

Department of
Environmental and Occupational
Health and Safety

Street

SUMMARY

The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued the 7 + (BLOOD-BORNE PATHOGENS STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1030) on December 6, 1991. This standard applies to all employers

1. DEFINITIONS

BLOOD

Human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

BLOOD-BORNE PATHOGENS

Microorganisms

identified the specific biological hazard associated with your job, and the supervisor will arrange for your training, if necessary.

ETIOLOGIC AGENTS

The United States Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Classification of Etiologic Agents on the Basis of Hazard, is the classification system used at The University of Akron for etiologic agents.

MEDICAL WASTES/INFECTIOUS WASTES

All laboratory waste emanating from human or animal tissues, blood or blood products or fluids; all cultures of tissues or cells of human origin or cultures of etiologic agents; specimens of human or animal parts or tissues removed by surgery, autopsy, or necropsy.

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

Refers to a system of infectious disease control that assumes that every direct contact with body fluids is infectious and requires every employee exposed to be protected as though such body fluids were infected with blood-borne pathogens. All infectious/medical material must be handled according to Universal Precautions.

2. WHO MUST COMPLY

All University employees that could be exposed to human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood, and other potentially infectious materials as defined earlier. This includes all those designated by their supervisors and on payroll at:

Student Health Services

University Police

Department of Environmental & Occupational Health & Safety

Allied Health

Department of Biology

The College of Nursing

Biomedical Engineering

Department of Chemistry

Department of Physical Health

Blood-borne pathogens covered are Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and the Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV). All those on the University payroll in these areas are covered.

Medical wastes/Infectious wastes: All laboratory waste emanating from human or animal tissues, blood or blood products or fluids; all cultures of tissues or cells of human origin or cultures of etiologic agents; specimens of human or animal parts or tissues removed by surgery,

WASTE DISPOSAL PLAN

Medical/Infectious waste must be segregated from other waste at the point of origin.

Medical/Infectious waste, except for sharps (e.g. razor blades, broken glass, needles, etc.) capable of puncturing or cutting must be contained in double, disposable, red R U R U D Q J H bags conspicuously labeled with

Infectious sharps must be contained for disposal in leak proof, rigid, puncture resistant containers (available from & K H P 6 W R U H V).

Infectious waste thus contained as described in procedures 2 and 3 above must be placed in reusable or disposable leak proof bins or barrels which must be conspicuously labeled with the words "INFECTIOUS WASTE – BIO HAZARD." These waste barrels are to be picked up regularly by an outside company licensed to handle infectious wastes.

Mixed waste that includes biological/infectious waste and radioactive waste must be disinfected by a person trained in radioisotope safety and waste disposal procedures. After disinfection, call the Responsible Safety Officer for disposal.

Spills/Disinfectants: a solution of sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) diluted 1: 1 with water must be used to disinfect, following initial clean up of a spill with a chemical germicide approved as a hospital disinfectant. Spills must be cleaned up immediately.

After removing gloves, and/or after contact with body fluids, hands and other skin surfaces must be washed thoroughly and immediately with soap or other disinfectant in hot water.

Other biological wastes that do not contain radioactive or hazardous substances may be disinfected by steam sterilization (autoclave) and then disposed of in the regular trash.

Liquid biohazard waste may be disposed of in the sewage system following chemical decontamination.

Reusable glassware must be decontaminated in sodium hypochlorite (household bleach) solution (1: 1) prior to rinsing and acid washing. Then the glassware must be sterilized in an autoclave.

All supervisors must ensure that their staff is trained in proper work practices, the concept of [universal precautions](#), personal protective equipment, and in

Pertinent employees will participate in a training program at no cost, during work hours, and with materials appropriate to the literacy, education, and language of the employee.

The training will include:

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Masks, Goggles, Face Shields

Wear the right eye and face equipment to give you complete protection

Gowns, Aprons, Surgical Caps

These help provide complete body protection

Remove contaminated clothing carefully and dispose of properly