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Photon Sciences Policies and Requirements Manual

[Revision Log](#)

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Section: **EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN**

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1.	Exposure Determination (to be made without regard to the use of personal protective equipment):
1.a	List job classifications in which <i>all</i> employees in those job classifications have occupational exposure: N/A
1.b	List job classifications in which <i>some</i> employees have occupational exposure: Scientist, Research associate
1.c	List tasks and procedures or groups of closely related tasks and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs: Sample preparation of unfixed human tissue for experimental use.
2.	Describe the method of implementation (check all that are applicable):
2.a	Universal Precautions (i.e., all body fluids are considered potentially infectious materials)
2.b	<p>Engineering and Work Practice Controls</p> <p>Hand-washing facilities accessible to employees. Location is: Labs throughout the experimental floor in 725</p> <p>Employees required to wash their hands immediately or as soon as feasible after:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of gloves or other personal protective equipment. ▪ Contact of such body areas with blood or other potentially infectious materials. <p>Flush mucous membranes with water immediately or as soon as feasible after contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials.</p> <p>Contaminated needles and other contaminated sharps are not bent, recapped, or removed (unless no alternative is feasible and the action is required by a specific medical or dental procedure).</p> <p>Immediately or as soon as possible after use, contaminated reusable sharps are placed in appropriate</p>

	<p>containers until properly reprocessed.</p> <p>Waste containers are puncture resistant, labeled or color-coded in accordance with the Biohazard Label, and leak-proof on the sides and bottom.</p> <p>Eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics or lip balm, and handling contact lenses in work areas is prohibited.</p> <p>Food and drink are not kept in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets, or on countertops or bench tops where blood or other potentially infectious materials are present.</p> <p>All procedures involving blood or other potentially infectious materials are done in a manner to minimize splashing, spraying, spattering, and generation of droplets of these substances.</p> <p>Mouth pipeting of blood or other potentially infectious materials is prohibited.</p> <p>Specimens of blood or other potentially infectious materials are placed in a container that prevents leakage during collection, handling, processing, storage, transport, or shipping. Label the container with the Biohazard Label.</p> <p>Equipment that may have become contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials is examined prior to servicing or shipping and decontaminated as necessary. Servicing representative and/or the manufacturer are given information prior to handling, servicing, or shipping so that appropriate precautions will be taken. All equipment (e.g. cryotome) is decontaminated using ethanol or equivalent microbial solution.</p>
2.c	<p>Personal Protective Equipment</p> <p>PPE is cleaned, laundered, and disposed of at no cost to the employee.</p> <p>PPE is repaired or personal protective equipment is replaced as needed to maintain its effectiveness, at no cost to the employee. Describe recent experience of repair/ replacement: Safety glasses are replaced when damaged or scratched. Lab coats are replaced when needed.</p> <p>Garment(s) penetrated by blood or other potentially infectious materials are removed immediately or as soon as feasible. Describe any events that occurred: None</p> <p>All personal protective equipment is removed prior to leaving the work area. It is placed in an appropriately designated area or container for storage, washing, decontamination, or disposal. Container description & location: Labs and beamlines where potentially infectious human tissue may be present have appropriate disposal containers. Lab coats are kept inside the lab.</p> <p>Gloves are worn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When it can be reasonably anticipated that the employee may have hand contact with blood, other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, and non-intact skin ▪ When performing vascular access procedures ▪ When handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces <p>Disposable (single-use) gloves (such as surgical or examination gloves) are replaced as soon as practical when contaminated or as soon as feasible if they are torn, punctured, or when their ability to function as a barrier is compromised. Describe equipment and exposure scenario: Gloves are used to handle specimens.</p> <p>Utility gloves (cut resistant) are decontaminated for re-use if the integrity of the glove is not compromised. However, they must be discarded if they are cracked, peeling, torn, punctured, or exhibit other signs of deterioration or when their ability to function as a barrier is compromised. Method for</p>

	decontamination: Wipe with ethanol or other microbial solution. Gowns, aprons, lab coats, clinic jackets, or similar outer garments are worn in occupational exposure situations. The type and characteristics will depend upon the task and degree of exposure anticipated. Wear surgical caps or hoods and/or shoe covers or boots in instances when gross contamination can reasonably be anticipated. Describe equipment and exposure scenario: Lab coats, gloves, safety glasses are worn during sample preparation
3.	Describe the procedure for the evaluating exposure incidents: Contact OMC
3.a	Employees and guests are included in the BNL vaccination program when working with potentially infectious materials.
3.b	Describe Post-Exposure Evaluation/Follow-up process done by the organization or PI: Any exposures would be referred to OMC
4.	Substitution of Less Hazardous Procedures
4.a	Have new or modified tasks and procedures been developed by commercial or internal sources which affect occupational exposure? ___Yes __X__No If Yes, explain:
4.b	Have new or modified tasks and procedures changed the employee job types with occupational exposure potential? No
4.c	Have you considered and implemented commercially available and effective medical devices of safer design that eliminate or minimize occupational exposure? Photon Sciences participates in the BNL review of devices.
5.	Worker Involvement
	Obtain input from non-managerial employees responsible for direct patient care who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps in the identification, evaluation, and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls.
5.a	Workers' input: Feedback will be put in to the annual review of the Experimental Safety Review.

Document Review Frequency
1 Years

Review signatures on file
with master copy of
controlled document

LIGHT SOURCES DIRECTORATE REVISION LOG		
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