

Bloodborne Pathogens

Exposure Control Plan for Compliance with OR-OSHA Standard OAR 437-002-0360 to 0375

The following definitions apply to this administrative regulation, MESD Board Policy EBBAA/GBEBC/JHCCC, the MESD Exposure Control Plan:

“Blood” means human blood, human blood components and products made from human blood.

“Bloodborne Pathogens” means pathogenic micro-organisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).

“Clinical laboratory” means a workplace where diagnostic or other screening procedures are performed on blood or other potentially infectious materials.

“Contaminated” means the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials or may contain sharps.

“Contaminated Laundry” means laundry which has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

“Contaminated Sharps” means any contaminated object that can penetrate the skin including, but not limited to, needles, scalpels, broken glass, broken capillary tubes and exposed ends of dental wires.

“Decontamination” means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the or item is rendered safe fro handling, use or disposal.

“Engineering Controls” means controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

“Exposure Incident” means a specific eye, mouth or other mucous membrane, nonintact skin or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of any employee’s duties.

“Handwashing Facilities” means a facility providing an adequate supply of running potable water, soap and single use towels or hot air drying machines.

“Licensed Health-Care Professional” means a person whose legally permitted scope of practice allows him/her to independently perform the activities required by OAR 437-002-0360 (f) (Hepatitis B Vaccination of Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow up).

“HBV” means Hepatitis B Virus.

“HIV” means Human Immunodeficiency virus.

“Hazard” means an actual or potential exposure to risk.

“Occupational Exposure” means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

Other Potentially Infectious Materials:

- Semen;
- Vaginal secretions;
- Cerebrospinal fluid;
- Synovial fluid;
- Pleural fluid;
- Pericardial fluid;
- Peritoneal fluid;
- Amniotic fluid;
- Saliva in dental procedures;
- Any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood,
- All body fluids where it is difficult to differentiate between body fluids;
- Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead).

“Parenteral” means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts and abrasions.

“Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)” means specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protections against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

“Regulated Waste” means liquid or semi-blood or other potentially infectious materials, contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious material and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

“Source Individual” means any individual, living or dead, whose blood or other potentially infectious materials may be a source of occupational exposure to the employee. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- Hospital and clinic patients;
- Clients in institutions for the developmentally disabled;
- Trauma victims;
- Clients of drug and alcohol treatment facilities;
- Residents of hospices and nursing homes;
- Human remains;
- Individuals who donate or sell blood or blood components.

“Sterilize” means the use of a physical or chemical procedure to destroy all microbial life including highly resistant bacterial endospores.

“Standard Precautions” means an approach to infection control. All human blood and certain human fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens.

“Universal Precautions” means an approach to infection control. All human blood and certain human fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens.

“Work Practice Controls” means controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique).