



Emergency Response Training

MARCH 2023

- What is an Emergency?
- Common types of Emergencies
- Make it YOUR priority to know your plan
- Medical Emergencies
- Preparing to stay or go
- Evacuation
- Shelter in place
- Natural disasters
- Fire
- Workplace Violence
- Lone Workers
- Incident Reporting
- Training Roster

What is an emergency?



EMERGENCY

A PRESENT OR
IMMINENT EVENT
THAT REQUIRES
PROMPT
COORDINATION
OR SPECIAL
REGULATION

EVERY EMPLOYEE
COULD BE FACED
WITH AN
EMERGENCY AT
ANY TIME

EVERY EMPLOYEE
NEEDS TO KNOW
HOW TO GET HELP
DURING AN
EMERGENCY

What are the most common types of emergencies?



Medical - Injuries to a person or parties



Chemical hazards; release, spills, explosions and violence

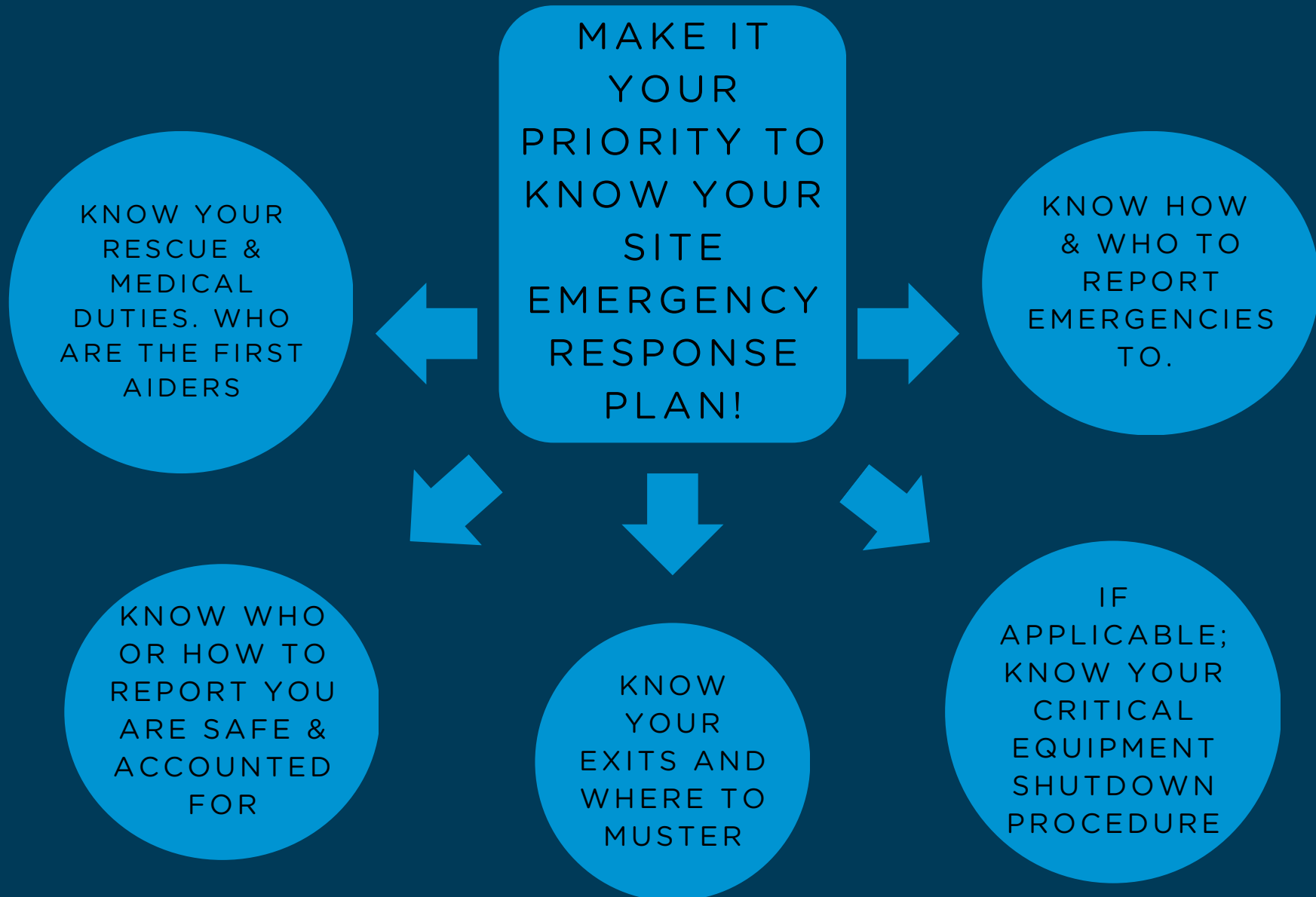


Fire, smoke, explosions



Extreme weather, Hurricanes, Tornadoes, Snow etc

Do you know your site emergency plan?



Know who to call for help



- Recognize the Emergency situation.
- Call for help - know who to call, or where the emergency numbers are located.
- Stay with the victim(s) until help arrives, if a medical emergency. Render only appropriate first aid based on training.
- If a fire, spill etc., only contain if safe enough to do so, depending on your level of training!

When Evacuating a Building



Leave by your closest exit



Always use the stairs and do not run



Know where your muster point/evacuation route is.

Medical Emergencies



IF A TRUE
EMERGENCY
ALWAYS CALL 911!

- A list of First Aiders will be posted in a conspicuous place, make yourself familiar with your first aiders names and locations.
- First Aid kits must be well sign posted and always remain stocked.
- If you or an Airswift colleague is injured follow the Airswift incident reporting procedure; use your safety wallet card and follow the steps. Seek medical attention by calling Axiom first unless it's a medical emergency, then call 911.

Demonstrate a sense of urgency necessary for on-site support to provide first aid, contact medical assistance, and reach a medical facility during a traumatic injury event.

Preparing to Stay or Go

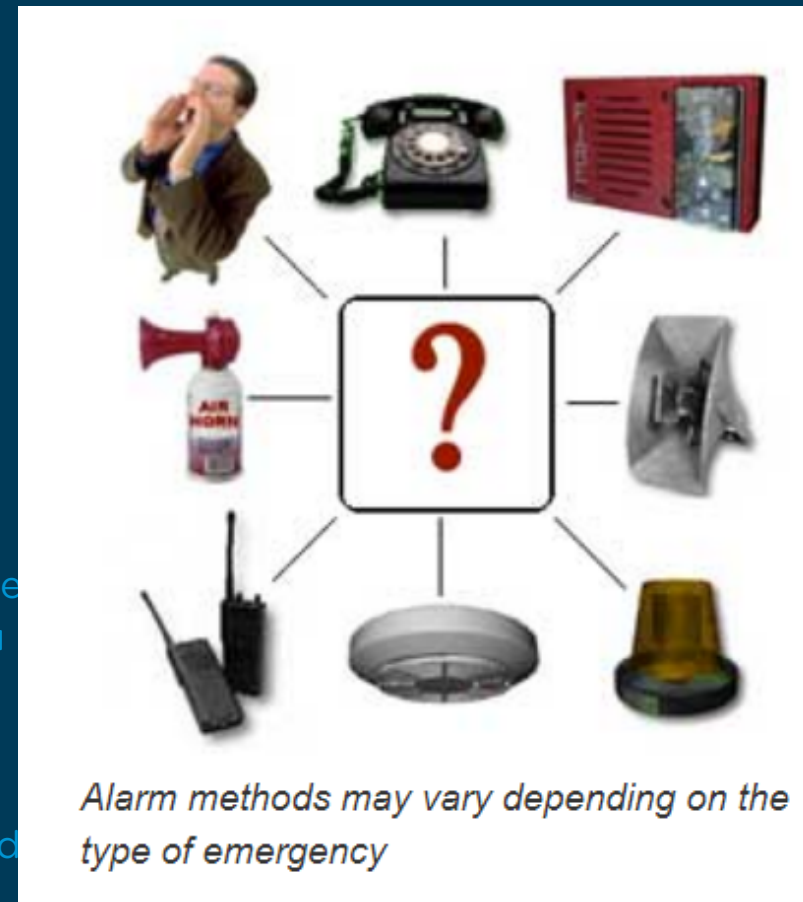
Depending on your circumstances and the type of emergency, the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away.

You should understand and plan for both possibilities.

Use common sense and available information, including what you are learning here, to determine if there is immediate danger.

In any emergency, local authorities may or may not immediately be able to provide information on what is happening and what you should do. Use available information to assess the situation. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to "shelter-in-place."

A shelter-in-place signal should be easily distinguishable from that used to signal an evacuation. Make sure you are aware and able to distinguish between the alarms and always listen to instructions.



A DISORGANIZED EVACUATION CAN RESULT IN CONFUSION, INJURY, AND PROPERTY DAMAGE.

A wide variety of emergencies both man-made and natural, may require a workplace to be evacuated. These emergencies include - fires, explosions, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, toxic material releases, radiological and biological accidents, civil disturbances and workplace violence.

You will need to respond differently to different threats. For example, you may have to assemble in one area inside the workplace if threatened by a tornado or perhaps a chemical spill on an adjacent highway but evacuate to an exterior location during a fire. Check your clients Emergency plan to know how to respond to different types of emergencies.



WHERE A SHELTER
IN PLACE IS
REQUIRED; MAKE
SURE YOU
FOLLOW ALL
INSTRUCTIONS
GIVEN BY
AUTHORITIES.

IF SHELTERING
INSIDE; UNPLUG
ELECTRICAL
DEVICES &
MOVE TO AN
INTERIOR
SPACE, AWAY
FROM
WINDOWS



GATHER ESSENTIAL
DISASTER
SUPPLIES, SUCH AS
NONPERISHABLE
FOOD, BOTTLED
WATER, BATTERY-
POWERED RADIOS,
FIRST-AID
SUPPLIES,
FLASHLIGHTS,
BATTERIES, DUCT
TAPE, PLASTIC
SHEETING, AND
PLASTIC GARBAGE
BAGS.

Disasters and emergencies may affect large areas and many people can possibly be exposed to dangerous conditions quickly and without warning. Flash floods and tornados, for example, can strike with little or no advance warning. There are certain things you can learn to do that will help you get ready for, and cope with, almost any type of natural disaster. Perhaps the most basic thing to remember is to



KEEP CALM AND TAKE TIME TO THINK.

All Airswift contract employees will be required to follow the Client facility/worksite evacuation procedures.

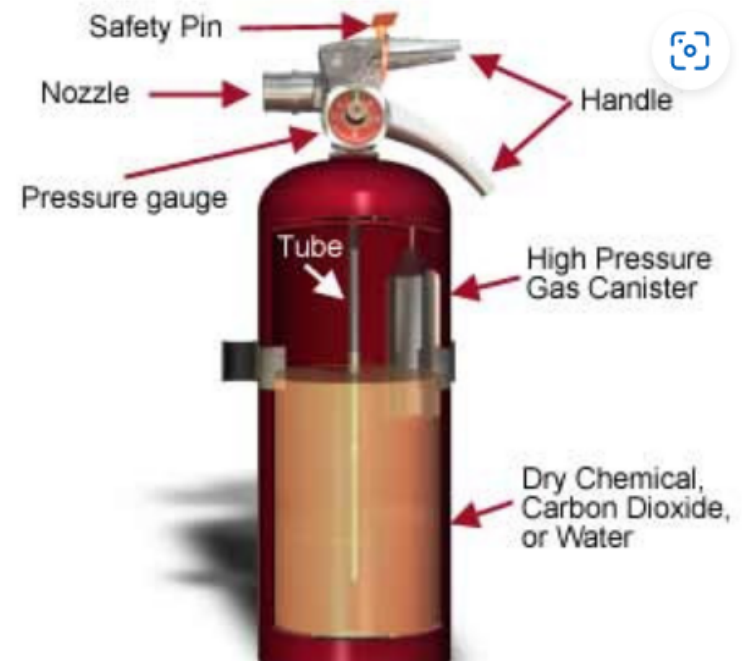
- Whenever a major storm or other disaster threatens, keep your battery powered radio or television tuned to hear weather reports and forecasts (issued by the National Weather Service) as well as other information and advice that may be broadcast by the local authorities.
- Use your telephone ONLY to report important disaster events to the authorities. If you tie up the telephone lines simply to get information, you may prevent emergency calls from being completed.
- Most facilities are equipped with an emergency public address system and updates will be issued as events warrant.
- Stay away from windows and disaster areas.
- Follow the advice and instructions broadcast over the building public address system.
- Each facility has staff trained in emergency response procedures and they will be immediately dispatched to their respective duties in the event of a disaster.

A fire is the most common type of emergency.

A critical decision when planning is whether or not employees should fight a small fire with a portable fire extinguisher or simply evacuate.

Small fires can often be put out quickly by a well-trained employee with a portable fire extinguisher. However, to do this safely, the employee must understand the use and limitation of a portable fire extinguisher and the hazards associated with fighting fires.

Check your client's emergency procedure for details on whether employees are permitted to use fire extinguishers. Most companies have trained fire Marshalls to tackle small fires, if in doubt raise the alarm, evacuate the area closing all internal doors.



Workplace Violence

Workplace Violence:

When neither running nor hiding is an option, remain calm and call 911

If speaking is not an option, leave the phone line open to allow the emergency dispatcher to listen. If it is safe to speak, tell the dispatcher:

- the aggressor's location;
- the number of aggressors;
- a physical description of the aggressor(s);
- the number and type of weapons
- the aggressor(s) is using; and
- the number of potential victims at the location.

Hide

If evacuation is not possible, hide in a location where the aggressor is unlikely to look.

- Choose a hiding place out of view, such as behind cabinets, desks, or storage items.
- Look for protection behind closed and locked doors, but not one that prevents further movement.
- Block and barricade doors with heavy furniture once they are closed and locked.
- Turn lights off, if possible. o Remain quiet if the aggressor is nearby.
- Silence cell phones, radios, televisions, and other noise sources.

Run

Use a clear escape path and try to evacuate whether or not others agree to follow:-

- Have a plan ahead of time, including an escape route.
- Follow the clients EAP.
- Help others escape if possible.
- Prevent others from entering an area where the shooter might be.
- Do not try to move injured people.
- Leave belongings behind.
- Follow police officers' instructions.
- Call 911 when safely out



A Lone Worker presents a higher risk during an Emergency. If you are a lone worker, make sure you follow the clients' instructions on Emergency Response and Lone Worker program.

- Be familiar with the site's lone worker policy.
- Lone worker risks and hazards need to be addressed in your JSA.
- Increased risks during extreme weather.
- Be aware of the Check-In procedures.
- Make sure to stay in touch at regular intervals.
- Always keep emergency supplies handy
- Always keep communication devices charged and carry a spare battery.
- Be aware of your surroundings and stay alert.



It is important that all Employees and Contractors are aware of Airswift's Incident Reporting Process as well as the CLIENT's reporting requirements.

Follow the Client Emergency Response Plan when a catastrophic event happens and contact your Airswift contact as soon as it is safe to do so.

You can either call your Airswift contact or follow the steps on the safety wallet card to contact the Airswift Safety Specialist.

AIRSWIFT ALSO USES AN EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM CALLED IRIS. IF YOU RECEIVE AN EMERGENCY ALERT FROM AIRSWIFT PLEASE RESPOND ACCORDINGLY.



Remember: ALWAYS follow your worksite Emergency Response Procedures. Contact your Airswift point of contact, and or follow the steps on the safety wallet card to report an incident.

Scan the QR Code or click the link below to confirm completion and understanding of this training.

https://forms.office.com/e/ZffGg_uXGWh

Emergency Response Training - Contractors - 2023





THANK
YOU
AND
STAY
SAFE!