

**North Carolina Department of Labor
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Raleigh, North Carolina**

Chapter 7
Subchapter 7F

CFR Revision 113A

Field Information System
Bloodborne Pathogens Standard
29 CFR 1910.1030 General Industry

Discussion:

On November 6, 2000, President Clinton signed into law the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act, Public Law 106-430. The Act required OSHA to revise the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard within six months. To facilitate completion of this Congressional directive, Congress exempted OSHA from the usual rulemaking procedural requirements of section 6(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

On January 18, 2001, OSHA promulgated the mandated revisions to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard. These changes, which apply to healthcare worker and others who handle medical sharps, can be broadly categorized into four areas: modification of definitions relating to engineering controls; revising and updating the Exposure Control Plan; solicitation of employee input; and recordkeeping.

Action:

The N.C. Department of Labor, Division of Occupational Safety and Health adopted the revisions to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard verbatim with an effective date of October 1, 2001.

Exposure Control Plans that are reviewed and updated after October 1, 2001 must reflect the requirements of the revised standard. Percutaneous exposure injuries that occur after the date enforcement begins must be recorded on the sharps injury log for those employers required to maintain a log of occupational injuries and illnesses pursuant to 29 CFR 1904.

Refer to the 01/18/2001 *Federal Register* (Volume 66, No. 12) for the details related to these requirements.

NC Effective Date: October 1, 2001
NCAC Number: 13 NCAC 7F.0101

Signed on Original
John H. Johnson
Deputy Commissioner

10/01/01
Date of Signature