

MEGUIAR'S M64 - FLAGSHIP PREMIUM VINYL & RUBBER PROTECTANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M64 - FLAGSHIP PREMIUM VINYL & RUBBER PROTECTANT

SYNONYMS

Manufacturer's Code: M64

PRODUCT USE

Protective Coating.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar's Australia P/L
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

SAFETY

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	1-5

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

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EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

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.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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/ irritating fumes.
 - May emit acrid smoke.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

Personal Protective Equipment

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

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

Moderate hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- 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.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- 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

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with moisture.
- 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.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

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 sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate as (CAS: 577-11-7) / (CAS: 53023-94-2)

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

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

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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

White liquid with a woody odour; soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (°C): 100
Melting Range (°C): Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 9.0
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available	Evaporation Rate: <1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1	Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid	

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**

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

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EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, 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

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:**TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 590 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2643 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 60 mg/kg

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h-Moderate

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- Dispose of 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

Dangerous Goods Class: None
Subrisk: None
UN/NA Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:
IMO Dangerous Goods class: None
IMO Packing group: None
IATA Dangerous goods class: None
Cargo Instructions:
Cargo Max:
Passenger Instructions:
Passenger Max:
Special Provisions: None, None

HAZCHEM

None

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

No data available for sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate as CAS: 53023-94-2.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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