



**East Tennessee
Voluntary Organizations
Active in Disasters**

Cross Contamination & Microbes

Presented by:
Kristina Greenway
865-740-8023
2/04/2016 9:40am



East Tennessee
Voluntary Organizations
Active in Disasters



Individuals

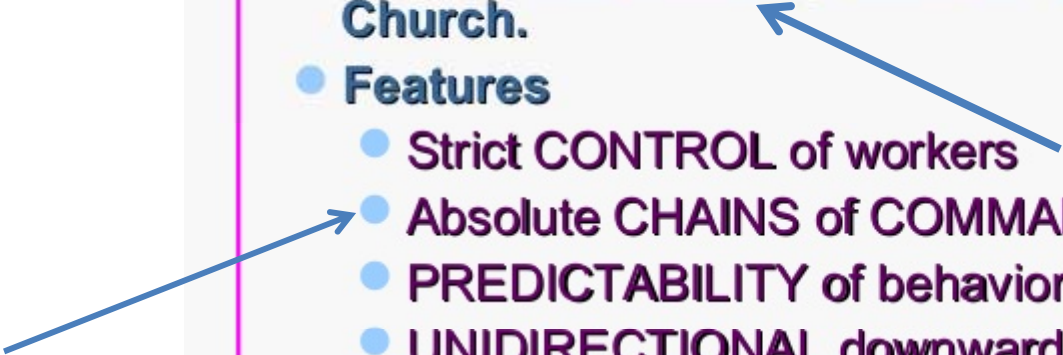
- Volunteer ... unify your organizations,
- Personally active,
- Here to Help when a disaster hits your community ... THANK YOU!!

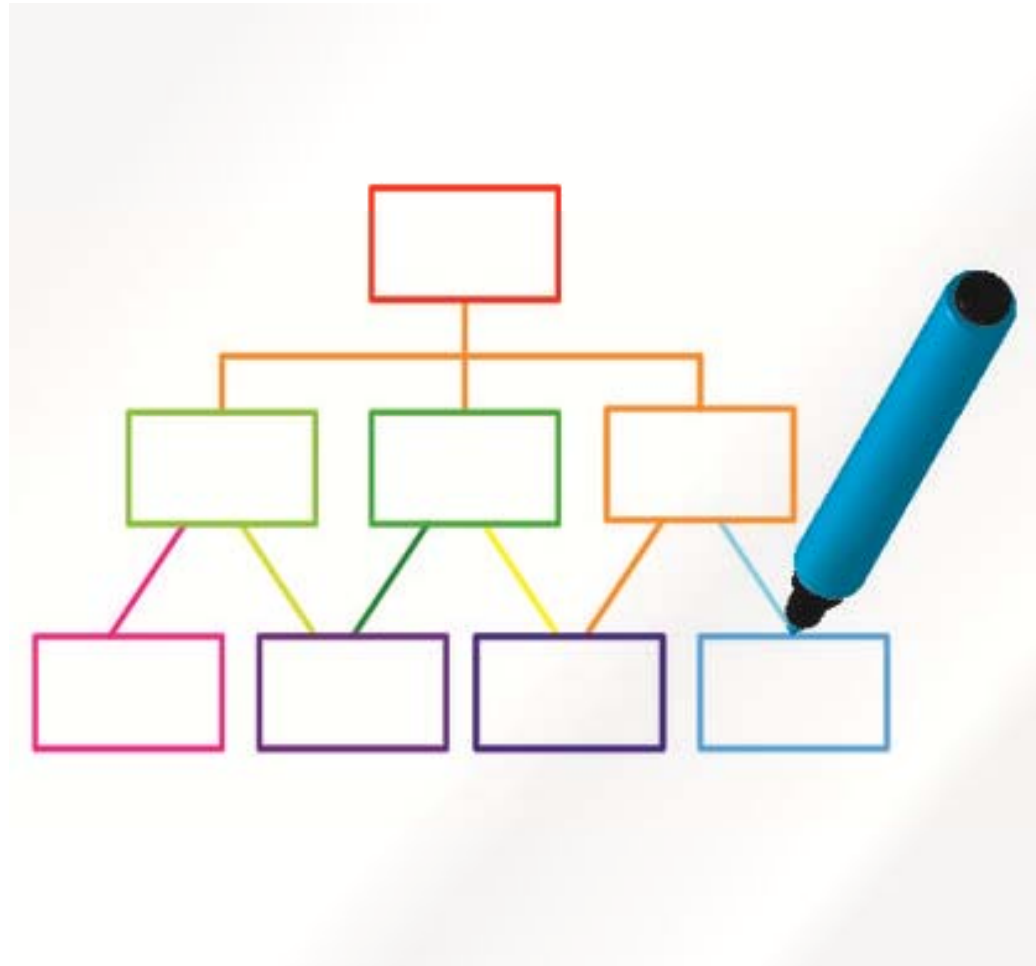
In the early 1920's ...



Describe social changes and technological advances ... a time of
boundless change!

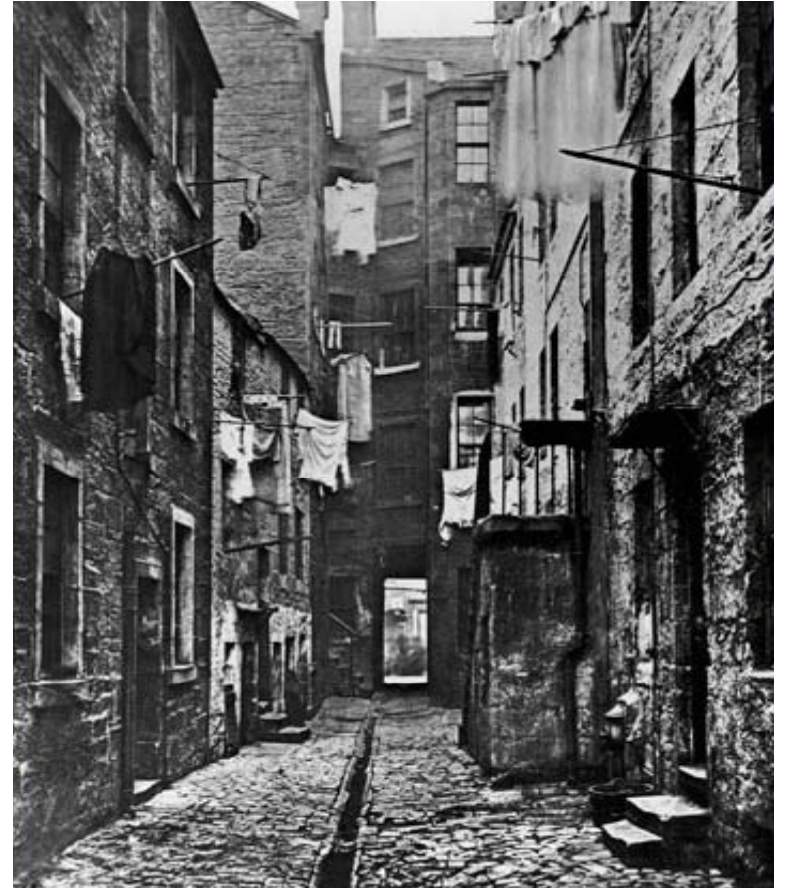
Classical Theories of Organizations

- Emerged in early part of the twentieth century.
 - Models were military and the Catholic Church.
 - Features
 - Strict CONTROL of workers
 - Absolute CHAINS of COMMAND
 - PREDICTABILITY of behavior
 - UNIDIRECTIONAL downward influence
- 



**Who has which
Roles & Responsibility
when we go into a structure?**





Mold Has Been Around for Ages

First protocol was written long ago ...

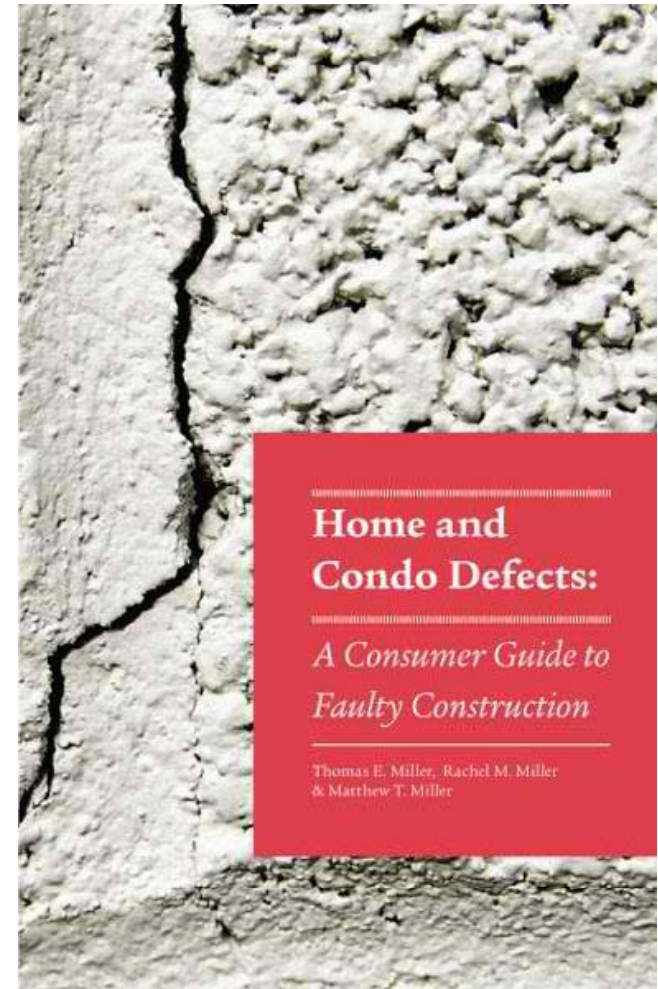
Leviticus 14:33-53 -- Cleansing From Mildew*

³³The Lord said to Moses and Aaron, ³⁴“When you enter the land of Canaan, and I put a spreading mildew in a house in that land, ³⁵the owner of the house must go and tell the priest, “I have seen something that looks like mildew in my house.” ³⁶The priest is to order the house to be emptied before he goes in to examine the mildew, so that nothing in the house will be pronounced unclean. The priest is to examine the mildew on the walls, and if it has a greenish or reddish depressions that appear to be deeper than the surface of the wall, ³⁸the priest shall go out of the doorway of the house and close it up for seven days. ³⁹On the seventh day the priest shall return to inspect the house. If the mildew has...

First there was...

Faulty Construction

- Lawsuits are in state and federal court
- Regulatory Organizations such as State Health Agencies, State Attorney Generals and the outcome of litigation are defining the future of how we conduct mold mitigation and remediation and how mold liability is handled.



Microbes and the History of Mold Awareness

- Litigation Prior to 1993 Was Limited

➤ Initial cases were:

Landlord-Tenant



Federal and State Governments

■ New York City Guidelines

- Only government source of mold **GUIDELINES** prior to April 2, 2001
- In 2001, States began adopting the NYC Guidelines

■ United States Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA)

■ Issues April 2, 2001 **GUIDELINES**:

- *“Mold Remediation in Schools and Commercial Buildings”*
 - First federal specifics ...

National Awareness

Title:

Haunted by Mold

Written By:

Lisa Belkin

Issue:

August 12, 2001



“Ballard Mold Lawsuit”

Austin Texas.

Settled with a \$32 Million Lawsuit
against an Insurance Company
and the power of the media
changed many worlds...

Especially YOUR!.

National Awareness

ENVIRONMENT

BEWARE: TOXIC MOLD

Is the fungus in your floorboards making you sick?
With no clear answers, panic and lawsuits abound



How to Protect Your Home

Molds need little more than moisture and a porous surface like dry wall, wallpaper or carpeting to grow on. To thwart them:

- Fix leaks immediately.** Mold can sprout just 24 hours after a spill
- Keep** bathrooms and kitchens well ventilated. Open windows and turn on fans after bathing or cooking
- Inspect** closets, bathrooms, basements and any airtight or sealed-off areas
- Clean up** small patches of mold with a solution of 5 parts water, 1 part bleach
- Call in** the professionals for patches larger than a few square feet in size



Title:

Beware: Toxic Mold

Written By:

Anita Hamilton

Issue:

July 2, 2001



National Awareness



Title:

Invisible Killers

48 Hours Original Air Date:

September 28, 2000



Participants in the Mold Issue

- Federal and State Governments
- Insurance Companies
- Attorneys
- Restoration professionals
- Industrial Hygienists and Indoor Environmental Professionals
- Realtors and Property Managers
- Buildings, Building Owners and Occupants

Attorneys

- Prosecution and defense preparation
- Public awareness of issue increased



**MOLD
IS
GOLD**

Insurance

- Coverage, exclusions and prevention
- Employee, customer and vendor safety
- No Government regulation
- Vendor mitigation vs. remediation
- Coverage for restoration companies
 - Underwriting
 - *Who is covered?*
 - *What is covered?*



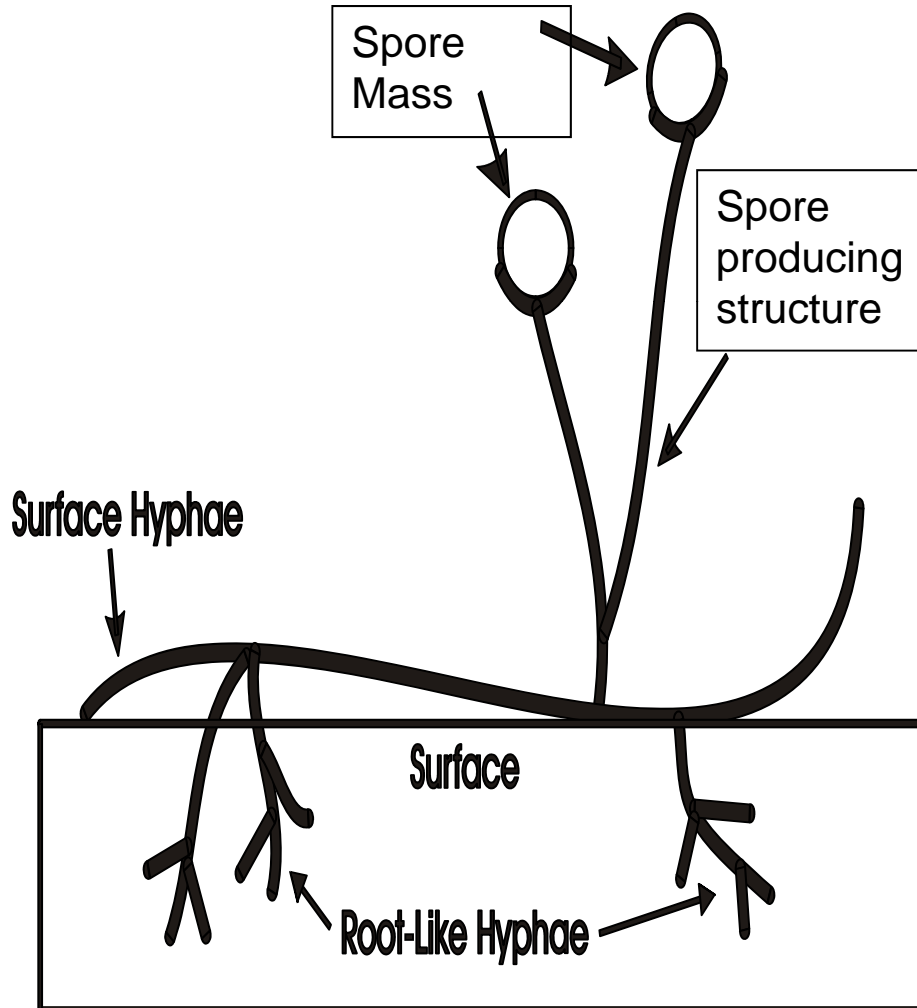
The

"M"

Word

Mold/FUNGI

Grows by Sending Out Branches



- Hyphae
(High Fee)
- Root-like Hyphae
- Surface Hyphae
- Spore Producing Structure

In the spirit of Mr. Owl,
from a 1970's TV commercial,



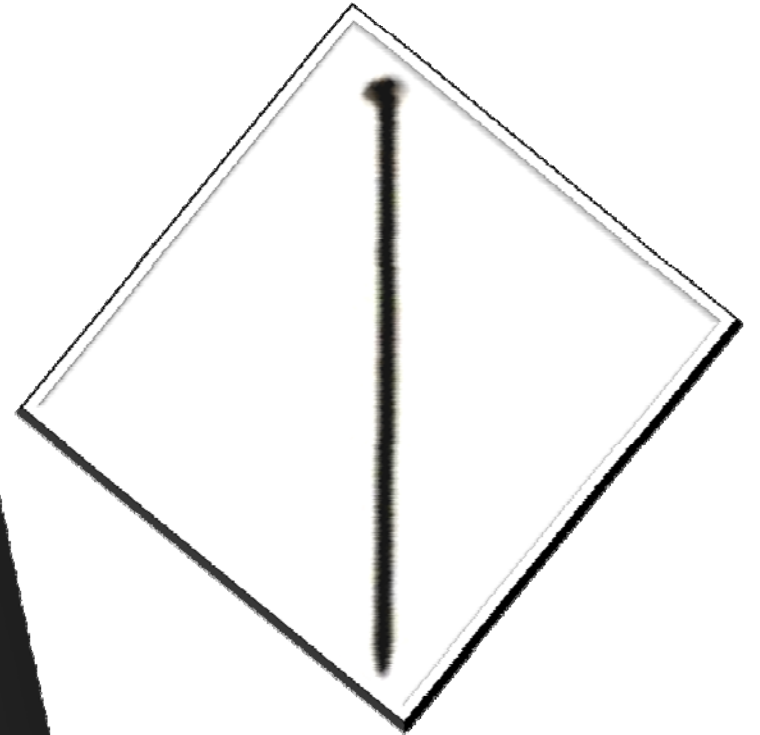
How many ...

How many spores

Does it take to

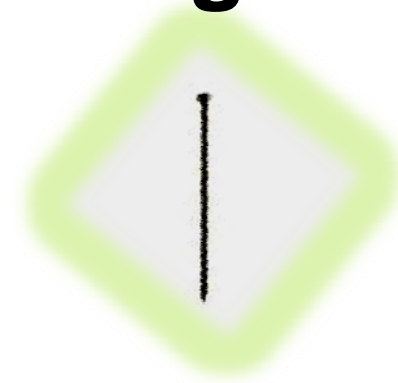
Fill the top of

This Pin's Top?





250,000 Spores can fit on top of head of a sewing needle!



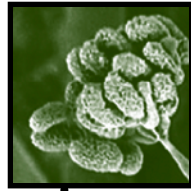


When Air hits
FUNGI is
Likened unto
a: _____



FUNGI Growth Requirements

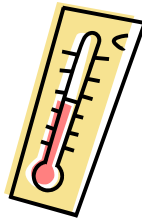
- **FUNGI Spores**



- **Food Source** (organic material)



- **Temperature**



(59° F – 86° F)*

- **Water**



- **Time** (as little as 2 days)





Territorial

11/02/2009

Fight or flight!

- **If attacked, the spore mass ruptures and thousands of spores become airborne to preserve life!**
- **Threatened molds may wage chemical warfare:**

Mycotoxins

What Makes Fungi Harmful?

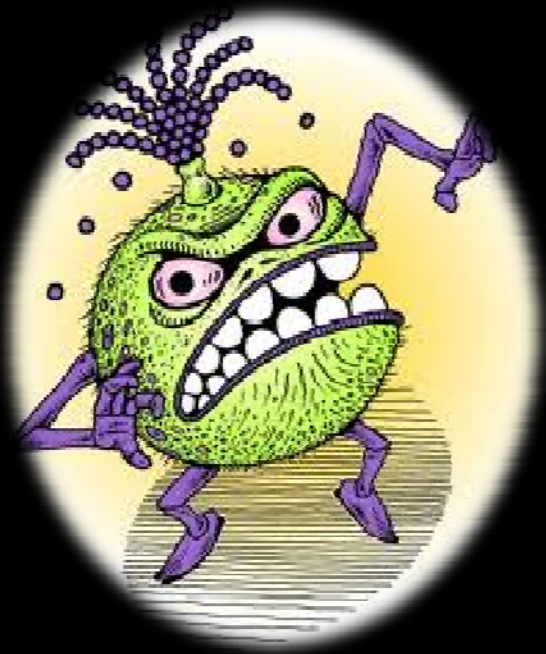
- **Mycotoxins**

- Produced by some fungi
- Toxic
- Attached to mold spores and fragments of mold

- Mold is an **“Invisible Enemy”**

- ***Growing mold colonies eventually become visible, but...***

- You cannot see mold spores
- Disturbance of mold causes spore mass to aerosolize, releasing spores into air stream
- You cannot visually determine if materials are contaminated with settled spores





Always there

YOU

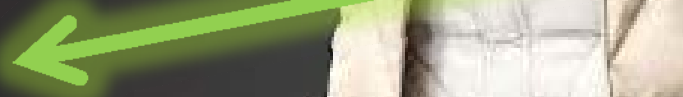


STAR WARS
BATTLEFRONT

YOU

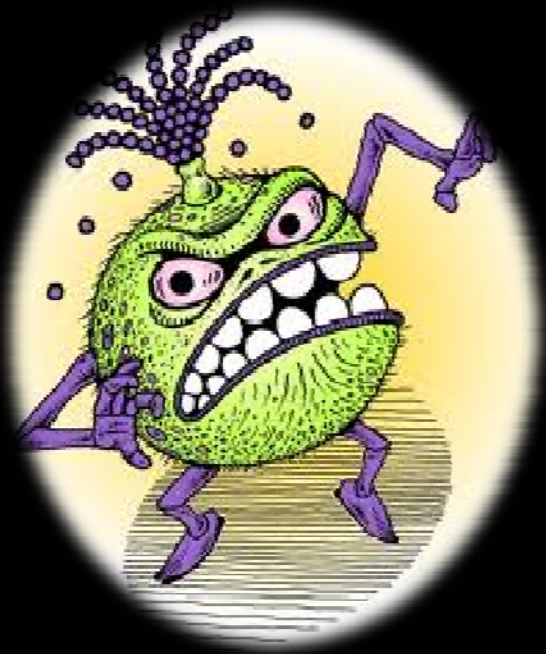


STAR WARS
BATTLEFRONT
EA



YOU







Extra ACTIONS taken to control infection / cross contamination ...

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS
Protect Yourself Against the Risk of Infection with HBV, HIV, and Other Bloodborne Pathogens.

NEEDLES & SHARP INSTRUMENTS
Never break, bend or recap a used needle or other instrument. Dispose of needles and sharp instruments in puncture-resistant containers designed for their disposal. Handle all sharp instruments and broken glass with extreme caution. Immediately report any cut or laceration to your supervisor. Needles and sharp instruments pose the greatest risk of exposure to HBV and HIV.

WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
When there is a potential for blood or body fluid splatter or spray, protective gowns and/or masks should be worn.

WEAR GLOVES
Always wear latex gloves whenever you may be exposed to blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, tissues, or mucous membranes. Wash hands before putting on gloves and after gloves have been removed. Use gloves when cleaning soiled instruments and surfaces, when handling soiled linens and when cleaning up spills of blood or body fluids. Housekeeping personnel may use standard rubber gloves.

HOUSEKEEPING
Standard housekeeping procedures are adequate for routine daily cleaning (including mopping, wiping, and washing [sinks, drains and utensils]).

LAUNDRY
Standard laundry detergents and wash cycles are sufficient for contaminated linens. All soiled linens should be handled with gloved hands.

WASH HANDS
As a basic infection control, be sure to wash your hands regularly. Wash hands thoroughly using soap and a steady stream of water for at least 10 seconds.

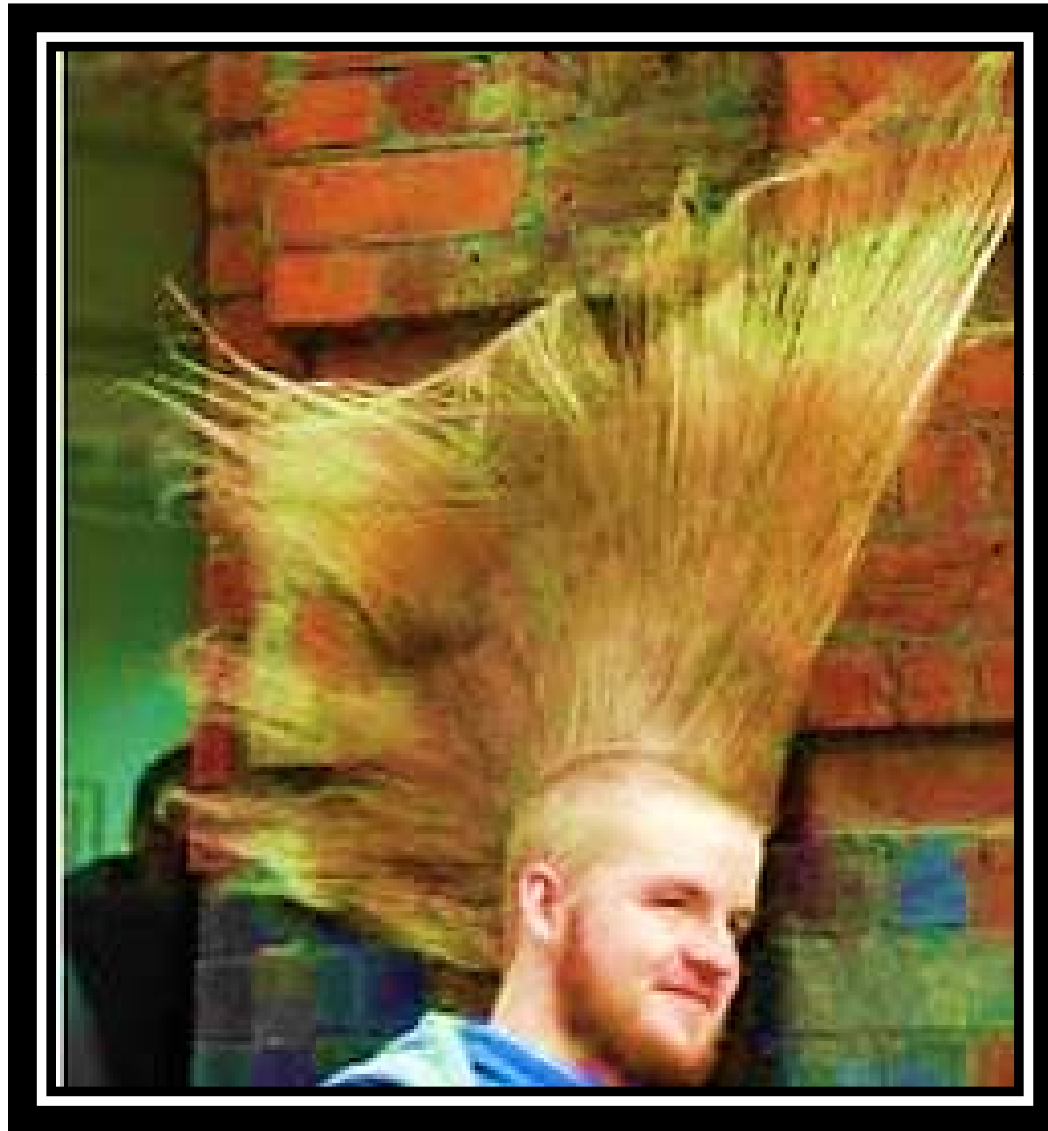
CASUAL CONTACT
Casual contact does not pose a risk of infection with HBV or HIV. Hugging, hugging, kissing, kissing, and other casual contact does not require any special infection control procedures since HBV and HIV are not spread through casual contact.

CLEAN UP SPILLS
Immediately clean up all spills of blood or body fluids. For clean up use a 1:10 ratio of household bleach and water and be sure to wear gloves. Check to see what the proper procedure is for cleaning, some instruments require special disinfectants.

WEAR GOGGLES
Protective eyewear, such as goggles should be worn when there is a potential for exposure to spraying or splashing of blood or body fluids.

Ones Reality ~ OR ~ Perception

“Hey this is picture worthy”



Ones Reality ~ OR ~ Perception

“Hey this is picture worthy”



PERCEPTION OF RISK!





PERCEPTION OF RISK!



AND



**UNDERSTANDING HOW TO
PROTECT YOURSELF USING
UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS
&
P.P.E.!**

Makeup is NOT PPE

Don't be a Wo-MAN!

**Woman can do things men can't ...
as Men can do things women can't.**

**TAKE NO
SHORT CUTS!
USE P.P.E.
UNIVERSAL
PRECAUTIONS**

#1
PPE
Safety
1st





#2 Build Containment
And Clean

#3
Air Scrubber



BEWARE OR “Be Aware”





THE NATION'S NEWSPAPER
U.S. TODAY
NO. 1 IN THE U.S. FIRST IN DAILY READERS

NATIONLINE

Fatal fungus may have been fatal to Cleveland kids

A fungus that is reported in water-damaged areas in Cleveland may have killed at least three children and injured 18 others, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said Thursday. "It may be a new pathogen, but we don't know yet," CDC epidemiologist Thomas Tenover said.

From 1993 to 1996, the CDC says, 21 children in Cleveland with pulmonary hemorrhage and other symptoms were treated. Three died; all lived in homes with water damage. The CDC says the children's black mold may have been produced by the black mold. Some researchers say further research reveals that the children's symptoms whose deaths were similar to infant death syndrome. Cleveland health officials urged owners of water-damaged homes to clean out the fungus.

EDUCATED!

BEWARE OR “Be Aware”





Mourning Murder Passed Away



FIRE LINE - DO NOT CROSS

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS



Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS Require Caution

- Use proper PPE to prevent direct contact with blood or other body fluids.
- Make sure PPE is in good condition before using.
- Dispose of PPE in proper containers.

OSHA Standard Number: 1910.1030



Medical Waste Clean-up

Certified: Microbial Clean-up

IICRC
Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification

CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION

Kristina Greenway, Knoxville, TN

NIDS CERTIFIED:

ABRA:

IICRC Microbial Cleanup

Blood Borne Pathogen Clean

Hoarding Cleaning

Injury Prevention Program

Microbial Cleanup

Biohazard

Bio, Biological, Infectious and or Medical Waste

Accidents, Blood present in floods ... what else.

Suicides

Murders

Decomp AKA Decomposition

Blood Clean Up – 5 senses ...

First Responders ... be ware!

National Institute of Decontamination Specialists

American Bio-Recovery Association

<https://www.youtube.com/results?q=blood+cleanup+Kristina+Greenway>

Kristina Greenway, Knoxville, TN





10/18/2011

Do Not Assume “Mold Is Harmless”

- Excessive dampness in buildings creates conditions for mold to grow and multiply
- Water damage conditions can lead to unhealthy indoor environments

Solution is to maintain buildings to prevent intrusion of moisture and excessive dampness.



Do Not ASSUME “Fungi Causes Illness”

- Scientific evidence not available to link mold and damp buildings to health effects.
- Separate health effects resulting from
 - ❖ Exposure to mold
 - ❖ Other factors present in the indoor environment.

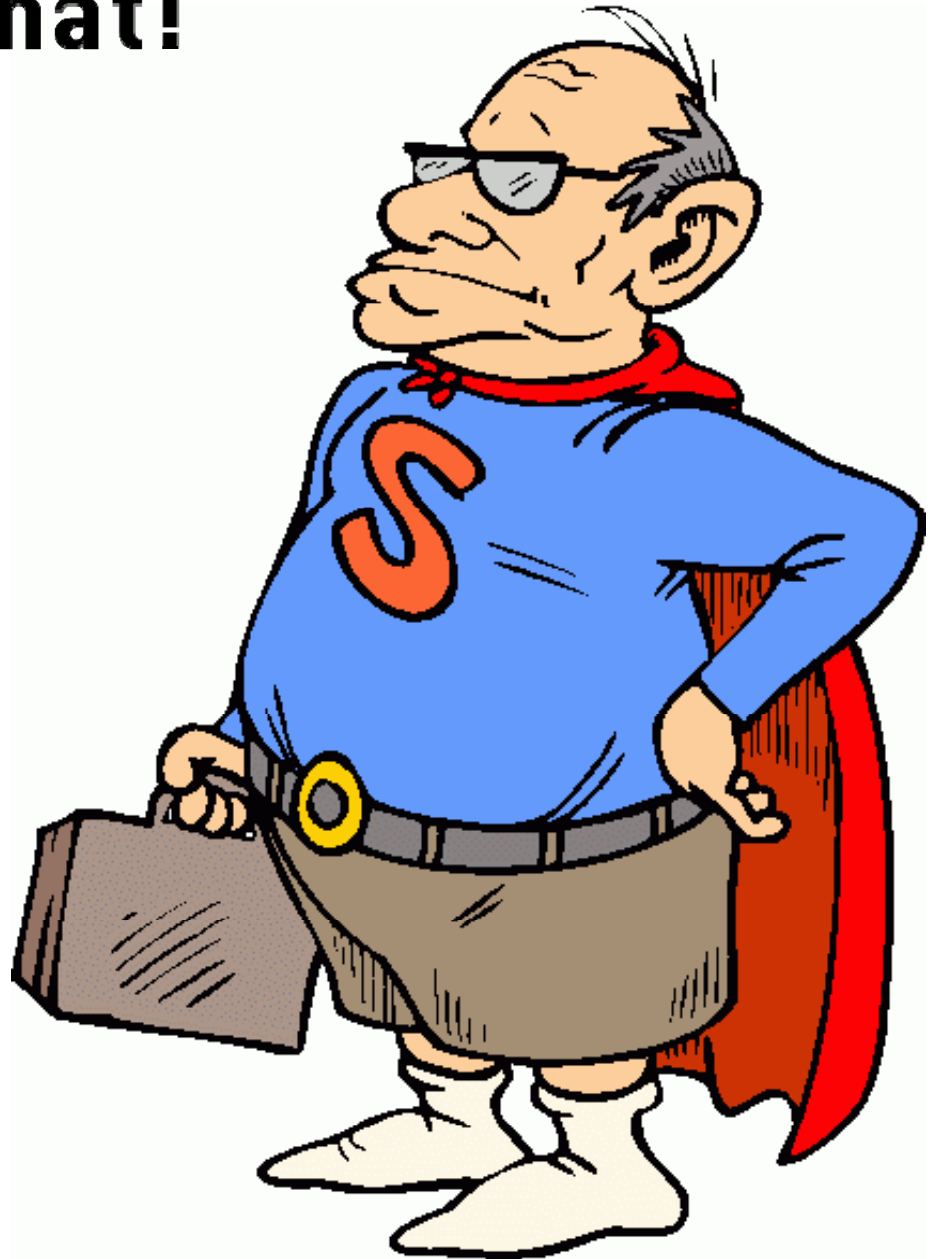




Been there done that!

[Proverbs 16:18](#)

PRIDE goeth before
destruction, and a
haughty spirit before
a fall!



A person wearing a white full-body protective suit and a green HEPA vacuum is working in a room. The room has a window with blue tape around the frame and a door. The floor is concrete. A yellow power cord is visible on the floor. A date stamp '09/27/2011' is in the bottom right corner.

HEPA VAC

09/27/2011

Microbes that are where they belong ... inside are happy and healthy and “all is good”.

When these same microbes find themselves outside their territory or outside our body, they are not happy.

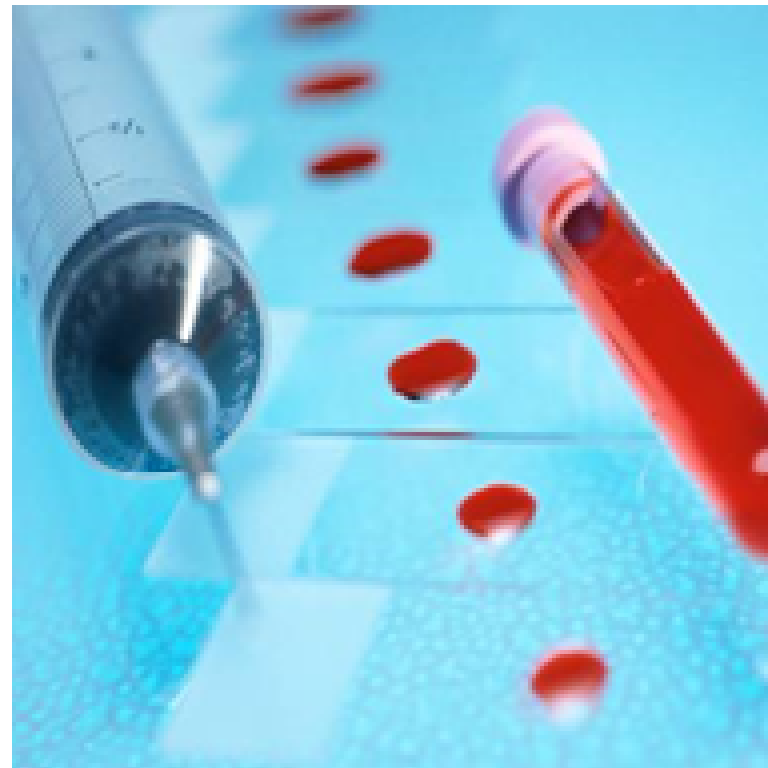
This is when I say, “Let the microbial warfare begin” ... and this; my friends is where the human races problems begin.

We hope this helps ... because we care!



Bloodborne Pathogens

- ▣ Pathogenic microorganisms present in human blood that can lead to diseases
- ▣ Most common in US
 - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - Hepatitis B (HBV)
 - Hepatitis C (HCV)



Hepatitis

 Hepatitis A

 Hepatitis B

 Hepatitis C

 Hepatitis D

 Hepatitis E

 Viruses which attacks the liver

 Liver performs many functions vital to life





- Blood reservoir, blood filter, carbohydrate, fat, protein metabolism, storage of vitamins, iron, etc.













Viral Hepatitis - Overview





Type of Hepatitis

	A	B	C	D	E
Source of virus	feces	blood-derived		blood	feces
Route of transmission	fecal-oral	percutaneous permucosal	percutaneous permucosal	percutaneous permucosal	fecal-oral
Chronic infection	no	yes	yes	yes	no
Prevention	pre/post-exposure immunization	pre/post-exposure immunization	blood donor screening risk behavior modification	pre/post-exposure immunization risk behavior modification	ensure safe drinking water

CATEGORIES OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE

-  Chemicals treatment using at least 1% hypochlorite solution or any other equivalent chemical reagent. It must be ensured that chemical treatment ensures disinfections.
-  Mutilation/shredding must be such so as to prevent unauthorised reuse.
-  There will be no chemical pretreatment before incineration. Chlorinated plastics shall not be incinerated.
-  Deep burial shall be an option available only in towns with population less than five lakhs and in rural areas.

Option	Treatment & Disposal	Waste Category
Cat. No. 1	Incineration  /deep  burial	Human Anatomical Waste (human tissues, organs, body parts)
Cat. No. 2	Incineration  /deep burial	Animal Waste Animal tissues, organs, Body parts carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals / colleges, discharge from hospitals, animal houses)
Cat. No. 3	Local autoclaving/ micro waving/ incineration 	Microbiology & Biotechnology waste (wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of micro-organisms live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell culture used in research and infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from production of biological, toxins, dishes and devices used for transfer of cultures)
Cat. No. 4	Disinfections (chemical treatment  /autoclaving/micro waving and mutilation shredding 	Waste Sharps (needles, syringes, scalpels blades, glass etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used & unused sharps)
Cat. No. 5	Incineration  / destruction & drugs disposal in secured landfills	Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (wastes comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)
Cat. No. 6	Incineration  , autoclaving/micro waving	Solid Waste (Items contaminated with blood and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, line beddings, other material contaminated with blood)
Cat. No. 7	Disinfections by chemical treatment  autoclaving/micro waving& mutilation shredding. 	Solid Waste (waste generated from disposable items other than the waste sharps such as tubing, catheters, intravenous sets etc.)
Cat. No. 8	Disinfections by chemical treatment  and discharge into drain	Liquid Waste (waste generated from laboratory & washing, cleaning, house-keeping and disinfecting activities)
Cat. No. 9	Disposal in municipal landfill	Incineration Ash (ash from incineration of any bio-medical waste)
Cat. No. 10	Chemical treatment  & discharge into drain for liquid & secured landfill for solids	Chemical Waste (chemicals used in production of biological, chemicals, used in disinfection, as insecticides, etc)
Option	Treatment & Disposal	Waste Category

-  Chemicals treatment using at least 1% hypochlorite solution or any other equivalent chemical reagent. It must be ensured that chemical treatment ensures disinfections.
 -  Mutilation/shredding must be such so as to prevent unauthorised reuse.
 -  There will be no chemical pretreatment before incineration. Chlorinated plastics shall not be incinerated.
 -  Deep burial shall be an option available only in towns with population less than five lakhs and in rural areas.
- The most essential part of hospital waste management is the segregation of Bio-medical waste. The segregation of the waste should be performed within the premises of the hospital/nursing homes. The color coding, type of container to be used for different waste category and suggested treatment options are listed below.

Respiratory Protection



- Medical clearance
- Annual Fit-Test
- Maintenance
- Proper use

Ensure the Safety of Others Visiting the Job

■ General Duty Clause

- The employer must provide a workplace free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.

■ OSHA Standards

- Personal Protective Equipment 1910.132
- Respiratory Protection 1910.134
- Confined Space Entry 1910.146
- Lockout/Tagout 1910.147
- Electrical 1910.303



Electrical Hazard



Ensure the Safety of Others Visiting the Job

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■ OSHA Standards

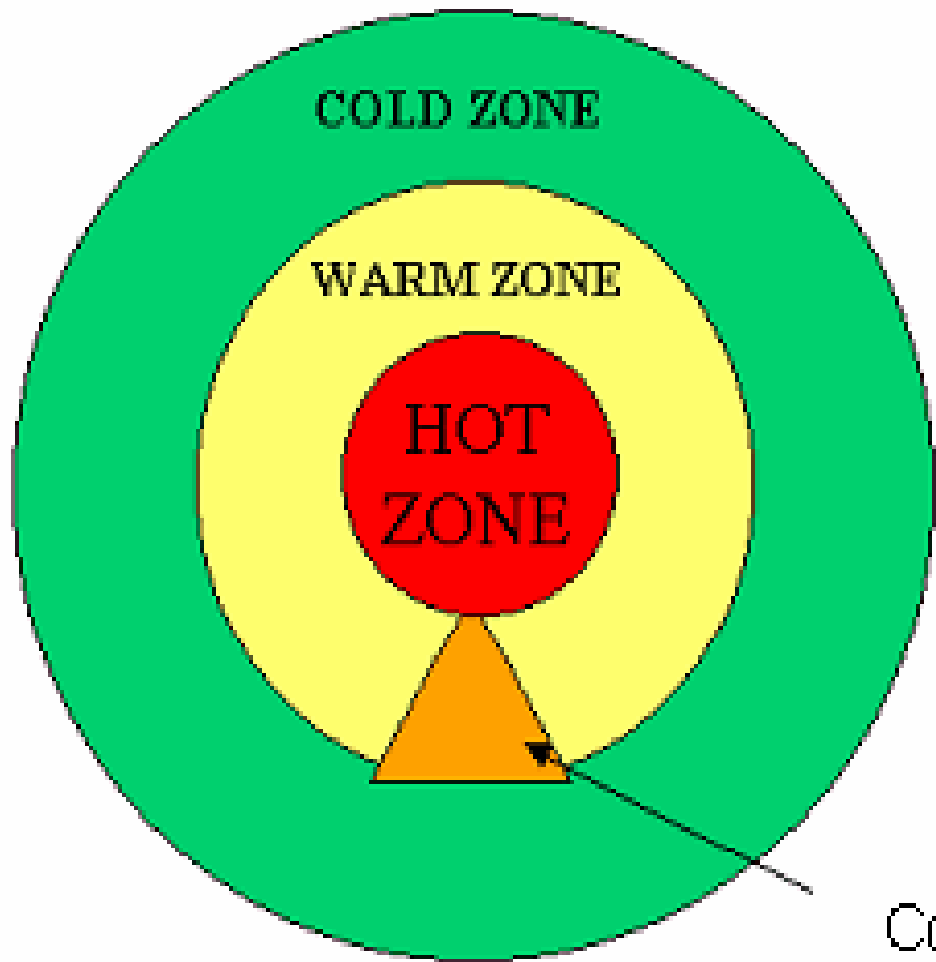
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EPA Guidelines

- Defines PPE requirements into **Minimum, Limited** and **Full**
 - EPA recommends powered air purifying respirators for full protection

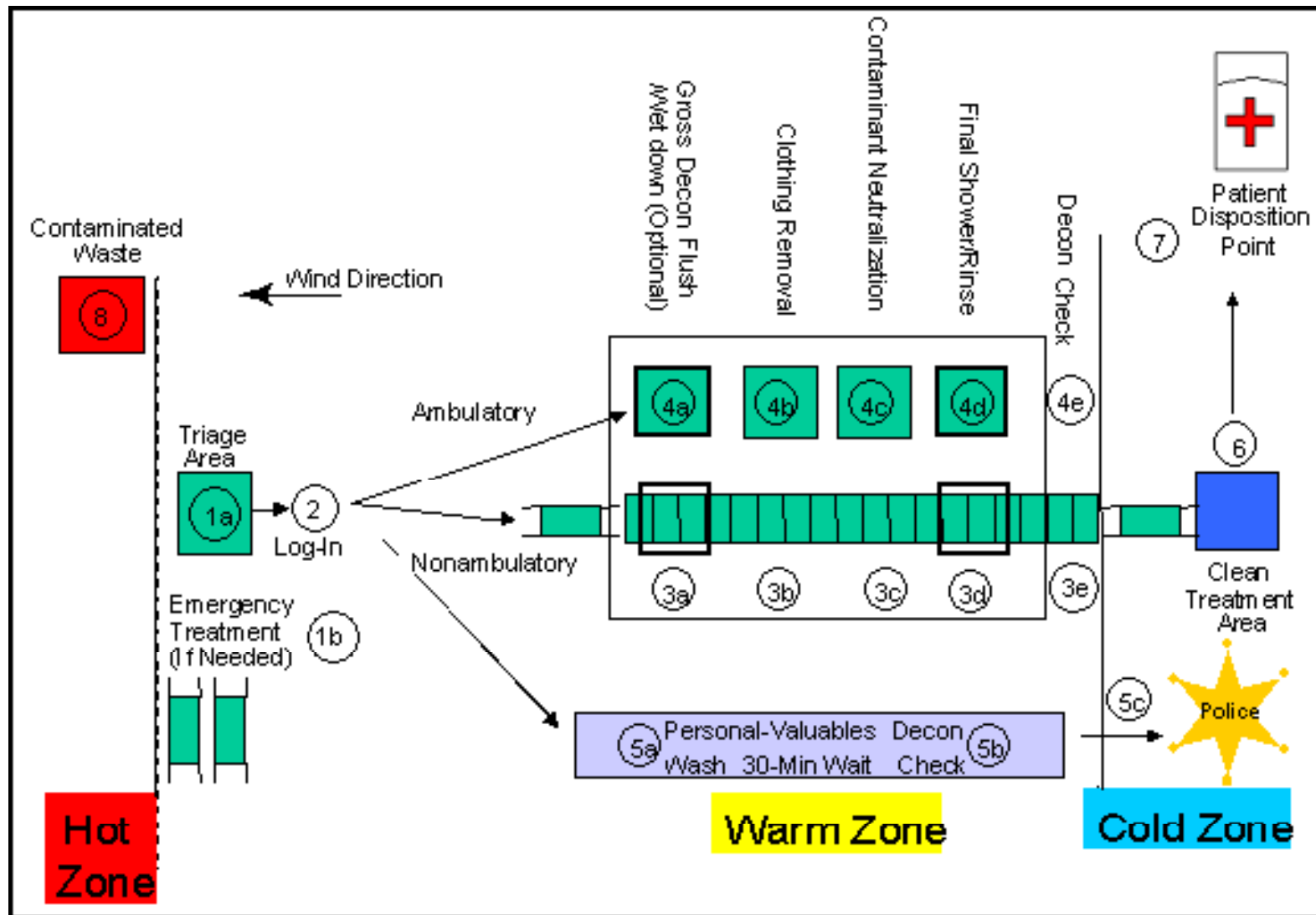




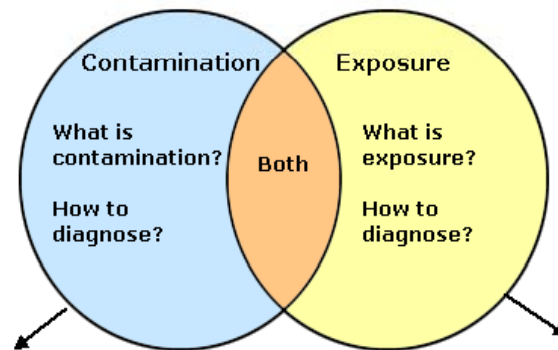
WIND
DIRECTION

Contamination-
Reduction Corridor

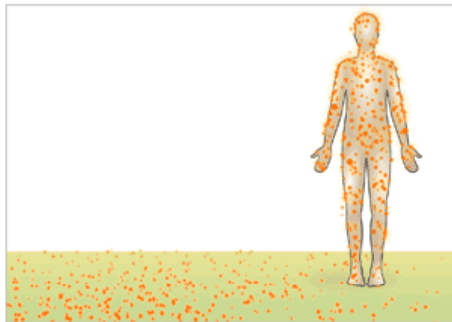
Hazmat incident with established corridors for ambulatory and non-ambulatory personnel to operate in chemical protective clothing.



Differences Between Contamination and Exposure

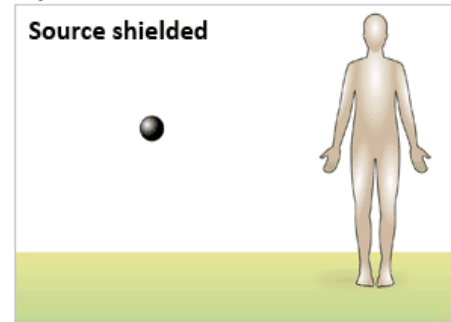


Contamination:



Contamination results when a radioisotope (as gas, liquid, or solid) is released into the environment and then ingested, inhaled, or deposited on the body surface.

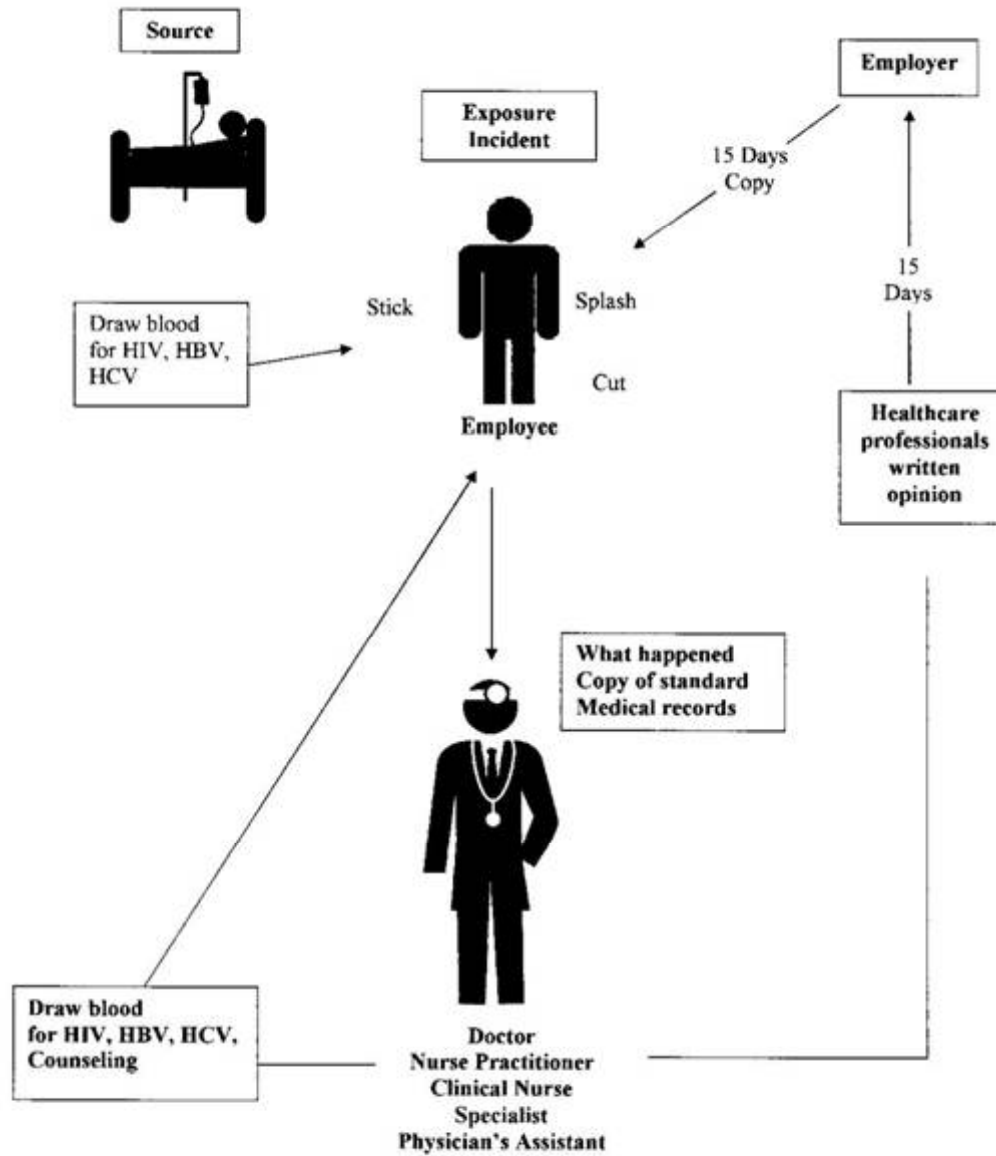
Exposure:



Radiation exposure occurs when all or part of the body absorbs **penetrating** ionizing radiation from an external radiation source, as shown in the illustration above.

Exposure from an external source stops when a person leaves the area of the source, the source is shielded completely, or the process causing exposure ceases.

POST EXPOSURE FOLLOW-UP



Hero's:

REMEMBER ...

1. Contamination *to make (something) dangerous, dirty, or impure by adding something harmful or undesirable to it.* {Contamination is hazardous material

<solid, liquid or gaseous vapor) that physically remains on a person, animal or object.}

2. Exposure *the condition of being subject to some effect or influence*
<risk exposure to the flu>

3. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exposure>
Decontamination
to rid of contamination (as radioactive material)

<the physical or chemical process of reducing & preventing the spread of contaminants from persons and equipment at a hazmat incident.>

4. Cross Contamination results from direct contact when a “clean” person is contaminated by a “dirty” object or individual. Of particular concern to first responders is whether the patient was exposed to a vapor or gas, **because their clothing and hair retains vapors.**

**Beyond being “dirty,”* exposure is the term used when a person is subjected to a toxic or harmful substance through any route into the body (e.g. injection, open wound, absorption, inhalation or ingestion). Exposure





Mind what you
have learned.
Save you it can.