

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95
CD 2006/1 Page 1 of 17

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G134"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

AEROSOLS

PRODUCT USE

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Application is by spray atomisation from a hand held aerosol pack. Surface protection.

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

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

Extremely flammable.

Irritating to 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.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 2 of 17

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
Keep container tightly closed.
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Use appropriate container to avoid environment contamination.
Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
n-hexane	110-54-3	40-60
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic hydrocarbon propellant	64742-88-7	1-10
	68476-85-7.	10-60

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.
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.

INHALED

If aerosols, fumes or combustion products are inhaled:
- Remove to fresh air.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Protheses 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.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95
CD 2006/1 Page 3 of 17
Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

-
- 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

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Severe explosion hazard, in the form of vapour, when exposed to flame or spark.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition with violent container rupture.
 - 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.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Combustion products include, carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit clouds of acrid smoke.
Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

HAZCHEM

2Y

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 4 of 17

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment

- Breathing apparatus.
 - Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
 - Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set30 mins.
-

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

- Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place.
- Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions
- Burn issuing gas at vent pipes.
- DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOT attempt to operate damaged valve.
- 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.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL

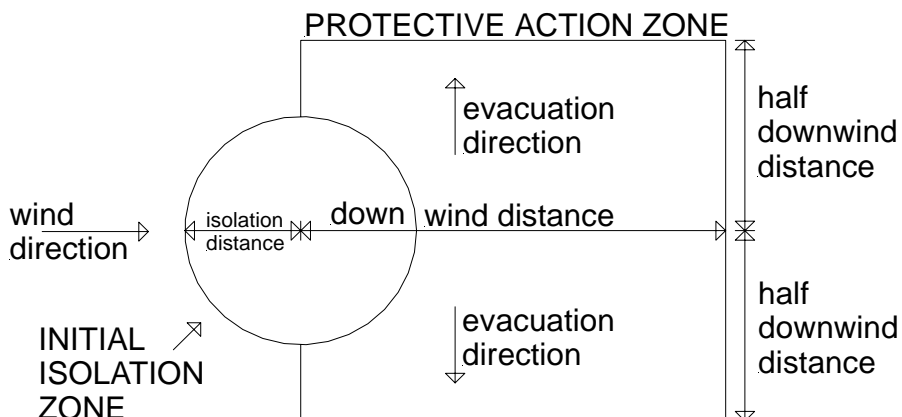
continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95
CD 2006/1 Page 5 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES



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.

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:

n-hexane	1100 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	500 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	500 mg/m ³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 6 of 17

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

n-hexane	250 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	50 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	50 mg/m ³

other than mild, transient adverse effects

without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

n-hexane	150 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	30 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	30 mg/m ³

The threshold concentration below which most people.

will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

n-hexane	50 ppm
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	10 mg/m ³
hydrocarbon propellant	10 mg/m ³

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.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Electrostatic discharge may be generated during pumping - this may result in fire.
- Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
- Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/sec until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/sec).
- Avoid splash filling.
- Do NOT use compressed air for filling discharging or handling operations.
- Atmospheres must be tested and O.K. before work resumes after leakage.
- Obtain a work permit before attempting any repairs. Do not attempt repair work on lines, vessels under pressure.
- Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.
- DO NOT transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
- 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.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 7 of 17

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

- 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	Hexane (n-Hexane)	20	72				
Australia Exposure Standards	LPG (liquified petroleum gas)	1,000	1,800				
No data available:	solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic as (CAS: 64742-88-7)						
No data available:	hydrocarbon propellant as (CAS: 68476-86-8)						

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 8 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	GALSYN	Original IDLH Value (ppm)
184.00000	n-Hexane	5,000
213.00000	liquid petroleum gas	19,000 [LEL]

NOTES

Values marked LEL indicate that the IDLH was based on 10% of the lower explosive limit for safety considerations even though the relevant toxicological data indicated that irreversible health effects or impairment of escape existed only at higher concentrations.

No data for Meguiar's G134 - Exterior Trim Detailer.

EXPOSURE STANDARDS FOR MIXTURE

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

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (mg/m³): 525 mg/m³

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

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) (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/m ³)	Mixture Conc (%)
solvent naphtha petroleum, medium aliphatic	100.00	525.0000	10.0

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 ³	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).

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 9 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

INGREDIENT DATA

N-HEXANE:

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

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

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

CEL TWA: 100 ppm, 525 mg/m³

[Manufacturer]

Naphthas of this type produce central nervous system depression and are mild irritants of the eyes and upper respiratory tract. The carcinogenic potential of middle petroleum distillates is recognised and is related to the content of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The TLV is thought to be protective against the acute effects of upper respiratory tract and eye irritation and chronic systemic effects.

CAUTION: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A3

Animal carcinogen (at relatively high doses).

for petroleum distillates:

CEL TWA: 500 ppm, 2000 mg/m³ (compare OSHA TWA).

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

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

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.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 10 of 17

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Th clothing worn by process operators insulated from earth may develop static charges far higher (up to 100 times) than the minimum ignition energies for various flammable gas-air mixtures. This holds true for a wide range of clothing materials including cotton. Avoid dangerous levels of charge by ensuring a low resistivity of the surface material worn outermost.

BREITHERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eyewash unit.
- Do not spray on hot surfaces.

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.

Yellow highly flammable liquid aerosol foam with a pleasant odour; mixes with water.

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 11 of 17

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Gas.
Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable	Boiling Range (C): Not Available
Melting Range (C): Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.78
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible	pH (as supplied): Not Applicable
pH (1% solution): Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol): 95 (VOC)	Evaporation Rate: Not Available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not Available	Flash Point (C): -7 (PMCC)
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Autoignition Temp (C): Not Available	Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
State: Liquid	Viscosity: 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.
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. 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 liquid may produce eye discomfort and is capable of causing temporary impairment of vision and/or transient eye inflammation, ulceration.

SKIN

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

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 12 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 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. 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.

INHALED

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

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

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.

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

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

The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing.

Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

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

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 13 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 sensitizers and may cause ventricular fibrillations.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. 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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects. Chronic inhalation or skin exposure to n-hexane may cause peripheral neuropathy, which is damage to nerve ends in extremities, e.g. fingers, with loss of sensation and characteristic thickening. Nerve damage has been documented with chronic exposures of greater than 500 ppm. Improvement in condition does not immediately follow removal from exposure and symptoms may progress for two or three months. Recovery may take a year or more depending on severity of exposure, and may not always be complete. Exposure to n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) will accelerate the appearance of damage, but MEK alone will not cause the nerve damage. Other isomers of hexane do not cause nerve damage. [Source: Shell Co.]. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 14 of 17

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SOLVENT NAPHTHA PETROLEUM, MEDIUM ALIPHATIC:

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: > 25 ml/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: > 4 ml/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

[CCINFO]

HYDROCARBON PROPELLANT:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

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 discharge into sewer or waterways.

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.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

N-HEXANE:

Hazardous Air Pollutant: Yes

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 4 (24hr)

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 10

log Kow (Sangster 1997): 3.9

BOD5: 2.21

COD: 0.04

ThOD: 3.52

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

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 15 of 17

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

log Kow: 3.17-3.94

BOD 5 if unstated: 2.21

COD: 0.04

ThOD: 3.52

Nitrif. inhib.: nil at 100mg/L

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



Labels Required

flammable gas

HAZCHEM

2Y

Land Transport UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	2.1	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95

CD 2006/1 Page 16 of 17

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	2.1	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
ERG Code:	10L		
Shipping Name:	Aerosols, flammable		

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	2	IMDG Subrisk:	SP63
UN Number:	1950	Packing Group:	None
EMS Number:	F-D,S-U	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name:	AEROSOLS		

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE

None

REGULATIONS

n-hexane (CAS: 110-54-3) 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

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

hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-85-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
hydrocarbon propellant (CAS: 68476-86-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

continued...

MEGUIAR'S G134 - EXTERIOR TRIM DETAILER

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

CHEMWATCH 4835-95
CD 2006/1 Page 17 of 17
Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Ingredient Name	Cas Nos
hydrocarbon	68476-85-7, 68476-86-8
propellant	

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 6-Jun-2006

Print Date: 6-Jun-2006