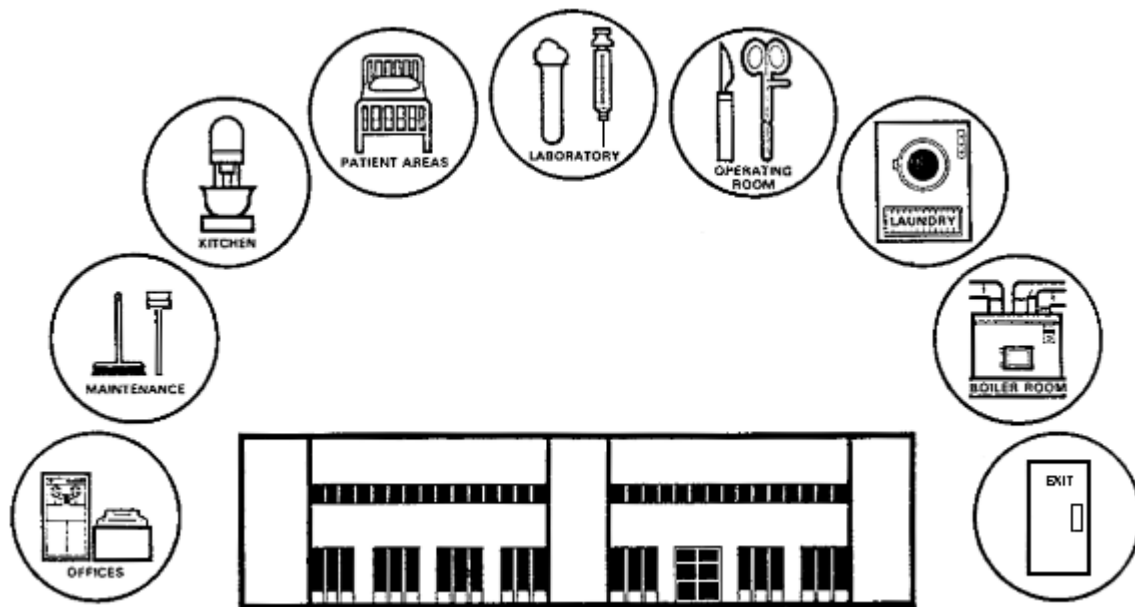

	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	No. <b>80-1</b>
	OSH DIVISION	Date: <b>10/2009</b>
	OSHNC INDUSTRIAL DATA REPORT	Pages: <b>4</b>


Industry: <b>Medical &amp; Other Health Services</b>	Sub-Group: <b>Hospitals</b>
SIC: <b>8061</b>	NAICS: <b>622110, 622210 and 622310</b>

**PROCESS DESCRIPTION:** Hospitals are equipped and staffed for diagnosis and treatment of sick or injured persons whose medical care often requires the utilization of a bed for all or part of their stay. A hospital may be contrasted to a clinic or dispensary for ambulatory patients who return to their homes after each visit. The hospital itself is a building complex consisting of a variety of occupational areas ranging from repairmen in the maintenance shop to the finely skilled surgeon in the operating room. Although the men and women in each area have their won specialized duties, together they form an efficient ream serving the medical needs of the community.

#### PROCESS FLOW:




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Hazards Analysis						
Major Hazards			Other Hazards			
Location	Item	Hazard	Location	Item	Hazard	
Throughout	Mechanical power transmission apparatus	Amputations and crushed limbs	Maintenance shop	Welding protection and maintenance	Flash burn, electrical shock, toxic gas and fumes	
	Electrical wiring and grounding	Shock or electrocution		Flammable liquids	Fire, explosion	
	Fire protection	Burns and property loss		Bench grinder	Particles in eyes, grinding wheel rupture	
	Stair rails and handrails	Falls	Housekeeping	Needlesticks	Bloodborne exposure	
	Housekeeping	Slips, trips or falls		Cleaning chemicals	Inhalation hazards; eye and skin burns	
Radiology	Ionizing radiation (x-rays, various radioisotopes)	Radiation burns, cancer	Sterilization Unit	Sterilants	Skin and eye burns, overexposure, ethylene oxide	
Patient rooms	Needlesticks	Bloodborne pathogens	Kitchen	Meat saws and grinders	Amputations and crushed limbs	
	Isolation Rooms	Tuberculosis		Walk-in refrigerators	Cold stress, entrapment	
Operating Room	Oxygen and other flammable gases	Fires, explosion	Laundry	Washers, dryers, extractors – interlocks, hot water	Burns, crushed limbs	
	Needlesticks, sharps injuries, body fluid contact	Bloodborne pathogens (HIV, HBV, HCB, C-J Disease, etc.)				

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Pharmacy	Chemical Compounding	Chemical exposure, hazardous drug exposure	Laboratory	Interlock for centrifuges  Chemical Use	Amputations and crushed limbs  Chemical burns, formaldehyde exposure
<b>Key OSHNC Standards</b>					
<b>Reference</b>		<b>29 CFR 1910 — General Industry Standards</b>			
Subpart D		Walking and working surfaces			
Subpart I		Personal protective equipment			
Subpart O		Machinery and machine guarding			
Subpart S		Electrical			
1910.94		Ventilation			
1910.101		Compressed gases			
1910.106		Flammable and combustible liquids handling and storage			
1910.147		Control of hazardous energy – (lock-out/tag-out)			
1910.151		Eyewash and emergency showers			
1910.169		Compressed air receivers			
1910.176		Handling materials			
1910.1000		Air contaminants			
1910.1030		Bloodborne Pathogens			
1910.1047		Ethylene Oxide			
1910.1048		Formaldehyde			
1910.1096		Ionizing radiation			
1910.1200		Hazard communication			
1910.1450		Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories			
<b>Inspection Analysis</b>					
<p>The hospital inspection should begin in the auxiliary areas such as the maintenance shop, boiler room and laundry. Check for properly guarded machinery (power transmission apparatus, points of operation, rotating parts, interlocks). Throughout the hospital, exits must be properly identified and operable. Fire extinguishers must be examined and maintained, stairs and work platforms guarded, work areas in a clean, orderly and sanitary condition, fans properly guarded, equipment effectively grounded, switch boxes marked and electrical parts guarded. In the kitchen, guarding of meat saws and grinders is required. Refrigerator release bars or buttons must be checked. In the laboratory, the use of appropriate personal protective equipment and eye/body washes for persons exposed to injurious corrosive materials is required. Ventilation may be needed.</p>					

SIC: 8061

NAICS: 622110, 622210 and 622310

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In the operating room, the area up to five feet above the floor is considered a Class I, Division 1 hazardous location and this must meet appropriate electrical requirements. Ventilation may be needed here also.

**Other Pertinent Comments:** Because of the variety of substances and procedures used in laboratories, emphasis must be placed on the effective and proper use of engineering controls, personal monitoring and personal protective equipment.