Unit	1007
Title	Describe Emergency Preparedness
Document type	Learning Resource

BC **Forest Safety**

In consultation with industry subject matter experts, the BC Forest Safety Council (BCFSC) facilitated the production of this material.

Printed copies are considered uncontrolled and may be outdated. Current versions are available from the BCFSC. Refer to http://bcforestsafe.org/node/2823 for more information.

Feedback is welcome and may be sent to training@bcforestsafe.org.

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Unit Introduction

By the end of this unit you will be able to demonstrate knowledge of:

- Emergency Response Plans (ERP)
- First Aid requirements

Section 1007-1: Emergencies

What you will learn in this section

By the end of this section you will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the following key points:

1.1 Roles and responsibilities within the ERP

1.2 What is required related to incident reporting

1.3 Components of an ERP

Key Point 1.1: Roles and Responsibilities within the ERP

It is everyone's responsibility to ensure they are well briefed and understand first aid and Emergency Response Plans (ERP). Employers must ensure workers know their responsibilities and duties under the applicable OHS Regulation, including emergency procedures. Emergency preparedness and response is found in OHS Regulation 4.13-4.18.

Roles and responsibilities within an ERP are dependant on the different types of emergencies that may occur such as:

- medical
- environmental
- wildfire
- avalanches
- excessive rain
- flooding
- landslide
- excessive snowfall
- wind storm or hurricane
- gas release
- water rescue
- helicopter down
- vessel sinking or lost

	Take a few minutes to watch '*Every Minute Counts: Emergency Response Planning in Forestry*' to understand the challenges of emergency response in forestry operations. https://trn.bcforestsafe.org/mod/url/view.php?id=1360

Roles and Responsibilities

The employer will have established procedures to follow for any trigger to the ERP. This information will be included in the ERP and shared during the Initial Safety Meeting/Training.

Medical emergencies

Table 1 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for a medical emergency.

Role	Responsibilities
Injured worker	• Workers must always be aware of their location within the work area in case of an emergency. • Each worker must be aware of what equipment they are required to carry. For example, fallers must carry a whistle. The best practice is to also carry a radio. As per OHS Regulation, any forestry worker operating a chainsaw must carry at least one dry pressure bandage on their person, readily accessible for use in an emergency. However, it is recommended that all forestry workers carry a dry pressure bandage on their person. To help in an emergency, an injured worker should: • Keep calm. • Call for help with a signaling device, such as a radio or whistle. Continue until help arrives. • Self-administer first aid if possible (for example, apply direct pressure to bleed). • Minimize movement to prevent aggravating injuries. • Stay warm.
Other workers	• If you are summoned for assistance, go immediately in the direction of the worker. Be prepared to offer first aid and summon help. • Before entering the work area of the injured worker, ensure it is safe to do so • Stay calm. Keep a cool, clear head and follow the emergency procedures. • If you are not reporting the accident, keep the radio channels clear and quiet. • When reporting the accident by radio, speak slowly and clearly. • If you hear no answer, continue to deliver your message, and then repeat it as the radio may transmit but not receive. • Do not give the name of the injured person.

Role	Responsibilities
	• Stay by the radio, if possible, and wait for instructions.
Designated First Aid attendant or any person providing first aid response	• Render first aid according to your capabilities. • Summon additional first aid or emergency services, as per the ERP (sample in Key Point 1.3, Components of an ERP).
Supervisor	Take further action, as appropriate.

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for a medical emergency

Environmental emergencies

Table 2 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for an environmental emergency such as a spill of hazardous material in a fish stream.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker who finds, or is involved in, the emergency	Follow ERP, which possibly includes: • Notifying supervisor of emergency. • Notifying agency responsible (for example, calling the Dangerous Goods Spill number on the ERP). • Retrieving the spill kits, if applicable. • Containment of hazard, if applicable.
Supervisor	Take further action, as appropriate.

Table 2: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for an environmental emergency

Wildfire emergencies

Table 3 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for a wildfire emergency.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	Report wildfire to: • Authorities on ERP, such as local firehall or forest service - wildfire reporting • Supervisor • Follow instructions (such as for meeting at muster point and evacuation, etc.).
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate.

Table 3: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for a wildfire emergency

Avalanches

Table 4 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for an avalanche.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	• Report avalanche to supervisor and request help as needed. • Help others if safe to do so. • Give first aid and call for medical assistance if needed. • Follow instructions (such as for meeting at muster point and evacuation, etc.).
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate.

Table 4: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for an avalanche

Excessive rain and/or snowfall

Table 5 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for excessive rain and/or snowfall.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	Follow company-established rainfall and/or snowfall shutdown criteria. *Note: This may be marked on the falling map and will differ with company, terrain, soil composition, etc.*
Supervisor	Monitor the situation and shut down work if required.

Table 5: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for excessive rain and/or snowfall

Flooding

Table 6 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for flooding.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	• Report flooding and follow instructions • Keep safe and help keep others safe without endangering yourself
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate.

Table 6: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for flooding

Landslide

Table 7 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for landslide.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	• Report landslide to supervisor and request help as needed • Help others if safe to do so • Give first aid and call for medical assistance if needed • Follow instructions (such as for meeting at muster point and evacuation, etc.)
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate

Table 7: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for landslide

Wind storm or hurricane

Table 8 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for wind storm or hurricane.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	• Follow company-established shutdown criteria • Report wind storm and follow instructions • Keep safe and help keep others safe without endangering yourself • Stay out of standing timber
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate

Table 8: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for wind storm or hurricane

Gas release

Table 9 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for gas release.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	• Report gas release immediately and follow instructions • Follow company-established gas release shutdown criteria
Supervisor	Monitor the situation and shut down work if required

Table 9: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for gas release

Water rescue/Helicopter down/vessel sinking or lost

Table 10 below shows the roles and responsibilities within the ERP for

water rescue, helicopter down and/or vessel sinking or lost.

Role	Responsibilities
Worker	- Report situation to supervisor and request help as needed - Help others if safe to do so - Give first aid and call for medical assistance if needed - Follow instructions
Supervisor	Take further action as appropriate

Table 10: Roles and responsibilities within the ERP for water rescue, helicopter down and/or vessel sinking or lost

Learning Point

In each of these situations, what is the workers responsibility in relation to the ERP?

1. A machine sparks a fire in the area while your logging truck is being loaded.

2. Machine operator looks down from his/her machine and notices a worker slumped over a log?

Key Point 1.2 Incident reporting

Workers must report incidents to their supervisor who is responsible for reporting them to WorkSafeBC. WorkSafeBC requires that a serious injury or the death of a worker must be reported immediately. A close call/near miss that may have resulted in a serious injury or death must be reported immediately to the employer. Employers and supervisors cannot attempt to prevent a worker from reporting an injury, illness, death, or hazardous condition.

REMINDER

Report all injuries and incidents (including close calls) to your supervisor.

Regulations Related to Incident Reporting

WorkSafeBC has rules about incident reporting (see below). The following incidents require **immediate notification**:
- a worker is killed on the job
- a worker is seriously injured on the job
- there is a major structural failure or collapse of a building, bridge, tower, crane, hoist, temporary construction support system, or excavation
- there is a major release of a hazardous substance
- there is a dangerous incident involving a fire or explosion that had potential for causing serious injury to a worker
- there is a blasting incident that results in personal injury or injuries

The Workers Compensation Act, Division 10, deals with Accident Reporting and Investigation. You should read this and familiarize yourself with the following sections before continuing:
- **68** Immediate notice of certain accidents, which deals with notification and with the accident scene
- **69** Incidents that must be investigated
- **70** Investigation process
- **71** Preliminary investigation, report and follow-up action
- **72** Full investigation, report and follow-up action
- **73** Employer or supervisor must not attempt to prevent reporting

Key Point 1.3 Components of an ERP

The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) must be easily accessible and contain enough information so that workers are able to respond appropriately to emergencies. Generally, an ERP provides information related to:

- Who to contact for different types of emergency
- How to contact them
- How to get emergency support to the site (for example, GPS coordinates and directions to the worksite)

An ERP drill should be conducted for the specific site so that, if an emergency occurs the procedures are effective, and everyone knows their role.

Medical, environmental and fire Emergency Response Plans **must include** the following:

- contact numbers or radio channel or frequency
- first aid designate
- helicopter landing area coordinates
- muster points and staging areas
- communication protocols for emergencies
- outside resources for emergencies, such as the helicopter company, coast guard
- location of first aid supplies and emergency response equipment
- directions to worksite
- access and egress routes
- methods and routes to medical aid

Sample Forms

The following are examples of a completed ERP and of a Field Emergency Response Procedure form.

Each company has their own policies and procedures that are incorporated into their version of the ERP. These samples provide a template to show what should be included in an ERP and to help companies build their own.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS - DATE:

Smith Logging Office:	1-250-555-1234
John Smith Cell:	1-778-123-4567
Jack Johnson Cell:	1-250-123-4567
Jack Johnson Home:	1-250-555-1212

Block #: CP 740	Road: Mainline

Latitude: 50 deg 39'8" N	Longitude:127 deg 05'50" W

MEDEVAC

HELICOPTER

PRIMARY: West Coast Helicopter	1-250-999-1234
Secondary: E & B Helicopter	1-250-888-1234

PLANE

BOAT

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

Primary Hospital:	Victoria 1-250-777-1234
Secondary Hospital:	Saanich 1-250-777-1212
Emergency Triage Station:	
Ambulance:	911
R.C.M.P.:	911 or 250-956-1234
Poison Control Centre:	1-800-567-8911
Dangerous Goods Spill:	
Provincial Emergency Program:	1-800-663-3456
Local Fire Hall	911 or 1-250-956-1212
Forest Service – Fire Reporting:	
WorkSafeBC (Prevention):	604-273-7711
Licensee (Office):	John Smith 250-555-1234
Licensee (Foreman):	Jack Johnson 250-123-4567
Prime Contractor (Office):	Canfor 1-250-956-2121
Prime Contractor (Foreman):	Ted Jones 1-250-778-1234
Employer:	Canfor
Falling Supervisor:	Tom Thompson
Alternate Supervisor:	Ken Smith
BC Gas/Terasen Gas (Leaks)	1-800-663-9911
BC Hydro (Emergencies):	1-888-769-3766 (or *49376 on a cell phone)
Fortis BC (Emergencies):	1-866-436-7847

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN:

Area:	Mainline Road	Block #:	CP 740
Workplace GPS Coordinates:	50° 39'8" N 127° 05'50" w	Radio Channel:	Channel 152.990~ Tone 88.5
Location of First Aid Attendant(s):	Tom Thompson is Level 3 Ken Smith is Level 1 with Transport in Block- CP 740	Locations of Ambulance/ETV(s):	In Victoria at Ambulance station. ETV will be at/in the block
Nearest Helipad:	Primary pad site @ junction of 14 mile and Mainline road/Possible secondary pad site @ the first junction in the block to be implemented at a later date	GPS Coordinates:	50° 39'8" N 127° 05'50" w
Distance and time to nearest hospital:	>30 minutes	Phone:	911
Closest Community:	Victoria, BC		

Describe how to get to the workplace:

From the ferry turn left on 1st St for 2.8 Km. Follow NFT directional signs at junctions. Turn right onto Bere Road for 0.5 Km. Then left onto Malcolm Island Board(also Known as Pulteny Point Road) for 4.9 Km. Turn left onto 14 mile road, drive for 0.8 km to Mainline Road on the right. Enter into block 7. NFT directional signs will be posted, but on the chance they are removed by other parties, they should not be relied on.

Emergency Response Instructions – In the event of an incident follow the instructions below:

Note the instructions at the bottom of this page.

Contact – Tom Thompson and Ken Smith immediately.

Call 911 and direct the ambulance to Block- CP740 (they have a map and know where it is).

Contact –West Coast helicopters for air evacuation if needed (Primary), E&B helicopters (Secondary)

Primary helicopter (West Coast) radio frequency in all handhelds and Secondary helicopter (E&B) repeater channel is in John's truck

TO SUMMON FIRST AID FOR A SERIOUS INJURY OR EMERGENCY

SPEAK CLEARLY AND STAY CALM

Person closest to the injured person:

1. Ensure the accident scene is safe and that there is no further danger to you or the injured person.
2. Do not move the injured person unless there is a high risk of further injury and it is safe to do so.
3. Do not leave the injured worker unattended.
4. Contact the first aid attendant immediately on your 2 way radio by calling for "First aid attendant"
5. Report the exact location of the patient and the patient's condition.
6. Use your radio shut down command, for example "Emergency! Emergency! Emergency! Shut Down"
7. Be prepared to assist when directed by the first aid attendant.
8. Have someone monitor radio for communications.
9. When contacting emergency services consider the following:
   - Number of casualties (DO NOT USE NAMES)
   - If first aid is attending
   - Gender and age of injured worker(s)
   - Nature of injury
   - Injured worker's level of consciousness
   - Brief description of the accident

Figure 1: Completed ERP

FIELD EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURE

In the event of an accident and/or injury in the field, the severity of the accident may govern the actual procedure to follow. Following is a general guideline.

1. Assess the scene for hazards, attend to the injured, remove the danger, administer first aid, and keep warm.
2. Put out fire if required and possible.
3. Contact your immediate supervisor
4. Secure the area.

Date: _____

Program Name: _____

Town/Location: _____

Latitude: _____

Longitude: _____

Radio Frequencies Monitored

Crew	Transmit Frequency	Receive Frequency
All Crews		

Location Phone List

Emergency Response	Phone Number	Location or Contact
24 Hour Hospital		
Local RCMP		
Local Fire Department		
Local Ambulance		
Provincial Ambulance		
First Aid Attendant Cellular		
Local Helicopter		

When Calling For Emergency Assistance:

1. Call the appropriate agency or emergency vehicle.
2. State the nature of the emergency and what action has already been taken
3. Give latitude and longitude, or directions by road (on back of this ERP) and have someone meet them.
4. Give the radio frequency that will be monitored.
5. If evacuation of job site is required, all personnel are to meet at staging area.

All personnel are to be accounted for. Everyone will then leave the staging area together.

Poison Control Centre
1 - 800 - 332 - 1414

Figure 2: Field Emergency Response Procedure form

Section 1007-2: First Aid

What you will learn in this section

By the end of this section you will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the following key points:

2.1 First Aid procedures

2.2 Specialized First Aid equipment

2.3 First Aid requirements

Key Point 2.1: First Aid Procedures

A First Aid program is designed to provide quick and effective first response to an injured worker. When an incident occurs time is crucial. The seconds, minutes, and hours between an incident and First Aid treatment directly affect the outcome. Injured workers must receive medical care as soon as possible. It is an industry best practice to get an injured person to the hospital within 60 minutes of the injury.

It is recommended that all workers have Level 1 First Aid in case the designated First Aid Attendant is injured. In the event that the there is a Level 3 First Aid Attendant on site and he/she is a Faller, a Level 1 First Aid Attendant is required just for that Faller.

First Aid Procedures

Written site-specific emergency first aid procedures

An effective First Aid program includes written site-specific emergency First Aid procedures. For First Aid coverage to be effective in case of an emergency, everyone at the worksite must know their role.

Written procedures must include:
- the location of first aid supplies, equipment, and services, including first aid personnel, so that all workers are able to assist
- emergency numbers and frequencies, who and how to call
- daily process to test communication system
- call-out locations, radio and cell phone dead zones
- information on how to transport an injured worker to medical aid, including workers requiring stretcher transport
- an outline for basic treatment and injured worker care
- what to do if it is the First Aid attendant who is injured (this scenario shows why it is recommended that all workers have a minimum Level 1 First Aid certificate)

REMEMBER

- Either the supervisor or their designate has the authority to implement Emergency Response Plan protocols
- The designated First Aid attendant has authority over others in directing the care and transport of a sick or injured worker, unless they release that authority or

First Aid Program

Aside from written procedures, a First Aid program must include:

- a summoning system that is clear and known by all workers
- current maps of the site indicating access and egress routes
- information on the exact location of workers for emergency response personnel
- transportation for injured workers, such as a pre-arranged evacuation plan and route, as well as alternate procedures if the primary means of transportation cannot be accessed – (for example, due to severe weather conditions or terrain)
- a system to check and ensure there are adequate First Aid supplies on site and ready for use
- a process to ensure the appropriate number of First Aid attendants are on site, and that they have the required level and current status of certification
- a record keeping system
- training of workers and First Aid attendants in the transportation and communication procedures
- practice drills to ensure the workers are competent in the emergency and evacuation procedures

Learning Point

Dale is the First Aid Attendant on site for the day. While getting into his processor, Dale slips and hits his head on the side of the machine, knocking himself unconscious. Gary, the loader operator, watched Dale fall. What should be done to get Dale help?

Isolated Locations

If the worksite is in an isolated location where evacuation is limited to aircraft or boat, the employer must ensure that the responding transportation company has the following information:

- work location, longitude and latitude, GPS coordinates
- location radio frequency and who is monitoring the call
- location of patient, nature, and extent of injury
- additional medical aid required, for example, EMS or doctor
- required size of air or marine craft, since a stretcher will not fit in some models of helicopters or boats
- weather conditions
- nearest hospital, and ground transportation, if needed, from airport or dock
- if water transport is to be used to transport an injured worker, written procedures must be kept and communicated to workers regarding its use

Initial Safety Meeting Checklist

First Aid coverage is also included in the Initial Safety Meeting Checklist, and includes the following information:

- First Aid attendant
- location of First Aid supplies
- radio check-in/check-out
- radio frequencies
- GPS coordinates
- emergency phone numbers
- access and egress evacuation routes
- designated emergency facility
- designated aircraft
- evacuation procedures

In preparing for evacuation from projects or wildfires, supervisors and workers must:

- ensure First Aid supplies, stretcher, and spine board are readily available
- create a landing area and train workers in emergency and safety procedures around helicopters if a helicopter is being used to evacuate
- create and mark a suitable access/egress trail
- have chainsaw accessible for enhancing the trail

Reminder

In BC, an Emergency Transport Vehicle (ETV) is required on a high-risk worksite when there are 6 or more workers, or when the surface travel time to the hospital is more than 20 minutes.

Learner Activity

Fill in what's missing from the list of what First Aid procedures must include.

• The location of First Aid supplies, equipment, and services, including First Aid personnel, so that all workers are able to assist
•
• Daily process to test communication system
• Call-out locations, radio and cell phone dead zones
• Information on how to transport an injured worker to medical aid, including workers requiring stretcher transport
• An outline for basic treatment and injured worker care
• What to do if it is the First Aid attendant who is injured (this scenario shows why it is recommended that all workers have a minimum Level 1 First Aid certificate)

Now check your answers on the next page.

Answer

1. Fill in what's missing from the list of what First Aid procedures must include.

• The location of First Aid supplies, equipment, and services, including First Aid personnel, so that all workers are able to assist
• Emergency numbers and frequencies, who and how to call
• Daily process to test communication system
• Call-out locations, radio and cell phone dead zones
• Information on how to transport an injured worker to medical aid, including workers requiring stretcher transport
• An outline for basic treatment and injured worker care
• What to do if it is the First Aid attendant who is injured (this scenario shows why it is recommended that all workers have a minimum Level 1 First Aid certificate)

Key Point 2.2: Specialized First Aid Equipment

First Aid kits may also include specialized supplies such as the ones shown in the following table.

Spine board (for transporting a person with suspected spinal or limb injuries)	Spine board
	SKED spine board
	Clamshell spine board

Hard and soft neck collars (used for suspected head or neck injuries)	
Splints (used to support and stabilize a broken bone)	
Oxygen	
EpiPen (for severe allergies)	
Automated External Defibrillator (AED)	
Baby Aspirin or low dose Aspirin 81 mg (for heart attack)	

Naloxone (Narcan - for known or suspected opioid overdose)	
Juice or sugar packets for diabetics	

Table 11: Specialized First Aid equipment

Key Point 2.3: First Aid Requirements

OHS Regulation, Part 3

OHS Regulation, Part 3 requires that an employer must provide prompt service in response to any first aid call, and that First Aid coverage must be within 10 minutes surface travel time of the worksite.

The **OHS Regulation** requirement for high risk work such as falling and bucking that is more than 20 minutes from a hospital is that:

- for each worker on a shift there should be a personal First Aid kit
- for every 2-5 workers per shift, there should be a Level 1 First Aid kit and Level 1 First Aid attendant

Table 5

Table 12 below applies to a workplace that an employer determines under section 3.16 (2) (b) of the OHS Regulation creates a **high risk of injury** and that is **more than 20 minutes surface travel time away from a hospital**.

Item	Number of workers per shift	Supplies, equipment, and facility	Level of First Aid certificate for attendant	Transportation
1	1	• Personal First Aid kit		
2	2 to 5	• Level 1 First Aid kit	Level 1 certificate	
3	6 to 10	• Level 1 First Aid kit • ETV equipment	Level 1 certificate with Transportation Endorsement	ETV
4	11 to 30	• Level 3 First Aid kit • Dressing station • ETV	Level 3 certificate	ETV

Item	Number of workers per shift	Supplies, equipment, and facility	Level of First Aid certificate for attendant	Transportation
		equipment		
5	31 to 50	• Level 3 First Aid kit • First Aid room • ETV equipment	Level 3 certificate	ETV
6	51 to 200	• Level 3 First Aid kit • First aid room • Industrial ambulance equipment	Level 3 certificate	Industrial ambulance
7	201 or more	• Level 3 First Aid kit • First Aid room • Industrial ambulance equipment	Two attendants, each with Level 3 certificates	Industrial ambulance

Table 12: OHS Regulation Table 5 - when surface travel is more than 20 minutes

Table 6

Table 13 below applies to a workplace that an employer determines under section 3.16 (2) (b) of the OHS Regulation creates a **high risk of injury** and that is **20 minutes or less surface travel time away from a hospital**.

Item	Number of workers per shift	Supplies, equipment, and facility	Level of First Aid certificate for attendant	Transportation
1	1	• Personal First Aid kit		
2	2 to 15	• Level 1 First Aid kit	Level 1 certificate	

Item	Number of workers per shift	Supplies, equipment, and facility	Level of First Aid certificate for attendant	Transportation
3	16 to 30	• Level 2 First Aid kit • Dressing station	* Level 2 certificate	
4	31 to 300	• Level 2 First Aid kit • First Aid room	* Level 2 certificate	
5	301 or more	• Level 2 First Aid kit • First Aid room	* Two attendants, each with Level 2 certificates	

Table 13: OHS Regulation Table 6 - when surface travel is less than 20 minutes

Personal First Aid Supplies

Each worker should carry a personal First Aid kit. As well, any worker operating a chainsaw must always carry at least one pressure (compression) bandage on their person at all times in addition to a personal First Aid kit. This way, they may be able to render First Aid to themselves or others if they are first on the scene of an injury.

Some employers supply the personal First Aid kit, and you are responsible to ensure it is properly stocked and that supplies are replaced as needed, through the First Aid facilities. If your employer does not supply a personal First Aid kit, you should ensure you have one.

First Aid Assessment

The First Aid Assessment described in Unit 1006.01, *Documentation Before Starting Work*, details the First Aid requirements for a specific work site, based on a combination of whether the work site is within 20 minutes from a hospital and the number of workers per shift. It also includes:
- required First Aid equipment and supplies
- required number and certificate level of First Aid attendants
- method of transport that must be available

The First Aid Assessment also determines when and where an approved Emergency Transport Vehicle (ETV) or Mobile Transport Center (MTC) is required.

Regulations for First Aid

Workers Compensation Act (WCA)

Part 4, Division 3, Section 149 of the WCA requires that you report all injuries, including minor ones, to your employer. Read these regulations to understand the requirements before continuing with the unit.

Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S)

You can find information on First Aid Assessment and requirements in the OHS Regulation sections 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, and 3.19.

Site-specific written procedures

It is a requirement that employers must establish written site-specific emergency procedures, discussed in Key Point 2.1, before commencing operations.

You can find the procedures posted beside the communication equipment or system. They include all the required telephone or radio channels needed to contact help.

The procedures must be reviewed with the First Aid Attendants and any other persons assigned to call for help in the case of an emergency.

Self-Quiz

1. What requires immediate reporting to WorkSafeBC? (1007.1.2)

   ☐ Workplace with no First Aid attendant

   ☐ Workplace with no Emergency Response Plan

   ☐ A blasting incident that results in injury

   ☐ A danger tree with potential to fall

2. An incident occurs that had the potential to cause a serious injury or death. What time frame must it be reported to WorkSafeBC in? (1007.1.2)

   ☐ Immediately

   ☐ Within 24 hours

   ☐ Within 72 hours

   ☐ Within 7 days

3. What are the three main components of an ERP? (1007.1.3)

   ☐ Who to contact, how to contact, how to get emergency support

   ☐ Who to contact, muster point information, site coordinates

   ☐ Muster points, how to contact, how to get emergency support

   ☐ Muster points, how to contact, site coordinates

4. Who has authority of patient care in an emergency at the worksite? (1007.2.1)

   ☐ Prime contractor

   ☐ Closest crew member

   ☐ Supervisor

   ☐ First Aid Attendant

5. Why should all workers have a level one First Aid certificate? (1007.2.1)

   ☐ Required by regulation

   ☐ First Aid attendant may be injured

   ☐ Standardize response to injury

☐ Required by licensee

6. What specialized First Aid equipment is important to be able to use in case of a cardiac arrest at the worksite? (1007.2.3)

☐ EpiPen

☐ AED

☐ Oxygen

☐ Naloxone

7. In BC, when is an ETV required on a worksite that is considered high risk? (1007.2.3)

☐ Number of workers exceeds four

☐ Number of workers exceeds five

☐ Number of workers exceeds six

☐ Number of workers exceeds seven

Now check your answers on the next page.

Self-Quiz Answers

1. What requires immediate reporting to WorkSafeBC? (1007.1.2)

   Answer: **A blasting incident that results in injury**

2. An incident occurs that had the potential to cause a serious injury or death. What time frame must it be reported to WorkSafeBC in? (1007.1.2)

   Answer: **Immediately**

3. What are the three main components of an ERP? (1007.1.3)

   Answer: **Who to contact, how to contact, how to get emergency support**

4. Who has authority of patient care in an emergency at the worksite? (1007.2.1)

   Answer: **First Aid attendant**

5. Why should all workers have a level one First Aid certificate? (1007.2.1)

   Answer: **First Aid attendant may be injured**

6. What specialized First Aid equipment is important to be able to use in case of a cardiac arrest at the worksite? (1007.2.3)

   Answer: **AED**

7. In BC, when is an ETV required on a worksite that is considered high risk? (1007.2.3)

   Answer: **Number of workers exceeds five**