CHILD SAFETY RECEPTACLE POLICY

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PURPOSE

This policy describes where “Tamper Resistant” child safety receptacles will be used in areas to reduce the risk of electrical shock exposure to pediatric patients and visitors.

POLICY

Tamper Resistant receptacles will be installed in all areas designated as Pediatric Locations per the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70, Article 517.18(C), 2008 edition).

Scope

This policy applies to any of the areas described below that are constructed or renovated after January 1, 2008. It applies to both owned and leased space. Clinics and patient care areas constructed or renovated prior to January 1, 2008 are encouraged to install child resistant receptacles but if this is not feasible then commercial safety plugs will be allowed.

In the Inpatient areas pediatric locations include but are not limited to designated pediatric patient rooms, bathrooms, playrooms, activity rooms, and other patient care areas on the pediatric units in Duke North. They also include the Pediatric Emergency area and Waiting room in the Duke North ED. Currently there are no designated pediatric areas at either Durham Regional Hospital or Duke Raleigh Hospital.

In the Outpatient Clinics (Hospital, PDC, CPDC, DUAP) child safety receptacles will be installed in the waiting rooms, exam rooms, bathrooms and treatment rooms of all designated pediatric areas or clinics as well as Family Practices and Urgent Care Clinics where children are routinely seen and treated.

Tamper resistant receptacles are not required in areas that are not routinely involved in the treatment and care of pediatric patients. Such areas include patient rooms, waiting rooms, treatment rooms and exam rooms designated for the care of adults but where children may occasionally be present.

It is the responsibility of the adult patient, parent or legal guardian to provide appropriate supervision of any children in their care.

DEFINITION

Tamper Resistant Receptacle – 15amp or 20amp, 125Volt, UL listed receptacle that is specifically designed to prevent the insertion of objects into the “hot” (phase) and grounded (neutral) sections of the outlet.