

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
<b>Part 35 Health Care and Industries with Biological Hazards</b>						
Exposure control	<b>525.1</b> An employer must ensure that a worker's exposure to blood borne pathogens or other biohazardous material is controlled in accordance with section 9.	Eliminating or controlling exposure to blood borne pathogens or biohazardous materials can decrease health risks.	M	H	H	Exposure to blood borne pathogens or other biohazardous materials must be eliminated or controlled through the use of engineered controls, administrative controls or personal protection equipment or a combination of controls.
Medical sharps	<b>525.2(1)</b> Subsections (2) and (3) come into effect on July1, 2010. <b>525.2(2)</b> An employer must provide and ensure that any medical sharp is a safety engineered medical sharp. <b>525.2(3)</b> Subsection (2) does not apply if (a) use of the required safety-engineered medical sharp is not clinically appropriate in the particular circumstances, or (b) the required safety-engineered sharp is not available in commercial markets. <b>525.2(4)</b> An employer must develop and implement safe work procedures for the use and disposal of medical sharps if a worker	Proper training and handling of approved needles and blades can limit the risks of exposure to biohazardous materials.	L	H	H	Workers must only use appropriate and approved needles and blades, be trained in their use and understand potential hazards as outlined in the work site safe procedures.

	<p>is required to use or dispose of a medical sharp.</p> <p><b>525.2(5)</b> An employer must ensure that a worker who is required to use and dispose of a medical sharp is trained in the safe work procedures required by subsection (4) and such training must include</p> <p>(a) the hazards associated with the use and disposal of medical sharps,</p> <p>(b) the proper use and limitations of safety-engineered medical sharps,</p> <p>(c) procedures to eliminate accidental contact with medical sharps, and</p> <p>(d) any other relevant information.</p> <p><b>525.2(6)</b> A worker must use and dispose of a medical sharp in accordance with the training provided by the employer.</p>					
Sharps containers	<p><b>526(1)</b> An employer must provide sharps containers and ensure that they are located as close as is reasonably practicable to where sharps are used.</p> <p><b>526(2)</b> A worker must use the sharps container provided.</p> <p><b>526(3)</b> An employer must ensure that a sharps container has a clearly defined fill line and is sturdy enough to resist</p>	Needles need to be placed in an approved sharps container to reduce potential injury to humans and animals	L	M	L	Used needles must be placed in a puncture-resistant container which must be located close to where the needles are being used.

	puncture under normal conditions of use and handling.					
Recapping needles	<b>527</b> A person must not recap waste needles.	Recapping needles increases the chance of getting injured by the needle	H	L	M	<p>If a worker on a farm needs to recap a needle they should be trained in safe procedures to do so and should do it very carefully</p> <p>Workers should never cap a needle when using Micotil (or other veterinary drugs that can cause significant human harm if injected), unless absolutely necessary to ensure safety of workers.</p>
Policies and procedures	<p><b>528(1)</b> An employer must establish policies and procedures dealing with storing, handling, using and disposing of biohazardous materials.</p> <p><b>528(2)</b> An employer must ensure that workers are informed of the health hazards associated with exposure to the biohazardous material.</p>	Understanding the dangers of biohazards in the workplace and having protocols for storing, handling, using, and disposing these materials is important for worker safety.	L	M	M	Policies and procedures must be developed for storing, handling, using, and disposing biohazardous materials and workers must be informed of the hazards associated with exposure to the materials.
Limited exposure	<b>529</b> An employer must ensure that worker exposure to biohazardous materials is kept as low as reasonably practicable.	Reduced exposure to biohazardous materials is the ideal situation in the workplace.	H	M	M	Limit exposure to biohazardous materials
Post-exposure management	<b>530</b> An employer must establish policies and procedures for the post-exposure management of workers exposed to biohazardous material.	Having clear protocols in place will address the key steps to help workers that may have been exposed to biohazardous materials.	L	M	M	Policies and procedures must be developed to manage situations where workers are exposed to biohazardous materials