# ASI

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# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS #NC350 Series Revised March 2006

NFPA/HMIS Hazard Rating: Health: 1*
Fire: 0
Reactivity: 0
* Precautions Required--see Sections II and IV

## SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT

PRODUCT NAME

**SLE SLIDE TEST**

CATALOG NOs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 350025 | 25-Test Kit |
| 350050 | 50-Test Kit |
| 350100 | 100-Test Kit |
| 3501000 | 1000-Test Kit |

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The ASI SLE Slide Test is an *in vitro* slide agglutination test for the qualitative and semiquantitative detection of anti-deoxyribonucleoprotein (anti-DNP) in human serum.

## SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

REAGENTS CONTAINED IN KIT COMPOSITION

Latex Reagent--Deoxyribonucleoprotein (DNP) coated on inert latex particles, with 0.1% sodium azide as a preservative
Reactive and Nonreactive Controls--Human serum or defibrinated plasma, with 0.1% sodium azide as preservative.
All components derived from human source materials have been tested and found to be non-reactive for hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) and antibodies to HIV and HCV. Given that no known test offers complete assurance that infectious agents are absent, all materials derived from human blood should be handled as if capable of transmitting infection.

## SECTION III: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemical Family: | Blood Serum Protein |
| Fire and Explosion Hazards: | None; No special extinguishing medium required |
| Reactivity: | Product is stable and has no known decomposition or polymerization hazard. Sodium azide preservative may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. When disposing of reagent, flush down the drain with a large quantity of water to prevent azide build up. |

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. The preservative, sodium azide, is highly toxic, but it is present at a concentration of only 0.1 percent.

## SECTION IV: HEALTH HAZARDS AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY PRECAUTIONS

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

Skin: Wear gloves and especially cover any cuts, abrasions or skin lesions. Dispose of gloves, pipets, 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 garment such as a lab coat or gown.

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.

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.

## 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. 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 materials 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.