

Hazards Identified	Health Hazards	Mitigation	PPE Required/Other Protective Measures
Hand sanitizers	Possible sensitivity, can dry out skin with frequent use, product is flammable	Place hand lotion nearby to combat skin dryness. Locate automatic dispensers away from ignition sources.	Use automatic dispensers to prevent over exposure.
Low Level Disinfectants	Most are eye, skin and respiratory irritants, particularly when concentrated. Some products may produce sensitization.	Substitution with less harmful product. Properly designed and maintained ventilation systems. Purchase products in ready to use concentrations to minimize handling. Safe work procedures.	If sensitivity is noticed, relocate until which time the product is no longer present.
Personal care products, scents and fragrances	May cause a variety of mild to severe symptoms. Allergic, asthmatics and sensitive employees may experience reactions	Employee education. Enforce policy regarding the excessive use of perfumes and colognes. Use low or no fragrance soaps in the bathroom soap dispensers at the sinks and in the showers.	Proper area ventilation. If sensitivity is noticed, relocate until which time the product is no longer present.
Dish soaps and coffee machine cleaner	Can cause irritation to skin in sensitive individuals. Can cause GI tract irritation if not properly rinsed from containers prior to use.	Substitute coffee machine cleaner and use regular dish detergent for washing.	Ensure proper cleaning and rinsing of containers and utensils.
Second hand smoke	Respiratory irritations, aggravation of allergies and other pre-existing conditions.	Employee education and training.	Move to an area with ventilation when possible. Avoidance of smoke filled areas.



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<p>Hazmat Chemical Exposure – On Scene</p>	<p>Numerous health risks based on the type, quantity, and concentration of hazardous materials. May affect respiratory, circulatory, or Integumentary systems depending on areas exposed.</p>	<p>Staging in a safe location upwind and uphill from the hazmat area. Communication and coordination with Fire department Hazmat teams. Ensuring that trained personnel properly decontaminate patients, prior to providing patient care. Enforcement of safe work practices.</p>	<p>Proper staging distances.</p>
<p>Airborne Pathogens</p>	<p>Numerous respiratory effects as well as the potential for contraction of infectious disease. To include viruses, bacteria, or mold type spores.</p>	<p>Avoidance when possible. Extrication of the patient from areas with poor ventilation or high potential for contained airborne pathogens and mold. Use of proper PPE in and around areas with suspected airborne pathogens. Safe work practices. Employee education and communication.</p>	<p>N-95 type respirators, eye protection, and gloves.</p>
<p>Blood Borne Pathogens</p>	<p>Potential for infectious disease spread which can affect many different body systems depending on the type of disease contracted.</p>	<p>Proper disposal of sharps. Adherence to the Exposure Control Plan. Employee education in proper use of PPE around exposed blood, in proper blood and bodily fluid clean up. Good housekeeping practices. Enforcement of PPE use policies.</p>	<p>Gloves, face mask, eye protection, gowns, adequate clothing, and proper footwear.</p>
<p>Fuels and Emissions</p>	<p>Skin, eye, and respiratory irritants. Prolonged exposure can effect memory and cognitive ability. Fuels are flammable when in contact with an ignition source.</p>	<p>Keep all ignition sources away from fueling stations and fuel storage areas. Keep spill containment equipment and cleanup materials near fueling stations and fuel storage areas. Provide adequate ventilation near vehicle exhaust to prevent the buildup of products of exhaust. Enforce No Idle in bay area. Training in proper vehicle refueling and spill containment and cleanup.</p>	<p>Gloves, protective clothing, eye protection.</p>



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Ergonomic hazards associated with lifting and moving patients, equipment, and work area design	Repeated motion tasks such as lifting, moving, and prolonged seating. Risk for potential personal injury. This includes muscle sprains and strains or orthopedic injuries.	Ergonomically designed work areas and equipment. Adjustment of workstation when needed. Education of proper lifting techniques, use of stretchers, and other equipment used.	Periodic reminders for lifting techniques and promotion of employee wellness. Early reporting of signs and symptoms of ergonomic concerns. Stretches and micro breaks.
Falling hazards associated with slips trips and falls	Slips, trips, and falls pose a risk of bodily harm to include muscular and orthopedic injuries.	Perform regular maintenance on flooring, stairwells, hallways, handrails, etc. Employee education. Adherence to spill prevention program that includes prompt spill cleanup, use of warning signs, etc. Minimize clutter and tripping hazards. Discourage the storage of materials in hallways or near doors.	Use of proper footwear. Maintain good housekeeping practices. Scene safety and review of terrain before movement of patient/equipment.
Cuts from sharp instruments including scissors, paper cutter, needle sharps in the simulator	Sharp instruments pose the risk of cuts and scrapes as well as blood borne pathogen exposure to other employees.	Proper storage of sharps. Employee education. Safe work procedures to include keeping all sharps properly contained in the simulator area and restricting non-essential employees from access. Ensure proper safety guards on the paper cutter and that it is good working order.	Promote the purchase and use of instruments that have safeguards. Report all sharps injuries as outlined in the OJI process.
Electrical hazards arising from use of electrical cords and appliances	This poses a risk of electric shock, falls, and fire.	Secure loose electrical cords out of the path of travel. Provide employee training. Ensure that drop cords and extension cords are unplugged after use. Ensure that power strips and wall outlets are not overloaded.	Avoidance when possible. Proper footwear.



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Thermal Hazards	Poses the risk of sustaining burns.	Provide and train employees how to use, approved fire extinguishers in accessible areas at Medic used structures and on ambulance units. Keep vehicles in good working order. Maintenance program for all shorelines and electrical appliances.	Eye Protection. Proper footwear.
Environmental Hazards	Pose the risk of heat or cold related injuries. As well as other types of "exposure" illnesses or injuries.	Provide adequate clothing for varying temperatures depending on the time of year. Make water easily accessible to crews working in hot environments. Properly maintain climate control units in buildings and in agency vehicles. Employee training for recognizing heat or cold related illness.	Proper clothing for working in hot or cold environments. Proper footwear.
Hazards Related to Tactical operations	Potential for penetrating, explosion, burn, or vesicant exposure related injuries.	Safe work practices. Employee training for those selected to participate in SWAT type tactical operations. Enforcement of policies regarding tactical type operations for non-tactical units. Close communication and coordination with Police units and tactical Medic units for pre-planning and field operations.	Tactical SWAT PPE. Eye protection. Respirator. Gloves. Proper footwear.
Violent Patients or Citizens	Potential for physical harm	Adequate locking devices on buildings and agency vehicles. Restraint devices in easily accessible areas. Training for scene awareness, employee education in violence awareness, avoidance, and de-escalation procedures. Liaison and response protocols with local police.	Gloves, protective clothing, eye protection. Awareness training, use of EAP resources, and reporting of incidents.



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Vehicle Operation	Potential for physical harm secondary to vehicle crashes, near misses, and providing patient care while moving.	Training for vehicle operations using MDD, defensive driving course. Training in moving about the patient care compartment while vehicle is in motion. Enforcement of policies for safe vehicle operations.	
Use of Medical Grade Oxygen	Increased flammability of clothing and nearby objects	Ensure that proper ventilation when in use. Do not allow smoking when Oxygen is in use. Check oxygen delivery equipment daily for damage to tanks, regulators, and hoses. Check delivery equipment for leaks. Avoid the use of oils or grease near oxygen delivery devices. Ensure that oxygen tanks are stored properly secured to avoid excessive movement of tanks or the possibility of the tank falling over.	
Abuse by co-employees	This can promote fear and stress in the employee that can limit productivity and promote attendance problems.	Alarm systems and panic buttons. Video surveillance. No tolerance policies with enforcement. Employee education in violence awareness, avoidance, and de-escalation procedures.	Awareness training, use of EAP resources, and reporting of incidents.

I acknowledge that I have read and understand this Risk Assessment. By signing, I agree to adhere to the requirements set forth in this document for the use of Personal Protective Equipment/Other Protective Measures.

Name _____

Date _____