Overview of TCC Policies:

Hazard Communication

and

Bloodborne Pathogens

Developed by The Office of Safety and Security, TCC
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Course Goals

The basic goal of a Hazard Communication Plan is to be sure employers and employees know about work hazards and how to protect themselves; this should help to reduce the incidence of chemical source illness and injuries.

The purpose of a Bloodborne Pathogen Plan is to protect the health and safety of employees who, due to the nature of their duties and responsibilities, are potentially at risk of being exposed to blood or potentially infectious materials.
Part 1: Hazardous Communications

- The Hazardous Communication (HAZCOM) Standard, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200, provides workers the right-to-know concerning the hazards and the identities of the chemicals they are, or may have the potential to be, exposed to in the workplace.

- Protection under OSHA's HAZCOM Standard includes all workers exposed to hazardous chemicals.

- Employees have a need and a right to know the hazards and the identities of the chemicals they might be exposed to. They also need to know what protective measures are available to prevent adverse effects.
The HAZCOM Plan

- TCCs HAZCOM Plan is a written document that can be found online at: http://hq.msdsonline.com/tidewaterccsl
- It is also required that a hardcopy of the plan be located wherever Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are stored
- The topics covered in the written plan are:
  - Hazard determination
  - Material Safety Data Sheets
  - Chemical ordering and labeling
  - Employee information and training
  - Non-routine tasks
  - Unlabeled pipes
  - On-site contractors
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

• A MSDS is a document that contains all pertinent safety information regarding a chemical. Every chemical has its own MSDS.

• Employers must have a MSDS for each hazardous chemical which they use.

• Supervisors are responsible for maintaining an MSDS binder that contains a MSDS for every chemical that is currently in their department.

• A MSDS for a chemical must be immediately accessible to any employee that may reasonably be exposed to that chemical.
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

The standard MSDS format consists of 16 sections:

Section 1. Chemical Product & Company Information
Section 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients
Section 3. Hazards Identification
Section 4. First Aid Measures
Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures
Section 6. Accidental Release Measures
Section 7. Handling and Storage
Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection
Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties
Section 10. Stability and Reactivity
Section 11. Toxicological Information
Section 12. Ecological Information
Section 13. Disposal Considerations
Section 14. Transport Information
Section 15. Regulatory Information
Section 16. Other Information
Hazardous Chemical Inventory List

• A list of hazardous substances used by each department at TCC is kept with Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) in the respective departments.

• A central database contains a listing of chemicals used at all campuses, and can be found at http://hq.msdsonline.com/tidewaterccsl
Employee Information and Training

• Prior to starting work, new employees of TCC must have completed this general health and safety course.

• Department directors and supervisors are responsible for organizing and conducting position-specific training to all new employees related to the hazardous chemicals and materials used in their specific areas.

• Department supervisors are responsible for conducting refresher training for all employees under their supervision related to the hazardous materials used in their areas. This should be done annually if any hazards have changed (e.g. new chemicals in workplace).

• Each department will maintain an outline of the training provided and documentation of when the training was provided and to whom
Employee Information and Training

If applicable, topics covered during position-specific training should include, but are not limited to:

• Chemical labeling system and how to use it
• How to review MSDSs and where they are kept
• Chemicals present in work operations
• Instructions on proper handling procedures, label checking, and MSDS filing for new chemicals.
• Physical and health effects of hazardous chemicals in the area
• Methods and observation techniques used to determine the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the area
• Personal protective equipment and other work practices
• Safety/emergency procedures to follow if exposure occurs
Hazardous chemicals must be labeled by manufacturers. The label **must** contain the following:

- Chemical identity
- Appropriate hazard warnings
- Name and address of the chemical manufacturer
- Importer, or other responsible party

If delivered chemicals do not contain the above information, TCC will refuse acceptance of the shipment.

If chemicals are transferred from original containers to secondary containers, those containers must be labeled.
Chemical Labeling
Secondary Containers

• If a chemical is transferred from its original container, the following information must be provided on the secondary container:

  • Complete chemical name (no abbreviations or chemical formulas)
  • Concentration & units of concentration, if it is not a pure compound.
  • Date of preparation
  • Initials of the preparer
  • Hazard warnings

Inappropriate labels
Non-Routine Tasks

• Non-routine tasks are potentially hazardous tasks that are not normally performed by a particular employee.

• Examples of non-routine tasks might be maintenance of equipment, etc.

• Department supervisors are to review work practices to identify non-routine tasks, which may require that employees review MSDSs and other safety information prior to starting the task.

• Prior to any employee beginning a hazardous non-routine task, he/she must report to the supervisor to determine the hazards involved and the protective equipment required.
Unlabeled Pipes

- Work activities may be performed in areas where chemicals are transferred through pipes.

- These pipes are not required to be labeled; however, the employee needs to be aware of potential hazards.

- Prior to starting work in areas having unlabeled pipes, the employee shall contact the Campus Facilities Manager or his/her designee to determine the identity of the chemical in the pipes, potential hazards, and, necessary safety precautions.
On-Site Contractors

• All contractors performing services on-site at TCC are to be advised by the TCC department supervisor utilizing the contractor about the following information:
  • Location of MSDSs for any hazardous chemicals to which the contractor’s employees may be exposed
  • Precautions and procedures to follow when necessary to protect employees during emergencies
  • Labeling system used in the workplace

• It is the responsibility of department supervisor utilizing the contractor to ensure that all MSDS’s are made available at a central location in the workplace along with an example of the labeling system in use.
Part 2: Bloodborne Pathogens

• The purpose of a bloodborne pathogen plan is to protect the health and safety of employees who, due to the nature of their duties and responsibilities, are potentially at risk of being exposed to blood or potentially infectious materials and to comply with the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030 Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control.

• Universal precautions are included in this plan in order to protect all personnel who have or may have potential for occupational exposure to blood or Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM).
What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

- Pathogenic organisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans

- This includes, but is not limited to:
  - Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
  - Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
  - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
Other Potentially Infectious Material

• Besides bloodborne pathogens, diseases can be transferred by other materials, known as Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)

• These materials include:
  - Semen
  - Vaginal secretions
  - Cerebrospinal fluid
  - Synovial fluid
  - Pleural fluid
  - Pericardial fluid
  - Peritoneal fluid
  - Amniotic fluid
  - Saliva in dental procedures
  - Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
  - All body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids
Exposure

• Occupational exposure
  • A reasonably anticipated contact with blood or OPIM
  • May result from the performance of an employee’s duties
  • The potential exposure could occur by skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral (e.g. a needle stick) contact
  • If there is occupational exposure during the course of your normal job duties, you are required to have additional, site-specific training.

• Exposure Incident
  • A specific contact with blood or OPIM
  • The contact can occur between blood (or OPIM) and:
    • Eyes, mouth, or other mucous membrane
    • Non-intact skin
  • Contact can be parenteral (e.g. injected) contact
Determination of Risk to Exposure

- HR, in conjunction with the Office of Safety and Security will annually review position classifications to identify employees who are potentially at risk of being exposed to blood or other body fluids containing blood in the course of their work.

- At risk employees include those responsible for cleaning contaminated areas and for rendering first aid.

- Decisions relating to bloodborne exposure by job classification will be documented by department.

- Departments that have work practices involving potential exposure will provide position-specific training to their employees.
Determination of Risk to Exposure

- Departments that have work practices involving potential exposure will provide position-specific training to their employees

- Hepatitis B vaccinations will be provided, at no cost to the employee, for employees identified as being at risk to exposure
Methods of Compliance

- General - universal precautions
- Engineering and work practice controls
- Personal protective equipment
- Good housekeeping practices
Universal Precautions

• Originated by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as an approach to infection control

• Concept:
  • All human blood and certain human body fluids are to be treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, or other bloodborne pathogens

• Universal precautions include appropriate use of personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, masks, etc.) and hand washing.

• Necessary precautions will be covered in position-specific training for employees considered to be at risk to exposure.
Warning Labels and Signs  
(Bloodborne Pathogens)

Warning Labels must be affixed to:

- Regulated waste containers
- Refrigerators and freezers containing blood or OPIM
- Other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or OPIM

Labels must include a biohazard symbol and must be fluorescent orange or orange-red, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.
Employee Training
(Bloodborne Pathogens)

- Training shall be provided at the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational exposure may occur, and at least annually thereafter.

- Training should include:
  - Contents of standard
  - Epidemiology of bloodborne diseases
  - Modes of transmission
  - Exposure control plan
  - Job duties with exposure
  - Types of control
  - Protective equipment
  - Hepatitis B vaccination program
  - Emergency procedures
  - Post-exposure procedures
  - Signs/labels (color-coding)
  - Question session
The End

Thank you very much for your attention

If you have questions regarding this training, please contact your supervisor or the Office of Safety and Security (757-822-1199)