This study examined the relative abundance of BPA in thermal receipt papers from businesses in Columbia. Bisphenol A (BPA) is a known endocrine disrupting chemical that can be found in greater than 90% of Americans. Most people are aware of BPA exposure from sources of polycarbonate water bottles, dental sealants and canned food products. Bisphenol A (BPA) exposure is thought to be mainly due to absorption from the gut by oral ingestion. However thermal receipt paper represents another potential source of BPA exposure via direct absorption through the skin or indirectly via transfer of the chemical to food. A single handling of thermal receipt paper leads to trans-dermal exposure to BPA and there will be measurable amounts of unconjugated BPA in serum and total BPA in urine. Our study objectives were to examine the amount of BPA in thermal receipt paper from local businesses. Measurements of BPA in 51 receipts were taken to assess the amount of the BPA available for dermal transfer. Evaluate how much is transferred onto the skin from thermal paper from thermal paper that has been identified as containing BPA. Our aim was to determine whether handling thermal receipt paper prior to eating food has an effect on serum and urine BPA concentrations. The results from our preliminary findings suggest that thermal receipt paper is coated with milligram amounts of free BPA in a 63.5cm² (3x3-inch) sample strip. We observed that after touching a receipt for a mere 10 seconds BPA was adsorbed by the skin. Additionally, exposure increases with length of time. There appears to be a direct relationship based on the time held and amount an individual is exposed, as well as whether the skin is wet or dry. Furthermore, blood and serum measurements from volunteer human participants were taken from people. BPA was found to be present in 46% of the receipts measured. The amount of BPA transferred to hands was about 100-fold higher when wet with hand sanitizer than dry. BPA transferred to wet hands and then consequently to French fries that were eaten. This resulted in significant elevation of unconjugated serum BPA from initial contact with the receipt and up to 90 minutes after testing was complete (the biological active form that can disrupt the bodies communication system known as the endocrine system). In conclusion, skin exposure is a major pathway of human exposure, especially for cashiers. Furthermore, Thermal paper is a significant source of BPA exposure that regulatory agencies have not included in exposure estimates.