OHS Registration	#:	
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Expiration Date: _____

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE/APPROVAL FORM FOR CARCINOGENS AND HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIALS

Instructions: Please complete this form to request approval to use and possess highly toxic or carcinogenic material from the University Chemical Hygiene Committee as required by Chapter 12 of the University Chemical Hygiene Plan and University Policy 7-37.

Submit a separate form for each chemical. Copies of the current guidelines and Chemical Hygiene Plan are available at the DOHS web site: <u>http://www.udel.edu/OHS/</u>. For questions, please contact the University Chemical Hygiene Officer at 831-2103.

Section I – Information

- 1. Principal Investigator(s): _____
- 2. E-Mail Address:
- 3. Department: _____
- 4. Address:
- 5. Phone Number:
 6. Fax Number:
- 7. Lab(s) to be Used: _____
- 8. Chemical: Sodium Azide

<u>Section II – Use and Storage</u>

A. Purchasing

All purchases of this material must have approval from the Principal Investigator (PI) or authorized personnel before ordering. The user is responsible to ensure that a current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is obtained unless a current one is already available within the laboratory. Quantities of this material will be limited to _____, and/or the smallest amount necessary to complete the experiment.

B. Authorized personnel

Please select the general categories of personnel who could obtain approval to use this material:

1.	Principal Investigator	2.	Graduate Students	3.	Undergraduates
4.	Technical Staff	5.	Post Doctoral Employe	es	
6.	Other (Describe):				

Please list the specific personnel and their approval level (Attach an addendum to this form for additional personnel):

NOTE: The Principal Investigator must be aware of all purchases of this material. The Principal Investigator must assure the there is not an exceedance of the quantity limits.

1	Purchase	Use the Material
2	Purchase	Use the Material
3	Purchase	Use the Material
4	Purchase	Use the Material
5	Purchase	Use the Material

The Principal Investigator will update this section when any personnel changes occur. If changes occur, document the changes (include the record of training of additional personnel) in the laboratories files and submit an addendum to the University Chemical Hygiene Officer with all training documentation.

C. Storage

Materials will be stored according to compatibility and label recommendations in a designated area.

- 1. Please list compounds that this chemical is incompatible with: <u>Reacts vigorously with acids.</u> <u>Avoid storage with strong oxidising agents, mineral acids, water, halogen acids and halogen</u> <u>compounds, barium carbonate, bromine, carbon disulfide, mercury, dimethyl sulfate, common</u> <u>metals, especially brass, copper, lead and silver, and benzoyl chloride plus potassium hydroxide.</u>
- 2. Please list special storage requirements (I.E.: Refrigerated, Inert Atmosphere, Desiccated, etc.): Keep dry . Protect from light.
- 3. Please list specific storage area (This Area Must be Marked and Labeled):

Storage areas will be inspected by laboratory personnel on a regular basis. Personnel will check for safety concerns such as improper storage, leaking/damaged container(s), damaged labels, quantities in excess of approved limits, theft/disappearance of material, etc. The inspector will also determine if an inventory reduction is possible. The Principal Investigator will designate one individual to complete this inspection.

4. Please select an inspection frequency:

Weekly	Biweekly
Bimonthly	Monthly

D. Use location:

Materials shall be used only in the following designated areas.

Check all that apply:

- 1. Demarcated Area in Lab (Describe): _____
- 2. Fume Hood 3. Glove Box
- 4. Other (Describe):

Section III – Personnel Safety and Protection

A. Training requirements:

All users must demonstrate competency and familiarity regarding the safe handling and use of this material prior to purchase. The Principal Investigator is responsible for maintaining the training records for each user of this material. Training should include the following:

- 1. Review of current MSDS
- 2. Review of the OSHA Lab Standard
- 3. Review of the Chemical Hygiene Plan
- 4. Special training provided by the department/supervisor (Right to Know)
- 5. Review of the departmental safety manual if applicable
- 6. Safety meetings and seminars
- 7. One-on-One hands-on training with the Principal Investigator or other knowledgeable laboratory personnel.

B. Personal Protective Equipment:

All personnel are required to wear the following personal protective equipment whenever handling this material:

- 1. Proper Laboratory Attire (Pants or dresses/shorts below the knees, sleeved shirt, close-toe shoes)
- 2. Safety Glasses
- 3. Lab Coat

Personnel may be required to wear other Personal Protective Equipment when working with this material. The Principal Investigator should contact the University Chemical Hygiene Officer to discuss the selection of chemical protective clothing (aprons, suits and gloves) and respirators. Please check all that apply:

1.	Chemical Safety Splash Goggles	2. Face Shield	
3.	3. Chemical Protective Gloves (Describe): <u>Neoprene or Nitrile</u>		
4.	4. Chemical Protective Clothing (Describe):		
5.	5. Chemical Protective Splash Apron (Describe):		
6.	6. Respirator (Type):		
7.	7. Other (Describe):		

C. Safe Work Practices

The following safe work practices should be employed when using this material:

- 1. Wear all required personal protective equipment
- 2. Cover open wounds
- 3. Wash hands thoroughly when work with the material is completed
- 4. No mouth pipetting

- 5. Use of sharps, such as glass Pasteur pipettes, needles, razor blades, etc. should be avoided or minimized
- 6. Must not work alone in the laboratory
- 7. Please list any other safe work practices: Avoid naked lights or ignition sources.
- 8. <u>CONDITION CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Presence of shock and friction. Presence of heat source. Presence of incompatible materials. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</u>

D. Personnel Decontamination

For most exposures, decontamination should occur as follows:

- 1. Small Skin Exposures
 - a. Wash contaminated skin in sink with tepid water for 15 minutes
 - b. Have buddy locate the MSDS
 - c. Wash with soap and water
 - d. Contact Occupational Health and Safety at 831-8475 for further direction

2. Eye Exposure -

- a. Locate the emergency eye wash
- b. Turn eye wash on and open eyelids with fingers
- c. Rinse eyes for 15 minutes
- d. Have buddy contact 911 for the Newark Campus, 911 for all others and locate the MSDS
- e. Notify OHS
- 3. Large Body Area Exposure
 - a. Locate the emergency safety shower
 - b. Stand under shower and turn it on
 - c. Rinse whole body while removing all contaminated clothing
 - d. Have buddy contact 911 for the Newark Campus, 911 for all others and locate the MSDS
 - e. Rinse body for 15 minutes
 - f. Notify OHS

Please list any special decontamination procedures:

E. Exposure Symptoms and Treatment

Please list the emergency procedures to be followed in the event of an exposure. These will be found in the MSDS for the compounds:

- 1. Skin/eye contact:
 - a. Symptoms: <u>The material is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis.</u> Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. Eye contact may cause systemic effects. The material is highly discomforting to the skin and it is absorbed by skin, if contact is prolonged may cause burns. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapor inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.</u>
 - b. First Aid: <u>Rinse with water in a emergency eye wash or safety shower while</u> removing contaminated clothing for 15 minutes. Seek emergency medical care by <u>dialing 911.</u>.

- 2. Ingestion:
 - a. Symptoms: The solid/dust is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract, highly toxic and may be fatal if swallowed. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Azides, if swallowed, can cause breathlessness and rapid heart beat within 5 minutes. Nausea, vomiting, headache, restlessness and diarrhea can occur within 15 minutes. Other symptoms include low blood pressure which cannot be corrected, abnormal breathing, reduced body temperature, reduced blood pH, convulsions, collapse and death. Continued administration can cause increased sensitivity. Poisoning can cause headaches and acidosis. Several grams of sodium azide can cause liver, pulmonary and brain swelling with death occurring in less than an hour. Large doses of azide increases the blood pressure and causes generalized convulsions, followed by depression and collapse. Severe poisoning and deaths have followed drinking quantities of water containing 0.1% sodium azide as non-potable preservative.
 - b. First Aid: Seek emergency medical care by dialing 911. Transport to hospital or doctor and seek immediate medical attention. If conscious, give water or a suspension of activated charcoal. Azide ingestions are potentially dangerous to health care providers. In the acid stomach, volatile and toxic hydrazoic acid is formed. Isolate vomitus, gastric washings, dispose of azide residues promptly and safely. Keep patient in well ventilated area.
- 3. Inhalation
 - a. Symptoms: <u>The dust may be highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and</u> <u>may be harmful if inhaled</u>. Azide vapors are irritating and cause bronchitis and lung edema. If inhaled, sore throat, cough, dizziness, shortness of breath and fainting can result. Inhalation can result in similar symptoms as ingesting the substance. Other effects include eye irritation, headache, low blood pressure and collapse. Blindness, rigidity, liver and brain damage is possible.
 - b. First Aid: <u>Move to fresh air. Seek emergency medical care by dialing 911. Provide</u> <u>CPR if necessary.</u>
- 4. Injection
 - a. Symptoms: <u>May be fatal</u>
 - b. First Aid: Seek emergency medical care by dialing 911.

The ChemWatch MSDS, which is available at <u>http://www.udel.edu/OHS/</u> oftentimes, has treatment information for Emergency Room Personnel and Doctors to follow. Please list any information that can be provided to assist with the treatment:

Azide is an extremely potent direct acting vasodilator with a hypotensive dose of 0.2-0.4 ug/kg in humans. Acute human intoxications are characterized by profound hypotension unresponsive to pressor drugs. This response resembles that after sodium nitroprusside or sodium nitrite, but is more prolonged. Tachycardia, tachypnea, hypothermia, acidosis, convulsions and severe headaches are common. Several grams have produced collapse and death within 40 minutes. Pathologic findings were limited to the swelling of the brain and lungs and mild fatty degeneration of the liver. Like cyanide and hydrogen sulfide, azide stimulates carotid body chemoreceptors and inhibits heme-type enzymes such as catalase, peroxidase and cytochrome oxidase.

If ingested, use p-aminopropiophenone as antidote. [Manfr.]

F. Spills

The laboratory should be prepared to clean up minor spills (25 ml/25 g or less) of highly toxic/carcinogenic materials should they occur in a properly operating fume hood. Chemical spill clean up guidance can be found at <u>http://www.udel.edu/OHS/chemspillkit/chemspillkit.html</u>. Laboratory personnel cleaning up a spill will wear all personal protective equipment listed above and manage all cleanup debris according the waste disposal section. Notify OHS of any spills, even if the lab staff handled the clean-up.

Please list the following:

- 1. Location of Spill Cleanup Materials for a small spill:
- 2. Any special measures/cleanup material required to cleanup a spill: <u>Remove all ignition sources.</u> <u>Clean up all spills immediately</u>. <u>Avoid contact with skin and eyes</u>. <u>Control personal contact by</u> <u>using protective equipment</u>. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. <u>Contain or</u> <u>absorb spill with sand, earth or vermiculite</u>. <u>Place in a suitable labelled container for waste</u> <u>disposal</u>.

If a spill is large or occurs outside of a fume hood, the laboratory occupants should immediately vacate the laboratory, close all doors and contact Occupational Health & Safety at 831-8475 during working hours or 911 after hours. If the laboratory personnel determine that the spill is not contained to the lab or could cause harm to people outside the laboratory, they should pull the building fire alarm and go to the Emergency Gathering Point to await the University Police and Emergency Responders. The responsible/knowledgeable person should provide the University Police and the Emergency Responders with the following:

- 1. Common Name of the Material Involved
- 2. A copy of a MSDS, if possible
- 3. Any pertinent information related to the emergency, such as location in the lab, other hazards in the lab, etc.

G. Emergency Phone Numbers:

Below are a list of emergency numbers to contact in the event of an emergency:

- 1. Police, Fire or Medical Emergency, call 911 on the Newark Campus, 9-911 for all others
- 2. Occupational Health & Safety X8475

Please provide a list of other emergency phone numbers, such as after hour contacts for laboratory personnel or any other important phone number, to be used in the event of an emergency:

H. Other Special precautions

Please list any other special precautions or procedures not listed in the above sections. Please be as specific as possible:

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Workers exposed chronically to hydrazoic acid (produced in aqueous solutions of sodium azide) frequently complain about headache. Rapid falls in blood pressure can also result.

Section VI – Waste Disposal

The authorized person using this material is responsible for the safe collection, preparation and proper disposal of waste unless otherwise stated below. Waste shall be disposed of as soon as possible and in

accordance with all laboratory and University procedures. All personal must obtain chemical waste disposal training via DOHS.

Specific instructions:

Collect solid waste material in a 7mil polyethylene bag and label with an orange chemical waste label. Collect liquid waste in a "Justrite" container provided by DOHS. Label with a hazardous waste label. Use proper laboratory ventilation such as a fume hood to manage both liquid and solid wastes. Contact DOHS for removal. Do not put in the normal trash or pour any solutions down the drain.

Section V – Signature and Verification

Your signature below indicates that you have completed this form accurately to the best of your knowledge, you acknowledge all requirements and restrictions of this form and that you accept responsibility for the safe use of the material.

1.	Prepared By:	Date:
	Signature:	
2.	Principal Investigator:	Date:
	Signature:	

Section VI – Approval Process

A. University Chemical Hygiene Officer Approval

The Principal Investigator should have this form completed as accurately as possible. Please e-mail or fax this form to the University Chemical Hygiene Officer at <u>eich@udel.edu</u> or 831-1528. The Chemical Hygiene Officer will review and verify the form and make any necessary changes or updates.

1.	University CHO:	Date:
	Signature:	
B.	Conditional Approval to Purchase and Use	
(CH Prin Me	s form will then be e-mailed or faxed to a member of the Unive HC), usually from the same department as the requesting PI. The ncipal Investigator or designee and discuss the form and the use mber finds the procedure acceptable, they can offer a condition terial.	he Committee Member will meet with the of the material. If the Committee
2.	CHC Member:	Date:
	Signature:	
C.	Full Approval	
will goo	igned copy of the form will be sent, via campus mail, to the Un l bring it up at the next Chemical Hygiene Committee Meeting of for two years. The complete, signed approval form will kept ety and a copy will be sent to the Principal Investigator to keep	for full approval. All approvals will be on file with Occupational Health &
3.	Acceptance:	Date:
	CHC Chair:	
	Signature:	

D. Approval Expiration

The approval for use and purchase of this material will expire should any of the approved information change, with the exception of Section II, B and C, Authorized Personnel and Storage Location, or two years after CHC approval. If, at the end of two years, the procedure is substantially the same, the Principal Investigator can complete a renewal form and send it to the University CHO, who can approve the renewal for an additional two years.

CHECKLIST FOR POSSESSION AND USE OF CARCINOGENS AND HIGHLY TOXIC MATERIALS

The checklist is provided to assist a researcher with the approval process for possession and use of carcinogens and highly toxic materials. This form may be kept on file in the laboratory with the SOP to serve as documentation. The complete procedure can be found in the University Chemical Hygiene Plan in Chapter 12.

Date and Initial	
	 Complete a Standard Operating Procedure/Approval Form For Carcinogens and Highly Toxic Materials and submit this form to OHS for review
	2. Review and make OHS's changes and recommendations
	3. Meet with a member of the University Chemical Hygiene Committee to review the approval form and the use of the material.
	4. Submit (via campus mail) the completed and signed form back to the University Chemical Hygiene Officer for conditional approval to purchase and use the material. The University Chemical Hygiene Committee will review this form at the next scheduled meeting for full approval.
	5. Complete a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) for each experiment in which this compound is used. These JHAs must be kept on file in the laboratory and updated every 5 years or when a process changes.
	 Provide and document training for every worker who will use the material. Training shall include hands-on instruction as well as review of the JHA, SOP and the University Chemical Hygiene Plan; specifically Chapter 12.
	7. Conduct a trial run with OHS present.
	8. Have OHS present the first time a process using this material occurs.