

SNAKES AND SPIDERS

You need to be aware of live creatures while you are working outdoors. “**Bites from venomous spiders and snakes can be a source of significant injury**”.

THE FOLLOWING TIPS WILL HELP YOU STAY SAFE AND REDUCE THE SEVERITY OF AN INJURY FROM SPIDER OR SNAKE BITES:

KNOW THE VENOMOUS SNAKES IN YOUR AREA

- Rattlesnake (all over United States)
- Copperhead (Eastern United States to Texas)
- Cottonmouth (Southeastern states)
- Coral Snake (marshy, sandy, wooded areas of the Southern United States)



KNOW THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF VENOMOUS SPIDERS

- Black widow has red hour glass shape on abdomen.
- Brown recluse has a dark violin-shaped mark on its head.
- Hobo is brown with yellow marks on abdomen.



DO

- Avoid debris and wood piles
- If bitten ~Seek medical attention **IMMEDIATELY**
- Remain calm.
- Attempt to identify the spider or snake.
- Elevate a spider bite area.



DON'T

- Handle a snake or spider
- Try to remove venom from a snake or spider bite.
- Wait for symptoms to appear before seeking treatment.
- Slash a snake bite wound with a knife.
- Apply ice or water to a snake bite.
- Apply a tourniquet to a snake bite.