



Bloodborne Pathogens 05/17/26 – 05/23/26

In the workplace, bloodborne pathogens (BBP) may be transmitted when blood or other infectious body fluids come in contact with mucous membranes (your eyes, nose, mouth), non- intact skin (due to cuts, abrasions, burns, rashes, paper cuts), or by handling or touching contaminated materials or surfaces. Bloodborne pathogens are also transmitted by “injection” under the skin via a contaminated sharp object puncturing or cutting the skin causing a wound.

Individuals who are infected with Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) may not show symptoms and may not know they are infectious. For this reason, all human blood and body fluids should be considered as if infectious, and all precautions should be taken to avoid contact. This simple rule is known as “universal precautions.”

- Universal precautions are safe practices you should follow any time there is risk of contact with another person’s blood or body fluids. These safe practices include the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Wear disposable rubber gloves when there is risk of exposure to people or materials that may be contaminated with blood or body fluids.
- To prevent transferring the contamination to your hands, use care removing contaminated gloves. Thoroughly wash your hands after removing your gloves.
- If there is a possibility for a spray or splash of blood or body fluids to your face and eyes, put on goggles or a face shield. Cover any other exposed areas of your body where you may have cuts or breaks in the skin.

All Brieser vehicles and trailers should have a separate bloodborne pathogen kit to accompany a first aid kit.



