

SECTION III: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Chemical Family: In-vitro diagnostic test kits.

Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

Reactivity: Sodium azide preservative may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. When disposing, flush with a large quantity of water to prevent azide buildup.

Incompatibility: No known materials that must be avoided.

Toxicity and Carcinogenicity: No OSHA exposure limit has been established and no carcinogenic effect has been reported. Harmful if swallowed and glacial acetic acid is strongly corrosive and causes serious burns.

SECTION IV: HEALTH HAZARDS AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

Ingestion: Avoid hand-to-mouth contact when handling source materials. Wash hands thoroughly after handling, even when gloves have been worn. Do not eat, drink or apply cosmetics in the area where source material is handled. Do not pipet by mouth. Harmful if swallowed.

Skin: Wear gloves and especially cover any cuts, abrasions or skin lesions. Dispose of gloves, pipettes, stirrers, test cards and used reagent containers as biohazardous material. Wash hands thoroughly after removing gloves. Use extreme caution with any sharp object to avoid percutaneous exposure to human source material. Wear outer protective garments such as a lab coat or gown. Skin irritant.

Inhalation: If splash or aerosol can be created from manipulation of this product, use a surgical mask or similar respiratory protection to cover nose, mouth and mucous membranes. Remove to fresh air.

Eyes: If splash or aerosol can be created from manipulation of this product, use chemical safety goggles, face shield or splash shield as appropriate to prevent eye exposure. May cause severe eye irritant.

PRECAUTIONS

SECTION V: EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

- Ingestion:** If conscious, wash out mouth with water. Call a physician.
- Skin Contact:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. Call a physician.
- Inhalation:** Remove from source to fresh air. If breathing becomes difficult, call a physician.
- Eye Contact:** Flush with large amounts of water or sterile eye wash for 15 minutes. Use fingers to separate the eyelids for effective flushing. Call a physician.

SECTION VI: SPILL/LEAK PROCEDURES

All materials derived from human blood should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection. Other materials that are contaminated with human source material should be considered to be capable of transmitting infection.

If material is released or spilled, wear all appropriate protective equipment described in Section IV before cleaning up the spill or handling contaminated material. Wipe up the spill and dispose of the contaminated materials in a bag to be identified and treated as biohazardous waste. Avoid creating aerosols or dust while cleaning up a spill.

After the material has been picked up and contained in a bag, wash the spill site with a disinfectant cleaner.