

# MEGUIAR'S G131 - NXT INSANE SHINE TIRE COATING AEROSOL

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G131 - NXT INSANE SHINE TIRE COATING AEROSOL

### SYNONYMS

Manufacturer's Code: G131

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

### PRODUCT USE

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

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS.**

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

Extremely flammable.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

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

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### SAFETY

Keep container in a well ventilated place.

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

Keep container tightly closed.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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).  
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetone	67-64-1	10-30
n-hexane	110-54-3	10-30
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP	64742-47-8.	5-15
hydrocarbon propellant	68476-85-7.	10-40

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

Not considered a normal route of entry.  
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.

### 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.

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:

- Remove to fresh air.
- 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.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to acetone:

- Symptoms of acetone exposure approximate ethanol intoxication.
- About 20% is expired by the lungs and the rest is metabolised. Alveolar air half-life is about 4 hours following two hour inhalation at levels near the Exposure Standard; in overdose, saturable metabolism and limited clearance, prolong the elimination half-life to 25-30 hours.
- There are no known antidotes and treatment should involve the usual methods of decontamination followed by supportive care.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

Management:

Measurement of serum and urine acetone concentrations may be useful to monitor the severity of ingestion or inhalation.

Inhalation Management:

- Maintain a clear airway, give humidified oxygen and ventilate if necessary.
- If respiratory irritation occurs, assess respiratory function and, if necessary, perform chest X-rays to check for chemical pneumonitis.
- Consider the use of steroids to reduce the inflammatory response.
- Treat pulmonary oedema with PEEP or CPAP ventilation.

Dermal Management:

- Remove any remaining contaminated clothing, place in double sealed, clear bags, label and store in secure area away from patients and staff.
- Irrigate with copious amounts of water.
- An emollient may be required.

Eye Management:

- Irrigate thoroughly with running water or saline for 15 minutes.
- Stain with fluorescein and refer to an ophthalmologist if there is any uptake of the stain.

Oral Management:

- No GASTRIC LAVAGE OR EMETIC
- Encourage oral fluids.

Systemic Management:

- Monitor blood glucose and arterial pH.
- Ventilate if respiratory depression occurs.
- If patient unconscious, monitor renal function.
- Symptomatic and supportive care.

The Chemical Incident Management Handbook:  
Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospital Trust, 2000

## BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Sampling Time	Index	Comments
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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Acetone in urine      End of shift      50 mg/L      NS

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other material.

Following acute or short term repeated exposures to n-hexane:

- Large quantities of n-hexane are expired by the lungs after vapour exposure (50-60%). Humans exposed to 100 ppm demonstrate an n-hexane biological half life of 2 hours.
- Initial attention should be directed towards evaluation and support of respiration. Cardiac dysrhythmias are a potential complication.

INGESTION:

- Ipecac syrup should be considered for ingestion of pure hexane exceeding 2-3ml/kg. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid aspiration since small amounts of n-hexane intratracheally, produce a severe chemical pneumonitis.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

BEIs represent the levels of determinants which are most likely to be observed in specimens collected in a healthy worker who has been exposed to chemicals to the same extent as a worker with inhalation exposure to the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. 2,5-hexanedione in urine	5 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
2. n-Hexane in end-exhaled air			SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; Metabolite observed following exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant; Interpretation may be ambiguous - should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

## 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,

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
  - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
  - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
  - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Aerosol cans may explode on exposure to naked flame.
  - Rupturing containers may rocket and scatter burning materials.
  - Hazards may not be restricted to pressure effects.
  - May emit acrid, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
  - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

## 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

PERSONAL PROTECTION 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

- 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.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

### PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

COULD NOT FIND  
ISOPAZON.WMF

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.**

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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.
  - 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.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in an upright position.  
Outside or detached storage is preferred.  
Store below 38 deg. C.  
Keep dry to avoid corrosion of cans. Corrosion may result in container perforation and internal pressure may eject contents of can.
- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
  - DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
  - No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
  - Keep containers securely sealed. Contents under pressure.
  - Store away from incompatible materials.
  - Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
  - Avoid storage at temperatures higher than 40 deg C.
  - Store in an upright position.
  - Protect containers against physical damage.
  - Check regularly for spills and leaks.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Australian Exposure Standards	Acetone	500	1,185	1,000	2,375		
Australian Exposure Standards	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20	72				
Australian Exposure Standards	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800				

No data available for isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP as (CAS: 64742-47-8) / (CAS: 68476-86-8)

**ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)**

OSF=0.15 (n-HEXANE)

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 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/m<sup>3</sup>): 215.5806 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: (%).

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Component	Breathing zone (ppm)	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
n-hexane	17.97	64.6742	30.0
acetone	27.22	64.6742	30.0
hydrocarbon propellant	41.92	75.4532	35.0
isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreat	2.69	10.7790	5.0

### 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 the 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
n-hexane	176 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	Yes

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

#### ACETONE:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 750 ppm A4; BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 2400 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 500 ppm, 1188 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 750 ppm, 1782 mg/m<sup>3</sup> A4

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

ES TWA: 500 ppm, 1185 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1000 ppm, 2375 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OES TWA: 750 ppm, 1810 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1500 ppm, 3620 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

NIOSH REL TWA: 250 ppm

MAK Value: 500 ppm, 1200 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

IDLH Level: 2500 ppm (lower explosive limit)

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 IIc: Substances with MAK Values but no pregnancy risk group classification. These are substances which have been investigated but for which no information regarding possible damage to the foetus/embryo was found. Mention calls attention to the absence of adequate data.

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

Odour Threshold Value: 3.6 ppm (detection), 699 ppm (recognition)

Saturation vapour concentration: 237000 ppm @ 20 C

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 40 ppm, are available.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA is thought to protect the worker against mild irritation associated with brief exposures and the bioaccumulation, chronic irritation of the respiratory tract and headaches associated with long-term acetone exposures. The NIOSH REL-TWA is substantially lower and has taken into account slight irritation experienced by volunteer subjects at 300 ppm. Mild irritation to acclimatised workers begins at about 750 ppm - unacclimatised subjects will experience irritation at about 350-500 ppm but acclimatisation can occur rapidly. Disagreement between the peak bodies is based largely on the view by ACGIH that widespread use of acetone, without evidence of significant adverse health effects at higher concentrations, allows acceptance of a higher limit.

Half-life of acetone in blood is 3 hours which means that no adjustment for shift-length has to be made with reference to the standard 8 hour/day, 40 hours per week because body clearance occurs within any shift with low potential for accumulation.

A STEL has been established to prevent excursions of acetone vapours that could cause depression of the central nervous system.

### N-HEXANE:

TLV TWA: 500 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV STEL: 1000 ppm [ACGIH]

TLV TWA: 50 ppm Skin;BEI [ACGIH]

PEL TWA: 500 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]

TLV TWA: 50 ppm, 176 mg/m<sup>3</sup> SKIN

ES TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

OES TWA: 20 ppm, 72 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK value: 50 ppm, 180 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

MAK Category II Peak Limitation: For substances with systemic effects and with a half-life in humans of less than two hours.

Allows excursions of 2 times the MAK value, for 30 minutes (on average), four 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.

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

Odour Threshold Value: 65 ppm

IDLH Level: 1100 ppm (lower explosive limit)

NOTE: Detector tubes for n-hexane, measuring in excess of 100 ppm, are available commercially.

Occupational polyneuropathy may result from exposures as low as 500 ppm (as hexane), whilst nearly continuous exposures of 250 ppm have caused neurotoxic effects in animals. Many literature reports have failed to distinguish hexane from n-hexane and on the assumption that the commercial hexane contains 30% n-hexane, a worst case recommendation for TLV is assumed to reduce the risk of peripheral neuropathies (due to the metabolites 2,5-heptanedione and 3,6-octanedione) and other adverse neuropathic effects.

Concurrent exposure to chemicals (including MEK) and drugs which induce

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

hepatic liver oxidative metabolism can reduce the time for neuropathy to appear.

### ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

REL TWA: 300 ppm [EXXON]  
for petroleum distillates:  
CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (compare OSHA TWA).

### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

PEL TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup> [OSHA Z1]  
hydrocarbon propellant, as liquified petroleum gas  
TLV TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
ES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1800 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
OES TWA: 1000 ppm, 1750 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; STEL: 1250 ppm, 2180 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

## 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. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

### 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.

### 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

---

acetone	
n-hexane	
PE/EVAL/PE	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	A
TEFLON	B
PVA	B
VITON	B
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	B
BUTYL	C
NITRILE	C

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NITRILE+PVC	C
NEOPRENE	C
PVC	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

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
10 x ES	AX-AUS AX-PAPR-AUS	-
50 x ES	Air-line*	-
100 x ES	-	AX-3
100+ 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

Supplied as an aerosol pack. Contents under PRESSURE. Contains highly flammable hydrocarbon propellant.

Highly flammable liquid aerosol with a pleasant odour; insoluble in water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Gas.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

continued...

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable  
Melting Range (°C): Not Available  
Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible  
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable  
Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available  
State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Not Available  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.78  
pH (as supplied): Not Applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available  
Evaporation Rate: Not Available  
Flash Point (°C): -7 (PMCC)  
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.  
Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.  
Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733).

##### EYE

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  
Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion.

##### SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.  
The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.  
Spray mist may produce discomfort.  
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.  
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, drowsiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

### 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. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Workers exposed to acetone for long periods showed inflammation of the airways, stomach and small bowel, attacks of giddiness and loss of strength. Exposure to acetone may enhance the liver toxicity of chlorinated solvents. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. finger, toes with loss of sensation. Symptoms can progress for months even after removal of exposure, and recovery may take years and may not be complete. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

### Meguiar's G131 - NXT Insane Shine Tire Coating Aerosol

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

#### ACETONE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (man) TDLo: 2857 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5800 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 500 ppm

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 12000 ppm/4 hr

Inhalation (man) TCLo: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/6 hr

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 50100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8 hr

Dermal (rabbit)

##### IRRITATION

Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant

Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE

Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate

Skin (rabbit): 395mg (open) - mild

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild

LD50: 20000 mg/kg

#### N-HEXANE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 28710 mg/kg

Inhalation (human) TCLo: 190 ppm/8W

Inhalation (rat) LD50: 48000 ppm/4h

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - mild

#### ISOPARAFFINS PETROLEUM HYDROTREATED HFP:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

#### HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

continued...

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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.

May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## 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.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Shipping Name:

AEROSOLS

Dangerous Goods Class: 2.1

UN/NA Number: 1950

ADR Number: None

Packing Group: None

Labels Required: flammable gas

Additional Shipping Information:

International Transport Regulations:

IMO: 2.1

HAZCHEM

2Y

continued...

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

acetone (CAS: 67-64-1) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

isoparaffins petroleum hydrotreated HFP (CAS: 64742-47-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australian Poisons Schedule

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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