

Emergency Transportation

FACT SHEET #10



This document provides information on emergency transport vehicles (ETVs) and air transportation.

WHEN DO I NEED AN EMERGENCY TRANSPORT VEHICLE?

Your production will need an ETV if any of the following are true:

- You have a low hazard rating, a remote work location (more than 30 minutes from an ambulance station), and 50 or more workers.
- You have a moderate hazard rating, a remote work location, and 10 or more workers.
- You have a high hazard rating, a remote work location, and 6 or more workers.

TYPES OF EMERGENCY VEHICLES THAT CAN BE USED

- Emergency transport vehicle (ETV)
- Industrial ambulance
- Mobile treatment centre
- BC Emergency Health Services (BCEHS) ambulance

EMERGENCY TRANSPORT VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

An ETV must be capable of safely transporting a first aid attendant and the injured worker, with a stretcher used to secure the worker.

ETVs must have an effective means of communication:

- It must have effective voice communication between the operator and the attendant in the treatment area of the vehicle.
- It should have a means of effective communication with the scene of the accident.
- It should have effective communication with the hospital.

ETVs must be designed and equipped to:

- Secure injured workers to minimize excessive jarring
- Protect injured workers from natural elements and dust
- Maintain a normal body temperature for injured workers
- Allow adequate space for the first aid attendant to safely provide first aid to injured workers

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Where a vehicle is needed to transport an injured worker, it should be immediately available for use and capable of being dispatched to an incident

scene within three to five minutes. The emergency vehicle should be located where it will best serve the workers who are most likely to need it.



AIR TRANSPORTATION

The film industry often uses remote locations where surface transportation isn't available. Air transportation may be the primary or only way to transport a worker for medical treatment.

If air transportation is the only reasonable way to access the work location, the production must

arrange emergency air transportation for seriously injured workers. Productions should also plan to use air transportation as the primary method if the surface travel time to hospital is more than two hours.

RELATED RESOURCES

For more information on determining your hazard rating, see [Workplace Hazard Ratings](#).

REGULATORY REFERENCES

For more information on requirements, see the following sections of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation and its associated guidelines:

- [Section 3.17.1, Air Transportation](#)
- [Worksafe First Aid Regulations and Guidelines](#)
- To determine if emergency transportation is required, see sections [3.14](#) to [3.21](#) or [Schedule 3-A](#) of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation.

You can find searchable versions of the Regulation and the guidelines at www.worksafebc.com

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