

# OSHA's Revised Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

Outreach and Education Effort 2001



# Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

- 29 CFR 1910.1030, Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens
- Published December 1991
- Effective March 1992
- Scope
  - ALL occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious material (OPIM)



# Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

## Major Provisions by Paragraph

- (b) Definitions
- (c) Exposure Control Plan (ECP)
- (d) Engineering and Work Practice Controls
  - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- (e) HIV and HBV Research Labs
- (f) Vaccination, Post-Exposure Follow-up
- (g) Labeling and Training
- (h) Recordkeeping



# Methods of Compliance

- Universal Precautions
- Engineering and Work Practice Controls
- Personal protective equipment
- Housekeeping



# Since 1991...

- Advancements in medical technology
- September 1998, OSHA's Request for Information (RFI)
  - Findings of RFI
- Union and Congressional involvement
- November 1999, CPL 2-2.44D



# Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act, P.L. 106-430



**The Needlestick Safety and  
Prevention Act mandated...**

**OSHA clarify and revise  
29 CFR 1910.1030, the  
Bloodborne Pathogens  
Standard**



# Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act Timeline

- P. L. 106-430 signed; November 6, 2000
- Revised Standard published in Federal Register; Jan. 18, 2001
- Effective date; April 18, 2001
- Enforcement of new provisions; July 17, 2001
- Adoption in OSHA state-plan states; October 18, 2001



# Revisions to Standard

- Additional definitions, paragraph (b)
- New requirements in the Exposure Control Plan, paragraph (c)
- Solicitation of input from non-managerial employees, paragraph (c)
- Sharps injury log, paragraph (h)



# Additional Definitions

## 1910.1030(b)

- *Engineering Controls* - includes additional definitions and examples:
  - *Sharps with Engineered Sharps Injury Protections* - [SESIP]
  - *Needleless Systems*



# Engineering Controls

## New Definition

“... means 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.”



# Needleless Systems

## New Definition

- Device that does not use a needle for:
  - Collection of bodily fluids
  - Administration of medication/fluids
  - Any other procedure with potential percutaneous exposure to a contaminated sharp

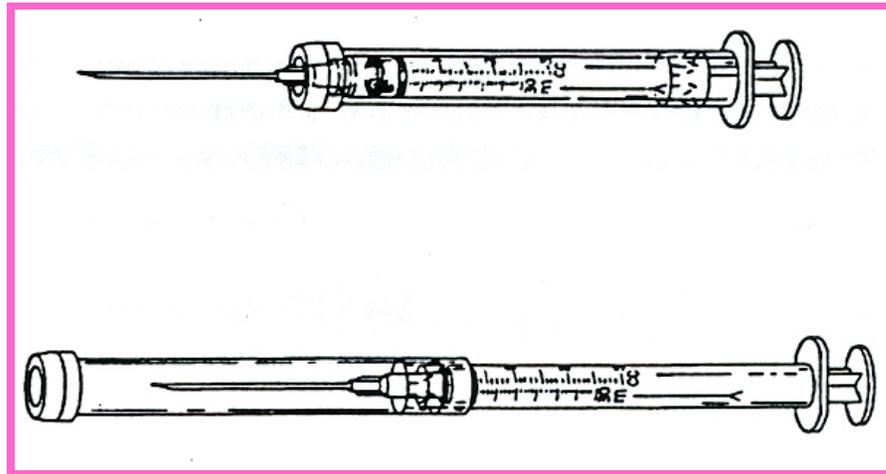


# “SESIP” New Definition

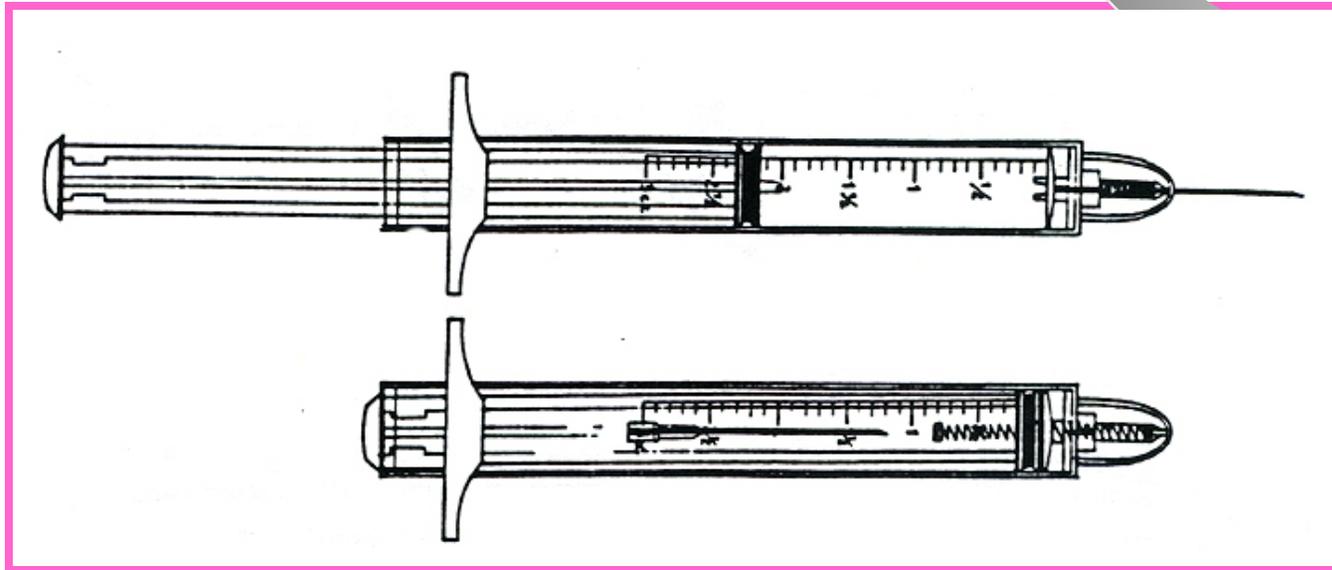
Non-needle sharp or a needle with a built-in safety feature or mechanism that effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident.



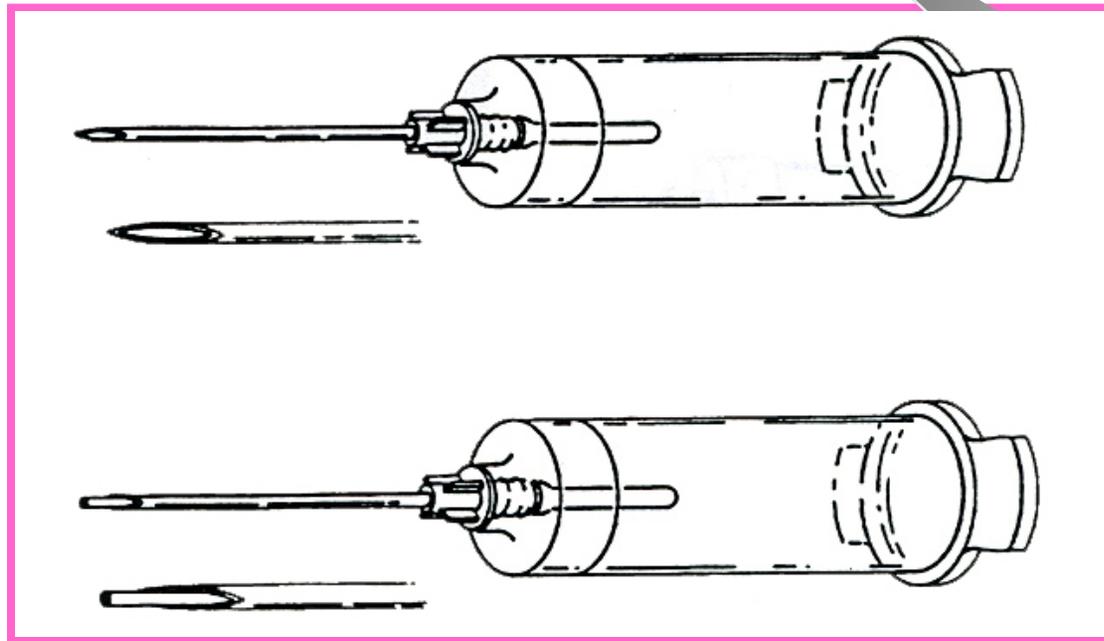
# Hypodermic syringes with “Self-Sheathing” safety feature



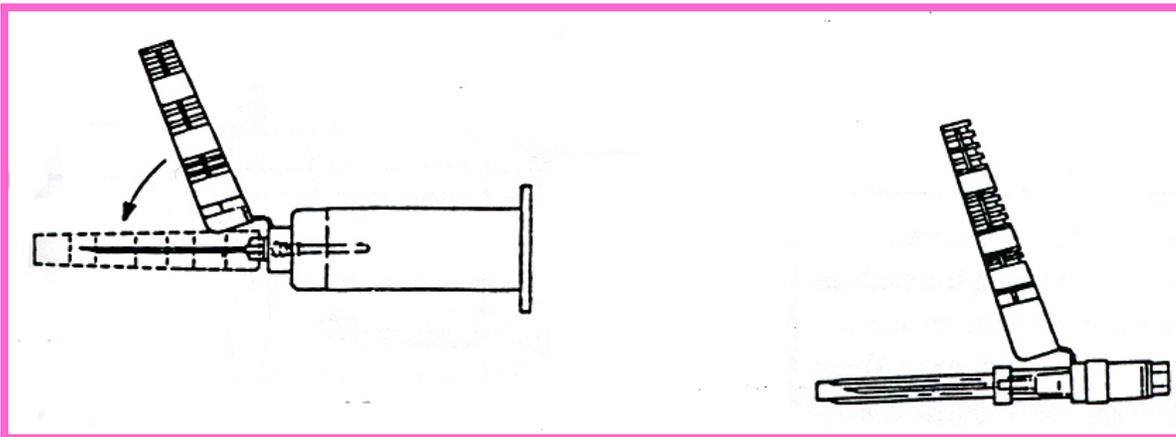
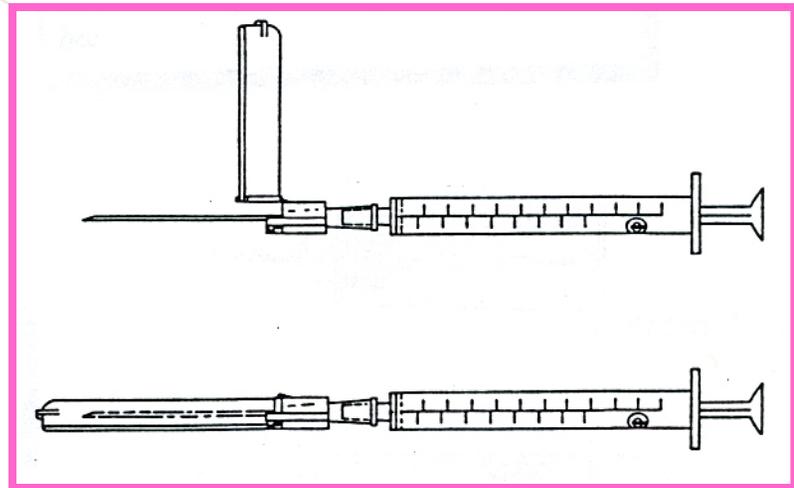
# Hypodermic syringes with “Retractable Technology” safety feature



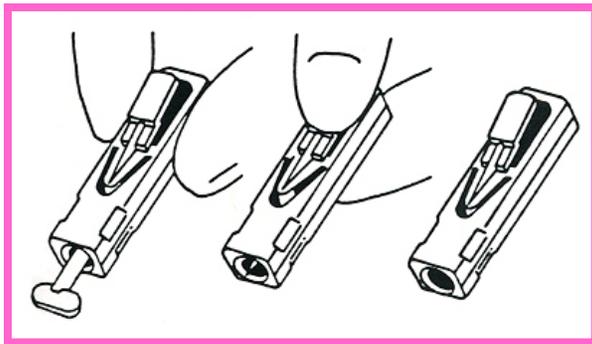
# Phlebotomy needle with “Self-Blunting” safety feature



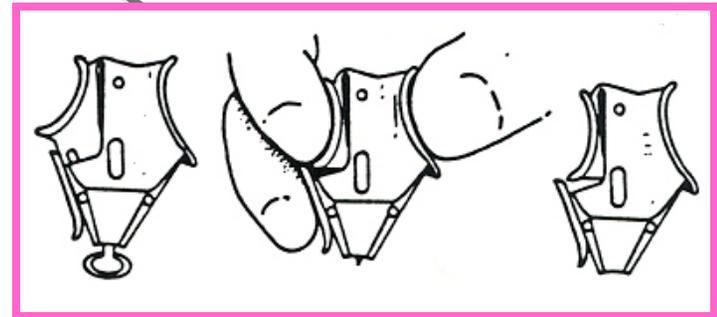
# “Add-on” safety feature



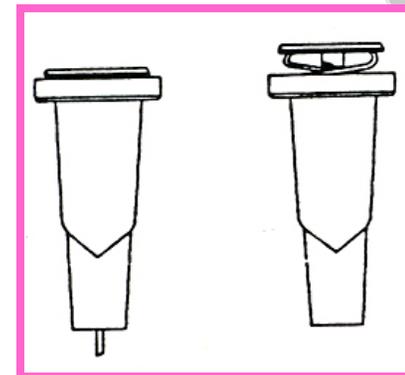
# Retracting lancets with safety features



Before During After



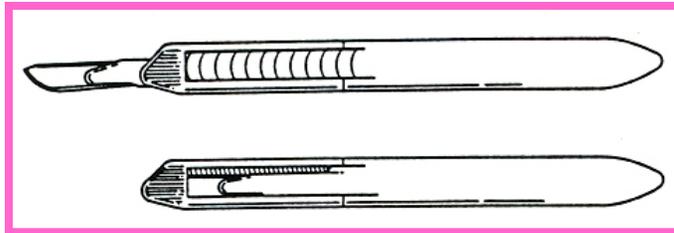
Before During After



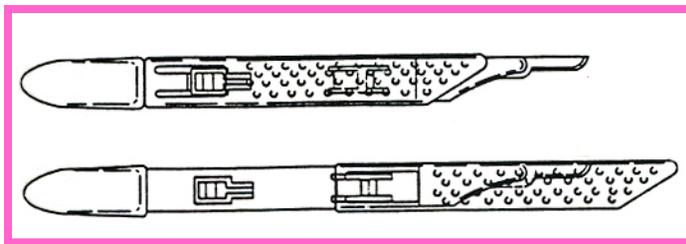
In use After use



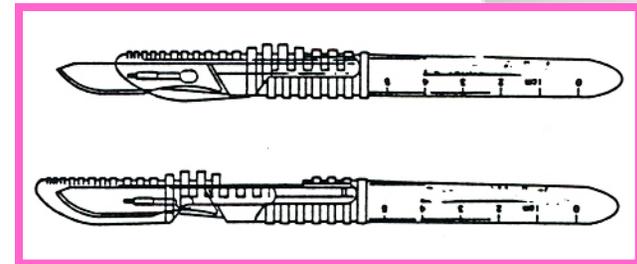
# Disposable scalpels with safety features



Retracted position



Protracted position



Protracted position



# Additional Information About Safety Devices Available At...

[www.med.virginia.edu/~epinet](http://www.med.virginia.edu/~epinet)

[www.tdict.org](http://www.tdict.org)

Examples of two sources

# Exposure Control Plan: 1910.1030(c) New Provisions

The ECP must be updated to include:

- changes in technology that reduce/eliminate exposure
- annual documentation of consideration and implementation of safer medical devices
- solicitation of input from non-managerial employees



# Solicitation of Non-Managerial Employees New Provision

- Identification, evaluation, and selection of engineering controls
- Must select employees that are:
  - Responsible for direct patient care
  - Representative sample of those with potential exposure



# Engineering and Work Practice Controls: 1910.1030(d)

Employers must select and  
implement appropriate engineering  
controls to reduce or eliminate  
employee exposure.



“Where engineering controls will reduce employee exposure either by removing, eliminating, or isolating the hazard, they must be used.”

CPL 2-2.44D



# Engineering and Work Practice Controls

Selection of engineering and work practice controls is dependent on the employer's exposure determination.



# Exposure Determination

- The employer must:
  - Identify worker exposures to blood or OPIM
  - Review all processes and procedures with exposure potential
  - Re-evaluate when new processes or procedures are used



# Engineering and Work Practice Controls (con't)

- The employer must:
  - Evaluate available engineering controls (safer medical devices)
  - Train employees on safe use and disposal
  - Implement appropriate engineering controls/devices



# Engineering and Work Practice Controls (con't)

- The employer must:
  - Document evaluation and implementation in ECP
  - Review, update ECP at least annually
  - Review new devices and technologies annually
  - Implement *new* device use, as appropriate and available



# Engineering and Work Practice Controls (con't)

- The employer must:
  - Train employees to use new devices and/or procedures
  - Document in ECP



# Recordkeeping: 1910.1030(h)

- Sharps Injury Log
  - Only mandatory for those keeping records under 29 CFR 1904
  - Confidentiality
  - Maintained independently from OSHA 200



# Sharps Injury Log

At a minimum, the log must contain, for each incident:

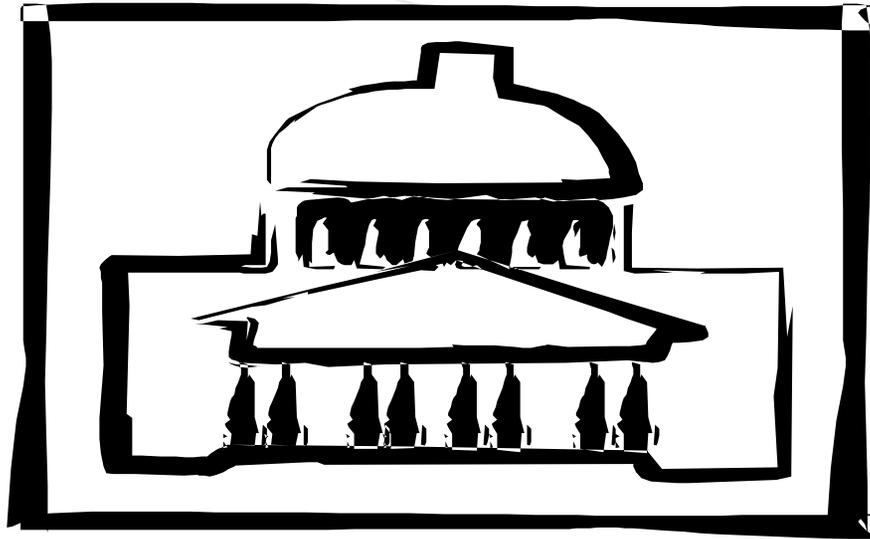
- Type and brand of device involved
- Department or area of incident
- Description of incident



# Summary of New Provisions

- Additional definitions, paragraph (b)
- New requirements in the Exposure Control Plan, paragraph (c)
- Non-managerial employees involved in selection of controls, paragraph (c)
- Sharps injury log, paragraph (h)





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Or contact your Regional, Area, or State-Plan Office





[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

