

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

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

## Carcinogens and Reproductive Toxicants

Carcinogens are materials that have the potential to cause cancer.



Reproductive toxicants are materials that have the potential to interfere with fertility, fetal development, and/or lactation.

Mutagens are materials which can cause genetic mutations. Such mutations can often lead to cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Please note that the use of Listed Carcinogens, halogenated liquids, ethidium bromide, and formaldehyde is **not** covered by this general SOP.

Personal Protective Equipment & Personnel Monitoring		
 <b>Lab Coat</b>	 <b>Gloves</b>	 <b>Eye Protection</b>
<p>Traditional lab coat or flame-resistant lab coat when working with flammable materials.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>ANSI Z87.1-compliant safety goggles, or face shield if a splash hazard is present.</p>

## Labeling & Storage

Store away from other materials that are not particularly hazardous or which may be chemically incompatible. Each container's label should include an appropriate pictogram and identify the material as 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 an appropriate pictogram and identify the material as a reproductive toxicant, carcinogen, or mutagen. Also, if not plainly visible (e.g. through a cabinet window), labeling 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 or Eye Contact*

Remove contaminated clothing and accessories; flush the affected area with water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

### *Inhalation*

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

### *Ingestion*

Rinse mouth with water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention immediately.

