

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

SYNONYMS

Manufacturer's Code: AA6916

PRODUCT USE

Car shampoo.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar's Australia P/L
Address:
35 Slough Business Park
Holker St, Silverwater
NSW, 2128
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: (+61 2) 9737 9422
Telephone: 1800 804 182
Fax: 02 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes.
Irritating to skin.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Wear eye/face protection.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
cocamidopropylbetaine	61789-40-0	20-30
sodium (C10-16)alkyl ether sulfate	68585-34-2	20-30
mixed surfactants		5-15
coconut diethanolamide	68603-42-9	5-15
conditioners proprietary		1-3
coconut oil diethanolamide	61790-63-4	0.5-1
water	7732-18-5	20-40

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
 - Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
 - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
 - If conscious, give water to drink.
 - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.
- In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
 - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
 - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.

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

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

- 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas. Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

- foam
- dry chemical powder
- carbon dioxide

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.

Other decomposition products include
carbon dioxide (CO₂)
nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
sulfur oxides (SO_x)

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 4 of 11

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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.

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.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 5 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE ...

- 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

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

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for cocamidopropylbetaine as (CAS: 61789-40-0) / (CAS: 68585-34-2) /
(CAS: 68603-42-9) / (CAS: 61791-31-9) / (CAS: 61790-63-4) / (CAS: 7732-18-5)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

For each of the following

COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE:

SODIUM (C10-16)ALKYL ETHER SULFATE:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

For each of the following

COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE:

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 6 of 11

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 pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals.

Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection:

Substance

water

BUTYL A

NEOPRENE A

VITON A

PVA C

NATURAL RUBBER C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 7 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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

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

Red liquid with a sweet odour; 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 Applicable
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0
pH (as supplied): 8.5
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: same as water
Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 8 of 11

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

Harmful if swallowed.

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

EYE

Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

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. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur.

INHALED

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

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 9 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

in predisposed individuals.

Meguiar's AA6916 - Hyper Wash Car Wash

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects
of Chemical Substances

COCAMIDOPROPYLBETAINE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg *

Oral (rat) LD50: 4900 mg/kg **

* [Van Waters and Rogers]

IRRITATION

Skin: primary irritant *

Eye: primary irritant *

** [Canada Colors and Chemicals Ltd.]

SODIUM (C10-16)ALKYL ETHER SULFATE:

TOXICITY IRRITATION

for similar product (sodium lauryl ether sulfate)

Oral (rat) LD50: 1600 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit):25 mg/24 hr moderate

COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE:

TOXICITY

N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl) dodecanamide:

Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil reported.

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 10 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

"Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

cocamidopropylbetaine (CAS: 61789-40-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

sodium (C10-16)alkyl ether sulfate (CAS: 68585-34-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

coconut diethanolamide (CAS: 68603-42-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

coconut diethanolamide (CAS: 61791-31-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

coconut oil diethanolamide (CAS: 61790-63-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

continued...

MEGUIAR'S AA6916 - HYPER WASH CAR WASH

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005

CHEMWATCH 4825-89
CD 2004/4 Page 11 of 11

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ...

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005
Print Date: Tue 1-Feb-2005