



BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS 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 in accordance with 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 that must include a written plan, training and immunizations.

	Human or animal material known to contain Human Immunodeficiency virus (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 cell tissue
	Human liquid or semi-liquid blood
	Human body fluids
	Unfixed human tissues or organs
	Contaminated sharps
	Non-human primate material
	Pathological wastes containing blood or infectious materials
	Microbiological wastes containing blood or infectious materials
	Other potentially infectious materials such as 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

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

Department:		Supervisor/PI:	
Signature:			