

# MEGUIAR'S G107 - BUG AND TAR REMOVER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G107 - BUG AND TAR REMOVER

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G107"

### PRODUCT USE

Surface cleanser.

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

Irritating to eyes.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

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 and detergent.

Keep container tightly closed.

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

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| NAME   | CAS RN     | %     |
|--|------------|-------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic      | 64742-88-7 | 20-35 |
| polymer protectant proprietary                   |            | 2-10  |
| tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite | 68953-58-2 | 1-5   |
| polyglycerol oleate                              | 9007-48-1  | 1-5   |
| conditioners proprietary                         |            | 1-5   |
| water  | 7732-18-5  | 55-75 |

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

- 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.
- Avoid giving milk or oils.  
Avoid giving alcohol.  
For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

- If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to petroleum distillates or related hydrocarbons:

- Primary threat to life, from pure petroleum distillate ingestion and/or inhalation, is respiratory failure.
- Patients should be quickly evaluated for signs of respiratory distress (e.g. cyanosis, tachypnoea, intercostal retraction, obtundation) and given oxygen. Patients with inadequate tidal volumes or poor arterial blood gases (pO<sub>2</sub> 50 mm Hg) should be intubated.
- Arrhythmias complicate some hydrocarbon ingestion and/or inhalation and electrocardiographic evidence of myocardial injury has been reported; intravenous lines and cardiac monitors should be established in obviously symptomatic patients. The lungs excrete inhaled solvents, so that hyperventilation improves clearance.
- A chest x-ray should be taken immediately after stabilisation of breathing and circulation to document aspiration and detect the presence of pneumothorax.
- Epinephrine (adrenalin) is not recommended for treatment of bronchospasm because of potential myocardial sensitisation to catecholamines. Inhaled cardioselective bronchodilators (e.g. Alupent, Salbutamol) are the preferred agents, with aminophylline a second choice.
- Lavage is indicated in patients who require decontamination; ensure use of cuffed endotracheal tube in adult patients. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- 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.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination / mixing with oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

## Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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## 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

Chemical Class: aliphatic hydrocarbons

For release onto land: recommended sorbents listed in order of priority.

| SORBENT TYPE                        | RANK | APPLICATION | COLLECTION | LIMITATIONS   |
|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| LAND SPILL - SMALL                  |      |             |            |               |
| cross- linked polymer - particulate | 1    | shovel      | shovel     | R, W, SS      |
| cross- linked polymer - pillow      | 1    | throw       | pitchfork  | R, DGC, RT    |
| wood fiber - pillow                 | 2    | throw       | pitchfork  | R, P, DGC, RT |
| treated wood fibre- pillow          | 2    | throw       | pitchfork  | DGC, RT       |

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

|                            |   |        |           |               |
|----------------------------|---|--------|-----------|---------------|
| sorbent clay - particulate | 3 | shovel | shovel    | R, I, P       |
| foamed glass - pillow      | 3 | throw  | pitchfork | R, P, DGC, RT |

### LAND SPILL - MEDIUM

|                                     |   |        |            |                 |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|------------|-----------------|
| cross- linked polymer - particulate | 1 | blower | skiploader | R, W, SS        |
| cross- linked polymer - pillow      | 2 | throw  | skiploader | R, DGC, RT      |
| sorbent clay - particulate          | 3 | blower | skiploader | R, I, P         |
| polypropylene - particulate         | 3 | blower | skiploader | W, SS, DGC      |
| expanded mineral - particulate      | 4 | blower | skiploader | R, I, W, P, DGC |
| polypropylene - mat                 | 4 | throw  | skiploader | DGC, RT         |

#### Legend

DGC: Not effective where ground cover is dense

R; Not reusable

I: Not incinerable

P: Effectiveness reduced when rainy

RT: Not effective where terrain is rugged

SS: Not for use within environmentally sensitive sites

W: Effectiveness reduced when windy

Reference: Sorbents for Liquid Hazardous Substance Cleanup and Control;

R.W Melvold et al: Pollution Technology Review No. 150: Noyes Data Corporation 1988.

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.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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:

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |
| water                                       | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

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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:

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water                                       | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

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

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 30 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water                                       | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

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

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup>  |
| water                                       | 500 mg/m <sup>3</sup> |

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.**

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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

None known.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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<br>ppm | TWA<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | STEL<br>ppm | STEL<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Peak<br>ppm | Peak<br>mg/m <sup>3</sup> | TWA<br>F/CC |
|------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Australia Exposure Standards | tallow<br>alkyldimethylammonium chloride/<br>bentonite<br>(Inspirable dust<br>(Not specified)) |            | 10                       |             |                           |             |                           |             |

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic: CAS:64742-88-7
- polyglycerol oleate: CAS:9007-48-1 CAS:9009-31-8
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### MATERIAL DATA

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## INGREDIENT DATA

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

REL TWA: 110 ppm

[Manufacturer]

CEL TWA: 110 ppm, 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

POLYGLYCEROL OLEATE:

vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils)

TLV TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

ES TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, total particulate; 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respirable particulate

The common vegetable oil mists are considered "nuisance" particulates which have little adverse effect on the lung. They do not produce toxic effects or significant organic disease when exposures are kept under reasonable control. Direct instillation of vegetable oils into rabbit lungs produces acute bronchitis whilst high oral doses are laxatives.

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 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

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

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.

### RESPIRATOR

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

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

| Protection Factor (Min) | Half- Face Respirator  | Full- Face Respirator |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 x ES                  | A- AUS<br>A- PAPR- AUS | -                     |
| 25 x ES                 | Air- line*             | A- 2<br>A- PAPR- 2    |
| 50 x ES                 | -                      | A- 3                  |
| 50+ x ES                | -                      | Air- line**           |

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

^ - Full-face.

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

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Off- white liquid with a sweet smell; does not mix with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): 35 (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 199

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.95

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

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

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

(ICSC13733).

Ingestion of petroleum hydrocarbons may produce irritation of the pharynx, oesophagus, stomach and small intestine with oedema and mucosal ulceration resulting; symptoms include a burning sensation in the mouth and throat. Large amounts may produce narcosis with nausea and vomiting, weakness or dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, swelling of the abdomen, unconsciousness and convulsions. Myocardial injury may produce arrhythmias, ventricular fibrillation and electrocardiographic changes. Central nervous system depression may also occur. Light aromatic hydrocarbons produce a warm, sharp, tingling sensation on contact with taste buds and may anaesthetise the tongue. Aspiration into the lungs may produce coughing, gagging and a chemical pneumonitis with pulmonary oedema and haemorrhage.

Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the oesophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Serious exposures may produce an immediate burning sensation of the mouth, throat and abdomen with profuse salivation, ulceration of mucous membranes, signs of circulatory shock (hypotension, laboured breathing, and cyanosis) and a feeling of apprehension, restlessness, confusion and weakness. Weak convulsive movements may precede central nervous system depression. Erosion, ulceration, and petechial haemorrhage may occur through the small intestine with glottic, brain and pulmonary oedema. Death may result from asphyxiation due to paralysis of the muscles of respiration or cardiovascular collapse. Fatal poisoning may arise even when the only pathological signs are visceral congestion, swallowing, mild pulmonary oedema or varying signs of gastrointestinal irritation. Individuals who survive a period of severe hypertension may develop kidney failure. Cloudy swelling, patchy necrosis and fatty infiltration in such visceral organs as the heart, liver and kidneys shows at death.

##### EYE

Petroleum hydrocarbons may produce pain after direct contact with the eyes. Slight, but transient disturbances of the corneal epithelium may also result. The aromatic fraction may produce irritation and lachrymation.

Some nonionic surfactants may produce a localised anaesthetic effect on the cornea; this may effectively eliminate the warning discomfort produced by other substances and lead to corneal injury. Irritant effects range from minimal to severe dependent on the nature of the surfactant, its concentration and the duration of contact. Pain and corneal damage represent the most severe manifestation of irritation.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

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

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher 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.

High inhaled concentrations of mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis characterised by nausea, vomiting and lightheadedness. Inhalation of aerosols may produce severe pulmonary oedema, pneumonitis and pulmonary haemorrhage. Inhalation of petroleum hydrocarbons consisting substantially of low molecular weight species (typically C2-C12) may produce irritation of mucous membranes, incoordination, giddiness, nausea, vertigo, confusion, headache, appetite loss, drowsiness, tremors and anaesthetic stupor. Massive exposures may produce central nervous system depression with sudden collapse and deep coma; fatalities have been recorded. Irritation of the brain and/or apnoeic anoxia may produce convulsions. Although recovery following overexposure is generally complete, cerebral micro-haemorrhage of focal post-inflammatory scarring may produce epileptiform seizures some months after the exposure. Pulmonary episodes may include chemical pneumonitis with oedema and haemorrhage. The lighter hydrocarbons may produce kidney and neurotoxic effects. Pulmonary irritancy increases with carbon chain length for paraffins and olefins. Alkenes produce pulmonary oedema at high concentrations. Liquid paraffins may produce anaesthesia and depressant actions leading to weakness, dizziness, slow and shallow respiration, unconsciousness, convulsions and death. C5-7 paraffins may also produce polyneuropathy. Aromatic hydrocarbons accumulate in lipid rich tissues (typically the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves) and may produce functional impairment manifested by nonspecific symptoms such as nausea, weakness, fatigue and vertigo; severe exposures may produce inebriation or unconsciousness. Many of the petroleum hydrocarbons are cardiac sensitisers and may cause ventricular fibrillations.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

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

Repeated or prolonged exposure to mixed hydrocarbons may produce narcosis with dizziness, weakness, irritability, concentration and/or memory loss, tremor in the fingers and tongue, vertigo, olfactory disorders, constriction of visual field, paraesthesias of the extremities, weight loss and anaemia and degenerative changes in the liver and kidney.

Chronic exposure by petroleum workers, to the lighter hydrocarbons, has been associated with visual disturbances, damage to the central nervous system, peripheral neuropathies (including numbness and paraesthesias), psychological and neurophysiological deficits, bone marrow toxicities (including hypoplasia possibly due to benzene) and hepatic and renal involvement. Chronic dermal exposure to petroleum hydrocarbons may result in

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

defatting which produces localised dermatoses. Surface cracking and erosion may also increase susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. One epidemiological study of petroleum refinery workers has reported elevations in standard mortality ratios for skin cancer along with a dose-response relationship indicating an association between routine workplace exposure to petroleum or one of its constituents and skin cancer, particularly melanoma. Other studies have been unable to confirm this finding.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg \*

Dermal (rat) LD50: 28000 mg/kg \*

for full range naphthas

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.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

\* Xergon

TALLOW ALKYL DIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE/ BENTONITE:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

POLYGLYCEROL OLEATE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The lower molecular weight hydrocarbons are expected to form a "slick" on the surface of waters after release in calm sea conditions. This is expected to evaporate and enter the atmosphere where it will be degraded through reaction with hydroxy radicals.

Some of the material will become associated with benthic sediments, and it is likely to be spread over a fairly wide area of sea floor. Marine sediments may be either aerobic or anaerobic. The material, in probability, is biodegradable, under aerobic conditions (isomerised olefins and alkenes show variable results). Evidence also suggests that the hydrocarbons may be degradable under anaerobic conditions although such degradation in benthic sediments may be a relatively slow process.

Under aerobic conditions the material will degrade to water and carbon dioxide, while under anaerobic processes it will produce water, methane and carbon dioxide.

Based on test results, as well as theoretical considerations, the potential for bioaccumulation may be high. Toxic effects are often observed in species such as blue mussel, daphnia, freshwater green algae, marine copepods and amphipods.

Drinking Water Standards:

hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

continued...

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic (CAS: 64742-88-7) 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

tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite (CAS: 68953-58-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Irrig)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)
- Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride/ bentonite (CAS: 1340-69-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient

continued...

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation  
Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Irrig)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation  
Pollutants entering waterways - Agricultural uses (Stock)  
Australia - Australian Capital Territory Environment Protection Regulation  
Pollutants entering waterways - Domestic water quality  
Australia Exposure Standards  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule  
6  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have  
not been established

polyglycerol oleate (CAS: 9007-48-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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  
6  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for polyglycerol oleate as CAS: 9009-31-8.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name                                  | CAS                       |
|--|---------------------------|
| tallow   | 68953- 58- 2, 1340- 69- 8 |
| alkyldimethylammoniu<br>m chloride/<br>bentonite |                           |
| polyglycerol oleate                              | 9007- 48- 1, 9009- 31- 8  |

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of vapour components/concentrations:  
Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
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/m<sup>3</sup> Mixture Conc: (%).

| Component                                   | Breathing zone<br>(ppm) | Breathing Zone<br>(mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Mixture Conc<br>(%) |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic | 110.00                  | 500.0000                               | 35.0                |

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.

At the "Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture" (TWA) (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): 35 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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