

Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan - Appendix A: Definitions

Bloodborne Pathogen (BBP) - any pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to:

Hepatitis Viruses include Hepatitis B Virus (HBV), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), and Hepatitis D Virus (HDV).

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV): HIV is the virus that can cause Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and is transmitted in the same manner as HBV.

BBP Exposure Control Plan - the College's Bloodborne Exposure Control Plan based on the OR-OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

CDC - Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

College - Portland Community College District or PCC.

Employee - an individual employed by Portland Community College. Students enrolled in the College's clinical affiliation programs, apprenticeship programs, cooperative education program, and professional crafts programs are included as College employees when they are working within the programs on or off campus.

EH&S - Environmental Health & Safety; one of two departments designated by amended PCC Board Policy B-507 to oversee and administer the Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan; the other being Risk Services.

EPA - the United States Environmental Protection Agency; an agency of the federal government which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment by writing and enforcing regulations based on laws passed by Congress.

Exposure Incident - a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or skin piercing contact with blood or other potentially infectious material that results from the performance of an employee's duties.

FMS - Facilities Management Services; a centralized, College-wide department that has the responsibility for maintaining a healthy and safe physical environment through its maintenance, custodial, and grounds operations.

HBV - the Hepatitis B Virus that is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions, contaminated needles, and contact with body fluids on non-intact skin and mucous membranes. A vaccine is available for HBV.

HCV - the Hepatitis C Virus that is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions, contaminated needles, and contact with body fluids on non-intact skin and mucous membranes. A vaccine is not available for HCV.

HDV - the Hepatitis D Virus that is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusions, contaminated needles, and contact with body fluids on non-intact skin and mucous membranes. A vaccine is not available for HDV.

HIV - the Human Immunodeficiency Virus that can cause Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and is spread in the same manner as HBV.

Occupational Exposure - reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or piercing of the skin (such as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, etc.) contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

OPIM - Other Potentially Infectious Materials - the following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids; any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

OR-OSHA - the State of Oregon's Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Percutaneous Injury - an injury that is "effected, passed, or performed through or by means of the skin." (Webster's New College Dictionary Third Edition).

PCC - Portland Community College District or the College.

Plan - Portland Community College's Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan based on the OR-OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard.

PPE - Personal Protective Equipment.

Regulated Waste - any liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious material; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items contaminated with dried blood or other infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling. These shall be disposed of immediately in the proper waste containers.