

 Rockmail, Inc.	BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS		
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PREVIEW

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
1.0 PURPOSE	3
2.0 SCOPE	3
3.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
4.0 RESPONSIBILITY	4
5.0 PROCEDURE	4
5.1 EXPOSURE DETERMINATION	4
5.2 FIRST AID	5
5.3 METHODS OF COMPLIANCE	5
6.0 TRAINING	6
APPENDIX A HEPATITIS B VACCINE DECLINATION	7

PREVIEW

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to assist the facility in eliminating or reducing the potential occupational exposure of employees to blood or other potentially infectious material.

This procedure is intended to comply with 29 CFR 1910.1030 – Bloodborne Pathogens; 29 CFR 1910.151 – Medical Services and First Aid; and Directive CPL 02-02-069 Enforcement Procedures for the *Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens*.

2.0 Scope

This procedure applies to all Rockford employees working at Rockford facilities. These written procedures are readily available to all Rockford employees.

3.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Blood – Means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) – Pathogenic (disease-producing) microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Contaminated – Means the presence or the reasonable presence of blood or an OPIM on an item or surface.

Decontamination – The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the item or surface is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal. A solution of 1 ¾ cup of bleach and a gallon of water is effective for against bacteria and viruses when in contact with the surface for ten minutes. Germicides and virucides are alternatives and available commercially.

Engineering Controls – Means controls that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogen hazard from the workplace (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles).

Exposure Incident – A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

Hand Washing Facility – A facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines.

Licensed Health Care Professional (LHCP) – A facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines.

Hepatitis – The virus hepatitis A, B, C, D.

Occupational Exposure – A reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mouth, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM) – Includes the following body fluids: – A reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mouth, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

- Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between the body fluids.
- Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead).
- HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV or hepatitis B-containing culture medium or other solutions. Blood, organs or other tissue from experimental animals infected with HIV or hepatitis B.

Parenteral – Piercing the mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothing (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard is not considered to be personal protective equipment.

Regulated Waste

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or OPIM.
- Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM in a liquid to semi-liquid state if compressed.
- Items that are caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling.
- Contaminated sharps.
- Pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or OPIM.

Sharps – Any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including but not limited to: needles, broken glass, thin metal, bolts and nails.

Universal Precautions – Means an approach to infection control. The concept is that all human body fluids and OPIM are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV or other bloodborne pathogens.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITY

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5.0 PROCEDURE

5.1 Exposure Determination

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5.2 First Aid

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5.3 Methods of Compliance

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6.0 TRAINING

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APPENDIX A

HEPATITIS B VACCINE DECLINATION

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Sincerely,

Gary Mason

CEO, iSi Environmental

PREVIEW