



ENTECH
ALASKA'S PREMIER
MEDICAL WASTE
PROFESSIONALS

OSHA[®]

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Universal precautions for employees who are at risk of exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials



1. STAY ALERT

Treat blood and bodily fluid as if they are potentially infected with HIV, HBV, HCV, and all other pathogens capable of spreading disease



2. IMPLEMENT

Identify job classifications, tasks, and procedures where occupational exposure exists and establish an Exposure Control Plan



3. TRAIN ANNUALLY

Complete bloodborne pathogen training with your employees and update your Exposure Control Plan each year



4. PROPERLY LABEL

Containment should display labels that are fluorescent orange-red with "BIOHAZARD" text and symbols in a contrasting color



5. USE PROTECTION

Train your staff to wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when contacting potentially infectious materials or surfaces



6. PROPERLY CONTAIN

Always dispose of contaminated sharps in appropriate, FDA approved containers. Never recap, bend, or break needles



7. REMOVE

Immediately (or as soon as possible) dispose of any PPE contaminated with blood or OPIM in such a way to avoid contact with other surfaces



8. WASH

Wash hands frequently while following safe hygiene practices. Immediately disinfect any contaminated area with appropriate solutions

WHAT TO PLACE IN YOUR RED BAG

Proper segregation reduces costs and liabilities while improving safety for all involved

These items **SHOULD** go in the red bag:

- Contaminated Gloves
- Contaminated Gauze and Bandages
- Contaminated PPE
- Blood Saturated Items
- Blood and OPIM Bodily Fluids
- Sealed Sharps Containers
- Pathological Waste*
- Trace-Chemo Waste*

* Requires segregation and proper identification

These items **SHOULD NOT** go in the red bag:

- Non-Infectious Garbage
- Any Type of Medication
- Compressed Gas Containers
- Loose Sharps
- Hazardous / Chemical Waste
- Radioactive Waste
- Soiled Linens