

Bloodborne Pathogen Parameter Sheet

Oklahoma State University requires all Departments to educate their employees on the bloodborne pathogen standard and policy. The goal is to provide members with the knowledge needed to maintain a safe workplace. When exposures go beyond incidental and become occupational a detailed program must be created.

Who is required to maintain a Bloodborne Pathogen Program IAW OSHA 1910.1030?

According to OSHA this standard applies to all employers with employees "reasonably anticipated" to have occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials.

Bloodborne Pathogens are defined as "Pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood and can cause disease in humans".

Individuals that handle or work around the following materials require a Bloodborne Pathogen Program to include a written plan, training and immunizations.

Human or animal material known to contain Human Immunodeficiency (HIV)

Human or animal material known to contain Hepatitis B (HBV)

Human or animal material known to contain Hepatitis C (HCV)

Human cell lines

Human liquid or semi-liquid blood

Human body fluids

Unfixed human tissues or organs

Human cell tissue

Other Potentially Infectious Materials - semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva, 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

Contaminated sharps

Non-human primate material

Pathological wastes containing blood or infectious materials

Microbiological wastes containing blood or infectious materials

**If any of the above items are checked please contact Environmental Health and Safety at 4-7241 for guidance on creating a specific Bloodborne Pathogen Program.*

Department:

Supervisor/PI:

Signature: