

HBV/Bloodborne Pathogens – Infection Control Procedures
Exposure Control Plan

1. Standard precautions are to be followed at all times. Standard precautions require the assumption that staff and students approach infection control as if all direct contact with human blood and body fluids is known to be infectious for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus), HBV (Hepatitis B Virus) and/or bloodborne pathogens.
2. Students should be directed to care for their own minor bleeding injury whenever possible. This includes encouraging students to apply their own bandages.
3. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved gloves are required for all tasks in which an individual may come into contact with blood, saliva, semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid or any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood. Such tasks include cleaning body fluid spills and emptying trash cans, as well as handling sharps/containers, contaminated broken glass, cleaning contaminated equipment and contaminated laundry/clothing. This also includes assisting with any minor wound care, treating bloody noses, handling clothes soiled by incontinence, diaper changing and cleaning up vomit.
4. Immediate, complete and effective hand washing with soap and running water of at least 30 seconds duration should follow any first aid or health care given a student, or contact with potentially infectious materials.
5. If exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material occurs through coughing, through any first aid exposure, or through an open sore or break in the skin, thorough washing, preferably with germicidal soap, is necessary.
6. In the event hand washing facilities are not readily available, thorough cleaning, using an antiseptic cleanser and clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes, is necessary. Hands must be washed with soap and running water as soon as feasible.
7. Masks, in combination with eye protection such as goggles, or glasses with solid side shields or chin length face shields, should be worn whenever splashes, sprays, or droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials may be generated, and eye, nose or mouth contamination can be reasonably expected.
8. Contaminated work surfaces shall be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant after completion of procedures; immediately or as soon as feasible when surfaces are overtly contaminated or after any spill of blood or other potentially infectious materials; and at the end of the work shift if the surface may have become contaminated since the last cleaning. Clean surfaces with soap and

water and then rinse with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved disinfectant¹ following labeling instructions for use, or a freshly made solution of one part bleach to nine parts water, and allow to air dry. These surfaces include equipment, counters, mats (including those used in physical education classes and athletic events), toys or changing tables.

9. An EPA-approved disinfectant must be used when cleaning fluids such as blood or vomit from the floor or other such contaminated surfaces.
10. Contaminated laundry such as clothing and towels must be placed and transported in bags and containers.

All such items must be laundered in hot or cold water and soap and placed in a dryer.

11. Employees who use medical sharps in the performance of their duties (i.e. administering injectable medicines to students, such as epinephrine and glucagons) will annually be provided an opportunity to identify, evaluate and select engineering and work practice controls (i.e., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, safer medical devices, such as sharps injury protections and needleless systems).
12. Needles, syringes, broken glassware and other sharp objects found on district property must not be picked up by students at any time, nor by staff without appropriate puncture-proof gloves or mechanical device such as a broom, brush and dust pan. Any such items found must be disposed of in closing puncture resistant, leakproof containers that are appropriately labeled or color-coded.
13. All wastebaskets used to dispose of potentially infectious materials must be lined with a plastic bag liner that is changed daily.
14. Gloves are required for tasks in which exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials can be reasonably anticipated to contaminate street clothing. Type and characteristics of such protective clothing will depend on the task. Such tasks may include diapering/toileting with gross contamination, assisting with wound care, sorting or bagging contaminated laundry/clothing and disposing of regulated waste with gross contamination.
15. Maximum protection with gloves, face and/or eye protection is required whenever splashes, spray, spatter or droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials may be generated and eye, nose or mouth contamination can be reasonably anticipated. Such tasks may include feeding a student with a history of spitting or forceful vomiting and assisting with severe injury and wound with spurting blood.
16. If a first aid situation occurs, students should report to a person in authority, staff should report to a supervisor.

¹Disinfectants which can be used include Lysol, Purex, Clorox, Tough Act bathroom cleaner, Dow bathroom cleaner, Real Pine liquid cleaner, Pine Sol, Spic and Span, Tackle liquid, Comet and other products with EPA numbers. Other disinfectants as recommended by the Center for Disease Control may be used.