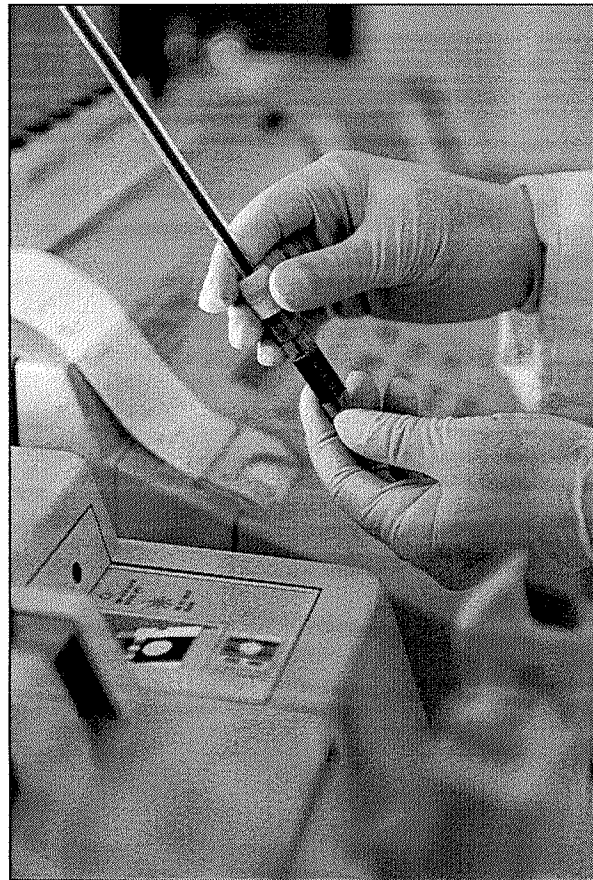


BLR's Safety Training Presentations

Bloodborne Pathogens 29 CFR 1910.1030



Regulatory Requirements

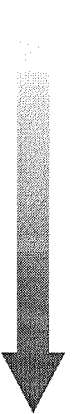
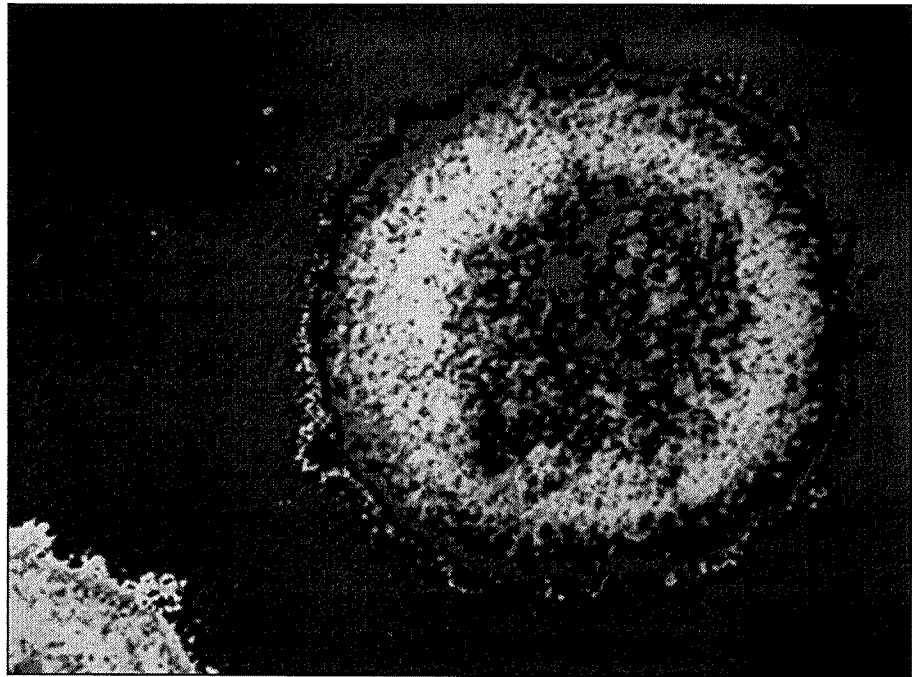
OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030

- Covers all employers who require employees to perform duties that may expose them to bloodborne pathogens
- Requires a written exposure control plan (ECP)
- Requires specific training
- Requires specific recordkeeping



Bloodborne Pathogens

“Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans.”



Pathogens of Primary Concern

- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)



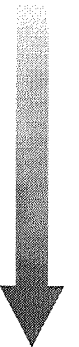
Ways to Reduce the Risk

- Engineering or work practice controls
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Training
- Medical surveillance
- Hepatitis B vaccinations
- Signs and labels



Definition of 'Occupational Exposure'

“A reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) that may result from the performance of an employee's duties”



Definition of 'Exposure Incident'

“A specific eye, mouth, or other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties.”



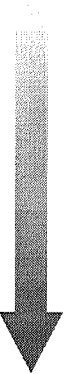
Examples of Infectious Body Materials

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal Secretions
- Cerebrospinal Fluid
- Synovial Fluid
- Pleural Fluid
- Unfixed skin or tissue (living or dead)



Examples of Infectious Body Materials (cont.)

- Pericardial fluid
- Peritoneal fluid
- Amniotic fluid
- Saliva
- Cell or tissue cultures



Rules to Live By

- Always follow **universal precautions:**

*Treat all blood and body fluids
as if they are contaminated!*



Types of Facilities Covered Under the BBP Standard

- Health care
- Laboratories
- Medical and dental equipment service
- Infectious waste disposal
- Emergency response groups



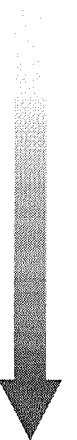
Elements of an Exposure Control Plan (ECP)

- General statement about the program
- Jobs expected to incur exposure
- Procedures for handling infectious materials
- Labeling system
- Availability of hepatitis B vaccination



Elements of the ECP (cont.)

- Exposure records
- Training records
- Name of responsible person



Regulated Waste

- Liquid or semi-liquid blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious materials)
- Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM when compressed
- Items caked with dried blood or OPIM that are capable of releasing such
- Contaminated sharps
- Pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM



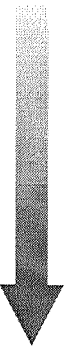
Hepatitis B Vaccination

- Must be offered to all occupationally exposed employees
- Must be offered within 10 days of initial assignment
- Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up must be offered after exposure incident
- Must be provided at no cost to employees



Communication of Hazards

- Signs
- Labels
- Training



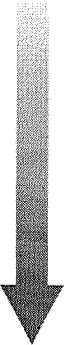
Label Requirements

- Attached to containers of waste
- Attached to refrigerators or freezers containing blood or OPIM
- Attached to containers used to store transport, or ship blood or OPIM
- Labels must include universal biohazard symbol and the term “Biohazard”



Recordkeeping

- Two types of records
 - Medical
 - Training
- Medical records must include:
 - Employee name and SSN
 - Hepatitis B vaccination status
 - Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up results
 - Health care professional's written opinion
 - Health care specific information



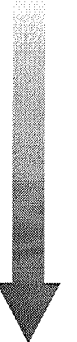
Recordkeeping (cont.)

- Training records must include:
 - Training dates
 - Contents of the training
 - Name and qualifications of trainer
 - Name of job titles of trainee



Record Retention

- Medical records must be kept confidential
- Medical records must be maintained for employment plus 30 years
- Medical records must be available to employees upon request
- Medical records must be available to authorized persons (e.g., OSHA, NIOSH)



Record Retention (cont.)

- Training records must be kept for three years
- Medical and training records must be transferred to successor employers
- If no successor employer, current employer must notify the director of NIOSH

