



Possibly late 40's or early 50's. An early attempt to promote farm safety had this caption: "Don't "clown" on the tractor, or on any other farm machinery. That's one of the most important rules for young people who are apt to let their high spirits overcome their good sense. Farming can be a hazardous occupation if reasonable precautions aren't taken. There is no good reason why young people should "show off" while working."

Oregon Historical Society, #OrHi 98616

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437-004-1305 Medical Services and First Aid.

(1) Definitions.

Emergency medical service is care by a medically trained person such as in a hospital, clinic, ambulance or rescue vehicle.

Qualified first aid person has evidence to show valid first aid and CPR training within the last 2 years.

(2) First aid supplies.

(a) You must provide first aid supplies based on the types of injuries that could occur at the place of employment. The first aid supplies must be available to all workers on all shifts immediately when needed. Do not lock up or otherwise restrict access to first aid supplies.

(b) Protect first aid supplies from damage, deterioration or contamination. Clearly mark containers. First aid containers may be sealed to protect the contents from contamination.

Note: Supplies such as gloves and a mouth barrier device are personal protective equipment covered by Subdivision I, Personal Protective Equipment.

(3) **Medical treatment and services.** Emergency medical services for injured or sick employees must be available in time to give appropriate treatment for the circumstances.

NOTE: These services can be by outside sources such as the local 911 response system or by employees who are qualified first aid persons.

(4) Emergency medical plan.

(a) To determine the appropriate type of medical service for each place of employment, you must do a survey and develop an emergency medical plan. You must evaluate these areas:

(A) Determine the types of injuries and/or illnesses that could occur at the work site.

(B) Contact the local emergency response system and get information about their ability to handle these types of emergencies and in what time frame they can respond. Consider such things as nearness of the responding teams, traffic, equipment, average response times and whether the system is staffed by volunteers or full time people.

(C) Based on this information, decide whether the local response system can handle your situation or whether you need your own qualified first aid persons.

(b) If the local response system is adequate then the minimum emergency medical plan must contain your instruction to employees for action in case of an injury or illness and the emergency phone number they are to use. Post this emergency medical plan where employees gather or are most likely to read it.

(c) If the response system is not able to handle your potential injuries and/or illnesses then your plan must also contain clear and specific instructions for employees' actions in case of injury or illness. The plan of action must have:

(A) The names, locations and phone numbers of people trained and authorized to give first aid and other treatment.

(B) Any special instructions about communications like two-way radios, telephones or other provisions for emergency communication to contact the emergency medical services.

(C) Availability of transportation to a point where an ambulance can be met or to the nearest suitable medical facility.

(D) Train all employees to know the information in the medical plan and their responsibilities during an emergency.

(5) Emergency eyewash and shower facilities. This does not apply to agricultural field work and work covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

(a) When there are substances that could injure workers by getting into their eyes or onto their bodies, provide them with a system to decontaminate themselves.

(b) Where plumbed water is available at fixed work sites, you must provide a plumbed eyewash station that meets the following:

(A) Locate it so that exposed employees can reach it and begin treatment in 10 seconds or less. The path must be unobstructed and cannot require the opening of doors or passage through obstacles unless other employees are always present to help the exposed worker.

(B) Install the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.

(C) The system must have valves that stay open without the use of the hands.

(D) Water temperature must be appropriate for the anticipated types of exposures. Water pressure must be 15 to 25 psi with a flow of .4 gallons per minute for 15 minutes. If the system manufacturer's instructions require different criteria, follow them to assure proper operation of the system.

(c) Where plumbed water is available at fixed work sites you must provide a plumbed full body shower that meets the following:

- (A) Locate it so that exposed employees can reach it and begin treatment in 10 seconds or less. The path must be unobstructed and cannot require the opening of doors or passage through obstacles unless other employees are always present to help the exposed worker.
- (B) Install the equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- (C) The system must have valves that stay open without the use of the hands.
- (D) Water temperature must be appropriate for the anticipated types of exposures. Water flow must be at least 30 gallons per minute. If the system manufacturer's instructions require different criteria, follow them to assure proper operation of the system.
- (d) For mobile work sites and sites without plumbed water, self-contained systems are acceptable. These systems must provide clean, fresh water at flow rates adequate to provide complete decontamination of the eyes or body. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use and inspection.
- (e) If the MSDS or other information about the expected contaminant gives treatment instructions different from those required in this section, follow them. If the manufacturer requires specific decontaminants or procedures, you must provide them in addition to the eyewash or shower. Certain substances like acids, chlorine and anhydrous ammonia require special treatment. The employer must assure this treatment is available.
- (f) If fountains or showers can freeze, take protective measures to prevent freezing.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1998, f/8/28/98, ef. 10/1/98.

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