

POLICY STATEMENT 65

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN/PRIMATE BODY FLUIDS/WASTES

POLICY DIGEST

Monitoring Unit: Office of Environmental Health & Safety
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I. PURPOSE

This Policy Statement summarizes the uniform procedures for the safe management of human/primate blood, unfixed tissues, body fluids, cell lines, and waste.

II. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Policy Statement, the following definitions shall apply:

- A. "Bacteria" shall be defined as microscopic, single-celled organisms which can exist either as independent (free-living) organisms or as parasites.
- B. "Biosafety Level" shall be defined as the level of the biocontainment precautions required to isolate biological agents in an enclosed facility. The levels of containment range from the lowest biosafety level 1 to the highest at level 4. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has specified these levels. In the European Union, the same biosafety levels are defined in a directive. Biosafety level 2 agents are infectious agents and can cause disease in humans, but their potential for transmission is limited by work practices, safety equipment, and facilities.
- C. "Blood-borne pathogens" shall be defined as pathogenic microorganisms that are present in human blood, tissues, fluids, cell lines, etc. and can cause disease in humans. Not all potential pathogens have necessarily been identified. Examples of pathogens we are aware of include:
 - 1. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - 2. Hepatitis B virus (HBV)
 - 3. Hepatitis C virus HCV)
 - 4. Malaria
 - 5. Syphilis
 - 6. Babesiosis
 - 7. Brucellosis
 - 8. Leptospirosis
 - 9. Arboviral infections
 - 10. Relapsing fever Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease
 - 11. Hum

D. Viral Hemorrhagic

be handled as if infectious, utilizing minimum Biosafety Level 2 practices and/or procedures that comply with standard precautions. These requirements, procedures and facility requirements are described in deta

