

# Safety Scalpel

## Sharps Safety

Eliminate Transmission of Blood-Borne Pathogens

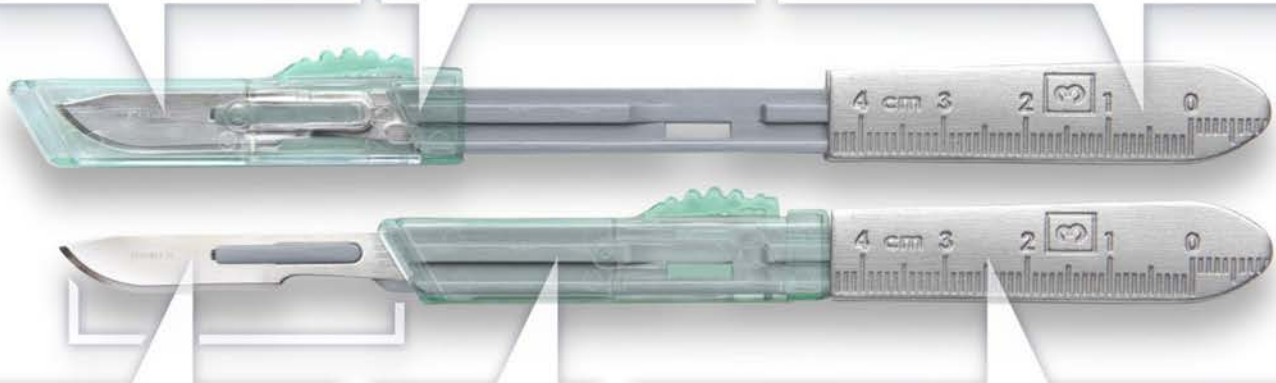
### Comply with OSHA Requirement 1910.1030(d)(2)(i)

“Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to eliminate or minimize employee exposure.”

Protective safety cartridges completely cover blades

Cartridge ejection button adds an extra layer of safety

Reusable handle can be cleaned and sterilized like a traditional handle



Same full blade exposure as a traditional scalpel

Safety cartridge locks into place

Stainless steel handle has same length, weight, shape, center of gravity and “feel” of a traditional scalpel

Safety Blade Cartridges



**90100**  
Stainless  
#10 Blade



**90101**  
Carbon  
#10 Blade



**90110**  
Stainless  
#11 Blade



**90111**  
Carbon  
#11 Blade



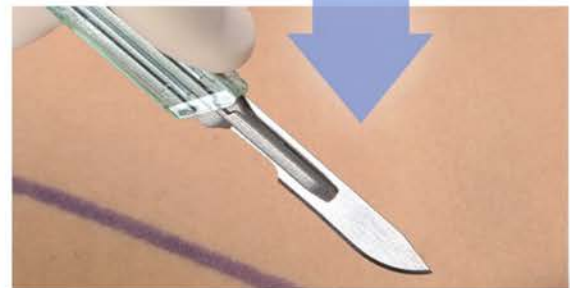
**90150**  
Stainless  
#15 Blade



**90151**  
Carbon  
#15 Blade

Handles

**90000** - #3 Handle - Stainless Steel  
**90001** - #3 Long Handle - Stainless Steel  
**90007** - #7 Handle - Stainless Steel



**XODUS MEDICAL**  
Making Surgery Safer™

ISO 13485 CERTIFIED  
FDA REGISTERED



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See reverse side for more on how the Safety Scalpel helps you comply with OSHA

# OSHA REQUIREMENTS Q&A

**Q: What are the medical industry requirements for implementation of a safety scalpel?**

**A:** OSHA has defined requirements calling for the “Use of controls to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to bloodborne pathogens,” and “Reflect innovations in technology that eliminate or reduce exposure to bloodborne pathogens with new medical devices designed to reduce risk of percutaneous exposure to bloodborne pathogens.”

**Q: Do healthcare facilities need to use safety scalpels to be in compliance with the OSHA bloodborne pathogens regulations, or can they simply evaluate?**

**A:** OSHA’s bloodborne pathogens standard at 29 CFR 1910.1030(c)(1)(iv) and 29 CFR 1910.1030 (d)(2)(i) requires employers to evaluate, select, and use engineering controls (e.g., sharps with engineered sharps injury protections) to eliminate or minimize employee exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM). Employers must solicit input from non-managerial employees in the selection process [29 CFR 1910.1030(c)(1)(v)]. Engineering controls, including safety scalpels, must be implemented [29 CFR 1910.1030(d)(2)(i)].

**Q: Are there circumstances under which a healthcare facility can choose not to employ safety scalpels?**

**A:** OSHA recognizes that no one medical device is appropriate for use in all circumstances and that it is important to safeguard both patients and employees during medical and surgical procedures. If the use of a particular engineering control, in this case a safety scalpel, compromises patient safety, its use would not be considered feasible. The employer, therefore, must determine what engineering and work practice controls effectively minimize hazards without unduly interfering with medical procedures. The standard also recognizes that market availability is another limiting factor in implementing the use of engineering controls and must be considered in both your choice of an engineering control and our enforcement of their use [29 CFR 1910.1030(c)(1)(iv)(B)]. However, please be aware, where exposures have been determined and where engineering controls are commercially available and feasible, they must be used.

**Q: What is the cost of non-compliance to the OSHA requirements? Is there a schedule?**

**A:** Section 17 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 USC §666, outlines the prescribed civil penalties and factors for consideration in the assessment of each violation cited by the agency. A willful or repeated violation may result in a penalty of up to \$70,000; there is a minimum penalty of \$5,000 for willful violations. Serious violations require a penalty of up to \$7,000. Other-than-serious violations may result in a penalty of up to \$7,000. If an employer fails to abate a violation set forth in a citation which has become a final order, the employer may be assessed a penalty of up to \$7,000 for each day during which the violation continues.



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