


BIOSAFETY AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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- Regulated Medical Waste
 - Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens
 - Infection Control
 - Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases
 - Guidelines for Biosafety Laboratory Competency (CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories)
 - NSF 49 Update

Regulated Medical Waste



Regulated Medical Waste





Regulated Medical Waste





Regulated Medical Waste

“Each day, up to 700,000 syringes, needles, and lancets are used by New Jerseyans”

*SAFE SYRINGE DISPOSAL GUIDE FOR HOME
GENERATED MEDICAL WASTE*

<http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/phss/syringe.pdf>



Regulated Medical Waste

The improper disposal of syringes or reusable hypodermic needles is regulated by State law (N.J.S.A. 2A:170-25.17). This Statute prohibits any person from discarding disposable or reusable hypodermic needles or syringes, in public or private places which are accessible to other persons (including trespassers) without first destroying the needle or syringe.



Regulated Medical Waste

- What obligation do we have to provide information to students who use needles, syringes, lancets, etc.?
- Are there differences between schools with housing and schools without housing?

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

Exposure Control Plans



Infection Control



Infection Control



Infection Control





Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

July 29, 2011

Considering the development of a program standard to control worker's exposure to infectious agents in occupational settings, either where workers provide direct patient care or where workers perform task other than direct patient which also have occupational exposure (includes laboratories)



Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

The standard will cover all infectious diseases: airborne, droplet, contact transmissible, and all disease not covered by the bloodborne pathogens standard (e.g.: MRSA, avian influenza, and SARS)



Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

- The following topics would be announced during the meeting:
 - Whether and to what extent an OSHA standard on occupational exposure to infectious diseases should apply
 - Are there other settings where such a standard should apply
 - What are the advantages and disadvantages of having such a program



Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

- The following topics would be announced during the meeting:
 - Requirements to develop a written Worker Infection Control Plan (WICP)
 - SOP development based on applicable regulations/rules/guidelines
 - Would the WICP be implemented through a *methods of compliance* section



Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

- The following topics would be announced during the meeting:
 - Require medical screening and surveillance, vaccinations, post-exposure evaluation, and follow-up
 - Should the standard include signage and training requirements




Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

- The following topics would be announced during the meeting:
 - Establish and maintain records, exposure incident records, and review of WICP records requirements
 - Whether and to what extent OSHA should take alternative approaches to rulemaking to improve adherence to current infection control guidelines




Highlights of OSHA Stakeholder Meeting on Infectious Diseases

- Scope and Applicability
- Worker Infection Control
- Methods of Compliance
- Medical Screening and vaccines
- Communications of Hazards
- Training
- Records Maintenance




Guidelines for Biosafety Laboratory Competency (CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity
and Mortality Weekly Report, Supplement/Vol. 60,
April 15, 2011



Guidelines for Biosafety Laboratory Competency (CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories)

- These guidelines outline the essential skills, knowledge, and abilities required for working with biological agents at the three highest biosafety levels.
- The competencies are tiered to a worker's experience (entry, mid and senior)



Guidelines for Biosafety Laboratory Competency (CDC and the Association of Public Health Laboratories)

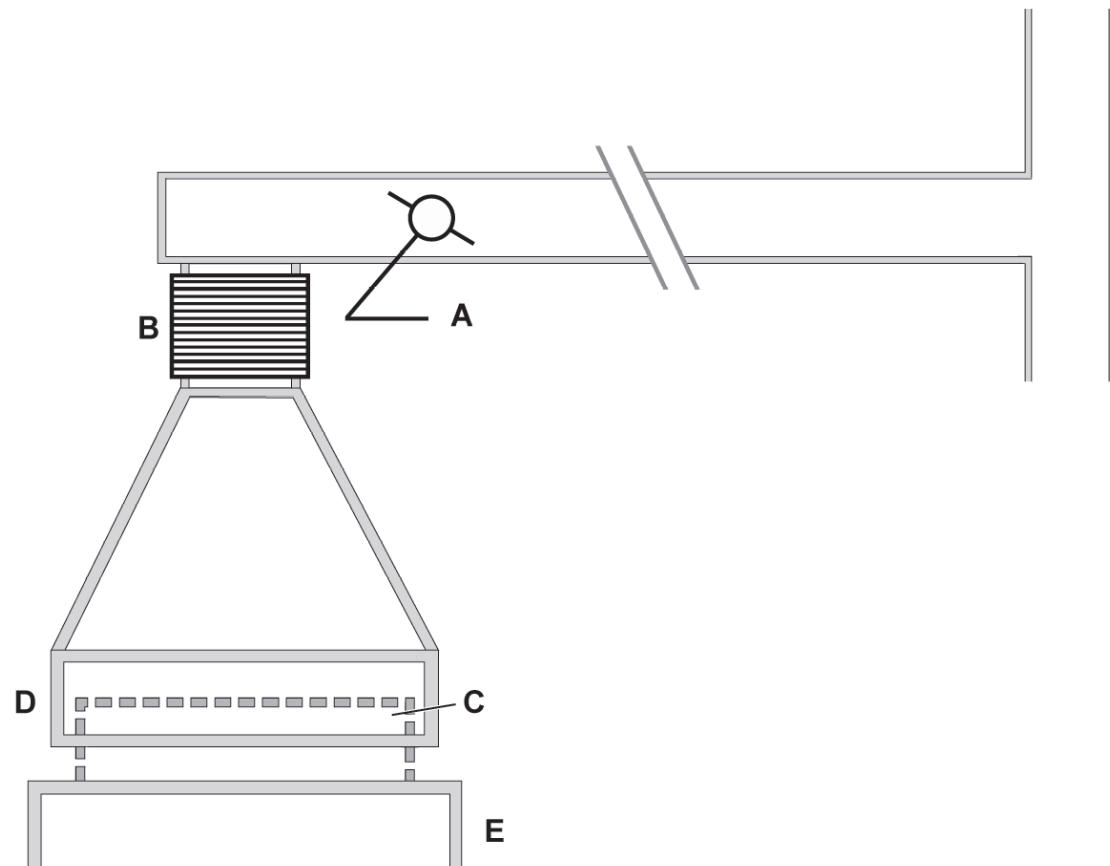
- Domain I – Potential hazards
- Domain II – Hazard controls
- Domain III – Administrative controls
- Domain IV – Emergency preparedness and response



NSF49 Update

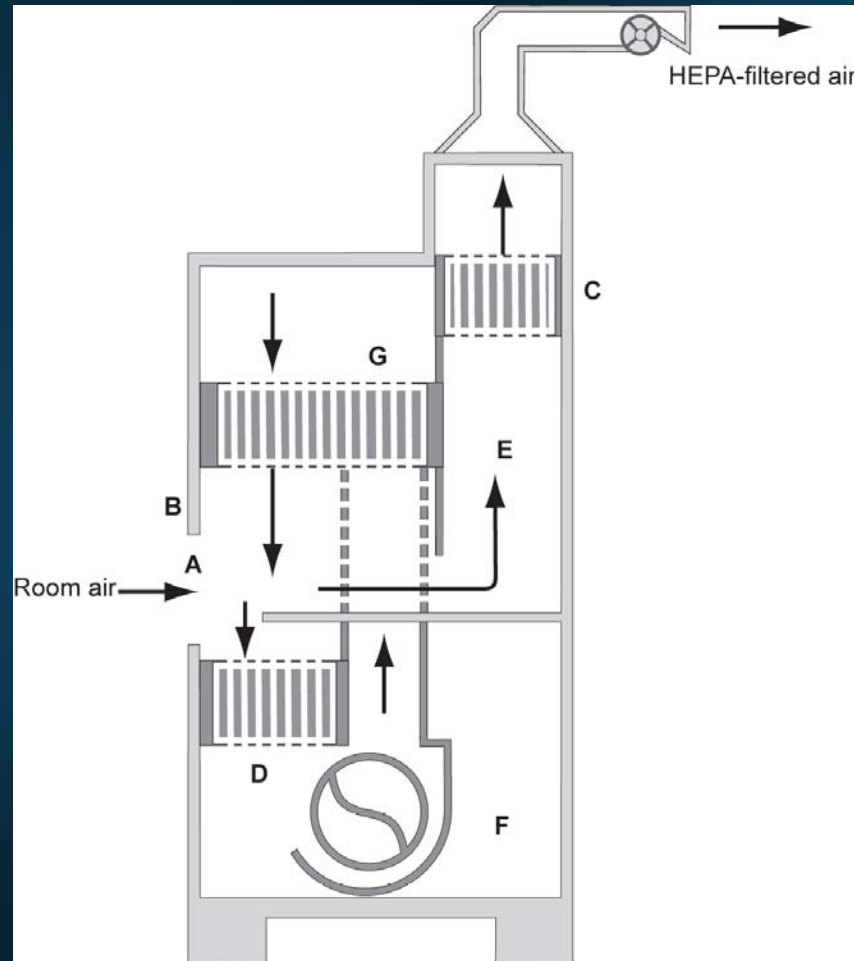
- Two significant changes to the NSF 49 standard have ended the grace period from making voluntary upgrades of BSC installations to now-mandatory compliance to be considered as an NSF-listed device
 - A1/A2 exhaust configuration
 - Ducted cabinets must have exhaust duct alarms

Canopy (thimble) unit for ducting a A1/A2 BSC
(A) balancing damper; (B) flexible connector to exhaust
system; (C) cabinet exhaust HEPA filter housing;
(D) canopy unit; (E) BSC.



Ducted Biosafety Cabinets (Other than A1/A2)

(A) front opening; (B) sash; (C) exhaust HEPA filter; (D) supply HEPA filter; (E) negative pressure dedicated exhaust plenum; (F) blower; (G) additional HEPA filter for supply air.



29 CFR 1910.145(f)(8)(i)

“Biological hazard tags shall be used to identify the actual or potential presence of a biological hazard and to identify equipment, containers, rooms, experimental animals, or combinations thereof, that contain or are contaminated with hazardous biological agents.”



BIOHAZARD





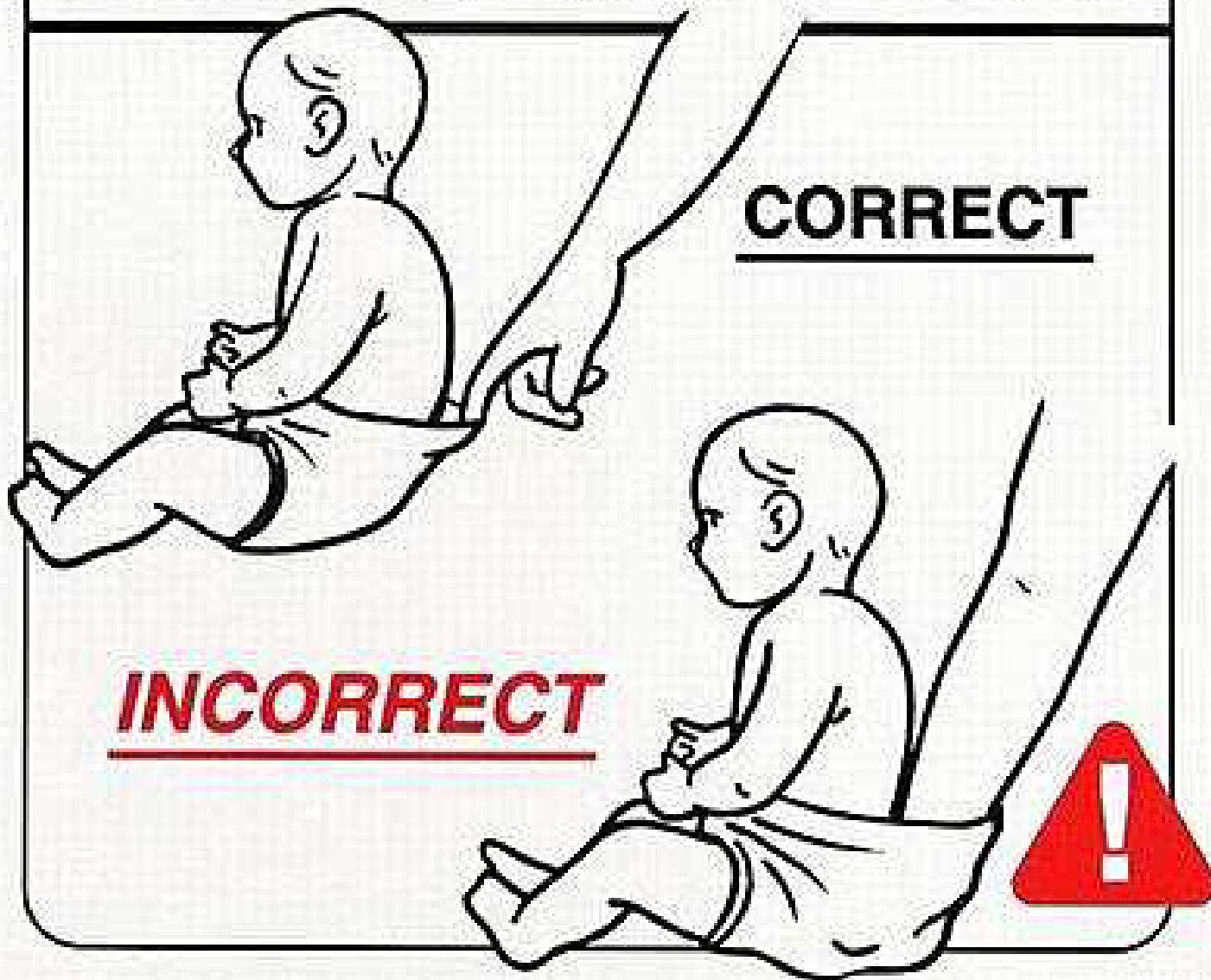






Instructions:

Checking Baby's Diaper







??QUESTIONS??

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