

2.0 DEFINITIONS:

- **Bloodborne Pathogens:** Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. The pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- **Contaminated:** The presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious materials on a surface or in or on an item.
- **Engineering Controls:** Controls (e.g. sharps disposal containers, needleless systems and sharps with engineered sharps injury protection) that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogen(s) hazard from the workplace.
- **Engineered Sharps Injury Protection:**
 - A physical attribute built into a needle device used for withdrawing body fluids, accessing a vein or artery, or administering medications or other fluids, which effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident by a mechanism such as barrier creation, blunting, encapsulation, withdrawal or other effective mechanisms; or
 - A physical attribute built into any other type of needle device, or into a non-needle sharp, which effectively reduces the risk of an exposure incident.
- **Exposure Incident:** A specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or peripheral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that result from the performance of an employee's duties.
- **Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM):**
 - The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, and other body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood such as saliva or vomitus, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids such as emergency response;
 - Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead);
 - Any of the following, if known or reasonably likely to contain or be infected with HIV, HBV, or HCV:
 - Cell, tissue, or organ cultures from humans or experimental animals;
 - Blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals; or
 - Culture medium or other solutions.
- **Personal Protective Equipment:** Specialized clothing or equipment worn or used by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be personal protective equipment.

- **Sharp**: Any object used or encountered that can be reasonably anticipated to penetrate the skin or any other part of the body, and to result in an exposure incident, including, but not limited to, needle devices, scalpels, lancets, broken glass, broken capillary tubes, exposed ends of dental wires and dental knives, drills and burs.
- **Standard/Universal Precautions**: An approach to infection control. According to the concept of Universal Precautions, all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and HCV, and other bloodborne pathogens.