



Protocol for Hexafluorine[®] use

In cases of hydrofluoric acid splashes or its derivatives in an acidic medium*

ACTION WITHIN THE FIRST MINUTE



To wash one eye



Use
1 LPM
500 ml



To wash a body



Use
1 DAP
5 litres

In all cases, washing must be followed by a medical examination.

Depending on the company's recommended medical protocol, apply locally a specific antidote such as calcium gluconate.

In the case of delayed washing, the application of an antidote is justified because of the systemic effect involved in this kind of situation.

* Limited efficacy on alkaline chemicals. Diphoterine[®] is better adapted for this use.

WASHING PROTOCOL WITH HEXAFLUORINE®*

Start washing within the first minute following the splash, beginning with **uncovered areas**.

Remove clothing and/or contact lenses.

Continue washing the unclothed areas as quickly as possible. Never put back on clothes stained with washing residue or chemicals.

Consult a specialist.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Never delay washing.

For optimal effectiveness use Hexafluorine® **as the primary action**. If there is no available Hexafluorine®, use water and then wash with Hexafluorine® as soon as possible.

Use the entire contents of the container.

For a contact time **greater than 1 minute**, prolong the washing with Hexafluorine® and if needed, continue the washing for **3 to 5 times the duration of the contact time**. In case of an ocular splash, it is not necessary to continue washing for more than 15 minutes.

Depending on the company's recommended medical protocol, apply locally a specific antidote such as **calcium gluconate**.

Then immediately seek medical advice.

After an active washing of the eye, the use of **AfterwashII®** is recommended to facilitate a quicker return to a physiological state.

If **oral mucosa** is affected by the splash, rinse the mouth with Hexafluorine® and then spit it out.

If the **ear canal** is affected, wash as rapidly as possible with Hexafluorine® by instilling 500ml inside the canal, leaning the head to one side, in order to allow the liquid to flow out of the ear.

As in any case of unilateral rinsing of one ear with a liquid at room temperature, a dizzy feeling, with no serious consequences, can occur. It will spontaneously stop after a few minutes.

Container	Average diffusion time
LPM (500 ml)	3 minutes
DAP (5 l)	5 minutes



PREVOR

ANTICIPATE AND SAVE
Toxicology Laboratory & Chemical Risk Management

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