

## 80-7 Addendum 2: Definitions

"Appropriate personal protective equipment" means equipment that does not permit blood or other potentially infectious material to pass through to or reach the employee's work clothes, street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth or other mucous membranes under normal conditions of use and for the duration of time which the protective equipment shall be used. [See 29 CFR 1910.1030 (d) (3) (i).]

"Contaminated" means the presence or reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious material on an item or surface.

"Decontamination" means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate or destroy blood-borne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface of the item is rendered safe for handling, use or disposal.

"Exposure incident" means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material which results from the performance of an employee's duties.

"Occupational exposure" means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material which results from the performance of an employee's duties.

"Other potentially infectious material" means:

1. The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid which is visibly contaminated with blood and all body fluids 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) and
3. HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures and HIV- and HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions, and blood or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

"Parenteral" means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts and abrasions.

"Regulated waste" means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items which could release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items which are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials.

"Work practice controls" means controls which reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering the manner in which a task is performed (e.g. prohibited recapping of needles by a two [2]-hand technique).

Approved by the Board of Regents on December 16, 2005.