

# MEGUIAR'S M54 - BOAT WASH GEL

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 19-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M54 - BOAT WASH GEL

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M54"

### PRODUCT USE

Boat shampoo.

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 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.

Wear eye/face protection.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons

Information Centre.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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| NAME                                     | CAS RN     | %      |
|--|------------|--------|
| sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate         | 68439-57-6 | 10-20  |
| coconut oil diethanolamide               | 61790-63-4 | 1-5    |
| oxybenzone                               | 131-57-7   | 0.1-1  |
| conditioners proprietary                 |            | 0.5-2  |
| oxybenzone                               | 131-57-7   | 0.05-1 |
| distyryl biphenyl derivative proprietary |            | <0.1   |

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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|                |           |         |
|----------------|-----------|---------|
| diethanolamine | 111-42-2  | 0.5 max |
| water          | 7732-18-5 | 65-85   |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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

Wipe off excess with absorbent tissue or towel.

Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

## Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

### MINOR SPILLS

Clean up all spills immediately.

Slippery when spilt.

Wipe up.

Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

### 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/m<sup>3</sup>

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

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

water 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

- Plastic 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

| Source             | Material   | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC |
|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Australia Exposure | oxybenzone |            | 10                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Source                          | Material                                  | TWA<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC |
|---------------------------------|---|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Standards                       | (Inspirable dust<br>(Not specified))      |            |                          |             |                           |             |                           |             |
| Australia Exposure<br>Standards | diethanolamine<br>(Diethanolamine<br>(h)) | 3          | 13                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate: CAS:68439-57-6
- coconut oil diethanolamide: CAS:61790-63-4
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=1.7 (DIETHANOLAMINE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

| Class | OSF     | Description   |
|-------|---------|---|
| A     | 550     | Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities |
| B     | 26- 550 | As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted   |
| C     | 1- 26   | As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted   |
| D     | 0.18- 1 | 10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached  |
| E     | <0.18   | As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested  |

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CEL TWA: 1 mg/m3 (Albright and Wilson)

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

OXYBENZONE:

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble\* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

DIETHANOLAMINE:

Odour Threshold: 2.6 ppm

The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against the significant risk of eye damage and skin irritation.

WATER:

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

- OTHERWISE:

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

### HANDS/FEET

None under normal operating conditions.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### OTHER

None under normal operating conditions.

### 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<br>ppm (volume) | Maximum Protection<br>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

None under normal operating conditions.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Blue or light pink liquid with a pleasant soapy 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): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00

pH (as supplied): 8.50

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: as water

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.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.  
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing transient smarting, blinking.

##### SKIN

Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

In rare cases skin contact may cause sensitisation.

##### INHALED

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

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal hazards are accidental eye contact and cleaner overuse. Overuse or obsessive cleaner use may lead to defatting of the skin and may cause irritation, drying, cracking, leading to dermatitis.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3900 mg/kg \*

Oral (rat) LD50: >2400 mg/kg \*\*

for similar product:

Eye: Irritant \*\*

\* Van Waters and Rogers

\*\* Albright & Wilson

###### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Skin: Irritant \*\*

##### COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

##### OXYBENZONE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg

###### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

##### DIETHANOLAMINE:

###### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): 5500 mg - SEVERE

###### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 50 mg (open)- Mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr- Mild

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg/24 hr SEVERE

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.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

| MATERIAL       | CARCINOGEN | REPROTOXIN | SENSITISER | SKIN |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------|
| diethanolamine | IARC:3     |            |            |      |

## CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: diethanolamine

Category: 3

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's M54 - Boat Wash Gel.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

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 Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Rated as soft detergents i.e. medium biodegradability. More readily degraded than branched chain olefin sulfonates.

Ecotoxicology:

for similar C14-16 materials.

Aquatic organisms LC50 3-18- mg/l

### DIETHANOLAMINE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant:

Yes

log Kow (Prager 1995):

- 1.43

Half- life Soil - High (hours):

168

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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|  |      |
|--|------|
| Half- life Soil - Low (hours):                                       | 14.4 |
| Half- life Air - High (hours):                                       | 7.2  |
| Half- life Air - Low (hours):  | 0.72 |
| Half- life Surface water - High (hours):                             | 168  |
| Half- life Surface water - Low (hours):                              | 14.4 |
| Half- life Ground water - High (hours):                              | 336  |
| Half- life Ground water - Low (hours):                               | 28.8 |
| Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours):                     | 168  |
| Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours):                      | 14.4 |
| Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours):                   | 672  |
| Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours):                    | 57.6 |
| Aqueous biodegradation - Removal secondary treatment - High (hours): | 94%  |
| Photooxidation half- life air - High (hours):                        | 7.2  |
| Photooxidation half- life air - Low (hours):                         | 0.72 |

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -1.43

Koc: 4

Half-life (hr) air: 4

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 5.35E-14

BOD 5: 0.03-0.1,0.9%

BOD 28: 57 mg/gm

COD: 1590 mg/gm

TPC 470 mg/gm

ThOD: 2.13

BCF: <1

At very low concentrations (about 10 ppm) diethanolamine can be degraded in biological wastewater treatment plants.

Ecotoxicology:

Fish LC50 (96 h): Fathead minnow 100 mg/l

(48 h): Bluegill sunfish 1850 mg/l

Daphnia magna LC50 (48 h): 109 mg/l

Toxicity invertebrate: LC50(96) insct0.5-39ug/L

Bioaccumulation: moderate - sig

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## 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.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

continued...

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: None**

### REGULATIONS

sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate (CAS: 68439-57-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

coconut oil diethanolamide (CAS: 61790-63-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

oxybenzone (CAS: 131-57-7) 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 6

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

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

oxybenzone (CAS: 131-57-7) 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 6

Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products

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

diethanolamine (CAS: 111-42-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- 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

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

| Substance  | CAS        | Suggested codes |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| oxybenzone | 131- 57- 7 | R43             |
| oxybenzone | 131- 57- 7 | R43             |

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc (%).

| Component                      | Breathing Zone<br>(mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mixture Conc<br>(%) |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| sodium C14-16-olefin sulfonate | 1.0000                                 | 20.0                |

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