


**Facilities Management  
 Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Standard Operating Procedures**

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| SOP #:    | EHS-008   | Revision: 1    |
| Dept:     | Environmental Health and Safety   | Date: 03/11/19 |
| Approval: |  | Date: 03/11/19 |

**1. PURPOSE**

Colorado State University-Pueblo is actively concerned with the safety of all faculty, staff, students and guests on the CSU-Pueblo campus. Safety can only be effectively achieved with the cooperation of the entire campus community. In pursuit of this goal, the following SOP is provided to eliminate or minimize occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens in accordance with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.1030, “Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens.” Occupational exposure is defined as reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with human blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties.

This SOP is a key document to assist CSU-Pueblo in implementing and ensuring compliance with the standard, thereby protecting our employees.

**2. RESPONSIBILITIES**

2.A. Environmental Health and Safety will be responsible for:

- 2.A.1. Overseeing implementation of this SOP
- 2.A.2. Providing Bloodborne Pathogen (BBP) training available to all departments.
- 2.A.2. Maintaining records of all BBP safety training.

2.B. All Supervisors and Building Proctors will be responsible for:

2.B.1. Assuring all faculty and staff at risk of contact with a BBP comply with the contents of this SOP.

2.B.2. Contact the Physical Plant or a custodian to clean up any potential BBP spills.

2.B.3. Implementing required engineering controls.

2.C. All faculty and staff who may come in contact with a BBP will be responsible for:

2.C.1. Attend BBP training at least annually.

### 3. DEFINITIONS

3.A. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE – Occupational exposure is defined as reasonably anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with human blood or potentially infectious material (OPIM) that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties. An exposure incident would involve contact with blood or other potentially infectious body fluid through:

- Percutaneous (needlestick, puncture or cut through the skin)
- Mucous membrane (contact with eyes, mouth, nasal passage)
- Non-intact skin (contact through cuts, abrasions in the skin)
- Inhalation (inhaling aerosols)

3.B. BLOODBORNE PATHOGEN – Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms found in human blood that can infect and cause disease when persons are exposed to blood that contain the microorganisms. While there are many bloodborne pathogens, the 3 specifically covered in this SOP are:

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

3.C. OTHER POTENTIALLY INFECTIOUS MATERIAL (OPIM) –

3.C.1. Materials that can contain bloodborne pathogens. OPMs include:

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- Human blood and blood products
- Semen or vaginal secretions
- Internal human body fluids, including cerebrospinal fluid, and fluids from joints, chest cavity, heart sac or abdomen
- Breast milk (only if ingested)
- Unfixed human tissues or organs (both living and dead)
- Human cell lines not documented to be free of bloodborne pathogens
- Blood, tissues, or cell lines from animals experimentally infected with bloodborne pathogens
- Cultures or any liquid containing bloodborne pathogens (this includes culture media)
- Equipment contaminated with human blood or OPIMs
- Any body fluid visibly contaminated with human blood
- Any body fluid that is difficult to differentiate from other fluids

3.C.2. The following are not considered to be OPIMs unless they are visibly contaminated with blood, or it is difficult or impossible to distinguish:

- Tears
- Sweat
- Saliva (except during dental procedures)
- Vomit
- Feces
- Urine
- Nose fluids
- Intact human skin (from living or dead source)

## 4. PROCEDURES

4.A. CSU personnel who have duties that include exposure or reasonably anticipated risk of exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material are included in the Exposure Control Plan. Each job classification in this category includes:

- 4.A.1. Emergency Responders, police officers, and personnel administering first aid.

4.A.2. Personnel whose regular job duties include clean-up of blood spills or other potentially infectious material.

4.A.3. Personnel working with or conducting research on human blood, other potentially infectious materials, unfixed human tissues and organs, and/or cultures derived from human cells or tissues.

4.B. Each department should determine which tasks pose a risk to employees and are encouraged to develop specific exposure control.

4.C. Employees covered by the bloodborne pathogen standard receive an explanation of this SOP during their initial training session. This plan is also reviewed in the annual refresher training. All employees can review this plan at any time during their work shift on the EHS website or by contacting EHS at 970-491- 3102. If requested, the employee will be provided with a copy of the ECP free of charge and within 15 days of the request.

4.D. The bloodborne pathogen exposure control at Colorado State University-Pueblo employs 4 major strategies:

4.D.1. Engineering controls

4.D.2. Universal precautions and safe work practices

4.D.3. Personal protective equipment

4.D.4. Administrative controls – training

4.E. Engineering controls are used to prevent and minimize exposure to bloodborne pathogens. Specific engineering controls include:

4.E.1. Eyewash stations

4.E.2. Biosafety cabinets

4.E.3. Ventilation

4.E.4. Sharps engineered for safer use

4.E.5. Sharps containers

4.F. The University will identify the need for changes in engineering controls through review of OSHA recommendations, employee interviews, and committee discussions. New products are evaluated regularly through supplier information and literature.

4.G. All faculty and staff will utilize universal precautions to prevent exposure to human blood or OPIM. According to the concept of universal precautions, all human blood, tissue, and certain body fluids are treated as if infectious.

4.H. Safe work practices are designed to reduce the likelihood of occupational exposure. When working in an area where human blood or OPIM are present, personnel must adhere to the following:

4.H.1. No eating, drinking, or chewing gum

4.H.2. No applying cosmetics or handling contact lenses

4.H.3. No storage of food in refrigerators, freezers, cabinets, or other area that may be contaminated.

4.H.4. Gloves, and other PPE as needed, must be worn when there is potential to come in contact with human blood or OPIM. Gloves must be changed after becoming torn or contaminated and hands must be washed after glove removal.