

J.A. Rosa Construction's Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan

While Bloodborne Pathogen training is required specifically for first responders, and all employees with occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM). Employees at JA Rosa may be exposed to blood and bodily fluids less frequently, but we require JA Rosa employees be trained on bloodborne pathogens when they start their job and every year thereafter. Our Plan is accessible to all employees and available on our web portal.

Training must be documented and maintained for a minimum of 3 years.

Areas where Rosa employees might encounter body fluids include:

- Using a tool covered with dried blood.
- Administering first aid and being exposed to blood.
- Site Clean-up

Bloodborne Pathogens

Our Exposure Control Plan outlines the types of bodily fluids our employees can expect to be exposed to at work. Potentially Infectious Bodily Fluids can include blood, vomit, urine, semen or vaginal secretions, skin, tissue, and cell cultures. All bodily fluids should be considered infectious. Universal precautions involve the use of PPE and sanitary procedures (such as handwashing and cleaning work surfaces) to limit potential for exposure.

HIV CANNOT be transmitted through contact with sweat, tears, saliva, bath, or pool water, or by insect bite, coughing, sneezing, drinking from a water fountain, preparing foods, sharing dishes, or drinking glasses, hugging, kissing, or shaking hands. HIV does not survive well outside the body.

Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood can lead to diseases.

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

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

HIV is a virus that can lead to AIDS. The disease depletes the immune system by destroying CD4 T cells — the immune system cells that help your body fight infections. The more CD4 T cells that are destroyed, the weaker the immune system can become. With fewer CD4 T cells due to HIV, it can be harder for your body to fight illnesses, including infections. Symptoms of new HIV-1 infection include tiredness, joint or muscle aches, sore throat, rash, enlarged lymph nodes in the neck or groin, fever, headache, vomiting or diarrhea, and night sweats.

Other blood-borne diseases can lead to:

Hepatitis B (HBV)

1—1.25 million Americans are chronically infected

Symptoms include jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, vomiting

Hepatitis C (HCV)

Hepatitis C is the most common chronic bloodborne infection in the United States

Symptoms include same as HBV May lead to liver disease and death.

Universal Precautions

Treat all blood and bodily fluids as if they are contaminated. Employees must wash their hands after exposure. If handwashing facilities are not available, an antiseptic hand cleanser with disposable towels or antiseptic towelettes must be provided.

Safe Work Practices

- Clean and disinfect contaminated equipment and work surfaces, Use Disinfectant/cleaner, Solution of 1/4 cup bleach per gallon of water
- Remove contaminated PPE or clothing as soon as possible
- Thoroughly wash up immediately after exposure
- Properly dispose of contaminated items
- Use Disinfectant/cleaner
- Solution of 1/4 cup bleach per gallon of water
- Properly dispose of contaminated PPE, towels, rags

Protective Equipment

PPE used to protect workers from bloodborne pathogens includes, but are not limited to, gloves, gowns and masks and are provided at no charge to the employees.

- Bleeding control—latex gloves
- Spurting blood—latex gloves, respiratory mask, eye/face protection (goggles, glasses, or face shield)

Hepatitis B Vaccination is available to all employees potentially exposed to the hazard. Vaccination is available at no cost to employees or If employees decline the shots, they are required by the OSHA standard to sign the record of declination form.