

biological agents that cause syphilis, malaria, babesiosis, brucellosis, leptospirosis, relapsing fever, arboviral infections, Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, and viral hemorrhagic fevers.

Sources of potential exposures to BBP include human blood and a variety of potentially infectious materials (PIMs). The OSHA definition of human blood includes whole blood, blood products, and blood components. PIMs include body fluids, such as saliva, semen, vaginal, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial, amniotic fluids, anybody fluid in which visible blood is present, and any unfixed tissue or organ from a human either living or dead. Cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, or media containing HIV, HBV, or HCV are also included.

OSHA has designated the term “standard precautions” as the approach for controlling against infections from BBP. The concept is that all human blood and PIMs are treated as if they contain HIV, HBV, or other BBP. In the laboratory environment, BL2 practices and containment are required for activities involving BBP.

All personnel with potential occupational exposures to BBP must receive annual training in accordance with the BBP Standard. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that all employees with potential occupational exposures to BBP participate in this training.

3.7 EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

The BBP Standard requires that an Exposure Control Plan (ECP) be written and implemented and that a copy of the ECP be made available to employees. The ECP includes several required elements, policies, and procedures that are designed to eliminate or minimize BBP exposures. The purposes of the plan are to:

- Protect staff and students from the health hazards associated with BBP.
- Coordinate appropriate treatment and counseling in the event of a BBP exposure incident.

The following procedures have been implemented to identify individuals that have occupational exposures to BBP. Each staff member is classified as either exposed or unexposed and is informed of their classification by respective supervisors.

1. Job classifications have been identified in which:
 - a. All employees have occupational exposure to BBP.
 - b. Some employees have occupational exposure to BBP.

These classifications are based on the individual's potential for coming in contact with any potentially infectious material and/or their duties as they relate to work in the laboratory. Employees with no exposure are also identified. Department managers or supervisors are responsible for reviewing and modifying their employee's classification as exposed or unexposed based on detailed knowledge of the employee's work responsibilities.

2. Lists of tasks and procedures during which occupational exposure may occur are maintained for employees identified above in 1b.

PIs are responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of and compliance with the following controls and practices.

3.8 ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering controls, such as hand washing facilities, sharps disposal containers, leak-proof containers for human blood and tissue samples, and biological safety cabinets, minimize the risk of exposure to BBP and PIMs. New engineering controls will be evaluated and implemented as they become available.

3.9 IMMUNIZATIONS AND MEDICAL RESTRICTIONS

Immunizations or medical restrictions may be recommended or required if working with certain biological materials. Personnel working with human blood or PIMs, Vaccinia virus, Influenza virus, or other pathogens should discuss immunizations and/or medical restrictions with their PIs, occupational health and safety department and/or primary care physician.

The HBV vaccination is available, at no cost, to all staff members who have occupational exposures to BBP. Those who decline to take part in the vaccination program must sign the "Vaccination Declination Form" and will have the opportunity to be vaccinated at a later date.