



Bloodborne Pathogen Cleanup Procedures

Effective 5/1/22

Foreword

Bodily fluid spills may require some specialized equipment depending on their location within the facility, the size of the spill and the type of spill, but most can be cleaned safely using the equipment recommended in OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Cleanup Kit. The following equipment must be kept in stock and on hand at all times during studio hours:

- Disposable gloves
- Absorbent materials (e.g., kitty litter, sand, etc.)
- Disinfecting towelettes
- Biohazard bag with zip tie
- Scoop
- Protective cap
- Eye protection
- Protective gown
- Mask

How to Clean Up Blood in Different Types of Conditions

Blood isn't always going to cooperate. Sometimes it won't be easy to simply block off an area and follow general blood cleanup guidelines. Read through the following descriptions to ensure you're prepared for any blood cleanup experience.

Blood Spills on Non-Carpeted Floors

A hard, non-carpeted surface is the most common setting for blood spills. These surfaces include tile, ceramic, vinyl, linoleum, metal, wood, cement, and any other non-absorbent flooring such as a pool deck. Spills on hard surfaces often spread over larger areas so it will be necessary to contain the spill quickly. The procedures for cleaning up spills on these surfaces are:

1. Block off the area until cleanup and disinfection is complete. No visitors or unprotected staff members should be able to access the area.
2. Put on disposable gloves.
3. Wipe up the spill as much as possible with paper towel or other absorbent material.
4. Gently pour bleach solution – 1 part bleach to 9 parts water – onto all contaminated areas.
5. Let bleach solution remain on contaminated area for 20 minutes and then wipe up remaining bleach solution.
6. All non-disposable cleaning materials such as mops, brushes and rags need to be disinfected by saturating with a bleach solution and then allowed to air dry or disposed of.
7. Remove gloves and place in a garbage bag with all other soiled cleaning materials.
8. Double bag and securely tie up garbage bags and discard.
9. Thoroughly wash hands with soap and water. Disinfect.

Blood Spills on Furniture

Cleaning blood off of furniture depends on what type of furniture is contaminated. Cloth furniture needs more treatment than wood or metal furniture. Depending on the type of cloth furniture and the degree of the spill, the best cleaning method is to remove the cloth covering, if possible, and launder it by itself on a warm wash cycle. If the cloth furniture does not have a removable cover, then it is best to treat the spot as you would a blood spill on carpet and disinfect, let sit, and repeat several times. Metal, wood and any other non-porous furniture should be cleaned just like a blood spill on a non-carpeted surface.

Procedures for blood and body fluids exposure

If an accidental puncture wound or abrasion occurs to an operator or client from any contaminated object, these steps should be followed:

- Wear single-use gloves before handling the wound.
- If the area is bleeding, allow it to bleed freely for a short time to reduce the amount of contamination that may enter the body.
- Wash the wound area with water and soap.
- Apply a skin antiseptic and cover with a clean dressing or bandage.
- If a mucous membrane has been splashed, flush area thoroughly with water for 15 minutes.
- Contact a family physician immediately for assessment of the need for blood tests or to receive post-exposure treatment. If a family physician is not available, visit your local emergency room as soon as possible, as the time window for receiving post exposure treatment is limited.
- The operator should contact the local public health office to obtain and keep on hand current information on how to access the assessment of blood/body fluid exposures in their community.
- Document accidental exposures to blood or body fluids to the client or operator and keep records.

A record of the incident should include the following:

- The full name of the person exposed (first and last name), complete mailing address and phone number of the person exposed.
- The full name of operator (first and last name) involved in the incident.
- The date of injury.
- The site of injury.
- The circumstances surrounding the injury.