BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN STANDARD

In response to the Federal published rule governing occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, this standard provides guidelines to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to human bloodborne pathogens. The targeted pathogens specifically include, but are not limited to, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Hepatitis B Virus (HBV).

The state standard requires the employer to have a written Exposure Control Plan (ECP) which identifies potential worker exposures and measures to eliminate or minimize exposures, including training, personal protective equipment, Hepatitis B vaccination program, and engineering and work practice controls. A schedule and method of implementation must be included in the ECP.

The standard applies to all employees in those job classifications that have potential for occupational exposure. "Occupational exposure" means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with human blood or "other potentially infectious materials" that may result from the performance of an employee's duties and include the following:

1. Human blood components;

2. Products made from human blood;

3. The following human body fluids: Semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any other body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood such as saliva or vomitus, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids such as emergency response.

4. Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and

5. HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

The job classes affected include, but are not limited to, faculty, researchers, visiting scientists, teaching assistants, laboratory technicians, fire, police, and medical personnel, first aid providers, custodial staff, health and safety representatives, and anyone with potential occupational exposure to the items listed above.