

TOOLBOX SAFETY TRAINING

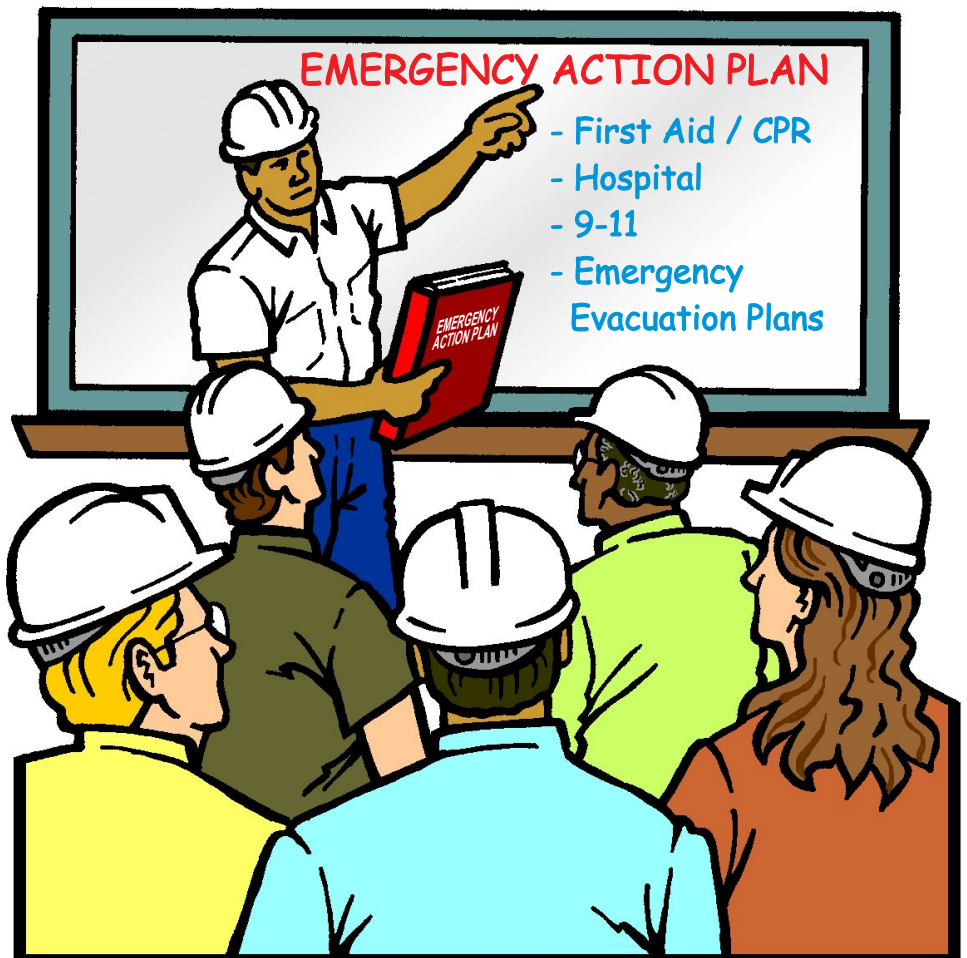
Company _____ Location _____ Date _____

Vol 16 - No 43 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Construction sites of all sizes have the potential for exposing workers to various hazardous conditions from trenching to scaffolding to roofing. Many times workers are severely injured or sustain life threatening non-work related injuries such as heart attacks or strokes that require the immediate intervention from co-workers on the site. Often time job sites are located in remote or rural areas where EMS (Emergency Medical Services) becomes delayed in reaching the site.

The OSHA standard (1926.50) states that in the absence of an infirmary, clinic or physician that is reasonably accessible in terms of time and distance to the work site...a person who has been trained shall be available at the work site to render first aid.

Emergency Action Plans or EAP's are a crucial part of any construction site. (See OSHA standard 1926.35 for requirements). Additional information for EAP's should include the designation of a clearing to be available to land a helicopter for medical transport of the sick or injured worker. The landing pad should be flat and level and clear of any overhead hazards such as tree lines and power lines. The typical Landing Zone or "LZ" minimally measures 100'X100'. Remember that in all situations the pilot is responsible for the safety of the aircraft and flight team and he/she will determine where the aircraft will be landed.



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