

 WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY	BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN COMPLIANCE PROGRAM AND EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN	Revision Date:	
		Developed by: Environmental Health & Safety Approved by: Associate Vice President Strategy and Operations <i>Emily Reese</i> 11/21/14	
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1. PURPOSE

Wake Forest University recognizes the health hazards associated with exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens and is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for its employees. In pursuit of this goal, the following Exposure Control Plan (ECP) is provided to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens. This ECP addresses the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA) Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

This compliance program is designed to provide regulatory compliance and a means by which the University employees will be informed and trained about the health risks associated with potential exposures of Bloodborne Pathogens in the workplace and to best protect them. This program will provide direction to departments with the selection and utilization of engineering controls, safe work practice controls, and personal protective equipment.

The Department of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) is charged with development and implementation of the University's Bloodborne Pathogens Compliance Program.

2. REFERENCE

OSHA 1910.1030

WFU Biohazard Waste Management Plan and the Biohazard Waste Disposal Chart can be accessed on the EHS website. <http://facilities.wfu.edu/downloads/ehs-biohazard-waste-mgmt-plan.pdf>

3. DEFINITIONS

Bloodborne Pathogens - pathogenic microorganisms 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).

Contaminated - presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

Contaminated Sharps - 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 - 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 surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

Engineering Controls - controls (e.g., sharps disposal containers, self-sheathing needles, safer medical devices, such as sharps with engineered sharps injury protections and needleless systems) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace.

Exposure Incident- specific eye, mouth, 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.

HBV - hepatitis B virus.

HIV - human immunodeficiency virus.

Other Potentially Infectious Materials - (1) 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 body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; (2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and (3) 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.

Parenteral - piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.

Regulated Waste - liquid or semi-liquid 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 materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

Sharps container - rigid puncture-resistant container which, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty.

Universal Precautions - A method of infection control in which all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV and other bloodborne pathogens.

Work practice controls - Controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed.

