

Tennessee Technology Center at Whiteville

BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

In accordance with the OSHA Blood borne Pathogens Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030, the following exposure plan has been developed:

A. Definition of Blood borne Pathogens

Blood Borne Pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. The pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

B. Purpose

The purpose of this exposure plan is to:

1. Eliminate or minimize employee and student occupational exposure to blood or certain other body fluids
2. Comply with the OSHA Blood borne Pathogens Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030

C. General Statement

Tennessee Technology Center at Whiteville does not operate laboratories nor have any research facilities where Blood Borne Pathogens may pose a problem. The only contact with Blood Borne Pathogens that may be encountered by staff members would be during First Aid treatment of another staff member or a student.

D. Exposure Determination

OSHA requires employers to perform an exposure determination concerning which employees may incur occupational exposure to blood other potentially infectious body fluids/materials. The exposure determination is made without regard to the use of personal protective equipment (i.e. employees are considered to be exposed even if they wear personal protective equipment.) This exposure determination is required to list all job classifications in which all employees may be expected to incur such occupational exposure, regardless of frequency. At this facility, the following job classifications fall into this category:

All Instructors
Maintenance Personnel
Front Office Staff
Administration

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING BODY FLUIDS

To ensure consistency and safety when dealing with body fluids, the following procedures are recommended to be used when an instructor or staff member may have to come into contact with the body fluids of another staff member, student, or visitor. These procedures apply to bleeding, vomiting, drooling, etc.

Rubber gloves and a mask are to be worn if a staff member comes into contact with any body fluid emission from anyone. Latex gloves and masks are available in the individual departments.

Steps for Handling Body Fluids Emissions

1. Use precaution anytime there is even the slightest emission of body fluids. This can be a very small cut emitting blood, vomiting, drooling, mucus, urine or any other body fluid.
2. Determine the seriousness of the problem.
3. If blood or any other fluid is present:
 - A. Put on latex gloves, checking carefully that they are not torn or ripped.
 - B. If the problem is not extensive, always wear a mask when assisting the individual. (even if it is only applying a band aid) If the problem is severe and excessive body fluid is present, wear gloves and a full-face shield.
 - C. Administer aid as needed.
4. Located in the blood borne pathogens kit is a spray bottle containing bleach.
5. After aid is administered, if there is any body fluid present fill the spray bottle of bleach with water. This will give a mixture of 1 part bleach and 10 parts water. Disinfect and decontaminate area completely.
6. After decontaminating area, remove gloves, mask and any waste and place into a plastic trash bag. The bag is to be tied and disposed of by the maintenance staff. If mops and buckets were used, they are to be washed thoroughly with hot water and bleach before they are used again for other cleaning purposes.

7. Pour the bleach and water mixture down the drain and refill bottle with 1 part of bleach only for reuse.
8. **Wash hands thoroughly** with an antibacterial soap and secure the area.

Implementation Schedule and Methodology

OSHA also requires that this plan include a schedule and method of implementation for the various requirements of the standard. The following complies with this requirement:

Compliance Methods

Universal precautions will be observed at this campus in order to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. All blood or other potentially infectious material will be considered infectious regardless of the perceived status of the source individual.

Engineering and work practice controls will be utilized to eliminate or to minimize exposure to employees and students at this campus. When occupational exposure remains after institution of these controls, personal protective equipment shall also be utilized. At this campus the following engineering controls will be utilized: sharps containers and thermometer sheaths.

Hand washing facilities shall be made available to employees who incur exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials. OSHA requires that these facilities be readily accessible after incurring exposure.

Approved By: Carolyn Beverly - Director

Date: _____

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