



Emergency Response for Injured Workers

In an emergency, immediate action and timely evacuation of an injured worker can save lives.

Under the Workplace Safety and Health Act, employers are responsible for the development and implementation of procedures for dealing with emergencies to ensure the safety and health of their workers.

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Steps to follow in attending to injured worker:

Step 1: Ensure safety
Assess surroundings for danger, call for help



Step 2: Assess for medical emergencies

Call 995 for medical emergency



Step 3: Provide immediate assistance

Provide first aid, perform CPR + AED (if worker is unresponsive)

Avoid moving the injured worker unless there is immediate danger



Step 4: Offer support and reassurance to worker

These are **medical emergencies:**



Unresponsiveness
Unconsciousness, confusion, fits, fainting, weakness of limbs



Dangerous Incidents
Fall from heights, hit or crushed by machine, vehicle or heavy object, burns, chemical splashes



Breathing Problems
Breathlessness, gasping, stopped breathing



Injury to Important Parts of the Body
Head, chest, abdomen, spine, eye



Severe Pain
Chest pain, abdominal pain, severe headache



Severe Injuries
Uncontrolled bleeding, fractures, amputation

For non-emergency conditions such as small superficial cuts, abrasions and sprains, visit a general practitioner or urgent care centres for medical attention.

With Inputs from Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF), MOH's Unit for Pre-hospital Emergency Care and National Trauma Unit

OUR COMMERCIAL DIVING INDUSTRY INPUTS

01

Current Situation

- Commercial diving operation in Singapore does not required deck decompress chamber on site unless decompression diving and/or diving operation more than 30m up to 50m
- Non Decompress Illness (DCI) incidents we have the updated Emergency Response for Injured Workers to act on



02

Need to Address

- What if it is DCI?
- Do we have a plan with the MOH's unit for pre-hospital emergency care and national trauma unit?



03

For Example

SITA ERP-MEDIVAC to Hospital for DCI Treatment Protocol:

- Onsite perform on-going assessment of stricken diver
- Stricken diver on 100% O2
- Prepare for MEDIVAC and alert designated Diving Doctor to meet up at hospital
- At MEDIVAC point handover to Ambulance crew
- Designated Diving Doctor arrange transfer form hospital to Recompression Chamber Facility

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