

### Hazard Communication Safe Use of Hazardous Materials

### Safety

Annual Continuing Education Modules

This self-directed learning module contains information you are expected to know to protect yourself, our patients, and our guests.

Target Audience:

**All Teammates** 

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#### Instructions:

The material in this module is an introduction to important general information on hazard communication. After completing this module, contact your supervisor to obtain additional information specific to your department.

- Read this module.
- If you have any questions about the material, ask your supervisor.
- Complete the online posttest for this module. Once you pass the posttest, print it or a copy of your transcript and give it to your supervisor.
- The Job Aid on page 14 should be customized to fit your department's policies and procedures and then used as a quick reference guide.
- Completion of this module will be recorded under My Learning in PeopleLink.

### Learning Objectives:

#### When you finish this module, you will be able to:

- Explain the purpose of the Right-to-Know standard.
- Discuss the changes from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and new labeling requirements needed to implement the Global Harmonized System (GHS).
- Describe the new pictograms that will be used on new warning labels.
- Describe how to properly label materials poured into a secondary container.
- State how to obtain additional information regarding the disposal of hazardous waste materials.
- Describe where to find procedures to follow in the event of a chemical spill.

### **Hazard Communication Standard**

The federal government passed a law to protect employees who work with materials that may be unsafe or harmful to their health. This is the **Occupational Safety & Health Administration's (OSHA)** "Hazard Communication (HazCom) Standard" (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**HazCom** (also known as the employee **Right-to-Know**) is an information system that alerts employees to the dangers of exposure to chemicals in the workplace. Your health and safety depend on knowing the correct way to handle, store, transport and dispose of chemicals. Understanding this information may help prevent injuries, serious illness, even death due to explosions, fires, or overexposure to chemicals.

#### **Global Harmonized System**

In 2012 OSHA revised their rule to adopt the Global Harmonized System (GHS) for labeling and classifying chemicals. This system provides a uniform approach across different countries of the world. Changes will be phased in over the next couple of years. The first few changes you <u>may</u> see in 2013 include:

- Different labels or symbols on containers
- Safety Data Sheet (SDS) instead of Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

#### **Hazard Communication Program**

Important elements of an effective HazCom/Right- to-Know program include:

- Initial training on proper handling, use, storage, transportation, and disposal
- Annual refresher training
- Training on any new class or type of chemical
- Departmental chemical inventory
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each hazardous chemical in area
- Special procedures and supplies for hazardous chemical emergencies and spill management
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and safety measures required when using each type of chemical
- Written HazCom program, addressing specifics for each of the above elements

#### Refer to the Hazard Communication section of your EOC Policy and CODE ORANGE Procedures available on PeopleConnect.







### Your Responsibility

Become familiar with specific chemicals used in your work area. Next, carefully read the important information on all chemical labels, SDS, and training materials provided during new employee orientation, department / job specific training and subsequent annual refresher training sessions, including this module. If you do not understand a feature of BLUE RIDGE's HazCom/Right-To-Know program, ask your supervisor or facility safety officer.

### Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

The term *Safety Data Sheet* (SDS) will be used with the new Global Harmonized System (GHS). The previous term *Material Safety Data Sheet* (MSDS) will be phased out. By June 1, 2015, manufacturers must produce the new SDS in the uniform specified format. *Safety Data Sheets* will accessible using the same online system currently in place.

A SDS contains detailed written information prepared by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor and is designed to help protect you from overexposure to each chemical used in the workplace.

A SDS should accompany all commercially prepared chemicals. In the event that a SDS does not come with a particular chemical product, you should alert your supervisor. He/She will then contact the manufacturer or distributor to obtain one. A SDS is good forever, as long as the following conditions exist:

- Chemical name does not change.
- Chemical composition does not change.
- Manufacturer does not change.
- Potential hazards posed by the chemical do not change.
- SDS itself remains legible. If faded, torn, or otherwise damaged, a new one must be obtained.

With the revised rule and the Global Harmonized System (GHS), all SDS will have a uniform format, including section numbers, headings, and information.

#### Section 1: Identification

Includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number, emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.



#### Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

Includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.

#### Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.

#### Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Includes important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.

#### Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.

#### Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.

#### Section 7: Handling and Storage

Lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

#### Section 8: Exposure Control/Personal Protection

Lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).

#### Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Lists the chemical's characteristics.

#### Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

#### Section 11: Toxicological Information

Includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.

These sections of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will contain information regulated by other agencies, so OSHA will not be enforcing compliance with those sections.

#### Section 12: Ecological Information

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Section 14: Transport Information



#### Section 15: Regulatory Information

Section 16: Other Information

### **Chemical Warning Labels**

Also, you may begin seeing new and different labels on containers. Also, the labels will have a standard format that includes:

- Pictograms
- Signal word
- Hazard and precautionary statements
- Product identifier
- Supplier information

#### **Pictograms and Hazards**

	SAMPLE LABEL
CODE Product Name Product Name Ident if i	t Hazard Pictograms
Company Name         Street Address         City         Postal Code         Emergency Phone Number	er ication
Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool	Signal Word Danger
well-ventilated place that is locked. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.	Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage. Hazard Statements Statements Supplemental Information
In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.	Directions for Use
First Aid If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (or hairi): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.	Fill weight: Lot Number: Gross weight: Fill Date: Expiration Date:



Pictograms will be required on labels by June 1, 2015. Each pictogram will have a symbol on a white background framed by a red border. Each will represent a distinct hazard.

Health Hazard	Flame	Exclamation Mark
<ul> <li>Carcinogen</li> <li>Mutagenicity</li> <li>Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Flammables</li> <li>Pyrophorics</li> <li>Self-Heating</li> <li>Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>Self-Reactives</li> <li>Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>Narcotic Effects</li> <li>Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
Gas Cylinder	Corrosion	Exploding Bomb
$\sim$		at the second se
• Gases Under Pressure	<ul> <li>Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>Eye Damage</li> <li>Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	• Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle	Environment (Non-Mandatory)	Skull and Crossbones
<b>(</b>	¥2	
• Oxidizers	Aquatic Toxicity	<ul> <li>Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

### **HCS Pictograms and Hazards**

#### **Required Labeling**

Manufacturers must label all chemical containers leaving their facilities with the following information:

- Identity of the hazardous chemical(s)
- Name and address of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party
- Appropriate hazard warnings

If you pour a commercially prepared chemical into another container, called a "secondary container", you must label the second container with the following information:

- Identity of the hazardous chemical(s)
- Appropriate hazard warnings (i.e., "flammable", "corrosive", "causes Lung damage")

### Torn or Missing Labels

### The most dangerous chemical is one without a label.

- Never handle a chemical unless you know what it is.
- If a label is missing, immediately tell your supervisor or their designee. He or she will identify the chemical and label it appropriately, or dispose of it, according to regulations, following analysis to determine general hazard class.

If a label is torn or damaged, it may lead to serious consequences. For example, the critical information you need to protect yourself may be torn off or illegible. Employees should replace the label immediately. **Hazardous chemical labels are available through Materials Management Department**.







### **Chemical Storage and Transportation**

Improperly stored chemicals could react, forming hazardous products. Also, employees moving chemicals must know the precautions to take to avoid or manage spillage of a chemical.

- Monitor storage areas for proper labeling and conditions.
- Do not store expired chemicals or ones no longer needed; properly dispose of unwanted chemicals.
- Do not store chemicals above eye level.
- Do not store chemicals on bench tops or under hoods, unless temporarily for working chemicals or solutions.
- Keep chemical storage areas neat, orderly, and clearly identified.
- Use secondary containers, such as plastic bottle carriers, to transport glass containers of chemicals.
- Use a bottle carrier when transporting more than 500mL of a flammable or corrosive liquid.
- Never transport or store incompatible chemicals in the same secondary containment or in any way that might allow the chemicals to combine or react.
- Containers must be properly sealed.
- Wear appropriate PPE when handling chemicals.

### Mercury

Because BLUE RIDGE has tried to become mercury-free, most locations should not have mercury items. If your department must use a mercury item, then you MUST have a mercury spill kit. These kits may be obtained from the Materials Management Department.

Since there are many types of spill kits available, review the directions for use before attempting to clean up a spill. Do not dispose of broken thermometers or spilled mercury in sharps, red bins, or regular waste containers. Do not use red bags. Instead, double-bag and securely seal the used spill kit and dispose of it as hazardous waste, per departmental procedures.

### Acids and Bases

Spills involving acids and bases require special consideration when cleaning them up. Acids and bases may react violently with water; therefore...



#### WATER MUST NEVER BE USED TO CLEAN UP AN ACID OR BASE SPILL.

Departments using acids and bases must have neutralizing solutions available in case of spills and staff must be trained, in advance, in their use. BLUE RIDGE Safety Officer may assist with the review of department specific procedures regarding spill management.

#### **Flammable Materials**

Flammable materials must be handled carefully when a spill occurs. Ignition sources, such as Bunsen burners, must be extinguished immediately. Flammable liquids give off a vapor that will ignite if they encounter an open flame. Absorb spilled chemical with a material, such as kitty litter or commercial absorbent, to contain the spill. Place the used materials in an appropriate hazardous waste container. Label as "hazardous waste" and specify the identity of the contents. Work with your supervisor or BLUE RIDGE Safety Officer to arrange for proper disposal.

#### Asbestos

Asbestos is a common name given to a group of naturally occurring mineral fibers that have been incorporated into many construction products such as pipe insulation, spray applied ceilings, fireproofing, roofing materials, and floor tile. These materials pose no health risk unless they are disturbed in such a way that dust or fibers are released into the air where they can be inhaled.

Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) may be present in some older BLUE RIDGE buildings. Buildings constructed after 1981 are less likely to contain asbestos products though surveys are required prior to any renovation activity regardless of the age of the building.

BLUE RIDGE is committed to a policy of safely and effectively managing asbestos on its campuses. The Plant Operations and Maintenance Department along with Capital Projects and Construction have procedures for managing asbestos in place. document If you have specific questions related to this information please contact the BLUE RIDGE Director of facility Services for assistance at 580-5903.

### **Responding to a Chemical / Hazardous Material Spill**

Read and understand your department spill clean up procedures BEFORE an emergency occurs!



There is always the possibility of accidentally spilling a hazardous material. If a spill occurs, the material must be cleaned up properly to ensure no harm occurs to the environment, humans, or property. One source of information for spill cleanup procedures is the SDS. It will also provide telephone numbers to call, if additional assistance is needed. If you work with a chemical, make sure you know where your departmental SDS are located (usually located in a specific notebook in your department).

For a chemical spill, notify your supervisor immediately. Clean up the spill yourself, <u>only</u> if you have proper training and PPE.

General procedures can be found in the Code Orange Section of the Emergency Operations Plan Follow department specific procedures when available.

Personnel working with the hazardous material when a spill occurs are expected to contain and clean up the spill, as long as:

- The identity of the spilled material is known;
- Staff are familiar with the substance;
- The quantity of the spilled material is manageable;
- Staff are familiar with spill management procedures for the material; and
- Appropriate PPE and spill management supplies are available.

Find <u>general</u> procedures in the Code Orange Section of the Emergency Operations Plan Follow department specific procedures when available.

If any of the above criteria are not met (i.e. spill is too large to manage safely, spilled material is extremely dangerous, or the identity of the spilled material is unknown), the employee must contact their supervisor or designee **immediately** and follow the facility's internal disaster plan for a "**Code Orange.**"



#### Facilities do <u>NOT</u> have spill response teams.

**Do not contact the Environmental Services Department to perform initial spill cleanup.** Instead, Environmental Services should be contacted, once the spill has been cleaned up, and only general housekeeping services are required to return the area to normal, working condition.

#### **Use of Personal Protective Equipment for Spills**



Most chemical spills require the use of PPE to ensure employees are not exposed to hazardous materials. Departments must maintain appropriate PPE for both routine use and for dealing with chemical spills. The proper PPE for cleaning up hazardous materials spills include, but are not limited to, chemical goggles and chemical resistant gloves. Although they are used throughout the healthcare setting, latex exam gloves offer limited chemical protection. To determine what type of gloves should be used, consult the SDS or ask your supervisor.

Many SDS may also specify the use of respirators when cleaning up a spill, particularly a large spill. **Respirators used for protection** 

from airborne infectious diseases (TB, SARS, etc.) are NOT to be used for chemical protection. If spill response requires a chemical respirator, contact your supervisor or designee **immediately** and follow the facility's internal disaster plan for a "Code Orange." Also, make sure you have adequate ventilation when using chemicals or cleaning up a spill. Contact Maintenance with questions regarding ventilation before an "emergency" occurs.

#### **Hazard Assessment**

Managers must complete hazard assessments for job assignments or tasks with potential hazards. Based upon the assessment, appropriate PPE will be required. PPE Hazard Assessments and training must be documented using the PPE Hazard Assessment form found in EOC.32.01 Personal Protective Equipment policy. If you need assistance with PPE selection, or you experience problems with the performance of PPE provided, contact your supervisor or Corporate Safety.

### **Completing an Online Report of Occupational Injury**

After a chemical spill has been properly cleaned up, employees must consult with their supervisor regarding any necessary incident or exposure documentation (i.e.



"Workplace Occurrence Report Form" or "Report of Occupational Illness or Injury" form – ROII). Employees needing medical attention should contact Employee Health If you are suffering from exposure to a material, seek assistance from the **Emergency Department or an urgent care center immediately**.

### **Disposal of Hazardous Wastes**

For questions concerning the proper disposal of a hazardous material, consult the material's SDS, your supervisor, or Facility Hazardous Materials Coordinator. You may also consult the CHS Waste Disposal Guide available on People Connect under EOC Policies.

Blue Ridge facilities produce several types of waste materials or "waste streams":

- disposable sharps
- infectious waste
- hazardous chemical waste
- chemotherapeutic/cytotoxic waste
- radioactive waste
- multi-hazard or mixed waste
- batteries
- mercury-containing devices

These waste streams are regulated. If you are unsure of the classification of a waste (i.e. hazardous versus non-hazardous), store the waste material in an appropriate container and contact your supervisor, or BLUE RIDGE Safety Officer as soon as possible.



### **JOB AID**

1	Name two hazardous materials found in your department.
	1
	2
2	Where are the SDS kept in your department?
3	Locate the SDS for the two chemicals that you listed in your answer to question #1. Refer to them and describe the spill management procedures for each.
4	What is your department's procedure for responding to a chemical spill?
5	What is your department's procedure for cleaning up a chemical spill?
6	What is your department's procedure for the disposal of hazardous waste?



#### Marced Sterilization Products\*

a Johnson Johnson company

Division of Ethican, Inc.

#### Material Safety Data Sheet

MS 52231 Product: Rev.: Issue date:

CIDEX® OPA Concentrate C 9/27/2010

#### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Supplier:

Advanced Sterilization Products 33 Technology Drive Irvine, CA 92618

Customer service telephone: 1-800-755-5900 Emergency telephone number: 1-877-208-6653 - 24 hrs Product name: CIDEX OPA Concentrate

#### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The ingredients at their given percentages in this product are not considered hazardous to your health.

Components	CAS Number	Weight %	ASP- OEL Data	ASP - OEL Data	ASP - OEL Data	
			(TWA - 8 hr)	(STEL):	(Celling Limit	
					Value):	
Ethyl alcohol, denatured	64-17-5	19-21	Not Determined	Not Determined	Not Determined	
Ortho-phthalaidehyde	643-79-8	5.5-6.2	19 µg/m³	148 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Determined	
Ortho-phthalaidehyde	643-79-8	5.5-6.2	19 µg/m*	148 µg/m²	Not Determined	

#### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency overview:	Flammable.			
Properties affecting health:	Toxic if swallowed. Irritating to eyes, skin and respiratory tract. May cause sensitization.			
Principle routes of exposure:				
Eye contact:	Irritating to eyes causing conjunctivitis, stinging or excessive tearing.			
Skin contact:	Non-toxic by dermal route. Severe skin irritant. Repeated contact may cause sensitization. Contact with skin may cause temporary staining.			
Ingestion:	Not a likely route of exposure. Toxic if swallowed.			
Inhalation:	Irritating to nose, throat and respiratory tract.			
Hazard information: Target organ effects: Reproductive effects:	None Unknown on product			

Company: Johnson & Johnson Product name: CIDEX OPA Concentrate

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Product code: ASPOPAC CO-1003686

WARNING: This is a controlled proprietary and confidential document. Verify revision is current prior to use.



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Mutagenic effects: Sensitization:	Not mutagenic in the Ames assay May cause sensitization.				
Carcinogenicity rating:					
Components	CAS Number	ASP:	NTP:	IARC:	California
Ethyl alcohol, denatured	84.17.5	Not Determined	Not Determined	Lister	Proposition 65 List: Not Listed
Ortho-phthalaldehvde	643-79-8	Not Determined	Not Determined	Not Determined	Not Listed
Signs and symptoms:	None				•
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure:	None known	1			
4. FIRST AID MEASURES					
Eye contact:	In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention.				
Ingestion:	If ingested, seek medical attention immediately and show the label.				
Inhalation:	Move to fresh air immediately. If experiencing difficulty breathing, seek medical attention.				
Skin contact:	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes and seek medical attention if irritation occurs.				
Protection of first-aiders:	No information available.				
Notes to physician:	None				

#### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash point (°F): Flash point (°C): Boiling point (°F) Boiling point (°C) Autoignition temperature: Flammable limits in air - lower (%): NFPA rating: Fire fighting information:	90 32.2 190 87.8 Unknown Unknown Health: 1 Flammability: 3 React	iivity: O
Suitable extinguishing media:	Use any extinguishing media tha surrounding fire.	t is suitable for the
Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:	None	
Specific methods:	None	
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	Wear self-contained breathing an necessary.	pparatus for fire fighting if
Hazardous combustion products:	None known	
Explosivity:	None	
Explosion limits: lower: upper:	None None	
Company: Johnson & Johnson Product name: CIDEX OPA Concentrate		Product code: ASPOPAC CO-1003686

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Personal precautions:	Wear eye and skin protection while handling material for clean-up. Avoid breathing vapors and/or mist.			
Environmental precautions:	Prevent material fro	om entering the sewer system or waterways.		
Methods for cleaning up:	Wipe up with absor local state and fede	bent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Dispose of in accordance with eral regulations.		
7. HANDLING AND STORA	GE			
Handling:				
Technical measures/preca	utions:	Use in well ventilated area and use with appropriate exhaust		
Safe handling advice:		Ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protection. Avoid contact with skin, clothing and eyes. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse.		
Storage:				
Technical measures/storage conditions:		Keep away from heat, spark, and open flame. This product should be stored between 59°F (15°C) and 86°F (30°C). Keep container tightly closed		
Incompatible products:		Avoid contact with strong acids and bases and oxidizing materials.		
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS	/ PERSONAL PR	OTECTION		
Engineering controls:	Ensure adequate v	entilation.		
Eye protection:	Wear eye protection	n.		
Hand protection:	Wear chemical resi	stant gloves.		
Skin and body protection	Wear suitable prote	ective clothing.		
Respiratory protection:	None required			
Other/general protection:	None required			
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMIC	CAL PROPERTIE	8		
Appearance: Physical state: Color: pH: Odor: Boiling temperature (°C): Freezing point/range (°C): Density : Water solubility:	Clear Liquid Dark blue 7.5 Alcohol 87.8 Less than 0°C 0.9896 g/cc Soluble in water			

Company: Johnson & Johnson Product name: CIDEX OPA Concentrate

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Chemical stability:		Stable under recommended storage conditions.		
Hazard polymerization:		Hazardous polymerization does not occur.		
Hazardous decomposition produ	cts:	None known		
Materials to avoid:		Strong acids, bases and oxidizing materials.		
Conditions to avoid:		Extremes of temperature, direct sunlight, heat, flames and sparks.		
11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFO	RMATION			
Acute toxicity				
Local effects Oral: Dermal: Eye irritation Skin irritation: Inhalation:	Toxic at a dose of 5000 Acute dermal toxicity is Eye irritant. The concentrate was for rabbit skin irritation stud May cause irritation of r	I mg/kg by the oral route in rat. >2000mg/kg by the dermal route. rund to be a severe skin irritant when conducted in a primary dy hose, throat and respiratory tract.		
Chronic toxicity Oral: Inhalation: Dermal:	Unknown on product Unknown on product Unknown on product			
<u>Subchronic toxicity</u> Oral: Dermal:	Oral administration of o in a NOEL of 5mg/kg/d: Unknown on product	-phthalaldehyde (active ingredient) to rats for 90 days resulted ay.		
Specific effects				
Corrosive effects: Sensitization: Target organ effects: Mutagenic effects:	Unknown on product May elicit an allergic re None Not mutagenic in Ames	action test.		
Reproductive effects: Developmental effects:	Unknown on product Oral administration of o that at matemally non-t developmental effect.	-phthalaldehyde (active ingredient) to pregnant rats indicated oxic doses (less than 10mg/kg/day) there was no		
Carcinogenic effects:	Unknown on product			
12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMA	TION			
Ecotoxicity Ecotoxicity effects: Aquatic toxicity effects:	This product has no kno The active ingredient o dilution the activity is re	own eco-toxicological effects. -phthalaldehyde is considered toxic to algae. However upon duced.		
Mobility: Persistence / degradability:	Unknown on product The active ingredient, o	ortho-phthalaldehyde is not readily biodegradable		

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Product code: ASPOPAC CO-1003686

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Bioaccumulation: Degradation:	Unknown on product Unknown on product	
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDER	ATIONS	
Waste from residues / unused	products:	Waste disposal must be in accordance with appropriate US, Federal, State, Local and International regulations.
Contaminated packaging:		None
Methods for cleaning up:		Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece).
14. TRANSPORT INFORM	IATION	
DOT: DOT UN-No: DOT shipping name: Hazard class: Subsidiary risk (hazard of Packing group: DOT reportable quantity	class): (Ibs):	Not hazardous Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable
IMO/IMDG:		See ADR/RID when shipping to EU
ADR/RID: Hazard class: Packing group Item: ADR/RID-labels: UN/Id No.: Proper shipping name: TREM-card:		9 3 Not applicable Not applicable UN 3082 Environmentally hazardous substances, Liquid, n.o.s. (ortho-phthalaldehyde) Not applicable
IATA/ICAO:		See ADR/RID when shipping to EU
TDG (Canada): Status: Packing group:	MATION	Not applicable Not applicable

Components	CAS Number	Weight %	ACGIH TLV (TWA -	ACGIH TLV (STEL)	ACGIH TLV (Ceiling
-		-	8hr)		Limits)
Ethyl alcohol, denatured	64-17-5	19-21	1000 ppm	Not determined	Not determined
Components	CAS Number	Weight %	OSHA (TWA - 8hr)	OSHA (STEL)	OSHA (Ceiling
					Limits)
Ethyl alcohol, denatured	64-17-5	19-21	1900 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 1000	Not determined	Not determined
			ppm		

#### SARA (311, 312) hazard class:

Immediate health:	None
Delayed health:	None
Fire:	None
Sudden Release of	None
Pressure Hazard:	
Reactivity:	None

Company: Johnson & Johnson Product name: CIDEX OPA Concentrate

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	Components	CAS Number	Weight %	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Massachusett	Connecticut	Michigan Critical
				RTK List:	RTK List:	s RTK List:	Hazardous	List:
							Material List:	
	Ethyl alcohol, denatured	64-17-5	19-21	Substance no.	Listed.	Listed.	Listed.	Not applicable
	-			0844 Listed.				
	TSCA inventory list:	Listed under TSCA: Yes						
	HMIS: WHMIS trade secret: None WHMIS hazard class: B2 Flammable Liquids							
Canada DSL inventory list: Listed on DSL: Yes								
	Notes:         1.       SARA = Superfund Amendments and the Reauthorization Act.         2.       CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensations and Liability Act.         3.       EIERA = Enderse Inserticide and Redenticide Act.							

- 3. FIFRA = Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
- 4. TSCA = Toxic Substance Control Act
- 5. WHMIS = Canadian Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System
- This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

#### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### This data sheet contains changes from the previous version in section(s): None

Additional advice	None
Literary Reference:	None
MSDS format:	North American Format - U.S. and Canada This Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

#### Disclaimer:

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#### End of Safety Data Sheet

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