

MEGUIAR'S AA6416 - NON ACID WHEEL CLEANER

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: Wed 1-Jun-2005

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S AA6416 - NON ACID WHEEL CLEANER

SYNONYMS

Manufacturers Code AA6416

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent. Detergent.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar's AUS 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

S5

RISK

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2-propoxyethanol	2807-30-9	0-1.25
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	6834-92-0	0-0.75
EDTA tetrasodium salt	64-02-8	0-0.25
water	7732-18-5	>60

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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 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 or hair contact occurs:

- 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
- dry chemical powder
- 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

- Non combustible.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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 fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
 - May emit acrid smoke.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of.
carbon dioxide (CO₂).
nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
metal oxides.
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

HAZCHEM

None

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.

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:

water 500 mg/m³

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

water 500 mg/m³

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

water 500 mg/m³

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

water 500 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.

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.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

No data available for 2-propoxyethanol as (CAS: 2807-30-9)
No data available for sodium metasilicate, anhydrous as (CAS: 6834-92-0)
No data available for EDTA tetrasodium salt as (CAS: 64-02-8) / (CAS: 10378-23-1) / (CAS: 13235-36-4)
No data available for water as (CAS: 7732-18-5)
Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :71.9424 mg/m³.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

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 (mg/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous	0.5396	0.8
EDTA tetrasodium salt	0.1799	0.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

Established occupational exposure limits frequently do not take into consideration reproductive end points that are clearly below the thresholds for other toxic effects. Occupational reproductive guidelines (ORGs) have been suggested as an additional standard. These have been established after a literature search for reproductive no-observed-adverse effect-level (NOAEL) and the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL). In addition the US EPA's procedures for risk assessment for hazard identification and dose-response assessment as applied by NIOSH were used in the creation of such limits.

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
2-propoxyethanol	25.6 mg/m ³	100	D	NA	-

These exposure guidelines have been derived from a screening level of risk assessment and should not be construed as unequivocally safe limits. ORGS represent an 8-hour time-weighted average unless specified otherwise.

CR = Cancer Risk/10000; UF = Uncertainty factor:

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen
Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive
American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

INGREDIENT DATA

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

REL TWA: 25 ppm, (skin) [UCAR]

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

MAK Value: 20 ppm, 86 mg/m³

Designated H in List of MAK values: Danger of cutaneous absorption.

Absorption of such substances through the skin can pose an incomparably larger danger of toxicity than their inhalation. To avoid health risks when handling such substances, meticulous cleaning of the skin, hair and clothing is imperative.

MAK Category I Peak Limitation: For local irritants Allows excursions of twice the MAK value for 5 minutes at a time, 8 times per shift.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within the Federal Republic of Germany.

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

CEL TWA: 2 mg/m³

[Manufacturer]

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

Dusts not otherwise classified, as inspirable dust;

ES TWA: 10 mg/m³.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

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.

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

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

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: "Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: water

Protective Material CPI *.

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

VITON	A
PVA	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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

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

Yellow highly alkaline liquid with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.02

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): 12.5
pH (1% solution): Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available	Evaporation Rate: 0.36 BuAC = 1
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (°C): Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Applicable	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

(No Oral LD50, any animal species) 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 (eg. 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.

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. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

MATERIAL	CARCINOGEN	SENSITISER	SKIN	MUTAGEN	REPROTOXIN
----------	------------	------------	------	---------	------------

Meguiar's AA6416 - Non Acid
Wheel Cleaner
2-propoxyethanol
sodium metasilicate, anhydrous
EDTA tetrasodium salt
water

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

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3089 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2000 ppm/4 hour
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 960 mg/kg

There have been no specific human studies, but the consistency of the
animal experiments emphasizes that human exposure should be dramatically
reduced.

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h -mild
Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h SEVERE
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1153 mg/kg
Skin (rabbit): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 250 mg/24h SEVERE

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 2000-3200 mg/kg*
Eyes (rabbit): 1.9 mg
Eyes (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate

*[BASF]

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

2-PROPOXYETHANOL:

BOD-5: 1.3 g/g
BOD-20: 1.6 g/g
COD: 2.04 g/g

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ThOD: 1.95 g/g
Aquatic toxicity (fathead minnow) 96h LC50: >91.3 mg/l
Aquatic toxicity (daphnid) 96h LC50: >91.3 mg/l
Aquatic toxicity (flatworm) 96h LC50: >91.3 mg/l
Aquatic toxicity (snail) 96h LC50: >91.3 mg/l

[Eastman]

SODIUM METASILICATE, ANHYDROUS:

No data for sodium metasilicate, anhydrous.

EDTA TETRASODIUM SALT:

Not readily biodegradable. Harmful to aquatic organisms.
May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Toxicity to fish: LC50 (96h): >500 mg/l (Leuciscus idus)
Toxicity to daphnae (acute): EC50 (48h): >100 mg/l
Toxicity to algae EC50 (72h): 10-100 mg/l
COD Value: 570 mg O₂/g
BOD₅-Value: 20 mg O₂/g
Toxicity to bacteria: 50 mg/l Warburg test

[ORICA]

WATER:

No data for water.

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.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
None
Dangerous Goods Class: None, None
UN/NA Number: None
ADR Number: None
Packing Group: None
Labels Required:
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: None

HAZCHEM

None

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

2-propoxyethanol (CAS: 2807-30-9) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

sodium metasilicate, anhydrous (CAS: 6834-92-0) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 64-02-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 10378-23-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

EDTA tetrasodium salt (CAS: 13235-36-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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