



Certain EH&S program areas may require medical monitoring depending on employee exposure levels. When it is determined that trigger exposure levels may exist, the responsible party should seek consultation with EH&S and provide medical information to Occupational Medicine for medical and/or respirator clearance. The medical monitoring areas most frequently encountered at OSU are as follows:

Occupational Health & Safety

- OSHA 1910.134: Respiratory Protection
 - In the control of occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation, and substitution of less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used.
 - Potential airborne hazards are assessed to determine whether the employee will be exposed above the OSHA Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) for the specific contaminant. When exposure exceed the PEL's, respirator fit testing and medical clearance must be obtained.
- OSHA 1910.95 – Hearing Conservation - Noise
 - Employee noise exposures equal to or exceeding an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level (TWA) of 85 decibels; hearing protection equipment training and audiograms must be performed.
- OSHA 1910.1053 – Silica
 - Employee exposure to an airborne concentration of respirable crystalline silica in excess of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, calculated as an 8-hour TWA. Medical and respirator clearance must be obtained after review of employee medical information by Occupational Medicine.
- OSHA 1910.1025 – Lead
 - Employee exposure to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) averaged over an 8-hour period. Medical and respirator clearance must be obtained after review of employee medical information by Occupational Medicine.
- OSHA 1910.1001 – Asbestos
 - Employee exposure to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average (TWA). Medical and respirator clearance must be obtained after review of employee medical information by Occupational Medicine.
 - *Excursion limit.* Employee exposure to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 1.0 fiber per cubic centimeter of air (1 f/cc) as averaged over a sampling period of thirty (30) minutes as determined by the method prescribed in Appendix A of this section, or by an equivalent method.
- Best Practice – Organophosphate or methyl-carbamate pesticides
 - Medical consultation recommended when handling (mixing/applying) cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticides for 30 or more hours per year in any consecutive 30-day period.

Biosafety

- 29 CFR 1910.1030: Blood Borne Pathogens (BBP)
- 29 CFR 1910.1030: Hepatitis B declination under BBP
- Rabies – BMBL/CDC guidance/OHA reportable disease
- TB for TB labs – BMBL/CDC guidance/OHA reportable disease

- Influenza surveillance for pig handlers (from University of Utah), novel strains are OHA reportable
- Toxoplasmosis titer for cat handlers (from University of Utah), not reportable in Oregon

Laboratory Safety

- OSHA 1910.1048 Subpart Z - Formaldehyde
 - The employer shall institute a medical surveillance program for all employee exposure to formaldehyde concentrations at or exceeding the action level (0.5 ppm) or exceeding the STEL (2.0 ppm).

Hazardous Waste Operations

- 29 CFR 1910.120(b): OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations Medical Surveillance

Contact EHS:
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- Individuals who primarily work with hazardous wastes on a daily and frequent basis and often times in uncontrolled environments require consultation from a medical professional to determine the scope and monitoring requirements for a “HAZWOPER hazmat physical.”

Radiation Safety

- All research involving ionizing radiation is reviewed and approved by the OSU Radiation Safety Committee. Any work with the potential to exceed 1% of the occupational radiation exposure limits found in OAR 333-120 are evaluated for radiation exposure monitoring. Requirements for monitoring are found in the Conditions on the Radiation Use Authorization covering your work. More information is found on the Radiation Safety Dosimetry website.
- Information for pregnant radiation workers is found on the OSU Radiation Safety website.
- Consult with the Radiation Safety Officer to review exposure hazards.