



First Aid Kits

Summary

This information is for building and operations management who manage first aid kits at Harvard.

First aid kits at Harvard

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration requires workplaces not in close proximity to an infirmary, clinic, or hospital to:

- Retain at least one person adequately trained in first aid.
- Maintain appropriate first aid supplies.

Harvard workplaces in Greater Boston fulfill this requirement based on their [reasonable proximity to emergency medical services \(EMS\) and hospitals](#), but can still choose to provide first aid kits.

When deciding if you should provide a first aid kit in your building or work area, evaluate factors like potential injury risks related to the area and work performed. [Contact your Designated Safety Officer](#) for guidance.

First aid kits are standardized by class:

- Class A: Designed for most common workplace injuries.
- Class B: Designed for injuries in more complex or high-risk environments and include a broader assortment and quantity of supplies.

Selecting and maintaining first aid kits

When selecting and maintaining first aid kits in your building or work area:

- Only use kits that meet minimum requirements.
- Ensure each kit is readily available, and the kit's location is visibly marked. Labels and markings must be legible and permanent.



- Inspect and maintain kits regularly to ensure all supplies are present and in usable condition. Replace any supplies that are past their expiration date.

Minimum requirements for first aid kits

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) Z308.1-2021 Table 1, First Aid Kits and Supplies describes the minimum supplies requirements for Class A and Class B first aid kits.

Examples of ANSI-compliant first aid kits with complete lists of contents:

- [Uline ANSI Approved First Aid Kit - Class A, 25 Person.](#)
- [Uline ANSI Approved First Aid Kit - Class B, 50 Person.](#)

First aid kit containers are classified by portability, ability to be mounted, and water, corrosion, and impact resistance.

Type 1 kits (stationary indoor use)

- For use in stationary, indoor settings with minimal risk of environmental damage or rough handling.
- Not intended to be portable.
- Can be mounted in a fixed position.
- Common examples include first aid cabinets, general indoor settings, offices, and manufacturing facilities.

Type 2 kits (portable indoors use)

- For portable use in indoor settings with minimal risk of environmental damage or rough handling.
- Equipped with a carrying handle.
- Common examples include general indoor settings, offices, and manufacturing environments.

Type 3 kits (portable indoor or outdoor use with low environmental risk)

- For portable use in mobile indoor and outdoor settings where environmental damage is unlikely.
- Can be mounted and has a water-resistant seal.
- Common examples include general indoor settings and sheltered outdoor settings.



Type 4 kits (outdoor or industrial use)

- For portable use in mobile industries and outdoor settings with significant risk of environmental damage and rough handling.
- Common examples include the transportation industry, utility industry, and construction industry.

Learn more

[Contact EHS](#) for more information about:

- First aid kit regulatory standards.
- First aid kit minimum supply requirements, including ISEA Z308.1-2021 Table 1.
- Recommended first aid supply vendors.