Safety & Compliance

565 Alder St / PO Box 873
Mount Angel, OR 97362
Phone: 503-845-4107

OESAC CEU Committee
PO Box 577
Clackamas, OR 97015-1704

Subject: Request for CEU's for Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogen Training

Date: 6/1/2021

OESAC CEU Committee:

I am asking that a Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogen course that is customized for water, waste water, and Onsite workers will qualify for OESAC CEU's.

The reason that I feel this course would qualify for OESAC CEU's is because I continue to customized it to meet the needs of people that work in water, waste water and Onsite. Including but not limited to testing and sampling material. Each employee needs a good introduction to the dangers of Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogens and what he/she can do to prevent exposure. Including what we have learned about Covid 19 and how to prevent this disease.

I have 30 years of EMT (Emergency Medical Technician) background and have owned my safety business since the late 1980's (Safety & Compliance). I have been teaching Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogen classes to water and waste water folks in Silverton, Mt. Angel and Hubbard areas. I also have worked as a safety trainer and consultant for the Oregon Ground Water Association and the Pepsi Corporation.

I hope that my request is clear and if you need references as to my teaching ability that you will contact me.

Thank you for taking the time to review my request.

Don Fleck

Safety & Compliance

Bloodborne and Airborne Pathogens

6/1/2021

Class runs 2 hours with no breaks

Bring Covid 19 into this discussion and how we protect ourselves from the disease. How does it spread? OSHA rules on Covid 19.

- Discuss an exposure determination to identify occupationally exposed employees in the Water, Waste Water and On-Site employees.

- Discuss using engineering controls that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogen hazard from the workplace. Compare engineering controls vs. PPE (personal protective equipment).

- Demonstrate work-practice controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by changing the way a task is performed.

- Discuss housekeeping practices that keep the worksite clean and sanitary. Show examples of written plans that can be implemented to reduce exposure. Common sense procedures for cleaning and decontaminating work surfaces.

- Demonstrate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, gowns, and masks. Show how to Clean, repair, and replace this equipment as needed.

- Discuss post-exposure follow-up for workers who experience an exposure incident. Discuss procedures used by the organizations attending the class.

- Show how to use labels and signs to communicate hazards. Attach warning labels to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers, and other containers used to store potential contaminates.

- Ensure that training records, containing the training date, training content, name and qualification of the trainer, and the name and job title of trainee, are kept for three years.

- Maintain medical records for the duration of employment plus 30 years, in accordance with **1910.1020,**

Will play 9 minute video "Bloodborne Pathogens in the Workplace"
(Digital 2000, INC) 2020 update

Lead class discussion on "best practice" thoughts and ideas.

1. **The blood borne pathogen that has the greatest risk of occupational acquisition after percutaneous exposure is:**

- a. Hepatitis B virus
- b. Hepatitis C virus
- c. HIV

2. **An employee who is not ill but is infected with hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or HIV may transmit the virus to others.**

- True
- False

3. **Blood products may be disposed of in the regular trash bag.**

- True
- False

4. **According to the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, examples of body fluids that are <u>not</u> considered potentially infectious with bloodborne pathogens are:**

- a. Saliva
- b. Tears, sweat
- c. pericardial fluid, amniotic fluid

5. **Which of the following would be considered a bloodborne pathogen exposure incident?**

- a. blood contact with intact skin
- b. blood splashed into the eyes
- c. blood splashed onto personal clothing

6. **Which of the following does apply to "Standard Precautions"?**

- a. Wear gloves whenever in contact with any patient
- b. Use appropriate barrier precautions when in contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials
- c. Use appropriate barrier precautions only when in contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials of a patient known to be HIV+,, HBV+ or HBC+

7. **An example of a work practice control that is used by PW workers is:**

- a. Hand washing
- b. Never recapping a used needle
- c. Both of the above

8. **An example of an engineering control that is used to protect employees is:**

- a. Protective needle devices
- b. Sharps boxes
- c. Both of the above