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NFPA 70E

(C) Emergency Response Training.

(1) Contact Release.

Employees exposed to shock hazards and those responsible for the safe release of victims from contact with energized electrical conductors or circuit parts shall be trained in methods of safe release. Refresher training shall occur annually.

ENHANCED CONTENT

Anyone attempting to rescue a victim in contact with an energized electrical conductor or circuit part can be exposed to the same hazard and must identify and avoid the hazard and take the appropriate action. The victim's survival depends on a safe and rapid response. Before first aid can be provided, the victim has to be safely moved away from the energized electrical conductors and circuit parts.

A quick response is essential during an electrical shock incident—seconds gained or lost can decide the fate of a victim. Often, shutting off the equipment is the most efficient way to safely release an employee. However, a shock rescue kit equipped with all the necessary personal and protective equipment can help save rescue personnel vital time. The shock rescue kit could include items such as an insulated rescue stick or hook, a voltage detector, a cable cutter with insulated handles, an insulating platform or pad, insulated rubber gloves, insulated dielectric overshoes (boots), safety and first aid instructions, a roll of adhesive warning tape, and a can of talcum powder. The composition of the kit should depend on the situation in which it would be used.

(2) First Aid, Emergency Response, and Resuscitation.

- (a) Employees responsible for responding to medical emergencies shall be trained in first aid and emergency procedures.
- (b) Employees responsible for responding to medical emergencies

shall be trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). (c)
Employees responsible for responding to medical emergencies shall be trained in the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED) if an employer's emergency response plan includes the use of this device.
(d) Training shall occur at a frequency that satisfies the requirements of the certifying body.

Informational Note: Employees responsible for responding to medical emergencies might not be first responders or medical professionals. Such employees could be a second person, a safety watch, or a craftsperson.

ENHANCED CONTENT

Employers must determine who will be responsible for responding to an emergency or electrical incident within the facility. NFPA 70E does not dictate that a second employee be responsible for responding to emergencies, and it does not prohibit the use of off-site response. Whoever is responsible for first aid, the person(s) must be trained to provide that response. Different levels of response might dictate different training requirements. For example, an employee might be a trained first responder for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) purposes, but the facility health care professional arriving later would have had more advanced and detailed training.

For information regarding the contents of a generic first aid kit, refer to ANSI Z308.1, Minimum Requirements for Workplace First Aid Kits and Supplies. Although the listed contents should be adequate for small worksites, employers at larger or more unique facilities should determine the need for other types of first aid supplies, as well as additional quantities. Employers should assess the specific needs of their worksite periodically and augment the first aid kit appropriately.

(3) Training Verification.

Employers shall verify at least annually that employee training required by 110.6(C) is current.

ENHANCED CONTENT

First aid training courses should include instruction in both general and workplace hazard-specific knowledge and skills. First aid responders might

experience long intervals between learning cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillator (AED) skills and putting them into practice. It can be beneficial to refresh first aid skills periodically to maintain and update knowledge and skills even if a certification for CPR or AED is valid. Instructor-led retraining for life-threatening emergencies can be done annually to keep necessary skills sharp. Retraining for non-life-threatening response can be done periodically to help employees retain the knowledge.

First aid training is offered by nationally recognized and private educational organizations, including the American Heart Association, the American Red Cross, and the National Safety Council. NFPA 70E does not advocate for any specific first aid course. First aid courses should be customized for specific work environments. Unique conditions at specific worksites might warrant adding additional elements to a standardized first aid training program.

The training organization sets the minimum level of requirement for its first aid training program. Assessment of the successful completion of the first aid training program should include the instructor's observations of the acquired skills, as well as written performance assessments. NFPA 70E requires that the employer verify at least annually that training for its employees who are first aid responders is current.

(4) Documentation.

The employer shall document that the training required by 110.6(C) has occurred.