

Johnson & Johnson CIDEX* OPA Solution

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 17-Mar-2006

CHEMWATCH 5055-09
CD 2004/3 Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CIDEX OPA Solution

SYNONYMS

2/01 disinfectant

PRODUCT USE

High level disinfectant.

SUPPLIER

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd
Address:
PO Box 134
North Ryde
NSW, 2113
AUS

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd
Address:
1-5 Khartoum Road
North Ryde
NSW, 2113
AUS
Telephone: (+61 2) 9878 9000
Telephone: 1800 257 210
Emergency Tel: 13 11 26
Emergency Tel: (+64 3) 474 7000 (NZ)
Fax: 1800 808 233

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with skin.

continued...

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
o-phthalaldehyde	643-79-8	0.5^
citric acid	77-92-9	0-10^
potassium phosphate, dibasic	7758-11-4	0-10^
1H-benzotriazole	95-14-7	0-10^
potassium phosphate, monobasic	7778-77-0	0-10^
C.I. Acid Green 25	4403-90-1	0-10^
N-(2-hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt	139-89-9	0-10^
water	7732-18-5	>40^

NOTE: Manufacturer has supplied full ingredient information to allow CHEMWATCH assessment.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
 - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- Probable mucosal damage from oral ingestion may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair irritation occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Material has been reported to cause anaphylatic-like reactions in bladder cancer patients undergoing repeated cystoscopy. Material should not be used to reprocess instruments for patients who have shown previous sensitivity to this solution.

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of.
carbon dioxide (CO₂).
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

continued...

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Stop leak if safe to do so.
 - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
 - Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
 - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
 - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- Neutralise by sprinkling 33 grams of glycine (free base) powder per 5 litres of estimated CIDEX* OPA spilled. Mix with mop or other tool and allow 5 minutes for deactivation of the o-phthalaldehyde.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer

continued...

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

PERSONAL PROTECTION**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the
computer-generated selection:
Substance

water

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	-2 P
10000	100	-	-3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well ventilated room under normal operating conditions. Use ventilation if air-conditioning unavailable. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear light blue liquid; mixes with water.

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.003
pH (as supplied): 7.2-7.8
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: Same as water.
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS****SWALLOWED**

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models).

Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Dogs given daily doses of sodium phosphate dibasic for 9-22 weeks showed calcium deposits in the kidneys (nephrocalcinosis) with disseminated atrophy of the proximal tubule. Animals fed on sodium phosphate dibasic and potassium dihydrogen phosphate, in both short- and long-term studies, showed increased bone porosity; hyperparathyroidism and soft tissue calcification were also evident. Sodium salts of nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA) cause kidney and liver neoplasms (growths) in rats and mice when given at high levels in the diet (above 7500 ppm) or in drinking water. Neoplasms do not occur at lower levels. There is a sharp no-effect level (NOAEL). NTA is not biotransformed and is excreted entirely in the urine. It is not DNA reactive. Chelating effects of NTA carry body zinc into the kidney ultrafiltrate where it is reabsorbed by the cells of the tubular epithelium. Zinc is toxic to these cells producing cell injury and death leading to hyperplastic and eventually neoplastic responses. NTA in the urine chelates calcium (a pH mediated effect) extracting it from the urothelium of the renal pelvis and bladder; cell proliferation and possibly neoplasm occur as a result. Repeated or prolonged ingestion may produce morphological changes in the kidneys and ureters, hydronephrosis, haematuria, crystalluria, glycosuria, and hyperglycaemia. Mice given the trisodium salt showed a significant increase in hydronephrosis and bladder effects in the foetuses of treated females.

Johnson & Johnson Medical CIDEX OPA Solution

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge undiluted into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced

continued...

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ...

apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)

- Large undiluted quantities should be neutralised before pouring down the sink. Small diluted quantities can be disposed off with sufficient flushing water except South Australia, where local regulations must be adhered to.
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.
-

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:

None

Dangerous Goods Class: None

UN/NA Number: None

ADR Number:

Packing Group: None

Labels Required:

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 17-Mar-2006

Print Date: Wed 25-Aug-2004

*CIDEX is a trademark of Johnson & Johnson