# APPENDIX B

## OCCUPATIONS AT RISK

Occupations that may involve risk from occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material:

* Physician
* Physician's Assistant
* Nurse
* Phlebotomist
* Medical Examiner
* Emergency Medical Technician
* Supervisor (performing first aid)
* Dentist
* Dental Hygienist
* Medical Technologist
* Regulated Waste Handler
* Some Laundry and Housekeeping employees
* Industrial Medical Center personnel
* Lab workers
* Life Guards
* Firefighters
* Corrections Officers
* Police

### DEFINITIONS

Before beginning a discussion of the standard there are several definitions that should be explained which specifically apply to this regulation. These definitions are also included in paragraph (b) of the standard.

A. **Blood** - human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.

B. **Bloodborne Pathogens** - pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can infect and cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). (This includes hepatitis C virus.)

C. **Contaminated** - the presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on an item or surface.

D. **Engineering Controls** -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 pathogen hazard from the workplace.

E. **Exposure Incident** - a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that results from the performance of an employee’s duties.

F. **Occupational Exposure** - reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

G. **Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)**

1. The following human body fluids:

* Semen
* Vaginal secretions
* Cerebrospinal fluid
* Synovial fluid
* Pleural fluid
* Pericardial fluid
* Peritoneal fluid
* Amniotic fluid
* Saliva in dental procedures
* Any body fluid visibly contaminated with blood
* All body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between fluids

2. Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead);

3. HIV-containing cells or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV or HBV-containing cultures medium or other solutions; and

4. Blood, organs, or other tissue from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

H. **Regulated Waste**

1. Liquid or semi-liquid blood or OPIM;

2. Contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed;

3. Items that are caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling;

4. Contaminated sharps; and

5. Pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or OPIM.

I. **Universal Precautions** - an approach to infection control whereby all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.