

# Johnson & Johnson Medical MICROSIELD\* T Triclosan Skin Cleanser

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MICROSIELD T Triclosan Skin Cleanser

### SYNONYMS

Antiseptic Wash Solution for Sensitive Skin, Manufacturer's Code: 60341, 60342, 60333, 60345

### PRODUCT USE

Hand and skin topical antibacterail solution for external use.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd

Address:

Address:

1-5 Khartoum Road

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.**

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Causes burns.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### SAFETY

Avoid over exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.

Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ethoxylated and sulfated alcohol		0-10
fatty acid diethanolamide		0-10
lanolin, ethoxylated	61790-81-6	0-10
2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether	3380-34-5	0-10
cellulose	9004-34-6	0-10
propylene glycol	57-55-6	10
sodium cumene sulfonate	28348-53-0	0-10
citric acid	77-92-9	0-10
ethanolamine	141-43-5	0-10
fragrance		0-10
dye		0-10
water	7732-18-5	>30^

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

No adverse effects anticipated from normal use.

If skin irritation occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- 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.

Emesis is contraindicated as the product may foam.

Gastric lavage may be

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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considered.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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 to be a significant fire risk.
- Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

### HAZCHEM

None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).  
Breathing apparatus.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.  
Clean up all spills immediately.  
Wipe up.  
Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

#### MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.  
Minor hazard.  
- Clear area of personnel.

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### Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

cellulose	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	750 ppm
citric acid	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ethanolamine	30 ppm
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

cellulose	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	75 ppm
citric acid	50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ethanolamine	30 ppm
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

other than mild, transient adverse effects

without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

cellulose	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	50 ppm
citric acid	30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ethanolamine	6 ppm
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

cellulose	15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
propylene glycol	50 ppm
citric acid	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
ethanolamine	3 ppm
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING BULK OR LARGE QUANTITIES

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Plastic container.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C.
- 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

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Cellulose (paper fibre) (a)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates)	150	474				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Ethanolamine	3	7.5	6	15		
No data available:	lanolin, ethoxylated as (CAS: 61790-81-6) / (CAS: 8039-09-6)						

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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No data available: 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether as (CAS: 3380-34-5)  
 No data available: cellulose as (CAS: 68442-85-3)  
 No data available: sodium cumene sulfonate as (CAS: 28348-53-0) / (CAS: 32073-22-6)  
 No data available: citric acid as (CAS: 77-92-9)

#### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Ethanolamine	30	

None assigned.

#### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.77 (ETHANOL AMINE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV-TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26-550	As "A" for 50-90% of persons being distracted
C	1-26	As "A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18-1	10-50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As "D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

#### INGREDIENT DATA

LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some

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### Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble\* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

#### 2,4,4'-TRICHLORO-2'-HYDROXYDIPHENYL ETHER:

No data for 2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether.

#### CELLULOSE:

Cellulose is considered a nuisance dust which has little adverse effect on lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when appropriate controls are applied.

#### PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

Saturated vapour concentration @ 20 deg C.= 65.8 ppm, 204.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; i.e higher concentrations can only occur as aerosols or at higher temperatures. Odour Threshold: Practically odourless.

A small number of individuals show skin irritation or sensitisation from repeated or prolonged exposure to propylene glycol. A workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) has been established by AIHA and is thought to be protective against systemic effects.

#### SODIUM CUMENE SULFONATE:

No data for sodium cumene sulfonate.

#### CITRIC ACID:

No data for citric acid.

#### ETHANOLAMINE:

Odour threshold: 3-4 ppm.

Continuous exposure at 5 ppm produced only slight systemic effects.

Intermittent exposure produces a lesser degree of toxicity in laboratory animals. This decreased toxicity is related to the rate of elimination; the longer retained, the greater the toxicity,. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the risk of irritation and neuropathic effects.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.

- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

#### HANDS/FEET

None under normal operating conditions.

#### OTHER

None under normal operating conditions.

#### 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	AK-AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AK-AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AK-2 P
10000	100	-	AK-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

None under normal operating conditions.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Avoid production of aerosols.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear blue-aqua viscous liquid with citrus/floral fragrance; mixes with water.

### 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): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.09

pH (as supplied): 5.5

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The material may be discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract if swallowed in large quantity.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting and diarrhoea.

##### EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

##### SKIN

Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

##### INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

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### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available.

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

##### LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >21300 mg/kg \*

Skin (rabbit): non-irritating \*

Eye (rabbit): non-irritating \*

###### IRRITATION

##### 2,4,4'-TRICHLORO-2'-HYDROXYDIPHENYL ETHER:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3700 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: > 140 mg/kg\*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 6000 mg/kg\*

[Van Waters & Rogers]\* [Thompson Research]\*\*

###### IRRITATION

Skin (human):0.75 mg/3d-I- Mild

Skin (rabbit): 10% - Mild

Eye: SEVERE \*\*

##### CELLULOSE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

###### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

##### PROPYLENE GLYCOL:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

###### IRRITATION

Skin(human):500 mg/7days Mild

Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Moderate

##### SODIUM CUMENE SULFONATE:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

##### CITRIC ACID:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE

###### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

##### ETHANOLAMINE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2050 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg \*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

\* Bayer

###### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):505 mg open-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 0.76 mg - SEVERE

continued...

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**Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

**LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED:**

Alcohol ethoxylates are generally biodegradable and do not persist for any substantial period in the environment. Contamination of natural waters, however, should be avoided.

A EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR) concluded that octyl- and nonyl- phenol ethoxylates are not readily biodegradable but are inherently biodegradable. As a group, these materials are generally toxic to fish with LC50s ranging, typically, between 1-6 mg/l.

Of special concern are the following families which are classified as "Environmentally Hazardous Substances" by either or both the ADR (Accord Europeen Relatif au Transport International des Merchandises Dangerous par Route) and the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code).  
alcohols C 6-17 (secondary) with 3-6 moles of ethoxylation.  
alcohols C12-15 with 1-3 moles of ethoxylation (1-6 moles of ethoxylation IMDG)  
alcohols C13-15 with 1-6 moles of ethoxylation.

New aquatic data suggests that  
alcohols C 8-9 branched with 3-10 moles of ethoxylation  
alcohols C 8-9 branched with > 10 moles of ethoxylation should also be classified as 'harmful to the environment'

These alcohols may also be found linked to aromatic structures (in nonylphenol ethoxylates for example). The current consensus determines that such entities become Environmental Toxins by association.

**2,4,4'-TRICHLORO-2'-HYDROXYDIPHENYL ETHER:**

BOD 5: 0 mgO<sub>2</sub>/g

COD: 1116 mgO<sub>2</sub>/g

TOC: 50%

Fish Toxicity Zebra Fish LC50: 0.5 mg/l (96h)

Daphnia Tox: EC50 0.4 mg/l 48h OECD 202

Algae Tox: EC50 0.2 mg/l 72h OECD 201

Toxicity to bacteria: 20 mg/l (3h) OECD 209

OECD biological degradation; <10% Oxygen consumption OECD 301C, 302C

Organo-halogen content: 36.7% chloro

**PROPYLENE GLYCOL:**

log Kow (Prager 1995): -0.92

log Kow (Sangster 1997): -0.92

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 4.7

BOD<sub>5</sub>: 0.955 (2.2)

BOD<sub>20</sub>: 1.225

ThOD: 1.685

log Kow: -1.41- -0.3

Half-life (hr) air: 32

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 1.20E-08

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.995,2.2%

ThOD: 1.685

BCF: <1

Bioaccumulation: not sig

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

processes Abiotic: photoxid

### CITRIC ACID:

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 80

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -1.72

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Biodegradable in a waste treatment facility

log Kow: -1.72

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.42

ThOD: 0.686

Toxicity Fish: LC50>100mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: inhib. algae 100mg/L

### ETHANOLAMINE:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 170

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 0.75-1.6

log Kow (Sangster 1997): -1.31

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -1.31

BOD5: 0.93

COD: 1.27

ThOD: 2.49

log Kow: -1.31

Koc: 5

Half-life (hr) air: 11

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 4.00E-08

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.8-1.1,0%

COD: 1.27-1.28

ThOD: 2.49

BCF: <1

Toxicity Fish: LC50(96)13480mg/L

Toxicity invertebrate: cell mult. inhib.65-6500mg/L

Bioaccumulation: not sig

Nitrif. inhib.: 50% inhib at 4100mg/L

Anaerobic effects: sig degrad

Degradation Biological: sig

processes Abiotic: RxnOH\*,no hydrol

Biodegradability:

BOD5: 800 mg/g

>70%: BOD of the ThOD (OECD 301F)

>90%: DOC reduction (OECD 301A)

Ecotoxicity:

Fish LC50 (96 h): Oncorhynchus 150 mg/l

Daphnia LC50 (24 h): 120-140 mg/l

Algae NOEC (192 h): 0.75-0.97 mg/l

Environmental Fate:

Movement and Partitioning:

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Kow less than

3). The potential for mobility in the soil is high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Log soil organic carbon partition coefficient (log Koc) is estimated to be 0.70.

Degradation and Persistence:

The material is biodegradable, passing the OECD tests for ready biodegradability.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Biodegradation reached in CO<sub>2</sub> evolution test after 28 days: 97%\*  
(modified Sturm Test, OECD 301B)  
Biodegradation reached in modified OECD Screening Test after 28 days: 94%\*  
(OECD 301E)  
Biodegradation reached in manometric Respirometer Test after 28 days:>70%\*  
(OECD 301F)  
Biodegradation under aerobic static laboratory conditions is high (BOD<sub>20</sub>  
or BOD<sub>28</sub>/ThOD >40%)  
BOD<sub>20</sub> (Biochemical Oxygen Demand after 20 days): 1.5 p/p  
ThOD (Theoretical Oxygen Demand): 2.36 p/p (calc).  
IC<sub>50</sub> (Inhibitory Concentration): >1000 mg/l  
(OECD Activated Sludge Respiration Inhibition Test (OECD 209)  
Ecotoxicology:  
The material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute  
basis (LC<sub>50</sub>/ EC<sub>50</sub> >100 mg/l in most sensitive species).  
Daphnia LC<sub>50</sub> (-) 114 mg/l \*  
Fish LC<sub>50</sub> (-): Oncorhynchus mykiss 150 mg/l, gold fish 170 mg/l,  
bluegill 300-1000 mg/l, fathead minnow 635 mg/l,  
mosquito fish 337.5, golden orfe 224-525 mg/l  
\* (Dow Chemical)  
BOD<sub>5</sub>: 60%; BOD<sub>19</sub>: 75%; BOD<sub>20</sub>: 100% \*\*  
Toxicity to microorganisms:  
IC<sub>50</sub> 700 mg/l  
Daphnia LC<sub>50</sub> (48 h): 33 mg/l; 93 mg/l \*\*  
Fish KC<sub>50</sub> (96 h): fathead minnow 125 mg/l, 206 mg/l \*\*  
ThOD: 1.54 mg/mg (measured); 1.31 mg/mg (calculated) \*\*  
Octanol/ Water coefficient K<sub>ow</sub> (measured): -1.31 \*\*  
Monoethanolamine is toxic to aquatic life at relatively low concentrations  
in water.  
Editors note: there is clear contradiction between the conclusion reached  
by Dow Chemical and other manufacturers relating to aquatic toxicity.  
Under present EC Directives the material is not toxic to aquatic life.  
\*\* (Dow Chemical)

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### HAZCHEM

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN,IATA,IMDG

continued...

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

lanolin, ethoxylated (CAS: 61790-81-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether (CAS: 3380-34-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

cellulose (CAS: 9004-34-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

cellulose (CAS: 68442-85-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propylene glycol (CAS: 57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium cumene sulfonate (CAS: 28348-53-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium cumene sulfonate (CAS: 32073-22-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

citric acid (CAS: 77-92-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

ethanolamine (CAS: 141-43-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for lanolin, ethoxylated as CAS: 8039-09-6.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
2,4,4'-trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether	3380-34-5	N;R50/53

### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
lanolin, ethoxylated	61790-81-6, 8039-09-6
cellulose	9004-34-6, 68442-85-3
sodium cumene sulfonate	28348-53-0, 32073-22-6

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