

Regulation 4119.42: Exposure Control Plan For Bloodborne Pathogens

Status: ADOPTED

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Definitions

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. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

Exposure incident means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, nonintact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee's duties. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

Parenteral contact means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

A sharp is any object that can be reasonably anticipated to penetrate the skin or any other part of the body and to result in an exposure incident. (8 CCR 5193)

A sharps injury is any injury caused by a sharp, including, but not limited to, cuts, abrasions, or needlesticks. (8 CCR 5193)

Work practice controls are controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by defining the manner in which a task is performed. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

Engineering controls are controls, such as sharps disposal containers, needleless systems, and sharps with engineered sharps injury protection, that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

Engineered sharps injury protection is a physical attribute, such as a barrier, blunting, encapsulation, withdrawal, or other effective mechanism, built into a needle device or into a non-needle sharp which effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident. (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

Personal protective equipment is specialized clothing or equipment worn or used by an employee for protection against a hazard, such as gloves, gowns, laboratory coats, face shields or masks. (8 CCR 5193)

Exposure Control Plan

The district's written exposure control plan for bloodborne pathogens shall contain at least the following components: (8 CCR 5193; 29 CFR 1910.1030)

1. A determination of which employees have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials, which shall be made without regard to employees' use of personal protective equipment and shall include a list of:
 - a. All job classifications in which all employees have occupational exposure
 - b. Job classifications in which some employees have occupational exposure
 - c. All tasks and procedures, or groups of closely related tasks and procedures, in which occupational exposure occurs and which are performed by employees listed in item #1b above
2. The schedule and method of implementing each of the following in accordance with 8 CCR 5193 and this administrative regulation:
 - a. Methods of compliance required by 8 CCR 5193(d) and 29 CFR 1910.1030, including universal precautions, general and specific engineering and work practice controls, and personal protective equipment
 - b. Hepatitis B vaccination