

MEGUIAR'S D108 - DETAILER SUPER DEGREASER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 4-Mar-2008

NC317ECP

CHEMWATCH 02-1324

Version No:2

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S D108 - DETAILER SUPER DEGREASER

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: D108"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains potassium hydroxide)

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent, detergent.

SUPPLIER

Company: MotorActive

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 347 570

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated under AS1940 for Bulk Storage purposes only.

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/ fumes/ vapour/ spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Wear eye/ face protection.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water.

In case of contact with eyes rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show this container or label).

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
oleylammonium chloride, ethoxylated	61791-10-4	1-10
propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether	1569-01-3	1-5
potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	<2
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	1-5
water	7732-18-5	>60

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: 2X

Personal Protective Equipment

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

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
 - Plastic pail.
 - Polyliner drum.
 - Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
 - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):
- Removable head packaging;
 - Cans with friction closures and
 - low pressure tubes and cartridges
- may be used.

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid strong acids.

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

Source	Material	TWA mg/m ³	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	potassium hydroxide (Potassium hydroxide)		2
Australia Exposure Standards	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inspirable dust (not otherwise classified))	10	

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- oleylammonium chloride, ethoxylated:

CAS:61791- 10- 4

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether:
- water:

CAS:1569- 01- 3 CAS:30136- 13- 1
CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

OLEYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE, ETHOXYLATED:
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:
WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

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. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus

increasing the risk of overexposure.

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). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

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

The TLV-TWA is protective against respiratory tract irritation produced at higher concentrations.

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

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.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity,
- are important in the selection of gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash 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	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. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances.

Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Red highly alkaline liquid with a characteristic odour; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): 4 (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not

Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: LIQUID

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.02

pH (as supplied): 13.5

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): >93 (PMCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Available

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

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

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

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.

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

INHALED

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

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. In the absence of such evidence, care should be taken nevertheless to ensure exposure is kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used, in an occupational setting to control vapours, fumes and aerosols.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

OLEYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE, ETHOXYLATED:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: >2500 mg/kg *

IRRITATION

Nil Reported *[Armak Chemicals]

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3550 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2504 mg/kg [CARBIDE]

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2832 mg/kg

mixed isomers

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg

Eye (rabbit): 100 Moderate

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 1mg/24h rinse- Moderate

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause severe 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000- 3200 mg/kg*

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h- Moderate

Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg

Eyes (rabbit):100 mg/24h- Moderate

*[BASF]

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

WATER:

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Cationic substances, and their polymers and those polymers that are reasonably anticipated to become cationic in the natural aquatic environment (pH range 4-9) may be environmental hazards.

Exempt from this concern are those polymers to be used only in solid phase, such as ion-exchange resins, and where the FGEW (Functional Group Equivalent Weight) of cationic groups is not 5000 and above.

Cationic groups such as alkylsulfoniums, alkylphosphoniums and quaternary ammonium polymers are highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Similarly potentially cationic groups such as amines and isocyanates are of concern. Some cationics, however,

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

may fall into the category of PLCs (polymers of low concern) provided they possess low charge density, and/or are not water-soluble or are not self-dispersing polycarboxylates or poly- (aromatic or aliphatic) sulfonate polymers.

The toxicity of quaternary ammonium compounds is known to be greatly reduced in the environment because of preferential binding to dissolved organics in surface water.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

OLEYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE, ETHOXYLATED:

Cationic substances, and their polymers and those polymers that are reasonably anticipated to become cationic in the natural aquatic environment (pH range 4-9) may be environmental hazards.

Exempt from this concern are those polymers to be used only in solid phase, such as ion-exchange resins, and where the FGEW (Functional Group Equivalent Weight) of cationic groups is not 5000 and above.

Cationic groups such as alkylsulfoniums, alkylphosphoniums and quaternary ammonium polymers are highly toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Similarly potentially cationic groups such as amines and isocyanates are of concern. Some cationics, however, may fall into the category of PLCs (polymers of low concern) provided they possess low charge density, and/or are not water-soluble or are not self-dispersing polycarboxylates or poly- (aromatic or aliphatic) sulfonate polymers.

The toxicity of quaternary ammonium compounds is known to be greatly reduced in the environment because of preferential binding to dissolved organics in surface water.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO-N-PROPYL ETHER:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE:

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Not readily biodegradable. Harmful to aquatic organisms.

May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

[ORICA]

Toxicity to fish: LC50 (96h): >500 mg/l (Leuciscus idus)

Toxicity to daphnae (acute): EC50 (48h): >100 mg/l

Toxicity to algae EC50 (72h): 10-100 mg/l

COD Value: 570 mg O2/g

BOD5-Value: 20 mg O2/g

Toxicity to bacteria: 50 mg/l Warburg test

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction,
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- 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.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation followed by: Burial in a licenced land-fill 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM: 2X

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods 8 Subrisk: None

Class:

UN Number: 1760 Packing Group: III

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.
(contains potassium hydroxide)

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 1760 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A3

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. *

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 1760 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F- A, S- B Special provisions: 274

Limited Quantities: None

Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S.

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

Meguiar's D108 - Detailer Super Degreaser (CAS: None):

No regulations applicable

oleylammonium chloride, ethoxylated (CAS: 61791-10-4) 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: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether (CAS: 1569-01-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

propylene glycol mono-n-propyl ether (CAS: 30136-13-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

potassium hydroxide (CAS: 1310-58-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Hazardous Substances
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
- IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 64-02-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 10378-23-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 4

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 13235-36-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances

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
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
propylene glycol mono- n- propyl ether	1569- 01- 3, 30136- 13- 1
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64- 02- 8, 10378- 23- 1, 13235- 36- 4

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

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

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

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and

continued...

MEGUIAR'S D108 - DETAILER SUPER DEGREASER

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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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