

PREVENT NEEDLESTICK INJURIES WITH SHARPS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

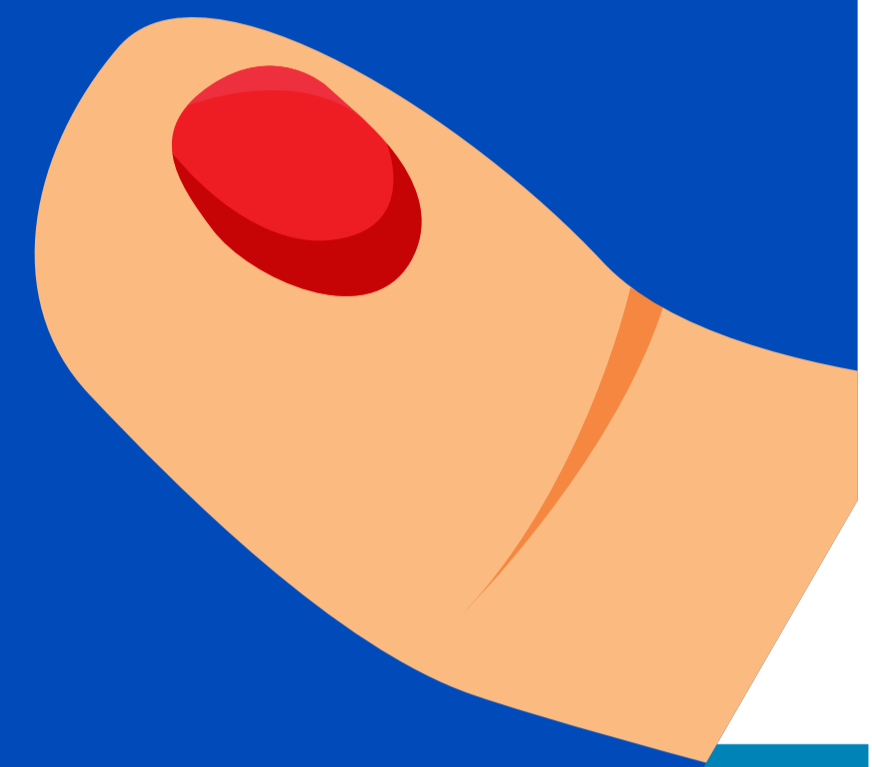
5.6 MILLION workers at risk of exposure.

OSHA estimates that 5.6 million workers in the health care industry and related occupations are at risk of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and others.

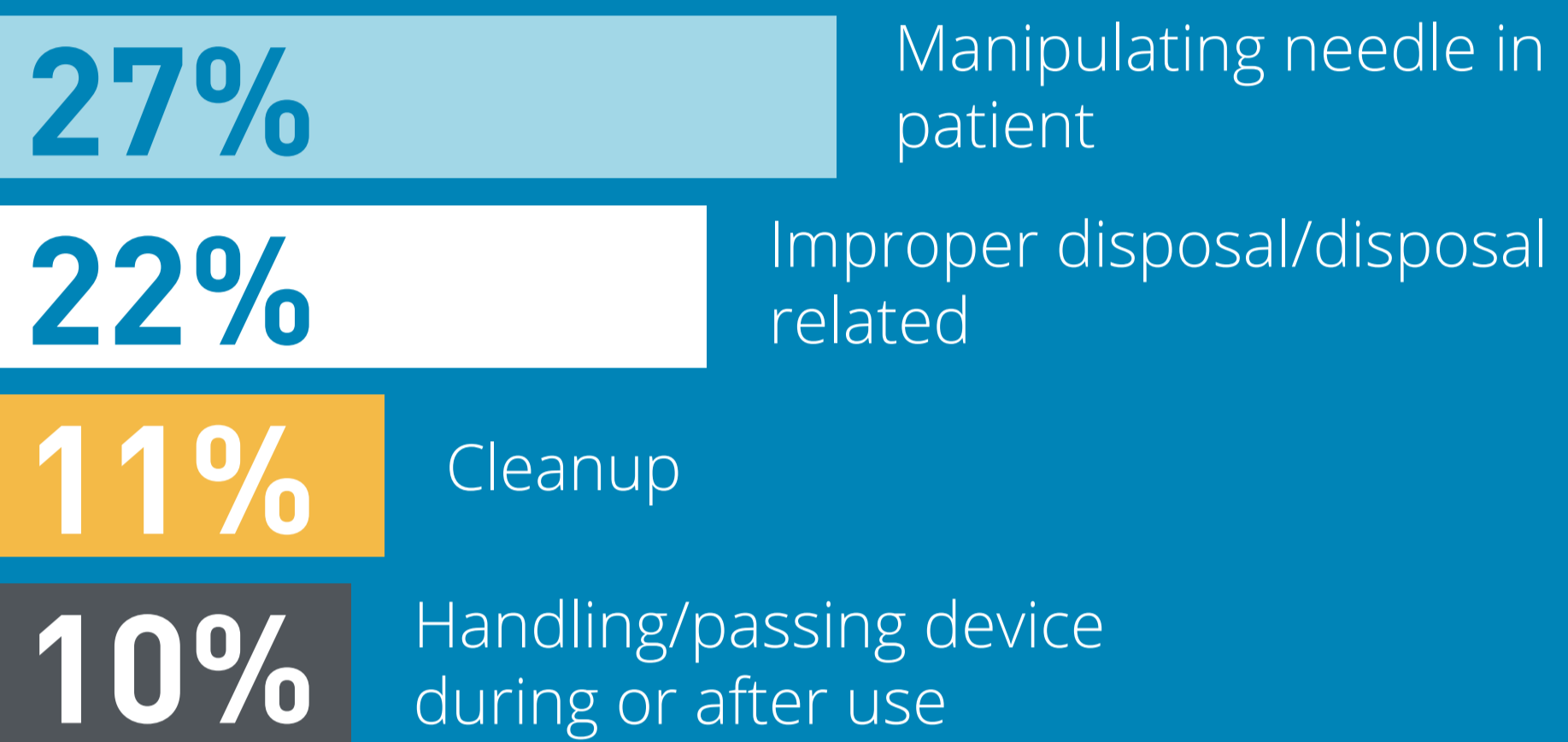


MORE THAN 1,000 NEEDLESTICK INJURIES PER DAY.

Each year, hospital-based health care workers sustain an estimated 384,000 percutaneous (skin puncture) injuries from needles and other sharp devices, or more than 1,000 injuries per day.



A CDC analysis shows the most prevalent causes of injuries as a result of a needlestick incident.



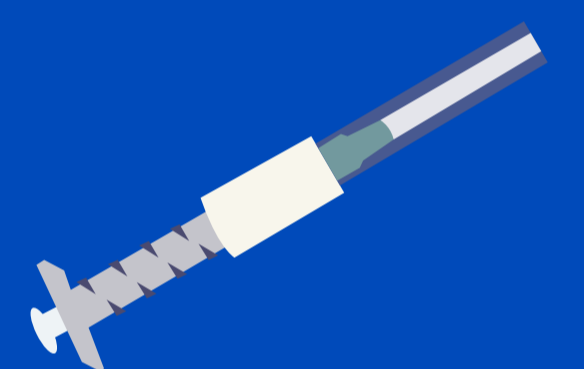
OSHA'S BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS STANDARDS INCLUDE:



Sharps disposal containers



Medical devices engineered for increased safety



Self-sheathing needles



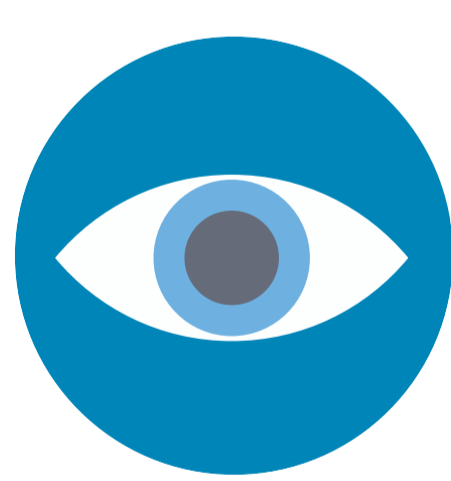
PROPER SHARPS MANAGEMENT

Best Management Practices for Sharps Handling & Disposal



ACCESSIBILITY

- Place the container in a visible location within easy horizontal reach and below eye level.
- The ideal ergonomic opening of the sharps container height is 52" to 56".



VISIBILITY

- Workers should be able to easily determine if the container is full.



CLOSURE MECHANISM

- Designed to minimize exposure to contents and injury to the hand during use.
- Final closure mechanism should be resistant to manual opening.



AVAILABILITY

- Make a sufficient quantity of sharps available at all times.
- Provide a minimum of one sharps disposal container at each worksite where sharps are predictably generated or located.

