

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G94"

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium carbonate	497-19-8	1-5
nonionic/cationic surfactant proprietary		1-5
alcohols C9- 11 ethoxylated	68439-46-3	1-5
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	<1
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	6834-92-0	0.1-0.3
water	7732-18-5	70-90

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 2 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

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.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 3 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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), sulfur oxides (SO_x) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Slippery when spilt.

- 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

Slippery when spilt.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

water 500 mg/m³

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

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 4 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

water 500 mg/m³

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

water 500 mg/m³

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

water 500 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- DO NOT allow to freeze.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 5 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium carbonate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	EDTA tetrasodium salt (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated: CAS:68439-46-3
- sodium metasilicate, anhydrous: CAS:6834-92-0
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

SODIUM CARBONATE:

OEL STEL: (Russia) 5 mg/m³

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

CEL TWA: 2 mg/m³

[Manufacturer]

No specific exposure limits have been established for soluble silicates.

For liquids the creation of aerosols should be avoided. For powders, general dust exposure limits according to regulation will apply (typically 1- 10 mg/m³). For corrosive soluble silicates (Molar Ratio SiO₂:M₂O <=1.6), the exposure limits set for sodium hydroxide should be considered as a guideline (2 mg/m³).

WATER:

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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,

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 6 of 12

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 protective gloves, eg. PVC.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	A- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 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

Use in a well-ventilated area.

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 alkaline liquid with a pleasant odour; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): >60

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00
pH (as supplied): 10- 12
Vapour Pressure (kPa): same as water
Evaporation Rate: same as water

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 7 of 12

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

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

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The concentrate is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed.

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

EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.

SKIN

The concentrate is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 8 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SODIUM CARBONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 4090 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2300 mg/m³/2h

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s Mild

Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h Moderate

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg *

Oral (rat) LD50: 1378 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 2700 mg/kg *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 5000 mg/kg *

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit): 4000 mg/kg *

Somnolence, ataxia, diarrhoea recorded.

IRRITATION

Eye (human): SEVERE

Skin: SEVERE

* [SHELL CCINFO 1441905]

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

TOXICITY

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

Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg

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

*[BASF]

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h- 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 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 mucous production.

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 9 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

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 mucous production.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's G94 - Carpet Cleaner.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM CARBONATE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

ALCOHOLS C9-11 ETHOXYLATED:

Ecotoxicology:

Fish LC50 (96 h) fathead minnow 7 mg/l *

Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h) 5.7 mg/l; no-effect level 2.5 mg/l

* Static Renewal Assay

Biodegradation:

COD: 2300 mg/gm

TOC: 510 mg/kg

BOD-5: 467 mg/kg

BOD-28: mg/kg 820 mg/kg

Alcohol ethoxylates are generally biodegradable and do not persist for any substantial period in the environment. Contamination of natural waters, however, should be avoided.

A EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR) concluded that octyl- and nonyl- phenol ethoxylates are not readily biodegradable but are inherently biodegradable

As a group, these materials are generally toxic to fish with LC50s ranging, typically, between 1-6 mg/l.

Of special concern are the following families which are classified as "Environmentally Hazardous Substances" by either or both the ADR (Accord Europeen Relatif au Transport International des Merchandises Dangerous par Route) and the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code).

alcohols C 6-17 (secondary) with 3-6 moles of ethoxylation.

alcohols C12-15 with 1-3 moles of ethoxylation (1-6 moles of ethoxylation IMDG)

alcohols C13-15 with 1-6 moles of ethoxylation.

New aquatic data suggests that

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 10 of 12

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

alcohols C 8-9 branched with 3-10 moles of ethoxylation
alcohols C 8-9 branched with > 10 moles of ethoxylation should also be classified as
'harmful to the environment'

These alcohols may also be found linked to aromatic structures (in nonylphenol ethoxylates for example). The current consensus determines that such entities become Environmental Toxins by association.

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

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

Soluble silicates are wholly inorganic and once diluted have no significant environmental impact. They are saturated with respect to oxygen and as such do not possess a chemical oxygen demand (COD) or a biological oxygen demand (BOD). Depending on pH values soluble silicates in effluent and surface waters are rapidly dispersed and neutralised, by reaction with naturally occurring dissolved polyvalent metals (e.g. Ca, Mg, Al, Fe) forming insoluble silicates or amorphous silica. These products occur in abundance in natural soils and rocks. Dissolved silica resulting from commercial soluble silicates is also indistinguishable from naturally dissolved silica. The soluble silica input to the natural silica cycle from commercial use is furthermore inconsequential in view of the relative size and flux of the natural system. Concentrations of silica in natural waters commonly range from 1 to around 30 mg/l. Higher concentrations (up to 360 mg/l), however, have been found in some groundwaters where these high levels are related to rock type and water temperatures.

A study of the fate and possible effects of soluble silicates (waterglass) emissions to surface water has been performed by TNO (Apeldoorn NL, 2002). From the results of this study, no significant adverse effects to aquatic systems are to be assumed.

Depending on pH values, reaction with naturally occurring dissolved polyvalent metals (e.g. Ca, Mg, Fe, Al) will result in insoluble silicate or amorphous silica being formed.

These products occur in abundance in natural soils and rocks.

Dissolved silica resulting from commercial soluble silicates is also indistinguishable from naturally dissolved silica.

Soluble silicates are totally insoluble in n-octanol (and most other organic solvents).

The oil/water partition coefficient of these substances is therefore not applicable.

Soluble silicates have no potential for bioaccumulation.

Untreated soluble silicate solutions are generally alkaline (pH values > 9) and therefore neutralisation should be carried out before discharging to water/ effluent systems. Once neutralised, no adverse effects on aquatic biosystems are known.

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

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 11 of 12

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: None

REGULATIONS

sodium carbonate (CAS: 497-19-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2 Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in Schedule 1
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

alcohols C9-11 ethoxylated (CAS: 68439-46-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- 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)
- EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 13235-36-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous (CAS: 6834-92-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G94 - CARPET CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 15-Nov-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-87

CD 2006/4 Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia Poisons Schedule

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

6

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
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) :2 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m ³	Mixture Conc (%)
-----------	--------------------	----------------------------------	------------------

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	2.0000	0.3

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: 15-Nov-2006

Print Date: 11-Dec-2006