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Section 1.

Introduction to OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen



There is a lot of talk these days about HIV and AIDs, HBV or hepatitis B virus and the dangers of getting infected by coming into contact with someone else's blood.

In your profession, you may face many situations that could potentially cause you to come into contact with blood or body fluids from other individuals. Whether it's removing trash that contains a used syringe, handling laundry soiled with blood or simply cleaning up after a sick child, the precautions you follow for handling these procedures could mean preventing serious illness or even death.



That's why OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has developed the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard...to provide guidelines that will help you eliminate, or at least reduce, your exposure to HBV, HIV and other bloodborne pathogens while in the workplace.

This training module, which is one in the Betco Resource & Process Management™ (RPM) Library Series, focuses on OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard for the workplace.



The module will cover:

- What are Bloodborne Pathogens
- Who is covered by the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
- What is Exposure
- Following Universal Precautions
- Protective Practices
- What if Exposure Occurs
- HBV Symptoms
- HIV Symptoms and
- Employer Responsibilities



Betco has over 300 specialty, cleaning products and a full line of equipment and accessories. The following products will be utilized in this training module:

- Winning Hands® Premium Antibacterial Hand Cleaner
- Quat Stat™ broad spectrum disinfectant is excellent for meeting the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
- TB Plus Phenolic disinfectant, cleaner and deodorant also excellent for OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

Prior to using any cleaning chemical, be sure that you read the label and consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for that product.

Section 2.

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?



Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (associated with AIDS).

Section 3.

Who is Covered?



OSHA originally developed the Bloodborne Standard for health care and hospital employees, but it has been expanded to include any occupation in which reasonably anticipated contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials may occur, including someone who may be responsible for the clean-up of blood or body fluids and even those who remove trash or handle laundry. Within these settings there may be potentially infectious materials and how you take care of them can literally make the difference between life and death.

Section 4.

What is Exposure?



Most occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens occurs when the pathogen comes in contact with the employee's mucous membranes, like the nose or mouth, or breaks in the skin, like needlesticks, human bites, cuts or abrasions.

Body fluids such as blood, vomit and in some instances saliva can potentially contain bloodborne pathogens. Although you can easily protect yourself from coming into contact with the fluids by following Universal Precautions.

Section 5.

Universal Precautions



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention established the "Universal Precaution" approach, recommending that blood and certain body fluids from ALL patients be considered potentially infectious and that infection control precautions be taken to minimize the risk of exposure. This is the approach taken by OSHA in the Bloodborne Standard.



The best defense is a thorough offense...always follow Universal Precautions, as well as your facility's exposure control plan, when handling contaminated materials.

This means that *at all times* assume that all blood and most body fluids are contaminated with bloodborne pathogens and that you should follow proper protective practices when handling a clean up or an exposure.

Section 6. Protective Practices



Take measures to increase safety through protective practices. Always, wear the right protective equipment for the job.

Routinely check to see that whatever protective equipment you need is readily available and in good condition – not damaged or torn.

Proper personal protective equipment most often includes, disposable latex or vinyl gloves, and eye protection. Always wear these when there is a chance you could come into contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Other protective equipment may include masks and gowns.

If you don't have the equipment you need, bring it to your supervisor's attention. If there is any equipment that you are unsure how to use or when to use it, ask for help.

There are many principles to follow when doing daily cleaning tasks that will increase your safety. Remember the following safe practices:

- Never eat, drink, smoke or apply lip balm in areas where there is a possibility that you could be exposed to blood or other body fluids.
- When removing trash never compress bags in case sharp objects or needles may be hidden inside.
- When cleaning a spill, carefully clean up and dispose of the fluids or contaminants in a way that won't cause splashing or spattering. Never re-use the sponge or towel that was used for infectious cleanup.
- Use tongs or other mechanical means to pick up sharp objects that may be contaminated with bloodborne pathogens or could puncture your skin.
- Often, facilities have absorbents or spill kits that can be used for clean up of body fluids. Use these whenever possible.





- Handle contaminated laundry as little as possible with a minimum of agitation. Bag the laundry at the location where it was used but do not sort or rinse it there. Transport contaminated laundry in bags or containers, which are labeled or color-coded.

Alternative color-coding or labeling of laundry is acceptable if all of the soiled laundry is handled using Universal Precautions and the labeling or color-coding is sufficient to let all employees know that compliance with Universal Precautions is required.

If laundry is shipped to a location that does not use Universal Precautions, the bags or containers must be properly labeled and color-coded red or orange.

- Remember that needles or other sharp objects may be hidden within the laundry. Wear personal protective gear if you are responsible for handling contaminated laundry.



- Besides protecting yourself, you are responsible for containing the bloodborne pathogens and decontaminating the area so someone else isn't exposed. It is crucial to clean and disinfect the area with the appropriate disinfectant cleaner, such as Betco's TB Plus, Quat Stat, or a bleach solution.
- After a clean-up procedure, always remove and dispose of your gloves and other equipment in a properly labeled container, or a red or orange infectious waste bag.
- Thoroughly wash your hands with a hand cleaner such as Betco's Winning Hands Premium Antibacterial Hand Cleaner immediately after you remove the gloves, goggles or other personal protective equipment. Good hand washing helps reduce the spread of infection and disease.
- All containers and cleaning equipment such as mop buckets and tongs used during decontamination, must be disinfected following use.

Section 7. What if Exposure Occurs?



If there is any chance that you have been exposed to bloodborne pathogens, contact your supervisor immediately for specific instructions on exposure protocol. Also, notify your physician. Once an exposure occurs be sure to pay attention to your health and watch for any symptoms that are related to HIV or HBV.

Section 8. HBV Symptoms



Hepatitis B or HBV is a type of liver disease that inflames the liver and leads to liver damage and sometimes even liver cancer. HBV has the following symptoms:

- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea
- Jaundice
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Light colored stools
- Dark urine

HBV symptoms may not appear for some time after initial exposure. Notify your health care provider immediately if you think you may be at risk for HBV.

Hepatitis B vaccinations must be made available at no cost to all employees who have occupational exposure.

Vaccinations must be provided after initial bloodborne pathogen training and within ten working days of any assignment, which could result in occupational exposure.

Section 9. HIV Symptoms

If someone does contract HIV, they may develop AIDs or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Symptoms of HIV infection could include:

- Constant fatigue
- Sore throat
- Persistent fever
- Persistent rash of unknown origin
- Night sweats
- Persistent swollen glands
- Mild to severe flu like symptoms

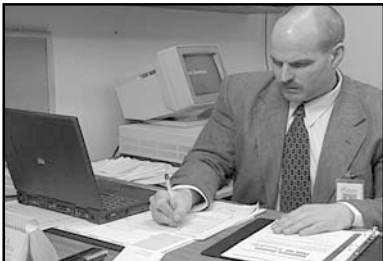
Just like HBV, HIV symptoms may not appear for many years after the exposure. If you think you may be at risk for HIV, contact your health care provider immediately.

Section 10. Employer Responsibilities



OSHA requires that each job site in which there is a reasonable likelihood of bloodborne pathogen exposure have a written Exposure Control Plan...and it must be kept updated.

Reviewing the plan at least annually is an important part of knowing how to protect yourself. Your supervisor should provide a copy upon request.



OSHA requires specific documentation from your employer when an exposure occurs. Your employer must maintain certain records for three years after the exposure.

Section 11.

Summary

Now that you understand OSHA's concern for your health and safety, take time to see how your employer has responded to the challenge.

You may want to read your facility's written exposure plan. Always take universal precautions when there is a chance you could be exposed to Bloodborne Pathogens.

Remember these protective practices when you are facing bloodborne pathogen concerns:

- Always wear personal protective equipment
- Never eat, drink, smoke or apply lip balm in areas in which there is a possibility of bloodborne pathogen exposure.
- Never manually compress trash
- Avoid splashing or spattering when cleaning up
- Never re-use towels or sponges
- Use spatulas, absorbents, or tongs for cleanup when possible
- Handle contaminated laundry cautiously
- Use properly labeled or color-coded containers and bags when disposing of or transporting materials contaminated with bloodborne pathogens. This includes gloves, laundry and equipment.
- Always de-contaminate surfaces and or areas with Betco Quat Stat or TB Plus, or other appropriate disinfectants.
- Always wash your hands with hand soap such as Betco's Winning Hands
- Disinfect equipment and materials used for clean-up.
- If you think you may have been exposed to a bloodborne pathogen contact your supervisor and physician immediately.

If you need more information, ask your supervisor, or check out the OSHA website at www.osha.gov.

You can also contact your regional OSHA office.

Remember, you play an important role in preventing or reducing contact with bloodborne pathogens to others as well as your self. Be proud that you and your employer have taken the time to learn more about the OSHA Bloodborne Standard and use your knowledge to make a difference in creating a safe, clean and healthy environment.



Section 12.

Healthcare Employees



The following section is a listing of additional guidelines for employees in a health care setting.

Employees in a healthcare setting have an even greater risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens. Here are some additional guidelines developed for your protection:

- Do not bend, recap or remove contaminated needles and other contaminated sharps.
- Put contaminated reusable sharps in designated containers until they can be properly reprocessed.

These containers must be:

- Puncture resistant
- Labeled or color coded
- Leak proof on the sides and bottom
- Regularly inspect and decontaminate all bins, pails, and other containers that may have come into contact with infectious waste such as needle bins or trash receptacles.

Of course follow Universal Precautions and dispose of all regulated waste according to all applicable local, state and federal regulations for infectious waste disposal.

Again, if you need more information, ask your supervisor, or check out the OSHA website at www.osha.gov.

This training is intended for housekeeping and support staff in institutions where occupational exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens may occur. This training is not intended to cover all issues related to bloodborne pathogen exposure for physicians, clinicians, nurses, laboratorians, emergency medical personnel, or researchers/handlers in primate research facilities. These individuals should consult their facility designated bloodborne pathogen coordinator for specific training and instructions.

For more information contact Betco Corporation at 1-888-GO-BETCO, or visit our web site at www.betco.com

OSHA Information and credits.

Section 13. Certification Exam

The following exam will certify you as an official Betco Bloodborne Pathogen Specialist. Please take the time to complete the exam. Fax or mail completed exam to:

Betco Corporation
P.O. Box 3127
Toledo, OH 43607
Fax # 419-321-1954
Attn: Marketing

Exams that are returned to Betco with a grade of 80% or better will receive a certificate of completion. Exams can also be taken online at www.betco.com.

To earn .20 continuing education credits (CEU), please mark the box on the information form. Exams will then be forwarded to IEHA for accreditation. IEHA will send certificates directly to the contact.

Please fill out the following information and return it with your completed exams:

Your Name: _____

Company Name: _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone: _____

E-mail address: _____

Signature: x _____

Please forward my exam scores to IEHA for continuing education credits.



Section 13. Certification Exam

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN IEHA Course Number: 010110x Credit Hours: .20 CEU's

1. OSHA stands for:
 - Occupational Status & Handling Association
 - Occupational Safety & Health Administration
 - Organizational Standards for Healthcare Associates

2. Before using any cleaning chemicals be sure to:
 - Read the label and consult the Material Safety Data Sheet
 - Test it on a small area to see how it reacts
 - Smell it to be sure it is fresh
 - Ask your supervisor where to find it

3. A pathogenic microorganism that is present in human blood and can cause disease in humans is called:
 - Lice
 - Bloodborne Pathogen
 - Carcinogen
 - Germicidal

4. Which of the following does not cause concern for bloodborne pathogen exposure?
 - Blood
 - Hair
 - Vomit
 - Saliva in dental procedures

5. Bloodborne pathogen exposure can occur when the pathogen comes into contact with a person's:
 - Mucous membrane
 - Mouth
 - Breaks in the skin
 - All of the above

6. The OSHA Bloodborne Standard was developed for?
 - Manufacturers of chemicals
 - Supervisors and healthcare workers
 - Any occupation in which there is a reasonable likelihood that contact with potentially infectious materials may occur.

7. Assuming that all blood and most body fluids are contaminated with bloodborne pathogens and that one should follow proper protective practices when having to handle a clean up is referred to as?
 - Personal Protective Practice
 - Disease Control Prevention
 - Universal Precautions

8. When handling a bloodborne pathogen cleanup always...
 - Wear the right personal protective equipment
 - Pour a bucket of disinfectant all over the area
 - Call the Centers for Disease Control

9. Decontamination means?
 - The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal.
 - Means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parental contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that result from the performance of an employee's duties.
 - Means controls that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogen's hazard from the workplace.

10. When working in an area where bloodborne pathogen exposure could occur you should never eat, drink, smoke or apply lip balm?
 - True
 - False

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN (con't) IEHA Course Number: 010110x Credit Hours: .20 CEU's

11. A good way to pick up sharp objects is to use tongs or other mechanical means. True
 False
12. When disposing of waste that may contain bloodborne pathogens, which must you do first? Wash your hands
 Place it in a properly labeled or color-coded hazardous waste container or bag.
 Disinfect the mop bucket
13. It is crucial to clean and disinfect the contaminated area with the appropriate disinfectant cleaner. True
 False
14. Which type of product would you most likely use to clean a bloodborne pathogen spill? Disinfectant cleaner
 Glass and surface cleaner
 Odor counteractant
 All of the above
15. All containers and cleaning equipment that are used during a blood borne pathogen clean up require only a rinse with warm water. True
 False
16. If there is any chance that you have been exposed to bloodborne pathogens you should first... Take a hot shower
 Change your clothes
 Contact your supervisor immediately
 Call 911
17. HBV or Hepatitis B Virus is a type of? Pathogen that causes a severe cold
 Pathogen that causes liver disease
 Motion sickness
18. If someone contracts HIV they may develop? A bad taste in their mouth
 Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
 Brain damage
19. What should your employer have on site to ensure that there is a set protocol for handling bloodborne pathogen exposure? MSDS Station
 Disinfectant procedure manual
 Exposure Control Plan
20. After learning more about Bloodborne Pathogens you should be: More knowledgeable
 Proud
 Helpful in creating a safe and healthy work environment
 All of the above

Appendix

Glossary of Common Terms Associated with Bloodborne Pathogen Training

“Assistant Secretary” means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, or designated representative.

“Blood” means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

“Bloodborne Pathogens” means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

“Clinical Laboratory” means a workplace where diagnostic or other screening procedures are performed on blood or other potentially infectious materials.

“Contaminated” means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

“Contaminated Laundry” means laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps.

“Contaminated Sharps” means any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, and exposed ends of dental wires.

“Decontamination” means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

“Engineering Controls” means controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

“Exposure Incident” means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee’s duties..

“HBV” means hepatitis B virus.

“HIV” means human immunodeficiency virus.

“Occupational Exposure” means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

“Other Potentially Infectious Materials” means (1) The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; (2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and (3) HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

“Parenteral” means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

Appendix

Glossary of Common Terms Associated with Bloodborne Pathogen Training (con't)

“Personal Protective Equipment” is specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

“Regulated Waste” means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

“Research Laboratory” means a laboratory producing or using research-laboratory-scale amounts of HIV or HBV. Research laboratories may produce high concentrations of HIV or HBV but not in the volume found in production facilities.

“Source Individual” means any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee. Examples include, but are not limited to, hospital and clinic patients; clients in institutions for the developmentally disabled; trauma victims; clients of drug and alcohol treatment facilities; residents of hospices and nursing homes; human remains; and individuals who donate or sell blood or blood components.

“Sterilize” means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

“Universal Precautions” is an approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

“Work Practice Controls” means controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique).

Appendix 2.

Sample of Written Exposure Plan

Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan for

Company Name

Plan Date _____ (As required under 29 CFR 1910. 1030 this plan will be updated annually. The update will reflect any changes in job classifications, job descriptions, engineering controls, etc.)

I. Exposure Determination

A. List of job classifications in which all employees in those job classifications have occupational exposure

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B. A list of job classifications in which some employees have occupational exposure

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. A list of all tasks and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs and that are performed by employees listed in the job classifications listed above.

** Exposure Determination shall be made without regard to the use of personal protective equipment.

II. Schedule of Implementation

A. Methods of Compliance

1. Universal Precautions shall be observed to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids shall be considered potentially infectious materials.
2. Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to minimize employee exposure.

a. Engineering Controls

Replacement/ Maintenance Date

b. Hands shall be washed as soon as feasible following exposure. If hand washing facilities are not available, employees may use an appropriate *antiseptic hand cleanser in conjunction with clean cloth/ paper towels or antiseptic towelettes.

c. List of antiseptic hand cleansers or antiseptic towelettes to be used:

*If antiseptic cleansers or towelettes are used hands shall be washed with soap and running water as soon as possible.

d. Employees shall wash their hands immediately or as soon as possible after removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment.

III. Contaminated Needles and other contaminated sharps shall not be bent, recapped or removed.

- A. Immediately as soon as possible after use, contaminated reusable sharps shall be placed in appropriate containers until properly reprocessed.
 - 1. These containers shall be:
 - a. Puncture Resistant
 - b. Labeled or color coded
 - c. Leak proof on the sides and bottom

IV. Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, and handling contact lenses are PROHIBITED in areas where there is a reasonable likelihood for exposure.

- A. Food and Drink shall not be kept in areas where potentially infectious materials are present.
- B. All procedures involving blood or other potentially infectious materials shall be performed in such a manner as to minimize splashing, spraying, spattering, and generation of droplets in these substances.
- C. Mouth pipetting / suctioning of blood or other potentially infectious materials is prohibited.
- D. Specimens containing infectious materials shall be placed in leak proof containers during handling, transport, storage, or shipment.
- E. Labeling of specimens is required. If using Universal precautions in the handling of all specimens, specific labeling is not required.

V. Personal Protective Equipment

- A. All employees shall wear appropriate personal protective equipment in the proper size. Hypoallergenic gloves, powderless gloves, or glove liners may be worn if employee is allergic to those gloves normally provided.
 - 1. Cleaning, Laundering and disposal of personal protective equipment is the responsibility of the employer.
 - 2. Employer shall replace or repair equipment at no cost to the employee
 - 3. If blood or other potentially infectious materials penetrate garment, the garments shall be removed immediately or as soon as feasible.
 - 4. All PPE shall be removed prior to leaving the work area
 - 5. The PPE shall be placed in appropriately labeled areas or containers for storage, washing, decontamination or disposal.
 - 6. Disposable gloves shall be replaced immediately when contaminated or when the barrier is compromised
 - 7. Disposable gloves shall not be decontaminated or washed for reuse.
 - 8. Eye Protection such as goggles or glasses with side shields shall be worn when ever splashes, spray, spatter, or droplets of blood or other potentially infectious materials may be generated and contamination is anticipated
 - 9. Gowns, aprons and other protective clothing shall be worn if situation warrants (see supervisor for specific types)

VI. Housekeeping

A. Cleaning and Decontamination schedule

Area	Type of Soil	Cleaning Schedule
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

- 1. All equipment shall be cleaned and decontaminated after contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.
- 2. Contaminated work surfaces should be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant after completion of procedures, immediately or as soon as feasible if the work surface has become overtly contaminated or after any spill of potentially infectious material, and at the end of a work shift if the surface may have become contaminated since the last cleaning.
- 3. Protective coverings shall be removed and replaced as soon as feasible when become overtly contaminated, or at the end of the shift if the they may have become contaminated during the shift.
- 4. All bins, pails, and other containers shall be inspected and decontaminated regularly and decontaminated immediately or as soon as feasible upon visible contamination.

- B. Broken glassware, which may be contaminated shall not be picked up directly with the hands, but cleaned up using a brush and dustpan, tongs, forceps, or other mechanical means.
 - 1. All contaminated waste shall be placed in appropriately labeled or color coded containers or bags (red or orange)
 - 2. Containers must be closed prior to removal to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling, storage, transport or shipping.
 - 3. If outside contamination of the waste container occurs, it shall be placed in a second container.
 - a. The second container shall prevent be labeled or color-coded and prevent the leakage of fluids.
 - 4. Disposal of all regulated waste shall be in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

- C. Contaminated Laundry shall be handled as little as possible with a minimum of agitation.
 - 1. Contaminated laundry shall be bagged or containerized at the location where it was used and shall not be sorted or rinsed in the location of use.
 - 2. Contaminated laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers, which are labeled or color-coded.
 - a. Alternative color coding or labeling of laundry is acceptable if all soiled laundry is handled using Universal Precautions and the labeling or color- coding is sufficient enough to notify all employees that compliance with Universal Precautions is required.
 - b. If laundry is shipped of site to a location that does not use Universal Precautions, the bags and or containers must be properly labeled and./ or color coded red or orange.
 - 3. If contaminated laundry is wet and presents a likelihood of soak -through or leakage through the bag, the laundry shall be transported in bags or containers, which prevent soak through to the exterior.
 - 4. All employees who have contact with contaminated laundry shall be required to wear gloves and other personal protective equipment as appropriate.

VI. Training Requirements

- A. Hepatitis B vaccinations shall be made available at not cost to the employee to all employees who have occupational exposure. Vaccinations shall be provided after training and within 10 working days of assignment, which could result in occupational exposure.
 - 1. Post exposure and follow up shall be provided to all to all employees who have had an exposure incident at no cost to the employee.
 - a. Must be provided at a reasonable time and place
 - b. Performed or under supervision of a licensed physician
 - c. Laboratory tests shall be conducted at no cost to the employee
 - 2. A prescreening program shall not be a prerequisite for receiving a hepatitis B vaccination
 - a. The employee may accept the vaccination at a later date if declined at initial offering (due to medical testing revealing that the employee is immune, or the vaccination is contraindicated for medical reasons) at no cost to the employee while still covered under the standard.
 - b. If declining to take the vaccine offered, the employee must sign a statement to this effect. The required language can be found in 29 CFR 1910.1030 Appendix A.