

# SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Annual Health & Safety Training 2025-2026

Employee Right-to-Know  
Bloodborne Pathogens

The slide features a white background with green and yellow geometric shapes. A green vertical bar is on the left, and a green vertical bar is on the right. A yellow triangle is in the bottom right corner. The text is centered in a bold, green, sans-serif font.

# EMPLOYEE RIGHT-TO-KNOW TRAINING

# ERK Overview

- ▶ The ERK coordinator for your district is Keith Kottke.
- ▶ The ERK standard requires employers to make employees aware of hazardous substances and/or agents that may be encountered at work.

# ERK Overview

- ▶ Responsibility
- ▶ Hazard determination by employers
- ▶ Written program - available in the District Office
- ▶ Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- ▶ Labels and other warnings
- ▶ Methods of protection
- ▶ Emergency procedures

# Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

- ▶ Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals
  - ▶ Defining health, physical and environmental hazards
  - ▶ Creating classification processes using available data on chemicals
  - ▶ Communicating hazard information and protective measures; on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

## Compliance dates

EFFECTIVE DATE	REQUIREMENT	WHO IT AFFECTS
<b>Dec. 1, 2013</b>	Train all employees on the new label elements and Safety Data Sheet format	Employers
<b>June 1, 2015</b>	Comply with all modified provisions of this rule, except distributors that are allowed to ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until Dec. 1, 2015	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
<b>Dec. 1, 2015</b>	Comply with all modified provisions of the rule	Distributors
<b>June 1, 2016</b>	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards	Employers

Note: During the transition period, all chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers may comply with either the final standard, the current standard or both.

Source: OSHA

# Health Effects

## Acute

- Generally manifests quickly (either immediately or within days after an exposure)

An example would be an acid spill on skin. The acute effect is immediate irritation or corrosion of the skin.

## Chronic

- Usually takes longer to develop through repeated exposures
- Usually targets certain organs (i.e. asbestos targets the lungs)

An individual may not be able to sense the exposure.

# Categories of Chemical Hazards

- Toxic – kills living cells
- Irritant – causes inflammation of tissues
- Corrosive – irreversibly destroys or alters tissues
- Oxidizer – enhances combustion of other materials
- Sensitizer – causes exaggerated allergic-type response
- Flammable – capable of being easily ignited and burning quickly

# Categories of Hazards



REACTIVE - CAUSES  
RAPID CHEMICAL  
REACTIONS SUCH AS  
TEMPERATURE  
INCREASES, PRESSURE  
BUILDUP, OR  
NOXIOUS/TOXIC/CORR  
OSIVE BYPRODUCTS



CARCINOGEN - CAUSES  
CANCER OR HAS THE  
POTENTIAL TO CAUSE  
CANCER



MUTAGEN - CAUSES  
MUTATION OF DNA OR  
CHROMOSOMES



TERATOGEN - CAUSES  
PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF  
DEVELOPING EMBRYO  
OR FETUS



REPRODUCTIVE AGENTS  
- CAUSES SEXUAL  
DYSFUNCTION,  
STERILITY, INFERTILITY



# Harmful Physical Agents

- Heat
- Noise
- Vibrations
- Ionizing radiation
- Non-ionizing radiation

# GHS Health Hazards

- ▶ Health Hazards
  - ▶ Acute Toxicity
  - ▶ Skin Corrosion/Irritation
  - ▶ Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation
  - ▶ Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
  - ▶ Germ Cell Mutagenicity
  - ▶ Carcinogenicity
  - ▶ Reproductive Toxicity
  - ▶ Target Organ Systemic Toxicity – Single and Repeated Dose

# Health Hazards Classifications

Hazard Class	Hazard Category			
Acute Toxicity	1	2	3	4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	1A	1B	1C	2
Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation	1	2A	2B	
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	1			
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	1A	1B	2	
Carcinogenicity	1A	1B	2	
Reproductive Toxicity	1A	1B	2	Lactation
STOT –Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure	1	2	3	
STOT – Repeated Exposure	1	2		
Aspiration	1			
<i>Simple Asphyxiants</i>	Single Category			

# GHS Physical Hazards

- ▶ Physical Hazards
  - ▶ Explosives
  - ▶ Flammability – gases, aerosols, liquids, solids
  - ▶ Oxidizers – liquid, solid, gases
  - ▶ Self-Reactive
  - ▶ Pyrophoric – liquids, solids
  - ▶ Self-Heating
  - ▶ Organic Peroxides
  - ▶ Corrosive to Metals
  - ▶ Gases Under Pressure
  - ▶ Water-activated flammable gases

# Physical Hazards

Hazard Class	Hazard Category						
	Unstable Explosives	Div 1.1	Div 1.2	Div 1.3	Div 1.4	Div 1.5	Div 1.6
Explosives							
Flammable Gases	1	2					
Flammable Aerosols	1	2					
Oxidizing Gases	1						
Gases under Pressure Compressed Gases Liquefied Gases Refrigerated Liquefied Gases Dissolved Gases	1						
Flammable Liquids	1	2	3	4			
Self-Reactive Chemicals	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G
Pyrophoric Liquids	1						
Pyrophoric Solid	1						
<i>Pyrophoric Gases</i>	Single category						
Self-heating Chemicals	1	2					
Chemicals, which in contact with water, emit flammable gases	1	2	3				
Oxidizing Liquids	1	2	3				
Oxidizing Solids	1	2	3				
Organic Peroxides	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Type F	Type G
Corrosive to Metals	1						
<i>Combustible Dusts</i>	Single Category						

# Routes of Entry

## Dermal or Skin

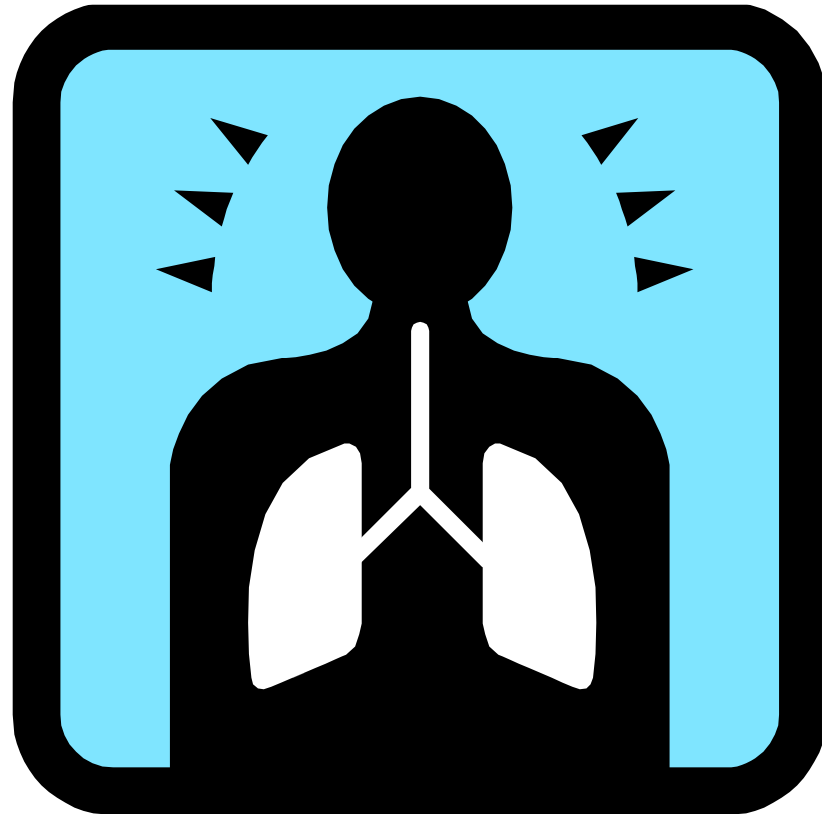
- ▶ Absorption
- ▶ Direct contact
- ▶ Open wound

## Inhalation

- ▶ Throat and lungs

## Ingestion

- ▶ Mouth / gastrointestinal tract



# Safety Data Sheets

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Manufacturer's  
recommendations on how to  
use the chemical safely

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All chemicals should have an  
SDS available. Each time a  
new chemical is acquired, it  
must be added to the SDS  
binder located in each  
custodial office.

# Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

- ▶ Now called Safety Data Sheets
- ▶ 16 sections, standard format

# Safety Data Sheet Format

1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier
2. Hazards identification
3. Composition/information on ingredients
4. First-aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure controls/personal protection
9. Physical and chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicological information
12. Ecological information
13. Disposal considerations
14. Transport information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision



**n-BUTYL ACETATE**  
n-BUTYL ACETATE

**WARNING!**

**MAY BE POISONOUS IF INHALED. IRRITATES THROUGH SKIN. CAUSES IRRITATION.** Avoid contact with heat, sparks, and flame. Avoid contact with breathing vapor. Keep in tightly sealed container. Use adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after use.

**PRECAUTIONS:** Contact with skin or eyes may cause irritation. Vapors may cause depression, dizziness, and narcosis. Prolonged exposure may cause narcosis.

If swallowed, if conscious, give milk or water. Move to fresh air. If not breathing, give oxygen. In case of contact, immediately flush with water. Flush skin with soap and water.

See back of label for health and safety information.

# Labels



**ToxiFlam (Contains: XYZ)**



**Danger! Toxic If Swallowed, Flammable Liquid and Vapor**

Do not eat, drink or use tobacco when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. – No smoking. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a POISON CONTROL CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth.

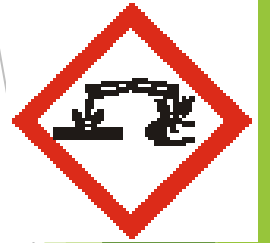
In case of fire, use water fog, dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> , or “alcohol” foam.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product

MyCompany, MyStreet, MyTown, NJ 00000, Tel: 444 999 9999

# Sample GHS Label

# HazCom - Label Elements: GHS Pictograms



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Explosives
- ▶ Self-Reactives
- ▶ Organic Peroxides



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Flammables
- ▶ Pyrophorics
- ▶ Self-Heating
- ▶ Emits Flammable Gas
- ▶ Self-Reactives
- ▶ Organic Peroxides



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Oxidizers



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Gases Under Pressure



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Acute Toxicity (severe)



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Corrosive



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Irritant
- ▶ Dermal Sensitizer
- ▶ Acute Toxicity (harmful)
- ▶ Narcotic effects
- ▶ Respiratory Sensitizer
- ▶ Irritation



# Pictogram Meanings

- ▶ Carcinogen
- ▶ Respiratory Sensitizer
- ▶ Reproductive Toxicity
- ▶ Target Organ Toxicity
- ▶ Mutagenicity
- ▶ Aspiration Toxicity



# NFPA Label

- ▶ Blue = Health/Toxicity
- ▶ Red = Fire Hazard
- ▶ Yellow = Reactivity
- ▶ White = Special Information



National Fire Protection Association

Similar color coding and numerical scheme as NFPA label

# HMIS Label



Product Identification

Acute Numerical Health Rating  
and Chronic Hazard Indicator (\*)  
(in the same or separate boxes)

Flammability Rating

Reactivity Rating

Personal Protective  
Equipment Codes

4 = Deadly

3 = Severe

2 = Moderate

1 = Slight

0 = No Hazard

Hazardous Materials Identification System

## Other Warning Systems v. GHS

NFPA uses 0-4 scales with 4 being most hazardous

HMIS uses 0-4 scales with 4 being most hazardous

GHS uses 1- 4 scales with 1, 1A, or Type A as most hazardous

# Control or Eliminate the Hazard

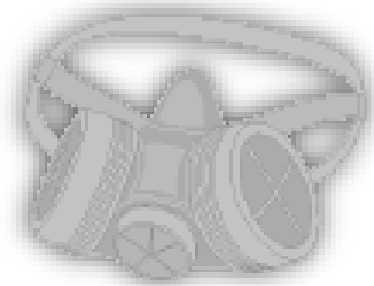
- ▶ Ventilation - use local exhaust
- ▶ Use least toxic solvent/chemical possible
- ▶ Use personal protective equipment
- ▶ Reduce speed or otherwise dampen noise on equipment
- ▶ Employees authorized to conduct Lockout/Tagout must shut off and lock-out all power sources, including electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, and pneumatic, before servicing or maintenance activities are performed on equipment.
- ▶ Do not eat or allow food in work areas

# Methods of Protection



- ▶ Safety Goggles or Glasses
  - ▶ Chemical splash goggles - use when handling chemicals
  - ▶ Glasses for wood dust, metal shavings
- ▶ Gloves
  - ▶ Disposable - only use once!
  - ▶ Reusable - Heavy duty, clean immediately after use
  - ▶ Heat resistant
- ▶ Ear Protection
  - ▶ Ear plugs
  - ▶ Earmuffs

# Methods of Protection



Half-face respirator



Dust mask

- ▶ If using a half-face respirator, you must comply with the Respiratory Protection Program.
- ▶ If using N95/dust mask, user must review and sign “Voluntary User” form.



## Emergency Procedures

- ▶ Know where eyewash is located
- ▶ Immediately report to health office if exposed
- ▶ Contact supervisor for spills greater than one gallon



# Eyewash Stations

# Eyewash Stations

- ⦿ Eyewashes and emergency showers are secondary items of protection.
- ⦿ Plumbed eyewashes & showers are to be flushed and recorded once per week (3 minutes minimum).
- ⦿ Portable eyewash stations are to be checked weekly to make sure they are accessible & fluid hasn't been discharged.

Note: Life of fluid is approximately two years, so...

Check the expiration date!



04/22/2011

**Bradley**  
PO BOX 309  
MEADOMONEE FALLS, WI  
TEL: 800-BRADLEY  
http://www.bradley.com

# Hazardous Waste



Must be labeled as “hazardous waste” with a descriptive name and date



Paper towels, rags used for stains may be thrown in trash.



Paper towels, rags used for thinners must be disposed of as hazardous waste.



Aerosol cans that are empty may be thrown in trash; if there is any product left in an aerosol can it must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

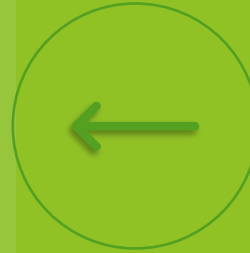


Latex paint may be thrown in trash if solid (no liquid left).



Oil-based paints or stains must be disposed of as hazardous waste, regardless of liquid/solid.

# Electrical Safety



ELECTRICAL CORDS  
SHOULD NEVER BE  
REPAIRED, ESPECIALLY  
WITH DUCT TAPE



FRAYED OR WORN CORDS  
SHOULD BE REPLACED



EQUIPMENT SHOULD  
HAVE A 3-PRONG  
(GROUNDED) PLUG OR BE  
DOUBLE INSULATED

A red rectangular box with a white downward-pointing arrow at the bottom center. The box contains the text "Infectious Disease and Bloodborne Pathogens" in white, sans-serif font. The background of the slide features a light gray gradient with several thin, curved lines in white and light gray, some solid and some dashed, creating a sense of motion or a globe-like pattern.

# Infectious Disease and Bloodborne Pathogens

# Training

- Offered to all employees covered in district's BBP plan
- Annual

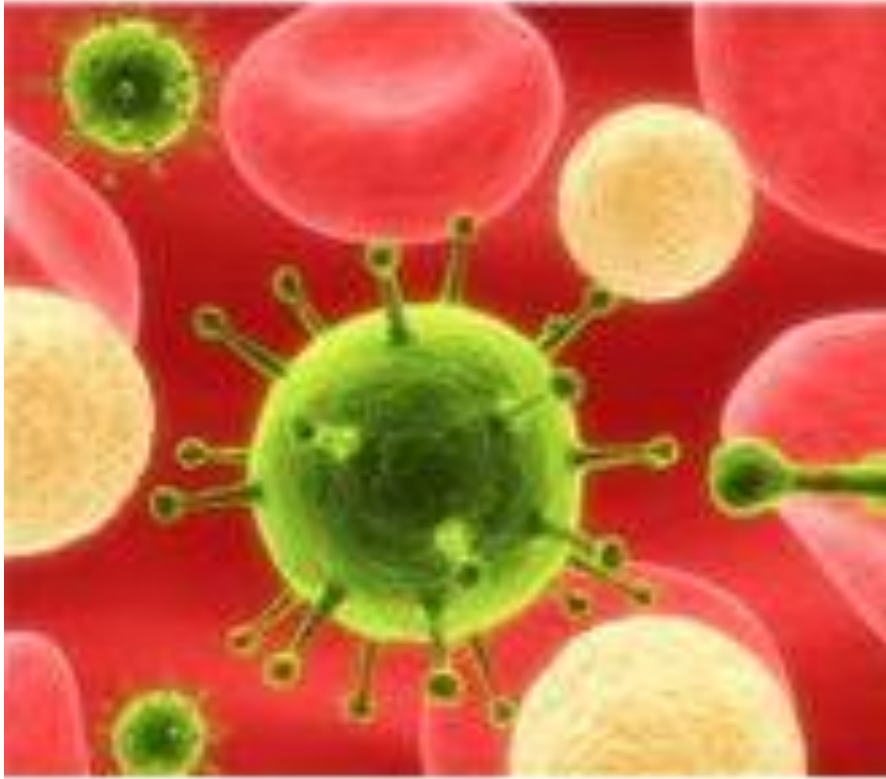


- Includes the following:
  - Background of Standard
  - Activities which may result in exposure
  - Safe work practices/PPE
  - How to handle clean-ups
  - Signs & symptoms of disease
  - Hepatitis B vaccination
  - Post exposure procedures

# Purpose of OSHA Standard

- To reduce or eliminate occupational exposure to potentially infectious materials which could cause disease or death
- Designed to protect 5.6 million workers in healthcare and related occupations

# Infectious Diseases



**A disease caused by a microorganism or other agent, such as a bacterium, fungus, or virus, that enters the body of an organism**

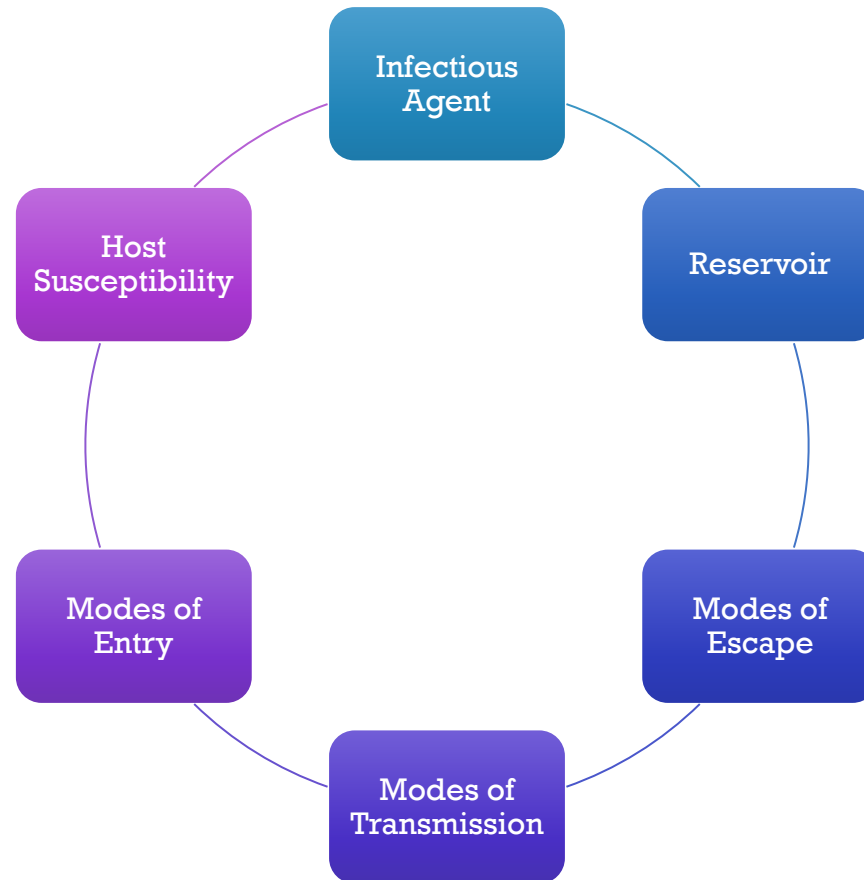
- **Chicken pox (varicella-zoster virus)**
- **Conjunctivitis (Pink eye)**
- **Influenza (flu)**
- **Head lice (pediculosis)**
- **Human papillomavirus (HPV) (warts)**
- **MRSA (methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus)**
- **Pertussis (whooping cough)**
- **Strep Throat**
- **Bloodborne Pathogens**

# Common Infectious Agents

## Infectious Agents Are Spread Through ...

- The air, as small droplets
- Contact with feces
- Contact with the skin or mucus membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
- Blood or other body fluids such as: urine, saliva, breastmilk, semen, and vaginal secretions

# The Infection Chain



# Break The Infection Chain



**INFECTIOUS AGENTS**  
–HAZARDOUS  
BIOLOGICAL  
MATERIALS THAT  
PRESENT A RISK OR  
POTENTIAL RISK TO  
THE HEALTH OF  
HUMANS OR  
ANIMALS.



**RESERVOIR – THIS IS  
WHERE THE DISEASE  
LIVES INSIDE YOUR  
BODY.**



**MODES OF ESCAPE –  
THIS IS HOW THE  
DISEASE IS SPREAD  
FROM THE INFECTED  
PERSON.**



**MODES OF  
TRANSMISSION – THIS  
IS HOW THE DISEASE  
MOVES FROM ONE  
PERSON TO  
ANOTHER.**



**MODES OF ENTRY –  
THIS IS HOW A  
PERSON BECOMES  
INFECTED WITH A  
DISEASE.**



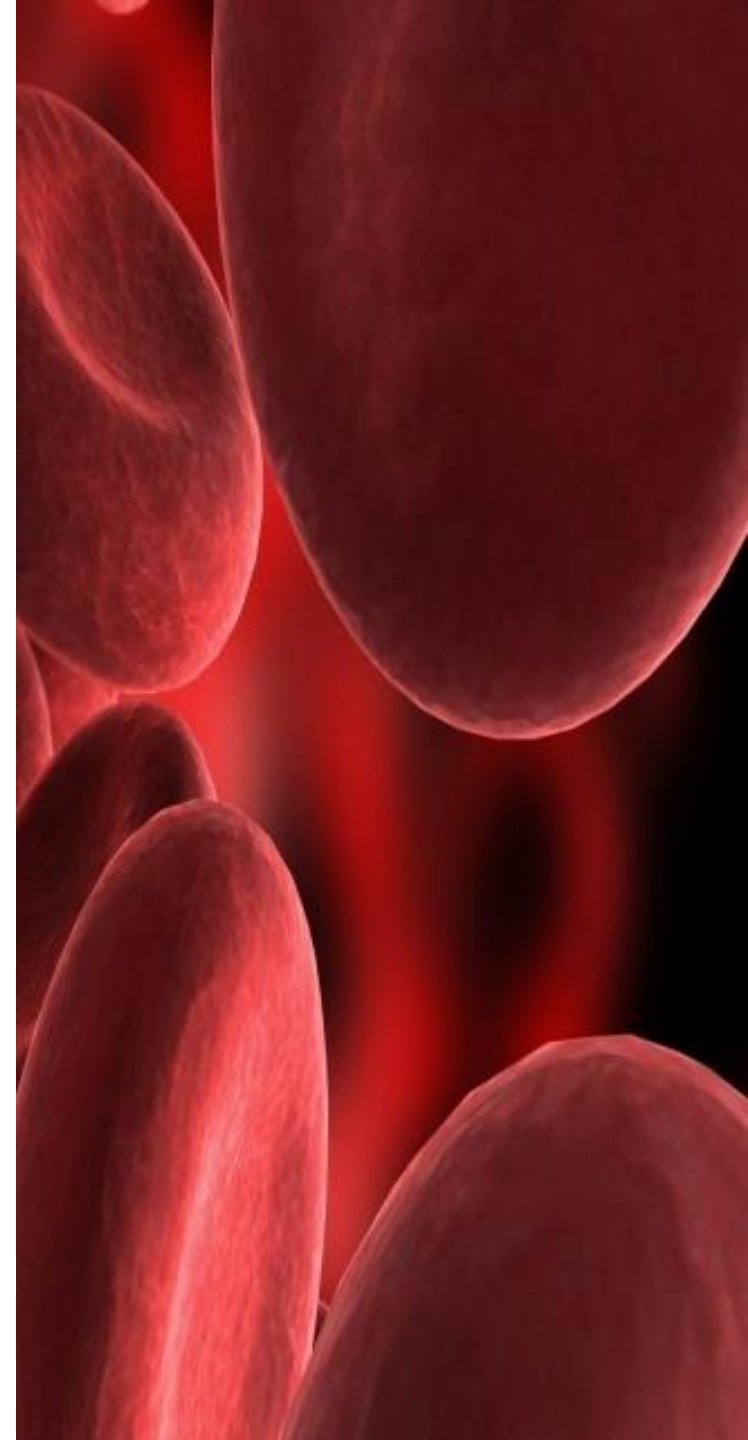
**HOST SUSCEPTIBILITY  
– THIS DEPENDS ON  
THE INDIVIDUAL'S  
BODILY REACTION  
TO THE DISEASE IN  
QUESTION.**

## Definition of Bloodborne Pathogen

**PATHOGENIC MICROORGANISMS THAT ARE PRESENT IN HUMAN BLOOD AND CAN CAUSE DISEASE IN HUMANS.**

**THESE INCLUDE :**

- **HEPATITIS B (HBV)**
- **HEPATITIS C (HCV)**
- **HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)**



# BBP Program Requirements

- Evaluation of employee activities
- Develop Exposure Control written plan
- Designate a Program Administrator
  - Keith Kottke
- Practice Universal Precautions
- Hepatitis B vaccinations and titers
- Post exposure procedures
- Personal protective equipment
- Training
- Annual review
- Recordkeeping



# Who is Covered by the BBP Program?

- All employees for whom exposure can be “reasonably anticipated” as part of their normal job duties
- The health care occupation is a primary focus.
- Employer is responsible for evaluating potential for exposure.
- *Excludes Good Samaritan activities*

Typically  
covered in  
school  
districts:

- Nurses
- Health Office Assistants
- Special Education Teachers/Paras
- Coaches/Trainers/Lifeguards
- Custodians
- Transportation Staff
- Playground Assistants
- Early Education/Daycare Staff

# Risk of Exposure

Spread of bloodborne pathogens occurs through:

- **Direct Contact** – Infected blood or bodily fluid from one person enters another person's body at a correct entry site.
- **Indirect Contact** – A person's skin touches an object that contains the blood or body fluid of an infected person.
- **Respiratory transmission** – A person inhales droplets from an infected person.
- **Vector-borne transmission** – A person's skin is penetrated by an infectious source.

# Examples of Bloodborne Pathogens

**1**

**HIV**

**2**

**Hepatitis B  
(HBV)**

**3**

**Hepatitis C  
(HCV)**

# HIV/AIDS



- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
- Over time, HIV attacks and weakens the immune system.
- This increases the chance for opportunistic infections.
  - This stage of the disease is classified as AIDS.
- There is no known cure for HIV or AIDS.
  - Medications can be used to slow progression of the disease.
  - People can typically live full lives.
- The CDC estimates 1.2 million Americans are living with HIV.
- As of December 31, 2020, 9,422 persons are assumed alive and living in Minnesota with HIV/AIDS.

# Symptoms of HIV

Symptoms of HIV vary depending on the stage of the disease

## **Early Stage**

40%-90% of people have flu-like symptoms

Fever

Chills

Rash

Night sweats

Muscle aches

Sore throat

Fatigue

Swollen lymph nodes

Mouth ulcers

## **Clinical Latency Stage**

Individuals experience no symptoms to mild ones

## **Progression to Aids**

Rapid weight loss

Recurring fever or profuse night sweats

Extreme and unexplained tiredness

Prolonged swelling of the lymph glands

Diarrhea that lasts more than a week

Sores

Pneumonia

Memory loss, depression, and other neurologic disorders

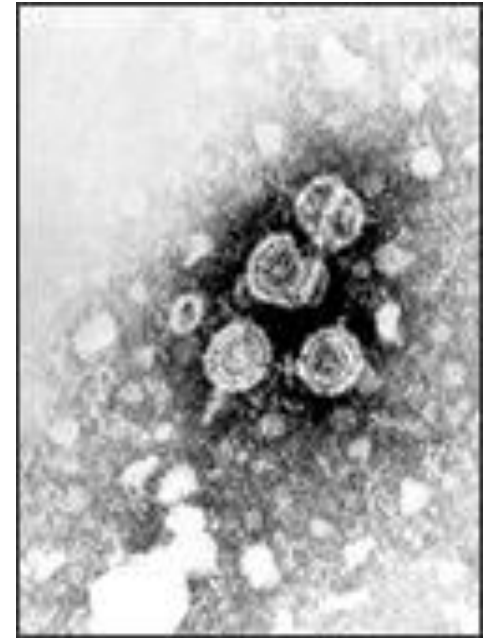
## Living with HIV/AIDS in MN



- As of December 31, 2020, 9,422 people assumed alive and living in MN with HIV/AIDS
  - 5,247 living with HIV infection
  - 4,175 living with AIDS

# Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

- Attacks liver
- 6-10% of people infected after age five become chronic
- Death occurs in 15-25% of chronically infected people
- Vaccine preventable
- Virus is only killed by high-level bactericides

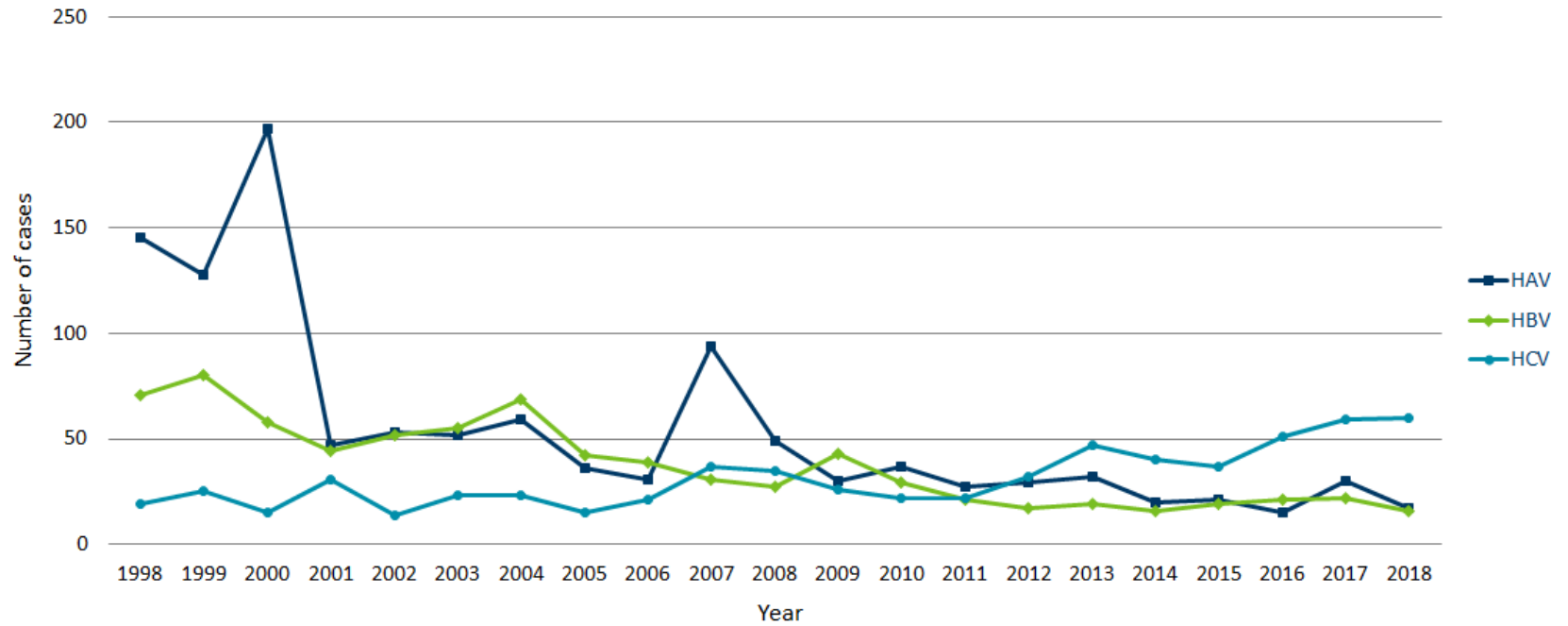


From the Public Health Image  
Library – Center for Disease  
Control and Prevention

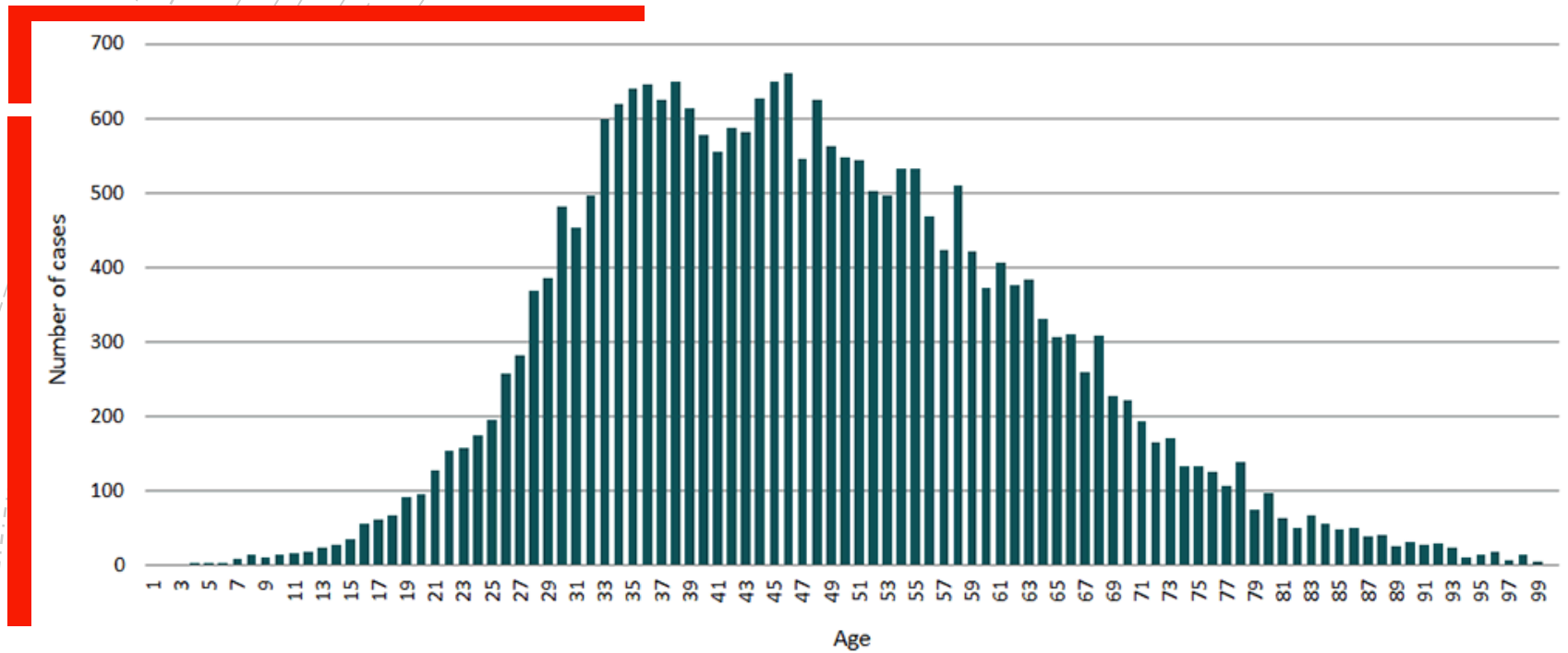
# Symptoms of Hepatitis B

- Weakness or Fatigue
- Possible stomach pain
- Joint Pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Jaundice
- Darkened urine
- Sometimes asymptomatic (~30%)

# Number of Acute Cases per Year, 1998-2018



# Persons with Chronic HBV in MN by Age, in 2018



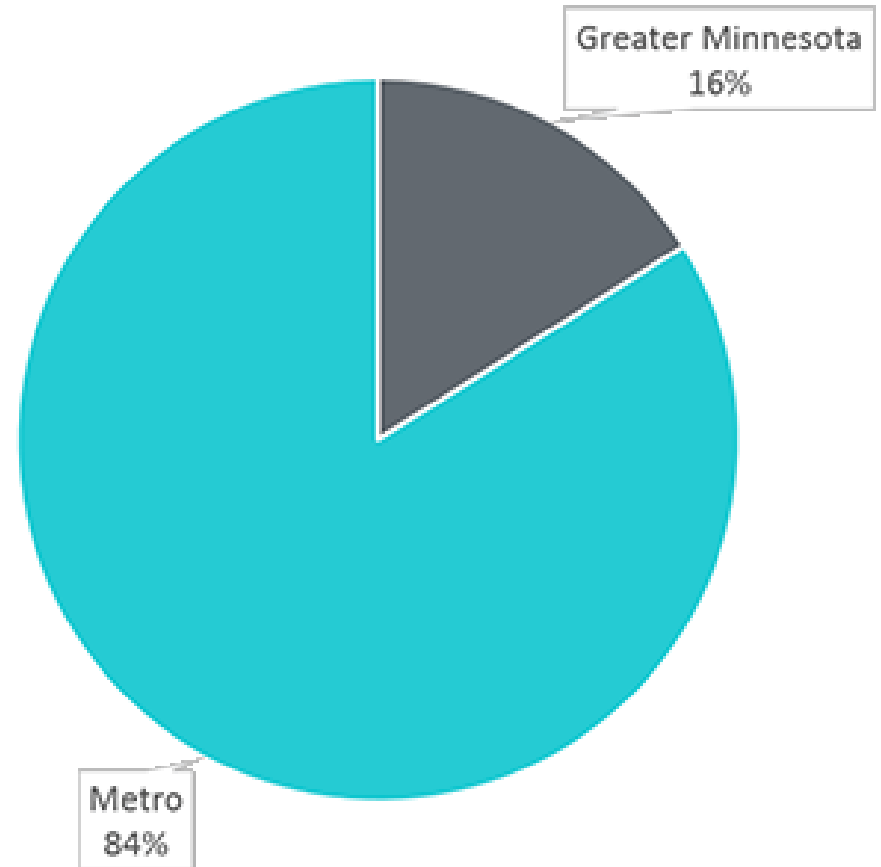
# Hepatitis B Statistics



**As of December 31, 2018,  
there are 25,335 people in  
MN living with chronic HBV.**

2018

Persons with  
HBV by  
location



A red speech bubble graphic with a white outline, containing the text 'Hepatitis B Vaccination'. The bubble is positioned on the left side of the slide, with a tail pointing downwards.

## Hepatitis B Vaccination

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**Three injections in  
deltoid muscle**

---

**Mild to no side  
effects**

---

**Produces only one  
antibody**

---

**Vaccine has been  
available since 1982**

# Hepatitis B Vaccination

- 95% effective when all doses taken
- **Series of three injections**
- Vaccination Schedule
  - Initial
  - One month after initial
  - Four to six months after initial

# Hepatitis C (HCV)

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**Attacks liver**

---

**No vaccine**

---

**50-55% develop chronic liver disease**

---

**Treatment with interferon but has side effects**

---

**Person is at risk if they had a blood transfusion before 1992 and/or was an IV drug user.**

---

**80% of carriers are asymptomatic  
and may be for 20-30 years.**

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**Fatigue**

---

**Weight loss**

---

**Nausea**

---

**Depression**

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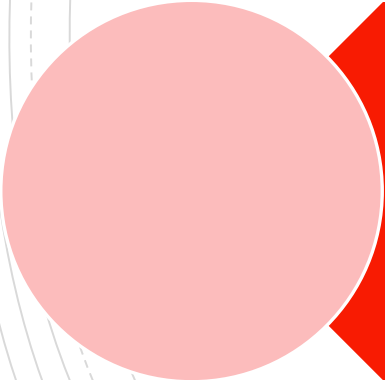
A large red speech bubble graphic with a white outline, pointing downwards. It contains the text "Symptoms of Hepatitis C".

**Symptoms of  
Hepatitis C**

# Hepatitis C Statistics

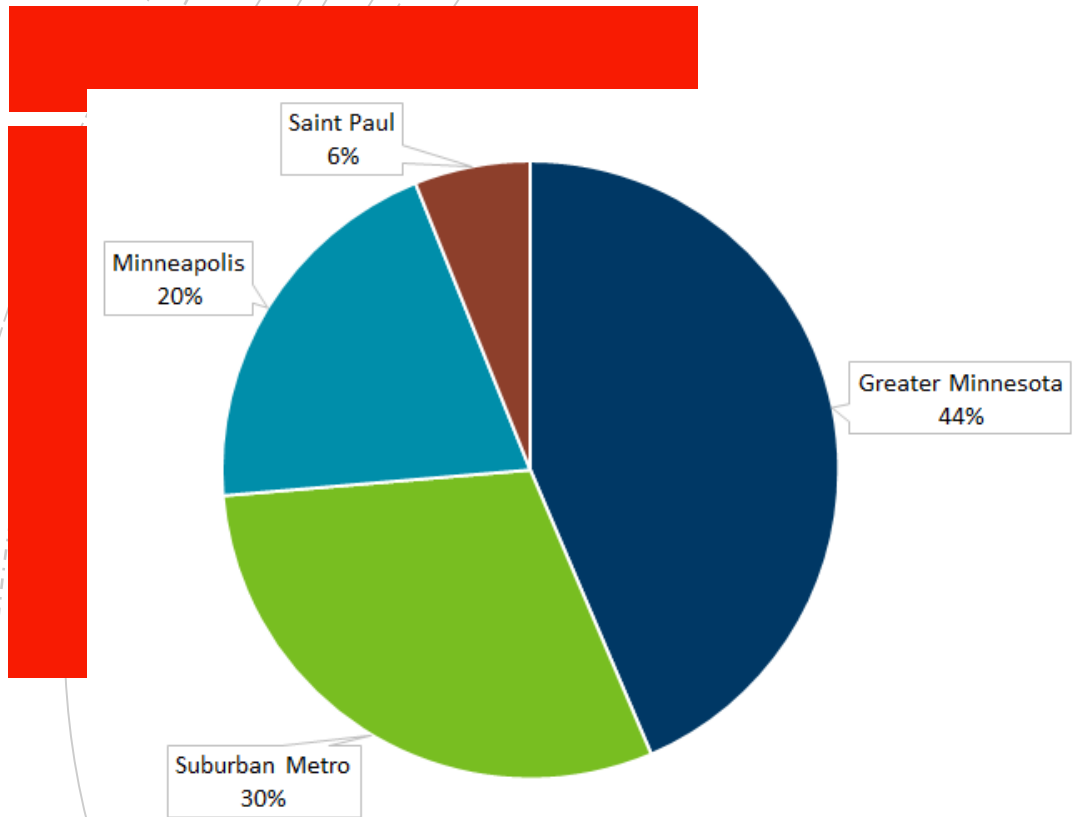


**Most new cases are from intravenous drug use**

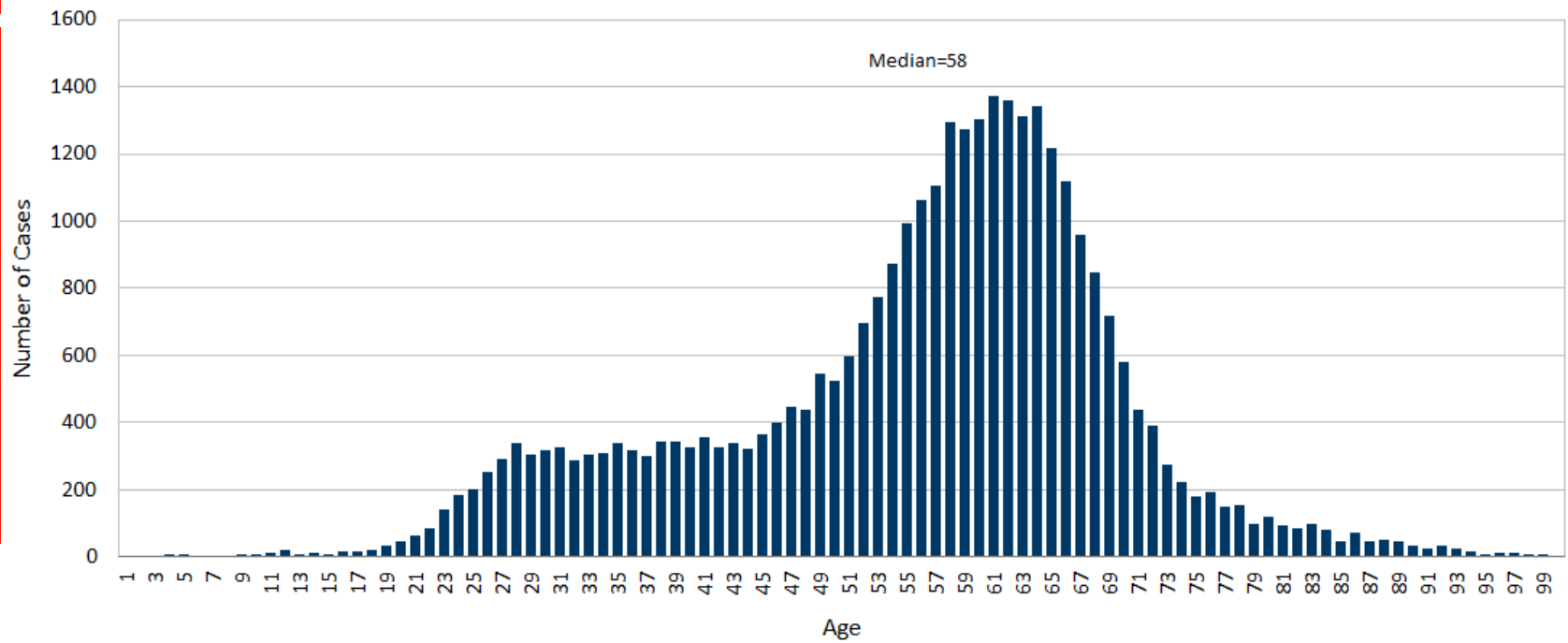


**As of December 31, 2018, there are 35,856 people alive and living in MN with Hepatitis C**

## Persons with Chronic HCV by Location, in 2018



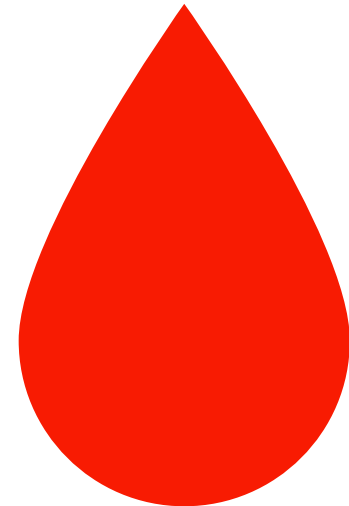
# Persons with Chronic HCV by Age, in 2018



## BBP's are not spread by ...

- Urine
- Feces
- Air
- Food
- Water

**... unless they contain blood or bodily fluids that are contaminated**



## Infectious Body Fluids

- **Blood**
- **Serous fluid**
- **Semen**
- **Vaginal secretions**
- **Saliva (in dental procedures when blood is present only)**



# Common Occupational Transmissions

- Needle-sticks
- Contaminated sharps/glass/ceramics
- Mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
- Open wound that is exposed to someone else's blood (includes skin rash, dermatitis broken cuticles, cuts, etc.)

It's important to discuss job responsibilities up front, prior to starting work!

## Universal Precautions

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**All human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infected with HIV, HBV, HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens.**

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**This should be applied for non-bloodborne pathogens, too!**

# Engineering Controls - Sharps

## Sharps containers

- **Closable**
- **Puncture resistant**
- **Leak proof**
- **Labeled or color coded**

## Determine sharp disposal method

- **Use licensed contractor**
- **Deliver to local hospital**
- **Mail-in systems**

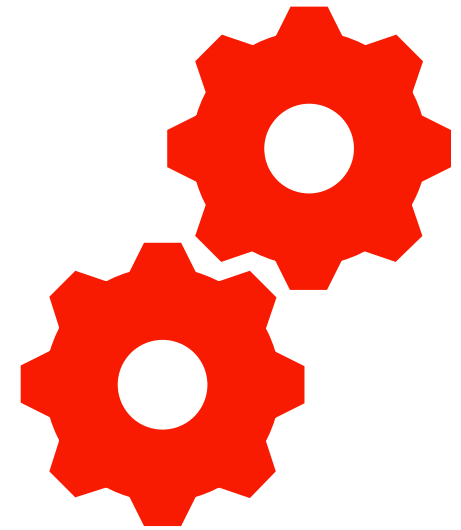
# Administrative Controls

- No food or application of cosmetics in the area where blood or other body fluids are present!
- Direct victims in self-care, whenever possible
- Hand-washing facilities

## District's Exposure Control Plan

Employees at risk to exposure are eligible to receive the Hepatitis B vaccine series at the school district's expense.


- Fill out the Consent or Decline form
- Only necessary to have Hepatitis series vaccine once; it lasts a lifetime
- ✓ There is a box to check if you already have received the vaccine.



# Hand- washing

- **Use warm water only**
- **Apply liquid soap to palms first**
- **Lather well; spread lather to back of hands and wrists**
- **Scrub for at least 15 seconds, including fingernails and area between fingers**
- **Rinse well & dry completely**
- **Turn off faucet using disposable towels**

# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- **Possible PPE needed for protection from Bloodborne Pathogens:**
  - **Gloves** - *latex alternative*
  - **Smock/aprons**
  - **Eye protection**
  - **Paper face masks**
  - **CPR masks**
  - **Face shields**
  - **Booties**

# Gloves

- Don prior to contact with blood
- Check for proper fit
- Check for punctures
- Wash hands before/after
- Pull snug to insure good fit
- Peel off from wrist to fingers
- Dispose of in waste container
- Do NOT reuse
- Wash Hands

## PROPER GLOVE DONNING



## PROPER GLOVE REMOVAL



# First Aid Procedures

- Use personal protective equipment
- Instruct injured person on self-care
- Wash hands thoroughly
- Report if required by district

**NOTE:** If the employer has people trained in first aid, then adequate first aid supplies must be readily available for use.

# Cleaning Procedures



**Use disposable gloves & eye protection**



**Use disposable towels to absorb spill**



**Clean spill area with soap and water**



**Use proper disinfectant**



**Allow to air dry (5-15 minutes)**



**Dispose of waste (including disposable gloves) in proper container**

**CONTACT CUSTODIAL STAFF FOR CLEAN UP WHENEVER POSSIBLE!**

# Clean-up Response

Positions with clean up assigned as part of their job duties:

- **School Custodian**
- **School Health Associate or Nurse**

# Disinfectants

- High level commercial germicides
  - Products effective against HBV and HIV are approved by EPA
  - Follow label instructions
    - PPE
    - Disposal
    - Kill time
- EPA - List D - Primary Registrants on National Antimicrobial Information Network:

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-01/documents/2018.04.01.list\\_d.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-01/documents/2018.04.01.list_d.pdf)

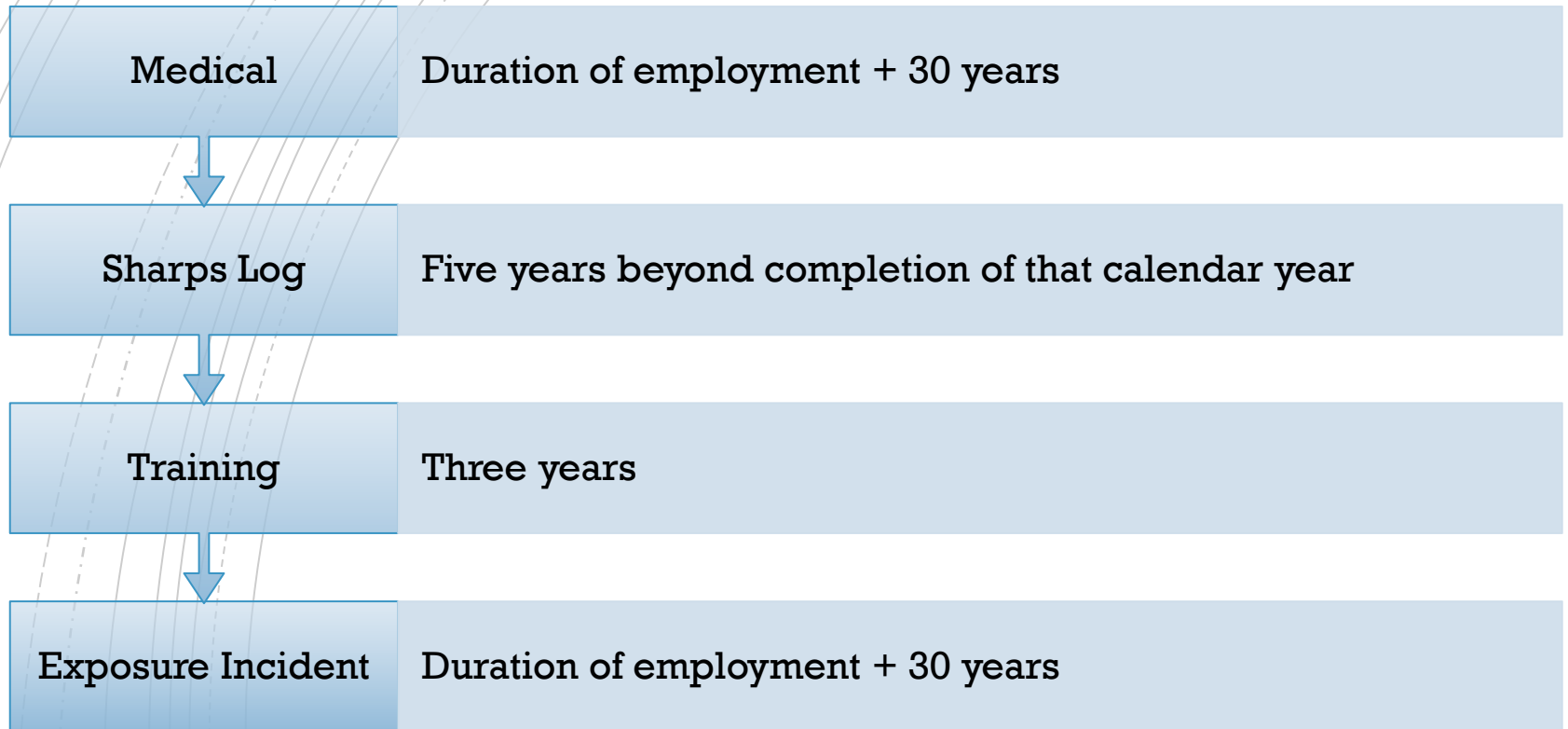
# What is an Exposure?

- Blood contact with mucous membranes (eyes, nose, mouth)
- Blood contact with broken skin
- Dermatitis, cuticles, cuts
- Piercing mucous membranes or skin
- Needle sticks, bites, cuts

# Post-Exposure Procedures

## For Exposed Individuals:

- Wash exposed area thoroughly (up to 15 minutes)
- Report incident to supervisor ASAP
- Fill out internal paperwork as necessary (First Report of Injury/Sharps Injury Log)
- Proceed to local health care provider for exam and follow-up
- Identify source individual
- Blood test for source individual (if authorized)
- Blood test for exposed individual (if authorized)
- Findings & diagnosis confidential
- Treatment and counseling by physician (if indicated)



**Recordkeeping**

# Questions?



If you have any questions regarding this training or any other health and safety topic, please contact:

John Schaefer with IEA at

507-401-6510, or

[john.schaefer@ieasafety.com](mailto:john.schaefer@ieasafety.com)

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<https://forms.gle/8CWn8xPm4Te5Zqca8>