

Bloodborne Pathogen Training

Recreation Department Training

Why is this required?

- All of the requirements of OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens standard can be found in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations at 29 CFR 1910.1030. The standard's requirements state what employers must do to protect workers who are occupationally exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM), as defined in the standard. That is, the standard protects workers who can reasonably be anticipated to come into contact with blood or OPIM as a result of doing their job duties.
- Anyone that works/volunteers for the Town who may have exposure to BB pathogens is required to complete training.
- The more you know, the better you will perform in real situations!

What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

Bloodborne pathogens are infectious microorganisms present in blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS. Workers exposed to bloodborne pathogens are at risk for serious or life-threatening illnesses.



Common BB Pathogen Diseases?

Malaria

Brucellosis

Syphilis

Hepatitis B(HBV)

Hepatitis C(HCV)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Potentially Infectious Body Fluids

Skin tissue, cell cultures

Any other bodily fluid such as:

Blood

Saliva

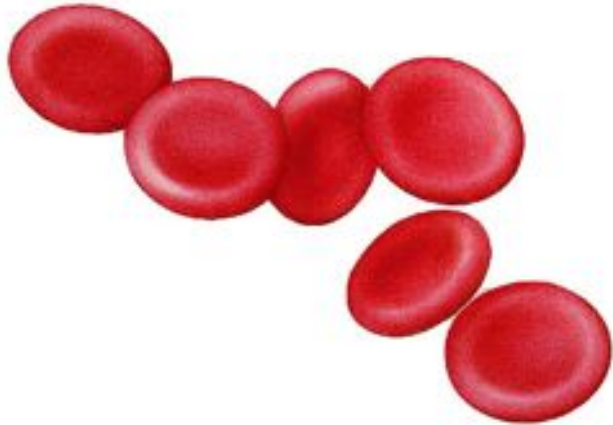
Vomit

Urine

Semen or vaginal secretions

Transmission Potential

- Contact with another person's blood or bodily fluid that may contain blood
- Mucous membranes: eyes, mouth, nose
- Non-intact skin
- Contaminated sharps/needles



Your Exposure Potential

- Administering first aid
- Post-injury cleanup
- Janitorial or maintenance work
- Handling of any waste products

Universal Precautions

Universal precautions is an approach to infection control to treat all human blood and certain human body fluids as if they were known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens, (Bloodborne Pathogens Standard [29 CFR 1910.1030\(b\)](#) definitions).

- Use of proper PPE
- Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated
- Proper cleanup and decontamination
- Disposal of all contaminated material in the proper manner



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Anything that is used to protect a
person from exposure

Latex or Nitrile gloves, goggles, CPR
mouth barriers, aprons, respirators

PPE Rules to Remember

- Always check PPE for defects or tears before using
- If PPE becomes torn or defective remove and get new
- Remove PPE before leaving a contaminated area
- Do not reuse disposable equipment

Decontamination

- When cleaning up surfaces use Hepacide Quat®
- Do an initial wipe up
- Spray and allow it to stand for ten minutes then wipe up
- Dispose of all wipes in biohazard containers
- PPE should be removed and disposed of in biohazard containers



Hand Washing

- Wash hands immediately after removing PPE
- Use a soft antibacterial soap
- A hand sanitizer can be used but wash with soap and water as soon as possible.



Exposure Incident

- A specific incident of contact with potentially infectious bodily fluid
- If there are no infiltrations of mucous membranes or open skin surfaces, it is not considered an occupational exposure
- Report all accidents involving blood or bodily fluids
- Post-exposure medical evaluations are always offered

Post Exposure Evaluation

- Confidential medical evaluation
- Document route of exposure
- Identify source individual
- Test source individuals blood (with individuals consent)
- Provide results to exposed employee/volunteer



In Conclusion

BB pathogen rules are in place for your health and safety

Failure to follow them is a risk that does not need to be taken