

## **Blood borne pathogens**

OSHA 29CFR1910.1030

The blood borne pathogen standard was put into effect by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to hepatitis B virus (HBV), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other blood borne pathogens. The complete regulatory text can be obtained from each Department Administrator.

Treat all blood and body fluids as if they are infected.

Follow universal precautions and wear proper gloves and protective clothing during clean-up process.

Train all employees who might be exposed to blood or other body fluids on the job to understand:

- The risks of exposure and the means of transmission.
- Procedures and practices that prevent exposure.

Heed These Warnings:

Cover cuts, rashes, and broken skin on your hands prior to clean up of body fluids.

Wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water immediately after exposure to infectious materials or after taking off gloves or other personal protective equipment.

Use antiseptic cleansers or towelettes only if washing facilities are not available.

Do not keep food or drink in work areas with exposure potential. Do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics or lip balm, or handle contact lenses in work areas with exposure potential.

OSHA requires containers of potentially infectious materials to be red in color or labeled clearly in orange or orange-red with the Biohazard symbol, or both.

Please protect yourself.

Wear rubber gloves and eye protection during the clean-up process.

Restroom custodial should use caution in handling disposed materials and always wear rubber gloves during regular cleaning of the room.

Only those persons trained in hazardous material clean up shall clean up blood spills. Training information is available from the Division of Industrial, Occupational Environmental Health. (691-1179)