Osha Guidelines For Healthcare Facilities

OSHA 3317-06N. First aid is emergency care provided for injury or sudden illness before emergency medical treatment is available. The first-aid provider in the workplace is someone who is trained in the delivery of initial medical emergency procedures, using a limited amount of equipment to perform a primary assessment and intervention while awaiting arrival of emergency medical service (EMS) personnel. A workplace first-aid program is part of a comprehensive safety and health management system that includes the following four essential elements: management leadership and employee involvement, worksite analysis, hazard prevention and control, safety and training. The purpose of this guide, Best Practices Guide: Fundamentals of a Workplace First-Aid Program, is to present a summary of the basic elements for a first-aid program at the workplace. Those elements include: identifying and assessing the workplace risks that have potential to cause worker injury or illness; designing and implementing a workplace first-aid program that: aim to minimize the outcome of accidents or exposures; complies with OSHA requirements relating to first aid; includes sufficient quantities of appropriate and readily accessible first-aid supplies and first-aid equipment, such as bandages and automated external

defibrillators; assigns and trains first-aid providers who: receive first-aid training suitable to the specific workplace, receive periodic refresher courses on first-aid skills and knowledge; instructing all workers about the first-aid program, including what workers should do if a coworker is injured or ill. Putting the policies and program in writing is recommended to implement this and other program elements; and providing for scheduled evaluation and changing of the first-aid program to keep the program current and applicable to emerging risks in the workplace, including regular assessment of the adequacy of the first-aid training course. This guide includes an outline of the essential elements of safe and effective first-aid training for the workplace as guidance to institutions teaching first-aid courses and to the consumer of these courses.

The workplace is where 156 million working adults in the United States spend many waking hours, and it has a profound influence on health and well-being. Although some occupations and work-related activities are more hazardous than others and face higher rates of injuries, illness, disease, and fatalities, workers in all occupations face some form of work-related safety and health concerns. Understanding those risks to prevent injury, illness, or even fatal incidents is an important function of society. Occupational safety and health (OSH) surveillance provides the data and analyses needed to understand the relationships between

work and injuries and illnesses in order to improve worker safety and health and prevent work-related injuries and illnesses. Information about the circumstances in which workers are injured or made ill on the job and how these patterns change over time is essential to develop effective prevention programs and target future research. The nation needs a robust OSH surveillance system to provide this critical information for informing policy development, guiding educational and regulatory activities, developing safer technologies, and enabling research and prevention strategies that serves and protects all workers. A Smarter National Surveillance System for Occupational Safety and Health in the 21st Century provides a comprehensive assessment of the state of OSH surveillance. This report is intended to be useful to federal and state agencies that have an interest in occupational safety and health, but may also be of interest broadly to employers, labor unions and other worker advocacy organizations, the workers' compensation insurance industry, as well as state epidemiologists, academic researchers, and the broader public health community. The recommendations address the strengths and weaknesses of the envisioned system relative to the status quo and both short- and long-term actions and strategies needed to bring about a progressive evolution of the current system.
This book provides timely information appropriate to health care settings. It is

based on OSHA standards and CDC guidelines. Timely information is offered on how to comply with these guidelines in many different settings and situations. Checksheets, form, audits, and OSHA example plans are included to assist facilities with interpreting and complying with regulatory agency standards. Detailed reference information provides a resource from which to develop additional, agency-specific policies. Additional sources information, including Internet information, make this book a valuable resource for health care facilities to use in developing infection control and risk management policies and procedures. -- A 3.5" floppy disk containing printable copies of various sample forms. -- New CDC guidelines for transmission-based precautions (airborne, droplet, and by contact) as well as standard precautions, including depth details on HIV, TB, and respiratory protection. -- Detailed information on violence in the workplace -- Updated record-keeping requirements and Internet web sites. OSHA Training Handbook for Healthcare Facilities Sarah E. Alholm, MAS Take OSHA compliance off your "to do" list! Practical OSHA compliance strategies you can implement today! This concise primer cuts through the clutter and illustrates how to maintain compliance. Save time trying to interpret vague OSHA standards and discover specific methods to train staff, identify hazards, and document accurately, enabling you to become a highly effective safety professional."OSHA

Training Handbook for Healthcare Facilities" will help you: Implement a compliant safety program using proven successful case studies, and action-oriented strategies as your guide Navigate the complex crossover of OSHA regulations with other organizations, such as CDC, EPA, and FDA Save time researching the right training methods and documentation with customizable, downloadable sample forms and tools Keep employees safe and avoid costly fines Execute your OSHA plan with help from "Top 10 Action Items" lists at the end of every chapter Take a look at the Table of Contents Chapter 1: Roles and Responsibilities You're the Safety Officer...Now What? Tailoring Your Job Description to the Needs of Your Facility Your Safety Committee Helpful Resources Top 10 Safety Officer Action Items Chapter 2: Creating a Compliance Program Bloodborne Pathogens Hazard Communication Emergency Action Plans Electrical Issues Protection, Ionizing Radiation, and Chemical Hygiene General Duty Clause MRSA and more Ergonomics Workplace Violence Risk Assessments Recordkeeping Exemption Top 10 Compliance Action Items Chapter 3: Employee Training Hazard-by-Hazard Approach vs. Best-Practice Approach Training Basics for All OSHA Training Unique Training Required by Specific Standards The Problem of Physician Training Training Ideas Top 10 Action Items for Training Employees Chapter 4: Inspections, Violations, and

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Reflecting the most current thinking about infection control and the environment of care, this new edition also explores functional, space, and equipment requirements for acute

care and psychiatric hospitals; nursing, outpatient, and rehabilitation facilities; mobile health care units; and facilities for hospice care, adult day care, and assisted living. [Editor, p. 4 cov.]

"Influenza pandemics are unpredictable but recurring events that can have severe consequences on societies worldwide. This revised WHO guidance publication on pandemic influenza preparedness and response acknowledges that pandemic preparedness is centered around health sectors planning but must also be broader. WHO therefore advocates a "whole-of-society" approach to sustainable and ethical pandemic preparedness while focusing in more detail on the role of the health sector. The roles of WHO and national governments are outlined to create a better understanding of how health and non-health sectors, both public and private, all contribute to pandemic preparedness"--Publisher's description.

The Safe Patient Handling and Mobility Standards establish a uniform, national foundation for safe patient handling and mobility to prevent injury to healthcare workers and healthcare recipients across the care continuum. These standards outline the role of both the employer and healthcare workers in safe patient handling and mobility. There are eight overarching standards featured in the book, each one outlined and explained in detail: Culture of Safety, Sustainable SPHM Program, Ergonomic Design Principle, SPHM Technology, Education, Training, and Maintaining Competence, Patient-Centered Assessment, Reasonable Accommodation and Post-Injury Return to

Work, Comprehensive Evaluation Systems Nurses and all other healthcare workers can use these standards to improve their safe patient handling and mobility programs and optimize safe, high quality patient care.--Page 4 de la couverture.

A safety management program that blends management commitment with employee involvement is the key to meeting the myriad safety challenges in any organization. Joseph Gustin's Safety Management: A Guide for Facility Managers, Second Edition addresses the complexities of safety management in detail, explaining how to systematically identify, evaluate, and prevent hazards. See what's new in the Second Edition: Cross-comparison of old vs new OSHA standards Update on employer compliance requirements to ADA with reference to court decisions New ergonomic standards Explanation of revisions to OSHA workplace inspection/investigation procedures and recordkeeping rules New material on violence in the workplace, including checklists, case studies, and recommendations Keeping the focus on managing safety function, this second edition elucidates safety and health issues including liability and how to better carry out the tasks that ensure a safe working environment. It summarizes statistics examines key areas of safety management. Gustin delineates the rights and responsibilities of employer and employee and outlines the Whistleblower act and its impact. He also covers violence in the workplace, ADA compliance, conducting the safety audit, recordkeeping, safety inspections, and change management. The book highlights major aspects of safety and health management that

are not well-covered in other texts, such as the written safety plan and a written hazard communication program safety plan. Gustin explains each element of written plan and how to adapt the sample plan to any organization. At the core of this second edition is the recognition that corporations and other organizations have a moral, ethical, and legal responsibility to provide a safe environment for everyone who enters their facilities.

The field of occupational health and safety constantly changes, especially as it pertains to biomedical research. New infectious hazards are of particular importance at nonhuman-primate facilities. For example, the discovery that B virus can be transmitted via a splash on a mucous membrane raises new concerns that must be addressed, as does the discovery of the Reston strain of Ebola virus in import quarantine facilities in the U.S. The risk of such infectious hazards is best managed through a flexible and comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety Program (OHSP) that can identify and mitigate potential hazards. Occupational Health and Safety in the Care and Use of Nonhuman Primates is intended as a reference for vivarium managers, veterinarians, researchers, safety professionals, and others who are involved in developing or implementing an OHSP that deals with nonhuman primates. The book lists the important features of an OHSP and provides the tools necessary for informed decision-making in developing an optimal program that meets all particular institutional needs. In the event that the H1N1 virus creates a surge of patients during the upcoming flu

season, it will be critical to protect health care workers from infection, given their central role in treating sick people and lessening the pandemic's overall impact. This new report from the Institute of Medicine recommends strategies for health care organizations and employees to prepare for the H1N1 virus. These recommendations include wearing fitted N95 respirators to guard against respiratory infection by the virus, and establishing policies for innovative triage processes, handwashing, disinfection, and more. The report also calls for a boost in research to answer questions about how the flu viruses can be spread, and to design and develop better protective equipment that would enhance workers' comfort, safety, and ability to do their jobs. Comprehensive in scope, this totally revamped edition of a bestseller is the ideal desk reference for anyone tasked with hazard control and safety management in the healthcare industry. Presented in an easy-to-read format, Healthcare Hazard Control and Safety Management, Third Edition examines hazard control and safety management as proactive functions of an organization. Like its popular predecessors, the book supplies a complete overview of hazard control, safety management, compliance, standards, and accreditation in the healthcare industry. This edition includes new information on leadership, performance improvement, risk management, organizational culture, behavioral safety, root cause analysis, and recent OSHA and Joint Commission Emergency Management requirements and regulatory changes. The book illustrates valuable insights and lessons learned by author James T. Tweedy,

executive director of the International Board for Certification of Safety Managers. In the text, Mr. Tweedy touches on the key concepts related to safety management that all healthcare leaders need to understand. Identifies common factors that are often precursors to accidents in the healthcare industry Examines the latest OSHA and Joint Commission Emergency Management Requirements and Standards Covers facility safety, patient safety, hazardous substance safety, imaging and radiation safety, infection control and prevention, and fire safety management Includes references to helpful information from federal agencies, standards organizations, and voluntary associations Outlining a proactive hazard control approach based on leadership involvement, the book identifies the organizational factors that support accident prevention. It also examines organizational dynamics and supplies tips for improving organizational knowledge management. Complete with accompanying checklists and sample management plans that readers can immediately put to use, this text is currently the primary study reference for the Certified Healthcare Safety Professional Examination.

Prudent Practices in the Laboratory--the book that has served for decades as the standard for chemical laboratory safety practice--now features updates and new topics. This revised edition has an expanded chapter on chemical management and delves into new areas, such as nanotechnology, laboratory security, and emergency planning. Developed by experts from academia and industry, with specialties in such areas as

chemical sciences, pollution prevention, and laboratory safety, Prudent Practices in the Laboratory provides guidance on planning procedures for the handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals. The book offers prudent practices designed to promote safety and includes practical information on assessing hazards, managing chemicals, disposing of wastes, and more. Prudent Practices in the Laboratory will continue to serve as the leading source of chemical safety guidelines for people working with laboratory chemicals: research chemists, technicians, safety officers, educators, and students.

In the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, Congress declared that its purpose was to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman and to preserve our human resources. In this Act, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) is charged with recommending occupational safety and health standards and describing exposure concentrations that are safe for various periods of employment-including but not limited to concentrations at which no worker will suffer diminished health, functional capacity, or life expectancy as a result of his or her work experience. By means of criteria documents, NIOSH communicates these recommended standards to regulatory agencies (including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration [OSHA]) and to others in the occupational safety and health community. Criteria documents provide the scientific basis for new occupational safety and health standards. These documents

generally contain a critical review of the scientific and technical information available on the prevalence of hazards, the existence of safety and health risks, and the adequacy of control methods. In addition to transmitting these documents to the Department of Labor, NIOSH also distributes them to health professionals in academic institutions, industry, organized labor, public interest groups, and other government agencies. In 1972, NIOSH published Criteria for a Recommended Standard: Occupational Exposure to Noise, which provided the basis for a recommended standard to reduce the risk of developing permanent hearing loss as a result of occupational noise exposure [NIOSH 1972]. NIOSH has now evaluated the latest scientific information and has revised some of its previous recommendations. The 1998 recommendations go beyond attempting to conserve hearing by focusing on preventing occupational noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL). This criteria document reevaluates and reaffirms the recommended exposure limit (REL) for occupational noise exposure established by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in 1972. The REL is 85 decibels, A-weighted, as an 8-hr time-weighted average (85 dBA as an 8-hr TWA). Exposures at or above this level are hazardous. By incorporating the 4000-Hz audiometric frequency into the definition of hearing impairment in the risk assessment, NIOSH has found an 8% excess risk of developing occupational noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) during a 40-year lifetime exposure at the 85-dBA REL. NIOSH has also found that scientific evidence supports the use of a 3-dB exchange rate for the calculation of TWA

exposures to noise. The recommendations in this document go beyond attempts to conserve hearing by focusing on prevention of occupational NIHL. For workers whose noise exposures equal or exceed 85 dBA, NIOSH recommends a hearing loss prevention program (HLPP) that includes exposure assessment, engineering and administrative controls, proper use of hearing protectors, audiometric evaluation, education and motivation, recordkeeping, and program audits and evaluations. Audiometric evaluation is an important component of an HLPP. To provide early identification of workers with increasing hearing loss, NIOSH has revised the criterion for significant threshold shift to an increase of 15 dB in the hearing threshold level (HTL) at 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, or 6000 Hz in either ear, as determined by two consecutive tests. To permit timely intervention and prevent further hearing losses in workers whose HTLs have increased because of occupational noise exposure, NIOSH no longer recommends age correction on individual audiograms.

The Cal/OSHA Pocket Guide for the Construction Industry is a handy guide for workers, employers, supervisors, and safety personnel. This latest 2011 edition is a quick field reference that summarizes selected safety standards from the California Code of Regulations. The major subject headings are alphabetized and cross-referenced within the text, and it has a detailed index. Spiral bound, 8.5 x 5.5"

In addition to reprinting the PDF of the CMS CoPs and Interpretive Guidelines, we include key Survey and Certification memos that CMS has issued to

announced changes to the emergency preparedness final rule, fire and smoke door annual testing requirements, survey team composition and investigation of complaints, infection control screenings, and legionella risk reduction.
Much has been written about the care of research animals. Yet little guidance has appeared on protecting the health and safety of the people who care for or use these animals. This book, an implementation handbook and companion to Guide For the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, identifies principles for building a program and discusses the accountability of institutional leaders, managers, and employees for a program's success. It provides a detailed description of risks-- physical and chemical hazards, allergens and zoonoses, and hazards from experiments--which will serve as a continuing reference for the laboratory. The book offers specific recommendations for controlling risk through administrative procedures, facility design, engineering controls, and periodic evaluations. The volume focuses on the worker, with detailed discussions of work practices, the use of personal protective gear, and the development of an emergency response plan. This handbook will be invaluable to administrators, researchers, and employees in any animal research facility. It will also be of interest to personnel in zoos, animal shelters, and veterinary facilities.
Pile Design and Construction Rules of Thumb presents Geotechnical and Civil

Engineers a comprehensive coverage of Pile Foundation related theory and practice. Based on the author's experience as a PE, the book brings concise theory and extensive calculations, examples and case studies that can be easily applied by professional in their day-to-day challenges. In its first part, the book covers the fundamentals of Pile Selection: Soil investigation, condition, pile types and how to choose them. In the second part it addresses the Design of Pile Foundations, including different types of soils, pile groups, pile settlement and pile design in rock. Next, the most extensive part covers Design Strategies and contains chapters on loading analysis, load distribution, negative skin friction, design for expansive soils, wave equation analysis, batter piles, seismic analysis and the use of softwares for design aid. The fourth part covers Construction Methods including hammers, Inspection, cost estimation, load tests, offshore piling, beams and caps. In this new and updated edition the author has incorporated new pile designs such as helical, composite, wind turbine monopiles, and spiral coil energy piles. All calculations have been updated to most current materials characteristics and designs available in the market. Also, new chapters on negative skin friction, pile driving, and pile load testing have been added. Practicing Geotechnical, and Civil Engineers will find in this book an excellent handbook for frequent consult, benefiting from the clear and direct

calculations, examples, and cases. Civil Engineering preparing for PE exams may benefit from the extensive coverage of the subject. Convenient for day-to-day consults; Numerous design examples for sandy soils, clay soils, and seismic loadings; Now including helical, composite, wind turbine monopiles, and spiral coil energy piles; Methodologies and case studies for different pile types; Serves as PE exam preparation material.

Despite many advances, 20 American workers die each day as a result of occupational injuries. And occupational safety and health (OSH) is becoming even more complex as workers move away from the long-term, fixed-site, employer relationship. This book looks at worker safety in the changing workplace and the challenge of ensuring a supply of top-notch OSH professionals. Recommendations are addressed to federal and state agencies, OSH organizations, educational institutions, employers, unions, and other stakeholders. The committee reviews trends in workforce demographics, the nature of work in the information age, globalization of work, and the revolution in health care delivery-exploring the implications for OSH education and training in the decade ahead. The core professions of OSH (occupational safety, industrial hygiene, and occupational medicine and nursing) and key related roles (employee assistance professional, ergonomist, and occupational health

psychologist) are profiled-how many people are in the field, where they work, and what they do. The book reviews in detail the education, training, and education grants available to OSH professionals from public and private sources. Protecting the health and safety of health care workers is vital to the health of each of us. Preparing for and responding to a future influenza pandemic or to a sustained outbreak of an airborne transmissible disease requires a high-level commitment to respiratory protection for health care workers across the wide range of settings in which they work and the jobs that they perform. Keeping health care workers healthy is an ethical commitment both in terms of addressing the occupational risks faced by health care workers and of providing for the continuity of patient care and services needed to maintain the health of individuals and communities. During a public health emergency, challenges will arise concerning the availability of respiratory protective devices (i.e., respirators). Reusable respirators (specifically, reusable half-facepiece elastomeric respirators) are the standard respiratory protection device used in many industries, and they provide an option for use in health care that has to date not been fully explored. The durability and reusability of elastomeric respirators make them desirable for stockpiling for emergencies, where the need for large volumes of respirators can be anticipated. However, they are used

infrequently in health care. Reusable Elastomeric Respirators in Health Care explores the potential for the use of elastomeric respirators in the U.S. health care system with a focus on the economic, policy, and implementation challenges and opportunities. This report examines the practicability of elastomeric use in health care on a routine basis and during an influenza pandemic or other large aerosol-transmissible outbreak, when demand for respiratory protective devices by U.S. health care personnel may be larger than domestic supplies. The report also addresses the issues regarding emergency stockpile management of elastomeric respiratory protective devices.

OSHA 3148-04R 2015 - Healthcare and social service workers face significant risks of job-related violence and it is OSHA's mission to help employers address these serious hazards. This publication updates OSHA's 1996 and 2004 voluntary guidelines for preventing workplace violence for healthcare and social service workers. OSHA's violence prevention guidelines are based on industry best practices and feedback from stakeholders, and provide recommendations for developing policies and procedures to eliminate or reduce workplace violence in a range of healthcare and social service settings. These guidelines reflect the variations that exist in different settings and incorporate the latest and most effective ways to reduce the risk of violence in the workplace. Workplace setting

determines not only the types of hazards that exist, but also the measures that will be available and appropriate to reduce or eliminate workplace violence hazards. For the purpose of these guidelines, we have identified five different settings: Hospital settings represent large institutional medical facilities; Residential Treatment settings include institutional facilities such as nursing homes, and other long-term care facilities; Non-residential Treatment/Service settings include small neighborhood clinics and mental health centers; Community Care settings include community-based residential facilities and group homes; and Field work settings include home healthcare workers or social workers who make home visits.

Hospital Respiratory Protection Program Toolkit - Resources for Respirator Program Administrators Introduction to This Toolkit This toolkit was developed to assist hospitals in developing and implementing effective respiratory protection programs, with an emphasis on preventing the transmission of aerosol transmissible diseases (ATDs) to healthcare personnel. Healthcare personnel are paid and unpaid persons who provide patient care in a healthcare setting or support the delivery of healthcare by providing clerical, dietary, housekeeping, engineering, security, or maintenance services. Healthcare personnel may potentially be exposed to ATD pathogens. Aerosols are particles or droplets

suspended in air. ATDs are diseases transmitted when infectious agents, which are suspended or present in particles or droplets, contact the mucous membranes or are inhaled. Hospitals are unique work environments with challenging occupational health and safety issues. Some hospitals have health and safety personnel who are highly qualified to develop and implement appropriate policies and procedures to control workplace exposures. However, in many facilities with more limited resources, the role of the health and safety professional might be taken on as an added responsibility by someone in the nursing, employee health, or infection control department. This toolkit is written as a practical manual that can be used by anyone charged with setting up and maintaining a hospital respiratory protection program. A respirator is a device worn over the nose and mouth to protect the wearer from hazardous materials in the breathing zone. Notice: This document was adapted from a California-specific guide, Implementing Respiratory Protection Programs in Hospitals: A Guide for Respirator Program Administrators, May 2012, which was developed by the California Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Branch, and the Public Health Institute under contract no. 254-2010-345-11 from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory (NIOSH-NPPTL). The guide was adapted under contract

no. 254-2011-M-40839 from NIOSH-NPPTL to produce this toolkit. This guidance document is not a standard or regulation, and it creates no new legal obligations. It contains recommendations as well as descriptions of mandatory safety and health standards. The recommendations are advisory in nature, informational in content, and are intended to assist employers in providing a safe and healthful workplace. The Occupational Safety and Health Act requires employers to comply with safety and health standards and regulations promulgated by OSHA or by a state with an OSHA-approved state plan. In addition, the Act's General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm. * The version of this publication is as described above (this article is updated after each new edition). Disclaimer: "The use or appearance of United States federal publications, text, images or logos on a non-Federal Government website does not imply or constitute of endorsement of the distribution service." OSHA Program Manual for Medical Facilities A thorough and efficient way to compile OSHA compliance plans, checklists, hard copies of OSHA regulations, and more. Keep your OSHA safety program strong with this manual for medical facilities. The"""OSHA Program Manual for Medical Facilities" breaks down OSHA regulations and gives you the flexibility to customize sections to meet your

facility's specific needs. It includes: Twelve easy-to-reference sections: What Is OSHA? OSHA Program Administration General Facility Safety Ergonomics Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan TB/Infection Control Hazardous Chemical Safety Decontamination Specialty Services Employee Training Master Record Forms OSHA Regulations & Key Contacts Required poster and forms Laminated eyewash station sign Sample tests for training sessions 2-inch SDS binder with A-Z alphabetized tabs CD-ROM with customizable forms To ensure the manual is always up to date, it is regularly revised by Marge McFarlane, PhD, CHSP, HEM, MEP, CHEP, an independent safety consultant who has recently worked with the Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program. Before effective treatments were introduced in the 1950s, tuberculosis was a leading cause of death and disability in the United States. Health care workers were at particular risk. Although the occupational risk of tuberculosis has been declining in recent years, this new book from the Institute of Medicine concludes that vigilance in tuberculosis control is still needed in workplaces and communities. Tuberculosis in the Workplace reviews evidence about the effectiveness of control measuresâ€"such as those recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Preventionâ€"intended to prevent transmission of tuberculosis in health care and other workplaces. It discusses whether proposed

regulations from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration would likely increase or sustain compliance with effective control measures and would allow adequate flexibility to adapt measures to the degree of risk facing workers. OSHA Guidelines for Compliance in Healthcare Facilities addresses the OSHA standard for occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, with emphasis on the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis viruses. Procedures OSHA requires for compliance with the standard - engineering controls, general work practices, personal protective clothing/equipment, staff education and training, use of warning signs, and vaccination to prevent hepatitis B - are thoroughly discussed. Other key OSHA requirements such as hazardous communication right to know, the control of hazardous energy, ergonomics, violence in the workplace, medical recordkeeping, and penalties for noncompliance with OSHA rules are also covered.

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