

Johnson & Johnson Medical MICROSIELD* Skincare Cleanser

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MICROSIELD Skincare Cleanser

SYNONYMS

Wash Cream for Sensitive Skin, Manufacturer's Code: 61390, 61227 and 60237

PRODUCT USE

Liquid hand and skin cleanser and bodywashing and showering.

SUPPLIER

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd

Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd

Address:

Address:

1-5 Khartoum Road

PO Box 134

North Ryde

North Ryde

NSW, 2113

NSW, 2113

AUS

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9878 9000

Telephone: 1800 257 210

Emergency Tel: 13 11 26

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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 under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Keep container tightly closed.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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

continued...

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

cellulose	9004-34-6	0-10
methyl paraben	99-76-3	0-10
propyl paraben	94-13-3	0-10
imidazole, sodium derivative	5587-42-8	0-10
glycol ester		0-10
aliphatic acid		0-10
organic sodium compound		0-10
fragrance		0-10
water	7732-18-5	>30

No further ingredient information supplied.

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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 irritation occurs, wash affected areas with warm water and soap, discontinue use.

If irritation continues, seek medical attention.

INHALED

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

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.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.

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

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
- Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
- Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.
- 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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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 ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

cellulose	500 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

cellulose	30 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

cellulose	15 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING BULK OR LARGE QUANTITIES

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

- 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 Polylined drum.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

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

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
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Cellulose (paper fibre) (a)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
No data available:	lanolin, ethoxylated as (CAS: 61790-81-6) / (CAS: 8039-09-6)						
No data available:	cellulose as (CAS: 68442-85-3)						
No data available:	methyl paraben as (CAS: 99-76-3)						
No data available:	propyl paraben as (CAS: 94-13-3)						
No data available:	imidazole, sodium derivative as (CAS: 5587-42-8)						
No data available:	water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)						

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.

INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following

LANOLIN, ETHOXYLATED:

PROPYL PARABEN:

IMIDAZOLE, SODIUM DERIVATIVE:

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).

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.

METHYL PARABEN:

No data for methyl paraben.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls
- Eyewash unit.

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

None under normal operating conditions.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Milky, viscous liquid with a floral fragrance; dispersible in 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): 1.015

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

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting and diarrhoea.

EYE

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

SKIN

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis. One of the constituents of the product has produced skin sensitisation reactions in either experimental animals and/or humans. Such reactions may be manifested as a localised reddening and/or urticaria (a hive-like asthma-like symptoms (shortness of breath, difficult breathing) and/or rhinitis (runny nose). This finding, however, remains speculative as the constituent has not been shown to raise specific antibodies in the blood in the same way as other confirmed allergens. The finding may also be confined to certain hypersensitive (atopic) individuals who show heightened reactions to other allergens such as pollen.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CELLULOSE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 5000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 2000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

METHYL PARABEN:

TOXICITY

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2100 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported [Manufacturer]

PROPYL PARABEN:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

IMIDAZOLE, SODIUM DERIVATIVE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 Marchandises 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.

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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No regulations applicable

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

No data available for imidazole, sodium derivative as CAS: 5587-42-8.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
imidazole, sodium derivative	5587-42-8	Xn;R22

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
lanolin, ethoxylated	61790-81-6, 8039-09-6
cellulose	9004-34-6, 68442-85-3

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