Note To Reviewer

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA-95), OSHA is submitting this Information Collection (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for the Standards Improvement Project – Phase III (SIP-III) rulemaking. The SIP-III rulemaking is the third in a series of rulemaking actions to improve and streamline OSHA standards. The Standard Improvement Projects remove and revise individual requirements in standards that are confusing, outdated, duplicative or inconsistent. In May 2011, OSHA published the SIP-III final rule.

The SIP-III final rule removed from 25 of OSHA's substance-specific standards the requirements for employers to transfer employee exposure-monitoring and medical records to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and to notify NIOSH prior to disposal of such records. As a result of removing these transfer and notification requirements, OSHA is revising the 25 corresponding Information Collection Requests (ICRs) to reduce the burden-hour and cost estimates associated with these provisions. OSHA has removed §1910.1030 (h)(4) from this ICR. The ICR did not have any burden hours or costs associated with the transfer or notification requirements.

During the final SIP-III rulemaking, OSHA began the process to obtain OMB approval for the existing collection of information requirements contained in the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard. As part of this process, OSHA revised the number of establishments, workers, and wage rates contained in the ICR. Also, as required by PRA-95, OSHA published a Federal Register notice requesting public comment on the revised ICR. OSHA received three comments in response to this notice. The comments and the Agency's responses are found under Item 8 of the Supporting Statement.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR THE INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUIREMENTS OF THE BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS STANDARD (29 CFR 1910.1030)[1] **(OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB) CONTROL NUMBER 1218-0180) (May 2011))**

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

The main objective of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) is to "assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources" (29 U.S.C. 651). To achieve this objective, the OSH Act specifically authorizes "the development and promulgation of occupational safety and health regulations" (29 U.S.C. 651).

To protect employee health, the OSH Act authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to develop standards that provide for "monitoring or measuring employee exposure" to occupational hazards and "prescribe the type and frequency of medical examinations and other tests which shall be made available [by the employer] to employees exposed to such hazards in order to most effectively determine whether the health of such employees is adversely affected by such exposure" (29 U.S.C. 655). In addition, the OSH Act mandates that "[e]ach employer shall make, keep and preserve, and make available to the Secretary [of Labor] . . . such records regarding [his/her] activities relating to this Act as the Secretary . . . may prescribe by regulation as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act or for developing information regarding the causes and prevention of occupational accidents and illnesses" (29 U.S.C. 657). In addition, the OSH Act directs OSHA to "issue regulations requiring employers to maintain accurate records of employee exposure to potentially toxic materials or other harmful physical agents which are required to be monitored and measured," and further specifies that such regulations provide "for each employee or former employee to have access to such records as will indicate [their] own exposure to toxic materials or harmful physical agents" (29 U.S.C. 657). The OSH Act states further that "[t]he Secretary . . . shall . . . prescribe such rules and regulations as [he/she] may deem necessary to carry out [his/her] responsibilities under this Act, including rules and regulations dealing with the inspection of an employer's establishment" (29 U.S.C. 651).

1 The purpose of this supporting statement is to analyze and describe the burden hours and costs associated with provisions of the Standard that contain paperwork requirements; this supporting statement does not provide information or guidance on how to comply with, or how to enforce the Standard.

Under the authority granted by the OSH Act, the Occupational Safety and Health Act ("OSHA" or "Agency") published a health standard governing employee exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens at 29 CFR 1910.1030, 1915.1030 (the "Standard"). The basis for this Standard is a determination by the Assistant Secretary for OSHA that occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens can result in infections. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, the hepatitis B virus or the human immunodeficiency virus. These infections can lead to serious clinical illness which may result in death. Additionally, on November 6, 2000, the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act (NSPA), was signed into law (Pub. L. 106-430), as a result of the growing concern over bloodborne pathogens exposures resulting from sharps injuries and in response to technological developments that increase employee protections. On January 18, 2001, OSHA published a Direct Final Rule to conform to the requirements of NSPA. The paperwork requirements resulting from the NSPA include: modifying the existing requirements for revising and updating the exposure control plan; soliciting of employee input for selecting safer medical devices; and recordkeeping. The information collection requirements contained in the Bloodborne Pathogens, including the NSPA requirements, are fully discussed under items 2 and 12.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

Collections of information contained in this Standard include a written exposure control plan, documentation of employees' hepatitis B vaccinations and post exposure evaluations and follow-up medical visits, training, related recordkeeping and a sharps injury log. Information generated in accordance with these provisions, provides the employer and the employee with means to provide protection from the adverse health effects associated with occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

A. Exposure control plan (§1910.1030(c)(1))

§1910.1030(c)(1)(i) - Each employer having an employee(s) with occupational exposure[2] as defined by paragraph (b) of this section shall establish a written Exposure Control Plan designed to eliminate or minimize employee exposure.

§1910.1030(c)(1)(ii) - The Exposure Control Plan shall contain at least the following elements:

§1910.1030(c)(1)(ii)(A) - The exposure determination required by paragraph (c)(2),

§1910.1030(c)(1)(ii)(B) - The schedule and method of implementation for paragraphs (d) Methods of Compliance, (e) HIV and HBV Research Laboratories and Production Facilities, (f) Hepatitis B Vaccination and Post-Exposure Evaluation and Follow-up, (g) Communication of Hazards to Employees, and (h) Recordkeeping, of this standard, and

2 "Occupational exposure" means reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee's duties.

§1910.1030(c)(1)(ii)(C) - The procedure for the evaluation of circumstances surrounding exposure incidents as required by paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this standard.

§1910.1030(c)(1)(iii) - Each employer shall ensure that a copy of the Exposure Control Plan is accessible to employees in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020(e).

§1910.1030(c)(1)(iv) - The Exposure Control Plan shall be reviewed and updated at least annually and whenever necessary to reflect new or modified tasks and procedures which affect occupational exposure and to reflect new or revised employee positions with occupational exposure. The review and update of such plans shall also:

§1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)(A) – Reflect changes in technology that eliminate or reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogens; and

§1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)(B) - Document annually consideration and implementation of appropriate commercially available and effective safer medical devices designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure.

§1910.1030(c)(1)(v) - An employer, who is required to establish an Exposure Control Plan shall solicit input from non-managerial employees responsible for direct patient care who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps in the identification, evaluation, and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls and shall document the solicitation in the Exposure Control Plan.

Purpose: The purpose of this requirement is to assure that all new tasks and procedures are evaluated in order to determine whether they will result in occupational exposure. Additionally, the exposure control plan identifies those tasks and procedures where occupational exposures may occur and to identify the positions whose duties include those tasks and procedures identified with occupational exposure. The review also assures evaluation and implementation of safer medical devices. Employee input into this process can serve to assist the employer in overcoming obstacles to the successful implementation of control measures.

Exposure determination (§1910.1030(c)(2)) - Each employer who has an employee(s) with occupational exposure as defined by paragraph (b) of this section shall prepare an exposure determination. This exposure determination shall contain the following:

§1910.1030(c)(2)(i)(A) - A list of all job classifications in which all employees in those job classifications have occupational exposure;

§1910.1030(c)(2)(i)(B) - A list of job classifications in which some employees have occupational exposure, and

§1910.1030(c)(2)(i)(C) - A list of all tasks and procedures or groups of closely related task and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs and that are performed by employees in job classifications listed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c)

(2)(i)(B) of this standard.

Purpose: To assure that the workers who hold these job classifications are included in the training program, are provided with personal protective equipment are provided with post-exposure follow-up where appropriate, are included in the HBV vaccination program, and receive all other protection afforded by this standard.

B. Housekeeping (§1910.1030(d)(4))

General (§1910.1030(d)(4)(i)) - Employers shall ensure that the worksite is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. The employer shall determine and implement an appropriate written schedule for cleaning and method of decontamination based upon the location within the facility,
type of surface to be cleaned, type of soil present, and tasks or procedures being performed in the area.

Purpose: Assist in ensuring that routine cleaning, as recommended by CDC, is performed and that the method of decontamination deemed appropriate by the employer is followed. Additionally, the workers can utilize the schedule to determine when such cleaning should be done and what method they should use to properly accomplish the task.

C. Laundry (§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv))

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(A) - Contaminated laundry shall be handled as little as possible with a minimum of agitation.

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(A)(1) - Contaminated laundry shall be bagged or containerized at the location where it was used and shall not be sorted or rinsed in the location of use.

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(A)(2) - Contaminated laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers labeled or color-coded in accordance with paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this standard. When a facility utilizes Universal Precautions in the handling of all soiled laundry, alternative labeling or color-coding is sufficient if it permits all employees to recognize the containers as requiring compliance with Universal Precautions.

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(A)(3) - Whenever contaminated laundry is wet and presents a reasonable likelihood of soak-through of or leakage from the bag or container, the laundry shall be placed and transported in bags or containers which prevent soak-through and/or leakage of fluids to the exterior.

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(B) - The employer shall ensure that employees who have contact with contaminated laundry wear protective gloves and other appropriate personal protective equipment.

§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(C) - When a facility ships contaminated laundry off-site to a second facility which does not utilize Universal Precautions in the handling of all laundry, the
facility generating the contaminated laundry must place such laundry in bags or containers which are labeled or color-coded in accordance with paragraph (g)(1)(i).

Purpose: Placing and transporting contaminated laundry in labeled or color-coded bags or containers prevents inadvertent exposure by warning employees of the bag/container's contaminated contents.

D. HIV and HBV research laboratories and production facilities (§1910.1030(e))

§1910.1030(e)(2)(ii)(b) - Contaminated materials that are to be decontaminated at a site away from the work area shall be placed in a durable, leakproof, labeled or color-coded container that is closed before being removed from the work area.

§1910.1030(e)(2)(ii)(M) - A biosafety manual shall be prepared or adopted and periodically reviewed and updated at least annually or more often if necessary. Personnel shall be advised of potential hazards, shall be required to read instructions on practices and procedures, and shall be required to follow them.

Purpose: Placing and transporting contaminated materials in labeled or color-coded container prevents inadvertent exposure by warning workers of the container's contaminated contents. The biosafety manual serves as a reference and assists in preventing exposure by identifying hazards and practices and procedures to be followed. Periodic review and update assures that the manual reflects the work setting's current hazards, practices, and procedures.

E. Hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up (§1910.1030(f))

§1910.1030(f)(1)(i) - The employer shall make available the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series to all employees who have occupational exposure, and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up to all employees who have had an exposure incident.

§1910.1030(f)(1)(ii) - The employer shall ensure that all medical evaluations and procedures including the hepatitis B vaccine and vaccination series and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up, including prophylaxis, are:

§1910.1030(f)(1)(ii)(A) - Made available at no cost to the employee;

§1910.1030(f)(1)(ii)(B) - Made available to the employee at a reasonable time and place;

§1910.1030(f)(1)(ii)(C) - Performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician or by or under the supervision of another licensed healthcare professional; and

§1910.1030(f)(1)(ii)(D) - Provided according to recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service current at the time these evaluations and procedures take place, except as specified by this paragraph (f).

Hepatitis B vaccination (§1910.1030(f)(2))

§1910.1030(f)(2)(i) - Hepatitis B vaccination shall be made available after the employee has received the training required in paragraph (g)(2)(vii)(I) and within 10 working days of initial assignment to all employees who have occupational exposure unless the employee has previously received the complete hepatitis B vaccination series, antibody testing has revealed that the employee is immune, or the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons.

§1910.1030(f)(2)(ii) - The employer shall not make participation in a prescreening program a prerequisite for receiving hepatitis B vaccination.

§1910.1030(f)(2)(iii) - If the employee initially declines hepatitis B vaccination but at a later date while still covered under the standard decides to accept the vaccination, the employer shall make available hepatitis B vaccination at that time.

§1910.1030(f)(2)(iv) - The employer shall assure that employees who decline to accept hepatitis B vaccination offered by the employer sign the statement in Appendix A.

§1910.1030(f)(2)(v) - If a routine booster dose(s) of hepatitis B vaccine is recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service at a future date, such booster dose(s) shall be made available in accordance with section (f)(1)(ii).

Purpose: To eliminate or minimize risk of contracting hepatitis B through exposure, particularly when other controls inadequately protect or the worker is inadvertently or unknowingly exposed. Additionally, assures that workers who are initially reluctant to accept vaccination but who later change their minds as the result of information or experiences are accorded the opportunity to receive vaccination. The declination form encourages greater participation in the vaccination program by reiterating that a worker declining the hepatitis B vaccination remains at risk of acquiring hepatitis B. Also allows employers to easily determine who is not vaccinated so that resources can be directed toward improving the acceptance rate of the vaccination program, and assists compliance officers in enforcing training and vaccination requirements.

Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up (§1910.1030(f)(3)) - Following a report of an exposure incident, the employer shall make immediately available to the exposed employee a confidential medical evaluation and follow-up, including at least the following elements:

§1910.1030(f)(3)(i) - Documentation of the route(s) of exposure, and the circumstances under which the exposure incident occurred;

§1910.1030(f)(3)(ii) - Identification and documentation of the source individual, unless the

employer can establish that identification is infeasible or prohibited by state or local law;

§1910.1030(f)(3)(ii)(A) - The source individual's blood shall be tested as soon as feasible and after consent is obtained in order to determine HBV and HIV infectivity. If consent is not obtained, the employer shall establish that legally required consent cannot be obtained. When the source individual's consent is not required by law, the source individual's blood, if available, shall be tested and the results documented.

§1910.1030(f)(3)(ii)(B) - When the source individual is already known to be infected with HBV or HIV, testing for the source individual's known HBV or HIV status need not be repeated.

§1910.1030(f)(3)(ii)(C) - Results of the source individual's testing shall be made available to the exposed employee, and the employee shall be informed of applicable laws and regulations concerning disclosure of the identity and infectious status of the source individual.

§1910.1030(f)(3)(iii) - Collection and testing of blood for HBV and HIV serological status;

§1910.1030(f)(3)(iii)(A) - The exposed employee's blood shall be collected as soon as feasible and tested after consent is obtained.

§1910.1030(f)(3)(iii)(B) - If the employee consents to baseline blood collection, but does not give consent at that time for HIV serologic testing, the sample shall be preserved for at least 90 days. If, within 90 days of the exposure incident, the employee elects to have the baseline sample tested, such testing shall be done as soon as feasible.

§1910.1030(f)(3)(iv) - Post-exposure prophylaxis, when medically indicated, as recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service;

§1910.1030(f)(3)(v) - Counseling; and

§1910.1030(f)(3)(vi) - Evaluation of reported illnesses.

Purpose: This documentation allows the employer to receive feedback regarding the circumstances of worker exposures, and the information collected can then be used to focus efforts on decreasing or elimination specific circumstances or routes of exposure. Testing for the source individual's infectious status provides exposed workers with information that will assist them in decisions regarding testing of their own blood, complying with other elements of post-exposure management, and using precautions to prevent transmission to their sexual partners or, in the case of pregnancy, to their fetuses. Such testing also assists the healthcare professional in deciding on appropriate follow-up. Counseling of exposed employees is a vital component of post-exposure follow up procedures and that counseling concerning infection status, including results of and interpretation of all tests will assist the worker in understanding the potential risk of infection and in making decisions regarding the protection personal contacts.

Information provided to the healthcare professional (§1910.1030(f)(4))

§1910.1030(f)(4)(i) - The employer shall ensure that the healthcare professional responsible for the employee's Hepatitis B vaccination is provided a copy of this regulation.

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii) - The employer shall ensure that the healthcare professional evaluating an employee after an exposure incident is provided the following information:

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii)(A) - A copy of this regulation;

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii)(B) - A description of the exposed employee's duties as they relate to the exposure incident;

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii)(C) - Documentation of the route(s) of exposure and circumstances under which exposure occurred;

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii)(D) - Results of the source individual's blood testing, if available; and

§1910.1030(f)(4)(ii)(E) - All medical records relevant to the appropriate treatment of the employee including vaccination status which are the employer's responsibility to maintain.

Purpose: The purpose of providing this information is to inform the Healthcare Professional of the requirements of the standard. This information, which represents the minimum necessary for proper follow-up care, enables the Healthcare Professional to understand the worker's duties, the circumstances of the exposure incident, the source individual's infections status, the worker's Hepatitis B vaccination status and other worker medical information. This information is essential to follow-up evaluation so that a determination can be made regarding whether prophylaxis or medical treatment is indicated.

Healthcare professional's written opinion (§1910.1030(f)(5)) - The employer shall obtain and provide the employee with a copy of the evaluating healthcare professional's written opinion within 15 days of the completion of the evaluation.

§1910.1030(f)(5)(i) - The healthcare professional's written opinion for Hepatitis B vaccination shall be limited to whether Hepatitis B vaccination is indicated for an employee, and if the employee has received such vaccination.

§1910.1030(f)(5)(ii) - The healthcare professional's written opinion for post-exposure evaluation and follow-up shall be limited to the following information:

§1910.1030(f)(5)(ii)(A) - That the employee has been informed of the results of the evaluation; and

§1910.1030(f)(5)(ii)(B) - That the employee has been told about any medical conditions resulting from exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials which require further evaluation or treatment.

§1910.1030(f)(5)(iii) - All other findings or diagnoses shall remain confidential and shall not be included in the written report.

Purpose: To ensure that the employer is provided with documentation that a medical assessment of the worker's ability and indication to receive Hepatitis B vaccination was completed and to inform the worker regarding his/her Hepatitis B vaccination. The purpose of requiring a written opinion is to ensure that the employer is provided with documentation that a post-exposure evaluation has been performed, and that the exposed worker has been informed of the results and any medical conditions from exposure that require further evaluation or treatment.

F. Communication of hazards to employees (§1910.1030(g))

Labels and signs (§1910.1030(g)(1))[3]

§1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(A) - Warning labels shall be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material; and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials, except as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(i)(E), (F) and (G).

§1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(B) - Labels required by this section shall include the following legend:

§1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(C) - These labels shall be fluorescent orange or orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.

§1910.1030(g)(1)(i)(E) - Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels.

Signs (§1910.1030(g)(1)(ii))

3Paragraphs (d)(2)(xiii)(A), *Containers for storage, transportation and shipping;* and (d)(2)(ix)(A), *Contaminated equipment* require labels in accordance with (g)(1)(i) and (g)(1)(i)(H) respectively. Also paragraph (d)(4)(iii), *Regulated Waste*, contains several labeling requirements to be in accordance with (g)(1)(i) of the standard.

§1910.1030(g)(1)(ii)(A) - The employer shall post signs at the entrance to work areas specified in paragraph (e), HIV and HBV Research Laboratory and Production Facilities, which shall bear the following legend:

(Name of the Infectious Agent)
(Special requirements for entering the area)
(Name, telephone number of the laboratory director or other responsible person.)

§1910.1030(g)(1)(ii)(B) - These signs shall be fluorescent orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbols in a contrasting color.

Purpose: The purpose of this requirement is to alert workers to possible exposure since the nature of the material or contents will not always be readily identified as blood or other potentially infectious materials under these circumstances. Warning labels also would inform workers that appropriate barrier precautions would need to be used if occupational exposure occurs. Posting warning signs serves as a warning to workers who may otherwise not know they are entering a restricted area. Signs would also warn workers not to enter the area unless there is a need, unless the worker has been properly trained, and unless the worker also meets all other appropriate entrance requirements listed on the sign. The signs assure that workers are aware of the specific biohazard involved and of any special measures that need to be taken before entering the restricted area.

Information and training (§1910.1030(g)(2))

§1910.1030(g)(2)(i) - Employers shall ensure that all employees with occupational exposure participate in a training program which must be provided at no cost to the employee and during working hours.

§1910.1030(g)(2)(ii) - Training shall be provided as follows:

§1910.1030(g)(2)(ii)(A) - At the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational exposure may take place;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(ii)(B) - At least annually thereafter.

§1910.1030(g)(2)(iv) - Annual training for all employees shall be provided within one year of their previous training.

§1910.1030(g)(2)(v) - Employers shall provide additional training when changes such as modification of tasks or procedures or institution of new tasks or procedures affect the employee's occupational exposure. The additional training may be limited to addressing the new exposures created.

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii) - The training program shall contain at a minimum the following elements:

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(A) - An accessible copy of the regulatory text of this standard and an explanation of its contents;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(B) - A general explanation of the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(C) - An explanation of the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(D) - An explanation of the employer's exposure control plan and the means by which the employee can obtain a copy of the written plan;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(E) - An explanation of the appropriate methods for recognizing tasks and other activities that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(F) - An explanation of the use and limitations of methods that will prevent or reduce exposure including appropriate engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(G) - Information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination and disposal of personal protective equipment;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(H) - An explanation of the basis for selection of personal protective equipment;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(I) - Information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including information on its efficacy, safety, method of administration, the benefits of being vaccinated, and that the vaccine and vaccination will be offered free of charge;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(J) - Information on the appropriate actions to take and persons to contact in an emergency involving blood or other potentially infectious materials;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(K) - An explanation of the procedure to follow if an exposure incident occurs, including the method of reporting the incident and the medical follow-up that will be made available;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(L) - Information on the post-exposure evaluation and follow-up that the employer is required to provide for the employee following an exposure incident;

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(M) - An explanation of the signs and labels and/or color coding required by paragraph (g)(1); and

§1910.1030(g)(2)(vii)(N) - An opportunity for interactive questions and answers with the person conducting the training session.

Purpose: Effective training is a critical element of an overall exposure control program. It will ensure that workers understand hazards associated with bloodborne pathogens, the modes of transmission, the exposure control plan, and the use of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective clothing. The training also informs workers of the appropriate actions to take in an emergency involving exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials, and the reasons why they should participate in hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up. Additionally, because of the severity of the diseases and the potential to contract them from a single event, it is also important to retrain occupationally exposed workers on an annual basis. Annual retraining reinforces initial training and provides an opportunity to present new information that was not available at the time of initial training.

G. Recordkeeping (§1910.1030(h))

Medical records (§1910.1030(h)(1))

§1910.1030(h)(1)(i) - The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee with occupational exposure, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii) - This record shall include:

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(A) - The name and social security number of the employee;

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(B) - A copy of the employee's hepatitis B vaccination status including the dates of all the hepatitis B vaccinations and any medical records relative to the employee's ability to receive vaccination as required by paragraph (f)(2);

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(C) - A copy of all results of examinations, medical testing, and follow-up procedures as required by paragraph (f)(3);

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(D) - The employer's copy of the healthcare professional's written opinion as required by paragraph (f)(5); and

§1910.1030(h)(1)(ii)(E) - A copy of the information provided to the healthcare professional as required by paragraphs (f)(4)(ii)(B)(C) and (D).

§1910.1030(h)(1)(iv) - The employer shall maintain the records required by paragraph (h) for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

Training records (§1910.1030(h)(2))

§1910.1030(h)(2)(i) - Training records shall include the following information:

§1910.1030(h)(2)(i)(A) - The dates of the training sessions;

§1910.1030(h)(2)(i)(B) - The contents or a summary of the training sessions;

§1910.1030(h)(2)(i)(C) - The names and qualifications of persons conducting the training;
and

§1910.1030(h)(2)(i)(D) - The names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.

§1910.1030(h)(2)(ii) - Training records shall be maintained for 3 years from the date on which the training occurred.

Purpose: Medical and training records are necessary to assure that workers receive appropriate information on the hazards and effective prevention and treatment measures, as well as to aid in the general development of information on the causes of occupational illnesses and injuries involving bloodborne pathogens. Maintenance of medical records is essential because documentation is necessary to ensure proper evaluation of the worker's immune status and for proper healthcare management following an exposure incident. Training records assure that training has taken place and can be used in determining the need to perform training in the future. They also enable the employer to assess the content and completeness of the training program in order to ensure that his or her workers have received the required training.

Availability (§1910.1030(h)(3))

§1910.1030(h)(3)(i) - The employer shall ensure that all records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

§1910.1030(h)(3)(ii) - Employee training records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request for examination and copying to employees, to employee representatives, to the Director, and to the Assistant Secretary.

§1910.1030(h)(3)(iii) - Employee medical records required by this paragraph shall be provided upon request for examination and copying to the subject employee, to anyone having written consent of the subject employee, to the Director, and to the Assistant Secretary in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

Purpose: Access by employees, their representatives, and the Assistant Secretary is necessary to yield both direct and indirect improvements in the detection, treatment, and prevention of occupational disease.

Sharps injury log (§1910.1030(h)(5))

§1910.1030(h)(5)(i) - The employer shall establish and maintain a sharps injury log for the recording of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. The information in the sharps injury log shall be recorded and maintained in such manner as to protect the confidentiality of the injured employee. The sharps injury log shall contain, at a minimum:

> §1910.1030(h)(5)(i)(A) - The type and brand of device involved in the incident,
>
> §1910.1030(h)(5)(i)(B) - The department or work area where the exposure incident occurred, and
>
> §1910.1030(h)(5)(i)(C) - An explanation of how the incident occurred.

§1910.1030(h)(5)(ii) - The requirement to establish and maintain a sharps injury log shall apply to any employer who is required to maintain a log of occupational injuries and illnesses under 29 CFR 1904.

§1910.1030(h)(5)(iii) - The sharps injury log shall be maintained for the period required by 29 CFR 1904.6.

Purpose: The sharps injury log serves as a tool for identifying tasks, areas, and devices that have a high risk for sharps injuries. The information allows the employer to focus efforts toward eliminating these high risks and in device evaluation.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

Employers may use improved information technology whenever appropriate when establishing and maintaining the required records. OSHA wrote the paperwork requirements of the Standard in performance-oriented language (i.e., in terms of what data to maintain, not how to maintain the data). The employer may also contract the services of a healthcare professional located offsite to maintain and retain medical records.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item A.2 above.

The information required to be collected and maintained is specific to each employer and employee involved and is not available or duplicated by another source. The information

required by this Standard is available only from employers. At this time, there is no indication that any alternative source is available.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities, describe any methods used to minimize burden.

The information collection requirements of the Standard do not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal program or policy activities if the collection is not conducted or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

The information collection frequencies specified by this Standard are the minimum that OSHA believes are necessary to ensure that the employer and OSHA can effectively monitor the exposure and health status of employees exposed to bloodborne pathogens**.**

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

- **requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly;**
- **requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it;**
- **requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document;**
- **requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years;**
- **in connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study;**
- **requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB;**
- **that includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use; or**

- **requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.**

The Standard requires that employers must obtain and provide the worker with a copy of the evaluating healthcare professional's written opinion within 15 days of the completion of the evaluation (§1910.1030(f)(5)). The 15 day provision assures that the employee is informed in a timely manner regarding information received by the employer and is consistent with other OSHA health standards.

8. If applicable, provide a copy and identify the data and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice, required by 5 CFR 1320.8(d), soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

Consultation with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records should occur at least once every 3 years -- even if the collection of information activity is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

On July 2, 2010, OSHA published the Standards Improvement Project – Phase III (75 FR 38645) notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM). This rulemaking removes and revises individual requirements within rules that are confusing, outdated, duplicative or inconsistent. The SIP-III proposed revoking existing collection-of-information (paperwork) requirements contained in 27 existing Information-Collection Requests (ICRs) approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA-95). OSHA prepared and submitted one ICR for the SIP-III proposal to the OMB for review in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 3507(d). For the SIP-III final, OSHA is submitting 27 separate ICRs to OMB for approval.

The NPRM proposed to remove provisions that require employers to transfer employee exposure-monitoring and medical records to NIOSH, and for employers to contact NIOSH prior to disposing of such records. No comments were received opposing this revision; therefore, OSHA is removing §1910.1030(n)(4)(ii) from this ICR

While undertaking SIP III rulemaking, OSHA initiated the process to extend OMB approval of the existing collection of information requirements contained in the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (the Standard) at 29 CFR 1910.1030. As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3506(c)(2)(A)), OSHA published a notice in the **Federal Register** on December 8, 2010 (75 FR 76492), requesting public comment on its proposed extension of the information collection requirements specified by the Standard. The notice was part of a preclearance consultation program to provide interested parties the opportunity to comment on OSHA's request for an extension by OMB of a previous approval of the information collection

requirements found in the Standard. The Agency received three comments in response to its notice to comment on this request.

First Commenter

OSHA received the first set of comments from Jenifer Wright of Biogen:

Comment 1:

"[M]aking sharps injuries with contaminated sharps an OSHA Recordable; so such injuries would always be placed on the OSHA Log and do away with the requirement for a Sharps Injury Log. Many times incidents are captured twice, which is not necessary. . . ."

Response:

Sharps injuries with contaminated sharps already are an OSHA recordable injury. Employers covered by OSHA's Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness Standard (29 CFR 1904) must record needlestick and sharps injuries on the OSHA 300 Log. This standard states:

> § 1904.8(a). *Basic requirement.* You must record all work-related needlestick injuries and cuts from sharp objects that are contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material (as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1030). You must enter the case on the OSHA 300 Log as an injury. To protect the employee's privacy, you may not enter the employee's name on the OSHA 300 Log (see the requirements for privacy cases in paragraphs 1904.29(b)(6) through 1904.29(b)(9)).

In 2001, OSHA revised the Standard to conform to the Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act (Public Law 106-430 (2000)). This Act directed OSHA to require certain employers to establish and maintain a log of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. The preamble discussion of the sharps injury log requirement states:

> [**E]mployers may elect to use the OSHA 300 and 301 forms to meet the sharps injury log requirements**, provided two conditions are met. First, the employer must enter the type and brand of the device on either the 300 or 301 form. Second, the employer must maintain the records in a way that segregates sharps injuries from other types of work-related injuries and illnesses, or allows sharps injuries to be easily separated. [Emphasis added.]

Comment 2:

"[R]emove the requirement for a biosafety manual for HIV and HBV labs since the Exposure Control Plan is really a biosafety manual itself. One plan (with the appropriate requirements) can cover both blood work and HIV/HBV labs."

Response:

OSHA cannot delete the requirement for a biosafety manual. The Exposure Control Plan (ECP) and the biosafety manual addressed in the Standard are two separate types of documents. In general, the ECP documents employees exposed to bloodborne pathogens, how the employer will investigate exposure incidents, and the employer's consideration and implementation of safer medical devices. The requirement for a biosafety manual is to ensure that the employer develops any necessary additional procedures to address situations that are unique to a particular facility (i.e., HIV and HBV research laboratories and production facilities), and to provide appropriate protection to potentially exposed employees.

HIV and HBV research laboratories and production facilities will likely have an overarching biosafety manual that addresses microbiological practices used in the facility, similar to an infection-control plan in a hospital. Similar to an infection-control plan, therefore, the ECP for these facilities can be part of the overarching biosafety manual. However, the ECP must be a cohesive, stand-alone entity, or there must be a guiding document that states the overall policy goals, and references the elements of, the existing separate polices that comprise the ECP.

Second Commenter

OSHA received the second set of comments from Marla J. Weston, PHD, RN, FAAN, of the American Nurses Association, which supports OSHA's efforts to minimize hazards and provide safe work practices for workers in the workplace. The ANA commented that:

Comment 1:

"The current amount of quality and clarity of the information appears to be adequate and helps to protect the employee to prevent blood borne pathogen exposure incidents as well as in the evaluation of the incidents.

. . .

"The information provided in the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is necessary to support and enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act and for developing collection of information about the causes of occupational injuries, illnesses, and accidents. ANA recognizes that the current information required by this standard is reasonable and is not burdensome to small businesses. The ability to utilize a consistent technology in gathering and transmitting required information has the potential to reduce the time needed for compliance…."

Response:

OSHA concurs with this comment.

Comment 2:

"The Social Security number's use as an identifier in the workplace is typically being replaced by the issuance of a unique employee identifier. Therefore, ANA recommends consideration of using the employee identifier in the sharps injury log to limit identity theft issues for health care personnel and to allow for easy retrieval of employee health records, replacing the use of the employee's Social Security number.

. . .

"Post-exposure evaluation and follow-up is critical to the health of the exposed employee. Although HBV and HIV are specifically addressed in this document, HCV is not addressed. According to the Updated *U.S. Public Health Service guidelines for the management of occupational exposures to HBV, HCV, and HIV and recommendations for postexposure prophylaxis*, the following is recommended after occupational exposure to Hepatitis C: 'For HCV postexposure management, the HCV status of the source and the exposed person should be determined, and for HCP exposed to an HCV positive source, follow-up HCV testing should be performed to determine if infection develops.' ANA recommends the addition of requirements pertaining to exposure to HCV in this section."

Response

Regarding the first recommendation made in this comment, OSHA notes that paragraph (h)(5), *Sharps injury log*, does not require the use of an employee's Social Security number. Employers must record and maintain the information in the log in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the injured worker. The log must contain, at a minimum: the type and brand of device involved in the incident; the department or work area where the exposure incident occurred; and an explanation of the how the incident occurred.

Regarding the second recommendation made in this comment, OSHA recognizes that the most recent CDC guidelines address management of occupational exposure to HCV. However, the Standard limits post-exposure information collection requirements to HBV and HIV. While the Agency appreciates the ANA's recommendation to revise the Standard, such action is beyond the scope of this information collection request.

Third Commenter

OSHA received the third set of comments from Selin Hoboy of Stericycle, a medical waste transportation, treatment, and disposal company, which also supported OSHA's efforts to protect employees by minimizing bloodborne hazards. Stericycle commented that:

Comment:

"Stericycle supports the Agency's information collection requirements in order to protect workers post exposure. Without conducting the necessary medical surveillance or reviewing and maintaining the documentation, it is very difficult to ensure that the employees receive the

screening and medical required after an exposure incident has occurred. The requirements are an effective and essential means to ensure that workers are protected.
. . .

"Stericycle is unable to determine the validity of the Agency's estimate. The recordkeeping requirements are consistent with other injury reporting rules. The exceptions are:
1. The privacy log – this log is essential in keeping the recordkeeping entries separate from entries that need to be kept confidential to ensure privacy of the worker.
2. The sharps log – this log provides the employer with a means to identify and track incidents linked to specific medical tools or devices and take actions to prevent recurrence
. . .

"Stericycle supports the additional logs as effective ways to protect workers and to further identify to tools or equipment that are creating hazards.
. . .

"Stericycle agrees with the quality, utility and clarity objectives of the standard. The information collected follows the guidelines and expectations of the recordkeeping standard. The information is consistent in the goal of identifying the injury cause and working towards preventative measures.
. . .

"Stericycle believes that current collection methods, including the ability to submit OSHA log information electronically, decrease the burden to responding to requests from BLS and other record collecting agencies. To further minimize the burden, states should coordinate information requests with federal agencies so the employer is not responding on multiple occasions to information requests. The ability to respond to federal requests online does make transmitting data quick and easy and does not create an undue burden…."

Response:

OSHA concurs with this comment.

The Agency appreciates the time and effort provided by these commenters. However, the comments provided no information on which to revise the Agency's burden hours. Therefore, the Agency will retain its estimates in this Information Collection Request.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than reenumeration of contractors or grantees.

No payments or gifts will be provided to the respondents.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

To ensure that the personal information contained in medical records remains confidential,

OSHA developed 29 CFR 1913.10 to regulate access to these records.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons form whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

None of the provisions in the Standard require the collection of sensitive information.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

- **Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desirable. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.**

- **If this request for approval covers more than one form, provide separate hour burden estimates for each form and aggregate the hour burdens.**

- **Provide estimates of annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens for collections of information, identifying and using appropriate wage rate categories.**

Table A
Number of Establishments

Establishment Type	**Total Affected**
*Office of Physicians	216,620
*Office of Dentists	124,553
*Nursing Homes	22,153
*Hospitals	6,843
*Medical and Dental Labs	19,324
*Home Health	7,127
*Hospices	651
*Hemodialysis	391
*Drug Rehabilitation	744
*Government Clinics	10,893
*Blood/Plasma/Tissue Centers	730
*Residential Care	12,861
Personnel Services	1,348
Funeral Services	19,890

Health Units in Industry	202,540
Research Labs	1,453
Linen Services	1,250
Medical Equipment Repair	1,076
Law Enforcement	4,946
Fire and Rescue	3,174
Correctional Facilities	1,895
Lifesaving	100
Schools	6,321
Waste Removal	50
	666,933

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Office of Regulatory Analysis
*The number of affected establishments is taken from the 2006 County Business Patterns (NAICS), US Census Bureau.

Classification of Employees

In order to prepare its regulatory impact analysis, OSHA chose to group employees into four groups depending upon their duties. Group A employees are those who have direct patient health care responsibilities, such as physicians and nurses. Group B employees are those employed in laboratories or who have emergency response duties, such as emergency medical technicians, fire fighters, and law enforcement officers. Group C employees are housekeepers and janitors. Group D employees are other workers, such as drivers, service workers, and social workers.

Many of the Tables in Appendix A, "Bloodborne Pathogens Standard Burden Hour Calculation Tables" use these Groups to calculate burden hours and costs.

TABLE B

Number of Affected Employees, Job Turnover Rates, and Occupational Turnover Rates by Industry and Job Classification

`	Number of Affected Employees	Job Turnover Rate	Occupational Turnover Rate
Offices of Physicians			
Category A	1,235,730	22.8	6.9%
C	8,900	31.6	9.8%
D	88,993	21.8	12.9%
Office of Dentists			
Category A	447,221	26.8	1.6%
C	4,286	31.6	9.8%
Nursing Homes			
Category A	708,575	49.9	24.8%
C	45,715	31.6	9.8%
D	7,619	31.6	9.8%
Hospitals			
Category A	2,341,537	27.2	14.7%
B	200,068	21.8	12.9%
C	311,217	31.6	9.8%
Medical and Dental Labs			
Category A	227,773	21.7	12.9%
C	1,754	31.6	9.8%
D	197,766	31.6	9.8%
Home Health			
Category A	213,361	36.3	22.3%
C	3,154	31.6	9.8%
D	6,623	36.3	22.5%
Hospices			
Category A	10,565	36.3	22.5%
C	154	31.6	9.8%
D	27	36.3	22.5%
Hemodialysis			
Category A	4,964	25.5	15.4%
C	87	31.6	22.5%
D	230	21.8	12.9%
Drug Rehabilitation			
Category A	6,067	25.5	15.4%
C	149	31.6	22.5%
D	506	21.8	12.9%
Government Clinics			
Category A	52,156	22.8	13.5%
C	381	31.6	9.8%
D	3,808	21.8	12.9%
Blood/Plasma/Tissue			
Cntrs.	18,198	21.8	12.9%
Category A	200	31.6	9.8%
C	390	36.3	22.5%
D			
Residential Care			
Category A	71,381	49.6	24.3%

`	Number of Affected Employees	Job Turnover Rate	Occupational Turnover Rate
C	1,971	31.6	9.8%
D	11,697	36.3	9.8%
Personnel Services			
Category A	61,387	100.0	8.7%
D	102,090	31.6	9.8%
Funeral Services			
Category A	51,054	21.8	12.9%
C	2,721	31.6	9.8%
D	3,238	31.6	9.8%
Health Units in Industry			
Category A	34,184	31.7	19.5%
B	141,051	21.8	9.8%
D	3,497	31.6	12.9%
Research Labs			
Category A	87,484	21.8	12.9%
C	1,315	31.6	9.8%
D	352	21.8	12.9%
Linen Services			
Category D	50,000	54.0	9.8%
Medical Equipment Repair			
Category A	473	38.3	22.5%
B	200	38.3	12.9%
C	5,152	21.8	12.9%
D	360	21.8	22.5%
Law Enforcement			
Category A	306,769	10.1	7.8%
B	1,137	21.8	9.8%
C	2,617	31.6	7.8%
D	31,022	10.1	12.9%
Fire and Rescue			
Category A	113,866	21.8	12.9%
B	136,412	8.5	22.5%
D	1,770	38.3	7.8%
Correctional Facilities			
Category A	8,381	31.7	19.5%
B	82,883	41.0	12.9%
C	7,273	31.6	17.7%
D	21,687	29.1	7.8%
Lifesaving			
Category A	5,000	21.8	12.9%
Schools			
Category A	23,514	25.0	15.0%
D	17,848	36.3	22.5%
Waste Removal			
Category A	13,300	36.3	22.5%

To update the number of affected employees, the Agency, using the original RIA estimates, determined the number of employees per category, per establishment. The number of employees per category, per establishment, was multiplied by the number of establishments as listed in Table A to determine the total number of affected employees in the various job categories.

Explanation of Method of Estimating Annual Burden Hours

The Agency determined average wage rates using hourly earnings, including benefits, to represent the cost of employee time. For the relevant occupational categories, mean hourly earnings from May 2009 National Industry-Specific Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been adjusted to reflect the fact that fringe benefits comprise about 30.4% of total compensation in the private sector. Since wages are the remaining 69.6% of employee compensation wages are multiplied by 1.43 (1/0.696) to estimate full employee hourly compensation. The costs of labor used in this analysis are therefore estimates of total hourly compensation. These hourly wages are:

Manager/Supervisor	$58.92
Employee	$34.86
Clerical employee	$27.19
Personnel Training and Labor Relations Specialist	$44.72

Table C

Summary of Burden Hours, Costs, and Responses

Collection of Information	Existing Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Reasons for Change	Cost Item #12
(A) Exposure control plan				
(1) Written Plan *(Table 1*)	1,350,824	1,520,338	The increase of **169,514** hours is a result of the increase in the number of establishments.	$53,211,830
(2) Documentation required by the Needlestick Prevention Act	97,071	105,723	The increase of **8,652** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$6,229,199
(3) Employee Solicitation	97,071	105,723	The increase of **8,652** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$6,229,199
(4) Employee Response	902,747	902,747	No Change.	$31,469,760

Collection of Information	Existing Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Reasons for Change	Cost Item #12
(B) Housekeeping	0	0	No Change.	0
(C) Laundry	0	0	No Change.	0
(D) HIV/HBV research laboratories and production facilities.	0	0	No Change.	0
(E) Hepatitis B Vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up				
(1) Hepatitis B Vaccination *Table 2 (Employee time*)	206,812	240,330	The increase of **33,518** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$3,862,581
Table 3 (Health Care Professional Time)	6,608,360	6,618,653	The increase of **10,293** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$4,010,571
(2) Antibody Testing Source Individuals *Table 4 HIV Source Testing Health Care Time*	39,650	39,650	No Change.	$1,387,755
Table 4 Cont'd HBV Source Testing	5,310	5,310	No Change.	$124,516
(3) HBV Antibody Testing for workers *Table 5 HBV Antibody Testing for Vaccinated Worker (Employee Time)*	11,402	11,402	No Change.	$213,180
Table 6 HBV Testing for Vaccinated Workers (Health Care Professional Time)	3,397	3,397	No Change.	$117,730
Table 7 HBV	1,622	1,622	No Change.	$26,254

Collection of Information	Existing Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Reasons for Change	Cost Item #12
Antibody Testing for Non-Vaccinated Workers (Employee Time)				
Table 8 HBV Antibody Testing for Non-vaccinated Workers (Health Care Professional Time)	282	282	No Change.	$9,792
Table 9 Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG) Vaccinated Workers (Employee Time)	12	12	No Change.	$347
Table 10 HBIG: Vaccinated Workers (Health Professional Time)	34	34	No Change.	$761
Table 11 HBIG Non Vaccinated Workers (Employee Time)	336	336	No Change.	$26,254
Table 12: HBIG Non-vaccinated Workers (Health Care Professional Time)	59	59	No Change.	$1,159
Table 13 HIV Antibody Tests (Employee Time)	280,370	280,370	No Change.	$7,997,988
Table 14 (HIV Antibody Tests Health Care Professional Time)	82,118	82,118	No Change.	$2,874,140
(4) HIV serologic testing and Post-	17,704	17,704	No Change.	$783,225

Collection of Information	Existing Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Reasons for Change	Cost Item #12
exposure prophylaxis (PEP) exposed workers				
(5) Counseling for exposed Workers (Table 15)	551,729	551,729	No Change.	$15,984,943
(6) Information provided to the healthcare professional	118,968	118,968	No Change.	$3,234,740
(7) Healthcare professionals written opinion	118,968	118,968	No Change.	$3,234,740
(F) Communication of hazards to employees				
(1) Labels and signs	0	0	No Change.	0
(2) Information and Training				
Table 16 (Training new hires)	1,316,768	1,495,569	The increase of **178,801** hours is a result of an increase in the number of establishments.	$48,507,445
Table 17 Retraining in – service employees	1,203,667	1,203,667	No Change.	$42,128,418
(G) Recordkeeping				
(1) Medical records (Table 18: Medical records)	870,457	906,682	The increase of **36,225** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$16,952,136
(2) Training Records (Table 19: Updating or creating training records)	124,329	138,017	The increase of **13,688** hours is a result of the increase in the number of affected employees.	$2,619,565
(3) Availability	1,903	1,903	No Change.	$51,743
(4) Federal access	252	252	No Change.	$14,848
~~(5) Transfer of records*~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~0~~

Collection of Information	Existing Burden Hours	Requested Burden Hours	Reasons for Change	Cost Item #12
(6) Sharps injury log	47,213	47,213	No Change.	$2,111,365
TOTALS	**14,059,435**	**14,518,778**	**459,343**	**$253,416,184**

***Indicates removal of 29 CFR part 1910.1030(h)(4)(ii) requiring employers to comply with transferring employee exposure monitoring and medical records to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) or notifying NIOSH prior to disposal of such records.

A. Exposure control plan

(1) Exposure control plan (§1910.1030(c)(1)-(2))

There are four key elements that constitute the exposure control plan: the exposure determination, the schedule and method of implementation of the provisions of the Standard, employee solicitation and the procedure for evaluating exposure incidents.

The exposure determination is the identification and documentation of those tasks and procedures where occupational exposures may take place and the employees who perform those tasks and procedures. This includes a list of all job classifications where all employees have occupational exposure and a list of job classifications in which some but not all employees have occupational exposure and the tasks and procedures that they perform that place them at risk for occupational exposure. The employer must provide a schedule and method of implementation of the provisions of the Standard.

Paragraph (c)(1)(iv) requires the employer to annually review and update their exposure control plan. When employers review and update their exposure control plans, employers must ensure that the plan: (A) reflects changes in technology that eliminate or reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogens; and (B) includes documentation of consideration and implementation of appropriate commercially available and effective safer medical devices designed to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure.

The burden hours associated with the development of the exposure control plan are for new employers to develop their exposure control plan and existing employers to update their exposure control plan. To develop plans, hospitals take 16 hours; medical and dental labs take 8 hours; and, physicians, dentists and residential care 4 hours. OSHA estimates that hospitals will require 8 hours annually to review and update their plans. All other sectors take 2 hours to review and update their exposure control plans. The total burden hours for the exposure control plan are 1,520,338. The assumptions made and the breakdown by type of facility are found in Table 1 in the appendix to this document.

(2) Exposure control plan – Documentation required by the Needlestick Prevention Act

Employers must document consideration and implementation of appropriate commercially available and effective safer medical devices designated to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure and employee solicitation in the exposure plan. These employers are likely to be in SIC Code 80, as noted in Table A. The effort for this documentation is 15 minutes (.25 hour) of managerial time earning $58.92 an hour.

Burden hours: 422,890 establishments x .25 hour = 105,723 hours
Cost: 105,723 hours x $58.92 = $6,229,199

(3) Employee Solicitation (c)(1)(v)

Employers who are required to establish an exposure control plan must solicit input from non-managerial employees responsible for direct patient care who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps in the identification, evaluation, and selection of effective engineering and work practice controls and shall document the solicitation in the "Exposure control plan."

The overwhelming majority of establishments that have employees who are responsible for direct patient care and who are potentially exposed to injuries from contaminated sharps are in SIC code 80,[4] Health Services (*2007 County Business Patterns (SIC), U.S. Census Bureau).* The 1997 data is the most recent data available using the SIC reporting system. The Agency estimates there are 422,890 establishments that must solicit input from non-managerial employees.

OSHA estimates that the initial solicitation requires 15 minutes (.25 hour) of managerial time.

Burden hours: 422,890 establishments x .25 hour = 105,723 hours
Costs: 105,723 hours x $58.92 = $6,229,199

(4) Employee Response (c)(1)(v)

The burden hours and costs associated with the employee response will vary with the number of employees and the response rate to the initial solicitation. According to the *County Business Patterns,* there were 10,942,382 individuals employed in SIC 80 in 1997 OSHA estimates that it takes 15 minutes (.25 hour) of employee time to respond to the solicitation and that approximately 33% or 3,610,986 individuals will respond. OSHA uses a wage rate of $34.86.

Burden hours: 3,610,986 individuals x .25 hour = 902,747 hours
Costs: 902,747 hours x $34.86 = $31,469,760

B. Housekeeping (§1910.1030(d)(4)(i)) Burden hours: 0

4The Offices of Other Practitioners was not included in SIC 80.

The employer must determine and implement an appropriate written schedule for cleaning and method of disinfection based on the location within the facility, type of surface to be cleaned, type of soil present, and tasks or procedures being performed. Since it is customary for facilities to have a written housekeeping plan, the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard would not impose a significant paperwork burden.

C. Laundry (§1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)(A)(2)) Burden hours: 0

Labeling requirements required by this paragraph are currently in place and are being followed by the facilities covered by Bloodborne Pathogens Standard; therefore, there is no additional burden from the labeling procedures.

D. HIV/HBV research laboratories and production facilities (§1910.1030(e)(2)(ii)(M))

Burden hours: 0

The employer must adopt or prepare a biosafety manual. The biosafety manual is a usual and customary part of any viral research program where harmful microorganisms are used on a routine basis or in any production facility where large quantities of these microorganisms are being cultured (grown), for example, in the production of viral vaccines. Therefore, there are no additional burden hours.

E. Hepatitis B Vaccine; Post exposure follow-up (§1910.1030(f))

(1) Hepatitis B Vaccination **Burden hours: 6,858,983**

The Standard requires employers to make available the hepatitis B vaccine to all employees who have occupational exposure unless: the employee has previously received the complete hepatitis B vaccination series, antibody testing reveals that the employee is immune, or the vaccine is contraindicated for medical reasons. Since the Standard has been in effect since December, 1991, most employees with occupational exposure have already been offered the vaccine. The Agency expects that most vaccinations would be offered to employees who are newly entering the field. All newly hired employees who have contact with patients or blood and are at an ongoing risk for injuries with sharp instruments or needle sticks must be tested for the antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen, one to two months after completion of the 3-dose vaccination series. Since this procedure would require employee time to be vaccinated and health care professional time to administer the vaccine, we have prepared two tables. The assumptions made and the breakdowns by type of facility are found in Table 2 for employee's time and Table 3 for the healthcare worker time. Table 2 estimates the total burden for all employees to receive HBV vaccinations and to be tested for hepatitis B surface antigen is 240,330. The total burden hours for health care professionals in Table

3 is 6,618,653.

(2) Antibody testing of source individuals **Burden hours: 44,926**

The Standard requires that if an exposure incident occurs then the employer is to contact the individual whose blood is the source of the exposure (source individual) and, after legal consent is obtained, test the source individual to determine HIV and HBV infectivity. The assumptions for determining the burden hours for the health care professional to provide source testing for both HIV and HBV are in Table 4. Burden hours for the healthcare professional to provide HIV source testing are estimated to be 39,650 hours, while source testing for HBV is estimated to be 5,310 hours (Table 4, Cont'd).

(3) HBV antibody testing for workers **Burden hours: 17,144**

The Standard requires that the employer provide post exposure evaluation and follow up according to the recommendations of the US Public Health Service current at the time the evaluation and follow up takes place. The employer must obtain consent of the exposed employee to collect and test the exposed employee's blood to establish a baseline sample (HBV). The current CDC guideline states that within 24 hours, post exposure prophylaxis with hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) and/or vaccine should be administered when indicated (e.g., after percutaneous or mucous membrane exposure to blood known or suspected to be HbsAg (hepatitis B surface antigen) positive). The assumptions made and the breakdown by type of facility are found in Tables 5 - 12 in the appendix to this document.

Tables 5 and 7 estimates that it will take 11,402 hours for vaccinated workers, and 1,622 hours for non-vaccinated workers, respectively, to receive HBV post exposure blood tests. Table 6 estimates that it takes health care professionals 3,397 hours to administer the HBV post exposure blood tests to vaccinated workers and Table 8 estimates that health care workers will take 282 hours to administer the HBV post exposure blood tests to non-vaccinated workers.

Tables 9 through 12 determine burden hours and costs for administering the Hepatitis B Immune Globulin (HBIG). Table 9 estimates a total of 12 hours for vaccinated workers to received HBIG and Table 10 estimates it takes health care professionals a total of 34 hours to administer HBIG to vaccinated workers. Table 11 estimates a total of 336 hours for non-vaccinated workers to receive HBIG and Table 12 estimates it takes health care professionals a total of 59 hours to administer HBIG to non-vaccinated workers.

(4) HIV serologic testing and Postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) for exposed workers

Burden hours: 380,192

The Standard requires that the employer provide post exposure evaluation and follow up

according the current recommendations of the US Public Health Service at the time the evaluation and follow up takes place. The employer must obtain the exposed employee's consent to collect and test the exposed employee's blood to establish a baseline sample. The current Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommendation for healthcare workers[5] (HCW) who have occupational exposure to blood or other body fluids that may contain HIV virus includes postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) that includes a basic regimen of two drugs for four weeks and in most cases an "expanded" regimen that includes a third drug.

Tables 13 and 14 calculate the burden hours for workers and healthcare professionals respectively. The hours for administration of HIV antibody testing for workers are 280,370 hours and for the health care professionals are 82,118 hours.

To estimate the burden hours and costs for PEP, OSHA estimated 8,852 healthcare workers[6] would be eligible for the PEP, and it will take one hour initially and at least one hour for follow-up visits. This includes travel time. The total burden hours for health care worker's PEP are 17,704 hours. OSHA estimates that HCP earns $44.24 an hour, resulting in a wage hour cost of $783,225.

(5) Counseling for exposed workers **Burden hours: 551,729**

The Standard requires that post exposure counseling be provided to employees who have had an exposure incident. This information is presented in a single table that accounts for both employee and counselor time. The assumptions made and the breakdown by type of facility are found in Table 15 in the appendix of this document.

(6) Information provided to healthcare professionals **Burden hours: 118,968**

Information concerning the nature of the exposure incident must be provided to the physician so that the health care professional will know what actions to take in the follow up care. We have determined the hours by multiplying the number of exposure incidents (1,189,681) by 6 minutes.

OSHA assumes a clerk earning $27.19 will provide the information to the physician; therefore the total cost is $3,234,740.

(7) Healthcare professionals written opinion **Burden hours: 118,968**

The standard requires the employer to obtain and provide the employee with a copy of the evaluating healthcare professional's written opinion within 15 days of the completion

5HCW is defined by CDC as any person (e.g., an employee, student, contractor, attending clinician, public safety worker, or volunteer) whose activities involve contact with patients or with blood or other body fluids from patients in a health-care or laboratory setting.

6 OSHA has adopted the International Health Care Worker Safety Center (IHCSWS) estimate of 590,164 needlestick and sharp injuries occur annually. Of these about 1-2% of these involve source patients who are HIV positive. For purposes of calculating burden hours and costs OSHA has assumed 1.5%.

of the evaluation. We have determined the hours by multiplying the number of exposure incidents (1,189,681) by 6 minutes. OSHA assumes a clerk earning $27.19 will provide the information to the physician; therefore the total cost is $ 3,234,740.

F. Communication of hazards to employees

(1) Labels and signs (§1910.1030 (e)(2)(ii) and (g)(1)(i) and (g)(1)(ii)) **Burden hours: 0**

Paragraph (e)(2)(ii), requires that HIV and HBV research laboratories and production facilities that send contaminated materials to a site away from the work area, place the materials in a durable, leakproof container that is labeled or color coded. When infectious materials or infected animals are in the work area, a hazard warning sign, with the universal biohazard symbol, must be posted on all access doors. Paragraph (g)(1)(ii) requires the sign contain the biohazard symbol, the word "biohazard", the name of the infectious agent, special requirements for entering the area, and the name and telephone number of the laboratory director or other responsible person. They must be fluorescent orange-red or predominantly so, with lettering and symbol in a contrasting color. Since these signs have been permanently mounted there is no additional burden.

Paragraph (g)(1)(i) requires that employers place warning labels on containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material; and other containers used to store, transport or ship blood or other potentially infectious materials, except as provided in paragraph (g)(1)(i)(E), (F) and (G). The requirements for the color of the labels are identical for those for the signs except that red bags or red containers may be substituted for labeled containers for regulated wastes. There are no burden hours unique for labeling since containers used to transport or store blood or regulated wastes are now manufactured and widely available with labels and symbols already affixed to them.

(2) Training (§1910.1030(g)(2)) **Burden hours: 2,699,235**

The Standard requires that all employees with occupational exposure participate in an initial training program. The training program must explain: the contents of this Standard and appendices; the epidemiology and symptoms of bloodborne diseases: the modes of transmission of bloodborne pathogens; the provisions of the exposure control plan; ways to recognize tasks that may involve exposure to blood and other potentially infectious material; the use (and limitations) of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective clothing/equipment in preventing exposure; information on the types, proper use, location, removal, handling, decontamination of protective clothing and equipment; and explanation of the basis for selection of protective clothing and equipment; signs and labels and color coding; and the procedure to follow if an occupational exposure occurs; information on the hepatitis B vaccine, including the efficacy and safety of the vaccine; information on the appropriate actions to take in case of an emergency, information post exposure evaluation and follow-up; an explanation of signs and labels.

Since the Standard has been in effect since March 6, 1992, the only initial training that would be

required would be for new hires. The total burden for initial training of new hires is 1,495,569 hours. The assumptions made and the breakdown by facility are found in Table 16 of the appendix to this document. The Standard requires that employees receive training at least annually and whenever there are changes that affect the employee's occupational exposure. The total burden for retraining is 1,203,667. The assumptions made and the breakdown by facility are found in Table 17 of the appendix to this document.

G. Recordkeeping (§1910.1030 (h) (1) - (4)) Total hours: 1,094,065

(1) Medical Records

Burden hours: 906,682

The Standard requires the employer to maintain medical surveillance records for each employee in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020. These confidential records must contain the employee's name and social security number, a copy of each employee's hepatitis B vaccination record, the circumstances of any occupational exposure incident, results of medical testing as they relate to the employee's ability to receive vaccination or postexposure evaluation following an exposure incident; a copy of the physician's written opinion; and a copy of the information provided to the physician. The records must be maintained for at least the duration of each employee's period of employment plus 30 years. The time required for medical recordkeeping is based on the need to establish medical records for new hires and to update existing medical records for current employees. The assumptions and breakdown by facility type are found in Table 18 in the appendix to this document.

(2) Training Records **Burden hours: 138,017**

The Standard requires the employer to maintain training records. These records must contain the following information: the dates of the training sessions; the contents or a summary of the contents of the training sessions; the names and qualifications of persons conducting the training; and the names and job titles of all persons attending the training. These records do not have to be individual records kept in each employee's personnel folder but can be created and maintained for each training session that may provide training for many employees. These records must be maintained for 3 years. The assumptions and breakdown by facility type are found in Table 19 in the appendix to this document.

(3) Employee Access

Burden hours: 1,903

The Standard requires that employee medical records also be made available to anyone having the written consent of the employee. OSHA assumes that the records that will be requested by 2% of employees who have had an exposure incident, and that it would take a clerical, earning $27.19 per hour 5 minutes (.08 hour) to provide access. The calculation of burden hours is based on number of exposures per year (1,189,681) x 2% x 0.08 hours.

Costs then equals 1,903 hours x $27.19 = $51,743

(4) Federal Access **Burden hours: 252**

The Standard states that the exposure control plan must be made available to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying §1910.1030(c)(1)(v). Similarly, section (h)(3)(i) states "the employer shall ensure that all records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying." Also, medical records (§1910.1030(h)(3)(iii)), and training records (§1910.1030 (h)(3)(ii)), shall be made available to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1020.

Most often OSHA will request access to records during compliance inspections. Based on previous estimates, OSHA may inspect 3,151 establishments. The Agency estimates a health care professional, earning $58.92 per hour, will expend 5 minutes (.08 hour) to show OSHA the location of their records.

3,151 inspections x .08 hours = 252 hours
252 hours x $58.92 = $14,848

(5) Transfer of Records

Burden hours: 0

As a result of the SIP-III Final, OSHA removed these provisions. OSHA does not require the employer the transfer records to NIOSH or notify NIOSH prior to disposal of such records.

(6) Sharps Injury Log **Burden hours: 47,213**

Employers, who are required to maintain an occupational injuries and illness log under 29 CFR 1904, must establish and maintain a sharps injury log for the recording of percutaneous injuries from contaminated sharps. The information in the sharps injury log must be recorded and maintained in a manner as to protect the confidentiality of the injured employee. The sharps injury log must contain the following: (A) the type and brand of device involved in the incident, (B) the department or work area where the exposure incident occurred, and (C) an explanation of how the incident occurred.

The burden hours and costs attributable to the log are based on the number of needlestick and sharp injuries and the time to record the required information. OSHA estimates there are 590,164 needlestick and sharps injuries annually[7], and it takes a staff member with a skill level of a Personnel Training and Labor Specialist, with an hourly wage rate of $44.72, five minutes (.08 hour) to collect the data and enter it onto a separate log.

The format of the sharps injury log is not specified. The employer is permitted to determine the format in which the log is maintained (e.g. paper or electronic), and may include information in addition to that required by the standard, so long as the privacy of the injured workers is protected. Many employers already compile reports of percutaneous exposure incidents in a variety of ways. Existing mechanisms for collecting this information will be considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the standard for maintaining a sharps injury log, provided that the information gathered meets the minimum requirements specified in the standard, and the confidentiality of the injured employee is protected.

Burden hours: 590,164 cases x .08 hour = 47,213 hours
Cost: 47,213 hours x $44.72 = $2,111,365

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or recordkeepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14).

- **The cost estimate should be split into two components: (a) a total capital and start-up cost component (annualized over its expected useful life); and (b) a total operation and maintenance and purchase of services component. The estimates should take into account costs associated with generating,**

7 OSHA uses The International Health Care Worker Safety Center estimate of 590,164 annual needlestick and sharps injuries.

maintaining, and disclosing or providing the information. Include descriptions of methods used to estimate major cost factors including system and technology acquisition, expected useful life of capital equipment, the discount rate(s), and the time period over which costs will be incurred. Capital and start-up costs include, among other items, preparations for collecting information such as purchasing computers and software; monitoring, sampling, drilling and testing equipment; and record storage facilities.

- **If cost estimates are expected to vary widely, agencies should present ranges of cost burdens and explain the reasons for the variance. The cost of purchasing or contracting out information collection services should be a part of this cost burden estimate. In developing cost burden estimates, agencies may consult with a sample of respondents (fewer than 10), utilize the 60-day pre-OMB submission public comment process and use existing economic or regulatory impact analysis associated with the rulemaking containing the information collection, as appropriate.**

- **Generally, estimates should not include purchases of equipment or services, or portions thereof, made: (1) prior to October 1, 1995, (2) to achieve regulatory compliance with requirements not associated with the**

  information collection, (3) for reasons other than to provide information or keep records for the government, or (4) as part of customary and usual business or private practices.

Certain employers will incur costs for the various medical requirements contained in the Standard. The costs to respondents are reflected in Tables 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14. The table below summarizes the costs.

In addition, employers will incur the cost of providing post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to employees who have had occupational exposure to blood, and other body fluids, that may contain HIV.

There are a host of drugs that can be prescribed by the doctors depending on the employee's personal health and drug tolerance. Since the costs of these drugs can vary significantly, the Agency based the cost estimate on the most frequently used drugs.[8]

OSHA estimates it cost $1,601 per employee to provide the 4-week PEP. For purposes of estimating costs, OSHA assumes each employee will receive an expanded regiment which consists of Combivier and a protease inhibitor. OSHA estimates one tablet of Combivier costs $5.20, which must be taken twice a day for 28 days resulting in a cost of $291. One tablet protease inhibitor costs $5.20. Three tablets must be taken three times a day for 28 days, costing $1,310. OSHA estimated that 8,852 employees may be provided PEP at a cost of $1,601 per employee, totaling $14,172,052

8 National Clinician's Postexposure Hotline, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

CHANGES IN COSTS

Medical Provision	Existing Costs	Proposed Costs
Hepatitis B Vaccination[9] (Table 3)	$7,391,790	$9,641,841
HIV Testing - (Table 4)	$2,603,427	$2,603,427
HBV Source Testing - (Table 4 (Cont'd))	$1,201,382	$1,201,382
HBV Antibody Testing for Vaccinated Workers (Table 6)	$371,183	$371,183
HBV Antibody Testing for Non Vaccinated Workers (Table 8)	$65,367	$65,367
Hepatitis B Immune Globulin Vaccinated Workers (Table 10)	$21,338	$26,919
Hepatitis B Immune Globulin Non Vaccinated Workers (Table 12)	$99,024	$99,024
HIV Antibody Tests (Table 14)	$6,161,339	$6,161,339
PEP to Employees	$5,860,024	$14,172,052
TOTAL COST	**$23,774,874**	**$34,342,534**

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing, and support staff), and any other expense that would not have been incurred without this collection of information. Agencies also may aggregate cost estimates from Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.

Programmed Inspections **Cost: $20,018**

During an inspection an OSHA representative may request to see medical records required by the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard. It is estimated that an OSHA inspector earning approximately $37.37[10] per hour will expend approximately 10 minutes (.17 hour) reviewing such records during an inspection.

Cost: OSHA Inspector Wage rate: $37.37 x 0.17 hour x 3,151 inspections = $20,018

9 The cost for antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen is estimated to be $80.00 to $100.00 per person. For purposes of estimating burden hours and costs, OSHA estimated the cost to be $90.00.

10 Source: U.S. Office of Personnel Management; *2010 General Schedule (GS) Locality Pay Tables*; Salary Table 2010-RUS, http://www.opm.gov/oca/10tables/pdf/rus_h.pdf.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments.

Since the ICR assumed no burden hours and costs for employers to transfer employee exposure-monitoring and medical records to NIOSH or to notify NIOSH prior to disposal of such records, there are no program changes related to these tasks.

OSHA is proposing to increase the existing burden hour estimate for the collection of information requirements specified by the Standard from 14,059,435 hours to 14,518,778 hours, a total increase of 459,343 hours. The increase is due to a rise in the number of establishments and the number of affected employees. See Table C "Summary of Burden Hours, Costs and Responses" under Item 12 for changes to burden hours.

There is also an increase in the cost to the employer under item 13 of $10,567,660 from $23,774,874 to $34,342,534. The cost of providing post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) to employees who have had occupational exposure to blood, and other body fluids, that may contain HIV increased from $5,860,024 to $14,172,052.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation, and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

This collection of information will not have results that will be published for statistical use.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain the reasons that display would be inappropriate.

The Collection of Information will display a currently valid OMB control number.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement.

The Collection of Information does not request any exemptions from the certification statement.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS.

There are no collections of information employing statistical methods.