

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN CHECKLIST

Cleaning up accidents the safe way.

Accidents happen. Be prepared by training your employees on how to clean up blood or other body fluids and exposed equipment. After all, preventing the spread of infections is time worth spending. That's why the OSHA bloodborne pathogen standard establishes minimum requirements for preventing infectious exposure to employees.

Preventing the spread of infection can be easy

Protecting employees from the danger of body fluids is simple. Here are a few materials you should have on hand:

1. Protective gloves and booties.
2. Protective eyewear including a facemask and faceshield.
3. First-aid kit with protective mouth-to-mouth breathing tube.
4. Biohazard spill clean up kit.

A "fresh" mixture of 1 cup bleach in 1/2 gallon of water can be used to sanitize equipment.

Checklist for safe clean up

1. Are the above supplies available at all work sites?
1. Are you wearing latex gloves, protective eyewear or other barriers to clean up body fluids?
2. Do you have scoops or tools to pick up contaminated materials?
3. Have you read the instructions on the spill cleanup kit for the correct way to dispose of contaminated equipment?
4. Has a visual inspection of the cleaned surfaces been conducted and appropriate sanitizers applied?
5. Has the cleaned equipment been allowed to air dry before reuse?
6. Have you double checked the equipment for cleanliness?
7. Have you washed your own hands after cleaning up the spill?

Remember, it is essential to avoid direct contact with all body fluids. Treat all blood and body fluids as if they are infected with bloodborne pathogens.

Thought Provokers

1. What is our company's bloodborne pathogen policy?
2. When and where are our employees most at risk of coming into contact with blood or other body fluids?
3. Are there any specific points or problems you wish to discuss?