sterile bandages and splint it;
- Avoid to touch the fracture (do not move the fracture under the skin because of the risk of serious infections)

Joint dislocation

EMERGENCY TEAM FIRST-AID OPERATIONS			
	Sterling Chemical Malta Ltd	MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF ACCIDENT/MINOR INJURIES (for first-aid trained personnel)	MIOS_4.4.7-E
	Issue date: 26-02-2014		Revision 00
			Page 7 of 6

After a fall you can discover a dislocation of a bone from its joint seat. In this case:

- Immobilize the affected area with a bandage and take the wounded to the Emergency Department

Sprains

- Apply cold compresses;
- Do not force the affected joint;
- You can make a bandage to immobilize the joint

Please note: if you do not have appropriate splints you can use rolled-up newspapers, wood stakes or other rigid supports covered with bandages, and for the stuffing you can use wadding, clothes or towels etc...