

MEGUIAR'S A25 - SOFT WASH GEL

Chemwatch Independent Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 8-Jun-2010
C9317EC

CHEMWATCH 4910-77
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A25 - SOFT WASH GEL

SYNONYMS

"Product Code: A25"

PRODUCT USE

Car shampoo.

SUPPLIER

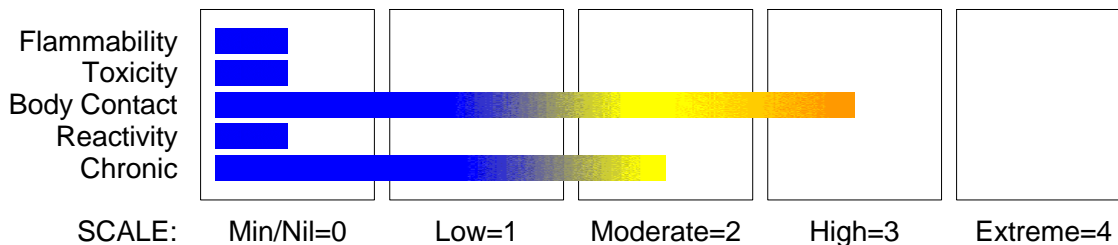
Company: MotorActive
Address:
35 Slough Business Park, Holker St, reet
Silverwater
NSW, 2128
Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422
Telephone: 1800 350 622
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414
Email: info@motoractive.com.au

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS



POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Risk Codes

R33
R38
R41
R43
R51

Risk Phrases

- Danger of cumulative effects.
- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms.

SAFETY

Safety Codes

S401

S46

Safety Phrases

- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use water and detergent.
- If swallowed IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium C14- 16- olefin sulfonate	68439-57-6	10-20
coconut oil diethanolamide	61790-63-4	1-5
conditioners proprietary		0.5-2
oxybenzone	131-57-7	0.1-1
distyryl biphenyl derivative proprietary		<0.1
diethanolamine	111-42-2	0.5 max
water	7732-18-5	65-85

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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.

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.

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

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

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn. Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- None known.

HAZCHEM

None

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
PVC chemical resistant type.

Respirator:
Type AK- P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- - DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	diethanolamine (Diethanolamine (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
- oxybenzone: CAS:131- 57- 7
- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

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 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.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:
- frequency and duration of contact,
 - chemical resistance of glove material,
 - glove thickness and
 - dexterity.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pink liquid with a pleasant odour; miscible with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	8.5
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	as for water
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	as for water
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	as for water

diethanolamine

- log Kow (Prager 1995): - 1.43

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- - Presence of incompatible materials.
 - Product is considered stable.
 - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
- For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Danger of cumulative effects.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

OXYBENZONE:

DIETHANOLAMINE:

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

- 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.

DIETHANOLAMINE:

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

- for diethanolamine (DEA):

In animal studies, DEA has low acute toxicity via the oral and dermal routes with moderate skin irritation and severe eye irritation. In subchronic toxicity testing conducted via the oral route in rats and mice, the main effects observed were increased organ weights and histopathology of the kidney and/or liver, with the majority of other tissue effects noted only at relatively high dosages.

- 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.

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

OXYBENZONE:

DIETHANOLAMINE:

SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

• Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

SODIUM C14-16-OLEFIN SULFONATE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3900 mg/kg *

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

• alpha-Olefine sulfonates (AOS) are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 and R41 for concentrations > 80% and R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin) for concentrations of 40-80% according to CESIO (CESIO 2000). AOS are not included in Annex 1 of the list of dangerous substances of Council Directive 67/548/EEC.

<</>

* Van Waters and Rogers

** Albright & Wilson

IRRITATION

Skin: Irritant **

Eye: Irritant **

COCONUT OIL DIETHANOLAMIDE:

• The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

Fatty acid amides (FAA) are ubiquitous in household and commercial environments. The most common of these are based on coconut oil fatty acids alkanolamides.

Fatty acid diethanolamides (C8-C18) are classified by Comite Europeen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO) as Irritating (Xi) with the risk phrases R38 (Irritating to skin) and R41 (Risk of serious damage to eyes). Fatty acid monoethanolamides are classified as Irritant (Xi) with the risk phrases R41.

For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides

The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Human exposure to these chemicals is substantially documented.

Some typical applications of FND Amides are:

masonry cement additive; curing agent for epoxy resins; closed hydrocarbon systems in oil field production, refineries and chemical plants; and slip and antiblocking additives for polymers.

The safety of the FND Amides to humans is recognised by the U.S.

OXYBENZONE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg

• Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

DIETHANOLAMINE:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 710 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12200 mg/kg

IRRITATION

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

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

Eye (rabbit): 5500 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit):0.75 mg/24 hr SEVERE

WATER:

• No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Diethanolamine

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient

Persistence:

Water/Soil

Persistence: Air

Bioaccumulation

Mobility

oxybenzone

HIGH

diethanolamine

LOW

LOW

LOW

MED

water

LOW

LOW

HIGH

continued...

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
 - Otherwise:
 - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.
- A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:
- Reduction.
 - 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.
 - Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes 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

HAZCHEM:

None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used as active ingredients in Listed medicines", "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 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", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "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)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Meguiar's A25 - Soft Wash Gel (CW: 4910-77)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
oxybenzone	131- 57- 7	Xn Mut3; R68

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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

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This is the end of the MSDS.