

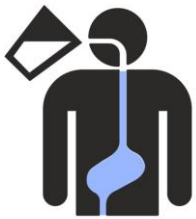
Signs and symptoms of poisoning may include:

- 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) 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.



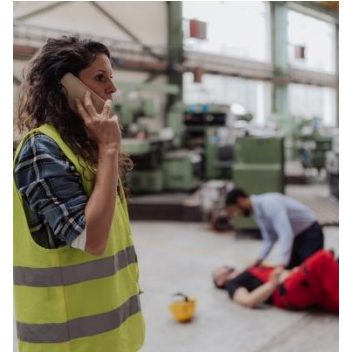
- After moving into fresh air contact Poison Control (800-222-1222 or poison.org) to get specific recommendations.

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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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