

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

Staying Safe on the job



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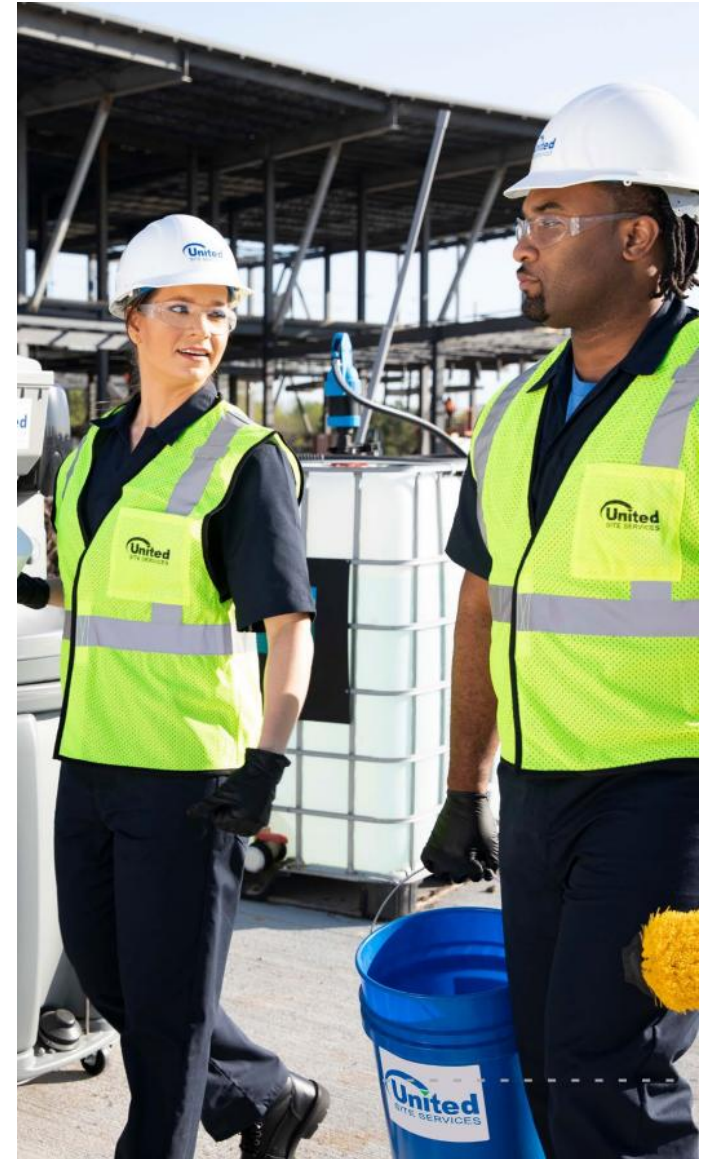
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WELCOME!

BBPs are dangerous germs in blood and body fluids that can cause serious illness (e.g., Hepatitis B, HIV).

You'll be servicing units where people may have left behind blood, vomit, or other fluids—knowing how to protect yourself keeps you safe and healthy.



OVERVIEW

1

BBP Defined

Understand what BBP are and where they're found.

2

BBP Protection

Learn how to protect yourself with proper PPE and safe practices.

3

BBP Exposure

Know what to do if an exposure happens.

4

BBP Procedures

Apply safe cleaning and disposal procedures.

5

BBP Reporting

Report incidents the right way.

WHAT ARE BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

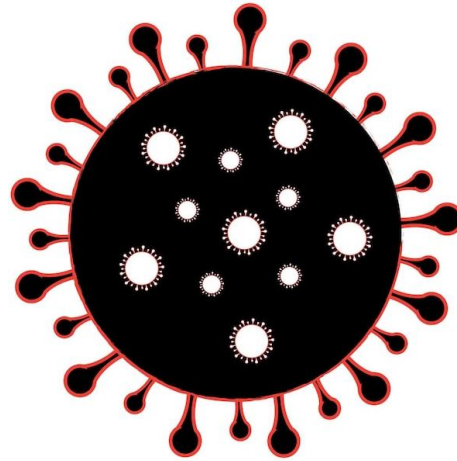
Definition

BBP are harmful germs in blood or body fluids.



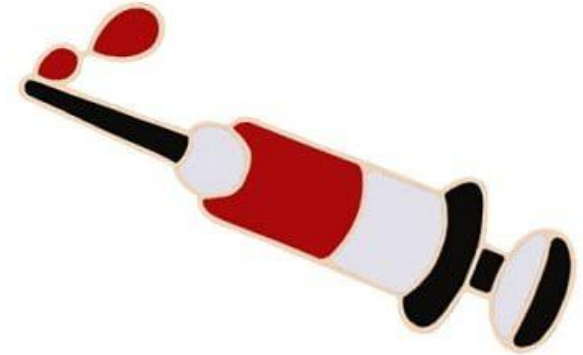
Types

Hepatitis B (HBV), Hepatitis C (HCV), HIV.



Risks

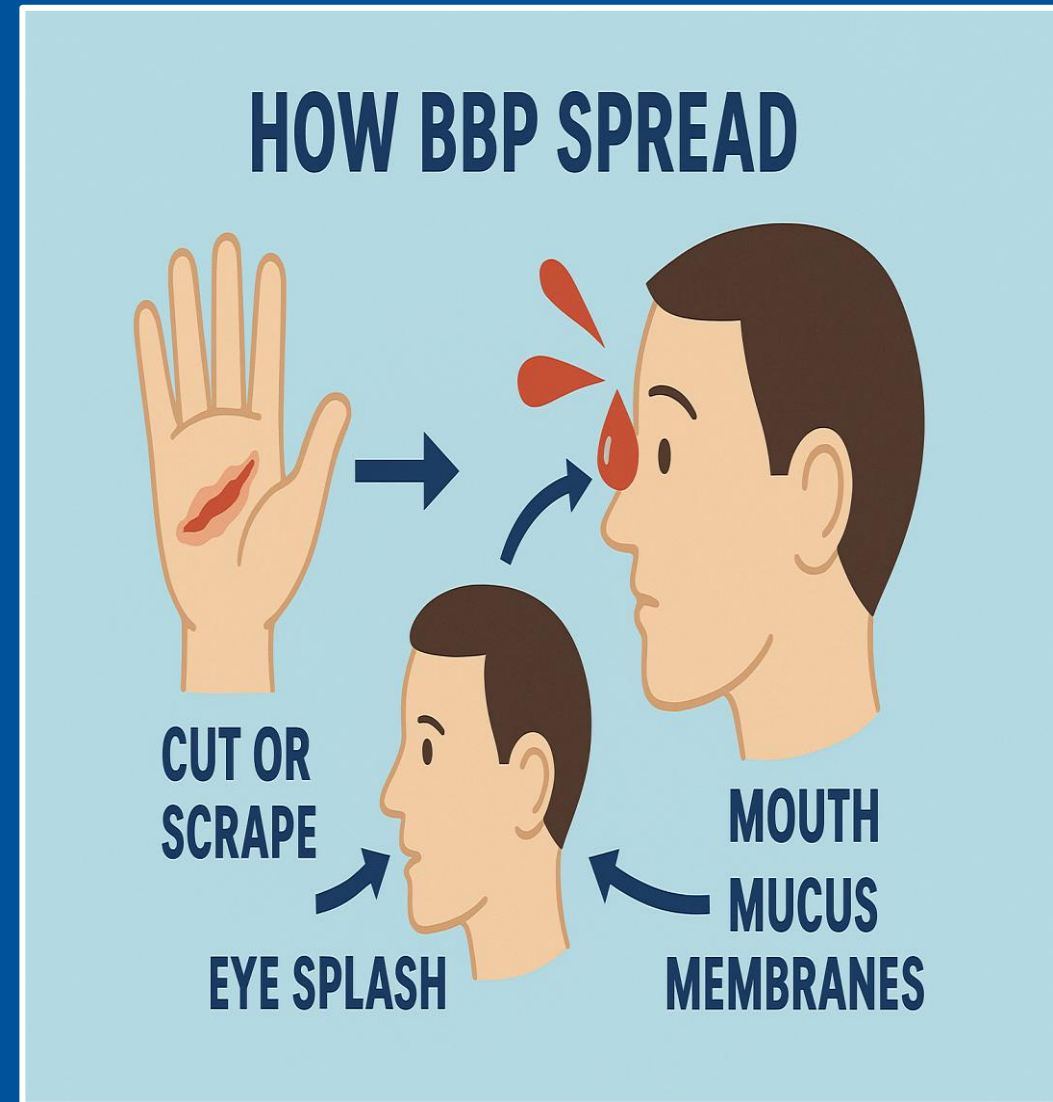
In units, risk comes from used bandages, needles, or contaminated surfaces.



HOW BBP ARE SPREAD

Understanding how BBP spread helps you, as a service technician, prevent contamination and stay safe on the job.

- Through cuts, scrapes, or contact with eyes/mouth.
- Risk is high if you're not wearing gloves or goggles.
- BBP do NOT spread through casual contact or intact skin.



PPE & SAFE WORK PRACTICES

Human waste carries bloodborne pathogens and therefore it's best practice to:

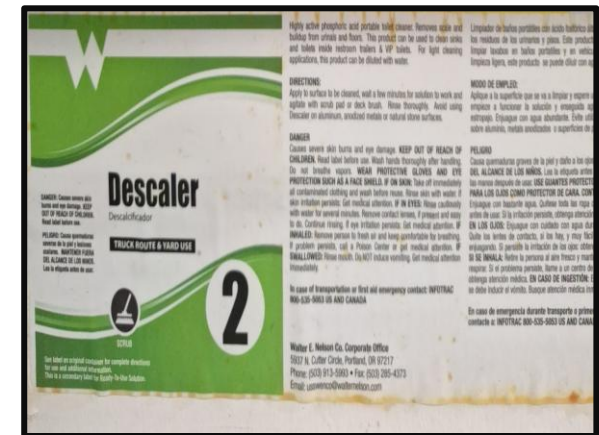
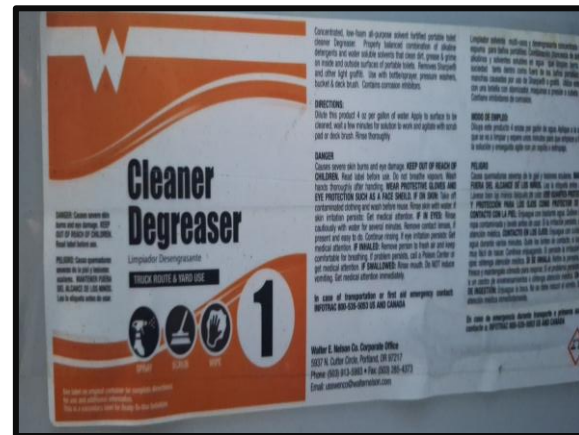
- Always wear gloves, eye protection, boots when servicing units.
- Change gloves after each job or when torn.
- Avoid eating/drinking in the yard/truck during service routes.



CLEANING & DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

Managing and disposing of waste:

- Use company-approved disinfectants.
- Treat any unknown liquid as contaminated.
- Properly dispose of contaminated trash in marked bags (red or labeled “biohazard”).



WHAT TO DO IF EXPOSED

How to respond if contaminated:

- Wash area immediately with soap and water.
- Report incident to supervisor right away.
File an incident report.
- Follow company's exposure control plan and get medical evaluation.

EXPOSED? ACT FAST!



1

WASH



2

FLUSH



3

NOTIFY



4

REPORT

SUMMARY



- **BBP are found in blood/body fluids—always treat them as dangerous.**
- **Wear PPE every time—gloves, eye protection, boots.**
- **Clean and dispose safely.**
- **Report exposures immediately.**

LET'S REVIEW

Name one common BBP and one way it spreads.

Hepatitis B (HBV) is a common BBP. It spreads when infected blood or body fluids enter through cuts, scrapes, or mucous membranes (eyes, mouth).

What's the first thing you do if blood splashes on your hand?

Immediately wash your hand thoroughly with soap and water.

Why is PPE non-negotiable when servicing a unit?

PPE creates a barrier that protects you from blood, body fluids, and contaminated surfaces, preventing exposure to harmful pathogens.

REFERENCES

- **OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard – 29 CFR 1910.1030**
- **1910.1030(g)(2)(i):** Employers must provide training to all employees with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.
- Occupational exposure includes contact with blood or "other potentially infectious materials" (OPIM), which can occur during waste handling.
- **OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) – 29 CFR 1910.120**
- **1910.120(e):** Requires training for employees involved in hazardous waste operations, including potential exposure to infectious waste.
- **EPA Guidelines (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act – RCRA)**
- Employees handling medical or infectious waste must receive training on hazards and safe practices.
- **CDC Guidelines on Bloodborne Pathogens**
- CDC recommends all workers with potential exposure to infectious materials be trained on bloodborne pathogen risks and safe handling practices.

THANK YOU

Every Service Counts – please continue your training in the subsequent modules for your role!

