

Equipment	Performance check	Frequency	Frequency of calibration
Hemoglobinometer .....	Standardize against cyanmethemoglobin standard.	.....do .....	
Refractometer .....	Standardize against distilled water .....	.....do .....	
Blood container scale ....	Standardize against container of known weight.	.....do .....	As necessary.
Water bath .....	Observe temperature .....	.....do .....	Do.
Rh view box .....	.....do .....	.....do .....	Do.
Autoclave .....	.....do .....	Each time of use	Do.
Serologic rotators .....	Observe controls for correct results .....	Each day of use	Speed as necessary.
Laboratory thermometers.	.....do .....	.....do .....	Before initial use.
Electronic thermometers	.....do .....	.....do .....	Monthly.
Vacuum blood agitator ..	Observe weight of the first container of blood filled for correct results.	Each day of use	Standardize with container of known mass or volume before initial use, and after repairs or adjustments.

(c) Equipment employed in the sterilization of materials used in blood collection or for disposition of contaminated products shall be designed, maintained and utilized to ensure the destruction of contaminating microorganisms. The effectiveness of the sterilization procedure shall be no less than that achieved by an attained temperature of 121.5 °C (251 °F) maintained for 20 minutes by saturated steam or by an attained temperature of 170 °C (338 °F) maintained for 2 hours with dry heat.

[40 FR 53532, Nov. 18, 1975; 40 FR 55849, Dec. 2, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 9261, Feb. 12, 1980; 57 FR 11263, Apr. 2, 1992; 57 FR 12862, Apr. 13, 1992]

**§ 606.65 Supplies and reagents.**

All supplies and reagents used in the collection, processing, compatibility testing, storage and distribution of blood and blood components shall be stored in a safe, sanitary and orderly manner.

(a) All surfaces coming in contact with blood and blood components intended for transfusion shall be sterile, pyrogen-free, and shall not interact with the product in such a manner as to have an adverse effect upon the safety, purity, potency or effectiveness of the product. All final containers and closures for blood and blood components not intended for transfusion shall be clean and free of surface solids and other contaminants.

(b) Each blood collecting container and its satellite container(s), if any, shall be examined visually for damage or evidence of contamination prior to

its use and immediately after filling. Such examination shall include inspection for breakage of seals, when indicated, and abnormal discoloration. Where any defect is observed, the container shall not be used, or, if detected after filling, shall be properly discarded.

(c) Representative samples of each lot of the following reagents or solutions shall be tested on a regularly scheduled basis by methods described in the Standard Operating Procedures Manual to determine their capacity to perform as required:

Reagent or solution	Frequency of testing
Anti-human globulin .....	Each day of use.
Blood grouping reagents .....	Do.
Lectins .....	Do.
Antibody screening and reverse grouping cells.	Do.
Hepatitis test reagents .....	Each run.
Syphilis serology reagents ....	Do.
Enzymes .....	Each day of use.

(d) Supplies and reagents that do not bear an expiration date shall be stored in such a manner that the oldest is used first.

(e) Supplies and reagents shall be used in a manner consistent with instructions provided by the manufacturer.

(f) Items that are required to be sterile and come into contact with blood should be disposable whenever possible.

[40 FR 53532, Nov. 18, 1975, as amended at 59 FR 23636, May 6, 1994]

**Subpart E [Reserved]**