

EFFECTIVE: 2020	JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS IIPP-Appendix B	DEPARTMENT SCHOOLS OF HEALTH	LOCATION DAVIS & SACRAMENTO CAMPUS	JOB TYPE CLINICAL LABS
JOB FUNCTION	POTENTIAL HEALTH OR INJURY HAZARD(S)	RISK ASSESSMENT, SAFE WORK PRACTICES, PPE AND ENGINEERING CONTROLS		
PATIENT LIFTING: Work with patients/human subjects may involve lifting and moving of patients.	Exposure to physical injury from lifting and moving of patients/human subjects.	Avoid unnecessary exposures. Use the lift team, when appropriate. Proper selection and use of equipment to minimize risk of injury. Proper adherence to lifting fundamentals. Participation in facility specific medical clearances may be required.		
INTERACTION WITH PATIENTS WITH AEROSOL TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES: Work may involve interaction with patients/human subjects with aerosol transmissible diseases.	Exposure to patients/human subjects with aerosol transmissible diseases. Potential for contracting aerosol transmissible diseases via inhalation, contact, or ingestion.	Avoid exposures and minimize interaction time. Maximize interaction distance when feasible. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (Biological MSDSs). Depending on the worker's potential for exposure, this may require participation in the aerosol transmissible disease program. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment is required when entering isolation rooms. This may include respiratory protection, eye protection, layers of disposable gloves, disposable gowns and booties; read and follow the posted isolation room signs. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment is vital when working with infectious patients. This should include respiratory protection, eye protection, and disposable gloves. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face after leaving isolation rooms and removing personal protective equipment. Wash hands before eating.		
BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS: Work with patients/human subjects may involve biological materials and wastes (including but not limited to infectious agents, recombinant agents, cell culture, stem cells, tissue culture, bloodborne pathogens, human tissues or fluids, toxins, body fluids, body parts and cadavers). All clinic workers are potentially exposed to these hazards.	Exposure to biological agents via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.	Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances, respiratory protection. Adhere to bloodborne pathogen handling protocols. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. Voluntary participation in Hepatitis B vaccination program. Adhere to proper biological waste handling procedures. All personnel are to attend EH&S Bloodborne Pathogen Program training. Participation in facility specific medical clearances may be required.		
HANDLING OF CRYOGENIC LIQUIDS	Exposure to cryogenic liquids	Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of tools and personal protective equipment including gloves, aprons and protective eyewear. Adhere to cryogenic procedures.		
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TRANSPLANTS AND ANIMAL PARTS: Work in clinics may involve transplants organs, tissues and parts including animal parts.	Exposure to animals and animal allergies via inhalation and contact	Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Proper adherence to protocols. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. Participation in facilities- specific medical clearances as required.		
SELECT AGENTS: Work in laboratories containing select agents. Select agents in any quantity are registered with the Biosafety Officer. All lab workers who work in a lab with select agents and wastes are potentially exposed to these hazards during a fire or other emergency. Those workers who are registered as working with select agents are trained on safe procedures by the Biosafety Officer.	Exposure to select agents via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.	Avoid all exposures. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). Design experiments for zero exposure. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including layers of disposable gloves, disposable lab wear and full-face respiratory protection. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. All personnel to receive training from the Biosafety Officer.		
CHEMICALS: Work in clinical situations containing chemicals and chemical waste (including carcinogens). All workers who work in a clinic with chemicals and chemical waste are potentially exposed to these hazards.	Exposure to chemicals via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.	Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). Reduce exposures that cannot be avoided by minimizing exposure duration and concentration. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. All personnel to receive training on Chemical Laboratory Safety, Hazardous Waste Management and Waste Minimization prior to conducting this type of work.		
BUSINESS PLAN: There is an inherent hazard in working in a building containing chemicals and workers are potentially exposed to these hazards.	Exposure to chemicals and associated hazards including explosion, fire, inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.	Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) of materials that you work with and adhere to proper standard operating procedures. Reduce risk by notifying the Safety Officer of the hazards. Read and document training on the Building Fire Plan and the Building Evacuation Plan. Participate in building fire drills. No smoking permitted on campus.		
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<p>CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES: Work in clinical situations handling controlled substances. All workers who work in a clinical situation with controlled substances are potentially exposed to these hazards.</p>	<p>Exposure to chemicals via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.</p>	<p>Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Reduce exposures that cannot be avoided by minimizing exposure duration and concentration. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. All personnel to receive training on Chemical Laboratory Safety, Hazardous Waste Management and Waste Minimization prior to conducting this type of work.</p>		
<p>NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS: Work in clinics containing radiological materials and wastes and work with patients who have been treated with and may contain radioactive materials. All workers are potentially exposed to these hazards. Those workers who conduct radioactive work have a higher potential for exposure and receive required training.</p>	<p>Exposure to radiological agents via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.</p>	<p>Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Adhere to radiological material handling procedures including limiting exposures through combination of minimizing time, maximizing distances and use of appropriate shielding. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. Participation in radiological monitoring program may be required. All personnel to conduct radioactive work will receive on the job and classroom training including Radiation Safety and other applicable courses prior to conducting this type of work.</p>		
<p>NANOPARTICLES: Work in laboratories, shops and spaces containing chemicals in nanoparticle sizes.</p>	<p>Exposure to nanoparticle chemicals via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection. The hazards of a nanoparticle are unclear. There is some evidence that the hazard of nanoparticles may be more reflective of particle and fiber hazards rather than of the chemical hazards.</p>	<p>Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Read the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). Adhere to proper standard operating procedures for these materials. Reduce exposures that cannot be avoided by minimizing exposure duration and concentration. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear, lab coats, and in some instances respiratory protection. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating.</p>		
<p>LASERS: Work in clinics containing laser hazards. All workers who work in a clinic with lasers are potentially exposed to these hazards.</p>	<p>Injury from physical hazards including high voltage, lasers and compressed gases and liquids, and specialized equipment.</p>	<p>Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of personal protective eyewear and specialized equipment. Employees are not to enter restricted areas unless accompanied by a properly trained individual familiar with the hazards of the area. Employees are not to operate specialized equipment without proper training and documentation. Personnel routinely entering areas where lasers are used will receive laser safety training prior to conducting this type of work.</p>		
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<p>X-RAYS AND RADIATION PRODUCING MACHINES: Work in laboratories containing radiological machines. All lab workers who work in a lab with radiation producing equipment are potentially exposed to these hazards. Those workers who operate radioactive equipment and are added to the MUA have a higher potential for exposure and receive prescribed training.</p>	<p>Exposure to radiological agents via inhalation, contact, ingestion or injection.</p>	<p>Avoid all unnecessary exposures. Adhere to machine use procedures including limiting exposures through combination of minimizing time, maximizing distances and use of appropriate shielding. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including lead shielding, and lead aprons. Implementation of proper personal hygiene habits, including washing hands and face before eating. Participation in radiological monitoring program may be required. All personnel to operate radioactive equipment will receive on appropriate training as prescribed by the Radiation Safety Officer prior to conducting this type of work.</p>		
<p>HANDLING AND MOVING HEAVY ITEMS AND EQUIPMENT</p>	<p>Ergonomic hazards including heavy lifting, repetitive motions, awkward motions, crushing or pinching injuries etc.</p>	<p>Get help with all loads that cannot be safely lifted by one person. Use mechanical means to lift and move heavy items, push carts and dolly rather than pull, attend back safety class, employ proper lifting techniques at all times. Set up work operations as ergonomically safe as practical. Wear proper hand and foot protection to protect against crushing or pinching injuries.</p>		
<p>PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Work in clinics and spaces containing physical hazards</p>	<p>Injury from physical hazards including high voltage, lasers, ultraviolet light, compressed gases, liquids, cryogenic materials, and specialized equipment as well as falling objects.</p>	<p>Avoid unnecessary exposures. Proper selection and use of personal protective equipment including gloves, protective eyewear and specialized equipment. Employees are not to enter restricted areas unless accompanied by a properly trained individual familiar with the hazards of the area. Employees are not to operate specialized equipment without proper training and documentation. Watch for overhead hazards and wear head protection if needed. Personnel routinely entering areas where lasers are used will receive laser safety training prior to conducting this type of work.</p>		
<p>TRANSPORT: Transportation of samples, hazardous materials, radiological materials or wastes</p>	<p>Exposure to biological, chemical or radiological materials or waste during packaging and/or transport</p>	<p>All drivers of University vehicles must attend the Driver Safety Awareness Course offered by Fleet Services and possess a valid California drivers' license. Those who transport or prepare for transport in vehicles biological, chemical or radiological materials subject to DOT or IATA shipping requirements shall take the required Dangerous Goods Shipping Class. Hazardous materials may not be transported in personally owned vehicles. Transport of such materials between rooms and buildings shall be labeled and in double containment.</p>		
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