



Directives

CPL 02-02-069 - CPL 2-2.69 - Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

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● Record Type:	Instruction
● Directive Number:	CPL 02-02-069
● Old Directive Number:	CPL 2-2.69
● Title:	Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens
● Standard Number:	<u>1910.1030</u>

OSHA INSTRUCTION

Directive Number: CPL 02-02-069 (formerly CPL 2-2.69)	Effective Date: November 27, 2001
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Subject: Enforcement Procedures for the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

ABSTRACT

Purpose:	This instruction establishes policies and provides clarification to ensure uniform inspection procedures are followed when conducting inspections to enforce the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.
Scope:	This instruction applies OSHA-wide.
References:	29 CFR 1910.1030, Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens OSHA Instruction CPL 2.103, Field Inspection Reference Manual
Cancellations:	This instruction cancels CPL 2-2.44D
Action Offices:	National, Regional and Area Offices
Originating	Directorate of Compliance Programs
Office:	Office of Health Compliance Assistance (202)693-2190
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By and Under the Authority of
John L. Henshaw
Assistant Secretary

Paragraph (d)(4)(ii). Since environmental contamination is an effective method of disease transmission for HBV (the CDC states that HBV can survive for at least one week in dried blood on environmental surfaces or contaminated needles), paragraph **(d)(4)(ii)** provides the minimum requirements for the cleaning and decontamination of equipment and environmental and working surfaces that come into contact with blood or OPIM (Other Potentially Infectious Materials).

Under paragraph **(d)(4)(ii)(A)**, cleaning of contaminated work surfaces after completion of work duties is required to ensure that employees are not unwittingly exposed to blood or OPIM remaining on a surface. This paragraph requires contaminated work surfaces to be cleaned with an **"appropriate disinfectant."** Appropriate disinfectants include a diluted bleach solution and EPA-registered tuberculocides (List B), sterilants registered by EPA (List A), or Sterilants/ High Level Disinfectants cleared by the FDA. Any of the above products are considered effective when used according to the manufacturer's instructions, provided the surfaces have not become contaminated with agents or volumes of or concentrations of agents for which higher level disinfection is recommended.

NOTE: The EPA lists contain the primary registrants' products only. The same formulation is frequently repackaged and renamed and distributed by other companies. These renamed products will not appear on the list, but their EPA Registration number must appear on the label. Products cleared solely by the FDA will not have an EPA number.

INSPECTION GUIDELINES. Compliance Officers should check the product label for EPA registration and/or consult the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lists of registered sterilants (representing the highest level of antimicrobial activity that destroys all viruses), tuberculocidal disinfectants (effective against tuberculosis bacteria and the specific viruses named on the product label as well as the hepatitis B virus). The employer must follow the label instructions regarding the amount of disinfectant and the length of time it must remain wet on the surface. Since the effectiveness of a disinfectant is governed by strict adherence to the instructions on the label, Compliance Officers should also interview employees to ensure that the disinfectants are being used according to the manufacturer's instructions. If employees have not been trained in the proper use of the disinfectant, a violation of the appropriate paragraph in **(g)(2)(vii)** should be cited.

NOTE: Fresh solutions of diluted household bleach made up daily (every 24 hours) are also considered appropriate for disinfection of environmental surfaces and for decontamination of sites following initial cleanup (i.e., wiping up) of spills of blood or other potentially infectious materials. Contact time for bleach is generally considered to be the time it takes the product to air dry. Solutions of bleach should not be stored in glass containers, but in opaque material such as the plastic in which the bleach, the consumer product, is packaged in. Household bleach (5.25% sodium hypochlorite) diluted to the appropriate strength for the clean up job at hand is also an effective disinfectant, although bleach may cause damage to some items and therefore cannot be used in all cases.

The work surface decontamination is to be performed at the end of the work shift if the work surface may have become contaminated since the last cleaning. This requirement is based upon the existence of a contaminated work surface rather than a particular worksite location. It does not, for example, encompass desks, countertops, and so forth that remain uncontaminated.

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=2570
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