



# WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

## BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

### What are blood borne pathogens?

Blood borne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Needle sticks and other sharps-related injuries may expose workers to blood borne pathogens. According to Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV and other blood borne pathogens.

HBV and HIV are not transmitted by:

- + Touching an infected person.
- + Coughing or sneezing
- + Using the same equipment, materials, toilets, water fountains or showers as an infected person.

You can contract either virus by;

- + Potentially contaminated water such as sewage or industrial waste discharge systems.
- + Sexual contact
- + Shared hypodermic needles
- + Accidental puncture from contaminated needles, broken glass, or other sharp objects
- + Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids:
  - ✓ Blood
  - ✓ Open sores, Acne, Cuts, Abrasions, any sort of damaged or broken skin such as sunburn or blisters
  - ✓ Saliva, Mucus, Vomit
  - ✓ Bodily Secretions and Excretions
  - ✓ Semen, Vaginal Secretions
  - ✓ Urine, Feces
  - ✓ Eyes, Nose, Mouth
  - ✓ Open Body Tissues
- + A splash of contaminated blood to your eye, nose or mouth could result in transmission. If blood is splashed in the eye or mucous membrane, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes.

### Exposure Control Plan

The risk to bloodborne pathogens is very minimal to employees in our line of work. Some of the ways we could become infected are:

- + Working in public places such as hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.
- + Working on plumbing or wastewater systems
- + Sewage or river water
- + Administering first aid or CPR
- + Cleaning up after a co-worker drips blood around the work area

Following are some examples of the Universal Precautions that will help minimize occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens among our workforce.

- + Use and wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent human blood and body fluids from contacting your eyes, nose, mouth, or open cuts, punctures or abrasions in the skin:
  - ✓ Safety glasses or goggles.
  - ✓ Disposable medical exam nitrile gloves. Additionally, work gloves should be worn in areas where sharp edges are present to reduce the potential for cuts.
  - ✓ Surgical mask that covers your nose and mouth or a face shield.
  - ✓ Rescue breathers with a one-way valve **SHALL** be utilized whenever resuscitation and /or CPR is administered.
- + If you do come in contact with another person's bodily fluids, wash your hands or any exposed areas of your body immediately (or as soon as possible) with antibacterial soap. Avoid harsh, abrasive soaps, as these may open fragile scabs or other sores. If a garment is contaminated by blood or other potentially infectious material, the garment **SHALL** be removed as soon as possible.
- + Good housekeeping practices are critical. Any spill of blood or body fluids **MUST** be immediately cleaned up with approved disinfecting agents. The area should be cleaned and rinsed thoroughly with a disinfectant solution. Usually 1-part bleach to 10 parts water.
- + All contaminated clothing, PPE, first aid supplies, and contaminated waste materials **SHALL** be bagged and disposed of according to customer site-specific procedures for disposal of infectious materials.
- + Hepatitis B shots are available for personnel working on or in waste or sewer systems where the exposure levels would be higher.

**If you feel you have been exposed to bloodborne pathogens, contact both your supervisor and safety director immediately.**



Meeting Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Trainer: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

**Attendees: (Please print clearly)**

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____



# WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

## BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS QUIZ

1. Blood borne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Universal Precautions is a practice that all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV and other blood borne pathogens. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
3. HBV and HIV are not transmitted by:
  - A. Touching an infected person.
  - B. Coughing or sneezing
  - C. Using the same equipment, materials, toilets, water fountains or showers as an infected person.
  - D. All the above
 \_\_\_\_\_
4. How can you contact HCV, HBV or HIV?
  - A. Sexual contact
  - B. Shared hypodermic needles
  - C. Contact between mucous membranes and infected body fluids
  - D. All of the above
 \_\_\_\_\_
5. If you come in contact with another person’s bodily fluids, wash your hands or any exposed areas of your body immediately (or as soon as feasible) with water and antibacterial soap. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
6. If blood is splashed in the eye or mucous membrane, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Some of the ways a Winger employee could be exposed at work are:
  - A. Working in public places such as hospitals, nursing homes, schools, etc.
  - B. Working on plumbing and sewage treatment
  - C. Wastewater systems or river water
  - D. Administering first aid or CPR
  - E. Cleaning up after a co-worker drips blood around the work area
  - F. All of the above
 \_\_\_\_\_
8. It is a good idea to get Hepatitis B shots if working on or in waste or sewer systems. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
9. All contaminated clothing, PPE, first aid supplies, and contaminated waste materials **SHALL** be bagged and disposed of according to customer site-specific procedures for disposal of infectious materials. True or False? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Example of personal protective equipment (PPE) for first aid are:
  - A. Safety glasses or goggles
  - B. Disposable nitrile medical exam gloves
  - C. CPR barrier masks with one way valves
  - D. All of the above
 \_\_\_\_\_



Printed Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Trained by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Trained by Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_