

BLOOD SPILL CLEAN UP PROCEDURES

PURCHASE A SPILL KIT OR PUT TOGETHER A SPILL KIT

Spill Kits: are boxes containing needed items in the event of a bloody accident. The kit should be accessible and identifiable. Spill kits should contain at least the following:

- Non-latex or medical gloves in more than one size
- plastic bags
- biohazard labels
- sharps container

If the following items are not immediately accessible, they should also be in the kit:

- paper towels
- detergent (soap)
- disinfectant (bleach)
- small brush and pan for cleaning up contaminated sharps

Spill kits can be purchased from restaurant supply stores, and are good for small spills, but for larger spills you may want to contact a professional clean-up company.

KNOW HOW TO DISPOSE OF CONTAMINATED WASTE PROPERLY

What is BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE?

Biohazardous Waste includes:

- ✓ Items so contaminated with blood that it is liquid, pourable or squeezable.
- ✓ Items with dried blood that flakes into the air.
- ✓ Sharp items contaminated with blood.

Biohazardous waste (not including sharps) must be double-bagged in plastic and marked with a biohazard symbol. Sharps containers must be sealed and marked with a biohazard symbol. Neither can be put into the regular garbage. If you have questions about biohazardous waste, please call Public Health Madison and Dane County Intake at 266-4821. To arrange pick up of biohazardous material call Madison Environmental Resourcing Inc (MERI) at 257-7652.

If the waste items do not meet the criteria for biohazardous waste, they can be put into the regular garbage.

PROCEDURES FOR BLOOD SPILL CLEAN UP

1. Put on medical gloves. If the gloves become contaminated with blood, remove them, wash your hands and put on a new pair.
2. Pick up bloody sharp items, such as broken glass, with tongs and put into a "sharps" biohazard container. Do NOT handle sharps. You can make a biohazard container out of a, liquid detergent bottle, 5 gallon plastic pail or other similar grade plastic that is adequate to prevent puncture by a sharp object. Plastic milk bottles are NOT adequate. Seal the container and place a biohazard sticker on it.
3. Items that cannot be properly disinfected must be discarded. For example, food, cardboard items, and single service items.
4. Wipe up all visible blood from food and non food contact surfaces using paper towels or other disposable absorbent items. Place towels and contaminated items that cannot be properly cleaned and disinfected in a plastic bag.
5. Wash the area with hot soapy water.
6. Disinfect the area with bleach or other "tuberculocidal" disinfectant. If bleach is used dilute a ¼ cup of bleach in 2 ¼ cups of water. Examples of tuberculocides are Cavicide or Madacide. Let the area air dry.
7. Wash and sanitize utensils in the dish machine or 3/4 compartment sink.
8. Remove gloves and put into plastic bag. Close up bag and put in regular garbage.
9. Wash your hands thoroughly. Gloves never take the place of hand washing