Montana State University-Bozeman

Bloodborne Pathogens
Exposure Control Plan
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Certification and Approvals

The Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan for Montana State University-Bozeman has been prepared with the intent of being in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration's *Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens* and 29 CFR 1910.1030. This plan is required to be reviewed annually, or updated when changes occur.

Signature of Director of Safety and Risk Management

Christopher Catlett

Print Name

Signature of Occupational Health Manager

Laurie Bachar

Print Name

Signature of Biosafety Officer

Kirk Lubick

Print Name

Previous Review Dates

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MSU-Bozeman Bloodborne Pathogens
Exposure Control Plan Major Revisions
**Policy**

Montana State University (MSU) is committed to providing a safe and healthful work environment for our employees and students. In pursuit of this goal, the following exposure control plan (ECP) is provided to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens in accordance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910. 1030, “Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens.”

The ECP is a key document to assist MSU in implementing and ensuring compliance with the standard, thereby protecting our employees and students. This ECP includes:

- Determination of employee exposure
- Implementation of various methods of exposure control, including:
  - Universal precautions
  - Engineering and work practice controls
  - Personal protective equipment
  - Housekeeping
- Hepatitis B vaccination
- Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up
- Communication of hazards to employees and training
- Recordkeeping
- Procedures for evaluating circumstances surrounding exposure incidents

**Program Administration and Responsibilities**

**Safety and Risk Management and Office of Research Compliance**

Safety and Risk Management (SRM) and the Office of Research Compliance (ORC) are responsible for implementation of the ECP through the Occupational Health Program (OHP) and Biosafety Office (BSO). SRM and ORC will oversee the implementation of the ECP, along with developing, in cooperation with administrators and departmental authorities, any additional policies and practices needed to support the implementation of the ECP. SRM and the ORC will maintain, review, and update the ECP annually, and whenever necessary to include a new or modified tasks and procedures. Training will be coordinated by SRM and ORC and will work with supervisors in the evaluation of employee exposure potential. SRM and ORC will be responsible for ensuring that all medical actions required by the standard are performed and that appropriate employee health and OSHA records are maintained.

**Departments**

Departments that have employees who are determined to have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) must comply with the procedures and work practices outlined in this ECP. Departments must also identify personnel governed by the ECP, meet training requirements, and ensure proper training records are maintained.

**Supervisors**

Supervisors (managers, directors, supervisors, and principal investigators) are responsible for identifying personnel who may have exposure to human blood, bloodborne pathogens, or OPIM during the performance of their assigned duties.

In addition, supervisors are required to provide and maintain necessary personal protective equipment (PPE), labels, and biohazardous waste containers as required by the standard.
Supervisors will ensure that adequate supplies of the aforementioned equipment are available in the appropriate sizes.

**Individual Personnel**

Individuals who are determined to have occupational exposure to human blood or OPIM must comply with the procedures and requirements presented in this ECP. Individuals must share responsibility for acting in a safe manner and should consult with their supervisors regarding the safe handling and proper disposal of human blood or OPIMs. Individuals must complete initial required training and annual retraining thereafter, report job related bloodborne pathogen exposures to supervisors and OHP, and wear all necessary PPE.

**Definitions**

**Occupational Exposure**

Occupational exposure is defined as reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral (non-ingested) contact with human blood or potentially infectious material (OPIM) that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

An exposure incident would involve contact with blood or other potentially infectious body fluid through:

- Percutaneous (needlestick, puncture or cut through the skin)
- Mucous membrane (contact with eyes, mouth, nasal passage)
- Non-intact skin (contact through cuts, abrasions in the skin)
- Inhalation (inhaling aerosols)

**Bloodborne Pathogens**

Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms found in human blood that can infect and cause disease when persons are exposed to blood that contain the microorganisms. While there are many bloodborne pathogens, the 3 specifically covered in this ECP are:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) – causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

**Other Potentially Infectious Material (OPIM)**

Materials that can contain bloodborne pathogens. OPIMs include:

- Human blood and blood products
- Semen or vaginal secretions
- Internal human body fluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, and fluids from joints, chest cavity, heart sac or abdomen
- Breast milk (only if ingested)
- Unfixed human tissues or organs (both living and dead)
- Human cell lines not documented to be free of bloodborne pathogens
- Blood, tissues, or cell lines from animals experimentally infected with bloodborne
Cultures or any liquid containing bloodborne pathogens (this includes culture media)
Equipment contaminated with human blood or OPIMs
Any body fluid visibly contaminated with human blood
Any body fluid that is difficult to differentiate from other fluids

The following are not considered to be OPIMs unless they are visibly contaminated with blood, or it is difficult or impossible to distinguish:

- Tears
- Sweat
- Saliva (except during dental procedures)
- Vomit
- Feces
- Urine
- Nose fluids
- Intact human skin (from living or dead source)

Employee Exposure Determination

The following is a list of all job classifications at MSU in which personnel have occupational exposure to human blood or OPIM:

- Personnel working with or conducting research on human blood, OPIMs, unfixed human tissues and organs, and/or cultures derived from human cells or tissues
- Personnel conducting research on HIV and/or Hepatitis viruses
- Emergency responders, police officers, and personnel administering first aid
- Personnel whose regular job duties include contact with or clean-up of blood spills or other potentially infectious material (e.g. select custodial staff, plumbers, laborers, student health, college of nursing, sports facilities and athletics, maintenance personnel, etc.)

Methods of Implementation and Control

Exposure Control Plan

Employees covered by the bloodborne pathogens standard receive an explanation of this ECP during their initial training session. It will also be reviewed in their annual refresher training. All employees can review this plan at any time during their work shifts [http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/exposurecontrolplan](http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/exposurecontrolplan) or by contacting SRM or ORC at 406-994-2711 or 406-994-6998 respectfully. If requested, we will provide an employee with a copy of the ECP free of charge and within 15 days of the request.

SRM and ORC are responsible for reviewing and updating the ECP annually, or more frequently if necessary, to reflect any new or modified tasks and procedures that affect occupational exposure and to reflect new or revised employee positions with potential occupational exposure.
**Universal Precautions**

All employees will utilize universal precautions, which are an approach to prevent the occupational exposure to human blood or OPIM. According to the concept of universal precautions, all human blood, tissue, and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

**Safe Work Practices**

Safe work practices are designed to reduce the likelihood of occupational exposure, and include the following:

- No eating, drinking, or chewing tobacco or gum
- No applying cosmetics or handling contact lenses
- No storage of food for human consumption in refrigerators, freezers, cabinets, or any other area that may be contaminated with human blood or OPIM
- Gloves and other PPE must be worn when there is a potential to come in contact with human blood or OPIM
  - Gloves must be changed after becoming torn or contaminated
  - Hands must be washed after glove removal

Additionally, when working with human blood, OPIM, or when conducting research on HIV, HBV, HCV, or other human bloodborne pathogens, personnel must follow:

- Conduct procedures to minimize splashing, splattering, and generating droplets
- Use leak proof and non-breakable containers
- Use caution when working with sharps such as needles, razor blades, scalpels, or broken glass
- Properly dispose of sharps in appropriate sharps containers
- Ensure biohazard labels are on containers of blood or OPIM that have not been sterilized
- Keep waste containers near the work area
- Use a biosafety cabinet when possible
- Decontaminate equipment that may be contaminated prior to servicing or shipping
- Autoclaving procedures for waste materials where available on campus

**Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls and work practice controls will be used to prevent or minimize exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The specific engineering controls and work practice controls used are listed below:

- Sharps engineered for safer use
- Sharps containers
- Eyewashes
- Biosafety cabinets
- Ventilation

MSU identifies the need for changes in engineering controls and work practices through review of OSHA recommendations, employee interviews, risk assessment, and committee discussions. New procedures and products are evaluated regularly by literature review,
supplier information, and risk assessment. Individual laboratories and departments are responsible for ensuring that these recommendations are implemented. SRM/ORC will provided sharps and broken glass containers to laboratories and departments upon request. To request sharps or broken glass containers, please fill out a sharps container request pickup form.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

PPE is provided to employees at no cost to them by individual laboratories or departments. Training in the use of the appropriate PPE for specific tasks or procedures is provided by the supervisors. Supervisors may contact OHP or BSO for informational or appropriate PPE assistance.

The types of PPE available to employees if needed are as follows:

- Gloves (latex or nitrile)
- Eye protection (safety glasses or face shield)
- Protective clothing (lab coat, gown, apron)
- Respiratory protection
- Booties

PPE is located in individual laboratories or departments and may be obtained through the supervisors.

All employees using PPE must observe the following precautions:

- Wash hands immediately or as soon as feasible after removing gloves or other PPE
- Remove PPE after it becomes contaminated and before leaving the work area
- Dispose of used disposable PPE in biohazardous bags and for non-disposable PPE that requires laundering dispose of in dedicated laundry bags
- Wear appropriate gloves when it is reasonably anticipated that there may be hand contact with blood or OPIM, and when handling or touching contaminated, or if their ability to function as a barrier is compromised
- Face shields, safety glasses, and certain respirators may be decontaminated for reuse if their integrity is not compromised; discard utility gloves if they show signs of cracking, peeling, tearing, puncturing, or deterioration
- Never wash or decontaminate disposable gloves for reuse
- Wear appropriate face and eye protection when splashes, sprays, spatters, or droplets of blood or OPIM pose a hazard to eye nose, or mouth
- Remove immediately or as soon as feasible any garment contaminated by blood or OPIM

**Housekeeping**

Facilities Services, Axillary Services, and Athletics must work together with supervisors and Departments to ensure that the following conditions are met:

- Decontamination must be performed with disinfectants registered for destruction of HBV, HCV, and HIV.
- Equipment and surfaces must be clean and decontaminated after contact with blood or OPIM.
- Bins/pails (e.g. wash basins) need to be cleaned and decontaminated as soon as feasible after visible contamination.
- Spills of blood or OPIM should be cleaned up as soon as possible by personnel specifically trained for bloodborne pathogen spill response.
Regulated waste needs to be placed in containers which are closable, constructed to contain all contents and prevent leakage, appropriately labeled or color coded and closed prior to removal to prevent spillage or protrusion of contents during handling.

Broken glassware must be picked up using mechanical means (e.g. tongs, dustpan and brush) and disposed of in an appropriate sharps container.

Contaminated sharps are discarded as soon as possible into containers that are closable, puncture-resistant, leak proof on sides and bottoms, and appropriately labeled or color coded. Sharps disposal containers are available through supervisors and must be located where sharps are being used.

Avoid reaching into waste bins – waste bins should be dumped properly.

When disposing of biohazardous waste:
- Supervisors must instruct employees in the proper disposal and procedures when using biohazard bags.
- Biohazard bags must be autoclaved and placed in black trash bags before they can be disposed of in the regular trash.
- Waste containers must be in an upright position and replaced routinely.
- Containers with blood or OPIM must be closed after use, for disposal or for transfer to an autoclave.

**Plumbing**

Most of the body fluids directed into the sanitary system are not regulated under the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard. However, because diseases are associated with exposure to sewage, certain employees who are involved in drain plumbing activities will be provided equipment to prevent contact with this type of material.

**Drain Repairs (General)**
- Flush piping with excess water prior to maintenance of drain piping if possible.
- Wear appropriate gloves before breaking into the drain system.
- If drain traps are removed, disassemble carefully and inspect contents for human blood or OPIM and sharps.
- Immediately place any sharp objects into sharps containers.
- Handle contaminated material, especially sharps, with tongs.

**Drain Repairs (Laboratory)**
- In addition to the steps outlined for general drain repairs, employees should take additional protective measures when repairing drains in laboratories to prevent contact with drain contents.
- Confirm from laboratory personnel that any necessary decontamination has been performed prior to entry into the lab.
- Wear appropriate gloves, eye protection, and mask before starting repairs.
- If there is a likelihood that drain material will splash onto clothing, wear fluid-resistant coveralls.

**Sewage Cleanup Operations**
- Wear disposable utility gloves for all sewage cleanup.
- If cleanup activities will cause splashing, wear eye protection and a disposable respiratory protection mask.
- If sewage depth is greater than 1/8”, wear waterproof boots.
- Wear waterproof coveralls if cleaning activities might produce splashing of personnel clothing or skin.
- Remove sewage materials from floors and other surfaces and dispose into a functioning sanitary drain.
- During cleanup, watch for visible human blood and sharps.
- Place sharps into sharps containers.
- Handle sharps with tongs.
- After removal of the gross sewage material, apply appropriate disinfectant.
  - Hard surfaces wiped clean and left to dry following application of the disinfectant.
  - Porous surfaces decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant and allowed to air dry. Application of bleach solutions to carpets, furnishings, etc., should be avoided.
- Disinfect all reusable equipment with disinfectant prior to removal from the site.

**Sharps Policy**

Sharps must be handled and disposed of in approved sharps containers.

- Extreme caution must be used when working with sharp objects such as needles, scalpels, razor blades, or broken glass and properly dispose of sharps in appropriate sharps containers.
- Needles shall be disposed of in labeled sharps containers. Sharps containers are inspected and maintained or replaced by designated individuals as needed or whenever necessary to prevent overfilling.
- Needles should not be recapped, yet some applications may require re-capping. In those cases, the use of re-capping needles or mechanical re-capping devices are strongly recommended. If these alternatives are not feasible, then the one-handed scoop method for re-capping should be employed:

Needles and other sharps should be handled as little as possible. Handling sharps for transport, cleanup or disposal must be done using mechanical device (broom and dust pan, forceps).

- Breaking or shearing needles is prohibited.
- Controls should be used to prevent needlestick injuries, and include specially engineered sharps injury protection (e.g., leur-lock syringes, permanent needle and syringe combination, self-sheathing needles, needle-less systems).

Contaminated sharps are discarded immediately or as soon as possible in containers that are closable, puncture-resistant, leak proof on sides and bottoms, and appropriately labeled or color coded. Sharps disposal containers are available through SRM and must be easily accessible and as close as feasible to the immediate area where sharps are used.
Bins and pails (e.g., wash or emesis basins) are cleaned and decontaminated as soon as feasible after visible contamination.

Broken glassware that may be contaminated is only picked up using mechanical means, such as a brush and dustpan.

**Laundry**
The following contaminated articles will be laundered by individual departments:
- Lab coats and scrubs
- Sports towels
- Personal clothing known or believed to be contaminated with bloodborne pathogens
- Towels provided in showering facilities

Laundering provided by departments needs to be performed in house or by a designated laundry service.

The following laundering requirements must be met:
- Handle contaminated laundry as little as possible, with minimal agitation
- Place wet contaminated laundry in leak-proof containers labeled as biohazardous before transport
- Wear the following PPE when handling and/or sorting contaminated laundry: gloves, eye protection

**Labels**
The following labeling methods are used at MSU:

- Biohazard label for all equipment used with or to store infectious material (sharps container, biohazardous trash, refrigerators, freezers, and centrifuges).

Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that biohazard labels are affixed on orange or red bags are used as required if regulated waste or contaminated equipment is brought into the facility. Employees are to notify SRM or ORC if they discover regulated waste containers, refrigerators containing blood or OPIM, contaminated equipment, etc., without proper labels.
Research Handling Human Blood, OPIM, Bloodborne Pathogens, or Human Derived Tissue Cultures:

Principal Investigators (PIs) and departments must provide additional appropriate administrative controls, protective equipment, information and training as appropriate for all employees engaged in:

- Culture, concentration or research of HIV, HBV, or HCV and/or other bloodborne pathogens.
- Work with human or animal cell lines potentially infected with bloodborne pathogens. Note: Certain cell lines may be exempt from this requirement. PIs must consult with OHP/BSO to determine specific exemptions.
- Manipulation of human blood or OPIM.
- Manipulation of animal blood or tissue cultures experimentally infected with HIV, HBV, or HCV.

Requirements that may exceed those for research laboratories not involved in the above activities include:

- Security
  - Closed, locked when not attended, laboratory doors and limited lab access
  - Appropriately labeled laboratory access doors
- Work Practices and Administration
  - Site specific training must document that personnel have:
    - Taken the online CITI Biosafety training ([http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/training.html](http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/training.html))
    - Read the MSU Biosafety Manual
  - All spills must be contained or cleaned up immediately
  - All spills and accidents must be reported immediately to the supervisor and OSP/BSO
  - All waste must be decontaminated appropriately
  - Transportation of contaminated materials for decontamination must be performed in a primary and secondary leak proof container ([http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/Transporting%20Biological%20Materials.pdf](http://www.montana.edu/biosafety/Transporting%20Biological%20Materials.pdf))
- Engineering Controls:
  - Certified biosafety cabinets
  - Centrifuge containment devices
  - Autoclave or other effective decontaminating method for decontamination of waste
  - HEPA filters for vacuum lines
  - Leak proof and appropriately labeled containers for transporting contaminated materials
  - Handwashing sink
  - Eyewash station
- Sharps
  - Safety needles/syringes will be used whenever possible
  - Caution is to be used whenever performing procedures with sharps
  - Needles should not be recapped, bent, or removed from syringe after use
  - Sharps will be place in sharps container immediately after use
- Personal Protective Equipment
• Lab coats, gowns, or other appropriate clothing must be worn at all times when working with bloodborne pathogens
• Gloves must be worn when manipulating potentially infected materials
• Personal Protective Equipment must not be worn outside the work area

Hepatitis B vaccination
The hepatitis B vaccination series is available at no cost after initial employee training and within 10 days of initial assignment to all employees identified in the exposure determination section of this plan. Vaccination is encouraged unless: 1) documentation exists that the employee has previously received the series; 2) antibody testing reveals that the employee is immune; or 3) medical evaluation shows that vaccination is contraindicated.

Each employee must indicate whether they wish to be vaccinated or not by signing a Declaration of Vaccination Preference form. Employees who decline may request and obtain the vaccination at a later date at no cost. Documentation of refusal of the vaccination is kept at SRM.

Vaccination, antibody testing, and medical evaluation information will be provided by the designated MSU Occupational Health Provider.

Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-Up
Individuals handling material with potential bloodborne pathogens have the responsibility to report any exposure to their supervisor and to OHP and BSO. Medical information will be held confidential and will not be released without permission of the employee.

Immediate Actions to be Taken After an Exposure Incident
• Stop all activity
• Rinse affected areas affected by splash with water for a minimum of 5 minutes
• Express area, encourage outward flow where skin integrity is compromised
• Cleanse all exposed skin with soap and water as soon as possible following an exposure incident
• Record the name and phone number of the source individual (if known, and location and time of incident
• Notify your supervisor and SRM (994-6888). All exposures must be reported to the supervisor and OHP/BSO
  • The supervisor will work with SRM for reporting and follow up
• Seek medical attention immediately:
  • During business hours (between 8 AM and 5 PM, Monday through Friday):
    • Attention must be sought at: Montana Occupational Health
      2075 Charlotte St. Suite 3
      Bozeman, MT
  • After business hours (between 5 PM and 8 AM, and on weekends):
    • Attention must be sought at: Bozeman Deaconess Hospital
      Emergency Room
      915 Highland Blvd
      Bozeman, MT
Follow up must be performed with SRM at 994-7384
Medical charges to be considered for Worker’s Compensation, will need to file a report of injury, which must be completed within 24 hours of injury/incident at: https://www.montana.edu/firstreport/SRM/firstReport.php

**Medical Evaluation and Follow up**

An immediately available confidential medical evaluation and follow-up will be conducted by the treating medical provider and will include:

- Document the routes of exposure and how the exposure occurred.
- Identify and document the source individual (unless the employer can establish that identification is infeasible or prohibited by state or local law).
- Obtain consent and make arrangements to have the source individual tested as soon as possible to determine HIV, HCV, and HBV infectivity; document that the source individual’s test results conveyed to the employee’s health care provider.
- If the source individual is already known to be HIV, HCV and/or HBV positive, new testing need not be performed.
- Assure that the exposed employee is provided with the source individual’s test results and with information about applicable disclosure laws and regulations concerning the identity and infectious status of the source individual (e.g., laws protecting confidentiality).
- After obtaining consent, collect exposed employee’s blood as soon as feasible after exposure incident, and test blood for HBV and HIV serological status.
- If the employee does not give consent for HIV serological testing collection of blood for baseline testing, preserve the baseline blood sample for at least 90 days; if the exposed employee elects to have the baseline sample tested during this waiting period, perform testing as soon as feasible.

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

SRM and the ORC ensures that health care provider(s) responsible for employee’s hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up are given a copy of OSHA’s bloodborne pathogens standard.

SRM ensures that the health care provider evaluating an employee after an exposure incident receives the following:

- A description of the employee’s job duties relevant to the exposure incident
- Route(s) of exposure
- Circumstances of exposure
- If possible, results of the source individual’s blood test.
- Relevant employee medical records, including vaccination status

The evaluating health care provider will provide the employee with a copy of their written opinion within 15 days after completion of the evaluation.
Procedures for Evaluating the Circumstances Surrounding an Exposure Incident

SRM and the ORC will review the circumstances of all exposure incidents to determine:

- Engineering controls in use at the time
- Work practices followed
- A description of the device being used (including type and brand)
- Protective equipment or clothing that was used at the time of the exposure incident
- Location of the incident
- Procedure being performed when the incident occurred
- Potential preventative measures for minimizing future occurrences
- Employee’s training

All percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps will be documented in a sharps injury log by SRM and ORC.

If revisions to this ECP are necessary SRM and ORC will ensure that appropriate changes are made. (Changes may include an evaluation of safer devices, adding employees to the exposure determination list, etc.)

Employee Training

All employees who have occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens receive initial and annual training conducted by SRM and ORC.

Several training techniques may be used, as approved by SRM and ORC, including:

- Instructor led
- Computer aided interactive training (CITI training)

All employees who have occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens receive training on the epidemiology, symptoms, and transmission of the bloodborne pathogen diseases. In addition, the training program covers, at a minimum, the following elements:

- A copy and explanation of the OSHA bloodborne pathogen standard
- An explanation of our ECP and how to obtain a copy
- An explanation of methods to recognize tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and OPIM, including what constitutes an exposure incident
- An explanation of the use and limitations of engineering controls, work practices, and PPE
- An explanation of the types, uses, location, removal, handling, decontamination, and disposal of PPE
- An explanation of the basis for PPE selection
- Waste management and disposal
- Disinfection strategies
- Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine will be offered free of charge.
- Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or OPIM
• An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available
• Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident
• An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required by the standard and used at this facility
• An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session

Training materials for MSU are available through SRM or ORC, upon request.

Requirements Prior to Assignment to Duties with Occupational Exposure

It is the supervisor’s responsibility to ensure that:
• Prior to assignment duties with occupational exposure:
  ▪ Initial training is completed
  ▪ Site-specific training is completed
  ▪ The Declaration of Vaccination Preference is filed with OHP/BSO
  ▪ Vaccination, if requested, has been initiated
• Employees are re-trained annually
• Site-specific training is documented and maintained with the employee files. Copies should be submitted to SRM.

Recordkeeping

Training Records

Training records are completed for each employee upon completion of training. These documents will be kept for at least three years at SRM, ORC or in an institutional training database.

The training records include:

• The dates of the training sessions
• The contents or a summary of the training sessions
• The names and qualifications of persons conducting the training
• The names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

Employee training records are provided upon request to the employee or the employee’s authorized representative within 15 working days. Such requests should be addressed to employee’s supervisor.

Medical Records

• Medical records are maintained by Montana Occupational Health for each employee with occupational exposure in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020, “Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records.” All information is confidential. Information will not be disclosed without the employee’s written consent, except as required or permitted by law.
Employee medical records are provided upon request of the employee or to anyone having written consent of the employee within 15 working days. Such requests should be sent to the medical provider.

**Sharps Injury Log**

All percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps are also recorded in a Sharps Injury Log. All incidences must include at least:

- Date of injury
- Type and brand of the device involved (syringe, suture needle)
- Department or work area where the incident occurred
- Explanation of how the incident occurred

This log is reviewed as part of the annual program evaluation and maintained for at least five years following the end of the calendar year covered. If a copy is requested by anyone, it must have any personal identifiers removed from the report.
Hepatitis B Vaccine Declination Form

I understand that due to my occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials I may be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. I have been given the opportunity to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, at no charge to myself. However, I decline hepatitis B vaccination at this time. I understand that by declining this vaccine, I continue to be at risk of acquiring hepatitis B, a serious disease. If in the future I continue to have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials and I want to be vaccinated with hepatitis B vaccine, I can receive the vaccination series at no charge to me.

Signed:__________________________  Date:__________________________