**Attachment A – Definitions**

1. **Blood** – means human blood, human blood components, and products made from human blood.
2. **Bloodborne Pathogens** – means pathogens that are present in human blood. Pathogens are microorganisms (like viruses and bacteria) that can cause disease in humans. Includes, but not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
3. **Contaminated** – means the presence or reasonable expected presence of blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) on an item or surface.
4. **Contaminated Laundry** – means laundry is soiled with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) or may hold sharps.
5. **Contaminated Sharps** – means any sharp object that can penetrate the skin and is contaminated with the blood or OPIM of another person. These objects include needles, scalpels, broken glass, exposed ends of dental wire, nails, pieces of metal, and anything else that meets this description.
6. **Decontamination** – means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point they are no longer capable of transmitting infection and the surface or item are rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.
7. **Engineering Controls** – means controls that isolate or remove the bloodborne pathogens hazard from the workplace (e.g., sharps disposable containers, self-sheathing needles, safer medical devices).
8. **Exposure Incident** – means a specific eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) that results from an employee’s duties.
9. **Occupational Exposure (Workplace Exposure)** – means reasonably expected skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM) that may result from an employee’s job duties.
10. **Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM)** – means
    1. The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, paracardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, salvia, and body fluid visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body 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, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissue from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.
11. **Parenteral** – means piercing mucous membranes or the skin barrier through such events as needlesticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions.
12. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** – is specialized clothing or equipment worn by an employee for protection against a hazard. General work clothes (e.g., uniforms, pants, shirts, or blouses) not intended to function as protection against a hazard are not considered to be PPE.
13. **Regulated Waste** – means liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM); contaminated items that would release blood or OPIM in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or OPIM and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; any pathological and microbiological waste containing blood or OPIM.
14. **Universal Precautions** – is an approach to infection control in which all human blood and certain human body fluids are treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.
15. **Work Practice Controls** – controls that reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering how a task is done (e.g., prohibiting recapping of needles by a two-handed technique).