

MEGUIAR'S A30 - DEEP CRYSTAL CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 24-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A30 - DEEP CRYSTAL CLEANER

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: A30"

PRODUCT USE

Polishing agent/Burnishing compound.

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

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

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

RISK

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear suitable protective clothing.

Use only in well ventilated areas.

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	5-15
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	5-15
calcined kaolin	66402-68-4	5-10
glycerol	56-81-5	5-10
conditioners proprietary		5-10
water	7732-18-5	40-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.

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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.
- 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).

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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:

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	500 mg/m ³
glycerol	500 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	400 mg/m ³
glycerol	50 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	60 mg/m ³
glycerol	30 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	20 mg/m ³
glycerol	15 mg/m ³
water	500 mg/m ³

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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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	isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	calcined kaolin (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.042 (naphtha petroleum, light aliphatic solvent)

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

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.

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.

WATER:

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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 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

Light grey brown liquid with a sweet hydrocarbon odour; moderately soluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): 100

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0

pH (as supplied): 7.00

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Volatile Component (%vol): 17 (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93 (PMCC)

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

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 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.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

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.

Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination.

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.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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]

CALCINED KAOLIN:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

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.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's A30 - Deep Crystal Cleaner.

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

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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: S5

REGULATIONS

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8) 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
- 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 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

calcined kaolin (CAS: 66402-68-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

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

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

- Australia Exposure Standards

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

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OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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