



Material Safety Data Sheet

Positive Control, 6 mL

Page 1 of 2

Section I – General Information

Identity	POSITIVE CONTROL, 6 mL (Component of Calypte® HIV-1 Urine EIA) (Cat. No. 700000 and 700001)
Item Code Number	Component 4
Chemical Name and Synonyms	Human urine with preservative
Formula	NA
Chemical Family	Human urine
DOT Hazard Classification	NA
Proper DOT Shipping Name	NA
Manufacturer's Name	Calypte Biomedical Corporation
Manufacturer's Address	1265 Harbor Bay Parkway, Alameda, CA 94502 USA
Telephone Number for Information	Within the US (877) 225-9783 – Outside the US (510) 749-5100
Emergency Telephone Number	(800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Date Prepared	May, 2003

Section II - Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	%
Human urine (HIV -1 antibody positive)	NA	NA	NA	< 100%
Sodium azide	0.3 mg/m ³ (ceiling limit) skin	0.3 mg/m ³ (ceiling limit) skin	NA	< 1%

Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point	N/A	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg.)	NA	Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	NA
Solubility in Water	Soluble	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	Approx 1.0	Melting Point	NA
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	NA	Percent volatile by volume (%)	NA	pH	Approx. 5.0 – 8.5
Appearance and Odor	Pale yellow solution				

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	NA	Auto Ignition Temperature	NA
Flammable Limits	NA	LEL	NA
Extinguishing Media	General precautions as appropriate for surrounding fire.	Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Wear respirator due to potential release of toxic vapors.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	None known		

Section V - Reactivity Data

NOTE: No specific reactivity data is available for the "substance of concern". Information provided in this section is for one component only, sodium azide.			
Stability	Hydrazoic acid is formed from sodium azide in slightly acidic solutions.	Conditions to Avoid	Sodium azide can explode when heated.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Sodium azide may react violently upon contact with acids, metals, or hot water.	Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Burning sodium azide may release toxic nitrogen oxides.		



Material Safety Data Sheet

Positive Control, 6 mL

Section VI - Health Hazard Data

NOTE: No information is available on the specific health hazards of "substance of interest". Information is available on one component of the substance, sodium azide. Inhalation of sodium azide vapor may cause eye irritation, bronchitis, headache, decrease in blood pressure, and weakness and collapse. Inhalation of high doses of sodium azide can cause pulmonary edema. These health effects are due in part to hydrazoic acid, a compound readily formed from sodium azide, particularly in acidic conditions. Ingestion or injection of sodium azide has been shown to have a hypotensive effect in hypersensitive persons. Exposure to high concentrations of sodium azide may affect the neurological, cardiovascular, blood, and pulmonary systems.

Primary Routes of Entry:	Inhalation, ingestion, contact and/or injection	Carcinogen-NTP Program	NA
OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit	0.3 mg/m ³ (ceiling limit) skin	ACGIH Threshold Limit Value	0.3 mg/m ³ (ceiling limit) skin
Carcinogen-IARC Program	NA	Symptoms of Exposure	Symptoms of exposure include eye and respiratory irritation. Inhalation of high concentration may also cause headache and decreased blood pressure in some persons.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Acid vapor, such as hydrazoic acid, can be irritating to the respiratory tract and may aggravate preexisting respiratory disorders.	Emergency First Aid	If splashed or contacted, flush for 15 minutes before seeking medical attention. If swallowed, induce vomiting and seek medical attention.

Section VII - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Spill Response	Use standard lab cleanup. Wipe spills promptly with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution (1:10 dilution of liquid household bleach). Do not put solutions containing bleach in autoclaves.	Waste Disposal Method	Dispose in accordance with existing procedures employed for infectious waste at your facility. This product contains sodium azide as a preservative. Sodium azide has been reported to form lead or copper azide in plumbing. These azides are explosive. Flush drains thoroughly after disposing of solutions containing sodium azide to prevent azide build-up. Dispose according to local, state and federal regulations.
Handling and Storage Precautions	Handle as if capable of transmitting an infectious agent. Wear gloves, lab coat, and eye protection. Avoid getting material on you. Avoid splashing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling product. Do not eat or drink while handling this material. Store at 2°-8°C.		

Section VIII - Control Measures

Respiratory Protection	None required	Eye Protection	Chemical splash goggles
Skin Protection	Wear latex gloves	Ventilation Recommended	No special requirements
Other Protection	Wear lab coat	Other Precautions	Decontaminate affected equipment with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution. Clean rinse with water.

DISCLAIMER: The information was prepared and presented with reasonable care and is based on the most reliable information available to the authors. Calypate Biomedical makes no warranty, express or implied, of the merchantability, fitness, accuracy, or completeness of this information.