

# **NEW MILTON JUNIOR SCHOOL**

## **FIRST AID POLICY**



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## Controlled Document

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## 1. Aims

The aims of our first aid policy are to:

- Ensure the health and safety of all staff, pupils and visitors
- Ensure that staff and governors are aware of their responsibilities with regards to health and safety
- Provide a framework for responding to an incident and recording and reporting the outcomes

## 2. Legislation and guidance

This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education (DfE) on [first aid in schools](#) and [health and safety in schools](#), and guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on [incident reporting in schools](#), and the following legislation:

[The Health and Safety \(First-Aid\) Regulations 1981](#), which state that employers must provide adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities to enable first aid to be administered to employees, and qualified first aid personnel

[The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees

[The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training

[The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept

[Social Security \(Claims and Payments\) Regulations 1979](#), which set out rules on the retention of accident records

[The School Premises \(England\) Regulations 2012](#), which require that suitable space is provided to cater for the medical and therapy needs of pupils

## 3. Roles and responsibilities

### 3.1 Appointed person(s) and first aiders

First aiders are trained and qualified to carry out the role (see section 7)

They are responsible for:

- Taking charge when someone is injured or becomes ill
- Acting as first responders to any incidents: they will assess the situation where there is an injured or ill person and provide immediate and appropriate treatment.
- Filling in an accident report on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practical after an accident

- Ensuring contact details are up to date
- Ensuring there is an adequate supply of medical materials in first aid kits, and replenishing the contents of these kits
- Ensuring that an ambulance or other professional medical help is summoned when appropriate
- In consultation with senior management send pupils home to recover where necessary

### **3.2 The local authority and governing board**

Hampshire County Council have ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but delegates responsibility for the strategic management of such matters to the school's governing board.

The governing board delegates operational matters and day-to-day tasks to the headteacher and staff members.

### **3.3 The headteacher**

The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy including:

- Ensuring that an appropriate number of trained first aid personnel are always present in the school
- Ensuring that first aiders have an appropriate qualification, keep training up to date and remain competent to perform their role
- Ensuring all staff are aware of first aid procedures
- Ensuring appropriate risk assessments are completed and appropriate measures are put in place
- Undertaking, or ensuring that managers undertake, risk assessments, as appropriate, and that appropriate measures are put in place
- Ensuring that adequate space is available for catering to the medical needs of pupils
- Reporting specified incidents to the HSE when necessary (see section 6)

### **3.4 Staff**

School staff are responsible for:

- Ensuring they follow first aid procedures
- Ensuring they know who the appointed person and first aiders in school are
- Informing the headteacher or their manager of any specific health conditions or first aid needs

## **4. First aid procedures**

### **4.1 In-school procedures**

In the event of an accident resulting in injury:

- The closest member of staff present will assess the seriousness of the injury and seek the assistance of a qualified first aider, if appropriate, who will provide the required first aid treatment

- The first aider, if called, will assess the injury and decide if further assistance is needed from a colleague or the emergency services. They will remain on the scene until help arrives
- The first aider will also decide whether the injured person should be moved or placed in a recovery position
- If the first aider judges that a pupil is too unwell to remain in school, parents/carers will be contacted and asked to collect their child. On their arrival, the first aider will recommend next steps to the parents/carers
- If emergency services are called, the relevant member of staff dealing with the incident will contact parents/carers immediately
- The relevant member of staff dealing with the incident will complete an accident report form on the same day or as soon as is reasonably practical after an incident resulting in an injury

## 4.2 Off-site procedures

When taking pupils off the school premises, staff will ensure they always have the following:

- A school mobile phone
- A portable first aid kit.
- Information about the specific medical needs of pupils
- Parents/carers' contact details

When transporting pupils using a minibus or other large vehicle, the school will make sure the vehicle is equipped with a clearly marked first aid box/bag.

Risk assessments will be completed by the relevant individual prior to any educational visit that necessitates taking pupils off school premises.

## 5. First aid equipment

A typical first aid kit in our school will include the following:

### First aid kits



First aid kits should be identified by a white cross on a green background.  
Most workplace first aid kits conform to British Standard BS 8599 and are available in different sizes to suit the environment.  
If there is no mains tap water, have at least 1 litre of sterile water available for eye-washing.

**NOTE:** Tablets and medicines should not be stored in a first aid kit, because first aiders are not trained to administer or dispense them.

### First aid equipment



### PPE

Disposable gloves, aprons, face masks and eye protection should be available in or near a first aid kit (see page 3).

All BS 8599-1:2019 first aid kits have a guide for the recommended size of kit. Quantities shown are for a small first aid kit, so you may need higher quantities.

- A leaflet giving general advice on first aid
- individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes)
- sterile eye pads
- individually wrapped triangular bandages (preferably sterile)
- safety pins
- medium-sized individually wrapped sterile unmedicated wound dressings
- large sterile individually wrapped unmedicated wound dressings
- disposable gloves

No medication is kept in first aid kits.

First aid kits are stored in:

- The medical room
- Reception (at the desk)
- The school kitchens
- School vehicles

## **6. Record-keeping and reporting**

### **6.1 First aid and accident record book**

- An accident form will be completed by the relevant first aider or member of staff on the same day or as soon as possible after an incident resulting in an injury
- As much detail as possible should be supplied when reporting an accident, including all of the information included in the accident form
- For accidents involving pupils, a copy of the accident report form will also be added to the pupil's educational record by the first aider or relevant member of staff.
- Records held in the first aid and accident book will be retained by the school for a minimum of 7 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed of.

### **6.2 Reporting to the HSE**

The Site Manager will keep a record of any accident that results in a reportable injury, disease, or dangerous occurrence as defined in the RIDDOR 2013 legislation (regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The site manager will report these to the HSE as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident – except where indicated below.

Fatal and major injuries and dangerous occurrences will be reported without delay (i.e. by telephone) and followed up in writing within 10 days.

## Reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences

These include:

- Death
- Specified injuries, which are:
  - Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
  - Amputations
  - Any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight
  - Any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
  - Serious burns (including scalding) which:
    - Covers more than 10% of the whole body's total surface area; or
    - Causes significant damage to the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs
  - Any scalping requiring hospital treatment
  - Any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
  - Any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness, or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- Work-related injuries that lead to an employee being away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days (not including the day of the incident). In this case, the site manager will report these to the HSE as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within 15 days of the accident
- Occupational diseases where a doctor has made a written diagnosis that the disease is linked to occupational exposure. These include:
  - Carpal tunnel syndrome
  - Severe cramp of the hand or forearm
  - Occupational dermatitis, e.g. from exposure to strong acids or alkalis, including domestic bleach
  - Hand-arm vibration syndrome
  - Occupational asthma, e.g from wood dust
  - Tendonitis or tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm
  - Any occupational cancer
  - Any disease attributed to an occupational exposure to a biological agent
- Near-miss events that do not result in an injury but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to schools include, but are not limited to:
  - The collapse or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment

- The accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness
- The accidental release or escape of any substance that may cause a serious injury or damage to health
- An electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire or explosion

**Pupils and other people who are not at work (e.g. visitors): reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences**

These include:

- Death of a person that arose from, or was in connection with, a work activity\*
  - An injury that arose from, or was in connection with, a work activity\* and where the person is taken directly from the scene of the accident to hospital for treatment
- \*An accident “arises out of” or is “connected with a work activity” if it was caused by:
- A failure in the way a work activity was organised (e.g. inadequate supervision of a field trip)
  - The way equipment or substances were used (e.g. lifts, machinery, experiments etc); and/or
  - The condition of the premises (e.g. poorly maintained or slippery floors)

Information on how to make a RIDDOR report is available here:

[How to make a RIDDOR report. HSE - http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm)

**6.3 Notifying parents/carers**

The first aider or relevant member of staff will inform parents/carers of any accident or injury sustained by a pupil, and any first aid treatment given, on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable, if deemed necessary. Parents/carers will also be informed if emergency services are called.

**7. Training**

School staff are able to undertake first aid training if they wish to do so.

All first aiders must have completed a training course and must hold a valid certificate of competence to show this. The school will keep a register of all trained first aiders, what training they have received and when their training is due for renewal.

The school will arrange for first aiders to retrain before their first aid certificates expire. In cases where a certificate expires, the school will arrange for staff to retake the full first aid course before being reinstated as a first aider.

