

ASI

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

MSDS #NC900 Series Revised Mar 2004

NFPA/HMIS Hazard Rating: Health: 1*

Fire: 0

Reactivity: 0

* Precautions Required--see Sections II and IV

SECTION I: IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCT

PRODUCT NAME	CATALOG NOS.
RPR CARD TEST FOR SYPHILIS	900025 25-Test Kit
	900100 100-Test Kit
	900500 500-Test Kit
	9005000-10 5000-Test Kit
	9005000-30 5000-Test Kit
	90010000 10000-Test Kit

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The ASI RPR Card Test for Syphilis is an *in vitro* nontreponemal flocculation test for the qualitative and semiquantitative detection of reagin antibodies as a screening test for syphilis.

SECTION II: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**REAGENTS CONTAINED IN KIT****COMPOSITION**

RPR Carbon Antigen--0.003% cardiolipin, 0.020-0.022% lecithin, 0.09% cholesterol, activated charcoal as visual enhancer, phosphate buffer, stabilizers and thimerosal preservative. There is no hazardous ingredient in concentration of greater than 1%.

Reactive, Weak Reactive and Nonreactive Control Reagents--ASI Controls contain human serum or defibrinated plasma with 0.1% sodium azide as a preservative. All components derived from human source materials have been tested at the donor level and found to be nonreactive for HBsAg and for HIV-1, HIV-2 and HCV antibodies. Because 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 (Control Reagents)
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%.

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.

The information provided in this Material Safety Data Sheet has been compiled from our experience and data presented in various technical publications. It is believed to be correct, but it is the user's responsibility to determine the suitability of this information for the adoption of safety precautions as may be necessary. ASI shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the product described in this MSDS. We reserve the right to revise Material Safety Data Sheets from time to time as new technical information becomes available. The users have the responsibility to contact the company to make sure that the MSDS they have contains the latest information (revision) available.

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.