



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

No. 80-1

OSH DIVISION

Date: 10/2009

OSHNC INDUSTRIAL DATA REPORT

Pages: 4

Industry: Medical & Other Health Services

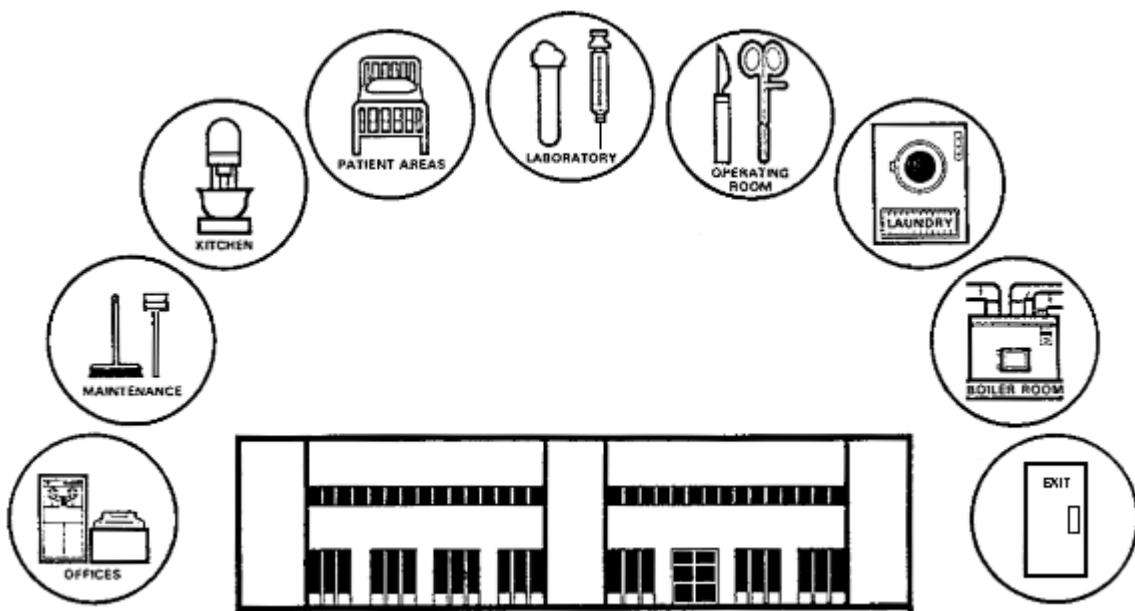
Sub-Group: Hospitals

SIC: 8061

NAICS: 622110, 622210 and 622310

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 own specialized duties, together they form an efficient team 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
	Housekeeping	Slips, trips or falls		Cleaning chemicals	Bloodborne exposure 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
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Key OSHNC Standards

Reference	29 CFR 1910 — General Industry Standards
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

Inspection Analysis

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.

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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.