

## **SUNY Oswego EHS Department statement regarding the cleaning of bathrooms:**

Urine and feces are not normally considered or referred to as Other Potentially Infectious Materials (OPIM) under [29 CFR 1910.1030](#). Thus under normal conditions the cleaning of a bathroom would not be considered to be an at risk situation for a bloodborne pathogen exposure, unless visible blood is present.

When it is not possible to distinguish what a body fluid is it should always be treated as an OPIM, and only cleaned by SUNY Oswego Staff who are covered by the Exposure Control Plan and who have had the proper training required to clean up blood and OPIM. This would exclude temporary, seasonal, and student workers.

The definition for OPIM from the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is as follows:

*Other Potentially Infectious Materials means (1) The following human body fluids: semen, vaginal secretions, cerebrospinal fluid, synovial fluid, pleural fluid, pericardial fluid, peritoneal fluid, amniotic fluid, saliva in dental procedures, 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; (2) Any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead); and (3) HIV-containing cell or tissue cultures, organ cultures, and HIV- or HBV-containing culture medium or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.*