

# OSHA and Infection Control for 2023

**Presented by Leslie Canham, CDA, RDA, CDIPC, CSP**  
*Certified In Dental Infection Prevention and Control*  
*Certified Speaking Professional*

PO Box 542

Copperopolis, CA 95228

209.785.3903 phone

209.785.4458 fax

Leslie@LeslieCanham.com

www.LeslieCanham.com

In the dental field since 1972, Leslie helps simplify complex regulations. She provides in office training, compliance audits, consulting, workshops, and mock inspections. For the 12<sup>th</sup> year in a row, she has been listed as a “Leader In Consulting” by Dentistry Today. She is authorized by the Department of Labor, The Academy of General Dentistry, and the California Dental Board to provide continuing education. Leslie is the founder of Leslie Canham and Associates, LLC and founder member of The Compliance Divas™ Podcast.



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# OSHA Top Ten Tips

**1. Provide Bloodborne Pathogen Training**

**2. Create Personalized Written Safety Plans**

**3. Offer Hepatitis B Vaccination**

**4. Gather Recordkeeping Forms**

**5. Review Your Exposure Control Plan**

**6. Discuss Exposure Incidents and Sharps Safety**

**7. Conduct Hazard Communication Training**

**8. Have Fire and Emergency Plans**

**9. Discuss Ergonomics**

**10. Conduct a Mock OSHA Safety Inspection**



## Written Protocol for the Management of Injuries-Exposure Incidents

OSHA defines an **exposure incident** as a specific incident involving contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) to the eye, mouth, other mucous membrane, non-intact skin, or parenteral under the skin (e.g. needlestick) that occurs during the performance of an employee's duties.

When an exposure incident occurs, immediate action must be taken to assure compliance with the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and to expedite medical treatment for the exposed employee.

- 1. Provide immediate care to the exposure site.**
  - Wash wounds and skin with soap and water.
  - Flush mucous membranes with water.
  - Remove instrument involved in the exposure so it does not get used on the patient!
  - Employee must report incident immediately to supervisor/employer
  
- 2. Determine risk associated with exposure by**
  - Type of fluid (e.g., blood, visibly bloody fluid, or other potentially infectious fluid or tissue).
  - Type of exposure (e.g., percutaneous injury, mucous membranes or non-intact skin exposure, or bites resulting in blood exposure).
  
- 3. Evaluate exposure source**
  - Assess the risk of infection using available information.
  - The source individual (patient) must be asked if they know their HBV, HCV, HIV status, if not known, will they consent to testing.
  
- 4. The exposed employee is referred as soon as possible \* to a health care provider who will follow the current recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommendations for testing, medical examination, prophylaxis and counseling procedures.**
  - Note "ASAP\*" because certain interventions that may be indicated must be initiated promptly to be effective.
  - The exposed employee may refuse any medical evaluation, testing, or follow-up recommendation. This refusal is documented.
  
- 5. Send all of the following with the exposed employee to the health care provider:**
  - A copy of the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.
  - A description of the exposed employee's duties as they relate to the exposure incident. (Accidental Bodily Fluid Exposure Form)
  - Documentation of the route(s) of exposure and circumstances under which exposure occurred. (Accidental Bodily Fluid Exposure Form).
  - All medical records relevant to the appropriate treatment of the employee including HBV vaccination status records and source individual's HBV/HCV/HIV status, if known.
  
- 6. Health Care Provider (HCP)**
  - Evaluates exposure incident.
  - Arranges for testing of employee and source individual (if status not already known).
  - Notifies employee of results of all testing.
  - Provides counseling and post-exposure prophylaxis.
  - Evaluates reported illnesses.
  - HCP sends written opinion to employer:
    - Documentation that employee was informed of evaluation results and the need for further follow-up.
    - Whether Hepatitis B vaccine is indicated and if vaccine was received.
  
- 7. Employer**
  - Receives HCP's written opinion.
  - Provides copy of HCP written opinion to employee (within 15 days of completed evaluation).
  - Documents events on
    - Employee Accident/Body Fluid Exposure and Follow- Up Form and Employee Medical Record Form.
    - If the exposure incident involved a sharp, a Sharps Injury Log is completed within 14 days (this requirement varies from state to state).
  - Treat all blood test results for employee and source individual as *confidential*.

## HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carcinogen</li> <li>▪ Mutagenicity</li> <li>▪ Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>▪ Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Flammables</li> <li>▪ Pyrophorics</li> <li>▪ Self-Heating</li> <li>▪ Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>▪ Self-Reactives</li> <li>▪ Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>▪ Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>▪ Acute Toxicity</li> <li>▪ Narcotic Effects</li> <li>▪ Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>▪ Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Skin Corrosion/Burns</li> <li>▪ Eye Damage</li> <li>▪ Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explosives</li> <li>▪ Self-Reactives</li> <li>▪ Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

## SAMPLE LABEL

### PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Product Name \_\_\_\_\_

### SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.

Only use non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measure against static discharge.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Do not breathe vapors.

Wear Protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

**In Case of Fire:** use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

### First Aid

If exposed call Poison Center.

If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

### HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



### SIGNAL WORD

**Danger**

### HAZARD STATEMENT

**Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
May cause liver and kidney damage.**

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

#### Directions for use

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fill weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot Number \_\_\_\_\_

Gross weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Fill Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# How to Make Infection Control Sticky with Teamwork!



## 1. Appoint an Infection Control Coordinator

## 2. Access training tools to understand the “role and responsibilities” of the Infection Control Coordinator

### A. Utilize free resources on CDC website

<https://www.cdc.gov/oralhealth/infectioncontrol/index.html> Look for Summary of Infection Prevention Practices in Dental Settings and:

- Download the Summary of Infection Prevention Practices in Dental Settings: Basic Expectations for Safe Care (44 pages).
- Take the two CDC Training Courses for Infection Prevention and Control in **Dental Settings: Foundations: Building the Safest Dental Visit** and **Basic Expectations for Safe Care Training Modules**.

### B. Join OSAP <https://www.osap.org/membership-types> for access to OSAP checklists, charts, publications, FAQs, and reduced tuition to Boot Camp and Annual Conference. OSAP is dentistry’s number one resource for Infection Control and Safety.

### C. Get the **Dental Infection Prevention and Control Certificate™** <https://dentalinfectioncontrol.org/education/> Once you complete A and B above you’re halfway there!

## 3. Using the CDC checklist, see “A” above, evaluate your dental practice infection control and safety. Identify successes and gaps by checking “Yes” or “No” to each question. You can make notes in the checklist too!

## 4. Schedule a team meeting on findings of the Infection control and safety audit.

**A.** Review Gaps and Successes. Here is where we are doing well and where we need to improve.

**B.** Share the responsibility to correct gaps by assigning team members to take charge specific areas and reporting progress at the next scheduled training day (Be sure to set a follow-up training date). Examples of assignments:

- Hand hygiene performed properly
- Proper use of PPE, donning, and doffing
- Sharps Safety
- Use of Disinfectants, following manufacturer's directions for use
- Proper Cleaning & Sterilization of Instruments
- Dental Equipment and Waterline maintenance

*Hint – have each person review the CDC “Basic Expectations for Safe Care Training Module” (see “A” above) on their topic for better understanding of what to look for and how to correct!*

# Infection Prevention Checklist

## Section II: Direct Observation of Personnel and Patient-Care Practices

### II.1 Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly

Facility name:.....
Completed by:.....
Date:.....

Elements To Be Assessed	Assessment	Notes/Areas For Improvement
<b>A.</b> When hands are visibly soiled	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>B.</b> After barehanded touching of instruments, equipment, materials and other objects likely to be contaminated by blood, saliva, or respiratory secretions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>C.</b> Before and after treating each patient	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>D.</b> Before putting on gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>E.</b> Immediately after removing gloves	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>F.</b> Surgical hand scrub is performed before putting on sterile surgeon's gloves for all surgical procedures	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>Note:</b> <i>Examples of surgical procedures include biopsy, periodontal surgery, apical surgery, implant surgery, and surgical extractions of teeth.</i>		

### II.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly

Elements To Be Assessed	Assessment	Notes/Areas For Improvement
<b>A.</b> PPE is removed before leaving the work area (e.g., dental patient care, instrument processing, or laboratory areas)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>B.</b> Hand hygiene is performed immediately after removal of PPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>C.</b> Masks, Protective Eyewear, and Face Shields		
<b>a.</b> DHCP wear surgical masks during procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or other body fluids	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>b.</b> DHCP wear eye protection with solid side shields or a face shield during procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or other body fluids	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>c.</b> DHCP change masks between patients and during patient treatment if the mask becomes wet	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

CONTINUED

## **FOIL TEST**

Sterility of patient-care items depends on complete cleaning. Do this simple foil test periodically to be sure your ultrasonic cleaner is doing its job.

1. Cut a piece of lightweight aluminum foil using scissors. It should be about the width of the ultrasonic cleaning tank and about an inch deeper.
2. Prepare a fresh tank of the cleaning solution that you normally use in your ultrasonic unit. Fill roughly about 1-1½ inches from the top of the tank.
3. Turn the unit on; set the timer to 5 minutes to degas.
4. When the time has elapsed, insert the foil vertically into the tank. Hold the sheet of foil lengthwise across the long side of the tank and centered against the tank width. Extend the foil down toward the tank bottom. Be care that you do not the foil touch the bottom of the tank.
5. Turn on the unit and hold the foil steady for exactly 20 seconds. When the time has elapsed, turn off the cleaner, remove the foil, and carefully dry it. Avoid wrinkling it.
6. Examine the foil. Uniform pitting and indentions across the part of the foil that was immersed indicates that the unit is delivering uniform cleaning power while smooth areas are a sign of ultrasonic “blind spots.”
  - a. Uniform pebbling of the foil that was immersed means that your unit is working properly.
  - b. If it appears that there are blind spots, immediately retest the unit. If a second test confirms the presence of blind spots, schedule service. Send the foil sample along with the repair request so that it can help the technician locate the trouble spot.



**Regular foil testing of your ultrasonic cleaner helps to identify any mechanical problems that may arise.**

**Consult the manufacturer for function tests specific to your unit.**



## Sterilization of Instruments: Pitfalls

Pit falls in achieving sterilization

- Interrupting the sterilization cycle, inadequate time, temperature or pressure
- Inadequate pre-cleaning of instruments
- Overloading the sterilizer
- Inadequate drying cycle (Autoclaves)
- Faulty gaskets or seals
- Improper packaging
- Bulky packaging
- Inadequate spacing of instruments
- Improper operation of unit
- Using the wrong types of sterilization packaging material can hinder achieving sterilization.
  - Some packaging may prevent the sterilizing agent from reaching the instruments inside
  - Some plastics may melt
  - Some paper may burn or char
  - Thick cloths may absorb too much steam
  - Closed containers are not appropriate for steam or unsaturated chemical vapor sterilizers
  - Cloths absorb too much chemical vapor
  - Lint fibers may cause post-operative complication and serve as vehicles for microorganisms, increasing the risk of infection for surgical patients.

Sterilization of unwrapped instruments.

An unwrapped cycle (sometimes called flash sterilization) is a method for sterilizing unwrapped patient-care items for immediate use. Unwrapped sterilization should be used only under certain conditions: 1) thorough cleaning and drying of instruments precedes the unwrapped sterilization cycle; 2) mechanical monitors are checked and chemical indicators used for each cycle; 3) care is taken to avoid thermal injury to Dental workers or patients; and 4) items are transported aseptically to the point of use to maintain sterility.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings 2003. MMWR 2003;52 (No. RR-17): 21-23

# DENTAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA INFECTION CONTROL REGULATIONS

California Code of Regulations Title 16 §1005. Minimum Standards for Infection Control. Effective 8/20/11

(a) Definitions of terms used in this section:

- (1) "Standard precautions" are a group of infection prevention practices that apply to all patients, regardless of suspected or confirmed infection status, in any setting in which healthcare is delivered. These include hand hygiene, use of gloves, gown, mask, eye protection, or face shield, depending on the anticipated exposure, and safe handling of sharps. Standard precautions shall be used for care of all patients regardless of their diagnoses or personal infectious status.
- (2) "Critical items" confer a high risk for infection if they are contaminated with any microorganism. These include all instruments, devices, and other items used to penetrate soft tissue or bone.
- (3) "Semi-critical items" are instruments, devices and other items that are not used to penetrate soft tissue or bone, but contact oral mucous membranes, non-intact skin or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).
- (4) "Non-critical items" are instruments, devices, equipment, and surfaces that come in contact with soil, debris, saliva, blood, OPIM and intact skin, but not oral mucous membranes.
- (5) "Low-level disinfection" is the least effective disinfection process. It kills some bacteria, some viruses and fungi, but does not kill bacterial spores or mycobacterium tuberculosis var bovis, a laboratory test organism used to classify the strength of disinfectant chemicals.
- (6) "Intermediate-level disinfection" kills mycobacterium tuberculosis var bovis indicating that many human pathogens are also killed. This process does not necessarily kill spores.
- (7) "High-level disinfection" kills some, but not necessarily all, bacterial spores. This process kills mycobacterium tuberculosis var bovis, bacteria, fungi, and viruses.
- (8) "Germicide" is a chemical agent that can be used to disinfect items and surfaces based on the level of contamination.
- (9) "Sterilization" is a validated process used to render a product free of all forms of viable microorganisms.
- (10) "Cleaning" is the removal of visible soil (e.g., organic and inorganic material) debris and OPIM from objects and surfaces and shall be accomplished manually or mechanically using water with detergents or enzymatic products.
- (11) "Personal Protective Equipment" (PPE) is specialized clothing or equipment worn or used for protection against a hazard. PPE items may include, but are not limited to, gloves, masks, respiratory devices, protective eyewear and protective attire which are intended to prevent exposure to blood, body fluids and OPIM, and chemicals used for infection control. General work attire such as uniforms, scrubs, pants and shirts, are not considered to be PPE.
- (12) "Other Potentially Infectious Materials" (OPIM) means any one of the following:
  - (A) Human body fluids such as saliva in dental procedures and any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood, and all body fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between body fluids;
  - (B) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead);
  - (C) Any of the following, if known or reasonably likely to contain or be infected with HIV, HBV, or HCV:
    - (i) Cell, tissue, or organ cultures from humans or experimental animals;
    - (ii) Blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals; or
    - (iii) Culture medium or other solutions.
- (13) "Dental Healthcare Personnel" (DHCP) are all paid and non-paid personnel in the dental health-care setting who might be occupationally exposed to infectious materials, including body substances and contaminated supplies, equipment, environmental surfaces, water, or air. DHCP includes dentists, dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental laboratory technicians (in-office and commercial), students and trainees, contractual personnel, and other persons not directly involved in patient care but potentially exposed to infectious agents (e.g., administrative, clerical, housekeeping, maintenance, or volunteer personnel).

(b) All DHCP shall comply with infection control precautions and enforce the following minimum precautions to minimize the transmission of pathogens in health care settings mandated by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA).

- (1) Standard precautions shall be practiced in the care of all patients.
- (2) A written protocol shall be developed, maintained, and periodically updated for proper instrument processing, operatory cleanliness, and management of injuries. The protocol shall be made available to all DHCP at the dental office.
- (3) A copy of this regulation shall be conspicuously posted in each dental office.

**Personal Protective Equipment:**

- (4) All DHCP shall wear surgical facemasks in combination with either chin length plastic face shields or protective eyewear whenever there is potential for aerosol spray, splashing or spattering of the following: droplet nuclei, blood, chemical or germicidal agents or OPIM. Chemical-resistant utility gloves and appropriate, task specific PPE shall be worn when handling hazardous chemicals. After each patient treatment masks shall be changed and disposed. After each patient treatment, face shields and protective eyewear shall be cleaned, disinfected, or disposed.
- (5) Protective attire shall be worn for disinfection, sterilization, and housekeeping procedures involving the use of germicides or handling contaminated items. All DHCP shall wear reusable or disposable protective attire whenever there is a potential for aerosol spray, splashing or spattering of blood, OPIM, or chemicals and germicidal agents. Protective attire must be changed daily or between patients if they should become moist or visibly soiled. All PPE used during patient care shall be removed when leaving laboratories or areas of patient care activities. Reusable gowns shall be laundered in accordance with Cal/OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards (Title 8, Cal. Code Regs., section 5193).

**Hand Hygiene:**

- (6) All DHCP shall thoroughly wash their hands with soap and water at the start and end of each workday. DHCP shall wash contaminated or visibly soiled hands with soap and water and put on new gloves before treating each patient. If hands are not visibly soiled or contaminated an alcohol based hand rub may be used as an alternative to soap and water. Hands shall be thoroughly dried before donning gloves in order to prevent promotion of bacterial growth and washed again immediately after glove removal. A DHCP shall refrain from direct patient care if conditions are present that may render the DHCP or patients more susceptible to opportunistic infection or exposure.
- (7) All DHCP who have exudative lesions or weeping dermatitis of the hand shall refrain from all direct patient care and from handling patient care equipment until the condition resolves.

- Live Seminars
- Live Webinars
- Home Study

**Gloves:**

- (8) Medical exam gloves shall be worn whenever there is contact with mucous membranes, blood, OPIM, and during all pre-clinical, clinical, post-clinical, and laboratory procedures. When processing contaminated sharp instruments, needles, and devices, DHCP shall wear heavy-duty utility gloves to prevent puncture wounds. Gloves must be discarded when torn or punctured, upon completion of treatment, and before leaving laboratories or areas of patient care activities. All DHCP shall perform hand hygiene procedures before donning gloves and after removing and discarding gloves. Gloves shall not be washed before or after use.

**Needle and Sharps Safety:**

- (9) Needles shall be recapped only by using the scoop technique or a protective device. Needles shall not be bent or broken for the purpose of disposal. Disposable needles, syringes, scalpel blades, or other sharp items and instruments shall be placed into sharps containers for disposal as close as possible to the point of use according to all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

**Sterilization and Disinfection:**

- (10) All germicides must be used in accordance with intended use and label instructions.
- (11) Cleaning must precede any disinfection or sterilization process. Products used to clean items or surfaces prior to disinfection procedures shall be used according to all label instructions.
- (12) Critical instruments, items and devices shall be discarded or pre-cleaned, packaged or wrapped and sterilized after each use. Methods of sterilization shall include steam under pressure (autoclaving), chemical vapor, and dry heat. If a critical item is heat-sensitive, it shall, at minimum, be processed with high-level disinfection and packaged or wrapped upon completion of the disinfection process. These instruments, items, and devices, shall remain sealed and stored in a manner so as to prevent contamination, and shall be labeled with the date of sterilization and the specific sterilizer used if more than one sterilizer is utilized in the facility.
- (13) Semi-critical instruments, items, and devices shall be pre-cleaned, packaged or wrapped and sterilized after each use. Methods of sterilization include steam under pressure (autoclaving), chemical vapor and dry heat. If a semi-critical item is heat sensitive, it shall, at minimum, be processed with high level disinfection and packaged or wrapped upon completion of the disinfection process. These packages or containers shall remain sealed and shall be stored in a manner so as to prevent contamination, and shall be labeled with the date of sterilization and the specific sterilizer used if more than one sterilizer is utilized in the facility.
- (14) Non-critical surfaces and patient care items shall be cleaned and disinfected with a California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)-registered hospital-grade disinfectant (low-level disinfectant) labeled effective against HBV and HIV. When the item is visibly contaminated with blood or OPIM, a Cal/EPA-registered hospital-grade intermediate-level disinfectant with a tuberculocidal claim shall be used.
- (15) All high-speed dental hand pieces, low-speed hand pieces, rotary components and dental unit attachments such as reusable air/water syringe tips and ultrasonic scaler tips, shall be packaged, labeled and heat-sterilized in a manner consistent with the same sterilization practices as a semi-critical item.
- (16) Single use disposable items such as prophylaxis angles, prophylaxis cups and brushes, tips for high-speed evacuators, saliva ejectors, air/water syringe tips, and gloves shall be used for one patient only and discarded.
- (17) Proper functioning of the sterilization cycle of all sterilization devices shall be verified at least weekly through the use of a biological indicator (such as a spore test). Test results shall be documented and maintained for 12 months.

**Irrigation:**

- (18) Sterile coolants/irrigants shall be used for surgical procedures involving soft tissue or bone. Sterile coolants/irrigants must be delivered using a sterile delivery system.

**Facilities:**

- (19) If non-critical items or surfaces likely to be contaminated are manufactured in a manner preventing cleaning and disinfection they shall be protected with disposable impervious barriers. Disposable barriers shall be changed when visibly soiled or damaged and between patients.
- (20) Clean and disinfect all clinical contact surfaces that are not protected by impervious barriers using a California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) registered, hospital-grade low- to intermediate-level disinfectant after each patient. The low-level disinfectants used shall be labeled effective against HBV and HIV. Use disinfectants in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Clean all housekeeping surfaces (e.g. floors, walls, sinks) with a detergent and water or a Cal-EPA registered, hospital-grade disinfectant. Products used to clean items or surfaces prior to disinfection procedures shall be clearly labeled and follow all material safety data sheet (MSDS) handling and storage instructions.
- (21) Dental unit water lines shall be anti-retractive. At the beginning of each workday, dental unit lines and devices shall be purged with air or flushed with water for at least two (2) minutes prior to attaching handpieces, scalers, air water syringe tips, or other devices. The dental unit lines and devices shall be flushed between each patient for a minimum of twenty (20) seconds.
- (22) Contaminated solid waste shall be disposed of according to applicable local, state, and federal environmental standards.

**Lab Areas:**

- (23) Splash shields and equipment guards shall be used on dental laboratory lathes. Fresh pumice and a sterilized or new ragwheel shall be used for each patient. Devices used to polish, trim, or adjust contaminated intraoral devices shall be disinfected or sterilized, properly packaged or wrapped and labeled with the date and the specific sterilizer used if more than one sterilizer is utilized in the facility. If packaging is compromised, the instruments shall be re-cleaned, packaged in new wrap, and sterilized again. Sterilized items will be stored in a manner so as to prevent contamination.
- (24) All intraoral items such as impressions, bite registrations, prosthetic and orthodontic appliances shall be cleaned and disinfected with an intermediate-level disinfectant before manipulation in the laboratory and before placement in the patient's mouth. Such items shall be thoroughly rinsed prior to placement in the patient's mouth.

- (c) The Dental Board of California and Dental Hygiene Committee of California shall review this regulation annually and establish a consensus.

**Note:** Authority cited: Section 1614, Business and Professions Code. Reference: Section 1680, Business and Professions Code.

- In Office Training
- 8 Hour Infection Control Course for Unlicensed Dental Assistants
- Mock OSHA Inspections

This poster courtesy of  
 **LESLIE CANHAM & ASSOCIATES**  
888.853.7543 toll free  
Leslie@LeslieCanham.com  
www.LeslieCanham.com

**CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During COVID-19 Pandemic**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html#print>

**CDC COVID-19 Community Levels**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/community-levels.html>

**CDC Covid Data Tracker Community Transmission (use this for healthcare settings including dental practices)**  
[https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view?list\\_select\\_state=California&data-type=Risk&list\\_select\\_county=6107](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view?list_select_state=California&data-type=Risk&list_select_county=6107)

**CDC Interim Guidance for Managing Healthcare Personnel with SARS-CoV-2 Infection or Exposure to SARS-CoV-2 Work Restrictions** <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/guidance-risk-assesment-hcp.html>

**CDC updates on Isolation and Quarantine period for General Population**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s1227-isolation-quarantine-guidance.html>

**CDC Guidance on Types of masks and Respirators (General Population)**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/types-of-masks.html>

**OSAP COVID-19 Toolkit and Resources** <https://www.osap.org/topics-coronavirus-disease-covid-19>

**OSAP Best Practices Infection Control in Dental Clinics during the COVID-19 Pandemic**  
<https://www.osap.org/best-practices-for-infection-control-in-dental-clinics-during-the-covid-19-pandemic>

**CDA COVID-19 Resources** <https://www.cda.org/Home/Resource-Library/Resources/category/covid-19>

**How to Make a Surgical mask fit better Knot and Tuck Video** <https://youtu.be/GzTAZDsNBe0>

**Don/Doff PPE Posters**  
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/using-ppe.html>

**OSHA N95 Seal Check Video**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tzpz5fko-fg>

**List of FDA Authorized and Banned Imported N95 Respirators**  
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<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

**EPA List Q: Disinfectants for Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVPs) Mpox**  
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/disinfectants-emerging-viral-pathogens-evps-list-q>

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<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-b-antimicrobial-products-registered-epa-claims-against-mycobacterium>

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[https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh\\_publications/COVIDOnePageFS-04-21-2022.pdf](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/COVIDOnePageFS-04-21-2022.pdf)

Phone: 209-785-3903



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