

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 1 of 12

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G133"

### PRODUCT USE

Glass cleaner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar's Australia P/L

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Avoid contact with skin.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
glycol ether, as		1-4
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	111-76-2	
isopropanol	67-63-0	1-4
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	0-3

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# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94  
CD 2006/1 Page 2 of 12

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

### EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

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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 breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 3 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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## FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke.
- Other decomposition products include, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
- May emit poisonous fumes.
- May emit corrosive fumes.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

## HAZCHEM

None

## Personal Protective Equipment

- 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.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
  - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
  - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
  - Stop leak if safe to do so.
  - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
  - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
  - Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
  - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
  - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
  - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
  - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

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

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# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94  
CD 2006/1 Page 4 of 12

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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.
  - Avoid contact with moisture.
  - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
  - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
  - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
  - Avoid physical damage to containers.
  - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
  - Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
  - Use good occupational work practice.
  - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
  - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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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>
Australia Exposure Standards	2-Butoxyethanol	20	96.9	50	242		
Australia Exposure Standards	Isopropyl alcohol	400	983	500	1,230		
Australia Exposure Standards	Inspirable dust (Not specified)		10				
No data available:	sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate as (CAS: 577-11-7) / (CAS: 53023-94-2)						

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 5 of 12

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	GALSYN	Original IDLH Value (ppm)
41.00000	2-Butoxyethanol	700
205.00000	Isopropyl alcohol	12,000

No data for Meguiar's G133 - NXT Generation Glass Cleaner.

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH GUIDELINES

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

Ingredient	ORG	UF	Endpoint	CR	TLV Adeq
ethylene glycol mono	3.6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100	D	NA	-

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

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

TLV believed to be adequate to protect reproductive health:

LOD: Limit of detection

Toxic endpoints have also been identified as:

D = Developmental; R = Reproductive; TC = Transplacental carcinogen

Jankovic J., Drake F.: A Screening Method for Occupational Reproductive American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57: 641-649 (1996).

### INGREDIENT DATA

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.10 ppm (detection), 0.35 ppm (recognition)

Although rats appear to be more susceptible than other animals anaemia is not uncommon amongst humans following exposure. The TLV reflects the need to maintain exposures below levels found to cause blood changes in experimental animals. It is concluded that this limit will reduce the significant risk of irritation, haematologic effects and other systemic effects observed in humans and animals exposed to higher vapour concentrations. The toxic effects typical of some other glycol ethers (pancytopenia, testis atrophy and teratogenic effects) are not found with this substance.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

Odour Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol.

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 6 of 12

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

No data for sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate.

### 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.

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

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

#### RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant.

Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
1000	10	A-AUS	-
1000	50	-	A-AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A-2
10000	100	-	A-3

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 7 of 12

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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100+

Airline\*\*

\* - Continuous Flow \*\* - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Off-white clear liquid with a sweet odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not Available

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (C): Not Available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0

pH (as supplied): 5

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: Not Available

Flash Point (C): 93 (PMCC)

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

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 8 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

## EYE

Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

## SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Repeated skin contact with some sulfonated surfactants has produced sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals.

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

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

### ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

#### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 470 mg/kg  
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 220 mg/kg  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100 ppm  
Inhalation (human) TCLo: 195 ppm/8h  
Inhalation (rat-male) LC50: 486 ppm \*

#### IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; Mild  
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-Moderate  
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE  
\* [Union Carbide]

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 9 of 12

### Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Inhalation (rat-female) LC50: 450 ppm \*

NOTE: Changes in kidney, liver, spleen and lungs are observed in animals

exposed to high concentrations of this substance by all routes.

#### ISOPROPANOL:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 3570 mg/kg

Oral (human) TDLo: 223 mg/kg

Oral (man) TDLo: 14432 mg/kg

Oral (rat) LD50: 5045 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 12800 mg/kg

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

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-Moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

#### SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

##### TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 590 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 2643 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 60 mg/kg

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE

Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h-Moderate

### Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 1490

BCF<100: 0.4

log Kow (Prager 1995): 0.83

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.8

Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672

Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Air - High (hours): 32.8

Half-life Air - Low (hours): 3.28

Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672

Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168

Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 1344

Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672

Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 2688

Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 672

Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 32.8

Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 3.28

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 1250-1650

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l): 600-1000

log Kow: 0.76-0.83

Koc: 67

Half-life (hr) air: 17

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

## Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 10 of 12

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 2.08E-08  
BOD 5 if unstated: 0.71  
COD: 2.2  
Log BCF: 0.4  
Fish toxicity:  
(-) 24h LD50: 983-1650 mg/L  
(Fathead minnow) 96h LC50: 1700 mg/L \*\*  
Invertebrate toxicity:  
cell mult. inhib.91-900mg/L  
(Daphnia) 48h LC50: >1000 mg/L \*\*  
Bioaccumulation: not sig  
Effects on algae and plankton: cell mult. inhib.35-900mg/L  
Degradation Biological: rapid  
processes Abiotic: no hydrol&photol,RxnOH\*

\*\* [Union Carbide]

### ISOPROPANOL:

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 0.05  
log Pow (Verschueren 1983): -0.5714285  
BOD5: 60%  
BOD20: 78%  
COD: 2.23  
ThOD: 2.4  
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Air - High (hours): 72  
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 6.2  
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 168  
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 24  
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 336  
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 48  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 168  
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 24  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 672  
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 96  
Photooxidation half-life water - High (hours): 1.90E+05  
Photooxidation half-life water - Low (hours): 4728  
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 72  
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 6.2

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.16- 0.28  
Half-life (hr) air: 33-84  
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 130  
Henry's atm m<sup>3</sup> /mol: 8.07E-06  
BOD 5 if unstated: 1.19,60%  
COD: 1.61-2.30,97%  
ThOD: 2.4  
Aquatic toxicity  
(fish) 24-96h TLm: 42.5-240 mg/l  
(fish) 96h LC50: 4200-9640 mg/l \*  
(daphnia) 48h EC50: 2285 mg/l \*  
BOD 20: >70% \*

\* [Akzo Nobel]

### SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 11 of 12

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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because one part of the molecule is hydrophilic and the other part is hydrophobic. Consequently they tend to accumulate at the interface and are not extracted into one or other of the liquid phases. As a result surfactants are expected to transfer slowly, for example, from water into the flesh of fish. During this process, readily biodegradable surfactants are expected to be metabolised rapidly during the process of bioaccumulation. This was emphasised by the OECD Expert Group stating that chemicals are not to be considered to show bioaccumulation potential if they are readily biodegradable.

Several anionic and nonionic surfactants have been investigated to evaluate their potential to bioconcentrate in fish. BCF values (BCF - bioconcentration factor) ranging from 1 to 350 were found. These are absolute maximum values, resulting from the radiolabelling technique used. In all these studies, substantial oxidative metabolism was found resulting in the highest radioactivity in the gall bladder. This indicates liver transformation of the parent compound and biliary excretion of the metabolised compounds, so that "real" bioconcentration is overstated. After correction it can be expected that "real" parent BCF values are one order of magnitude less than those indicated above, i.e. "real" BCF is <100. Therefore the usual data used for classification by EU directives to determine whether a substance is "Dangerous to the Environment" has little bearing on whether the use of the surfactant is environmentally acceptable.

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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### HAZCHEM

None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN,IATA,IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### POISONS SCHEDULE

None

### REGULATIONS

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (CAS: 111-76-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

continued...

# MEGUIAR'S G133 - NXT GENERATION GLASS CLEANER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-94

CD 2006/1 Page 12 of 12

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
Australia Poisons Schedule  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

isopropanol (CAS: 67-63-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)  
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate as CAS: 53023-94-2.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7, 53023-94-2

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Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

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