

INDICATOR	Met	Not Met	Comments
PLANNING			
<p>The organization has established an exposure control plan that meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated annually to reflect changes in tasks, positions, and procedures that impact occupational exposure. • Identifies what job classifications are most at risk of exposure. • Identifies what types of tasks or procedures could potentially lead to exposures • How the organization will evaluate any exposure incidents. 			
The organization has implemented the use of universal precautions.			
Hepatitis B vaccines are available to all who are at risk.			
<p>Postexposure procedures, evaluations and follow-ups to workers who are exposed are established. These would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of soap and water to immediately wash needlesticks and cuts. • Avoiding using antiseptics or caustic agents such as bleach or squeezing the wound. • Reporting the exposure to infection control, occupational health, or other department in charge of managing exposures. • Prompt reporting of the injury. • Advising the staff member about the potential risks of acquiring hepatitis B or C and HIV and the need for postexposure treatment. 			
USE AND DISPOSAL			
Observations of staff use of sharps indicate alignment with safe use as defined by the organization. These observations are conducted in high-risk areas such as the Operating Room, Emergency Department, Recovery Room, and areas defined by the organization as high-risk.			
Staff dispose of sharps following use immediately or as soon as possible. For example, sharps are not inadvertently transported to Sterile Processing in case carts or other containers.			
After use, sharps are never sheared or broken by staff. Staff will bend, recap, or remove needles if no feasible alternative exists or if such actions are required. If required, a mechanical device or one-handed technique must be used.			
<p>Staff use proper sharps disposal containers that meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puncture-resistant and closable. 			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leakproof on the sides. Kept upright to prevent spillage. It may require use of stands or other support. Appropriately color-coded red or labeled to communicate the inherent hazard. Readily accessible and located as close as possible to the areas where sharps are used. Routinely replaced and not overfilled. Closed before being removed or replaced. Placed in a secondary closable container if leakage is possible. 			
REVIEW OF INJURY DATA			
<p>To minimize risks of injury or exposure, the organization maintains a log of sharps injuries and reviews data for trends, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determining where the injuries occur. Identifying what devices are causing the injuries. When appropriate, determining if there are safer devices available to replace problematic ones. Determining if employees need to be trained or retrained on how to use devices of choice. Soliciting feedback from the employees on the selection of devices. 			
Based on identified trends, the organization implements actions to address deficiencies.			
TRAINING			
Staff, at risk, receive training upon hire on sharps injury prevention and actions to take with an injury. This training is maintained per organizational requirements.			