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It is important for patient's, employees, and visitors to sense the security presence in the hospital. This presence needs to be available throughout hospital's operational shifts.

Security personnel needs to be oriented and familiar with their job descriptions and roles and responsibilities during various security scenarios and emergency cases.

Female security personnel needs to be available as required and security personnel needs to be able to communicate properly with hospital's employees and patients without language barriers.

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#### **FMS.14 The hospital ensures safe management of hazardous materials.**

FMS.14.1 There is a written hazardous materials plan that includes the following:

FMS.14.1.1 Appropriate handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of hazardous materials.

FMS.14.1.2 Education and training on signs and symptoms of exposure to hazardous materials and the appropriate treatment according to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

FMS.14.2 Each department has a current list of hazardous materials used in the department. The list covers:

FMS.14.2.1 Purpose of use.

FMS.14.2.2 The responsible person.

FMS.14.2.3 Permitted quantity.

FMS.14.3 Each department dealing with hazardous materials has Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) relevant to its current list of hazardous materials.

FMS.14.4 Each department using hazardous materials has proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and spill kits to handle any spill or exposure.

FMS.14.5 All hazardous materials are labeled clearly and this includes:

FMS.14.5.1 Anti-neoplastic drugs.

FMS.14.5.2 Radioactive materials.

FMS.14.5.3 Corrosives, acids, and toxic materials.

FMS.14.5.4 Hazardous gases and vapors.

FMS.14.5.5 Anesthetic gases.

FMS.14.5.6 Flammable liquids.

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FMS.14.6 Any leak, spill, or exposure to any hazardous material is reported.

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#### **Standard Intent:**



A hazardous materials program is in place that includes identifying and safely controlling hazardous materials and waste throughout the facility. A hazardous material is any solid, liquid, or gas that can harm people, other living organisms, property, or the environment.

Hazardous materials Dangerous goods may be radioactive, flammable, explosive, toxic, corrosive, biohazardous, an oxidizer, an asphyxiant, a pathogen, an allergen, or may have other characteristics that render it hazardous in specific circumstances.

The hazardous materials program includes processes for:

**1**-Inventory of hazardous materials.

**2**-handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials.

**2**-proper protective equipment and procedures during use, spill, or exposure.

**3**-proper labeling of hazardous materials and waste.

**4**-reporting and investigation of spills, exposures, and other incidents.

**5**-documentation, including any permits, licenses, or other regulatory requirements.

**6**- Education and training on signs and symptoms of exposure to hazardous materials and the appropriate treatment according to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Information regarding procedures for handling or working with hazardous materials in a safe manner must be immediately available at all times and includes information about the physical data of the material (such as its boiling point, flashpoint, and the like), its toxicity, what effects using the hazardous material may have on health, identification of proper storage and disposal after use, the type of protective equipment required during use, and spill-handling procedures, which include the required first aid for any type of exposure.

#### **FMS.15 The hospital implements a waste management plan.**

FMS.15.1 The hospital has a waste management plan that includes handling, storing, transporting, and disposing all kinds of waste (e.g., clinical waste, radioactive waste, and hazardous gases).

FMS.15.2 The plan is implemented.

FMS.15.3 Staff (including contractors' staff) are trained on dealing with hazardous waste.

#### **Standard Intent:**