

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.

Several infectious agents are known to affect embryonic development. Anyone who may become pregnant or who lives with someone who is pregnant or may become pregnant should be aware of the risks associated with these agents. The following is a partial list of infectious organisms that may have an adverse effect on human embryo and fetal development.

- Rubella virus
- Herpes simplex virus
- Varicella virus
- Toxoplasma
- HIV
- Influenza virus
- Mumps virus
- Parainfluenza type 2

This is not an all-inclusive list. Anyone wishing to become pregnant should inform her obstetrician and gynecologist of any infectious agents and chemicals encountered in her work.

Other medical restrictions or recommendations may be made on an individual basis after discussion with either an occupational medicine practitioner or personal physician.

Examples of some conditions that might warrant special precautions are HIV infection, immunosuppressive conditions, or drug therapy that suppresses the immune system. Anyone affected by these or other conditions should discuss exposure control options prior to beginning work that may expose him/her to infectious agents.

3.10 LABORATORY PRACTICES

3.10.1 Personal Protective Equipment

PPE is an essential element laboratory safety. PPE includes, but is not limited to:

- Gloves
- Laboratory coats (impervious)