



# BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN STANDARDS



HOW DOES THE OSHA STANDARDS APPLY TO  
THE BODY ART INDUSTRY ?

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# DEFINITIONS

- Contaminated- the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) on an item or surface.
- Engineering controls-shall eliminate or minimize exposure to workers by placing a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
- Handwashing facilities-provides an adequate supply of water, soap and single-use towels.
- Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)- Body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)-specialized clothing or equipment worn by a worker for protection against a hazard. Gloves, Aprons, Mask, Glasses, Sleeve Guards, etc.
- Regulated Waste-contaminated items that could release blood or OPIM.
- Sharps Container-Closable, Puncture resistant, Leakproof, Labeled, Properly discarded.
- Sterilize-use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life.
- Work Practice Controls/Standard Operating Procedures-A written set of instructions to ensure consistencies to reduce the likelihood of exposure in the Body Art Facility.



# WHAT IS BODY ART ?

- All body art is some form of body modification.
- Tattooing: implanting pigment under the skin.
- Piercing: puncturing or cutting to alter the body and/or skin profile and appearance with a piece of jewelry.
- Permanent Cosmetics: tattooing that implants pigment under the skin to enhance body Features.
- Branding: the process by which a mark is burned into the skin intended to make a permanent scar.
- Scarification: scratching, etching, burning/branding, or superficially cutting designs, pictures, or words into the skin.

# WHAT IS THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)?


- The division of the Department of Labor that sets and enforces occupational health and safety rules. To ensure safe and healthful working conditions for workers by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.
- Employer and Workers relationship.
- Workers Rights.
- OSHA is celebrating 50 years of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.



# WHAT IS THE BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN STANDARD?

- Regulations (Standards-29 CRF), Standard Number: 1910.1030, Title Bloodborne pathogens.
- Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans.
- Hepatitis B Virus HBV-cirrhosis of the liver.
- Hepatitis C Virus HBV-major cause of liver cancer.
- Human immunodeficiency virus HIV-harms the immune system.
- Universal Precautions=infection prevention.
- Standard Precautions=includes hand hygiene and PPE.

# HOW CAN BODY ARTISTS AND OWNERS COMPLY WITH THE BBP REGULATIONS ?

- Exposure Control Infection Prevention Plan are required.
- Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize workers exposure. 
- Contaminated needles shall not be bent, recapped or removed.
- Immediately place contaminated needles in an approved sharp's container that is within one step of procedure area.
- Registered sharps pick-up or mail away plan.
- Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm and handling contact lenses are prohibited in work areas where there is a reasonable likelihood of occupational exposure.
- Personal Protective Equipment.



# EXPOSURE DETERMINATIONS

- Exposure determination shall contain the following:
  - List of all job classifications in which all workers in those job classification have occupational exposure
  - List of job classifications in which some workers have occupational exposure.
  - List of all tasks and procedures or groups of closely related tasks and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs and that are performed by workers in job classifications listed in accordance with the provisions of this standard.
- Everyone working in the same Body Art facility shall be classified as having potential exposure to OPIM no matter their job function: Practitioner, Desk Clerk, Accountant, Janitor/Housekeeping.

# EXPOSURE CONTROL AND INFECTION PREVENTION PLANS INCLUDE:

- Exposure determinations.
- Schedule and Method of Implementation.
- Work Practices/Standard Operating Procedures.
- Owner will train on and give full access to all workers.
- Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually:
  - Reflect technology that eliminates or reduces exposure to BBP.
  - Solicit input from all workers.



# WORK PRACTICES & STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

THE FDA SAYS: “SAY WHAT YOU DO, DO WHAT YOU SAY AND DOCUMENT IT!”

- Written, step-by-step instructions that describe how to perform a routine activity. All workers should physically complete them in the exact same way every time so that each procedure remains consistent.
- Helps maintain safety and efficiency for each production/operation, training.
- Written work practices should never be difficult to read or vaguely worded.
- Brief, easy to understand and contain actions and steps that are simple to follow.
- Always solicit input from workers on the work practices and inform the owner of any safety concerns.
- Initial training for new-hires and annual training thereafter on work practices is essential.
- Update at least annually and retrain if any work practices have changed.

# ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Protect workers by removing hazardous conditions.
- Shall be examined and maintained or replaced on a regular schedule to ensure their effectiveness.
- Handwashing facilities are readily accessible to workers and equipped with running water, appropriate hand soap, and disposable paper towels.
- Contaminated needles and other contaminated sharps shall not be bent, recapped, or removed.
- Sharps shall immediately or as soon as possible be discarded into the sharps container after use.
- Reusable instruments shall be placed in appropriate containers until properly reprocessed.



# SCHEDULE AND METHODS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Information helps employers and workers.
- Engineering Controls
- Work Practices or Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Management.
- Documentation.
- Exposure Control and Infection Prevention Plan (ECIPP).

# EXPOSURE INCIDENTS

- Exposure: A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or OPIM that results from the performance of an worker's duties.
- The ECIPP shall have a plan on what to do and where to go along with supporting documents needed to record and evaluate the incident.
- Needle Stick and Prevention Plan shall include:
  - Emergency Procedure.
  - Post Exposure Medical Treatment.
  - Consent or Refusal for HIV, HBV, and HCV Infectivity Testing.
  - Post Exposure Incident Evaluation.
  - Directions and Map to medical facilities.



# EMPLOYER AND WORKER RELATIONSHIP

- Protecting workers subjected to BBP exposure.
- It is the Employer's responsibility to provide a safe and healthful workplace for their workers.
- Establish, implement and maintain an effective ECIPP as required by 29 CFR 1910.1030.
- Work practices or SOP's are established to ensure processes are done the same way each and every time no matter who preforms them.

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!



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