

# The Electronic Code of Federal Regulations

Displaying title 29, up to date as of 12/06/2024. Title 29 was last amended 12/05/2024.

## Editorial Notes:

1. At [44 FR 8577](#), Feb. 9, 1979, and corrected at [44 FR 20940](#), Apr. 6, 1979, OSHA reprinted without change the entire text of [29 CFR part 1926](#) together with certain General Industry Occupational Safety and Health Standards contained in [29 CFR part 1910](#), which have been identified as also applicable to construction work. This republication developed a single set of OSHA regulations for both labor and management forces within the construction industry.

2. Nomenclature changes to part 1926 appear at [84 FR 21597](#), May 14, 2019.

## § 1926.50 Medical services and first aid.

- (a) The employer shall insure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of occupational health.
- (b) Provisions shall be made prior to commencement of the project for prompt medical attention in case of serious injury.
- (c) In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, hospital, or physician, that is reasonably accessible in terms of time and distance to the worksite, which is available for the treatment of injured employees, a person who has a valid certificate in first-aid training from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, or equivalent training that can be verified by documentary evidence, shall be available at the worksite to render first aid.
- (d)
  - (1) First aid supplies shall be easily accessible when required.
  - (2) The contents of the first aid kit shall be placed in a weatherproof container with individual sealed packages for each type of item, and shall be checked by the employer before being sent out on each job and at least weekly on each job to ensure that the expended items are replaced.

- (e) Proper equipment for prompt transportation of the injured person to a physician or hospital, or a communication system for contacting necessary ambulance service, shall be provided.
- (f)
  - (1) In areas where 911 emergency dispatch services are not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.
  - (2) In areas where 911 emergency dispatch services are available and an employer uses a communication system for contacting necessary emergency-medical service, the employer must:
    - (i) Ensure that the communication system is effective in contacting the emergency-medical service; and
    - (ii)
      - (A) When using a communication system in an area that does not automatically supply the caller's latitude and longitude information to the 911 emergency dispatcher, the employer must post in a conspicuous location at the worksite either:
        - (1) The latitude and longitude of the worksite; or
        - (2) Other location-identification information that communicates effectively to employees the location of the worksite.
      - (B) The requirement specified in [paragraph \(f\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) of this section does not apply to worksites with readily available telephone land lines that have 911 emergency service that automatically identifies the location of the caller.
- (g) Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

## Appendix A to § 1926.50—First aid Kits (Non-Mandatory)

First aid supplies are required to be easily accessible under [paragraph § 1926.50\(d\)\(1\)](#). An example of the minimal contents of a generic first aid kit is described in American National Standard (ANSI) Z308.1-1978 “Minimum Requirements for Industrial Unit-Type First-aid Kits”. The contents of the kit listed in the ANSI standard should be adequate for small work sites. When larger operations or multiple operations are being conducted at the same location, employers should determine the need for additional first aid kits at the worksite, additional types of first aid equipment and supplies and additional quantities and types of supplies and equipment in the first aid kits.

In a similar fashion, employers who have unique or changing first-aid needs in their workplace may need to enhance their first-aid kits. The employer can use the OSHA

300 log, OSHA 301 log, or other reports to identify these unique problems. Consultation from the local fire/rescue department, appropriate medical professional, or local emergency room may be helpful to employers in these circumstances. By assessing the specific needs of their workplace, employers can ensure that reasonably anticipated supplies are available. Employers should assess the specific needs of their worksite periodically and augment the first aid kit appropriately.

If it is reasonably anticipated employees will be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials while using first-aid supplies, employers should provide personal protective equipment (PPE). Appropriate PPE includes gloves, gowns, face shields, masks and eye protection (see "Occupational Exposure to Blood borne Pathogens", [29 CFR 1910.1030\(d\)\(3\)](#)) ([56 FR 64175](#)).

*[[44 FR 8577](#), Feb. 9, 1979; [44 FR 20940](#), Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at [49 FR 18295](#), Apr. 30, 1984; [58 FR 35084](#), June 30, 1993; [61 FR 5510](#), Feb. 13, 1996; [63 FR 33469](#), June 18, 1998; [76 FR 80740](#), Dec. 27, 2011; [84 FR 21575](#), May 14, 2019]*