

COUNTY OF VENTURA	2012 EMPLOYEE HEALTH & SAFETY MANUAL	GENERAL
Originating Agency: GSA	Last Issued Revised	Policy No. 1B
Policy: GSA	8/6/2012	BLOOD AND OTHER INFECTIOUS MATERIAL CLEAN UP PROCEDURES
Forms: N/A		

BACKGROUND

Blood and blood-contaminated/infectious material may contain viruses, bacteria, and parasites that can cause harm to exposed individuals. In order to reduce exposure to these bloodborne pathogens all Custodial/Maintenance/Parks staff must use the following procedures when cleaning up blood and/or blood contaminated material or other infectious materials.

1. ROUTINE CLEANING: During the course of routine cleaning staff may encounter small drops of blood and receptacles with used feminine hygiene products and/or used bandages/gauze with small amounts of blood. If normal cleaning procedures are followed when dealing with these situations, there is no risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. If a situation arises in which you observe more than a few drops of blood, or a used syringes, employees should respond by following the procedures listed below.

2. RESPONSE TO A BLOOD SPILL INCIDENT:
In the event of an unusual or particularly large spill contact your supervisor

1. The first step in responding to a blood spill is to select and don the appropriate personnel protective equipment (PPE). Always check PPE for tears or damage before wearing. Select the following PPE and cleanup equipment based on the situation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Mandatory

Gloves: Are mandatory for all clean up, utility style recommended

PPE: To be used as needed

- Face Shield/Goggles: Use if splashing may occur
- Booties: Use if walking on blood-contaminated area is unavoidable
- Apron or coveralls: Wear if the possibility exists of contaminating one's own clothing

Blood and Blood Contaminated Material Clean up Procedures

Clean Up Equipment:

- PPE
- Absorbent material (paper towels, absorbent powder)
- Sharps container
- Forceps/tongs or other mechanical means for picking-up broken glass (do not however, use forceps to pickup syringes)
- Plastic or biohazard bags
- Dust pan/broom/scoop
- Mop

Disinfectant

One of the following sanitizers freshly prepared:

- **Ramsey Frequency 256 Disinfectant Cleaner** 0.5 oz (1 Tablespoon) of product per gallon of water.
- **Envirox H₂Orange₂ Concentrate** 117 - 10 ounces (1¼ cup) of product concentrate per gallon of water.
- **Household Bleach** - 10% solution (1 to 10 dilution, ½ cup bleach to 1 gallon of cool water) – DO NOT ADD other chemicals to bleach.
- **Or other registered EPA disinfectant** prepared to manufacturer's specifications

Encountering Sharps Material or Syringe

2. If any sharp object / or broken glass contaminated with blood glass or any syringe is encountered be careful to avoid cuts by removing objects with dust broom/dustpan or other mechanical means. Remove and place in "sharps container" or in other ridged sealable container. Place container in a secure location until material can be disposed of as regulated biohazardous sharps waste. Notify supervisor for proper disposal of sharps container/material. Sharps container may be brought to Employee Health Services on campus HOA LP for proper disposal.
3. Remove blood and other organic matter with disposable paper towel or an absorbent powder. Use adequate toweling or absorbent to ensure all liquid material is completely absorbed into powder or paper towel
4. Remove paper towels and place in garbage bag. Remove powder with scoop and place in garbage bag
5. Carefully pour prepared disinfectant or 10 % bleach solution around edge of the spill working toward the center. Allow disinfectant to stand for several minutes and wipe clean with either paper towel, disposable or reusable mop and/or sponge
6. Decontaminate any reusable equipment by placing in disinfectant solution and allowing it to soak. Dump wastewater down sanitary drain

Blood and Blood Contaminated Material Clean up Procedures

7. Place all blood contaminated materials & disposable clean-up material in double plastic trash bag and tie each bag closed

Note: Cleaning materials and blood contaminated materials are *not* considered bio-hazardous waste unless blood is dripping or flowing when material is compressed or dried blood is flaking off. Material dripping or flowing with blood is considered regulated bio-hazardous waste. Notify supervisor for proper disposal

8. Remove PPE with caution; removing gloves last after all re-useable PPE and cleaning items (utility gloves, shield, dust pan etc.) are sanitized. Dispose of single-use disposable gloves in trash – do not re-use.

9. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water for 10 seconds after removing gloves.

10. Should a blood exposure incident occur, wash the affected area for 15 minutes with soap and water. If a splash occurs to the eyes or mucous membranes, flush the affected area with running water for at least 15 minutes.

Report the exposure to your supervisor immediately.

3. TRAINING/ RECORDKEEPING

- Training shall be provided at the time of initial hire or initial assignment to tasks where occupational exposure may take place
- An annual refresher shall be provided
- A copy of training record shall be maintained in personnel file.

I have watched the Bloodborne Pathogen training video and I have read and understand the procedures for cleaning blood/and blood contaminated material in the GSA policy.

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Supervisor: _____

Date: _____

Reference: County of Ventura Infectious Disease Control Program