Series 3000: Operations, Finance, and Property

3400 School Safety and Security

3405 Bloodborne Pathogens

Bloodborne pathogens and other infectious body fluids can be transmitted through contact with skin, eyes, mouth, and mucous membranes, including by needle sticks, cuts, punctures, and bites. The District will observe universal precautions to prevent contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials. Under circumstances in which differentiation between body fluid types is difficult or impossible, all body fluids will be considered potentially infectious materials.

If one or more District employees are subject to occupational exposure, the Superintendent or designee will develop and annually update an exposure control plan that will be accessible to employees.

The District will provide personal protective equipment, the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series, training, and post-exposure evaluations, as required by law, at no charge to employees whose duties are reasonably anticipated to result in occupational exposure to blood or other infectious materials.

"Bloodborne pathogens" means pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. Those pathogens include hepatitis B virus (HBV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

"Universal precautions" means a method of infection control that treats all human blood and other potentially infectious material as capable of transmitting HIV, HBV, and other bloodborne pathogens.

Legal authority: 29 CFR 1910.1030; Mich Admin Code R 325.70004

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