



Catalog No.: 501020

Reference No.: 501020

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### SECTION 1 –Kit/ Preparation and Company Identification

- 1.1 StrongStep® Adenovirus Rapid Test *For In Vitro Diagnostic Use Only*
- 1.2 The StrongStep® Adenovirus Rapid test is a lateral flow immunoassay intended for the qualitative, presumptive detection of Adenovirus in human fecal specimens. This test is intended be used as an aid in the diagnosis of Adenovirus infection.
- 1.3 Manufacturer: Liming Bio-Products Co.,Ltd – No.12 Huayuan Road – Nanjing, Jiangsu, P.R.China 210042  
Telephone No.: (0086)25 85476723 Fax No.: (0086)25 85476387
- 1.4 Emergency No.: (0086)25 85288500

### SECTION 2 – Composition / Ingredients Information

- 2.1 Description of Components: Test Cassette(containing anti-Adenovirus monoclonal antibody), Extraction buffer.
- 2.2 Hazardous Ingredients: Dangerous solid or liquid substances present in >1% (or as required by applicable U.S., Canadian and E.U. regulations):

CAS#	EINECS	Chemical Name	Kit Component	% Weight	Classification:			
					US OSHA	WHMIS	EU	Risk Phrases
26628-22-8	247-852-1	Sodium Azide	Extraction Buffer	<0.02	N/A	N/A	—	None

\*\* See Section 15 and Section 16 – Regulatory Information for additional information on hazard classifications.

### SECTION 3 – Hazard Identification

Emergency Overview: As part of good industrial and personal hygiene and safety procedure, avoid all unnecessary exposure to the chemical components within this kit and ensure prompt removal from skin, eyes, and clothing.

- 3.1 No components within this kit are considered as hazardous or dangerous preparations as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the Canadian Workplace Materials Information System (WHMIS), and/or the European Union (EU) Directives 1999/45/EC and 67/548/EEC. Significant health effects are NOT anticipated from routine use when adhering to the instructions listed in the Package Insert provided with assay kit.
- 3.2 Contact with the Extraction Buffer solution to the eyes and/or skin may cause slight irritation upon prolonged exposure. Avoid prolonged contact with any chemical within this kit.
- 3.3 This kit may contain material of human or animal origin and should be considered as potentially capable of transmitting infectious diseases.
- 3.4 All patient samples should be handled as potentially infectious. Follow Universal Precautions as necessary.



### 3.5 Warning Properties:

Chemical Name	Kit Component	Degree	Description
Sodium Azide <0.02%	Extraction buffer	Poor	Clear odorless solution

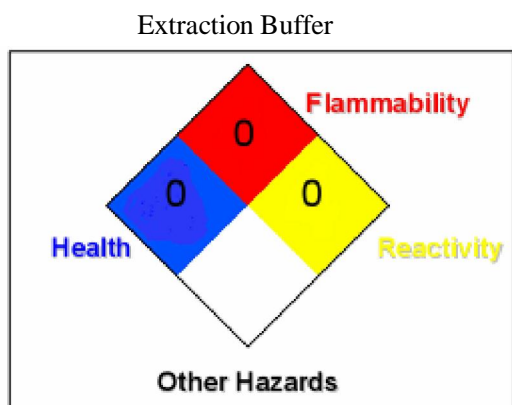
## SECTION 4 – First Aid Measures

### Special Instructions:

- 4.1 **Inhalation** Inhalation of any component in this kit is unlikely. If a component of this kit is inhaled and causes discomfort, move exposed individual to fresh air. Seek medical attention if breathing is difficult or symptoms persist.
- 4.2 **Eye Contact** The Extraction Buffer may cause slight irritation upon contact. In case of contact with eyes, immediately wash eyes under potable running water for at least 15 minutes, making sure that the eyelids are held open. If pain or irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- 4.3 **Skin Contact** The Extraction Buffer may cause slight irritation upon contact. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash affected area with plenty of soap and water. If pain or irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- 4.4 **Ingestion** If the Extraction Buffer is swallowed, wash mouth out with water provided person is conscious. If irritation or discomfort occurs, obtain medical attention.

## SECTION 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

- 5.1 **Extinguishing Media:** For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or alcohol-resistant foam.
- 5.2 **Special Fire Fighting Procedures:** This material will not significantly contribute to the intensity of a fire. Use extinguishing material suitable to the surrounding fire. Utilize proper personal protective equipment when responding to any fire. Incipient fire responders should wear eye protection. Structural firefighters must wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus and full protective equipment. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without risk to personnel. If possible, prevent runoff water from entering storm drains, bodies of water, or other environmentally sensitive areas.
- 5.3 **Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** When involved in a fire, this material can decompose and produce irritating fumes and toxic gases (e.g., Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide).
- Explosion Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: Not sensitive under normal conditions.
- Explosion Sensitivity to Static Discharge: Not sensitive under normal conditions.
- 5.4 **Additional Considerations (Extraction buffer):**
- 5.4.1 **Flash Point** Non-Combustible
- 5.4.2 **Auto-ignition Temperature** Not available
- 5.4.3 **Upper / Lower Explosion Limit** Not available
- 5.5 **NFPA Ratings (see Section 16 for definitions of numerical ratings):**



\*\* Only trained and competent personnel shall attempt to extinguish a fire. Contact emergency response personnel as required. Be cautious of surrounding materials that may react with the extinguishing media.

### SECTION 6 – Accidental Release Measures

- 6.1 Personal Precautions: This kit contains materials of biological origin. Avoid personal contact. Use Universal Precautions during clean-up procedures.
- 6.2 Environmental Precautions: No environmental hazard is anticipated provided that the material is handled and disposed of with due care. Contain spill to prevent migration.
- 6.3 Spill and Leak Procedures: Large spills of this kit are unlikely. Personnel who have received basic chemical safety training can generally handle small-scale releases, such as 1 container in this kit. Utilize safety glasses, nitrile gloves, and lab coat/apron when responding to spills involving the components of this kit. Absorb liquid and place in container suitable for disposal. Dispose of in accordance with applicable U.S. Federal, State, or local procedures or appropriate standards of Canada or the EU (see Section 13, Disposal Considerations).

### SECTION 7 – Handling and Storage

- 7.1 Handling: As with all chemicals, avoid getting components within this kit ON YOU or IN YOU. Wash exposed areas thoroughly after using this kit. Do not eat or drink while using this kit. This kit should be handled only by qualified clinical or laboratory employees trained on the use of this kit and who are familiar with the potential hazards. This kit should be handled as though capable of transmitting infectious diseases. Universal Precautions should be followed when using this kit.
- 7.2 Storage: Keep away from incompatible materials (Section 10). To maintain efficacy, store according to the package insert instructions.
- 7.3 Specific Use: For in vitro diagnostic use.

### SECTION 8 – Exposure Controls and Personal Protection



### 8.1 Exposure Limits:

CAS#	Chemical Name	OSHA (PEL)	ACGIH (TLV)	MAK
26628-22-8	Sodium Azide	None	0.29 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (c)	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### 8.2 Occupational Exposure Controls:

#### 8.2.1 Engineering Controls:

No special engineering controls are required when working with this kit. Use with adequate ventilation to ensure exposure levels are maintained below the exposure limits provided above.

#### 8.2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

##### Respiratory

Protection: None needed under normal conditions of use.

Eye Contact: Safety glasses or face shield are strongly recommended to prevent eye contact.

Hand Contact: Impervious gloves (nitrile or equivalent) should be worn to prevent hand contact.

Skin Contact: Lab Coat or similar garment should be worn.

#### 8.2.3 Environmental Controls: No special environmental controls are required.

## SECTION 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Characteristic	Extraction Buffer Sodium Azide <0.02%
Boiling Point (°C)	Not available
Melting Point (°C)	Not available
Specific Gravity	Approximately 1
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	Not available
Vapor Density (AIR = 1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1)	< 1
pH:	Neutral
Solubility in Water:	Soluble
Appearance and Odor:	Clear, Odorless

## SECTION 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Characteristic	Extraction Buffer Sodium Azide <0.02%
Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid (Incompatibilities)	Sodium Azide may react with lead and copper plumbing to form highly explosive metal azides. Avoid contact with acid, metals, halogenated solvents, and



	dimethyl sulfate
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Nature of decomposition of products non known
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

### SECTION 11 – Toxicological Information

#### 11.1 11.1 Toxicity Data for Hazardous Ingredients:

There are currently no toxicity data available for the components of this kit.

#### 11.2 Routes of Exposure:

Overexposures to components within this kit are not expected. Common routes of exposure may include ingestion and eye/skin contact. Specific paths of concern for potentially infectious materials are skin puncture, contact with broken skin, contact with mucous membranes and inhalation of aerosolized material.

#### 11.3 Potential Effects of Acute Overexposure, By Route Of Exposure:

This kit may contain materials of human or animal origin and should be considered as potentially capable of transmitting infectious diseases.

INHALATION: Vapors, mists, sprays, or dusts of this kit can cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

#### CONTACT WITH

SKIN or EYES: Contact can cause eye or skin irritation.

SKIN ABSORPTION: May be harmful if absorbed through skin.

INGESTION: If Extraction Buffer is swallowed, irritation of the mouth, throat, and other tissues of the gastro-intestinal system may occur.

INJECTION: Accidental injection of this kit may cause burning, reddening, and swelling in addition to the wound. Symptoms of such exposure can include those described under “Inhalation”, “Contact with Skin or Eyes,” and “Ingestion”.

#### 11.4 Potential Effects of Chronic Exposure:

Long-term skin or eye contact can result in dermatitis or eye irritation. Prolonged or repetitive exposure to Sodium Azide may increase risk of cumulative effects.

#### 11.5 Symptoms of Overexposure:

Symptoms of overexposure to Sodium Azide may include: eye, skin, nose, and throat irritation, headache, nausea and vomiting. Symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

#### 11.6 Medical Exposure Aggravated by Exposure:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders; eye problems or impaired respiratory system function can be more susceptible to health effects associated with overexposures to the chemicals within this kit.

#### 11.7 Carcinogenicity:



CHEMICAL NAME	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Sodium Azide	No	No	No	No

## SECTION 12 – Ecological Information

### 12.1 Ecotoxicity – Not Available

No adverse effects on the environment are expected from the components of this kit.

### 12.2 Mobility, Persistence and Degradability

Mobility, persistence and degradation data are not available for the components of this kit.

### 12.3 There is limited potential for the components within this kit to accumulate in plant or animal systems.

## SECTION 13 – Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste materials, unused components and contaminated packaging in compliance with country (i.e., Canada, EU, etc.), federal, state and local regulations. If unsure of the applicable requirements, contact the authorities for information.

## SECTION 14 – Transport Information

### 14.1 U.S. Transportation

This substance is considered to be non-hazardous for transport.

### 14.2 Canadian Transportation

The above-listed DOT basic description applies to this product under the regulations of Transport Canada.

### 14.3 International Air Transportation

This substance is considered to be non-hazardous for air transport.

## SECTION 15 – Regulatory Information

### 15.1 U.S. Federal and State Regulations

Regulatory Reference	Extraction Buffer - Sodium Azide <0.02%
40 CFR 355.30/355.40 - SECTION 302	Not applicable
40 CFR 302.4 – SECTION 304	Not applicable
40 CFR 372.65 – SECTION 313	Not applicable

U.S. SARA SECTION 311/312 FOR KIT:

Not applicable

U.S. TSCA INVENTORY STATUS:

Sodium Azide listed on the TSCA Inventory.

OTHER U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Not applicable.

CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT (PROPOSITION 65): No

### 15.2 Label Information

ANSI 129.1 Not required for component or kit

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Do not discharge effluent containing this kit into streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other



waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this kit to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

### 15.3 Canadian Regulations:

#### CANADIAN DSL/NDSL INVENTORY STATUS:

Sodium Azide is listed on the DSL Inventory.

#### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS:

None Required

### 15.4 HMIS Ratings (see Page 10 for Definition of Ratings):

Extraction Buffer – Sodium Azide <0.02%

Health	0
Flammability	0
Physical Hazard	0
Protective Equipment	B

#### **B: Safety Glasses and Gloves**

Reference Only

### 15.5 EU Labeling Classification:

Classification: Non-Hazardous	Risk Phrases: N/A
No hazard classification or danger symbol required.	Safety Phrases: N/A

## SECTION 16 – Other Information

This MSDS has been prepared in accordance with ANSI Z400.1 format. Every effort has been made to adhere to the hazard criteria and content requirements of the US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, European Communities Safety Data Sheets Directive, Canadian Controlled Products Regulations, UK Chemical Hazard information and Packaging Regulations, and UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

The hazard ratings on this MSDS are for appropriately trained workers using the Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS.) or a National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 Program. The ratings are estimates and should be treated as such. The hazard rating scales range from (0) minimal hazards to (4) significant hazards or risks (Refer to Definitions of Terms at the end of this MSDS). Chronic (long-term) health effects are indicated in the HMIS by and asterisk (\*). HMIS is a registered trade and service mark of the NPCA. For details on HMIS ratings visit [www.paint.org/hmis](http://www.paint.org/hmis). For details on NFPA 704 visit [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org).

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**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a MSDS. Some of these, which are commonly used, include the following:

CAS #: This is the Chemical Abstract Service Number that uniquely identifies each compound.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, a professional association that establishes exposure limits.

TLV - Threshold Limit Value - an airborne concentration of a substance that represents conditions under which it is generally believed that nearly all workers can be repeatedly exposed without adverse effect. The duration must be considered, including the 8-hour Time Weighted Average (TWA), the 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limit, and the instantaneous Ceiling Level (C). Skin absorption effects must also be considered.

OSHA - U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit - This exposure value means exactly the same as a TLV, except that it is enforceable by OSHA. The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits are based in the 1989 PELs and the June, 1993 Air Contaminants Rule (Federal Register: 58: 35338-35351 and 58: 40191). Both the current PELs and the vacated PELs are indicated. The phrase, "Vacated 1989 PEL," is placed next to the PEL that was vacated by Court Order.

IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health - This level represents a concentration from which one can escape within 30-minutes without suffering escape-preventing or permanent injury. The DFG - MAK is the Republic of Germany's Maximum Exposure Level, similar to the U.S. PEL. NIOSH is the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, which is the research arm of the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). NIOSH issues exposure guidelines called Recommended Exposure Levels (RELs). When no exposure guidelines are established, an entry of NE is made for reference. Protective Equipment – A: Safety Glasses. B: Safety glasses and gloves. C: Safety glasses, gloves and body protection. D: Splash goggles with face shield, gloves and body protection. E: Eye protection, gloves and dust mask respiratory protection. F: Eye protection, gloves, body protection and dust mask respiratory protection. G: Eye protection, gloves and air purifying respiratory protection.

**HAZARD RATINGS:**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM: Health Hazard: 0 (minimal acute or





chronic exposure hazard); 1 (slight acute or chronic exposure hazard); 2 (moderate acute or significant chronic exposure hazard); 3 (severe acute exposure hazard; onetime overexposure can cause permanent injury and can be fatal); 4 (extreme acute exposure hazard; single overexposure can be fatal). \* Indicates chronic hazard. Flammability Hazard: 0 (minimal hazard); 1 (materials that require substantial pre-heating before burning); 2 (combustible liquid or solids; liquids with a flash point of 38-93°C [100-200°F]); 3 (Class IB and IC flammable liquids with flash points below 38°C [100°F]); 4 (Class IA flammable liquids with flash points below 23°C [73°F] and boiling points below 38°C [100°F]. Reactivity Hazard: 0 (normally stable); 1 (material that can become unstable at elevated temperatures or which can react slightly with water); 2 (materials that are unstable but do not detonate or which can react violently with water); 3 (materials that can detonate when initiated or which can react explosively with water); 4 (materials that can detonate at normal temperatures or pressures).

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: Health Hazard: 0 (material that on exposure under fire conditions would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials); 1 (materials that on exposure under fire conditions could cause irritation or minor residual injury); 2 (materials that on intense or continued exposure under fire conditions could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury); 3 (materials that can on short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury); 4 (materials that under very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury). Flammability Hazard and Reactivity Hazard: Refer to definitions for "Hazardous Materials Identification System".

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR: Much of the information related to fire and explosion is derived from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Flash Point - Minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with air. Autoignition Temperature: The minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition. LEL - the lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source. UEL - the highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source.

### TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Possible health hazards as derived from human data, animal studies, or from the results of studies with similar compounds are presented. Definitions of some terms used in this section are: LD<sub>50</sub> - Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; LC<sub>50</sub> - Lethal Concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animals; ppm concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts of air or water; mg/m<sup>3</sup> concentration expressed in weight of substance per volume of air; mg/kg quantity of material, by weight, administered to a test subject, based on their body weight in kg. Other measures of toxicity include TDLo, the lowest dose to cause a symptom and TCLo the lowest concentration to cause a symptom; TDo, LDLo, LDo, TC, TCo, LCLo, and LCo, the lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects. BEI - Biological Exposure Indices, represent the levels of determinants that are most likely to be observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the TLV. Ecological Information: EC is the effect concentration in water.

Data from several sources are used to evaluate the cancer-causing potential of the material. The sources and ratings are: IARC - the International Agency for Research on Cancer; 1 =



Carcinogenic to humans, 2A, 2B = Probably carcinogenic to humans, 3 = Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans, and 4 = Probably not carcinogenic to humans. NTP - the National Toxicology Program; K = Known to be a human carcinogen, and R = Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. RTECS - the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances. OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration and CAL/OSHA - California's subunit of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Ca = Carcinogen defined with no further categorization. ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; A1 = Confirmed human carcinogen, A2 = Suspected human carcinogen, A3 = Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans, A4 = Not classifiable as a human carcinogen, and A5 = Not suspected as a human carcinogen. NIOSH - U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Ca = Potential occupational carcinogen, with no further categorization. EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; A = Human carcinogen, B = Probable human carcinogen, C = Possible human carcinogen, D = Not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity, E = Evidence of Non-carcinogenicity for humans, K = Known human carcinogen, L = Likely to produce cancer in humans, CBD = Cannot be determined, NL = Not likely to be carcinogenic in humans, and I = Data are inadequate for an assessment of human carcinogenic potential.

### REGULATORY INFORMATION:

This section explains the impact of various laws and regulations on the material. EPA is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WHMIS is the Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System. DOT and TC are the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Transport Canada, respectively.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the Canadian Domestic/Non-Domestic Substances List (DSL/NDSL); the U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Marine Pollutant status according to the DOT; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); and various state regulations. This section also includes information on the precautionary warnings that appear on a material's industrial package label.