Emergency Action Plans

An Emergency Action Plan (EAP) is an easily accessible written document required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to facilitate and organize both employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies.

EAPs are required by law for every installation, and for every individual facility and established work site on the installation, that has 11 or more employees.

EAPs establish the immediate actions for personnel at individual facilities or work sites during localized (workplace) or widespread (installation) emergency conditions. Manmade and natural emergency conditions include, but are not limited to: fire, flooding, tornado, earthquake, bomb threats, active-shooter, and Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear/Explosive (CBRNE) incidents.

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It is expected that inspections of emergency alarms and equipment will occur on a regular basis, as well as implementation of emergency training and practice drills.

When an accident happens, there is no time to take a refresher course on the proper procedures to follow. Employees' responses to an emergency should be automatic based on clear communication and thorough training.

Expecting the UNexpected

What to consider in planning for workplace emergencies

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About this guide

Expecting the UNexpected is an Oregon OSHA Standards and Technical Resources publication.

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Can it happen at your workplace?

Emergencies happen to other people, right? We see emergencies reported on television and on the Web and we read about them in the news. We think emergencies won't happen to us. But, what would you do if you had to respond to a bomb threat, an earthquake, or a fire? This guide asks you to think about such events where you work – events that could affect you, your employees, your customers, or the public – and helps you plan for them now.

What is a workplace emergency?

The standard definition of an emergency goes something like this: "a *sudden unforeseen* crisis, usually involving *danger*, which requires *immediate* action." Most workplace emergencies fit this definition, but not all of them. For example, a health-related crisis – such as a pandemic – may not happen suddenly or require immediate action, but could become an emergency over a matter of days or weeks. Unlike personal emergencies, workplace emergencies require an immediate, coordinated response from many people in an organization who may have little information about the crisis.

Photo montage by Patricia Young

Emergency plans: What does Oregon OSHA require?

During an emergency, there's not much time to think about what to do, who will do it, or how it will get done so it's essential to prepare a response in advance. The better prepared you are for an emergency, the more likely you are to respond correctly when you have to act NOW.

Do you need an emergency plan? Your organization should prepare an emergency plan; however, we require you to prepare one only if your workplace is covered by one or more of the rules in Table 1.

Table 1: Oregon OSHA rules that require emergency plans

Rule	What the rule requires
Portable fire extinguishers – 437-002-0187 [Division 2, Subdivision L] Includes requirements for placing, using, maintaining, and testing portable fire extinguishers.	Requires an **emergency action plan** ***and*** a **fire prevention plan** at workplaces where: ● All employees must evacuate during a fire; portable fire extinguishers are not accessible ● All employees must evacuate during a fire; portable fire extinguishers are accessible, but not intended for employee use Requires an **emergency action plan** at workplaces where only designated employees use portable fire extinguishers.
Fixed extinguishing systems – 1910.160 [Division 2, Subdivision L]	Requires an **emergency action plan** at workplaces that have areas protected by total flooding systems where gaseous agent concentrations exceed maximum safe levels. See 1910.162, [Division 2, Subdivision L] Fixed Extinguishing Systems
Fire detection systems – 1910.164 [Division 2, Subdivision L]	Requires an **emergency action plan** when it's necessary to delay fire detector alarms for more than 30 seconds to protect employees.
Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals – 1910.119 [Division 2, Subdivision H]	Requires an **emergency action plan** that covers the entire facility and includes procedures for handling small releases of hazardous chemicals.

Hazardous waste operations and emergency response – 1910.120 [Division 2, Subdivision H]	Requires **emergency action plans** for employers engaged in cleanup operations, for operations at TSD facilities, and for employers who respond to releases of hazardous substances.
Grain handling facilities – 1910.272 [Division 2, Subdivision R]	Requires an **emergency action plan** that covers the entire facility.
Vinyl chloride – 1910.1017 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces that use vinyl chloride as a liquid or a compressed gas.
Cadmium – 1910.1027 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans and appropriate personal protective equipment at workplaces where releases of airborne cadmium are possible.
1,2-dibromo-3-chloropane – 1910.1044 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces where employees use 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropane.
Acrylonitrile – 1910.1045 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces where liquid acrylonitrile is present.
Ethylene oxide – 1910.1047 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces where employees may be exposed to ethylene oxide.
Methylenedianiline – 1910.1050 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces where employees may be exposed to methylenedianiline.
1,3-Butadiene – 1910.1051 [Division 2, Subdivision Z]	Requires emergency plans at workplaces where employees may be exposed to 1,3-Butadiene.

An emergency action plan requires:

- Evacuation procedures that describe the evacuation type and identify exit routes
- Procedures that account for all employees after they evacuate
- Procedures for reporting emergencies
- Procedures for shutting down critical plant operations and equipment before evacuation
- Procedures for rescues and medical duties
- Names or job titles of employees to contact for more information about the plan
- A working alarm system
- Designated, trained employees to assist in evacuations
- A review of the plan with employees when they're hired and when the plan changes

> ***The emergency action plan rule is 437-002-0042, Division 2, Subdivision E.***

> ***Workplaces with more than 10 employees must put their emergency action plans in writing. Workplaces with 10 or fewer employees don't need written plans, but employees must know what procedures to follow during an emergency.***

A fire prevention plan requires:

- A list of all major fire hazards that includes handling and storage procedures for hazardous materials, potential ignition sources, and the fire protection equipment necessary to control each hazard
- Procedures for controlling accumulations of flammable and combustible waste
- Procedures for ensuring that heat-producing equipment doesn't accidently ignite combustible material
- Names or job titles of employees responsible for maintaining fire prevention equipment
- Names or job titles of those responsible for controlling fuel hazards

You must also tell employees about fire hazards in their work areas and review the plan with them before they begin their jobs for the first time.

> ***The fire prevention plan rule is 437-002-0043, Division 2, Subdivision E.***

> ***Workplaces that with than 10 employees must put their fire prevention plans in writing. Workplaces with 10 or fewer employees don't need written plans, but employees must know what procedures to follow during an emergency.***

Managing workplace emergencies

The incident-management system

You can learn much about planning for workplace emergencies from professional emergency responders. When you call 911 to report an emergency, you connect with a local network of fire, police, and other emergency service professionals who respond as quickly as possible. This network is part of a larger incident-management system that:

- Identifies, locates, and determines the extent of the emergency
- Determines the resources necessary to manage and control the emergency
- Coordinates command-and-control responsibilities between police and fire departments, hospitals and other medical service providers, government agencies, and on-site responders
- Establishes and maintains communication between on-scene emergency responders and other emergency service providers
- Provides for the safety of victims

An incident management system for your workplace

You can create a small-scale version of the incident management system used by professional responders. Your workplace will be ready to respond to any emergency – from a heart attack to an earthquake – and manage it in the most effective, efficient way possible. The essential parts of this system are your employees, your emergency plan, communication and emergency-response equipment, and your workplace.

How a workplace incident management system works during an emergency

Trained employees, operating under a chain of command and following procedures in the emergency plan, determine the nature and extent of the emergency. They determine whether an evacuation is necessary, carry out critical emergency-scene activities to ensure the safety of others at their workplace, and communicate with professional responders, sharing critical information about the nature of the emergency. For further information, visit FEMA's National Incident Management System (NIMS) version: fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_doctrine-2017.pdf

Developing your emergency plan

Your goal is to create a plan that ensures the well-being of everyone at your workplace in the most effective, efficient manner possible. But if you've never had to respond to a workplace emergency, how do you begin? Start by involving employees in the planning process, identifying emergencies that could affect your workplace, establishing an emergency chain of command, and developing emergency-response policy and procedures.

This section includes planning considerations for an **emergency action plan** and a **fire prevention plan**. (See Page 2, *Emergency plans – What does Oregon OSHA require?*)

Involve employees in the planning process

The most important element of emergency planning is getting employees involved in the process; when employees participate, they'll take the plan seriously and be more likely to respond appropriately during an emergency. From the start, they should be aware that the plan is for their safety.

- Form a team to help you develop the plan – ask for volunteers.
- Review the plan with your employees so they know what procedures to follow during an emergency. Each employee should have a copy of the plan or know where to review it.
- Encourage employees to report hazards and unsafe practices that could contribute to an emergency.
- Practice the response with actions such as fire drills.

Identify emergencies that could affect your workplace

Identify external incidents (outside your workplace) that could threaten employees or the public and internal incidents that could cause an emergency. Examples include:

- Earthquake: external
- Explosion: external or internal
- Fire: external or internal
- Hazardous-substance release: external or internal
- Medical: internal and external
- Weather-related event: external
- Threat of violence: external or internal

> ! ***Electrical, heating and cooling, and telecommunication-system failures can disrupt workplace activities and contribute to emergencies. What effect would each have on your workplace?***

Establish a chain of command

A chain of command links one person with overall responsibility for managing an emergency to others who are responsible for carrying out specific emergency-response tasks. A chain of command establishes who's in charge and ensures that everyone in the chain responds to emergencies in an organized way. At the top of the chain is the incident commander, a trained employee who has overall responsibility for managing emergencies.

In an organization that has multiple buildings or workplaces, the chain of command might also include a facility manager, an emergency director, and other management units, as shown in **figure a** – Chain of command for a large workplace.

At many small- to medium-sized workplaces, the chain of command consists of an emergency scene commander and one or two volunteer emergency scene coordinators as shown in **figures a and b** – Chain of command for a small workplace. *(See "Chain of command" diagrams on page 9.)*

The responsibilities of the incident commander

The incident commander has overall command of a workplace emergency, including the following responsibilities:

- Assessing incidents to determine if it's necessary to order emergency response
- Supervising emergency scene coordinators' activities during an emergency
- Maintaining communication with professional responders such as ambulance, police, and fire departments
- Directing shutdown of critical workplace equipment or operations
- Determining if an evacuation is necessary and managing an evacuation

> ! ***The incident commander should be an employee who has experience managing others, assessing complex events, and making effective decisions under difficult circumstances.***

The role of the emergency scene commander

Emergency scene commanders are responsible for providing training resources and coordinating other employees' activities during an emergency (guiding them to appropriate exits and safe areas during an evacuation, for example) and for other emergency-response tasks for which they've volunteered and been properly trained.

Generally, each commander should be responsible for about 20 employees within a designated work area, as shown in the following table.

Number of emergency scene responders for typical workplaces

Total employees in your workplace	Emergency scene commanders
11-19	1
20-49	1-2
50-99	2-5
100-249	5-12
250+	12+

Emergency scene commanders must know how to respond to all emergencies identified in your emergency plan; the evacuation procedures for your workplace; and how to use emergency communication equipment. They should also know CPR, first aid, and how to respond to threats of violence. Their primary responsibilities include the following:

- Checking rooms and other enclosed spaces for employees who may be trapped or unable to evacuate during an emergency.
- Knowing who may need assistance during an evacuation and how to assist them.
- Coordinating the emergency activities of employees.
- Ensuring that employees understand how to respond to workplace emergencies.
- Knowing the workplace layout, appropriate escape routes, and areas that employees must not enter during an evacuation.
- Verifying that employees are in designated safe areas after an evacuation.

! *Establishing a chain of command minimizes confusion during an emergency. An effective chain of command helps ensure that responders manage an emergency in the most efficient way possible.*

Figure a — Chain of command for a large workplace (100+ employees)

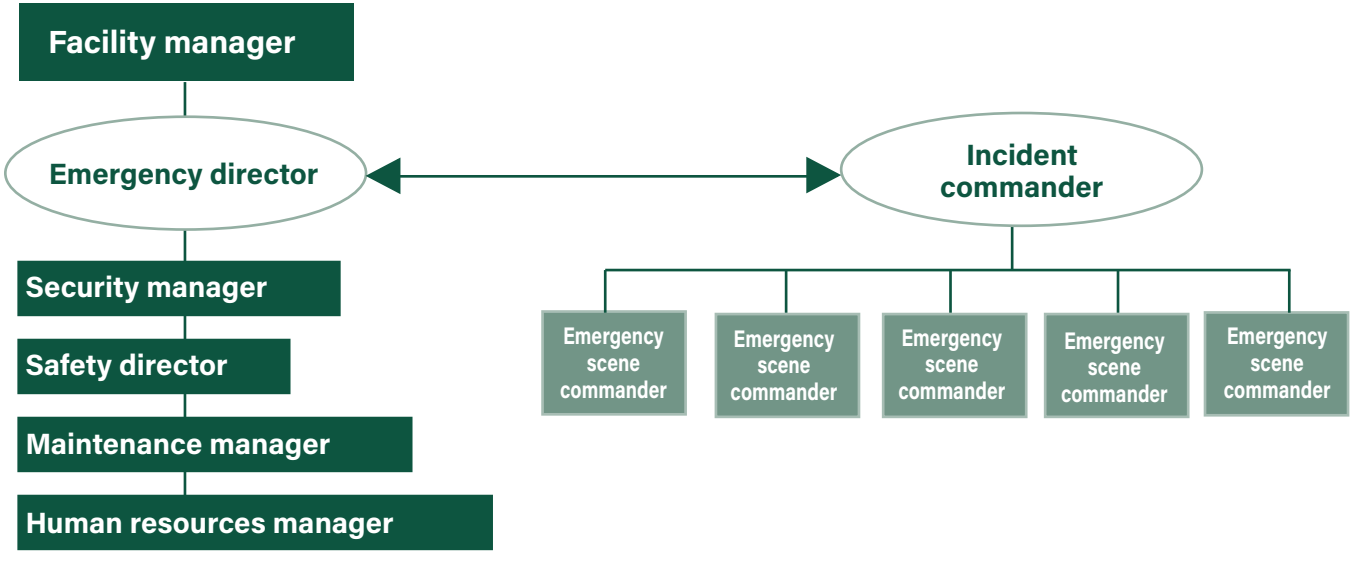
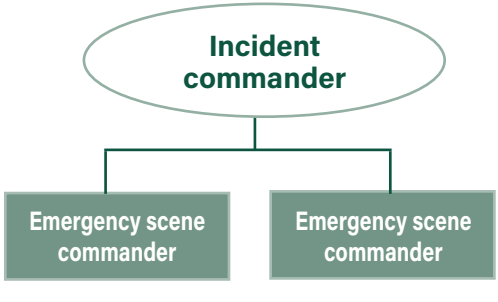


Figure b — Chain of command for a small workplace (20 or fewer employees)



At small workplaces, the chain of command may consist of an incident commander and either one or two emergency scene commanders.

Develop policy and procedures for responding to emergencies

The policy

Create a written policy that states the purpose of the plan and emphasizes that you're committed to ensuring the safety of employees and others at your workplace. Here's an example:

> *It is the policy of this organization to protect employees from physical harm, harassment, and intimidation. This organization is committed to an effective emergency plan that ensures the safety of all employees. The plan is based on an incident management system (IMS) that consists of volunteer employees trained to respond to any workplace emergency. The system is modeled on the IMS system used by fire, police, and emergency medical-service responders. It provides for overall command and control of any emergency. It improves communication between IMS personnel and the fire, police, and medical personnel who respond to a call for help. Also, it provides appropriate emergency assistance before professional emergency responders arrive.*

More examples can be found at ready.gov/incident-management

The procedures

Procedures are instructions for accomplishing specific tasks. Procedures are important because they tell employees exactly what to do to stay safe during an emergency. Your plan should describe how you will accomplish the following:

- Report emergencies to local fire and police departments.
- Inform the emergency chain of command of an emergency.
- Warn employees about an emergency.
- Conduct an orderly, efficient workplace evacuation, checking for all employees.
- Assist employees with disabilities or limited English-speaking skills during an evacuation.
- Shut down critical equipment, operate fire extinguishers, and perform other essential services during an evacuation.
- Account for employees at a designated safe area after an evacuation and offer assistance.
- Perform rescue and first-aid activities that may be necessary during an emergency.

Other critical information

Include the following in your procedures:

- The names of the emergency scene commander, the emergency scene coordinators, and others responsible for carrying out the plan, and how to contact them during an emergency.
- The name of the person who has the authority to order a workplace evacuation (typically, the emergency scene commander).
- The names and phone numbers of those who understand the emergency plan and will inform others about it (typically the emergency scene commander and the emergency scene coordinators).
- How to obtain critical information about the organization and its employees after an evacuation or when a disaster makes it impossible to return to the workplace.

Planning considerations

Accounting for employees after an evacuation

Designate a meeting area away from the emergency site and ensure that employees know they must meet there after they evacuate the workplace. An emergency scene coordinator should take a roll call to identify employees not present.

Alerting employees to an emergency

You can use a public address system, portable radio, an alarm, or any other means that you know will warn everyone at your workplace. Alarms must be distinctive, recognized by all employees, and have a back-up power supply in case the primary power fails.

> ! ***You may need alarms that employees can both hear and see.***

Conducting employee rescues

It takes more than good intentions to save lives. Would-be rescuers can endanger themselves and those they are trying to rescue. Leave rescue work to professional responders who are appropriately trained and equipped. Exceptions: A catastrophe, such as a severe earthquake, may delay professional emergency responders for hours or days. Also, jobs such as handling hazardous substances or working in confined spaces could cause emergencies for which fire or police departments are not trained.

Find out what kind of emergencies local responders are trained and equipped to do. If they can't respond to emergencies unique to your workplace, your employees must be trained and able to respond promptly.

Coordinating with multi-employer workplaces

If you share a building with other employers, consider working with them to develop a building-wide emergency plan. If a building-wide plan isn't feasible, be sure that your plan doesn't conflict with the plans of the other employers in the building.

Developing quick-response teams

A quick-response team consists of volunteer employees trained to handle incidents that require immediate action such as medical emergencies, threatening or violent people, and hazardous substance releases. Consider the following in developing quick-response teams:

- Incidents that require immediate action
- Roles and responsibilities of team members
- The team's communication and response procedures

Educating employees about emergencies and evacuations

All employees should understand the key elements of your emergency plan, including:

- Roles of the incident commander and coordinators
- How to respond to threats and intimidation
- Methods for warning employees of emergencies
- Methods for contacting employees' next of kin after an emergency
- Procedures for summoning emergency responders
- Location of evacuation areas
- How to respond to an emergency and an order to evacuate

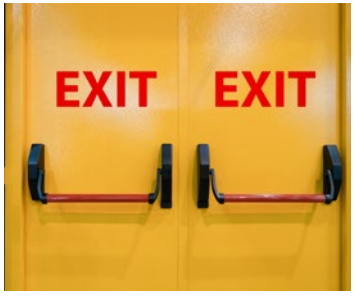
Educate new employees about the emergency plan when you hire them. Keep all employees informed about any changes to the plan.

Train emergency scene coordinators in first aid and CPR, bloodborne pathogen protection, and use of rescue equipment, if available.

Schedule drills so that employees can practice. Include outside fire and police departments in the drills when possible. Evaluate each drill and identify activities that need strengthening. Share the results with all employees.

When an emergency requires an evacuation, all employees must know to leave, what emergency exits to take, and where to meet. Employees may also need to know how to shut down critical equipment during an evacuation.

Establishing evacuation exits



Your workplace should have a primary evacuation exit and an alternate exit. Post diagrams showing evacuation routes and exits. Make sure that all employees will see them. Identify the exits and the exit routes in your plan. Characteristics of exits:

- They're clearly marked, well lit, and visible under emergency conditions.
- They're wide enough to accommodate employees during an evacuation.
- They're unobstructed and clear of debris at all times.
- They're unlikely to expose employees to other hazards.

> ***An essential part of your emergency plan is an evacuation diagram – a floor plan of your building that shows evacuation exits and describes the emergency evacuation procedure. Mark the exit routes and put a "you are here" tag on the diagram so that they are easy to see.***

Providing medical assistance and first aid

Is there a nearby emergency clinic or hospital that will admit victims of emergencies from your workplace? If not, make sure that emergency scene coordinators have appropriate first-aid training and supplies. The American Red Cross, insurance companies, and fire departments usually offer such training.

Recording critical employee information

After a medical emergency, an employee may be unable to contact next of kin or other relatives. You should have access to employees' home phone numbers, the names and

phone numbers of family members they want you to contact, physician names and phone numbers, and information employees give you about their medical conditions or medications. Many employers keep this information with employees' permanent employment records and update it yearly.

Reporting fires and other emergencies

Your emergency plan must have a procedure for reporting fires and other emergencies to professional responders. Fires are generally not reported to fire departments by fire alarms; most fire alarms warn only building occupants. Call 911 to report fires.

> ! ***The emergency scene commander should stay in a safe location to relay relevant information to professional emergency responders.***

Selecting and using personal protective equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment includes clothing and equipment that protects against specific hazards. Examples include work gloves, goggles, hard hats, and respirators.

Properly used, personal protective equipment offers protection against a hazard, but doesn't eliminate the hazard. If it fails or isn't appropriate for a particular task, the user risks exposure. Appropriate, effective protection depends on selecting, wearing, and using the equipment properly, which can be challenging. The following steps highlight one procedure for selecting personal protective equipment:

1. Identify emergency-related hazards for which personal protective equipment may be necessary.
2. Determine what kinds of personal protective equipment will protect users from the hazards.
3. Determine who will use the equipment; it's critical that the equipment fit the user and not cause allergic reactions or other health problems.
4. Determine the conditions when the equipment will be used; the equipment must not fail under those conditions.
5. Those tasked with using the equipment must know how to wear it, maintain it, use it in the right circumstances, and discard it if contaminated.

Types of emergencies

These emergencies could affect workplaces in the Pacific Northwest. Consider factors such as workplace size and location, number of employees, and the nature of their work in determining how to respond.

Earthquake

People in most workplaces are at greatest risk from collapsing ceilings, windows, light fixtures, and other falling objects. If you're indoors, the safest response is to take cover under sturdy furniture or to brace yourself against an inside wall. Stay away from windows, skylights, bookcases, and other heavy objects. Protect your head and neck.

What to do

- If you're indoors, stay there. Take cover under sturdy furniture or against an inside wall.
- Do not use elevators.
- Stay away from windows, skylights, and other objects that could fall.
- Use stairways to leave the workplace if ordered to evacuate by the incident scene commander.
- Be ready to rescue victims; professional responders may not be able to respond. Relocate victims to a triage area, if possible.

Explosion

Any workplace that handles, stores, or processes flammable gasses, liquids, and solids risks an explosion. Explosions offer no warnings, causing disorganization and panic.

What to do

- Try to establish communication with emergency scene coordinators.
- Assess damage to the workplace and estimate human casualties.
- Administer first aid if it's safe to do so.
- Do not use elevators.
- Evacuate following an established procedure.

Fire

Invite someone from your local fire department to help you identify fire hazards and to discuss how your workplace should respond to a fire. It's the byproducts of fire – smoke and fire gasses – that kill. A quick, orderly evacuation is the most effective response to an out-of-control fire.

What to do

- Pull the fire alarm.
- Call 911. Tell the dispatcher the workplace location and the nature of the emergency.
- Inform an emergency scene coordinator.
- Do not use elevators.
- Follow evacuation procedures.
- Allow only trained responders to use fire extinguishers.

> ! ***If you allow emergency scene coordinators or other employees to use fire extinguishers, train them or ensure that they are trained and experienced in using them.***

Hazardous substance release

Hazardous substances include solvents, pesticides, paints, adhesives, petroleum products, and heavy metals – any substance hazardous to health. If your workplace doesn't use hazardous substances, could it be affected by a nearby release or an accident on a local freeway? If so, make sure your emergency plan describes how the emergency scene commander and coordinators will respond and notify fire and police departments.

What to do

- Inform the incident commander.
- Evacuate the area surrounding the release.
- Call 911. Tell the dispatcher the workplace location and the nature of the emergency.
- If your workplace uses hazardous chemicals, our hazard communication rule requires you to inventory them, keep the manufacturer-supplied material safety data sheets, label the chemical containers, and train employees to protect themselves from the chemicals' hazards. See 1910.1200, Hazard Communication for the requirements.

- If your workplace is involved in hazardous-waste operations or responds to emergencies involving hazardous substances, you must have a written plan that describes how you will respond to hazardous substance emergencies. See 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, for Oregon OSHA's requirements.
- If employees must wear personal protective equipment during an emergency – chemical suits, gloves, hoods, boots, or respirators, for example – make sure that equipment will be available when they need it, that it fits them, and that they know how to use it. See Division 2, Division I, Personal protective equipment, for Oregon OSHA's requirements.

Medical

The most likely workplace emergency is a medical emergency. A serious medical emergency such as cardiac arrest requires immediate attention; response time is critical.

What to do

- Call 911. Tell the dispatcher the workplace location and the nature of the emergency.
- Do not move the victim.
- Notify an emergency scene coordinator for CPR or other first-aid tasks.
- Inform the emergency scene commander.
- Assist professional medical responders when they arrive.
- Inform the victim's supervisor.
- Consider purchasing an automatic external defibrillator (AED) to treat victims in cardiac arrest. Now they can be used by just about anyone after a short training session.

Weather-related event

Floods, wind, thunderstorms, wildfires, and snow are likely to cause most weather-related workplace emergencies in Oregon. Many communities experience floods following warm spring rain. Winter storms often bring strong winds, freezing rain, and snow that can cause structural damage and power outages.

What to do

- Wait for instructions from the emergency scene commander; a power failure will slow communication.
- Tune a battery-powered radio to a station that broadcasts local news.
- Do not evacuate the workplace unless ordered to do so.

Threats of violence

Threats of violence may be delivered in any form: face-to-face, by fax, email, phone, or in writing.

Threats can be directed toward the workplace, a group of people, or a specific person. Police departments, mental health professionals, and employee-assistance program counselors offer prevention information, security inspections, and employee training that helps reduce the risk of workplace violence.

What to do

- Inform an emergency scene commander.
- Activate a silent alarm if your workplace has one.
- Isolate the threatening person if it's possible to do so safely.
- Inform the incident commander.

Bomb threats

Take threats seriously. Don't use fire alarms or cellphones in the building – they generate radio waves that could trigger a bomb. Someone who finds a package that may be a bomb should note its size, shape, and whether it emits a sound, then tell the emergency scene commander. ***Do not touch, move, or handle the package!*** Call 911 from outside the building to report the emergency and determine if an evacuation is necessary. Use a communication method that doesn't generate radio waves to order the evacuation.

Consider offering threat-management training to one or more emergency scene commanders and creating a threat quick-response team.

Terrorism

Although terrorist acts pose minimal risks to most workplaces, the devastating effects of terrorist acts worldwide have changed the perception of a secure workplace and added a new dimension to emergency planning. What distinguishes terrorist acts is the use of threats and violence to intimidate or coerce.

How do others perceive the mission of your organization in the following contexts?

- Political activities
- Business activities
- Economic activities
- Social responsibilities

How vulnerable are your critical resources from terrorist attack?

- Production machinery and equipment
- Mail and HVAC systems
- Electronic communication, power, data, and systems hardware
- Real estate and other physical property
- Finance and administrative transactions
- Employees – where they work

Pandemic preparation

What to do

- Determine which workplace tasks are essential and which ones can be delayed.
- Determine which tasks can be accomplished through telework or other distance work.
- Determine what personal protective equipment (including respirators) you will require employees to use or will let them use voluntarily.
- Cross-train employees on critical tasks.
- Update return-to-work and medical leave policies.

Where to find more information

Rules

A rule-by-rule summary of requirements for planning and responding to workplace emergencies. Rules in italic have specific requirements for emergency action plans and fire prevention plans.

Subdivision E, Means of Egress

- Exits and exit routes 437-002-0041
- Emergency action plan 437-002-0042
- Fire prevention plan 437-002-0043

Subdivision H, Hazardous Materials

- *Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals 1910.119*
- *Hazardous waste operations and emergency response 1910.120*

Subdivision I, Personal Protective Equipment

- Respiratory protection 1910.134

Subdivision J, General Environmental Controls

- Permit-required confined spaces 1910.146

Subdivision K, Medical & First Aid

- Emergency medical plan 437-002-0161(4)

Subdivision L, Fire Protection

- Fire brigades 1910.156
- Portable fire extinguishers 437-002-0187
- Standard and hose systems 1910.158
- Automatic sprinkler systems 1910.159
- *Fixed extinguishing systems, general 1910.160*
- Fixed extinguishing systems, dry chemical 1910.161

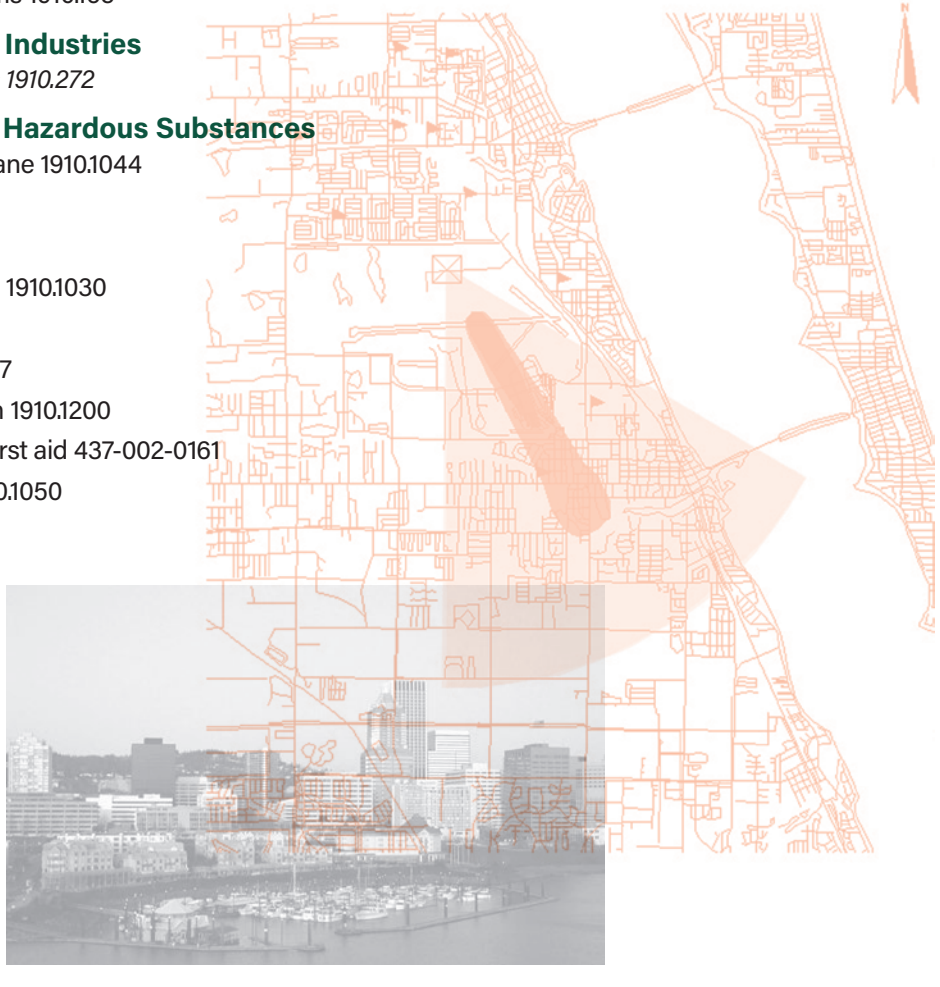
- Fixed extinguishing systems, gaseous agent 1910.162
- Fixed extinguishing systems, and water spray and foam 1910.163
- *Fire detection systems 1910.164*
- Employee alarm systems 1910.165

Subdivision R, Special Industries

- *Grain handling facilities 1910.272*

Subdivision Z, Toxic & Hazardous Substances

- 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropane 1910.1044
- 1,3-Butadiene 1910.1051
- Acrylonitrile 1910.1045
- Bloodborne pathogens 1910.1030
- Cadimum 1910.1027
- Ethylene oxide 1910.1047
- Hazard communication 1910.1200
- Medical services and first aid 437-002-0161
- Methylenedianiline 1910.1050
- Vinyl chloride 1910.1017



Websites

Our favorite links to more information on emergency planning

- American Red Cross: Be Prepared: redcross.org
- CDC: Emergency Preparedness and Response: cdc.gov
- Federal Emergency Management Agency: fema.gov
- National Safety Council: nsc.org/workplace
- OSHA Emergency Preparedness and Response: osha.gov/emergency-preparedness
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: hazmat.dot.gov
- Ready: ready.gov
- US Chemical Safety Board: csb.gov

Oregon OSHA Services

Oregon OSHA offers a wide variety of safety and health services to employers and employees:

Appeals

- **503-947-7426; 800-922-2689; admin.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Provides the opportunity for employers to hold informal meetings with Oregon OSHA on concerns about workplace safety and health.
- Discusses Oregon OSHA's requirements and clarifies workplace safety or health violations.
- Discusses abatement dates and negotiates settlement agreements to resolve disputed citations.

Conferences

- **503-378-3272; 888-292-5247, Option 1; oregon.conferences@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Co-hosts conferences throughout Oregon that enable employees and employers to learn and share ideas with local and nationally recognized safety and health professionals.

Consultative Services

- **503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; consult.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Offers no-cost, on-site safety and health assistance to help Oregon employers recognize and correct workplace safety and health problems.
- Provides consultations in the areas of safety, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational safety and health programs, assistance to new businesses, the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Enforcement

- **503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; enforce.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Offers pre-job conferences for mobile employers in industries such as logging and construction.
- Inspects places of employment for occupational safety and health hazards and investigates workplace complaints and accidents.
- Provides abatement assistance to employers who have received citations and provides compliance and technical assistance by phone.

Public Education

- **503-947-7443; 888-292-5247, Option 2; ed.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Provides workshops and materials covering management of basic safety and health programs, safety committees, accident investigation, technical topics, and job safety analysis.

Standards and Technical Resources

- **503-378-3272; 800-922-2689; tech.web@dcbs.oregon.gov**
- Develops, interprets, and gives technical advice on Oregon OSHA's safety and health rules.
- Publishes safe-practices guides, pamphlets, and other materials for employers and employees.
- Manages the Oregon OSHA Resource Center, which offers safety videos, books, periodicals, and research assistance for employers and employees.

Need more information? Call your nearest Oregon OSHA office:

Salem Central Office
350 Winter St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-3882
Phone: 503-378-3272
Toll-free: 800-922-2689
Fax: 503-947-7461

en Español: 800-843-8086
Website: osha.oregon.gov

Bend
Red Oaks Square
1230 NE Third St., Suite A-115
Bend, OR 97701-4374
541-388-6066
Consultation: 541-388-6068

Eugene
1500 Valley River Drive, Suite 150
Eugene, OR 97401-4643
541-686-7562
Consultation: 541-686-7913

Medford
1840 Barnett Road, Suite D
Medford, OR 97504-8293
541-776-6030
Consultation: 541-776-6016

Pendleton
200 SE Hailey Ave.
Pendleton, OR 97801-3072
541-276-9175
Consultation: 541-276-2353

Portland
Durham Plaza
16760 SW Upper Boones
Ferry Road, Suite 200
Tigard, OR 97224-7696
503-229-5910
Consultation: 503-229-6193

Salem
1340 Tandem Ave. NE, Suite 160
Salem, OR 97301-8080
503-378-3274
Consultation: 503-373-7819

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