



## Handling Blood / Bodily Fluids

Developed by:	Approved by:	Date created:	Last revision:
Elite Safety Services	Walter Lavallee Ryan Adams	19 Jan 2024	
Possible Hazards Present	Personal Protection Required	Additional Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biohazardous infectious materials causing viral and bacterial infections.</li> <li>- Needlestick injuries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reusable face mask</li> <li>- Disposable gloves</li> <li>- Safety glasses w/side shields or goggles if risk of splashing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Orientation to reusable masks.</li> <li>- J&amp;G Group of Companies, COVID Hazard Assessment.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Bodily fluids and waste include urine, stool/feces, blood, vomit, saliva, sweat and other body secretions.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Always take blood and body fluid precautions—even if you can't see any blood or there's no chance blood is present.</li> <li>2. Wash your hands thoroughly using soap and water for at least 15 seconds. Rinse hands and wrists well with water.</li> <li>3. Review the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the chemical fluid used to clean portable toilets. Read and understand the recommendations for personal protective equipment, mixing, cleaning, spills, clean-up/disposal and what to do in the event of an emergency.</li> <li>4. Always wear disposable gloves for handling items or surfaces soiled with blood or body fluids. Note that this should be done in addition to, and not as a substitute for handwashing.</li> <li>5. Ensure you wear gloves if you have scraped, cut, or chapped skin on your hands.</li> <li>6. Change gloves after each use. Change gloves immediately if they are torn or punctured.</li> <li>7. Always wear a mask and protective eyewear if you are performing a task that may expose you to splashes or sprays of blood or body fluids. Masks and protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield) will help protect your eyes, mouth, and nose from blood and other body fluids.</li> <li>8. Manual removal of body fluids is an essential step and may be carried out using disposable paper products (like paper towels). With large volumes of body fluids (vomit, etc.), use drying or sanitary agents.</li> <li>9. Avoid touching objects that may be contaminated.</li> <li>10. Dispose of gloves and disposable wiping materials in a hazardous waste container (if using garbage bags, double bag, and mark with a hazardous waste label), sealing it securely.</li> </ol>			



11. Clean non-disposable items (dust pans, brooms, etc.) with an approved disinfectant.

IF YOU ARE EXPOSED TO BLOOD OR BODY FLUIDS—wash your hands immediately after any exposure to blood or body fluids. Report an accidental contact to your supervisor.

- If you are pricked by a needle or other contaminated sharp object, see your first aid attendant for treatment and/or your physician for advice.
- If you get splashed in the eyes, nose or mouth, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If your eyes become red or irritated for more than an hour, seek medical aid.
- If blood/body fluid gets in the mouth, spit it out and rinse mouth with water several times, spitting water out each time.
- If body fluids come in contact with your clothes, remove and wash the skin for at least 15 seconds with soap and water, then pat dry. If a washing machine is not available, place the contaminated laundry in a plastic bag and close it securely (do not mix it in with regular laundry items). Try to wash it as soon as possible.

**Documentation/Legislation**

Workplace Safety and Health Regulations, 2022

- 5. First Aid
- 6. Personal Protective Equipment
- 35. WHMIS

**This Safe Work Procedure will be reviewed anytime the task, equipment or materials change and at a minimum every three years.**