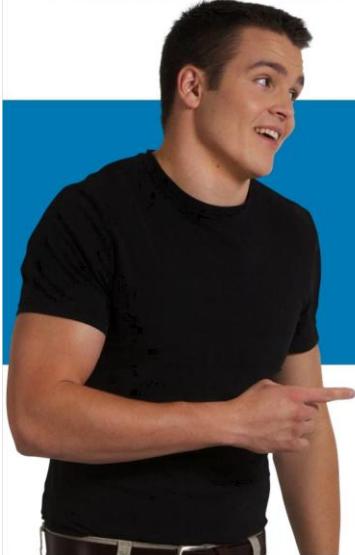


Electrical & Equipment Safety

1. Electrical & Equipment Safety Scene

1.1 Electrical & Equipment Safety

Electrical and Equipment Safety



This section of the training contains information on the following programs:

- Lockout/Tagout (for Affected and Other Employees)
- Medical Equipment
- Utilities

1 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

2. Utilities

2.1 Utilities

Utilities

There are a number of utilities in use at a hospital, and any of these may fail.

Your facility may experience electrical failure, flooding/sewer failure, medical gas failure, medical vacuum failure, hi-pressure steam failure, elevator failure or communications failure.

These systems are maintained by the Facility Services department.



2 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

2.2 Rainbow Chart

Rainbow Chart

Review your facility's Rainbow Chart, or contact your supervisor or EH&S Department to learn what to do in any of these utility failure situations.

Code Blue - Medical Emergency (Adult, Pediatric, Neonatal)
Code Gray - Security Assistance Needed
Code Pink - Infant Abduction
Code Purple - Child Abduction
Code Tan - Internal / External
Code Green - Patient Elopement or High Risk Missing Adult
Code Red - Fire
Code Orange - Hazardous Material Incident
Code Silver - Active Shooter
Code Silver - Active Assailant
Code Yellow - Suspicious Package
Attention - Technology Outage
Attention - Utility Failure

3 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

2.3 Utilities-Medical Gases/Compressed Gas Cylinders

Utilities-Medical Gases/ Compressed Gas Cylinders

If you work in a department with piped medical gases, know the location of shut off valves and the rooms they control. If you are unsure of your responsibilities, discuss with your supervisor or contact your Engineering department.



4 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

2.4 Electricity

Electricity

Click on each button.

[General Safety Tips](#)

[Safety Hazards](#)



General Safety Tips (Slide Layer)

Electricity

Click on each button.

General Safety Tips

Safety Hazards

- Always disconnect plugs from wall by grasping the plug, not the cord.
- Equipment in patient care areas in a Hospital must have a 3-prong plug and be plugged into a 3-wire receptacle.
- Do not use "cheater" adapters (allow 3-pronged plug to connect to a receptacle with 2 slots) or multiple adapters.
- Extension cords should be no longer than 10 feet** and used only in **temporary** emergency situations.
- At most facilities, electrical outlets which are connected to the back-up generators are colored RED. **Red outlets are to be used primarily for life support equipment.** At some hospitals, all outlets connect to back up generators. You should know which outlets in your area connect to back up power and your building's emergency procedures in the event of power loss.
- Don't plug microwaves or refrigerators into power strips.



5 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

Remove from Service if... (Slide Layer)

Electricity

Click on each button.

General Safety Tips

Safety Hazards

Remove from service if:

- There is evidence of overheating.
- Someone has received a shock from the equipment.
- Any wire is frayed, worn, burned, cut, or warm.
- It has been dropped or is physically damaged.
- Switches or knobs are loose or do not turn from one position to another, or do not consistently produce the expected result when operated.
- Liquid has been spilled on it.



5 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

3. Medical Equipment

3.1 Medical Equipment - Clinical Technology

Medical Equipment - Clinical Technology

Clinical Technology "ClinTech" is the department responsible for the management of the maintenance of all medical equipment at Kaiser Permanente facilities - regardless of ownership.

Some of the responsibilities of the department include:

- Maintaining current, accurate inventories of all medical equipment
- Monitoring and acting on medical equipment hazard notices and recalls
- Conducting electrical safety testing on medical equipment
- Conducting scheduled preventive maintenance of all medical equipment

At most medical centers, ClinTech does not maintain or repair:

- Wheel chairs
- Call lights
- Patient lifts
- Beds
- Patient Mechanical Scales
- Sphygmomanometers
- High Level Disinfection Units (GUS, Steris)
- TVs
- OR Tables

Typically these items will be maintained by the facility's Engineering Department or an outside contractor.

6 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

3.2 Medical Equipment - Preventive Maintenance (PM) Tags

Medical Equipment - Preventive Maintenance (PM) Tags

Prior to use of medical equipment, staff **must inspect the PM Tag** to ensure that its **preventive maintenance is current** (not expired).

Equipment with outdated PM tags must be immediately reported to your supervisor and/or ClinTech. Remove from service and make it available for the performance of the PM.

Patient equipment should have inspection stickers. Individual pieces of Medical Equipment can be identified by the color-coded Equipment Identification Number (EIN) Sticker, which will look similar to one of these:



NON-HOSPITAL OWNED EQUIPMENT
Electrical Safety Tested

Date: _____ By: _____

Next Inspection Due: _____

Kaiser Permanente: _____

7 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

3.3 Malfunctioning Medical Equipment

Malfunctioning Medical Equipment

Perform the following steps if you come across malfunctioning equipment

Click on each button. Place a tag on the malfunctioning equipment. Describe the exact problem so that the proper repair can be promptly scheduled and performed. Just tagging it with a piece of paper marked "broken" is not enough information for repair.

Tag

Remove the malfunctioning equipment to a location where it will not be used.

Remove

Report the issue to ClinTech for repair, being as specific as possible.

Report

Not using the tags or not following the proper procedures could jeopardize patient safety!

8 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

3.4 Safe Medical Devices Act (SMDA)

Safe Medical Devices Act (SMDA)

Medical Equipment failure or malfunction that causes or contributes to patient injury, illness or death must be reported, as required by the Federal Drug Administration (FDA).

In these instances, a Responsible Reporting Form (RRF) should be completed.

All equipment involved in such an incident must be sequestered by ClinTech for investigation.



9 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

4. Lockout Safety

4.1 Medical Equipment - Clinical Technology

Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Safety

- Some equipment requires servicing that could release hazardous energy such as electricity, compressed air, oxygen or spring tension.
- Lockout/tagout (LOTO)** prevents the release of hazardous energy while equipment is being serviced, keeping maintenance staff safe.
- Authorized staff** (e.g., Facility Engineers) follow equipment-specific LOTO procedures.



10 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

4.2 Energy Control Procedures and Prohibitions

Energy Control Procedures and Prohibitions

How this applies to YOU:

Do not operate equipment that has been locked or tagged out. Never remove a lock or tag from equipment.

If you see one, **DO NOT TOUCH IT**. Someone's **life may be at stake**.

Click on each button.

Lockout

A **lockout** uses a physical lock to stop employees from operating the equipment.



Tagout



A **tagout** uses a paper or plastic tag to inform employees that the equipment should not be operated.

11 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.

4.3 Questions

Questions

If you see a problem with a **tagout** (e.g., torn or ripped, fallen off), **inform your supervisor/team leader** and the **maintenance person identified on the tag** immediately.

If you have any other questions or concerns about the **Lockout/Tagout** program, contact your local EH&S Department or your National Environmental, Health & Safety Team.



12 of 12. | You've completed 0% of the lesson.