UL Lafayette General Safety Rules

Note: These rules shall be distributed to every university employee as required by the Office of Risk Management. These rules shall also be available to students.

- Good safety ethics are required from everyone
- Report accidents or any unsafe activity to a Departmental Safety Coordinator or Supervisor.
- Consult the Emergency Information Floor Plan map located in every building.
- Possession or use of any weapons on campus is prohibited by law.
- UL Lafayette is an alcohol and drug free zone. Possession or use of these substances on campus is prohibited by law.
- Smoking is allowed only in designated areas,
- Horseplay and fighting are not tolerated on campus.
- Before beginning a task, notify your supervisor of any impairment that may reduce your ability to perform in a safe manner.
- Operate equipment only if you are trained and authorized to do so.
- Be sure to use Personal Protective Equipment to protect yourself from hazards.
- Keep an orderly work environment. Pay close attention to hazards that can cause slips, trips, or falls.
- Store flammables, hazardous materials, and hazardous waste in appropriate containers.
- Use proper lifting techniques. Bend your knees when lifting objects. DO NOT bend your back when lifting objects.
- Fasten safety belts before starting any motor vehicle.
- Additional safety procedures and policies may be applicable for certain departments. Consult your Departmental Safety Coordinator or the EH & S Policy for more information on these. If you do not know who your Departmental Safety Coordinator is, contact the EH & S office at 482-5357.

Reference: UL Lafayette Environmental Health and Safety Policy, section 8.2
How To Protect Yourself From Bloodborne Pathogens

Acknowledgements: Dr. Marelle Yongue, University Staff Physician
Camille Moniotte, Southeastern Louisiana University

Note: The information in this document is informative, but general. More information can be found in section 12 in the EH&S Policy. Formal Bloodborne Pathogen Training is available to all University employees free of charge and can be scheduled at www.safety.louisiana.edu (click on training).

What are Bloodborne Pathogens?
Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms such as viruses that are carried in blood and can cause disease in people. Everyone has some exposure to blood borne pathogens. However, employees who come into contact with bodily fluids (custodial workers, plumbers, Student Health Services, University Police, etc) have the most risk of infection.

The Hepatitis B Virus
The Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) causes infection and inflammation of the liver. Medical symptoms that occur from this virus, in extreme cases, can persist for the lifetime of the carrier. The Hepatitis B Virus can be transmitted by sexual contact, blood-to-blood contact, prenatal contact, and contaminated bodily fluids. Methods of infection include intimate contact, body/ear piercing and tattoos with contaminated equipment, and touching infected blood with a skin opening. The HBV is very stable and can survive in dried blood for at least one week. Once exposed, symptoms may not be evident for 45 – 180 days.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus
The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is one that attacks the body’s immune system, weakening it so that it cannot fight other deadly diseases. HIV is primarily transmitted through blood-to-blood contact, but can also be transmitted through sexual contact. In contrast to HBV, HIV is very fragile and will not survive very long outside the human body. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a fatal disease that is caused by HIV. A person can be infected with HIV for years before AIDS develops. In some cases, HIV can lay dormant in the human body and that person may never develop AIDS.

Universal Precautions
Unbroken skin forms an impervious barrier against blood borne pathogens. However, infected blood can enter your system through things like open sores, cuts, abrasions, mucous membranes, acne, and sunburn. Because bloodborne pathogens are microscopic, treat all objects that come into contact with bodily fluids as if they contain something harmful.

There is an HBV vaccination that involves 3 shots and some blood tests. Ask your doctor for more information on this procedure.
Personal Protection For Everyone
Here are some helpful tips to avoid bloodborne pathogens:

- Keeps cuts and scrapes bandaged until they are fully healed.
- Wash you hands with soap often – especially when leaving the restroom.
- In an emergency, you may have to help someone else who is bleeding. In this case, if gloves are not available, use 2 clean trash bags for emergency protection.
- If blood or other bodily fluids are discovered on campus, contact the Physical Plant immediately so that it can be properly cleaned (phone- 482-6440, 24 hours per day).
- If you accidentally touch someone else’s bodily fluids with your bare skin, don’t panic. The chances of being infected are remote. Wash yourself with soap and water and contact your doctor immediately.
- If your clothing is contaminated with unknown bodily fluids, throw them away. Most residential cloths washers do not heat the water high enough to destroy bloodborne pathogens.

For more information, try the following resources:
The Center For Disease Control - http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhq/bp.html

MEMORANDUM

TO: UL Lafayette Campus

FROM: William J. Crist, Director
       Physical Plant Department

RE: Disability Policy

The university has a policy to comply with all requirements of Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and 1978 along with the American with Disabilities Act. All new facilities are constructed to meet current regulations and we have an active program to convert existing facilities to meet those same requirements.

Our building design standards are provided on the Physical Plant webpage http://www.physicalplant.louisiana.edu/ and program accessibility standards are referenced on the Services for Students with Disabilities webpage http://disability.louisiana.edu/

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