
Just the Facts... **Bloodborne Pathogens – Exposure Determination, Job Hazard Analysis, and Accidents and Exposure Incidents**

Exposure Determination

Organizations must -

- Review work procedures for each job classification to identify personnel who are occupationally exposed. Exposure must be determined without regard to use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Develop and maintain a list of the job classifications, duties, or procedures that might involve occupational exposure. These exposure determinations should be documented in the exposure control plan.

Exposure Control Plan

If all personnel within a Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or job classification have occupational exposure, list the MOS or job classification in the exposure control plan (e.g., 92 M, Mortuary Affairs Specialist).

If some of the personnel within an MOS or Job Classification have occupational exposure, list the MOS or job classification and the specific task(s) and procedures involving occupational exposure (e.g., 92Y, Unit Supply Specialist, decontaminating reusable equipment).

- Review and update the Exposure Control Plan as necessary and at least annually.

Job Hazard Analysis

Supervisors may use a technique called job hazard analysis as a means of identifying MOSs, job classifications, and tasks and procedures involving occupational exposure. Job hazard analysis requires analysis of each job or task to identify potential for exposure. Together, supervisors and personnel should-

- Divide jobs into major tasks and list every step required for each task in its order of occurrence.

- Examine each job step to determine existing or potential hazards, actions, or conditions that could lead to an accident or illness.
- Assess the environmental conditions under which the job is performed.
- Document the analysis, including the MOS or job title, location, date, each job step and its associated hazard, the cause of the hazard, and recommended preventive measures. A sample Job Hazard Analysis form is provided in Appendix C.
- Implement safety controls to protect personnel from the identified occupational exposures. Controls may include universal precautions, engineering controls, work practice controls, PPE, education and training, proper housekeeping, proper handling and disposals of regulated medical waste, and ergonomic controls.
- Evaluate controls periodically to determine their effectiveness, and replace them with more effective controls whenever necessary.

Accidents and Exposure Incidents

Supervisors must -

- Investigate all accidents and exposure incidents.
- Document
 - The route of exposure (e.g., inhalation, skin contact, mucous membrane contact, percutaneous injury).
 - The circumstances under which the exposure occurred (e.g., the engineering controls in use, work practices followed, a description of any devices in use, PPE worn, work area location, procedure being performed, personnel's training).
- Evaluate the policies and control measures in place for both accidents and exposure incidents for effectiveness.
- Document the evaluations, establish corrective actions, and monitor the effectiveness of these actions.