

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 1 of 8

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

J&J MEDICAL MICROSHIELD MOISTURISING LOTION

SYNONYMS

"hand lotion"

PRODUCT NUMBERS

1528810

PRODUCT USE

Hand lotion.

Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd

Address:

PO Box 134

North Ryde

NSW, 2113

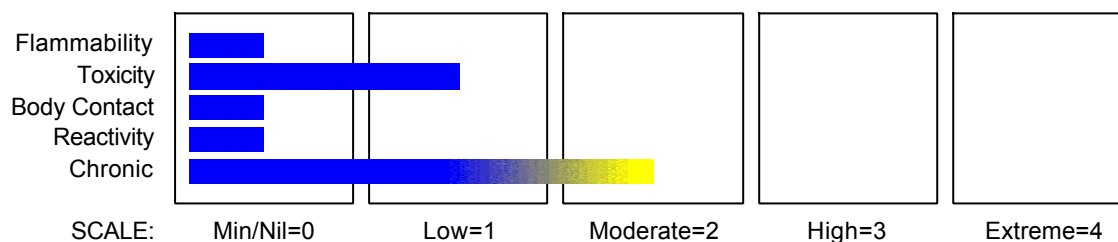
Australia

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



RISK

■ Possible respiratory sensitiser*.

* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

• Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

• In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME | CAS RN | % |
|--|-----------|----------|
| stearic acid | 57-11-4 | Not spec |
| propyl paraben | 94-13-3 | Not spec |
| N- (3- chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride | 4080-31-3 | Not spec |
| 2, 4, 4' - trichloro- 2' - hydroxydiphenyl ether | 3380-34-5 | Not spec |
| methyl paraben | 99-76-3 | Not spec |
| ingredients determined not to be hazardous | | Not spec |
| water | 7732-18-5 | Not spec |
| no further ingredient information available. | | |

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 2 of 8

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SKIN

- Wash affected areas with warm water and soap.
- Discontinue use if irritation occurs.
If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

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).
- Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

HAZCHEM

None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 3 of 8

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

MAJOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

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.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

| Source | Material | TWA ppm | TWA mg/m ³ | STEL ppm | STEL mg/m ³ | Peak ppm | Peak mg/m ³ | TWA F/CC | Notes |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | stearic acid (Stearates (a) (d)) | | 10 | | | | | | (see Chapter 14) |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- propyl paraben: CAS:94- 13- 3
- N- (3- chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride: CAS:4080- 31- 3 CAS:103638- 29- 5
- 2, 4, 4' - trichloro- 2' - hydroxydiphenyl ether: CAS:3380- 34- 5
- methyl paraben: CAS:99- 76- 3
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.36 (N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride)

- 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.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 4 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 |

MATERIAL DATA

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

METHYL PARABEN:

PROPYL PARABEN:

STEARIC ACID:

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

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

METHYL PARABEN:

PROPYL PARABEN:

STEARIC ACID:

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

J&J MEDICAL MICROSHIELD MOISTURISING LOTION:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

STEARIC ACID:

The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage.

N-(3-CHLOROALLYL)HEXAMINIUM CHLORIDE:

for formaldehyde:

Odour Threshold Value for formaldehyde: 0.98 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes for formaldehyde, measuring in excess of 0.2 ppm are available commercially.

Formaldehyde vapour exposure:

Primary irritation is dependent on duration of exposure and individual susceptibility.

The following are typical symptoms encountered at various exposure levels.

0.1 ppm - Lower level of mucous eye, nose and throat irritation

0.8 ppm - Typical threshold of perception

1-2 ppm - Typical threshold of irritation

2-3 ppm - Irritation of eyes, nose and throat

4-5 ppm - Increased irritation, tearing, headache, pungent odour

10-20 ppm - Profuse tearing, severe burning, coughing

50 ppm - Serious bronchial and alveolar damage

100 ppm - Formaldehyde induced chemical pneumonia and death

Despite the intent of the TLV Ceiling recommendation it is believed that 0.3 ppm will not protect that portion of the workforce (up to 20%) reported to be responsive to low ambient concentrations. Because of the dose-related carcinogenic activity for rat and mouse inhalation of formaldehyde, the report of macromolecular adducts in the upper and lower respiratory tracts of nonhuman primates following inhalation of formaldehyde, the human case reports of upper respiratory tract malignant melanoma associated with.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 5 of 8

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- None required when handling small quantities.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Opaque white emulsion with apple fragrance; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| State | Liquid | Molecular Weight | Not applicable. |
| Melting Range (°C) | Not available. | Boiling Range (°C) | Not available |
| Solubility in water (g/L) | Miscible | Flash Point (°C) | Not applicable |
| pH (1% solution) | Not available | Decomposition Temp (°C) | Not available. |
| pH (as supplied) | 11.2 | Autoignition Temp (°C) | Not applicable |
| Vapour Pressure (kPa) | Not available. | Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Specific Gravity (water=1) | 1.014 | Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not applicable |
| Relative Vapour Density (air=1) | Not available. | Volatile Component (%vol) | Not available |
| Evaporation Rate | Not available | | |

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
 Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011
 X9317SP

Hazard Alert Code: MODERATE

CHEMWATCH 6549-86
 Version No:
 Page 6 of 8

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The concentrate is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

■ The concentrate is discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

SKIN

■ The concentrate is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

INHALED

■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The mist is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Principal routes of exposure are usually by eye contact, skin contact with the material. One ingredient of the product has caused skin sensitisation reactions, shown as localised reddening and hives, or may produce respiratory sensitisation characterised by asthma-like symptoms and runny nose.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air | Bioaccumulation | Mobility |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| stearic acid | LOW | No Data Available | LOW | LOW |
| propyl paraben | LOW | No Data Available | LOW | MED |
| N- (3- chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | MED |
| 2, 4, 4' - trichloro- 2' - hydroxydiphenyl ether | HIGH | No Data Available | LOW | LOW |
| methyl paraben | LOW | No Data Available | LOW | MED |

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 7 of 8

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

stearic acid (CAS: 57-11-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 1: Pure or technically pure products", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

propyl paraben (CAS: 94-13-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride (CAS: 4080-31-3, 103638-29-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Domestic water supply quality)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

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

"Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec) SIN List (*Substitute It Now!)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments"

methyl paraben (CAS: 99-76-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FEMA Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) Flavoring Substances 23 - Examples of FEMA GRAS Substances with Non-Flavor Functions", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

No data for J&J Medical Microshield Moisturising Lotion (CW: 6549-86)

continued...

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)

Issue Date: 15-Apr-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 6549-86

Version No:

Page 8 of 8

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

| Substance | CAS | Suggested codes |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| stearic acid | 57- 11- 4 | T; R25 N; R50 |
| propyl paraben | 94- 13- 3 | N; R50 |
| N- (3- chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride | 4080- 31- 3 | Xn; R22 |
| methyl paraben | 99- 76- 3 | Mut3; R68 |

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name | CAS |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| N-(3-chloroallyl)hexaminium chloride | 4080-31-3, 103638-29-5 |

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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This is the end of the MSDS.