

MEGUIAR'S A21 - DEEP CRYSTAL DEEP GLOSS POLISH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A21 - DEEP CRYSTAL DEEP GLOSS POLISH

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: A21"

PRODUCT USE

Deep gloss polish.

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	%
distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-14-9.	5-15
polish proprietary		5-15
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	61790-53-2	1-5
glycerol	56-81-5	1-5
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	1-5
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	1-5

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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.
- Prosthesis 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

- 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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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

- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
 - However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
 - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
 - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers.
 - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and silicon dioxide (SiO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

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.

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

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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

- 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.

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.
- 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 ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth (Silica - Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined		5					

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
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mineral)

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148-62-9

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[Manufacturer]

SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH:

Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and the TLV-TWA reflects that of a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity. Mixtures of diatomaceous earth and crystalline silica are treated in a different manner.

GLYCEROL:

The mist is considered to be a nuisance particulate which appears to have little adverse effect on the lung and does not produce significant organic disease or toxic effects. OSHA concluded that this limit would protect the worker from kidney damage and perhaps, testicular effects.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m³ (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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, 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].

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Brown grey viscous lotion with a slight sweet odour; mixes with 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): 9

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

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): 6.0

Vapour Pressure (kPa): <2.66 @ 21C

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

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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 liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is discomforting to the eyes 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 liquid 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 accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. 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.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GLYCEROL:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H None reported

[EXXON]

Oral (rat) LD50

: >8000 mg/kg

[CCINFO-Shell]

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m³*

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - Mild

Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies

The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m³.

Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's A21 - Deep Crystal Deep Gloss Polish.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

GLYCEROL:

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 2900- 10000

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 1.76

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 1.07692307

BOD5: 51%

COD: 95%

ThOD: 93%

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -2.66- -2.47

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.617-0.87,31-51%

COD: 1.16,82-95%

ThOD: 1.217-1.56

Completely biodegradable.

Fish LC50: >5000 mg/l

Algae IC50: >2900 mg/l

Bacteria EC50: .10000 mg/l (Pseudomonas putida)

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 10000

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or 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

distillates, petroleum, light, acid-treated (CAS: 64742-14-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth (CAS: 61790-53-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally permitted
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- 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
- IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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 - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted

antifoam agents

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 Other Liquid Substances

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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