



TRAMPOLINE PARK

Bloodborne Pathogens

OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standards – Exposure Control Plan

Fly Trampoline Park has developed this plan from the "Regulatory Text Standard". This information will be useful to limit your exposure to bloodborne pathogens that might occur at Fly Trampoline Park. Although the risk of exposure is infrequent, it is still present and must be treated as life threatening. You will be able to obtain a copy of this plan from your supervisor at any time.

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?

Bloodborne pathogens are pathogenic microorganisms that are present in the human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV).

- The most common type of exposure at Fly Trampoline Park will be a contaminated towel, minor cuts or nosebleeds that are related to sport injuries.
- Fly Trampoline Park has identified that Park staff in all roles may potentially be exposed.

Bloodborne Diseases and their Transmission:

These are a few of the bloodborne diseases that you could be exposed to at any time – not just working at Fly Trampoline Park.

Hepatitis:

This is a virus that causes an inflammation of the liver. Several different viruses such as A, B and C cause Hepatitis. Hepatitis can lead to such life-threatening conditions as cirrhosis, liver failure, and liver cancer. Vaccines are available for A and B but not yet for C.

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is a virus that passes from person to person through oral or fecal contact. You can pick it up from someone who hasn't washed his or her hands after using the toilet, or from sharing food with someone who is infected.

Hepatitis B

HBV can survive outside the body for 7 days on a dry surface and is 100 times more contagious than the AIDS virus. Anyone who is exposed to blood or body fluids of an

infected person is at risk. This disease can be acquired through sexual contact, exposure to sharp instruments contaminated with blood, receipt of blood, tattooing, or through sharing of razors or toothbrushes. In approximately 30-40% of the cases, the method of transmission is unknown.

Hepatitis C

Each year, 150,000 Americans contract Hepatitis C (HCV). The HCV virus is found in blood and some researchers have found evidence of the virus in semen and saliva. Sharing needles, razors, toothbrushes, nail files, or even barber's scissors that are used by an infected person may transmit HCV. As many as 3.5 million people are believed to be carriers, whether they are showing symptoms or not, and can infect others.

Prevention:

Care should be taken when handling anything that may have the blood or body fluids of an infected person on it. This includes but not limited to razors, scissors, toothbrushes, clippers, nail files, tampons or sanitary napkins.

Symptoms:

Icterus: The yellowing of the whites of your eyes.

Having pain or tenderness in the right upper quadrant.

Viral: tired, body aches and pains, fever

HIV:

HIV is a group of retroviruses and HIV-1 that destroys helper T-cells of the immune system causing marked reduction in their numbers that is diagnostic of AIDS.

The most important strategy for reducing the occupational HIV exposure is **USING PRECAUTION!!**

These precautions include routinely using barriers (gloves and/or goggles) when anticipating contact with blood or body fluids, and carefully handling and disposing of sharp instruments.

Symptoms:

Viral illness: Nausea, vomiting, weight loss. Flu-like symptoms.

Some, but not all that are infected are symptomatic.

Engineering Controls and Work Practice Controls

Definition: Controls that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

The most common type of engineering control at Fly Trampoline Park is hand-washing stations (sinks) that are located in any locker room or rest room. Use a non-abrasive soap and wash for at least 10 seconds.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Definition: Specialized clothing or equipment that is worn by an employee against protection against a hazard. Personal protective equipment is provided at no charge to the employee.

- The easiest way too protect yourself from a bloodborne pathogen is to treat all blood and body fluid as if they were infected with a bloodborne pathogen. The

use of rubber gloves when dealing with these materials is mandatory at Fly Trampoline Park.

- Fly Trampoline Park uses two types of personal protection, latex gloves and goggles. Latex gloves are the most common personal protective equipment used at Fly Trampoline Park. In fact they are a requirement when employees are working with towels or cleaning restrooms.

Exposure:

If you haven't been trained in the exposure plan, don't risk exposure, and contact a manager or someone who has been trained.

- If you have been exposed to bloodborne pathogens, and could potentially be infected, you must contact your supervisor immediately for follow up action.
- Follow up includes a confidential medical evaluation, identifying and testing the source individual if feasible, testing the exposed employee's blood if he/she consents, counseling and evaluation of reported illness.
- **ALL DIAGNOSIS REMAIN CONFIDENTIAL!!**