

## **(7) Bloodborne Pathogens**

At [Your Company Name], the health and safety of our employees is our utmost priority. This safety procedure outlines our commitment to providing a safe working environment by mitigating risks associated with exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

### **(7.1) Exposure Control Plan (ECP)**

We have developed an ECP that identifies tasks and procedures, as well as job classifications, where occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens may occur. This ECP is reviewed and updated annually.

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## [Your Company Name] Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan

### 1. Purpose and Scope

This Exposure Control Plan is designed to provide a standard operating procedure for employees at [Your Company Name] who could be potentially exposed to bloodborne pathogens, including but not limited to HIV and Hepatitis B, in the performance of their duties.

### 2. Exposure Determination

Job classifications and specific tasks and procedures have been identified in which occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens occur. This list includes [job titles and tasks/procedures].

### 3. Methods of Implementation and Control

- Universal Precautions: All employees will utilize universal precautions.
- Engineering Controls and Work Practices: [List the specific engineering controls and related work practices that will be used to prevent or minimize exposure. For example, sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, etc.]
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): [Describe the PPE available to employees, where it is located, and how an employee would obtain it.]

PPE must be used whenever there is an anticipation of possible exposure to bloodborne pathogens. What PPE is needed will depend on the expected exposure.

- **Gloves:** Disposable latex or nitrile gloves must be used when an employee's hands may contact blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM), mucous membranes, non-intact skin, or when handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.
- **Gowns, Aprons, and Other Body Protection:** Protective body clothing, such as gowns, aprons, lab coats, clinic jackets, or similar outer garments, are required to be worn when potential exists for contamination of clothes with blood or OPIM.
- **Masks and Eye Protection:** Masks in combination with eye protection devices, such as goggles or glasses with solid side shields, or chin-length face shields, are required to be worn whenever splashes, spray, splatter, or droplets of blood or OPIM may be generated and eye, nose, or mouth contamination can be expected.
- **Resuscitation Devices:** Resuscitation bags or other ventilation devices should be available for use to reduce the need for direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

- **hoe Covers or Booties:** Sometimes necessary in situations where copious amounts of blood are present.

\* All PPE must be removed prior to leaving the work area, and it must be replaced if it becomes torn, punctured, or otherwise loses its ability to function as an exposure barrier. If an item of PPE is penetrated by blood or other potentially infectious materials, the worker must immediately remove it and replace it with clean PPE.

#### **4. Hepatitis B Vaccination**

The Hepatitis B vaccination series is available at no cost to all employees identified as having potential occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

#### **5. Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up**

Should an exposure incident occur, we will immediately provide a confidential medical evaluation and follow-up to the exposed employee.

#### **6. Communication of Hazards to Employees and Training**

All employees who may be exposed will participate in a training program which covers, at a minimum: OSHA standards, epidemiology and symptoms, modes of transmission, ECP, procedures for handling exposure incidents, PPE, and Hepatitis B vaccine.

#### **7. Recordkeeping**

All records required by OSHA standards will be maintained by [Designated Recordkeeper].

#### **8. Evaluation and Review**

This ECP will be reviewed and updated annually and whenever necessary to reflect new or modified tasks and procedures.

### **(7.2) Precautions and PPE**

- **Universal Precautions**

Employees must always use universal precautions when dealing with blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM). This means treating all human blood and OPIM as if they were known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

Appropriate PPE (gloves, gowns, face masks, eye protection, etc.) must be worn whenever there is a potential for exposure to bloodborne pathogens. All used PPE must be properly disposed of in designated containers.

### **(7.3) Training and Recordkeeping**

- **Training and Hepatitis B Vaccination**

Employees who are identified in the ECP as having potential exposure to bloodborne pathogens are provided training and offered the Hepatitis B vaccination series at no cost.

- **Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-Up**

Should an exposure incident occur, immediate confidential medical evaluation and follow-up will be provided at no cost to the exposed employee.

- **Recordkeeping**

Medical records related to exposure incidents and training records will be maintained in accordance with OSHA's standard.

- **Labels and Signs**

Warning labels are used to identify containers that are used to store, transport, or ship blood or OPIM.