JOHNSON & JOHNSON MEDICAL CIDEX (R) OPA SOLUTION
Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 16-Aug-2010
NC317ECP

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
JOHNSON & JOHNSON MEDICAL CIDEX (TM) OPA SOLUTION

PRODUCT USE
High level disinfectant.

SUPPLIER
Company: Johnson & Johnson Medical Pty Ltd
Address: PO Box 134
North Ryde
NSW, 2113
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9878 9000
Fax: 1800 808 233

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

RISK
Risk Codes Risk Phrases
R52/53 ■ Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

SAFETY
Safety Codes Safety Phrases
S23 ■ Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.
S24 ■ Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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

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

continued...
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.
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 contact 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.

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).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ None known.

HAZCHEM
None

Personal Protective Equipment
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

MAJOR SPILLS
■ 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.
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
• Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
• Use in a well-ventilated area.
• 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.
• 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.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- None known.

**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.

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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

The following materials had no OELs on our records:

- o- phthalaldehyde: CAS:643- 79- 8
- citric acid: CAS:77- 92- 9
- potassium phosphate, dibasic: CAS:7758- 11- 4 CAS:16788- 57- 1
  CAS:116421- 31- 9 CAS:197463- 08- 4
- potassium phosphate, monobasic: CAS:7778- 77- 0
- N- (2- hydroxy)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt: CAS:139- 89- 9
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

**MATERIAL DATA**

JOHNSON & JOHNSON MEDICAL CIDEX (TM) OPA SOLUTION:

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)
- OEL-TWA 19ug/m3
- OEL-STEL 148ug/m3

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EYE**
- Safety glasses with side shields
- 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].

continued...
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.

RESPIRATOR
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
■ General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. 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.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>7.2- 7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour Pressure (kPa)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
<td>1.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Vapour Density (air=1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>Same as water.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...
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). 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. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

JOHNSON & JOHNSON MEDICAL CIDEX (TM) OPA SOLUTION:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

continued...
Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- 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 land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/recycling if possible.

Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM:
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE S5

REGULATIONS

No data for Johnson & Johnson Medical Cidex (TM) OPA Solution (CW: 5055-09)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>potassium phosphate, dibasic</td>
<td>7758-11-4, 16788-57-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H-benzotriazole</td>
<td>95-14-7, 25377-81-5, 27556-51-0, 28880-01-5, 70644-74-5, 94160-69-7, 115773-98-3, 116421-31-9, 197463-08-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I. Acid Green 25</td>
<td>4403-90-1, 122392-67-0, 174846-33-4, 60181-78-4, 63309-98-8, 86923-71-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.
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This is the end of the MSDS.