

**OSHA-2**

This document is an **OSHA** checklist for dental clinics to ensure compliance with safety regulations.

* The checklist includes 62 OSHA items that dental clinics should be aware of.
* The checklist covers topics such as legal cases in dentistry, OSHA regulations, and employee training.
* It emphasizes the importance of knowing OSHA's role in addressing unsafe work conditions.
* The checklist highlights the risk of OSHA inspections for dental clinics, particularly regarding bloodborne pathogens.
* It mentions the need for proper safety equipment, fire hazard safety, and evacuation plans.
* The checklist emphasizes the importance of following exposure control plans and providing appropriate PPE.
* It discusses the handling and disposal of regulated waste and the importance of employee health records.
* The checklist mentions the use of hazardous materials in dentistry and the need for proper labeling.
* It emphasizes the importance of training employees on chemical hazards and the use of Safety Data Sheets.
* It addresses use of the GHS for chemicals in the workplace.
* The checklist concludes by recommending regular audits and discussions with staff to improve safety in the clinic.

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Clinic Name: Date:

OSHA Checklist

**Select/click the appropriate box. Only choose the column Y (yes) if you can provide proof during an audit.**

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| **#** | **OSHA Item (Based on Safety Needs)** | **Y** | **N** | **N/A** | |
| 1 | Does your clinic know a few landmark Legal Cases in Dentistry? |  |  |  | |
| 2 | Dis your clinic know that Federal OSHA was formed in 1970? |  |  |  | |
| 3 | Did your clinic employees know that there are more than 27 State OSHAs? |  |  |  | |
| 4 | Do your clinic employees know that they can complain any valid unsafe work condition in the  clinic to OSHA by reporting the grievance to the local OSHA office? |  |  |  | |
| 5 | Did you know that OSHA deals mainly with unsafe occupational conditions impacting  employees? |  |  |  | |
| 6 | When certain dental situations are not addressed specifically, OSHA uses the commonsense  clause. |  |  |  | |
| 7 | OSHA can inspect your clinic at random or on an employee complain. |  |  |  | |
| 8 | Biologically the disease process in the same on humans irrespective of the state of residence. |  |  |  | |
| 9 | During an inspection, the OSHA officer may ask you to produce signed training logs of the  training provided to all your employees.as evidence for the investigation. |  |  |  | |
| 10 | All dental clinics that are corporations are at risk of OSHA inspections. |  |  |  | |
| 11 | In spite of a lower risk of death of an employee to other occupational codes, a dental clinic is still  at risk of inspection by OSHA due to the risk of infection by Bloodborne Pathogens. |  |  |  | |
| 12 | OSHA lists information on the clinics being audited by posting it on its website. |  |  |  | |
| 13 | Legal help from a lawyer trained in occupational or labor law helps the dental clinic during an  investigation. |  |  |  | |
| 14 | The clinic owner should agree with the OSHA officer on the violations found in the clinic. |  |  |  | |
| 15 | You must pay heed to the timeline of hearings, reduction and abatement of fines. |  |  |  | |
| 16 | You should change the state/federal labor law and OSHA posters every two years to be safe. |  |  |  | |
| 17 | You must inspect safety equipment in your clinic regularly and use an inspection  tag/record/label. |  |  |  | |
| 18 | Every clinic should follow fire hazard safety and an acceptable evacuation plan. |  |  |  | |
| 19 | All employees must be trained in evacuation or egress during an emergency. |  |  |  | |
| 20 | Fire code can be local but need to meet OSHA’s requirement. |  |  |  | |
| 21 | Fire extinguishers must be inspected regularly by the clinic. |  |  |  | |
| 22 | Fire emergency, Shelter-in-place, Active Shooter, Heat Stroke, Earthquakes, Tornadoes,  Hurricanes, Wildfires, and winter weather are some of the emergencies per OSHA. |  |  |  | |
| 23 | All compressed gas cylinders must be inspected and physically harnessed. |  |  |  | |
| 24 | Weekly flushing and inspecting eyewash stations is necessary. |  |  |  | |
| 25 | Most dental clinics must have a functional Physician-Approved Firth Aid Kit. |  |  |  | |
| 26 | You should avoid multiple plugs on a single socket. |  |  |  | |
| 27 | You must use GFCI sockets when the outlet is close to water. |  |  |  | |
| 28 | A device must not be connected permanently to an extension cord. |  |  |  | |
| 29 | Step ladders used in the clinic must have an ANSI label for use in the clinic. |  |  |  | |
| 30 | The local SBDE requirements on Radiation Safety and self-audits/tests must be done  by the clinics. |  |  |  | |
| 31 | It is good to have both infant and adult sizes of resuscitation masks (with one-way-  valves) in each clinic. |  |  |  | |
| 32 | It is less harmful to depressurized equipment during servicing, repair or replacement. |  |  |  | |

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| 33 | BBP standards apply to ‘all occupational exposure to blood and other potentially  infectious material’. |  |  |  |
| 34 | You must have a ‘written Exposure Control Plan’ and all employees must have access  to it. |  |  |  |
| 35 | Exposure determination based on the Job Role of employee is needed. |  |  |  |
| 36 | Your clinic should check if employees are compliant with the 'Exposure Control Plan’. |  |  |  |
| 37 | All engineering controls must be clean and functional at all times. |  |  |  |
| 38 | Employees must follow ‘work practice controls’ in the clinic. |  |  |  |
| 39 | Rigid sharps dispenser must be available for use and must not be overfilled. |  |  |  |
| 40 | The clinic must provide appropriate PPE for use and the training to all employees. |  |  |  |
| 41 | PPE use is to protect the air breathed, eyes, mucosa, hands and clothes worn. |  |  |  |
| 42 | You must make sure the clinic and waste containers are clean. |  |  |  |
| 43 | You must make sure all employees follow UP/SP and AP during clinical work. |  |  |  |
| 44 | Red-bags dispensed are for disposing soft-regulated waste. |  |  |  |
| 45 | All employees must be trained in recognizing, classifying and appropriately handling  regulated waste. |  |  |  |
| 46 | Treating and laundering scrubs as PPE is not appropriate. |  |  |  |
| 47 | Employee health records are different from their EHRs or their dental records. |  |  |  |
| 48 | Your clinic must offer HBV vaccine to all employees within 10 working days of starting  employment. |  |  |  |
| 49 | All employees must be trained in understanding a true exposure needing a PEP. |  |  |  |
| 50 | A local box clinic which can start a PEP within 2 hours after exposure is good enough. |  |  |  |
| 51 | If an employee refuses HBV vaccination or a PEP, the refusal must be documented. |  |  |  |
| 52 | Training records on BBP must be maintained. |  |  |  |
| 53 | We use hazardous materials in dentistry and all employees must be aware o it. |  |  |  |
| 54 | Original chemical containers have labeling done by the manufacturer, we must  develop and use secondary labels if secondary chemical containers are used. |  |  |  |
| 55 | The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is now being used in the USA. |  |  |  |
| 56 | Pictograms are used in the GHS as risks rather than numbers, |  |  |  |
| 57 | You should catalog the Safety Data Sheets and the SDSs must be available to all  employees during work. |  |  |  |
| 58 | You must archive the old MSDSs and not throw them away. |  |  |  |
| 59 | Employee ‘Right to know Law’ also include the ‘right to understand’ the hazards. |  |  |  |
| 60 | The clinic must know how to populate a label for the secondary container. |  |  |  |
| 61 | Chemical Name, Danger and pictograms are parts of a GHS secondary Label. |  |  |  |
| 62 | You must label all containers including the Ultrasonic bath with appropriated labels. |  |  |  |

Audit Conducted by:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Name: Designation:

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