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1 Purpose

This procedure outlines the first aid steps a responder should take to assist a victim of HF exposure through skin contact, eye contact, inhalation or ingestion.

2 Applicable To

This guide is applicable to all faculty, staff, students, and visitors at the university who will be using and handling fluoride compounds, anhydrous HF and aqueous HF.

3 Definitions

HF: hydrogen fluoride

HF Safety kit: kit readily available and stocked with appropriate ingredients to medically respond to an HF exposure

PPE: personal protective equipment

PVC: polyvinyl chloride

4 Responsibilities

Persons authorized to work with HF must be trained in the appropriate handling of HF; the operational procedures; and the use of the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Supervisors of staff using HF must prepare operational procedures for the safe use of this substance; be trained in the use of PPE; understand the hazards and effects of HF; and knowledgeable in this emergency response procedure.

At all times, persons touching the injured person must wear safety glasses and protective gloves (Rubber-Neoprene or PVC, in the emergency kit). First priority is to secure the area. The primary responder should attend to the injured person, a secondary responder should call for emergency medical services, and a tertiary responder should maintain area security for spill and equipment clean-up. Speedy treatment is essential. Delays in first aid care or medical treatment or improper medical treatment will likely result in greater damage.

5 Training Requirements

Only trained personnel shall use compressed and liquefied gases. Training must include all relevant safety training courses offered by Safety Resources. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Safety Orientation for Employees;
- Safety Orientation for Supervisors;
- Laboratory Safety and/or Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS); and
- Transportation of Dangerous Goods training.

Staff, students and visitors must also receive site-specific training on the particular activities they will be engaged in including known hazards and how to protect themselves from those hazards. Training must also be provided on work procedures, rules and emergency response associated with the work to be performed.

It is the responsibility of the supervisor to maintain appropriate records pertaining to staff, student and visitor training.

To register for a safety course, please visit our website at <http://safetyresources.usask.ca/>. For further information on training requirements or assistance with training, please contact Safety Resources at 306-966-4675.

6 Hazards Associated with Working with Hydrogen Fluoride

Most fluorides produce hydrogen fluoride (HF) when coming into contact with moisture and produce burns and similar health effects. Both liquid and vapour can cause severe burns, which may not be immediately painful or visible. If HF remains on the dermis too long it will penetrate the skin and attack underlying tissues.

Exposures to HF are usually very serious; HF will penetrate any tissue it comes in contact with and have the potential for significant complications due to the injury produced in the contact area and the systemic toxic effects basically due to fluoride toxicity. Concentrated HF, liquid or vapour, may cause severe burns, metabolic imbalances, pulmonary edema, blindness and life threatening cardiac arrhythmias. Even moderate exposures to concentrated HF may rapidly progress to a fatality if left untreated. Burns caused by weak hydrofluoric acid may go unnoticed for several hours. Therefore, first aid procedures must be followed if any contact is suspected.

Fluoride compounds can enter the body either through: dermal contact (i.e. skin burns), eye exposure, inhalation, oral ingestion, and nail burns.

7 First Aid Response Procedure

7.1 Skin Exposure

- Contact emergency medical services.
- Remove all clothing coming into contact with the acid and discard in a manner which limits further exposure.
- Immediately flush area with copious amounts of tempered water from either tap or safety shower. Quickly and thoroughly wash the acid off the affected areas.
Speedy action is critical!
- Wash for a maximum of 5 minutes.
- Wearing gloves continuously rub 2.5% calcium gluconate gel on the exposed area.
- Note the time of initiation.
- If pain significantly decreases or disappears within 20 to 30 minutes stop and observe.

7.2 Eye Exposure

- Contact emergency medical personnel immediately!
- Do not allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed.
- Flush immediately with tempered water for a maximum of 5 minutes while holding eyelids open.
- Do not use oils, salves, ointments or other HF skin burn treatments.
- Irrigate each eye with 1000 cc of a 1% calcium gluconate solution (no higher than 1%) for a minimum period of 15 minutes or if necessary until medical aid is available.

7.3 Inhalation

- Ensure your safety first before entering the room. Shut off the source of HF fumes.
- Remove victim from source of HF fumes and place in a well ventilated area or administer O₂ by mask.
- If exposed to HF vapours, should expect to see skin and eye exposure.
- If not breathing, begin artificial respiration immediately.
- Nebulize 2.5% calcium gluconate in normal saline for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Keep victim quiet and warm.

7.4 Ingestion

- **Do not** induce vomiting
- **Do not** give victim any baking soda or emetics.
- If victim is able to swallow, give water to drink.
- Offer 3 tablets of calcium carbonate (Tums) to the victim.
- Contact emergency medical personnel and remain with victim until they arrive.

8 Materials to Send with Emergency Medical Services

- *Guidelines in case of a Hydrogen Fluoride Exposure* written by Comité Technique Européen du Fluor.
- Summary of treatment given and details of the incident.
- Tube of gluconate gel used for additional first-aid in transit.

9 Materials in HF safety Kit

A HF Safety Kit must be available at each location HF is used. The kit shall contain the following:

- Safety Glasses
- Several pair of rubber (Neoprene) or PVC gloves for persons treating HF burns/injuries
- 2 - 4 tubes of 2.5% calcium gluconate gel (commercially available HF antidote gel for external use only)
- 1 liter of a 1% calcium gluconate irrigation solution.
- Tums/ calcium carbonate
- 1 O₂ portable cylinder (if inhalation is possible)
- Nebulizer with ¾ inch corrugated tubing and mask (if inhalation is possible)
- 500 ml of a 2.5% calcium gluconate nebulizing solution (if inhalation is possible)
- The U of S Hydrofluoric Acid/ Hydrogen Fluoride Emergency Protocol
- *Guidelines in case of a Hydrogen Fluoride Exposure* written by Comité Technique Européen du Fluor 2nd edition. (see Appendix 1)

Also recommended the following:

- First-aid shears/ scissors to assist in clothing removal
- Eye irrigator
- Pocket mask to give rescue breathing
- Emergency Contact Numbers

Emergency Contact Numbers.

- (9) 911** Emergency Services. Call an ambulance, all injured persons **MUST** be treated by a physician
- 5555** University of Saskatchewan Protective Services
- 4675** Safety Resources General Office

Additional numbers that may be used:

- 1-866-454-1212** Saskatchewan Poison Control Center. Alert them of nature of the contact, they will liaise with Royal University Hospital
- 306-655-1362** Royal University Hospital Emergency. Alert them of the type of injury and nature of contact.

10 Reporting

Complete a summary of the first aid administered to the injured person. Provide this summary to the attending emergency medical personnel.

Complete the University of Saskatchewan incident report (on line) and worker's compensation report.

11 Further Emergency Care

Further emergency care procedures should only be performed by a physician or a licensed emergency medical provider. Send with the patient the guidelines document on HF exposure to the hospital where definitive treatment will be provided. Attending physicians that have no or little experience with HF exposures will greatly benefit from the information provided by avoiding loss of time and improving patient prognosis.

12 How to Make Calcium Gluconate Solutions

Calcium gluconate 1% eye irrigation solution

To obtain 1000 cc's (1 L) of a 1% calcium gluconate solution mix 900 ml of normal saline solution with 100 ml of a 10% calcium gluconate solution.

Calcium gluconate 2.5% solution for nebulization

To obtain 100 ml of a 2.5% calcium gluconate solution mix 75 ml of a normal saline solution with 25 ml of a 10 % solution of calcium gluconate.

13 References

McMaster University Hydrogen Fluoride Emergency Protocol (Appendix 1 of the McMaster University Laboratory Safety Handbook (2nd edition 1996))

Air Products and Chemicals Inc. Hydrofluoric Acid Burns: Health Effects and Treatment Plan for Medical Professionals and Emergency Responders; Approved 1/97, Rev. 6/02 and 6/03

Guidelines in case of a Hydrogen Fluoride exposure, CEFIC CTEF STS 94/96, 2nd edition, Comité Technique Européen du Fluor, June 2007

Seastar Chemicals Inc, MSDS – Hydrofluoric acid, dated July 2008

Comité Technique Européen du Fluor

Working group Storage, Transportation and Safety

Guidelines in case of a Hydrogen Fluoride Exposure

2nd Edition

June 2007

This document can be obtained from: CTEF - Avenue E. Van Nieuwenhuyse 4,
Box 2 - B 1160 Bruxelles, Belgium.

PREFACE

Hydrogen fluoride (HF) is essential for chemical industry and therefore, there is a need for HF to be produced, transported, stored and used.

HF is primarily an industrial raw material. It is used in stainless steel manufacturing, iron and steel foundries, metal finishing, aluminum production, inorganic and organic chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, mineral processing, glassmaking, electronic components, refrigerant gases, and in the production of several medications and anesthetic gases¹.

The HF industry has a very good safety record; nevertheless, the European HF producers, acting within CTEF have drawn up this document to promote continuous improvement in the standards of safety associated with HF handling.

These recommendations are based on the various measures taken by member companies of the CTEF.

In no way is it intended as a substitute for the various national or international regulations, which should be respected and complied with in an integral manner.

These guidelines are a result of many years of experience of the HF producers in their respective countries at the date of issue of this document.

Established in good faith, these guidelines should not be used as standard or a comprehensive specification, but rather as a guide which should, in each particular case, be adapted and utilized in consultation with an HF manufacturer, supplier, user, or any other expert in the field.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this publication that the user will ensure that the contents are relevant to the application selected and are correctly applied by appropriately qualified and experienced people for whose guidance it has been prepared.

The CTEF does not and indeed cannot, make any representation or give any warranty of guarantee in connection with material published in CTEF publications and expressly disclaims any legal liability or responsibility for damage or loss resulting from the use, misuse, of information contained in this document.

The content of these recommendations are based on the most authoritative information available at the time of writing and on good engineering and medical practice, but it is essential to take account of appropriate subsequent technical developments or legislative changes. It is the intent of the CTEF that this guideline be periodically reviewed and updated to reflect developments in industrial practices and evolution of technology. Users of these guidelines are urged to use the most recent edition of it, and to consult with an HF manufacturer before implementing it in detail.

The edition of this document has been drawn up by "The Storage, Transportation and Safety Work Group" together with "The Medical Work Group" to whom all suggestions concerning possible revision should be addressed through the offices of CTEF. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the written authorization of CTEF or of its member companies.

Exposures to HF are usually very serious, HF will penetrate any tissue it comes in contact with and has the potential for significant complications due to the injury produced in the contact area and the systemic toxic effects basically due to fluoride toxicity. Concentrated HF, liquid or

¹ Information obtained from: CTEF.- Comité Technique Européen du Fluor, ACC.- American Chemistry Council, and ANIQ.- Asociación Nacional de la Industria Química.

vapor, may cause severe burns, metabolic imbalances, pulmonary edema, blindness and life threatening cardiac arrhythmias. Even moderate exposures to concentrated HF may rapidly progress to a fatality if left untreated².

Every effort must be made to prevent exposure to hydrofluoric acid or hydrogen fluoride³. If exposure does occur, the specialized procedures which follow are recommended to avoid the very serious consequences that might otherwise occur.

² From ATSDR's Toxicology Profile for Fluorides, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, of the Health and Human Services USA.

³ Basic Principle of Occupational Health "If your goal is zero occupational accidents and illnesses, you must strive for zero over-exposure to physical, chemical, biological and psycho-social risk agents.

Guidelines for first aid and medical treatment.

General Information:

Hydrofluoric Acid exposures are different from other acid exposures because:

- HF penetrates all tissue it comes in contact with and does not remain on their surface⁴.
- Once absorbed HF rapidly dissociates into ionic Hydrogen and Fluoride⁴.
- Hydrogen is in this context of little importance, Fluoride migrates and continues to destroy deep tissue layers as it migrates and will create soluble and insoluble compounds that are the basis for the systemic toxic effects⁴.
- And unlike other acids that are rapidly removed or neutralized, the corrosive and toxic effects may continue for days if left untreated.

Hydrogen Fluoride is corrosive to the skin, eyes, and the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tracts. And is readily absorbed into the body causing acute and severe toxic systemic effects, mainly attributable to a rapidly developing serum hypocalcemia caused by the formation of calcium fluoride or fluoroapatite, serum hypomagnesemia and serum hyperkalemia⁴.

HF skin burns are usually accompanied by severe pain which is thought to be due to irritation of nerve endings by increased level of potassium ions entering the extra-cellular space to compensate for the reduced levels of calcium ions which have been bound to the fluoride. Relief of pain is an important guide to the success of the treatment; therefore local anesthesia should be avoided⁵.

The extent and the intensity of these systemic complications are directly related to the amount of HF absorbed, and the concentration of the HF when in solution. There are also indications that subcutaneous deposits of HF under the burnt area may be responsible for a slow supply of fluoride ions to the circulation⁶.

Symptoms of serious intoxications include hypotension, hypocalcemic tetany, and/or laryngospasm, often respiratory failure (possibly due to pulmonary hypertension), ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation and cardiac arrest. Renal and hepatic functions may be impaired and muscular damage may be secondary to tetany⁷.

Speed is essential. Delays in first aid care or medical treatment or improper medical treatment will likely result in grater damage or may, in some cases, result in a fatal outcome.

⁴ ATSDR's *Toxicology Profile for Fluorides*, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Department of Health and Human Services USA.

⁵ T. D. Brown.- *The Treatment of Hydrofluoric Acid Burns*.
The Journal of the Society of Occupational Medicine, Vol. 24, No. 3, July 1974, pp 80-89.

⁶ Buckingham F.M. *Surgery: A Radical Approach to Severe Hydrofluoric Acid Burns*. Journal of Occupational Medicine, Vol. 30, No. 11, pp 873-874 1988

⁷ Upfal, Doyle, *Medical Management of Hydrofluoric Acid Exposure*.- Journal of Occupational Medicine, Vol. 32, No. 8 August 1990. Plus all references to this article.

List of Appendices:

Appendix 1: First Aid and medical treatment for HF exposure

These are useful for training of medical staff, first aid teams and as a fast reminder for those that have no experience and normally do not see HF exposures regularly. They can also be sent with the patient to the medical facility where definitive treatment will be provided. Attending physicians will greatly benefit from the information provided in the algorithms avoiding loss of time and improving patient prognosis.

Appendix 2: First Aid Form on Patient to Hospital

A first aid form that should be filled out by the person who has given first aid and that should be sent with the patient to the hospital or clinic to inform the attending physician on the actions already taken.

Appendix 3: First Aid Kit Contents

A list of contents for a first aid kit for hydrofluoric acid exposures. It is recommended that this kit be kept available as close as possible to the place where accidental exposures may occur.

Appendix 4: List of addresses where gel can be obtained.

Appendix 5: Recipes for preparation of gels and solutions

The recipes of calcium gluconate gel, and the solutions of calcium gluconate for nebulization, injection, and eye irrigation that are intended for those situations where the gel or the solutions are not available and you have to make them. However, notice that the preparations are difficult and should be preferably carried out by a qualified pharmacist.

Appendix 6: List of obsolete treatment methods

In this appendix are methods listed which have been used in the past or are still used. All of the listed treatment modalities have limitations that do not permit them to be the elective treatment for HF exposures. Calcium gluconate is the treatment of choice because:

- It is an excellent outside source of calcium.
- It is easy to prepare and use in the field, in route, or in hospital settings.
- Helps to minimize both the corrosive and the toxic systemic effects.
- It can be used in first aid procedures as well as in medical procedures.
- There are no known negative side effects of the gel or the solutions at the calcium concentrations suggested.

There is a large volume of clinical experience to support the use of this modality of treatment

Appendix 7: References

APPENDIX 1.

**ALGORITHMS OR FLOW
CHARTS FOR THE
MANAGEMENT OF
HYDROFLUORIC ACID
EXPOSURES**

Author:

Miguel Treviño MD Occupational and Environmental Medicine

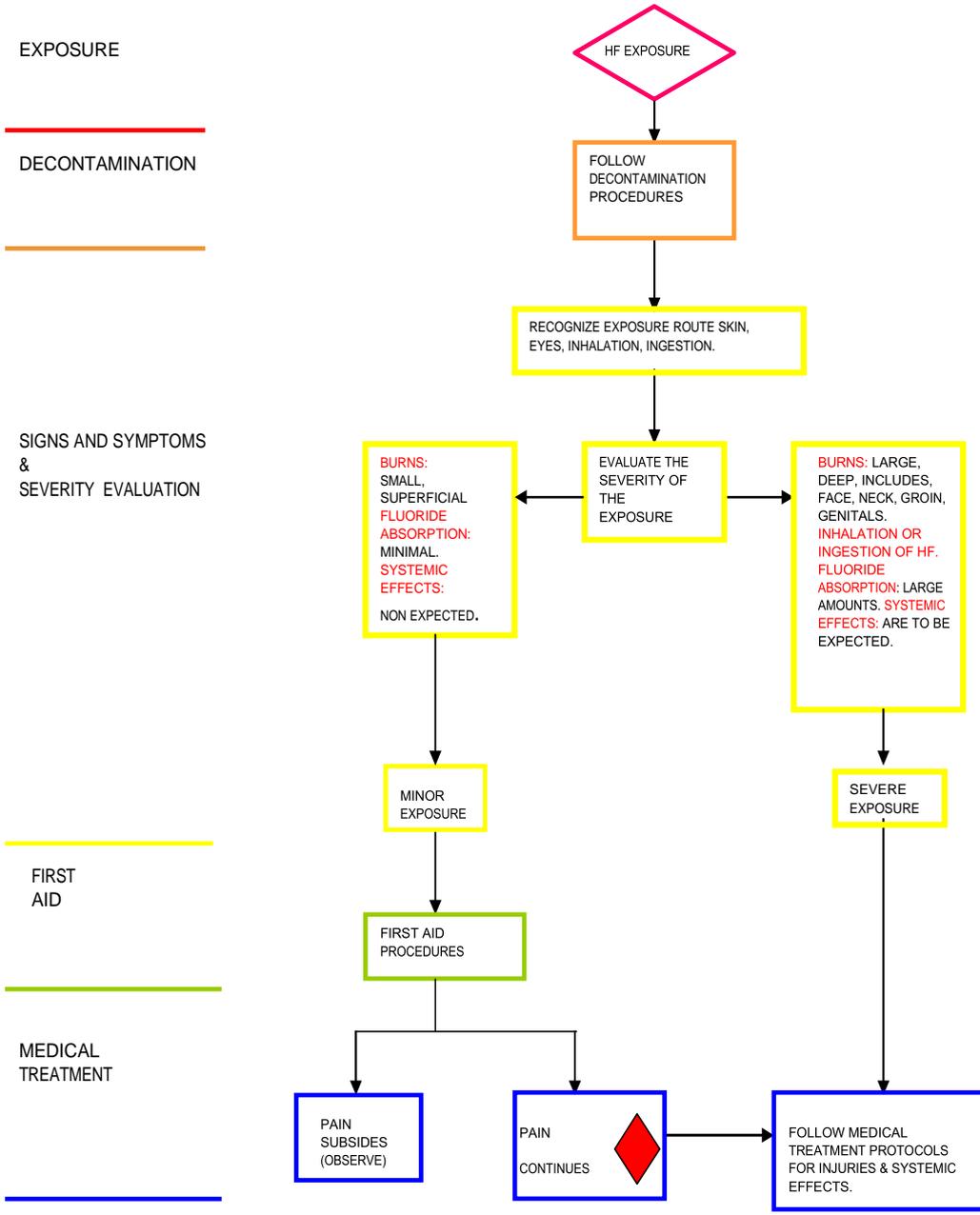
With the invaluable cooperation of:

Michael A. Mackinnon MD and

Carol Butler RN

June 2005.

GENERAL PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED:



SKIN EXPOSURE

DECONTAMINATION

EXPOSURE

SIGNS, SYMPTOMS & SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION

FIRST AID

MEDICAL TREATMENT

<p>DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR AHF & HF AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO TO THE NEAREST SOURCE OF WATER OR SAFETY SHOWER. • OPEN THE WATER VALVE. • REMOVE ALL YOUR CLOTHING, SHOES AND JEWELRY. • FINALLY, WHILE CLOSING YOUR EYES AND FACING THE WATER FLOW, REMOVE YOUR GOGGLES OR RESPIRATOR FACE MASK. • REMEMBER WASH FOR 5 MINUTES MAXIMUM. 	<p>DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR HF CONTAINING TARS & OILS.</p> <p>PROTECTING YOUR HANDS WITH PVC, NITRILE OR NEOPRENE GLOVES PROCEED TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MECHANICALLY REMOVE THE TAR OR OIL USING GAUZE, TONGUE DEPRESSOR, PAPER TOWELS ETC. <p>CONSIDER ALL DISCARDED MATERIALS HAZARDOUS WASTE AND HANDLE THEM APPROPRIATELY.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE "BABY-OIL" TO REMOVE LEFTOVER TAR OR OIL. • REMOVE "BABY-OIL" RESIDUE THOROUGHLY BY WASHING WITH SOAP & WATER. • OR USE A CITRUS OIL SOLVENT AND WATER AND THEN WASH WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR 5 minutes MAXIMUM.
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- EXPOSURE TO CONCENTRATED SOLUTIONS OF HF <math><30\%</math>.
- EXPOSED BODY SURFACE TO AHF⁺ LESS THEN 3 SQUARE INCHES.
- INJURY AND/OR PAIN APPEARS SEVERAL HOURS AFTER EXPOSURE.
- SUPERFICIAL INJURIES.
- TISSUE NECROSIS- BLANCHING, BLISTERING, SWELLING, PAIN.
- PATIENT IS CONSCIOUS, STABLE, COOPERATIVE.
- NO SYSTEMIC TOXIC EFFECTS.

- EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF HF >30% OR AHF.⁺
- EXPOSURE BODY SURFACE IS MORE THAN 3 SQUARE INCHES.
- INJURY APPEARS IMMEDIATELY AFTER EXPOSURE, WITH SEVERE PAIN, REDNESS BLANCHING.
- EXPOSURE OF THE FACE, GROIN, GENITALS OR NECK.
- PATIENT IS UNCONSCIOUS AND UNSTABLE.
- CARDIAC ARRHYTHMIA (IRREGULAR HEART BEATS).
- SYSTEMIC TOXIC EFFECTS PRESENT.

MINOR EXPOSURE

SEVERE EXPOSURE

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- USING ACID RESISTANT GLOVES, CONTINUOUSLY RUB CALCIUM GLUCONATE 2.5% GEL ON THE EXPOSED AREA.
- NOTE THE TIME OF INITIATION.
- IF PAIN SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASES OR DISAPPEARS WITHIN 20 TO 30 MINS, STOP AND OBSERVE.
- **NEVER USE LOCAL ANESTHETICS.**

FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

- USING ACID RESISTANT GLOVES, CONTINUOUSLY RUB CALCIUM GLUCONATE 2.5% GEL ON THE EXPOSED AREA UNTIL YOU REACH MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
- FOLLOW MEDICAL PROCEDURES.

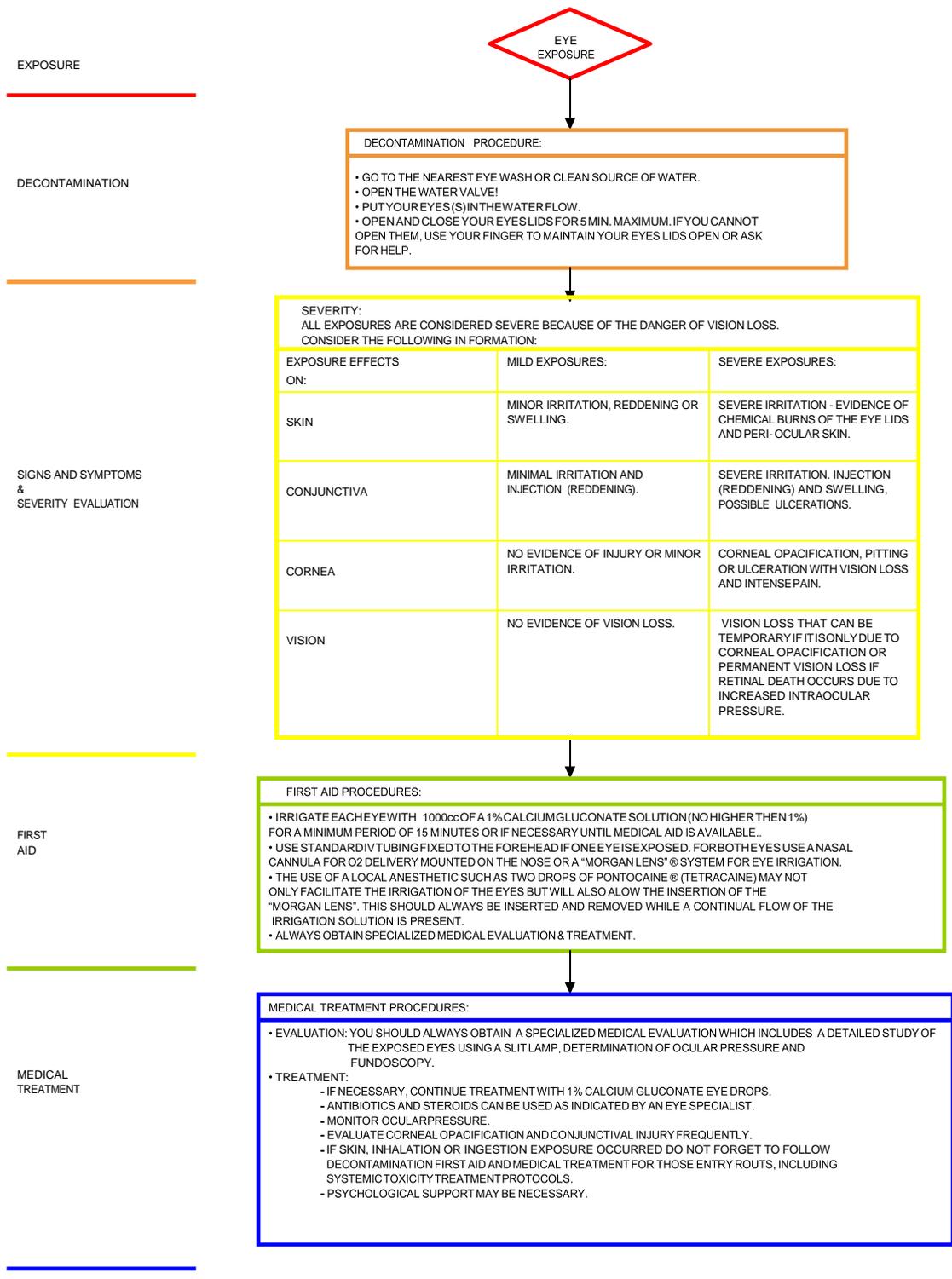
MEDICAL TREATMENT PROCEDURES:

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL INJURIES AFTER DECON & FIRST AID:

- INJECT CALCIUM GLUCONATE 2.5% IN NORMAL SALINE SOLUTION INTO, AROUND AND UNDER THE INJURY.
- NEVER USE LOCAL ANESTHETICS. PAIN PERCEPTION IS IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF CALCIUM GLUCONATE TO BE INJECTED.
- TREAT THE INJURY AFTER THE INJECTIONS AS YOU WOULD ANY OTHER OPEN WOUND.
- DO NOT OVERINJECT DIGITS, NOSE FLAPS OR EAR LOBES SO AS TO AVOID ISCHEMIC NECROSIS.
- **IN CASE OF LIMB AND FACE EXPOSURES SLOW INTRA-ARTERIAL INFUSION OF 2.5% CALCIUM GLUCONATE**

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE TOXIC SYSTEMIC EFFECTS.

- START A DRIP OF 1000cc + 2 AMPOULES OF 10% CALCIUM GLUCONATE SOLUTION.
- THE AMOUNT OF SOLUTION AND RATE OF ADMINISTRATION WILL DEPEND ON THE PATIENT'S SERUM CALCIUM (ELECTROLYTE TITRATION TECHNIC).
- MONITOR CONTINUOUSLY EKG, ELECTROLYTES (WITH SPECIAL INTEREST IN CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM, SODIUM, AND POTASSIUM), CHEST X RAYS, Ph, BLOOD CHEMISTRY, FLUORIDES IN URINE AND BLOOD, LIVER & KIDNEY FUNCTIONS.
- CONSIDER HEMODIALYSIS FOR THE REMOVAL OF FLUORIDES.



OTHER EYE TREATMENTS FOR HF EXPOSURE.

A.-Subconjunctival injection of a 1% calcium gluconate solution.

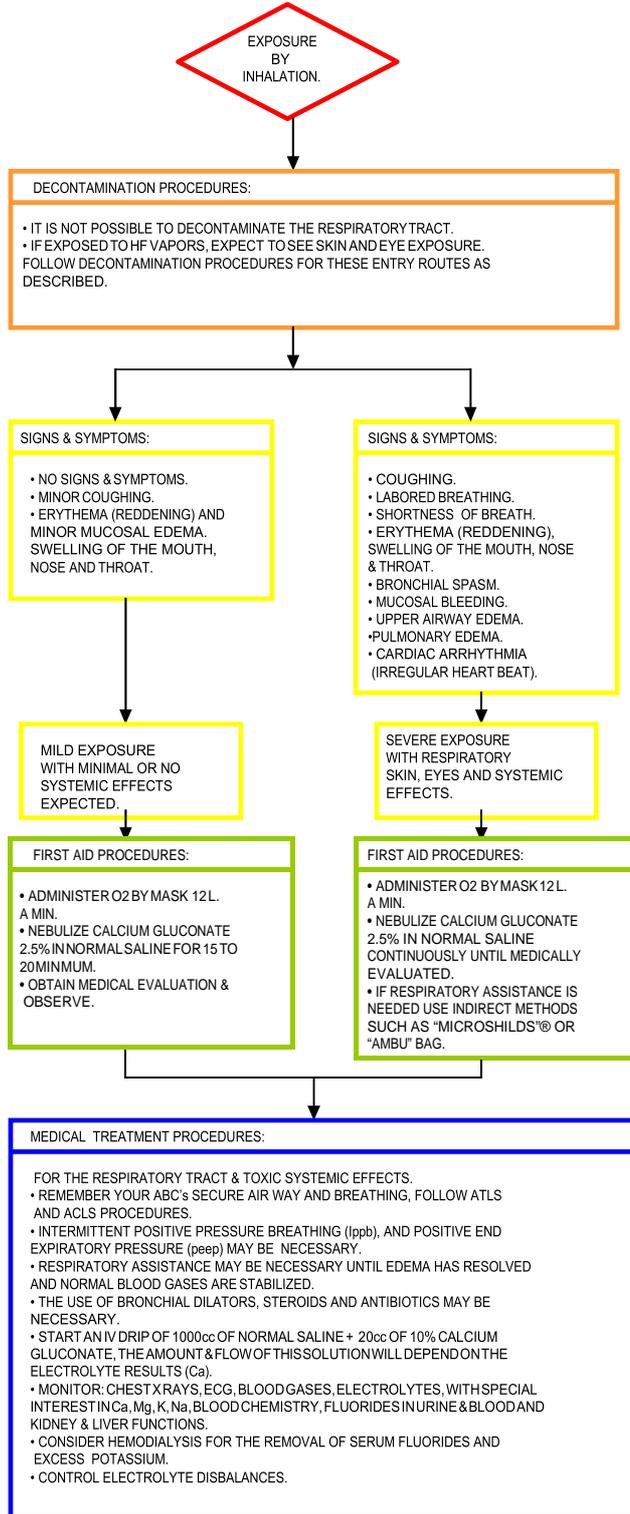
EXPOSURE

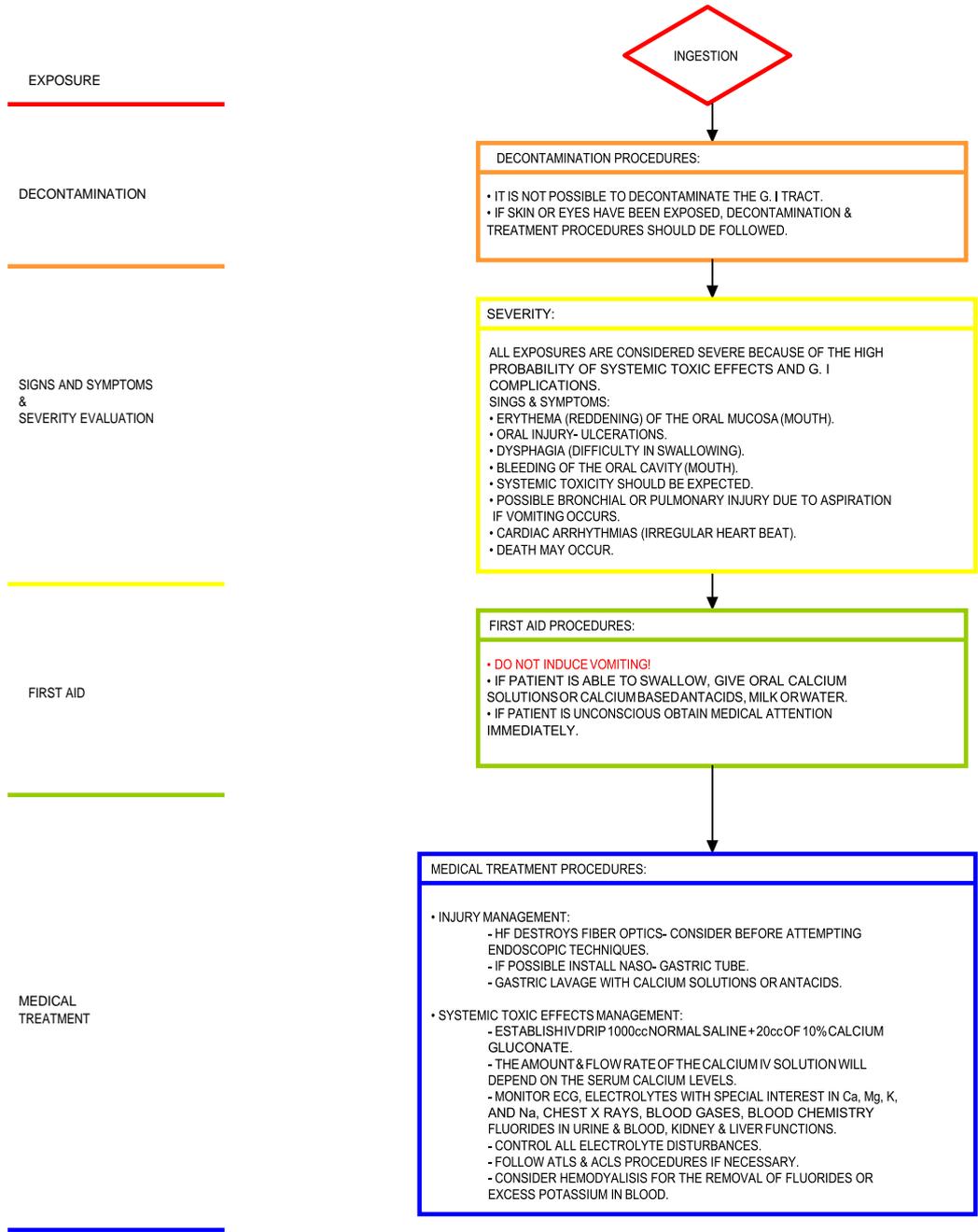
DECONTAMINATION

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS & SEVERITY EVALUATION.

FIRST AID

MEDICAL TREATMENT





APPENDIX 2.

FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF HYDROFLUORIC ACID EXPOSURE.

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill out the form and send with the patient to the hospital

Name _____ Age ____ Sex _____

Diagnostic.

The patient was exposed to:

Anhydrous Hydrogen Fluoride, HF 70% solution, HF 49% solution

Other fluoride, specify _____

Time & Date of exposure _____

Nature of Exposure:

Skin, Eyes, Inhalation, Ingestion.

Degree of Exposure:

Slight, Severe.

Treatment given:

Lavage, decontamination of the skin. Duration _____ min.

Lavage, decontamination of the eyes. Duration _____ min.

Calcium Gluconate gel Duration _____ min.

Eye Irrigation with a 1% calcium gluconate solution. Duration _____ min.

Nebulization of a 2.5% solution of calcium gluconate. Duration _____ min.

Basic life support.

HF is corrosive and toxic and may cause:

1. Severe and painful burns of the skin.
2. Irritation of air ways that can lead to bronchitis or even pulmonary edema.
3. Asphyxia.
4. Severe and painful burns of the eyes.
5. Blindness.
6. Severe and painful burns of the digestive track and,
7. Serious Toxic Systemic Effects, that will require specialized metabolic, surgical, thoracic, ophthalmic intervention (Intensive Care).

NOTE.- All or any of the above effects may be delayed in onset, and or be accompanied by Toxic Systemic Effects.

PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT HOSPITAL STAFF IS AWARE OF THE UNIQUE CHARACTERISTICS OF INJURIES CAUSED BY HF EXPOSURES AND THE FACT THAT THE SYSTEMIC TOXIC EFFECTS OF THE EXPOSURE WILL REQUIERE PROMPT SERUM MONITORING OF FLUORIDES, CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM AND SODIUM AND CALCIUM REPLACEMENT BY INFUSION.

Name and Signature _____

Of the Dr., Nurse, or attending first aid person

Date _____ Time _____ Place _____

APPENDIX 3.

FIRST AID KIT FOR HYDROFLUORIC ACID EXPOSURES (HF KIT).

Instructions: This HF KIT should be placed in a controlled area near workplaces where the possibility of an exposure exists, such as production areas, storage areas, and in transportation vehicles. The KIT should be sealed and only opened for emergency use or for periodical inspection.

CONTENTS OF THE HF KIT.

In a portable container place the following items:

A.- A full set of updated decontamination and first aid procedures.

B.- For skin exposures.

1. 4 pairs of gloves (PVC, Nitrile, or Neoprene).
2. 8 tubes of HF gel (A calcium gluconate gel at a 2.5% concent.).
3. 4 aluminized plastic sheets.

C.- For eye exposures.

1. 1 liter of a 1% calcium gluconate irrigation solution.
2. 1 IV tubing set.
3. 1 nasal canula for O₂ administration.

D.- For inhalation exposures.

1. 1 O₂ portable cylinder with nebulizer, 3/4 in. Corrugated tubing and mask.
2. 500 cc. of a 2.5% calcium gluconate nebulizing solution.

E.- For ingestion exposures.

1. 1 bottle of calcium solution or of effervescent calcium tablets.
2. 1 large bottle of a calcium or magnesium based antacid.

F.- For general use.

1. 2 pairs of scissors for clothing removal and general use.
2. 1 flashlight.
3. 20 pacs of sterile gauze.
4. 2 tourniquets.
5. 2 coldpacks
6. 1 IV infuser.

G.- FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY.

1. 5 amp. of a 10% calcium gluconate solution.
2. 5, 25 caliber, 1 and 1/2 in. long stainless steel needles.
3. 1 bottle of a local eye anesthetic.
4. 5, 10 cc. Sterile syringes.
5. 4 Morgan lenses.
6. 1 tube of water soluble lubricating gel.
7. 2 sterile containers.
8. 1 set of airway canulas.
9. 2 ventilation masks, or microshields.

NOTE. These are minimum quantities and may need adjustment depending on the number of potential exposure victims. Kits should be inspected once every 3 months. Used or outdated materials should be replaced immediately. The calcium gel and solutions should be protected from light extreme heat or cold.

THE FOLLOWING LABEL SHOULD BE WRITTEN ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE HF KIT.

CAUTION
TO BE OPENED ONLY IF AN HF EXPOSURE OCCURS.
IF THE SEAL ON THIS KIT IS BROKEN AN IMMEDIATE INSPECTION
SHOULD BE MADE BY AN AUTHORIZED, COMPETENT PERSON.

APPENDIX 4.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE GEL PRODUCERS.

GEL CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

FRANCE. Pharmacie Centrale des Hopitaux de Paris.*
13, Rue Lavoisier.
92033 NANTERRE CEDEX.
France.
Tel. 01 46 69 13 13.

GERMANY. Krebs Walter Import-Export GmbH & Co.
Pharmazeutische Erzeugnisse
Dieselstr. 29.
D 63071 Offenbach.
Germany.
Tel. (049 69) 80 90 99-3

ITALY. Stabilimento Ausimont SpA
Via della Chimica 5.
Porto Marghera (Venezia).
Italy.
Tel. 041 2912805.

THE NEDERLANDS.
Van der Laan's Handelonderneming.
Nieuwe Maas Apotheek.
Haantje de Jongstraat 6.
3067 AB Rotterdam.
The Netherlands.
Tel. 010-4209155.

UNITED KINGDOM.
Industrial Pharmaceutical Service Limited.
Bridgwater Road.
Broadheath.
Altricham
Cheshire WA14INA
England.
Tel. 061-928 3672.

CANADA. Pharma Science.
8400 Darnly Road,
Montreal Quebec H4T 1M4,
Tel. (514) 340 1114.

*Supplies a modified version of the gel, containing dexamethasone and preserving agents with a highly allergenic potential. Allergic dermatoses may develop immediately or after repeated use.

APPENDIX 5.

HOW TO MAKE THE CALCIUM GLUCONATE GEL AND SOLUTIONS.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE 2.5% GEL (HF GEL).

1. Mix one 10cc's of a 10% calcium gluconate solution with 30cc's of a water soluble lubricant to obtain 40cc's of calcium gluconate 2.5% gel by weight.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE 1% EYE IRRIGATION SOLUTION.

1. To obtain 100cc's of a 1% calcium gluconate solution, mix 90cc's of normal saline solution with 10cc's of a 10% calcium gluconate solution.
2. To obtain 1000cc's of a 1% calcium gluconate solution mix 900cc's of a normal saline solution with 100cc's of a 10% calcium gluconate solution.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE 2.5% SOLUTION FOR NEBULIZATION OR FOR INJECTION.

1. To obtain 100cc's of a 2.5% calcium gluconate solution, mix 75cc's of a normal saline solution with 25cc's of a 10% solution of calcium gluconate.
2. To obtain 1000cc's of a 2.5% calcium gluconate solution, mix 750cc's of a normal saline solution with 250cc's of a 10% solution of calcium gluconate.

APPENDIX 6.

List of obsolete treatment methods

In this appendix are methods listed which have been used in the past or are still used. All of the listed treatment modalities have limitations that do not permit them to be the elective treatment for HF exposures.

A.- BENZLAKONIUM CHLORIDE. (Benzal, Zephiran or Hyamine, tm).

This method consists of immersing or soaking the exposed area for 3 to as much as 12 hrs. in a 0.13 % benzalkonium chloride iced solution in water or alcohol, followed by careful debridement and conventional treatment of the injury.

B.- BIER BLOCK AND INTRAVENOUS CALCIUM GLUCONATE INFUSION.

The technique consists of simultaneously using a proximal tourniquet and the intra-venous administration of calcium gluconate in the exposed limb to elevate local calcium levels.

C.- HEXAFLUORINE

Current information did not demonstrate the compound to be effective in the treatment of skin or eye exposures as was initially reported, it proved to be as efficient as simple water rinsing of the area.

D.- BICARBONATE OF SODA

The treatment consisted of soaking the area exposed or immersion of the exposed person into a large container containing saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda.

E.- MAGNESIUM OXIDE AND SULPHATE PASTE.

These pastes were used on the surface of the exposed area.

F.- AMMONIA INHALATION

The treatments described when to permit the patient to do a single inhalation of anhydrous ammonia for inhalations of Hydrogen Fluoride.

APPENDIX 7.

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