

What are BBP, and is it important that you know about them?

Everyone has a small risk of exposure to bloodborne pathogens (BBP) as a consequence of accidental contact with another person's blood/body fluids.

To minimize your risk of accidental contact:

- ❖ Treat all human blood and body fluids as if they were known to be infectious.
- ❖ Avoid handling containers and equipment labeled with the biohazard symbol. 
- ❖ Use a barrier device when administering CPR. (These are stocked in first-aid cabinets around the site.)
- ❖ Do not attempt to clean up another person's blood/body fluids. Call Occupational Health & Safety for assistance.



If you have accidental contact with another person's blood/body fluids – on or off the job – immediately wash your hands and other potentially contaminated skin surfaces thoroughly with soap and water.

Mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, and mouth should be flushed with water as soon as possible after contact. Use an eyewash station, if nearby, to flush exposed mucous membranes.

Remove your contaminated clothing and place it in a plastic bag or other watertight container as soon as possible. Re-wash your hands.

Immediately after decontaminating, inform Occupational Health & Safety and your supervisor of your exposure to another person's blood/body fluids. Off the job? Call your doctor as soon as possible.

No special handling procedures are needed for any blood/body fluids flushed down the sanitary sewer.

Hepatitis B Vaccinations: <http://www.jlab.org/admin/medical/disease/abouthep.html>

<http://www.jlab.org/ehs/manual/PDF/6840bbp.pdf>