

## Bloodborne pathogens personal protective equipment compliance checklist

Use this checklist each year to ensure compliance with the personal protective equipment (PPE) sections of the bloodborne pathogens (BBP) standard, 1910.1030.

<b>BBP Section</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Year</b>
(d)(3)(i)	The facility provides appropriate PPE to all exposed personnel at no cost and in appropriate sizes.		
(d)(3)(ii)	All employees covered under the standard receive training in the proper use, types, and locations of PPE.		
(d)(3)(ii)	The employer makes sure that employees use appropriate PPE.		
(d)(3)(ii)	If a rare situation arises where the use of PPE might prevent safe healthcare or causes increased hazards to the employee or a coworker, the facility documents the situation and investigates the circumstances to determine whether it needs to make changes to prevent future occurrences.		
(d)(3)(iii)	Alternative gloves (e.g., hypoallergenic, latex-free) are readily available to employees who may have allergies to the gloves that are normally available.		
(d)(3)(iv)	The employer cleans, launders, disposes of, repairs, and replaces PPE and clothing at no cost to the employee.		
(d)(3)(vi)	If blood or other potentially infectious materials penetrates a garment, employees should remove the clothing immediately or as soon as possible.		
(d)(3)(vii)	Employees remove all PPE before leaving the work area.		
(d)(3)(viii)	When employees remove PPE, they place it into a designated area or container for storage, washing, decontamination, or disposal.		
(d)(3)(ix)	Employees wear gloves when they anticipate coming into contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, and non-intact skin. They also wear gloves when performing vascular access procedures and when handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.		
(d)(3)(x)	Employees wear masks and goggles whenever there is a reasonable likelihood that splashes, spray, blood droplets, or other potentially infectious materials may enter their eyes, nose, or mouth.		
(d)(3)(xi)	Employees wear gowns, aprons, lab coats and clinic jackets, or similar outer garments whenever they anticipate a reasonable likelihood of exposure.		
(d)(3)(xii)	Employees should wear surgical caps or hoods and shoe covers or boots in instances when gross contamination can reasonably be anticipated (e.g., during orthopedic surgery).		

Source: Adapted from HCPro *OSHA Regulatory Manual for Healthcare*