



In March 1992, OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030 took effect. This standard was designed to prevent more than 200 deaths and 9,000 bloodborne infections every year. While the standard was primarily aimed at hospitals, funeral homes, nursing homes, clinics, law enforcement agencies, emergency responders, and HIV/HBV research laboratories, anyone who can "reasonably expect to come in contact with blood or potentially infectious materials" as part of their job is covered by the standard.

### **INFORMATION AND TRAINING:**

Training required within 90 days of effective date, initially upon assignment and annually. Note: Non-trained employees must be instructed to keep "hands-off" an injured fellow employee and to contact an emergency responder.

#### **Training must include:**

##### Making accessible a copy of the regulatory text of the standard and explanation of its contents

- Copy of regulation is available from Human Resources Safety office
- Cal/OSHA Web link: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5193.html>

##### Discussion on bloodborne diseases and their transmission

- Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses or bacteria that are carried in blood and can cause disease in people
- Two diseases are specifically addressed by Cal/OSHA
  - Hepatitis B Virus – HBV (Liver, Flu like symptom, can survive outside the body, in dried blood, up to 7 days)
  - Human Immunodeficiency Virus – HIV (Immune System, does not survive outside the body or in dried blood)
- These diseases are spread by contact with human fluids containing blood
  - Sexual contact, needle-stick, open cuts or scrapes, eyes

##### Exposure control plan

- Locally developed BBP policy describe safe handling procedures, supervisors provide on the job training of these procedures
- Universal Precautions – Treating all body fluids as potentially infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens
- Always wear gloves, goggles & cover cuts or other abrasions
- Always wash your hands (warm water & soap)
- Never, eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- PPE includes spill kits, gloves, gowns, aprons, face shields or masks.
  - See custodial safety equipment and cleaning material list.
- Always wear gloves & cover cuts or other abrasions
  - Always check your gloves for damage before using them
- Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible

Hepatitis B vaccine ( three shot series )

- Required for doctors, nurses, and first-aid responders.

Response to emergencies involving blood

- Emergencies can occur during routine cleaning or maintenance duties
- Use universal precautions and personal protective equipment
- Always use gloves at a minimum to control normal bleeding
- Dispose of disinfected clean-up material by double-bagging

How to handle exposure incidents

- Immediately wash the exposed area, wash eyes for 15 minutes
- Report the exposure to your supervisor
- Go to Student Health Center or San Jose Medical Center

Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up program

- Document the time/date, location, source, and route of exposure

Signs / labels / color-coding.



Q&A: Contact the Safety and Risk Services Unit at 408-924-2150