

MHBA HOUSING FORUM WEBINAR SERIES

# Emergency Preparedness

## What Should be Available on Site

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# Today's Outline

- Planning
- Equipment
- Controlled Products
- Training
- Muster Point
- Reporting



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# CSAM Objectives and Mandate

- Provide contractors with Incident Prevention Methods
- Keep contractors informed on changes to legislation that affects them
- Provide information, resources and training to help contractors meet their legislated responsibilities
- Provide a comprehensive safety program
- AHJ for COR™ Certification



# Emergency Planning

- Preparing for an emergency situation should be a discussion during your toolbox talks on the first day on site.
- All workers should have access to the extinguisher and first aid kit(s). If these are usually in a supervisor truck, what happens if that truck is not on site?

# What to do in an Emergency Situation

- Remain calm
- Evacuate the site if necessary
- Call for emergency services (usually 911 – depending on location of jobsite)

# Emergency Equipment

- There are numerous things that should be readily available on each site in an emergency situation.
- What do you think some of the requirements are?



- Do you have them available to you on each site?

# Fire Extinguishers

- An appropriate extinguisher should be readily available by anywhere hot work is being done, generators are used, or powered mobile equipment is being used.
- Readily available is NOT buried under a seat in the truck
- An A-B-C extinguisher is for general purpose and can be used in almost any situation that a jobsite may encounter.

**A** TRASH-WOOD-PAPER



PCIABC

**B** LIQUIDS



**C** ELECTRICAL EQUIP.



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# Extinguishers Uses

- Class A: used on wood, paper, textiles, and rubbish
- Class B: used on flammable liquids
- Class C: used on electrical equipment



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# Extinguisher Gauges

- Every extinguisher will have a gauge at the top. This gauge should be checked monthly to ensure that the extinguisher is ready to use if needed.



# Extinguisher Tags

- Each extinguisher should have a tag, or some sort of checklist available to verify that monthly inspections are done.
- These tags should be attached to the extinguisher, or readily accessible in order to verify.



# Controlled Products

- Part of planning, is to be prepared with all relevant equipment...including Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the controlled products you will be using on site.
  - Glues/adhesives
  - Gasoline/Diesel/Oils
  - Paints
  - Caulking
  - Insulation/Spray foam
  - Etc.

# Controlled Products

SDS sections will describe what to do in certain emergency situations.

You should be aware of these sections;

- SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures
- SECTION 5 – Firefighting Measures
- SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection



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# Training for an Emergency

- All workers should be trained in the proper use of a fire extinguisher. In order to deal with a fire, the general rule of thumb is that if it cannot be extinguished within 30 seconds, evacuate site and call the fire department.
- The emergency plan should be tested to ensure workers' understanding. This includes fire drills, and other emergency situations such as natural gas leak, medical emergency, tornado, etc.



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# Fire Extinguisher - PASS

## WHEN USING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER, REMEMBER TO **PASS**:

- **P**ull the pin while holding the nozzle away from you, and release the locking mechanism.
- **A**im low, pointing the nozzle at the base of the fire.
- **S**queeze the lever slowly and evenly.
- **S**weep the nozzle from side to side.



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# First Aid Training

As per the Manitoba Regulation Part 5, the number of workers required to be trained in first aid is as follows;

TABLE 1		
Number of workers per shift	Close Workplace	
	Low Hazard Work	Other Work
1-10	—	—
11-40	1 Basic	1 Intermediate
41-100	1 Basic	2 Intermediate
101-199	2 Basic	2 Intermediate
200 or more	3 Basic	3 Intermediate

Within 30 minutes  
of a hospital

TABLE 2		
Number of workers per shift	Distant Workplace	
	Low Hazard Work	Other Work
1-10	—	1 Basic
11-40	1 Basic	1 Intermediate
41-100	1 Basic	2 Advanced
101-199	2 Basic	2 Advanced
200 or more	3 Basic	3 Advanced

31 minutes to 2 hours  
of a hospital

TABLE 3		
Number of workers per shift	Isolated workplace	
	Low Hazard Work	Other Work
1-10	1 Basic	1 Intermediate
11-40	1 Basic	1 Advanced
41-100	2 Basic	2 Advanced
101-199	2 Basic	3 Advanced
200 or more	3 Basic	4 Advanced

Greater than 2 hours  
to a hospital



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# First Aid Training

- Basic first aid = 8 hours
  - Required for “low hazard work” (ie: office)
- Intermediate first aid = 16 hours
  - Required for “other work” (ie: construction)
- Advanced first aid = 2 weeks
  - Required for very remote workplaces where medical services are hours away from the jobsite



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# Selection of First Aid Kits

MB Regulation Part 5.12 states that first aid kits must meet the requirements for size and number as per the CSA Standard Z1220-17.

## **Type 1: Personal first aid kit**

An organization shall provide a Type 1: Personal first aid kit to all workers who work in isolation or those who do not otherwise have access to a workplace first aid kit.

## **Type 2: Basic first aid kit: small, medium and large**

A Type 2: Basic workplace first aid kit is suitable for most workplaces with a low risk work environment. Basic first aid kit contains the minimum content requirements for each of the three sizes of Type 2: small, medium, large and is based on the number of workers at the workplace per shift.

## **Type 3: Intermediate first aid kit: small, medium and large**

Intermediate first aid kit is suitable for workplaces with higher risk level work environments. A Type 3 kit contains all of the items in a Type 2 kit in accordance with CSA requirements plus additional items to meet the needs of workplaces with an increased risk of first aid events in a higher risk environment.

# First Aid Kits

Workplace first aid kit classification	1 employee or work in isolation	2–25 workers per shift	26–50 workers per shift	51–100 workers per shift
<b>Type 1: Personal</b>	1	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Type 2: Basic</b>	N/A	1 small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 small; or</li> <li>• 1 medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 small; or</li> <li>• 2 medium; or</li> <li>• 2 small and 1 medium; or</li> <li>• 1 large</li> </ul>
<b>Type 3: Intermediate</b>	N/A	1 small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 small; or</li> <li>• 1 medium</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 small; or</li> <li>• 2 medium; or</li> <li>• 2 small and 1 medium; or</li> <li>• 1 large</li> </ul>

# Muster Point

- A muster point is the location away from the workplace that is deemed safe during an emergency.
- Each workplace should have an identified, or communicated, muster point.
- This should be identified during an orientation, or on the first day on site.

# Muster Point



Where is a good Muster Point for this identified worksite?

# Injuries and Incidents

- Anytime an incident or near miss occurs, it must be reported to the supervisor (site and prime).
- A properly reported and investigated incident can greatly reduce the chances of that incident occurring again.
- Serious incidents, as outlined in the WSH Regulation Part 2.6, must also be reported to the Workplace Safety and Health Branch

# Injuries & Incidents

First aid:

- No need to do a full investigation. Be sure to document that items were used from the first aid kit. Nobody gets in trouble for using a bandage. When these get reported, it assists the worker in proving that they got injured at work should the injury get worse, infected, etc., and they now require time off or have to file a WCB Report.

# Near Miss

- A near miss is something that occurred, but there were no injuries or property damage.
- These must be investigated because if it happens again, it might be a worse outcome if not fixed the first time.
- Nobody gets in trouble for reporting near misses.

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# Questions?

Please don't hesitate to contact a CSAM Client Services member, or Safety Advisor for questions.

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