Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G112 - GOLD CLASS RICH LEATHER FOAM CLEANER

SYNONYMS

Foam Cleaner/Conditioner Manufacturer's Code G112
foam cleaner

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS, Non

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack Maintenance product.

SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar's Australia P/L
Address:
35 Slough Business Park
Holker St, Silverwater
NSW, 2128
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: (+61 2) 9737 9422
Telephone: 1800 804 182
Fax: 02 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.

According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

RISK

Irritating to eyes.
Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the respiratory system and skin*.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
Possible skin sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence)

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ...

SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with skin.
Wear eye/face protection.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dimethylpolysiloxane	63148-62-9	26-30
conditioners proprietary		1-5
triethanolamine	102-71-6	0.02-1
water	7732-18-5	55-75^
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	2-10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.
- 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 aerosols come in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously for at least 15 minutes 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.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If solids or aerosol mists are deposited upon the skin:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Remove any adhering solids with industrial skin cleansing cream.
- DO NOT use solvents.
- Seek medical attention in the event of irritation.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.

continued...

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ...

- 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.
- If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

SMALL FIRE:
Water spray, dry chemical or CO2
LARGE FIRE:
Water spray or fog.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent 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.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flames.
- Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
- Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
- May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Decomposes on heating and may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include.
carbon dioxide (CO2).
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material

continued...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ...

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

HAZCHEM

2Y

Personal Protective Equipment

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.

Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.PVA

Respirator:
Type AK-P Filter of sufficient capacity

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, impervious gloves and safety glasses.
- Shut off all possible sources of ignition and increase ventilation.
- Wipe up.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from all ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.

MAJOR SPILLS
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Absorb or cover spill with sand, earth, inert materials or vermiculite.
- If safe, damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from ignition sources, until pressure has dissipated.
- Undamaged cans should be gathered and stowed safely.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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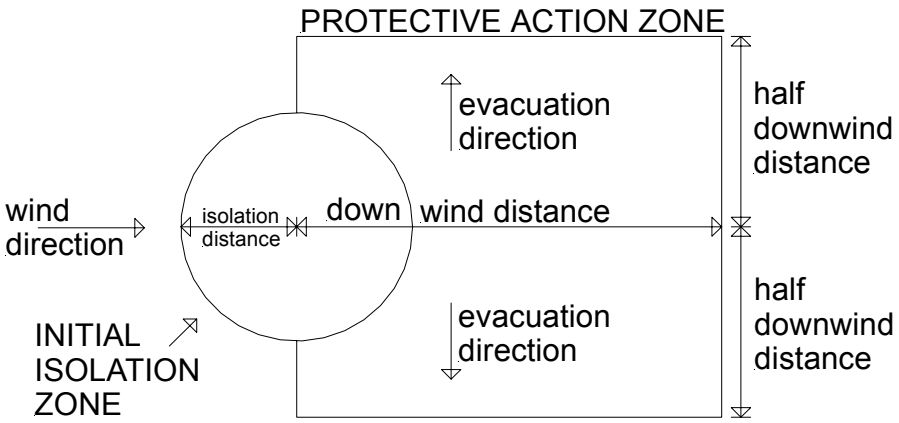
Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ...

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	-
Downwind Protection Distance	8 metres
IERG Number	49

FOOTNOTES
1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.
2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".
LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
5 Guide 126 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

continued...

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.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- DO NOT spray directly on humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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 are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Aerosol dispenser.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.16 (hydrocarbon propellant)
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
Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

		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

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 1800 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/m³)	Mixture Conc (%)
hydrocarbon propellant	1000.00	1800.0000	10.0

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/m³): 10 mg/m³

Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m³)	Concentration (%)
triethanolamine	180.0000	1.0

INGREDIENT DATA

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:
PEL Total particulate: 15mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]
PEL Respirable fraction : 5mg/m³ [OSHA Z1]
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH

TRIETHANOLAMINE:
TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³ [ACGIH]
TLV TWA: 5 mg/m³
ES TWA: 5 mg/m³ sensitiser
Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise the potential for

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

skin and eye irritation, and acute effects (including liver, kidney and nerve damage) and chronic effects (including cancer and allergic contact dermatitis).

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:
hydrocarbon propellant, as liquified petroleum gas
TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³
ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m³
OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m³; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m³

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: For potentially moderate or heavy exposures:
- Safety glasses with side shields.
- NOTE: Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and ALL lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
For potentially moderate exposures:
Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.
For potentially heavy exposures:
Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC. and safety footwear.
NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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:

Substance	
water	
triethanolamine	
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
PVA	C

continued...

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION ...

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

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

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
5 x ES	Air-line*	AK-2
	-	AK-PAPR-2
10 x ES	-	AK-3
10+ 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

General exhaust is adequate under normal 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

White foam with a pleasant odour; partly mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Gas.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C): Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly Miscible
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°C): Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.78
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ...

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: COMPRESSED GAS

Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Flash Point (°C): -7 (propellant)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Elevated temperatures.
- Presence of open flame.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting

EYE

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis);
temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
.
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis.
At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Spray mist may produce discomfort.
Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
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.
Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.
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.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting.
WARNING:Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.
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 and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Meguiar's G112 - Gold Class Rich Leather Foam Cleaner

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

DIMETHYLPOLYSILOXANE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1h - mild	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1100 mg/m3*
	Oral (rat) LD50: >35000 mg/kg*
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg*

No toxic response was noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies. The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m3.
Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*

continued...

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ...

TRIETHANOLAMINE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Skin (human): 15 mg/3d (int)-mild	Oral (rat) LD50: 8000 mg/kg
Skin (rabbit): 560 mg/24 hr- mild	Oral (rat) LD50: 4920 ul/kg
Eye (rabbit): 5.62 mg - SEVERE	Oral (rat) LD50: 5560 mg/kg (calc.)
Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild	Oral (rat) LD50: 4.92 ml/kg (female) *
Eye (rabbit): 0.1 ml -	Oral (rat) LD50: 8.57 ml/kg (male) *
minor iritis,	Dermal (rat) LD50: >16000 mg/kg
minor conjunctival irritation	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 16 ml/kg *
with significant discharge;	(occluded, male or female)
Kill rate 1/5 *	no corneal injury *
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 1510 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 4 h occluded
Oral (mouse) LD50: 5846 mg/kg	no irritation *
Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1450 mg/kg	
Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2200 mg/kg	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20000 mg/kg	
Oral (g.pig) LD50: 2200 mg/kg	

Lachrymation, diarrhoea, convulsions, urinary tract changes, changes in bladder weight, changes in testicular weight, changes in thymus weight, changes in liver weight, dermatitis after systemic exposure, kidney, ureter, bladder tumours recorded.
Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.
* Union Carbide
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.
NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Drinking Water Standards:
hydrocarbon total: 10 ug/l (UK max.).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Discharge contents of damaged aerosol cans at an approved site.
- Allow small quantities to evaporate.
- DO NOT incinerate or puncture aerosol cans.
- Bury residues and emptied aerosol cans at an approved site.

continued...

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:
AEROSOLS, Non
Dangerous Goods Class: 2.2
UN/NA Number: 1950
ADR Number:
Packing Group: None
Labels Required: non-flammable compressed gas
Additional Shipping Information:
International Transport Regulations:
IMO: 2.2

HAZCHEM

2Y

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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