

## 1: Emergency Action Plans – Safety Consultant OSHA Training

*Emergency Action Plan. An emergency action plan (EAP) is a written document required by particular OSHA standards. [29 CFR (a)] The purpose of an EAP is to facilitate and organize employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies.*

This means that a well-developed EAP is essential for the safety of employees. To be most effective, a emergency action plans should be: Written Updated regularly Communicated to all employees Your plan should also include specific provisions for training competent personnel to carry out the EAP. Good and Not-So-Good Plans Well-developed emergency action plans, and proper training so that workers understand their roles and responsibilities under the plan, will likely result in fewer and less severe injuries and less structural damage to the workplace during emergencies. A poorly prepared plan and lack of training, on the other hand, will likely will lead to a disorganized evacuation and other emergency response, resulting in confusion, injury, and property damage. Determining the types of emergencies that could occur in your workplace, including fires, weather emergencies, medical emergencies, workplace violence, etc. Conducting a workplace evaluation describing how you expect employees to respond to each type of emergency Taking into account your specific worksite layout, structural features, and emergency systems EAP Development Team Most organizations find it beneficial to include a diverse group of representatives from both management and rank-and-file employees in the planning process. Planners should meet frequently to review progress and allocate development tasks. So be sure to ask for their help in establishing and implementing your EAP. Who Needs an EAP? Almost every business is required to have an EAP. Large employers must have a written plan. For organizations with 10 or fewer employees, the plan does not need to be written and may be communicated orally. But these small employers still need to have a well-developed, adequately communicated plan. Means of reporting fires and other emergencies Emergency procedures and escape route assignments Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate Procedures to account for all employees after an emergency evacuation has been completed Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them Names or job titles of persons who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan You may also find it helpful to include these elements in your EAP, although they are not specifically required by OSHA: The alarms used for different actions should be distinctive and might include horn blasts, sirens, or even public address systems. The site of an alternative communications center to be used in the event of a fire or explosion. These are among the communication strategies you might consider: Include information about your EAP during new employee orientation. Hold safety meetings to review your EAP annually or when any changes are made to the plan. Review the EAP again in emergency response safety training sessions. Post notices on employee bulletin boards about emergency action and evacuation routes. Include the name and telephone number of the designated manager to whom questions about emergency action, emergency duties, etc. Include an article about emergency action and your EAP in your employee newsletter from time to time. Periodically conduct emergency drills and have supervisors review your evaluation of drills with employees. Point out any areas where improvement is needed. Let employees know how to obtain a copy of the EAP.

## 2: Emergency Action Plans | Korey Stringer Institute

*If no Emergency Response Organization available within minute response time additional personnel trained in rescue operations and equipped with rescue kit must accompany the climber(s).*

Search Emergency Action Plans One of the first lines of defense for catastrophic injuries is having a comprehensive, detailed plan for most catastrophic scenarios. This page summarizes the main points of this document. An EAP is necessary for any school or university and all of the venues within these institutions where athletes exercise. The EAP provides information to ensure response to an emergency is rapid, appropriate, controlled and precise. All personnel involved with the organization of athletic activities share a professional and legal responsibility to ensure that guidelines are in place to manage any emergency that could arise. The EAP defines the standard of care for these situations, and therefore an institution without an EAP can be found to be negligent in cases of catastrophic injuries. While being comprehensive, an EAP also needs to be flexible enough to be applicable to any emergency situation. While health care providers are usually responsible for the writing of this document, all those involved with athletic teams athletic directors, team physicians, athletic trainers, athletic training students, coaches, strength and conditioning coaches, local EMS services need to be aware and knowledgeable with its contents. Emergency Communication – What communication devices are available, where, what number to call in an emergency, specific information and directions to the venue to provide to EMS response team. Emergency Equipment – Location of equipment should be quickly accessible and clearly listed. Equipment needs to be maintained on a regular basis. Medical Emergency Transportation – Describe options and estimated response times for emergency transportation. While activation of the EAP may be rare, it is vital to ensure that proper care and response is taken when a catastrophic injury occurs. It is important that this document is updated and reviewed on a yearly basis with all athletic personnel. This will provide the best possible care for athletes in the event of an emergency. Example Template The below templates are examples for organizations to fill in and then integrate into the EAP template itself. Please note, this is only a generic version and each school needs to create their own plan with the guidance of the sports medicine staff. Preventing sudden death on the athletic field: Curr Sports Med Rep. Inter-Association Task Force recommendations on emergency preparedness and management of sudden cardiac arrest in high school and college athletic programs: Response to cardiac arrest and selected life-threatening medical emergencies: A statement for healthcare providers, policymakers, school administrators, and community leaders. Sideline preparedness for the team physician: Med Sci Sports Exerc.

### 3: Sample Plan « EMERGENCY ACTION PLANS

*An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) is a written procedure detailing the appropriate response to various types of emergencies. An EAP is an essential component of an organization's safety procedures. Creating an EAP and training employees on how to follow it can greatly reduce employee injuries, property damage, and can ensure the safety of.*

Employees of Amherst College are expected to know how to initially respond to an emergency situation. Appropriate responses may be as simple as evacuating the area, summoning additional assistance, mitigating the hazard, or assisting another member of the Amherst College community in cases of accident, fire, illness, or injury. The Emergency Action Plan must be made available to all employees upon request. A copy of this particular plan will be posted in each shop and custodial area for ease of reference. Additional copies can be obtained from the Environmental Health and Safety Manager or from the Environmental Health and Safety Training Emergency Evacuation Training Requirements All Amherst College employees must be trained in safe evacuation and notification procedures in cases of actual or drill emergencies. Emergencies which may occur include, but are not limited to, a bomb threat, earthquake, explosion, fire, flood, gas leak, hazardous material incident, or personal injury accident. The plan and appropriate training will be initially provided on or before March 20, After that date the plan will be provided: The drills shall be conducted to familiarize the staff and occupants with the sound of the fire alarm and to initiate the appropriate, desired response. Since each building at Amherst College is different in construction, design, occupancy, and purpose, the plan may need to be slightly modified to expedite evacuation and aid in the mitigation of the hazard. These regulations apply to not only exit doors but also to the exit access corridors and stairwells that lead to the exit and the exit discharge the area past the exit doors which may include exterior ramps, steps, fire escapes and sidewalks. Exits are permanent, unobstructed means of egress that must lead to a street, walkway, or other open space outside the building. They can, under certain circumstances, lead directly into another building or area of refuge provided that they then lead directly to the outside. Exits must be adequate in number and shall be clearly visible to all occupants in the building - academic or residential. Exit signs are usually red in color but are permitted to be green. The signs are required to be self-illuminated or may be lit by battery pack or generator in case of power outage. Exits provide a safe and easily identifiable route out of a building in cases of emergency and allow swift and unhampered ingress for firefighters or other emergency personnel in the event of a fire or rescue. Therefore, designated exits must meet the following criteria: Custodial or electric shop staff must change bulbs as soon as they are found to be out. All emergency lights powered by battery or emergency generator must be maintained. The electrical shop staff must check those lights that are not accessible at least annually. All corridor smoke and fire doors must be kept closed to prevent smoke migration to other parts of the building during a fire. Door chocks and stops on corridor doors shall not be used except when actively cleaning a floor in the immediate area. If a smoke detector is activated or the fire alarm sounds within the building, the doors will automatically close. Corridors and stairwells cannot be obstructed or used for storage. The only items that can be placed in corridors or stairwells are non-combustible items like soda machines and metal cabinets as long as they do not block the exit traffic. Prohibited items include, but are not limited to: Doors, partitions, or other effective means to prevent occupants from going past the exit and exit discharge must interrupt stairways that continue beyond the level of exit discharge such as those stairwells in Frost Library and Webster. In order to ensure that all occupants of the building have evacuated safely, the Facilities Safety Committee has instituted the following requirements: If the Amherst College Campus Police Department receives a report of an active fire or other serious hazard within a building they shall notify the Facilities Service Desk. The Facilities Service Desk will notify employees by radio about the fire or other hazardous situation and the building involved. After notification by the Facilities Service Desk, regardless of which building is involved, the following shall take place: Custodians assigned to the building involved in the emergency shall evacuate the building through the closest available exit. Once outside of the building, they should proceed to the front of the building so that their supervisor can locate them. When notified of the emergency, the Custodial Supervisor or designee shall immediately report to the front of the affected building

to ensure that staff has evacuated safely. Trades Workers, Delivery, and Special Services Staff shall report to their main office or shop to be accounted for by the department or shop supervisor. Outside Contractors assigned permanently or temporarily to the building involved in the emergency shall evacuate the building through the closest available exit. Once outside of the building, they should report to the front of the building to the appropriate shop supervisor. The Facilities Supervisor or designee, after hearing the report from the Facilities Service Desk, shall immediately report to the front of the affected building to ensure that all employees have evacuated safely. After the Facilities employees have evacuated the building and gone to their assigned location in front of the building, they should remain there until they speak with their supervisors. They should not reenter the building until the fire alarm or other audible warning has been silenced and the Amherst Fire Department or Campus Police has granted permission.

### Fire - Reporting

The following procedures shall be followed when someone discovers a fire in a building, regardless of how large the fire is: This will confine the fire to a smaller area. Pull stations are usually located next to an exit or stairwell door. 3 Phone to report the location of the fire. You or someone you designate must make the telephone call from a safe location as quickly as possible. Once you have given the dispatcher the information, wait until the dispatcher hangs up before you hang up because the dispatcher may need more information. Refer to the Fire Extinguisher Section of this plan. Go to the closest exit and proceed directly to your assigned area away from the building. You should have a pre-designated area to meet for accountability reasons. Notify others on your way out that this is a real fire but do not stop to force their evacuation. When you get to your assigned area, wait to be accounted for and stay with your class, department or office so that the fire department or campus police officer can ask questions about the building or fire. Close the door to the room you are in and call the Amherst College Campus Police at to report your position so that you can be rescued. If smoke begins to come in under the door, stuff blankets or towels preferably wet under the door to prevent the smoke from coming in. Wave a brightly colored article of clothing or similar material in the window to attract attention; do not break the window unless absolutely necessary. Breaking the window may result in falling glass injuring people below or smoke entering the window making it more difficult to breath. The fire alarm has been silenced, and The fire or police department has indicated that it is acceptable to re-enter.

### Fire Extinguishers

The fire extinguishers around the campus have been strategically placed by potential hazard, size, and type. In most cases fire extinguishers should be located next to the main door of a room, near an exit door i. Fire extinguishers should not be located on the opposite side of the room away from your only means of egress. For health and safety reasons as required by OSHA, only persons who have been trained in the handling, selection, and use of a fire extinguisher shall operate them. The use of the wrong type of extinguisher could cause the fire to spread or the user to become seriously injured.

### Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>

These are normally found only in electrical or mechanical rooms where electricity is the hazard. They are used to put out electrical fires while the equipment is still energized.

### Halon

These extinguishers were used for computer room fires in the past, but there use now is questionable because of health risks associated with the halon agents in a fire situation. Amherst College no longer uses this type of extinguisher or extinguishing agent. Check the type of extinguisher Is it the right type for the fire involved? Check the side of the extinguisher to determine type. Check the extinguisher for operation Does the extinguisher have an inspection tag, plastic tie, and pin in place? Does the pressure gauge needle point straight up, indicating fully charged? Aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire. Squeeze the handle to activate the agent. Sweep across or at the base of the fire depending on the fire type. Never turn your back towards the fire, even if you think it is out.

### Fire Prevention Plan

It is the responsibility of each Facilites employee to correct or report unsafe conditions that could cause a fire, hamper emergency egress, or result in a personal injury accident. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each employee to: Correct certain hazards at the time of discovery, such as replacing bulbs in exit signs, removing cardboard, paper, and other combustible material from corridors, or taking out chocks from fire and smoke doors. Report discharge or missing extinguishers and burned out emergency lights to the Physical Plant Service Desk. Notify the supervisor of hazards needing corrective action, such as hazardous materials left in the corridors, leaking sprinkler heads, potential ignition sources, open uncovered electrical panels. In accordance with OSHA and the Massachusetts State Building and Fire Prevention Codes, the following must be inspected and maintained

to ensure proper and safe egress from a building in case of fire or other emergency: All combustible material shall be removed from the corridor as soon as possible. Bulbs should be replaced as soon as they are out. The custodial staff on a weekly basis should test accessible emergency lighting. If the light does not work, notify supervisor or the Facilities Service Desk. All paths that make up the means of egress, including the exit discharge outside the exit door, fire escape and the sidewalk that leads away from the building, must be maintained. Combustible material like cardboard, cloth, paper, and wood should not be placed next to an ignition source such as a heater, furnace, pilot light, or electrical equipment. Electrical and mechanical rooms cannot be used for storage, unless approved by the specific shop supervisor, Director of Facilities, or the Environmental Health and Safety Manager. No stored materials are permitted within 3 feet of an electric panel or similar type of equipment. Electrical cords and outlets must not be overloaded or used improperly. Electrical cords must be properly sized for the equipment they serve. Never use a smaller diameter extension cord than the primary cord that serves the equipment. Do not overload an outlet with several plugs at the same time. It is suggested that a small 5 or 6 outlet strip with its own circuit breaker be used. To provide the best possible rescue and first aid services, Amherst College has adopted the following policy for our employees and other members of the campus community if a person has become ill or injured and is in need of assistance: Contact the Amherst College Campus Police at Stay on the phone until the dispatcher hangs up as you will be asked: Trained medical personnel may be: Facilities First Aid Providers, should: Assess the situation for hazards to themselves and others. Make sure that the appropriate medical aid has been summoned.

### 4: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - Emergency Action Plan - Sample Form

*Emergency Action Plan. Request Plan We provide emergency action plans for small businesses. Along with our service, we provide hosting and easy distribution of your plan. Our kit includes a distribution program and notification syst.*

An Emergency Action Plan is an established process and system to address medical, environmental and security emergencies related to sporting activities. An EAP should address situations including cardiac arrest, head and neck injuries, asthma, heat and cold related issues, allergic reactions and environmental and security risks as they impact the safety of their athletes and personnel. What is the goal of an EAP? If a certified athletic trainer ATC is a part of your organization, he or she should assist leadership in EAP development. Who should know about the EAP? Leaders in your organization should understand the Emergency Action Plan and be prepared to execute it. The EAP should be shared with all coaches and, in certain circumstances, athletes and parents. It should include a process to initiate local emergency services and communicate with coaches, athletes, parents and other important groups in a timely manner as appropriate. What should the EAP include? Your Emergency Action Plan should be specific to your organization, venues, resources, and personnel. It should identify all medical equipment and ensure equipment, such as an Automated External Defibrillator AED or emergency medical bag, is accessible. Where should the EAP be available? Your Emergency Action Plan should be visible and at the ready. Copies of the EAP should be made visible to staff and athletes as well as located near a phone if one is on site. Additionally, clubs should consider developing a pocket card or credentials with key EAP information. Your Emergency Action Plan should be updated and reviewed annually at the beginning of the season with ALL staff and shared with your athletes. The EAP should address high risk incidents such as cardiac, heat and other staff and athlete safety matters. The EAP should be reviewed by local emergency services and shared with on-site medical personnel, safety officials and organization administrators. Available emergency equipment on-site should be listed with location site. The EAP should be reviewed, updated and rehearsed annually by all staff members. Anton Rill, Athletico and Dr.

### 5: Business Emergency Action Plans - Curtis Insurance Agency

*Page 1 of 10 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN. This sample emergency action plan has been prepared to provide assistance in compliance with OSHA standard*

### 6: Fire Emergency Procedures | Emergency Action Plan | Amherst College

*Emergency Action Plans Most businesses are required by OSHA to have an emergency action plan, but all businesses, whether required or not, can benefit from one. NSC members have many member-exclusive tools and resources to help educate and engage staff on what to do during an emergency.*

### 7: Emergency Action Plans | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Emergency Action Plans Every coach and team should have a process and system in place to manage medical emergencies or threats to health and safety. Following are the steps to understand and develop an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).*

### 8: Emergency Action Plans â€” Recognize to Recover

*Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan Guide and Template Together, they create a virtual training tool designed to help develop an organization's Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan. The Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan Template is a fillable form useful in documenting an organization's Active Shooter Emergency Action Plan.*

## 9: Emergency Action Plans

*The Emergency Action Plan is not a complete written procedure for everything that could happen on the Amherst College Campus. A more complete Emergency Disaster Plan can and should be used if the Emergency Action Plan is not comprehensive enough.*

2. Liddell, A. 1938-1975. *Mary Higgins Clark/Short Stories METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION Gospel Stories for Pastors, Teachers, and Parents Exercise and heart disease Fruits, vegetables, and legumes The smallest woman in the world Clarice Lispector Gurps 4th edition Soul detox participants guide From Gainsborough to Constable Mountain bike! the Southern Appalachian and Smoky Mountains The man from Archangel. Vlsi design local author book Identity and Change in the Christian Tradition Racial differences in life expectancy among elderly African Americans and whites Cognitive Science (Handbook of Perception and Cognition, Second Edition) Stay Young, Start Now The nutcracker short story Health and safety laws Daily language workouts grade 11 The Ghost of Five Owl Farm In the fourth year The Wonderful Silly Picnic Learn python in a day and learn it well Land rover series 1 parts catalogue Frank Knight and the Chicago School The Life Cycle of a Cat (Learning About Life Cycles) Asian dilemma in U.S. foreign policy The terror of history ruiz Never Stop Dancing Trials and joys of marriage I hate you Auckland Bruce Curtis Saint Patrick, the Irish saint Book 4 Kingdom of Heaven Ch. 5 Visions Application form domicile certificate maharashtra A teenager becomes a professional player Decentralization, natural resource, and regional development in Indonesia. Art of pixar 25th anniversary Situation uments of contemporary art Restaurant start up quick guide*