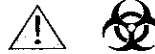


received 9/24/08
N. Jacobs



MicroBioLogics®

LYOPHILIZED MICROORGANISM PREPARATIONS

SECTION 1 - PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product: Lyophilized microorganism preparations
Supplier: MicroBioLogics, 217 Osseo Avenue North, St. Cloud, Minnesota 56303 USA
Telephone: 320-253-1640

SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION

Each lyophilized, cylinder-shaped pellet contains a pure or mixed microorganism population. The microorganisms are classified as either Risk Group 1 or Risk Group 2 by the World Health Organization (WHO). These microorganisms may cause human infection, may pose a hazard to laboratory personnel, but are unlikely to spread in the community. Exposure to these microorganisms in the laboratory rarely causes infection. Effective prevention and treatment is readily available.

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS INFORMATION

Physio-chemical: Not applicable
Health: Risk of infection
Environmental: Not applicable

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Avoid contact with eyes. If contact occurs, wash with plenty of water and seek medical attention immediately.
Skin: Non-irritant. If skin contact occurs, wash with an appropriate biocidal solution.
Inhalation: Avoid the production of aerosols. If inhalation occurs, move to an area of fresh air and seek medical advice.
Ingestion: Avoid hand to mouth contact. If ingested, seek medical advice.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Not applicable

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In case of accidental spillage, contain the spilled material and immediately notify nearby personnel of the incident. Decontaminate the spillage by flooding and soaking the spilled material with a suitable disinfectant. Allow sufficient time for the biocidal activity of the disinfectant. Clean the area and material using disposable paper towels or tissues. Towels and tissues containing microorganisms should be treated as biohazard material.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

The lyophilized microorganism preparation must be stored at 2° - 8°C in the original sealed container. The lyophilized preparations contain viable microorganisms that may, under certain circumstances, produce disease. Proper techniques must be employed to avoid exposure and contact with microorganism growth. The microbiology laboratory must be equipped, and have the facilities to receive, process, maintain, store and dispose of biohazard material. The microbiology laboratory personnel using these devices must be trained, experienced and demonstrate proficiency in processing, maintaining, storing and disposing of biohazard material.