

SAFETY PAGES

Company Name

Meeting Date

Employees Present:

SUBJECT OF THE MONTH: **EMERGENCY MEDICAL PLANS**

Emergency medical plans are required to be developed for each jobsite. This month's article outlines the components of such a plan, reviews the necessary steps and gives an example. Involving your employees in developing your emergency medical plans can help keep safety a priority in your business. Please see Page 2 for details on this subject that you can share with your employees.

MONTHLY ITEMS TO DISCUSS WITH YOUR CREW

- | | |
|---|---|
| _____ Electrical Cords Checked & GFCIs to protect employees | |
| _____ Required Jobsite Postings: (Emergency Phone #'s, "Safety & Health Protection on the Job", etc. Posters) | |
| _____ Fall Protection | _____ Hazard Communication Program (MSDS) |
| _____ Emergency Medical Plan | _____ Power Tool Guards |
| _____ Fire Protection/Prevention | _____ First Aid Kit |
| _____ Personal Protective Equipment | _____ Driver Safety |

JOBSITE REVIEW: Inspection Notes/Concerns/Action Plan

Company Safety Officer

NOTICE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Oregon Home Builders Association Safety Committee's purpose is to provide safety guidelines, information and resources to help our members work more safely and reduce jobsite accidents. Full and active monthly participation in safety meetings using the OHBA Safety Committee's agendas, topics and checklists will only meet safety committee requirements. It remains your responsibility to comply with all aspects of safety rules and regulations.



Safety Committee

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PLAN

BY Doug Plemons, BWI- SAIF/HBA Group Program

The major components of an emergency medical plan are:

- Identify, evaluate and document potential hazards and injuries
 - Determine and document appropriate supplies for first aid kits
 - Determine emergency services, including outside providers and first aid-trained staff
1. Employers need to identify the types of hazards and injuries that are most likely in their work environment. (For instance, beyond routine cuts, scratches and punctures, cabinetmakers are more likely to suffer hand injuries and roofers are most susceptible to falls.) This identification of typical injury types needs to be documented. The information in this document then helps the employer determine the next two areas: appropriate supplies for a first-aid kit and how best to provide emergency medical service needs.
 2. First aid kits must have the appropriate supplies based on the number of employees and typical injuries. For example, standard first aid kits may need to be augmented with eyewash for those trades more susceptible to eye injuries. Remember to document the list of first aid kit supplies for your jobsites.
 3. Emergency medical service needs can then be addressed. Having first aid-trained personnel on the jobsite remains the best immediate care for injured workers. "Good Samaritan" acts are exempt from both the first aid rules and blood-borne pathogen rules, but those rules **do** apply if the employee's **primary** function is as a first aid provider.

Under the rules, employers may be able to rely on the same emergency medical services used by other citizens in a community if those services are "readily available." If using outside services, the emergency medical plan must include identification of the emergency medical service, its location, approximate response time to the particular jobsite, and the method used to access the service.

By jobsite, the employer needs to know that (name) ambulance service, located at (address), could be onsite in (number) minutes and will be contacted by (telephone, radio).

This scenario will not always be the best choice. For example, say Doug's Construction Company is building a custom home in the foothills about 17 miles from town, the telephone company hasn't got the line in yet and cellular services are not dependable. In this case, depending on an outside emergency medical service isn't appropriate. Onsite first aid-trained personnel, coupled with knowledge of the location of the nearest telephone, can get the injured party immediate care and transportation if necessary.

The following is an example of an emergency medical plan for one employer at one jobsite:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PLAN

Site Address: 12345 Hill Rd.

Site Location: 3 miles south of Mountain Ave. on Hill Rd., southeast of town

Emergency Medical Services: Gofast Ambulance

Telephone Number: 123-4567

Response time: 15 minutes

Method of Access: Telephone at convenience store at corner of Hill & Dale (store phone # 765-4321)

First Aid-Trained Personnel: Jon Doe & Sam Smith