



The College at  
**BROCKPORT**  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

**POLICY TITLE: OSHA Blood-borne Pathogens  
Standard**

**OVERVIEW:** This policy addresses the College's compliance with occupational safety and health standards promulgated under the OSHA Act of 1970, SEC.5.Duties.

**OFFICE/DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE:** Office of Environmental Health and Safety

**DATE UPDATED:** July 28, 2008

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The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Blood-borne Pathogens\* Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1030, was developed to require employers to protect workers from exposure to blood-borne diseases, i.e., the HIV virus and the Hepatitis B virus, while performing their regular job duties. The College at Brockport has responded to this requirement by developing an exposure control plan which:

1. Identifies those positions on campus whose duties are most likely to result in occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material.
2. Outlines engineering practices and identifies personal protective equipment aimed at limiting such exposure to the greatest extent possible.
3. Describes housekeeping practices aimed at reducing exposure.
4. Details procedures to be followed in the event of an exposure incident.
5. Defines training requirements and describes the provision of Hepatitis vaccine for employees.

Student employees whose jobs are expected to cause them to be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material are to be covered under the College's plan. All students should be aware of the dangers present from exposure to these substances, and should take all possible precautions to avoid contact with them.

Questions concerning this plan, or incidents relating to the Blood-borne Pathogens Standard should be referred to the Health and Safety Office, (585) 395-2005.

For more information on the Blood-borne Pathogens Standard refer to the Department of Labor Web site at <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodborne pathogens/standards.html>

\*Blood-borne pathogens are infectious materials in blood that can cause disease in humans, including hepatitis B and C and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).