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Philippine Geothermal Production Company, Inc.



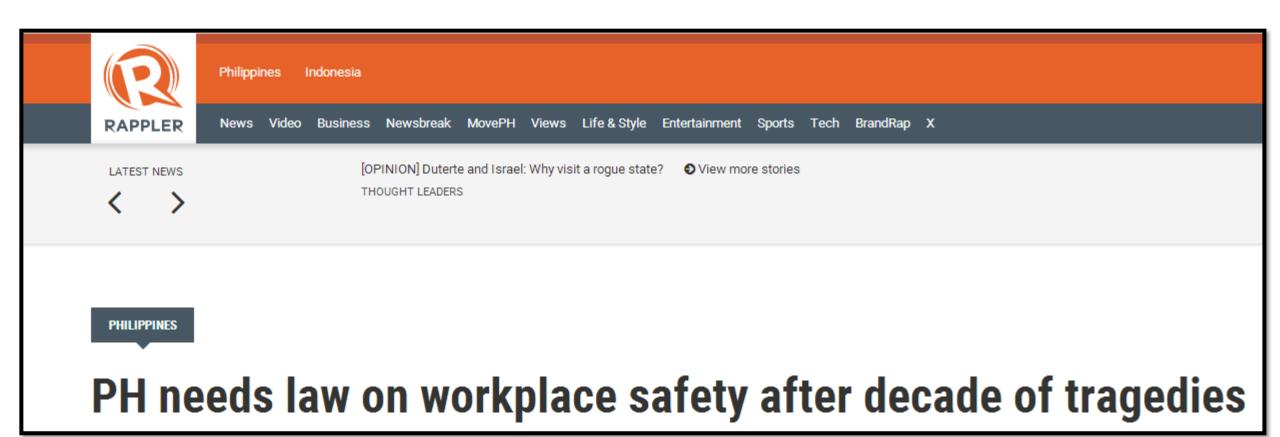
Think about all of the failures in health and safety procedures that occurred:

- Emergency Equipment: There were only enough lifeboats to accommodate 1,178 people vs. the actual 2,208 passengers and crew.
- Training: The lifeboats were launched under-capacity saving only 705 of those people.
- Procedures: The RMS Titanic ignored SIX iceberg warnings before it crashed headfirst into an iceberg at near full speed.
- Policies: Contrary to popular belief, the RMS Titanic didn't have too few lifeboats to save room on the deck. They had too few lifeboats because the White Star Line's policies were horribly out of date and didn't require the Titanic to have more lifeboats than that.





Figures from the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) show that between January 2014 and October 2016, there have been **199 fatal workplace accidents and 232 non-fatal ones.**



Other incidents include:

December 2018	38 killed in NCCC Mall fire in Davao
May 2017	Yokohama Tire Philippines factory fire (no casualty)
February 2017	5 employees died, House Technology Industry (HTI) factory fire in Cavite
November 2016	2 children killed, 5 injured in a factory that exploded in Bulacan
May 2015	72 workers killed in the Kentex factory fire in Valenzuela City
July 2015	9 workers buried alive in the collapse of Semirara Mining Corporation's open pit coal mine in Caluya, Antique
July 2012	18 workers died in a fire in a building in Butuan City
January 2011	10 construction workers were killed in a construction site in Makati City after the collapse of a service elevator





Defined as an unforeseen situation that threatens

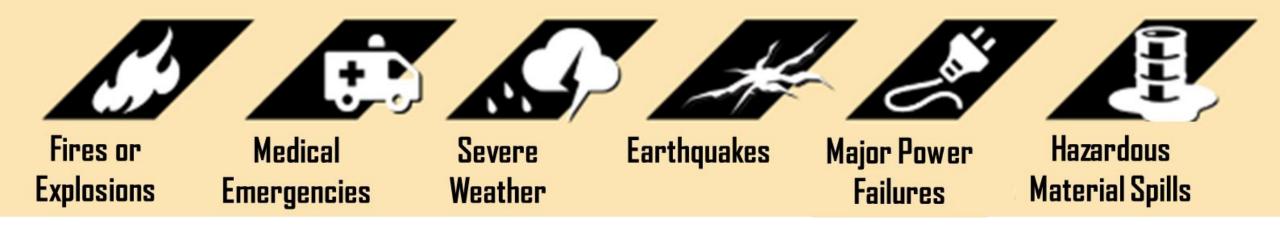
employees, customers, or the public; disrupts or shuts

down operations; or causes physical or environmental

damage. This can be natural or man- made.



COMMON TYPES OF WORKPLACE EMERGENCIES







Workplace Violence



Terrorism



WHY PREPARE FOR WORKPLACE EMERGENCIES?

- Keep employees and responders free from harm
- Manage life- threatening situations
- Minimize damage to the environment, equipment, machinery, tools, etc.
- Minimize downtime



HOW DO YOU PROTECT YOURSELF, THE EMPLOYEES AND YOUR WORKPLACE FROM EMERGENCIES?









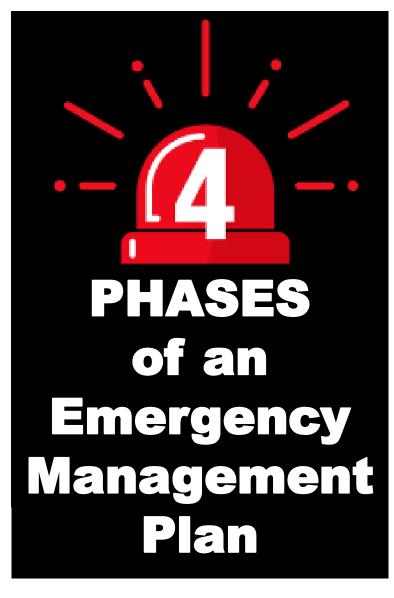
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

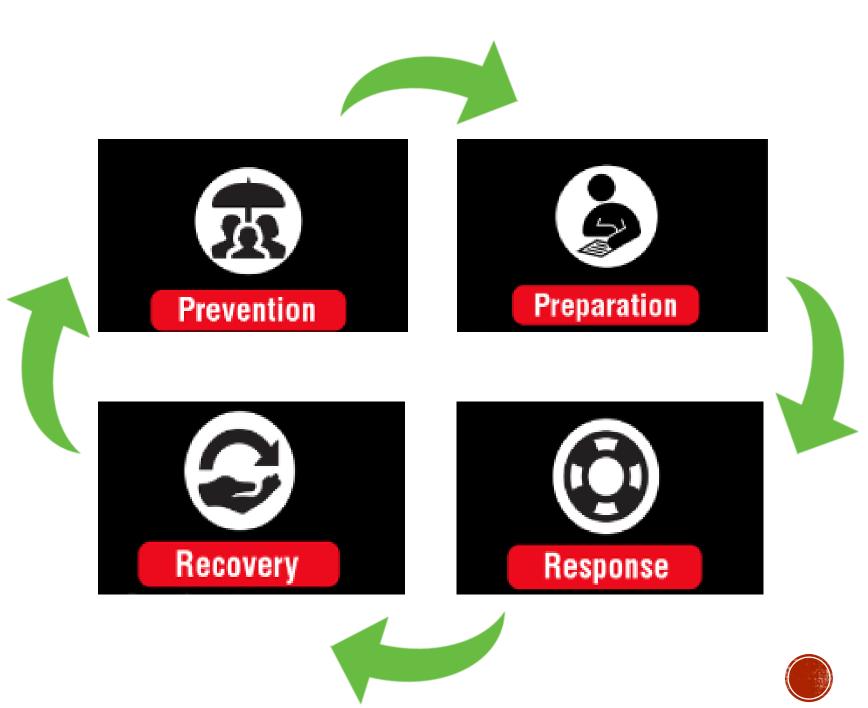
Covers designated actions employers and

employees must take to ensure employees' safety

in times of workplace emergencies.









Includes policies, procedures and activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies.





Activities and procedures to make sure your organization is ready to effectively respond.





Includes actions taken to save lives and prevent further property damage in an emergency situation. Response is putting your preparedness plans into action.





Includes actions taken to return to a normal or an even safer situation following an emergency.

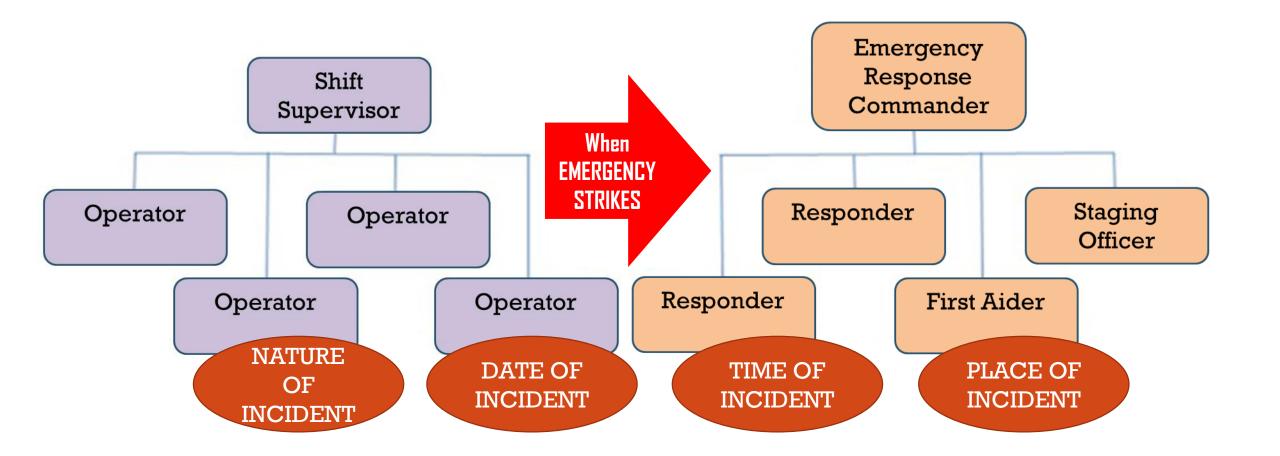


WHAT'S IN A WRITTEN EMERGENCY PLAN?

Scope & outline of potential emergencies

Site- specific response procedures







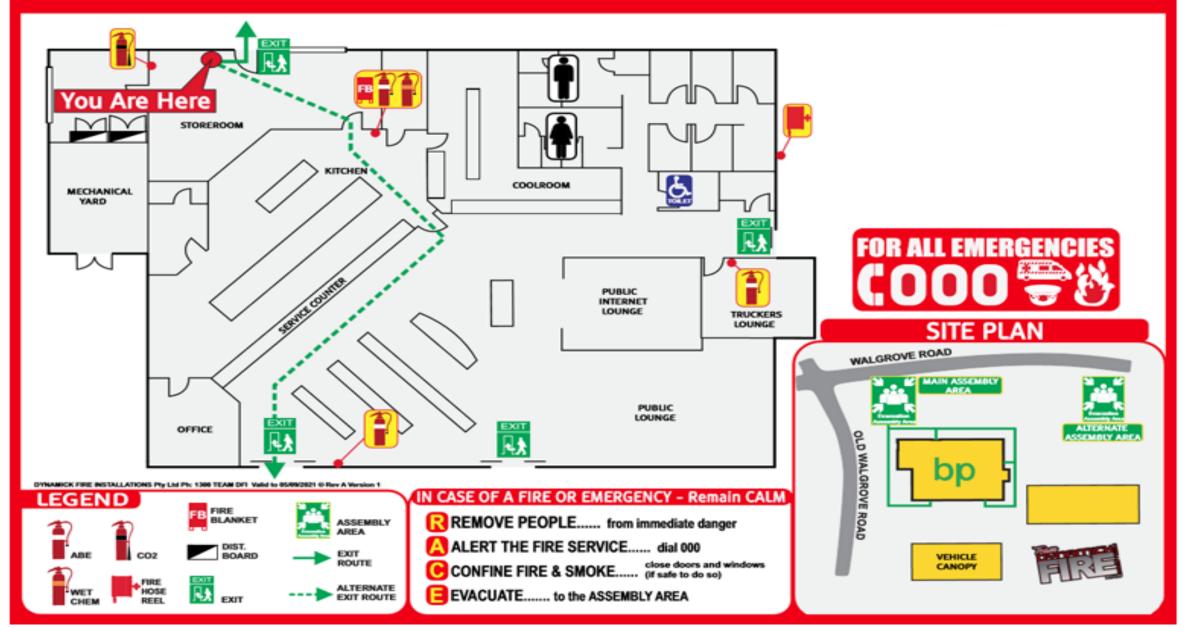
Alarms & other methods of initiating a response







EVACUATION DIAGRAM



Shutting down of power

Emergency contact list

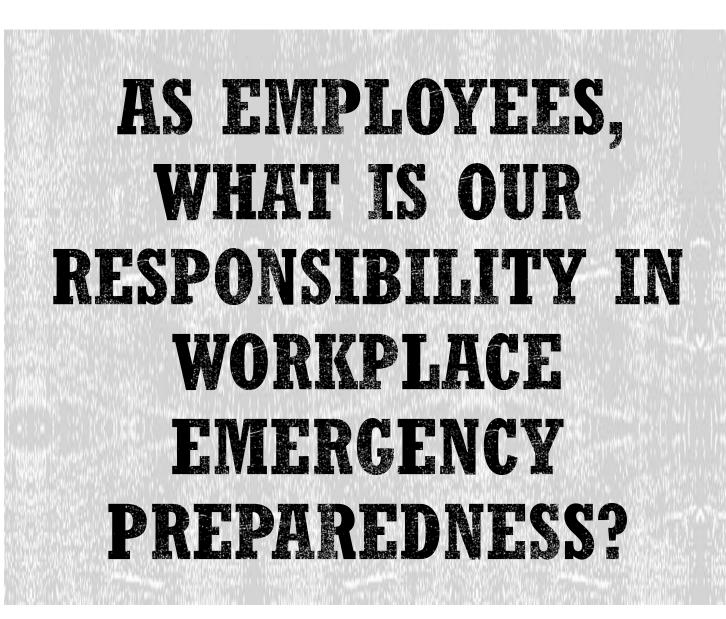
Resource list



6 KEY STEPS TO EMERGENCY PLANNING









IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW TO:

Identify common type of emergencies

Respond if you encounter a situation



Respond when an emergency alarm is activated

Ask your employer for more information and training about emergency preparedness



AS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSES, WHAT IS OUR **RESPONSIBILITY IN** WORKPLACE EMERGENCY **PRFPAREDNESS?**





AS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSE:

 Oversee and implement emergency and disaster preparedness programs and planning

•Assess likely hazards in and around the workplace



 Should be equipped with emergency management knowledge, skills & training

 Determine necessary safety measures and other needs during an emergency situation

Abreast with employee's medical data



WHAT HAZARDS MIGHT NURSES FACE ON THE JOB DURING EMERGENCIES?

- Exposure to infectious diseases (pathogens)
- Exposure to airborne contaminants, such as chemicals or radionuclides
- Exposure to contaminated patients or equipment
- Physical hazards in the field or at an impacted worksite, such as downed power lines, contaminated or deep flood water, falling tree limbs or structural components















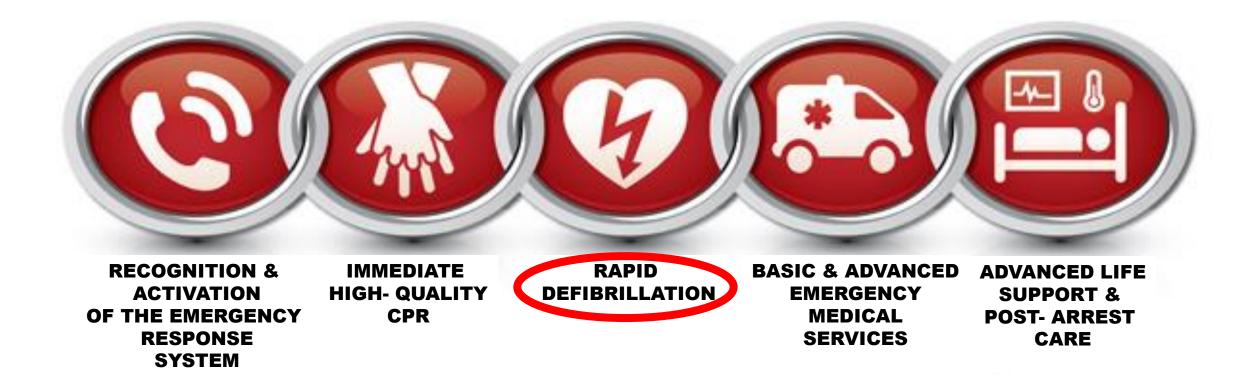




100-120 Compressions/ minute

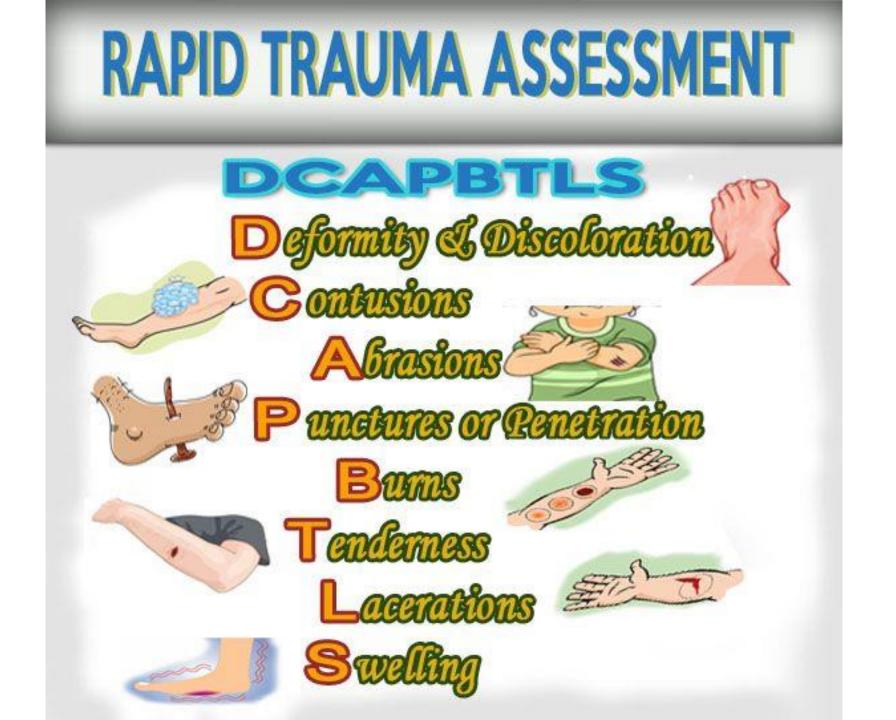


















KEEP CALM **AND FOLLOW THE** EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN







By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail.

Benjamin Franklin



WORKPLACE EMERGENCY READY



