

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS COMPLIANCE GUIDELINES

Introduction

The law governing Bloodborne Pathogens, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1030, was passed in 1991. It was enacted to protect employees who are “reasonable anticipated” as the result of performing their job duties to have contact with blood and other potentially infectious materials.

ASU offers HBV/HAV vaccinations to several job categories, and is required to have a Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan.

There are many sources for an exposure, such as needlesticks, broken glass, sharps (razor blades, scalpels), mucous membrane contact (eyes, nose, mouth), or contact of blood with broken or cut skin.

“Other potentially infectious materials” includes human cell lines.

Applicable ASU Policies

- EHS 101 - Bloodborne Pathogens and Needlestick Prevention
- EHS 405 - Shipping and Receiving Hazardous Materials

Applicable ASU Guidelines

- Biosafety Manual
- Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan
- Bloodborne Pathogens Compliance Guidelines
- Biological Hazardous Waste Management Compliance Guidelines

Lab specific standard operating procedures are required; EH&S has a template that can be used to generate SOPs.

Applicable Regulations

U.S. Department of Labor, 29 CFR § 1910.1030 Occupational Exposures to Bloodborne Pathogens

Summary of Requirements

- IBC registration and approval of all work with bloodborne pathogens.
- Containment level for work with bloodborne pathogens is determined by IBC based on 1) a risk assessment performed by EH&S, and 2) recommendations in the BMBL.

Training Options

Bloodborne Pathogens Training

OSHA requires those who work with human blood products, such as in a clinical setting, or who are reasonably anticipated to come into contact with human blood or other potentially infectious materials during the performance of their **primary** duties, receive Bloodborne Pathogens training. There is an initial training session, with required annual refresher courses offered (once a month). These courses are offered September through May.

Biosafety Training

Those who work with known infectious agents or in research laboratories are required to take the Biosafety Training course, offered once a month. This course satisfies both the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens training requirement and the Biosafety Training requirement. There is an initial training session, with required annual refresher courses offered (once a month). These courses are offered year-round.

Registration for Bloodborne Pathogens Training or for Biosafety Training: Contact biosafety@asu.edu

Reporting

The Principal Investigator must report research-related accidents or illnesses to EH&S and the IBC. The IBC is responsible for reporting any significant problems with or violations of the *NIH Guidelines* and any significant research-related accidents or illnesses to NIH within 30 days; unless the IBC determines that a report has already been filed by the Principal Investigator.

It is highly recommended that post-exposure treatment be started as soon as possible following an exposure incident. If an exposure occurs, the individual should immediately go to Campus Health Service. If Campus Health is closed, follow-up care may be obtained at the nearest emergency room and reported to Campus Health Service and EH&S the next business day.

Recordkeeping

- The ASU Office for Research and Sponsored Projects Administration maintains records of registrations approved by the IBC.
- Training records must be kept for 3 years.
- Medical records must be kept for the duration of employment plus 30 years.
- A sharps injury log must be maintained.

Technical Contacts

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