

MEGUIAR'S A98 - POLY SEALANT

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 3-Jan-2007

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S A98 - POLY SEALANT

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: A98"

PRODUCT USE

Polish and protection sealant.

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

None

RISK

Irritating to skin.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

SAFETY

Avoid contact with eyes.

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.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

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

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	%
kerosene	8008-20-6	18-42
silica amorphous	7631-86-9	0-12
polymeric organosilicon		0-10
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	64742-48-9.	0-7

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:

- 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.
- 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.
- Prostheses 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.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
 - Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
 - Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.
- Other combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

- 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

Remove all ignition sources.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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:

kerosene	400 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	500 mg/m ³

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

kerosene	400 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	100 mg/m ³

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

kerosene	100 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	6 mg/m ³

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

kerosene	100 mg/m ³
silica amorphous	2 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

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- 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.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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	kerosene (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous (Fumed silica (respirable dust))		2					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated: CAS:64742-48-9

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
silica amorphous	3,000	

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

KEROSENE:

Not available

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

Not available

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[EXXON]

as VM & P naphtha

TLV TWA: 300 ppm, 1370 mg/m3

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

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.

- Barrier cream.

- Eyewash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Respiratory protection may be required when ANY "Worst Case" vapour-phase concentration is exceeded (see Computer Prediction in "Exposure Standards")

Protection Factor (Min)	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
10 x ES	Air- line*	A- 2
	-	A- PAPR- 2
20 x ES	-	A- 3
20+ x ES	-	Air- line**

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Thick white paste with a sweet odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

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 Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): 185

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0

pH (as supplied): Not Available

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Negligible

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (°C): 93.33

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 material is moderately discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

The material may be mildly 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 material is moderately discomforting to the skin if contact is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

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

The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis.

Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

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

The vapour/mist is slightly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

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 usually by skin contact / eye contact.

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.

KEROSENE:

TOXICITY

Oral (man) LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5000 mg/m³/4h

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg SEVERE

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3160 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg *

Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.139 mg/l/14h *

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Reports indicate high/prolonged exposures to amorphous silicas induced lung fibrosis in experimental animals; in some experiments these effects were reversible. [PATTYS]

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non- irritating *

Eye (rabbit): non- irritating *

* [Grace]

NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, HEAVY, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4h	None reported
Dermal (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg	[EXXON]
Dermal (rat) LC50: >11 mg/l	[CCINFO- Shell]
Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 mg/kg	

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	REPROTOXIN	SENSITISER	SKIN
silica amorphous	IARC:3			

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: silica amorphous
Category: 3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's A98 - Poly Sealant.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

KEROSENE:

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

SILICA AMORPHOUS:

Aquatic toxicity (Daphnia magna) 24h EC50: >1000 mg/l

Fish toxicity (Brachydanio rerio) 96h LC50: >10,000 mg/l [Grace]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- 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

kerosene (CAS: 8008-20-6) 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

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

4

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica amorphous (CAS: 7631-86-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1

Permitted uses of food additives by food type

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens

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

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

silica amorphous (CAS: 112945-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)

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

naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-48-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
silica amorphous	7631- 86- 9, 112945- 52- 5

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 1370 mg/m³

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/m³ Mixture Conc: (%).

Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
naphtha petroleum, heavy, hydrotreated	300.00	1370.0000	7.0

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