

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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Welding and Cutting.	Increased flammability of clothing and nearby objects Flash burn and skin burns.	Proper ventilation when in use. Check equipment daily for damage. Ensure that oxygen tanks are stored properly secured to avoid excessive movement of tanks or the possibility of the tank falling over. Use proper shields and screens.	Welding shield, protective – fire resistant clothing, welding gloves, and shielding around work area. Fire extinguisher.
Low Hanging Equipment Hazards	Potential for impact injuries caused by low hanging structures.	Safe work practices. Employee training. Adequate signage.	Head protection, eye protection and gloves.
Entrapment Hazards	Potential for bodily harm secondary to entrapment in mechanical equipment or power hand tools	Restrict loose clothing, jewelry, or long hair. Safe work practices. Maintenance program for mechanical equipment or power driven hand tools. Emergency "kill" switches on mechanical equipment located near operator.	Eye protection and gloves. Proper fitting clothing with no loose ends. Maintenance for equipment safety guards and equipment.
Airborne Pathogens	Numerous respiratory effects as well as the potential for contraction of infectious disease.	Avoidance when possible.	Eye protection and gloves.
Blood Borne Pathogens	Potential for infectious disease spread which can affect many different body systems depending on the type of disease contracted.	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.	Gloves, face mask, eye protection, gowns, adequate clothing, and proper footwear.



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Fuels and Emissions	Skin, eye, and respiratory irritants. Prolonged exposure can effect memory and cognitive ability. Fuels are flammable when in contact with an ignition source.	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.	Gloves, protective clothing, eye protection.
Ergonomic hazards associated with lifting and moving 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.	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. Review of terrain before movement 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.



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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.
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.
Tool Use	Potential for crush and penetration injuries.	Use equipment with safety devices, ensure safeguards are used and in good order. Refrain from wearing jewelry, long hair, or loose clothing.	PPE as noted in manufacturing guidelines.

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 _____