

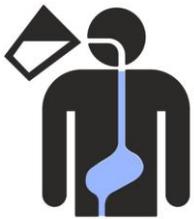
Signs and symptoms of poisoning may include:

- Burns or redness around the mouth and lips
- Breath that smells like chemicals
- Vomiting
- Difficulty breathing
- Drowsiness
- Confusion or altered mental status



Take the following actions for specific poisoning incidents while someone is reaching out to Poison Control (800-222-1222 or [poison.org](http://poison.org)) or you are waiting on emergency medical services to arrive.

**Swallowed poison.** Remove anything remaining in the person's mouth. If the suspected poison is a cleaner or other chemical, read the container's label and follow instructions for accidental poisoning.



- Have them drink a small amount of water or milk immediately if the product swallowed is burning, irritating, or caustic, and the person is conscious, not having convulsions, and is able to swallow.

**Poison on the skin.** Remove any contaminated clothing using gloves. Rinse the skin for 15 to 20 minutes in a safety shower or with a hose.



- If there is blistering, large or deep burns, pain, redness, or swelling that persists, gets worse, or is severe, seek emergency medical care immediately after rinsing.

**Poison in the eye.** Gently flush the eye with room temperature water for 15-20 minutes or until help arrives.



- Use the workplace eye wash, safety shower station, or a sterile eyewash bottle from the first aid station or kit.

**Inhaled poison.** Get into fresh air as soon as possible and thoroughly ventilate the area.



- After moving into fresh air contact Poison Control (800-222-1222 or [poison.org](http://poison.org)) to get specific recommendations.

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*The information provided in this safety topic is not intended as a substitute for professional medical advice or formal first aid training.*

Call 911 (or emergency medical services) immediately if the person feeling ill is:

- Drowsy or unconscious
- Having difficulty breathing or has stopped breathing
- Uncontrollably restless or agitated
- Having seizures
- Known to have ingested a hazardous substance intentionally or has accidentally overdosed



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If you suspect poisoning, be alert for clues such as:



- Chemicals the worker was using when they started feeling sick
- Empty drug packaging on or near the employee
- Burns, stains, and odors on the person or nearby objects
- Equipment nearby that could be generating carbon monoxide
- Required PPE for the job task that was not being used properly
- Anything else in the area that could have poisoned the worker

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