

Principal Investigator: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

## Acutely Toxic Carcinogens and Reproductive Toxicants

**Acutely toxic carcinogens** are materials that can be fatal in small doses and have the potential to cause cancer as the result of prolonged exposure.

**Acutely toxic reproductive toxicants** are materials that can be fatal in small doses and have the potential to interfere with fertility, fetal development, and/or lactation as the result of prolonged exposures.

**Acutely toxic mutagens** are materials that can be fatal in small doses and can cause genetic mutations as the result of sub-lethal exposures. Such mutations can often lead to cancer or reproductive toxicity.



Personal Protective Equipment & Personnel Monitoring		
 <b>Lab Coat</b>	 <b>Gloves</b>	 <b>Eye Protection</b>
Traditional lab coat or flame-resistant lab coat when working with flammable materials.	Nitrile or neoprene gloves typically provide adequate protection against minor splashes. Consult with your PI or supervisor to determine whether any materials involved in your process require alternative hand protection.	ANSI Z87.1-compliant safety goggles, or face shield if a splash hazard is present.

## Labeling & Storage

Store in secondary containment away from other materials that are not particularly hazardous or which may be chemically incompatible. Each primary container's label must include appropriate pictograms or identify the material as acutely toxic and a reproductive toxicant, carcinogen, or mutagen. Containers of these materials should be stored in leak-proof secondary containment within a Designated Area. The secondary container's label should include appropriate pictograms or identify the material as acutely toxic and a reproductive toxicant, carcinogen, or mutagen. Also, if not plainly visible (e.g. through a cabinet window), labelling must be applied to storage locations where these are stored to avoid an inadvertent encounter.

## Engineering Controls, Equipment, & Materials

### *Fume Hood*

It is advisable to use a fume hood when working with materials which are toxic by inhalation. If your protocol does not permit the handling of such materials in a fume hood, contact EH&S to determine whether additional respiratory protection is warranted.

## Housekeeping

### *Spills*

Treat all spills of these materials as a major spill. Notify others in the area of the spill, including your supervisor. Evacuate the location where the spill occurred. Call 911 and alert TWU DPS (940-898-2911 in Denton; 214-689-6666 in Dallas; 832-870-6128 in Houston). Report any exposure to EH&S at 940-898-4001. Remain on-site (at a safe distance) to provide detailed information to first responders.

### *Decontamination*

Decontamination methods will vary based on the materials handled and equipment being used. Please review the chemical Safety Data Sheet for guidance on cleaning materials.

### *Waste*

Refer to the TWU Chemical Hygiene Plan for details. Please note that some carcinogens and acute toxicants may be considered Extremely Hazardous when disposed of as waste.

## First Aid & Emergencies

### *Skin Contact*

Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes; flush skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

### *Eye Contact*

Check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

### *Inhalation*

Move affected individual(s) into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention immediately.

### *Ingestion*

Seek medical attention immediately.

