

chapter A-3.001, r. 10

**First-aid Minimum Standards Regulation**

Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases  
(chapter A-3.001, s. 454, subpar. 4).

Act respecting occupational health and safety  
(chapter S-2.1, ss. 173 and 223).

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## DIVISION I

### INTERPRETATION AND SCOPE

**1.** In this Regulation, unless the context indicates otherwise,

(a) “construction site” means a place where foundation, erection, maintenance, renovation, repair, alteration or demolition work is carried out in respect of a building or of civil engineering works, on and at the site itself, including the preparatory work of land clearing or earth moving and any other work determined by regulation, and the lodging, eating or recreational facilities put at the disposal of the construction workers by the employer;

(b) “Commission” means the Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail established pursuant to section 137 of the Act respecting occupational health and safety (chapter S-2.1);

(c) “establishment” means all the installations and equipment grouped on one site and organized under the authority of one person or of related persons in view of producing or distributing goods or services, except a construction site; this work includes, in particular, a school, a construction firm and the lodging, eating or recreational facilities put at the disposal of workers by the employer, excepting, however, private lodging facilities;

(d) “nurse” means a nurse within the meaning of the Nurses Act (chapter I-8);

(e) “principal contractor” means the owner or any other person who, on a construction site, is responsible for the carrying out of all the work;

(f) “first-aider” means the holder of a valid first aid certificate granted by an organization recognized by the Commission and whose work does not adversely affect his ability to administer first-aid promptly and efficiently;

(g) “kit” means a first aid kit consisting of a portable box divided into compartments to store first aid articles required by this Regulation and on which are affixed a red cross and the words “first aid” in conspicuous characters.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 1.

**2.** Subject to Division IX, this Regulation applies to any establishment, except for institutions of the Social Affairs network, within the meaning of the Act respecting health services and social services (chapter S-4.2) and the Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons (chapter S-5), where qualified medical personnel or nurses can give the necessary first aid to workers of the establishment in case of occupational injury, and to any construction site where at least 10 workers are working simultaneously at any given time.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 2.

## DIVISION II

### FIRST-AIDERS AND KITS IN AN ESTABLISHMENT

**3.** The employer of an establishment must make sure that at least one first-aider is present at all times during working hours where there are 50 or less workers on a shift and another first-aider for every additional 100 workers or fraction thereof assigned to the shift.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, the employer in an establishment in the “Forestry” sector covered by paragraph B of Schedule 1 must see that at least one worker in 5 is a first-aider.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 3; O.C. 688-85, s. 1; O.C. 1798-87, s. 1.

**4.** An adequate number of first-aid kits must be provided by an employer in his establishment.

The kits must be placed as near as possible from the work premises, be easy to reach and available at all times.

The minimum content of the first-aid kit is the following:

- (a) a first-aid manual approved by the Commission;
- (b) the following instruments:
  - 1 pair bandage scissors,
  - 1 pair splinter forceps,
  - 12 safety pins (assorted sizes);
- (c) the following dressings (or equivalent sizes):
  - 25 sterile bandages (25 mm × 75 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 25 sterile gauze squares (101.6 mm × 101.6 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 4 rolls sterile gauze bandage (50 mm × 9 m) individually wrapped,
  - 4 rolls sterile gauze bandage (101.6 mm × 9 m) individually wrapped,
  - 6 triangular bandages,
  - 4 sterile bandage compresses (101.6 mm × 101.6 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 1 roll adhesive tape (25 mm × 9 m);
- (d) antiseptics:
  - 25 alcohol swabs individually wrapped.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 4.

**5.** A vehicle used by an employer in the operation of his establishment and intended solely for the transportation or use of workers employed by him must be provided with a first-aid kit if it travels in areas where no first-aid kit is accessible under section 4.

The minimum content of the kit is that prescribed in section 4 where the vehicle can carry more than 5 workers and where the workers are more than 30 minutes from a medical service.

The minimum content of the kit in vehicles not covered by the second paragraph is the following:

- (a) a first-aid manual approved by the Commission;
- (b) the following instruments:
  - 1 pair bandage scissors,
  - 12 safety pins (assorted sizes);
- (c) the following dressings (or equivalent sizes):

- 5 sterile adhesive bandages (25 mm × 75 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 5 sterile gauze squares (101.6 mm × 101.6 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 1 roll sterile gauze bandage (50 mm × 9 m),
  - 1 roll sterile gauze bandage (101.6 mm × 9 m),
  - 2 sterile bandage compresses (101.6 mm × 101.6 mm) individually wrapped,
  - 2 triangular bandages,
  - 1 roll adhesive tape (25 mm × 9 m);
- (d) antiseptics:
- 5 alcohol swabs individually wrapped.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 5; O.C. 1798-87, s. 2.

- 6.** The employer in an establishment must ensure that all kits are kept clean, complete and in good order.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 6.

### **DIVISION III**

#### **FIRST-AIDERS AND KITS ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE**

- 7.** The general contractor on a construction site must make sure that at least one first-aider is present at all times during working hours where there are between 10 and 50 workers on a shift and another first-aider for every additional 100 workers or fraction thereof assigned to the shift.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 7; D. 688-85, s. 2.

- 8.** An adequate number of first-aid kits must be provided by a principal contractor on his construction site.

The kits must be available at all times.

A construction site is equipped with an adequate number of first-aid kits when the time required to have access to them is approximately 5 minutes for all workers.

The minimum content of the first-aid kit is the one prescribed in section 4.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 8.

- 9.** A vehicle used by a principal contractor in the operation of his construction site and intended solely for the transportation or use of workers employed by him must be provided with a first-aid kit if it travels in areas where no first-aid kit is accessible under section 8.

The minimum content of the kit is that prescribed in section 4 where the vehicle can carry more than 5 workers and where the workers are more than 30 minutes from a medical service.

The minimum content of the kit in vehicles not covered by the second paragraph is that prescribed in section 5.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 9; O.C. 1798-87, s. 3.

**10.** The principal contractor on a construction site must ensure that all kits are kept clean, complete and in good order.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 10.

#### **DIVISION IV**

##### **FIRST-AID ROOM**

**11.** The employer in an establishment having more than 100 workers and the principal contractor on a construction site having more than 100 workers must provide a room where the first-aider can administer first-aid; it must be available and easily accessible at all times during working hours, kept clean and in good order, ventilated, lighted, adequately heated and provided with water.

This room must contain in particular:

- (a) a stretcher;
- (b) one table and two chairs;
- (c) soap and a nail brush;
- (d) paper towels;
- (e) at the minimum, the content of the kit prescribed in section 4.

This section does not apply to an employer whose establishment is provided with a first-aid room equipped as required under subparagraph *b* of subsection 1 of section 21, nor to the principal contractor whose construction site is provided with such a room.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 11.

#### **DIVISION V**

##### **COMMUNICATION WITH EMERGENCY SERVICES**

**12.** The employer must provide his establishment and the principal contractor his construction site with a communications system available for immediate communication with emergency services.

The procedure for communicating with emergency services must be clearly stated near this system.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 12.

#### **DIVISION VI**

##### **SIGNS**

**13.** Adequate signs must indicate how to find easily and rapidly the first-aid kits and the communications system prescribed in this Regulation as well as any other first-aid equipment.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 13.

**14.** The work location, the job, the family name and given name of the first-aider or first-aiders working in the establishment must be printed on a sign placed in a conspicuous place accessible to all workers. On a construction site, the first-aider or first-aiders must wear a safety hat bearing a cross.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 14.

## DIVISION VII

### REGISTER

**15.** A first-aider giving first-aid to a worker must fill a report containing his name and that of the injured worker, and the time and description of the injury or sickness as well as the type of first-aid given.

The report must be handed to the employer in an establishment or to the principal contractor on a construction site and kept by both in a register reserved for that purpose.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 15.

**16.** Any information respecting a worker contained in the register prescribed in section 15 must be available to that worker.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 16.

**17.** The preceding provisions do not have any effect on the obligations of the injured worker and of the employer in case of accident, respecting the notice of accident and medical help which must be provided, in conformity with the Act.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 17.

## DIVISION VIII

### FINANCING

**18.** The employer in an establishment or the principal contractor on a construction site shall pay for the costs related to the setting up and maintenance of first-aid services including the appliances and articles prescribed in Divisions II to VII.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 18.

**19.** A person who is assigned as a first-aider by the employer in an establishment or by the principal contractor on a construction site and who does not have a valid first-aid certificate granted by an organization recognized by the Commission may take the necessary time off from work to obtain or renew this certificate, without any loss in salary.

The travelling expenses of the person assigned as a first-aider are paid by the employer or the principal contractor provided the first-aid training or refresher course is given not more than 40 km from the establishment or the construction site where this person works.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 19.

## DIVISION IX

### NURSES AND FIRST-AID ROOM

**20.** For the purposes of this Division, establishments and construction sites are classified as follows:

(1) any establishment covered by Schedule 1, where:

(a) at least 100 workers are working; or

(b) more than 20 workers are working and where it is not possible to reach within 30 minutes by road and under normal conditions an ambulance service, a hospital, a local community service centre, a medical clinic or polyclinic or other emergency medical services, including the health services of an establishment or construction site;

(2) any establishment in the “Forestry” sector covered by paragraph B of Schedule 1 where not more than 20 workers are working;

(3) any construction site where at least 25 workers are working simultaneously at any given time and where it is not possible to reach, within 30 minutes by road and under normal conditions, a hospital, a local community service centre, a medical clinic or polyclinic or other emergency medical services, including the health services of an establishment or construction site;

(4) any other establishment or construction site.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 20; O.C. 1798-87, s. 4.

**20.1.** (1) In an establishment in the “Forestry” sector covered by paragraph B of Schedule 1 where 21 to 100 workers are working, a first-aid road vehicle or aircraft complying with the Minimum Standards for First-aid Vehicles described in Schedule 2, and staffed by 2 first-aid vehicle attendants or by one such attendant and one nurse shall be deemed to be an ambulance service within the meaning of subparagraph *b* of paragraph 1 of section 20 if the employer establishes with the nearest hospital, local community service centre, medical clinic or polyclinic, the following agreed procedures:

(a) an agreed procedure whereby a doctor may be notified after evaluation of the injured person's condition by the first-aid vehicle attendant or nurse, the doctor then being required to meet the vehicle; and

(b) a communications procedure between the first-aid vehicle and the hospital, local community service centre, medical clinic or polyclinic;

(2) Notwithstanding subsection 1, in an establishment in the “Forestry” sector covered by paragraph B of Schedule 1 where more than 50 workers are working and which is located more than 1 hour by road and under normal conditions from a hospital, a local community service centre, a medical clinic or polyclinic or other emergency medical services, a first-aid road vehicle or aircraft complying with the Minimum Standards for First-aid Vehicles described in Schedule 2, and staffed by 2 first-aid vehicle attendants, one of whom must be a nurse, shall be deemed to be an ambulance service within the meaning of subparagraph *b* of paragraph 1 of section 20 where the employer establishes with the nearest hospital, local community service centre or medical clinic or polyclinic, the following agreed procedures:

(a) an agreed procedure whereby a doctor may be notified after evaluation of the injured person's condition by a first-aid vehicle attendant, the doctor then being required to meet the vehicle; and

(b) a communications procedure between the first-aid vehicle and the hospital, local community service centre or medical clinic or polyclinic.

O.C. 1798-87, s. 5.

**20.2.** In order to hold the position of first-aid vehicle attendant, a person must hold a job which does not interfere in any way with his ability to act quickly and effectively and must have taken and passed the required training course the program of which is described in Schedule 3.

O.C. 1798-87, s. 5.

**21.** (1) The employer in an establishment covered by paragraph 1 of section 20 or the principal contractor on a construction site covered by paragraph 3 of section 20 must:

(a) maintain on the premises at his own expense a full-time nurse during the regular working hours of the day shift and, where more than 20 workers are working simultaneously outside of the regular working hours of the day shift, maintain the services of a nurse on the premises or on call;

(b) install at his own expense a first-aid room which must be available and easy to reach at any time, kept clean and in good order, adequately heated and provided with toilet facilities and running water. The room must be provided with the instruments, stocks and equipment required for the examination and emergency

treatment of injured or sick workers, as well as with the supplies and furniture necessary for the staff to give first-aid and perform other duties.

The room must contain in particular the following elements:

**Equipment:**

Equipment for ventilation maintenance including the 3 following basic pieces:

(1) oro-pharyngial airways (Guedel);

(2) Positive pressure oxygen delivery equipment capable of supplying oxygen for medical purposes at a constant output of not less than 6 litres per minute for a minimum of 25 minutes at ambient temperatures from -20 °C to 40 °C, the volume being determined at a temperature of 20 °C and 101 kPa of pressure. The equipment must include a device allowing the oxygen to be administered to the patient in such a way that the mixture inhaled will have an oxygen concentration of not less than 50% in volume measured at a respiratory intake of 0.25 litres per second.

The oxygen delivery equipment must comply with the standards of the Canadian Standards Association (C.S.A.);

(3) suction equipment.

1 stretcher

1 examining table

1 instrument sterilizer or the equivalent

1 bed with mattress and pillows

1 complete first-aid kit, suited to needs

1 cabinet for medical instruments and supplies

2 woolen blankets

1 waste receptacle with pedal-actuated lid

1 sink with running water (hot and cold) including an adaptor for eye wash

1 magnifying lamp

1 back board or the equivalent

1 small refrigerator

1 table

2 chairs

**Instruments:**

1 stethoscope

1 otoscope

1 sphygmomanometer

1 flashlight  
1 emergency splints kit  
adjustable crutches  
1 pair bandage scissors  
1 pair suture scissors  
3 stainless-steel utility bowls  
1 foot bath basin  
1 one-litre container  
1 eye bath  
2 thermometers  
1 ice bag  
1 pair thumb dressing forceps  
1 pair splinter forceps  
1 pair tissue forceps  
2 pair hermostatic forceps  
1 pair shears

**Medical supplies:**

adhesive dressings, various sizes  
bandage compresses  
eye dressing packets  
gauze pads, various sizes  
triangular bandages  
tubular dressings, various sizes  
elastic bandage, various sizes  
dermoplast spray  
sterile gauze roller bandage, various sizes  
butterfly bandages  
rolls of adhesive tape, various widths (regular and hypoallergenic)  
rolls of absorbent cotton

splints, various sizes

cotton balls

cotton swabs

tongue depressors

safety pins

tourniquets

denatured ethyl alcohol

surgical brushes

disposable syringes and needles, various sizes

**Miscellaneous:**

soap

antiseptic solutions

paper towels

eye-wash solutions

disposable vinyl gloves

first-aid manual

Any medication or other stocks needed for the specific needs of the establishment or construction site.

(2) The employer in an establishment covered by paragraph 2 of section 20 must establish, with the nearest ambulance service, an agreed procedure for the evacuation and transport of injured persons. A copy of such procedure and of each renewal thereof must be forwarded to the Commission by the employer immediately after it has been signed.

(3) The employer in an establishment or the principal contractor on a construction site covered by paragraph 4 of section 20 may make available first-aid services prescribed in subsections 1 and 2.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 21; O.C. 1798-87, s. 6.

**21.1.** The qualifications of the first-aid vehicle attendants covered by sections 20.1 and 20.2 must be verified periodically by the employer of the establishment in question in accordance with the training program for first-aid vehicle attendants prescribed by section 20.2.

O.C. 1798-87, s. 7.

**22.** Nurses giving first-aid to a worker must fill a report containing his name and that of the injured worker, the date, time and description of the injury or sickness as well as the type of first-aid given.

The report must be handed to the employer in an establishment or to the principal contractor on a construction site and kept by both in a register reserved for such purpose.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 22.

**23.** Any information concerning a worker contained in the register prescribed in section 22 must be available to such worker.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 23.

**24.** The sections 22 and 23 have no effect on the obligations of the injured worker and of the employer in case of occupational injury respecting the notice of accident and medical help which must be provided in conformity with the Act.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 24.

## **DIVISION X**

### **TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**25.** The employer is deemed to have complied with the requirements of section 3, and the principal contractor is deemed to have complied with the requirements of section 7 if he assigns an adequate number of persons as first-aiders and if he ensures that they enroll in an organization recognized by the Commission to obtain a first-aid certificate.

O.C. 1922-84, s. 25.

**26.** This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting first-aid services (R.R.Q., 1981, c. A-3, r. 12).

O.C. 1922-84, s. 26.

**27.** *(Omitted).*

O.C. 1922-84, s. 27.

## SCHEDULE 1

(ss. 3, 20 and 20.1)

### **A) Construction industry and public works:**

#### 1. General contractors:

This category includes general construction firms that are primarily engaged in the construction of buildings, highways or heavy construction such as marine installations, dams, and hydro-electric plants; it excludes establishments that do some construction work but are primarily engaged in another activity such as utility operation, manufacturing, or mining.

##### (a) Construction:

General construction firms that are primarily engaged in the construction, alteration and repair of buildings including houses, farm buildings, public buildings, industrial and commercial buildings. This category includes general construction firms primarily engaged in speculative building.

##### (b) Highway, bridge and street construction:

General construction firms that are primarily engaged in the construction and repair of highways, interchanges, streets, bridges, overpasses and airports. This category excludes general construction firms and their construction sites that are primarily engaged in highway or street maintenance, such as tarring, sprinkling, filling potholes and snow removal.

##### (c) Other construction:

General construction firms that are primarily engaged in the construction of such projects as waterworks, gas mains, sewers, hydro-electric plants, transmission lines, telephone lines, power lines, dams, dikes, harbours and canals (including dredging), docks and piers, other marine construction, radio towers, railways and related works and other construction projects not classified elsewhere.

#### 2. Special trade contractors:

This category includes special-trade construction firms. Special-trade contractors perform only part of the work covered by a contract taken by a general contractor. In all instances, a sub-contractor working on part of a project is classified in this category as is jobbing trade work performed directly for owners. Special-trade contractors are often engaged in repair and maintenance work, done at site, on buildings of all types. However, this category excludes maintenance or repair work done by maintenance staffs employed full time by the establishments on whose premises the work is being done, as well as special-trade construction firms primarily engaged in some other activity such as the fabrication of structural steel parts but which also erect the steel on the sites. Special-trade construction firms classified in this category include those engaged in bricklaying, carpentry, cement work, electrical work, lathing, plastering, stucco work, painting, decorating, plumbing, heating, air conditioning installations, roofing, terrazzo work, steel erection, excavating, flooring, glazing, insulation of buildings, weather stripping, demolition of buildings, water well drilling, sheet metal work, carpet laying, tiling, marble and stone work.

### **B) Forestry:**

#### (1) Logging establishments

Establishments primarily engaged in felling and bucking, bunching, yarding, forwarding, decking and loading roundwood, in recovering lost logs including sinkers, in transporting wood with specialized logging trucks and in driving, booming, sorting, rafting and towing wood (if not licensed as public carriers) and barking mills engaged in producing barked or rossed pulpwood.

(2) Forestry services

Private or public establishments primarily engaged in patrolling forests in order to inspect them for the purposes of fire prevention, to fight fires, and to undertake reseedling, reforestation and other forestry services.

**C) Mines, quarries and oil wells:**

1. Metal mines:

(a) Placer gold mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining gold by placer, hydraulic or other methods, including establishments primarily engaged in dressing and beneficiating the ore and in producing bullion at the site of the mine.

(b) Gold quartz mines: Establishments primarily engaged in operating lode mines for gold, including establishments primarily engaged in dressing and beneficiating the ore and in producing bullion at the site of the mine.

(c) Uranium mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining uranium or radium ores and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.

(d) Iron mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining iron ore and in dressing and beneficiating such ores.

(e) Miscellaneous metal mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining metal ores not elsewhere classified and in dressing and beneficiating such ores, including the following types of mines: silver, copper-gold-silver, nickel-copper, silver-cobalt, silver-lead-zinc, molybdenite, chromite, manganese, mercury, tungsten, titanium, cerium, rare earths, columbium, tantalum, antimony, magnesium and beryllium.

2. Mineral fuels:

(a) Coal mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining coal, whether anthracite, bituminous or lignite, including establishments which break, wash, grade or prepare coal for use as a fuel, whether operated by a coal-mining enterprise or on a contractual basis.

(b) Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: Establishments primarily engaged in the production of petroleum or natural gas from wells or from surface shales or sands, including establishments primarily engaged in recovering the naphtha content of natural gas. The products of these establishments are pentane and heavier liquids, and liquefied petroleum gases such as butane, propane and butane-propane mixtures; in some cases, elemental sulphur is recovered as a by-product. This category excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing coal gas, when not combined with a blast furnace or chemical plant, and establishments primarily engaged in distributing manufactured or natural gas to consumers through a system of mains.

3. Non-metal mines (except coal mines):

(a) Asbestos mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining and milling asbestos fibre.

(b) Peat extraction: Establishments primarily engaged in recovering and processing peat.

(c) Gypsum mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining gypsum; this category excludes establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing gypsum products and which also mine gypsum.

(d) Miscellaneous non-metal mines: Establishments primarily engaged in mining and milling non-metallic minerals not classified elsewhere, including mines such as the following: soapstone and talc, barite, diatomite, mica, ochre and iron oxide, feldspar, nepheline syenite, quartz, silica, fluorspar, salt, potash, sodium sulphate, lithia, magnesite, brucite, gem stones, pumice, volcanic dust, whiting, pozzolana, kyanite, natro-alunite, sodium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, actinolite, serpentine, strontium, graphite, phosphate, pyrite.

4. Quarries and sand pits:

(a) Stone quarries: Establishments primarily engaged in quarrying and crushing igneous rocks (such as granite) or sedimental rocks (such as limestone, marble, shale, slate and sandstone), excluding establishments primarily engaged in cutting, shaping or finishing stone.

(b) Sand pits or gravel-pits: Establishments primarily engaged in extracting, crushing and screening sand and gravel from sand pits or gravel-pits.

5. Services incidental to mining:

(a) Contract drilling for petroleum: Establishments primarily engaged in the contractual drilling of wells for petroleum or gas, including establishments that specialize in “spudding in” or “drilling in” and in assembling, repairing and dismantling drilling rigs and derricks.

(b) Other contract drilling: Establishments primarily engaged in contractual diamond drilling.

(c) Miscellaneous services incidental to mining: Establishments primarily engaged in providing services necessary to the operation of petroleum and gas fields, such as running, cutting and pulling casings, tubes and rods; cementing wells; shooting wells; perforating well casings; acidizing and chemically treating wells; cleaning out, bailing and swabbing wells, and drilling water intake wells. This category also includes establishments primarily engaged in providing services incidental to the operation of metal and non-metal mining, such as opening up including the removal of overburden and the sinking of shafts, as well as old style prospecting, but excludes geophysics surveys, gravimetric surveys and seismographic surveys.

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O.C. 1922-84, Sch. I; O.C. 1798-87, s. 8.

## SCHEDULE 2

(s. 20.1)

### MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR FIRST-AID VEHICLES

A first-aid vehicle must:

(a) If it is a road vehicle, be equipped with the medical supplies and rescue equipment listed below and be used only to provide emergency aid. In addition, the employer must have the first-aid vehicle recognized by the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec as an emergency vehicle pursuant to the Regulation respecting emergency vehicles and vehicles equipped with flashing or rotating amber lights (chapter C-24.2, r. 49). Such recognition will ensure that said vehicle is equipped with flashing red lights and a siren and that the driver, when on duty, is exempt from normal rules for yielding the right of way, obligatory stops, parking and speed limit;

(b) if it is an aircraft, the cockpit must allow for the use of the medical supplies listed below and for the safe transport of an injured worker, in particular by permitting him to be transported by stretcher.

#### Minimum Standards for a Road Vehicle

Beginning 1 March 1988, all new vehicles must meet or exceed the following requirements:

(1) The vehicle must be of the  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton mini-van stock type.

All of the requirements listed in the Highway Safety Code apply to the vehicle.

(2) The vehicle must have a load capacity of at least 8.4 m<sup>3</sup> before conversion.

(3) Doors located at the rear and on the right side must be of the "swing" type with a hold-open mechanism. All doors must be openable from inside at all times and from outside when not locked.

(4) The vehicle must have the best 3-speed automatic transmission offered by the manufacturer. It must have an efficient auxiliary or supplementary oil-cooling system.

(5) The vehicle must have the most efficient braking system offered by the manufacturer and it must be power assisted.

(6) The steering must be power assisted.

(7) The driver compartment must have bucket-type seats with high backrests.

(8) The battery system must be divided into a principal system, for ordinary use, and a secondary system. The latter must be connected so as to charge without discharging and must be capable of starting the motor if the principal system fails. All batteries referred to in this section are to be located outside the compartment reserved for persons transported and outside the driver compartment. All batteries must be of the heavy-duty type and be the most powerful available within the manufacturer's options. They must also be of the sealed or maintenance-free type.

(9) The alternator must produce a charge of at least 100 amperes at full power and 60 amperes when idling. The entire electrical system must correspond to the power of the required alternator.

(10) A flashing or rotating red warning light visible for 360 ° must be installed pursuant to the Highway Safety Code (chapter C-24.2). If the ambulance compartment is higher than the driver compartment, blocking visibility of the light from the rear, additional red warning lights visible for 360 ° must be placed on the rear corners of the vehicle.

Two flashing red lights, 100 mm in diameter, must be placed equidistant from the centre of the grill in front of the hood, at the same height as the regular headlights. They must be capable of flashing alternately with the headlights, when required.

(11) The vehicle must be equipped with 3 adjustable floodlights for loading and unloading, producing not less than 800 candelas on each side and at the rear. They must be located:

— one at the rear of the vehicle so as to light the work area near the rear doors, operating when the doors are open or when the vehicle is in reverse;

— one on the right side, operating when the right side door is to be opened; and

— one on the left side.

(12) The cab and the ambulance compartment must be “yellow for priority vehicle”.

(13) The words “Véhicule de premiers soins” must appear 4 times in reflective “primary blue” on a reflective white background; once on the rear, once on each side, and once on the front, inverted and of the same size as on the rear.

(14) A special sound warning device for ambulances must be installed outside the cab. It must be operated by means of a switch with a warning light controlled by the driver.

(15) The vehicle must be equipped with a sound warning device which sounds when the vehicle is backing up.

(16) The vehicle must be equipped with an independently controlled heating system for the rear compartment.

(17) The vehicle must be equipped with halogen headlights and 2 fog lights.

(18) The vehicle must be equipped with a 2-way radio adapted to the needs of the area in which it will be used. In addition, it must be equipped with a noise-suppression system to permit perfect reception.

(19) The tires must be radial and of the highest quality available in terms of total maximum weight.

The spare tire must be of the same type. Temporary spare tires are prohibited.

The vehicle must be equipped with a jack and the tools necessary to change a tire.

(20) Beginning 1 March 1988, all vehicles must contain the following medical equipment and supplies:

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

	<b>Quantity</b>
I. STANDARD	
- Articulated stretcher	1
- Folding pole stretcher	1
- Backboards (long)	2
- Cervical collars	2 s. 2 m. 2 l.

- Multi-purpose waxed cardboard splints	6
- Sand bags (2 kg)	6
- Woolen blankets	6
- Sheets	5
- Plastic-coated pillows and cases	2
- Patient restraints for backboards	8
- Disposable gloves	1 box
- Sterile gloves	3 pairs
	sz. 7-8-9
- Urinal	1
- Basin (Bed pan)	1
- Triangular bandages	12
- I.V. Solution	
• Ringer's lactate 1,000 cc	5
• 5% Dextrose 500 cc	5
- I.V. administration sets	4
- Tourniquets	3
- I.V. infusion catheter needles (assorted sizes)	20
- Butterfly-type needles (assorted sizes)	20
- Alcohol swabs	1 box
- Electric suction	
• fixed	1
• portable	1
• suction catheters (14-16-18)	6
• rigid suction tube	1
- All-purpose scissors	1
- Pressure bandages	6
- Elastic bandages 10 cm	6

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — STANDARDS — FIRST-AID

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- Gauze 10 x 10 cm	50
- Adhesive tape (non-allergenic) 2.5 cm	2
- Teflon burn-sheet	1
- Disposable under-pads	10
- Iodine wipes	1 box
- Plastic bags	10
- Embroidery hoop	1
- Combine pads 12.7 x 20.3 cm	25
- Packets of sugar	12
II. LIFE SUPPORT KIT	
- Stethoscope	1
- Sphygmomanometer	1
- Set of oropharyngeal cannulae	1
- Medical pack sack	1
- All-purpose scissors	1
- Compresses 10 x 10 cm	30
- Combine pads 12.7 x 20.3 cm	30
- Adhesive tape	
• 2.5 cm non-allergenic	2
• 5 cm non-allergenic	2
- Gauze roller bandages	
• 5 cm	6
• 10 cm	6
- Pressure bandages (army type)	5
- Triangular bandages	12
- Elastic bandages	
• 10 cm	3
• 15 cm	3
- Safety pins	12

- Sterile gauze compresses	
• 7.6 cm <sup>2</sup>	20
- Medium-sized kidney basin	1
- Tongue depressors	12
- Eye pads	6
- Paper cups	5
- Adhesive bandages	1 box
- Resuscitation masks with back-flow protection valve	2

III. OXYGEN ADMINISTRATION KIT

- Each vehicle must contain enough oxygen to provide a flow of 10L/min for the longest travel time.	
- Regulators	
• in accordance with subparagraph 1 of section 21	2
- Variable concentration oxygen delivery masks	2
- Resuscitator with mask	1
- Nasal cannulae	2
- Stand for portable oxygen bottles	1

RESCUE EQUIPMENT

**Rescue equipment**

- Extinguishers	
• Dry chemical ABC (2.27 kg)	2
- Tool kit including screwdriver, pliers, adjustable wrench, etc.	1
- Warning triangle with support	3
- Hand lamps	
• 6 V, sealed	2
• 6 V, warning light	3
• 12 V (Q-Beam type)	1
• flashlights	2

- Large link chain (9.525 mm) with hooks	1
- Polyamide-polyester rope (9.525 mm, 50 ft)	2
- Cable type hoist	1
- Non-slip grills	2
- Axe	1
- Crow-bar (1 m)	1
(1.5 m)	1
- Shovel	1
- Extrication and immobilization device	1
- Jumper cables	1

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O.C. 1798-87, s. 9.

**SCHEDULE 3***(ss. 20.2 and 21.1)***TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FIRST-AID VEHICLE ATTENDANTS****(1) Application**

This program applies to establishments in the “Forestry” sector where the employer must provide attendants for first-aid vehicles under the First-aid Minimum Standards Regulation (chapter A-3.001, r. 10).

**(2) Goal of the program**

The goal of the program is to allow every person designated as a first-aid vehicle attendant by his employer to acquire knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of pre-hospital care so that he may act promptly and efficiently in the first moments following an accident to help any person needing emergency care on the work site.

**(3) Operating objective**

The employer is deemed to have fulfilled his obligation to provide first-aid vehicle attendants if he ensures that a sufficient number of people have taken and passed the basic training required by the program and refresher courses on practice and theory as often as required.

**(4) Training hours**

	<b>Hours</b>
Roles and responsibilities	1
Legal aspects	2
Medical terminology	3
Introduction to systems	4
Examination of beneficiary (worker)	8
Cardiorespiratory resuscitation	12
Respiratory system	4
Cardiovascular system	6
Nervous system (head-spinal column)	9
Eye injuries	3
Locomotor system	10
Digestive system	3
Injuries to soft tissue	5
Metabolic disorders	2

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION — STANDARDS — FIRST-AID

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Psychological aspects	3
Rescue - freeing of trapped worker, stretcher manoeuvres and simulations	30
Ambulance operation	12
Oxygen administration	5
Fluids and solutions	5
Safe transport of beneficiary according to his condition	2
Communications	1
Practical training	30
	<hr/>
	160
Refresher course (practical: 16 hrs; theoretical: 8 hrs)	24 hrs/year

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O.C. 1798-87, s. 9.

### UPDATES

O.C. 1922-84, 1984 G.O. 2, 3383

O.C. 688-85, 1985 G.O. 2, 1509

O.C. 1798-87, 1987 G.O. 2, 4143

S.Q. 1990, c. 19, s. 11

S.Q. 1992, c. 21, s. 375

S.Q. 2015, c. 15, s. 237