

BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN PLAN WAC 110-300-0400

Washington State Safety and Health Act (WISHA) gives the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I) primary responsibility to ensure that employers of Washington provide a safe and healthy workplace for their staff. To meet this requirement, providers and staff who might come into contact with blood or other bodily fluids must follow this plan to eliminate or minimize exposure and must complete a Blood Borne Pathogen training.

What is a Bloodborne Pathogen?

A bloodborne pathogen is an organism that is present in the human blood that can cause disease to humans. Examples of these pathogens include:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

Hands will be Washed:

Many times throughout the day including:

- After diapering and helping children use the toilet, blowing a nose, cleaning blood;
- After handling body fluids of any kind;
- Before and after giving first aid (such as cleaning cuts and scratches or bloody noses);
- After cleaning up spills or objects contaminated with body fluids;
- After taking off disposable gloves;
- After using the toilet.

Proper Disinfection of Contaminated Items

- Cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting should be done regularly and as needed.
- For Cleaning: Wash all debris with soap and water.
- For Sanitizing: Appropriate for food contact surface (dishes, utensils, cutting boards, high chair trays, tables), toys that children may place in their mouths, and pacifiers; Ratio: 1 tablespoon of bleach to 1 gallon of cool water. Contact Time: Let stand for 2 minutes, then wipe or air dry.

- For Disinfecting: Ratio: 1/4 (minimum) to 3/4 (maximum) cup of bleach to 1 gallon of cool water or 1 tablespoon (minimum) to 3 tablespoons (maximum) of bleach to 1 quart of water. Contact Time: Let stand for 2 minutes, then wipe or air dry. Blood spills or objects with blood on them need a stronger solution.
- Wear gloves when handling blood.
- Carpets or area rugs soiled with bodily fluids will be cleaned and disinfected with high heat or an EPA registered product.

Disposal of Bloody Waste

- Using gloves, put all materials that are soaked or caked in blood in a double plastic bag and securely tied.
- Send these items home with the child.

Standard Precautions

- Standard Precautions is a term for infection control measures that child care providers should follow to protect themselves from infectious disease. Standard precautions involve cleaning, sanitizing and disinfecting contaminated surfaces. At our facility, we will always minimize the exposure to bodily fluids by wearing gloves while cleaning areas with bodily fluids. Washing our hands regularly and supervising closely will hopefully keep injuries and accidents to a minimum.