Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
MEGUIAR'S G41 - NATURAL SHINE

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G41"

PRODUCT USE
Protective coating, maintenance product.

SUPPLIER
Company: Meguiar' s Australia Pty Ltd
Address:
35 Slough Business Park
Holker St, Silverwater
NSW, 2128
AUS
Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422
Telephone: 1800 804 182
Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

POISONS SCHEDULE
S5

RISK
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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.
Keep container tightly closed.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
polydimethylsiloxane	63148-62-9	20-40
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	20-40
octylphenol, ethoxylated	9036-19-5	1-5
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577-11-7	1-5
polyglycerol oleate	9007-48-1	1-5
polyethylene glycol trimethylnonyl ether	60828-78-6	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
water	7732-18-5	40-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- 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.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

continued...

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING
- 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.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke.
- Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) and silicon dioxide (SiO_2).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Personal Protective Equipment
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS
Slippery when spilt.
Remove all ignition sources.

continued...

Minor hazard.
- Clear area of personnel.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment as required.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

polydimethylsiloxane	250 mg/m³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	500 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

polydimethylsiloxane	50 mg/m³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	400 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

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

polydimethylsiloxane	30 mg/m³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	60 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

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

polydimethylsiloxane	10 mg/m³
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	20 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

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

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

continued...

- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid storage with oxidisers and acids.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polydimethylsiloxane: CAS:63148-62-9
- octylphenol, ethoxylated: CAS:9036-19-5

continued...

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC

- polyglycerol oleate: CAS:9007-48-1 CAS:9009-31-8
- polyethylene glycol trimethylnonyl ether: CAS:60828-78-6
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:
WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:
Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m3 (this applies to particulates sampled by a method that does not collect vapour). It is not advisable to apply this standard to oils containing unknown concentrations and types of additive.

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:

POLYGLYCEROL OLEATE:
vegetable oil mists (except castor, cashew nut and similar irritant oils)
TLV TWA: 10 mg/m3
ES TWA: 10 mg/m3
OSHA PEL TWA: 15 mg/m3, total particulate; 5 mg/m3, respirable particulate
The common vegetable oil mists are considered "nuisance" particulates which have little adverse effect on the lung. They do not produce toxic effects or significant organic disease when exposures are kept under reasonable control. Direct instillation of vegetable oils into rabbit lungs produces acute bronchitis whilst high oral doses are laxatives.

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:

WATER:

PERSONAL PROTECTION

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- 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,

continued...

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

Wear chemical protective gloves. eg. PVC gloves with barrier cream
Wear safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash 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 P	-
1000	50	-	A- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	A- 2 P
10000	100	-	A- 3 P
	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

Use in a well-ventilated area.
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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White liquid with a woody odour; soluble in 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
Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00
pH (as supplied): 9.0
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

continued...

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

Evaporation Rate: <1
Flash Point (°C): 216 (PMCC)
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available
Viscosity: Not Available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The liquid is discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract and may be harmful if swallowed in large quantity.
Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and is capable of causing a mild, temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to wind-burn), temporary impairment of vision and/ or other transient eye damage/ ulceration.
The vapour is mildly discomforting to the eyes.
The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The liquid is mildly discomforting to the skin and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis.
Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Inhalation of vapour is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.
Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.
Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following.
As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by

continued...

observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:

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

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.
Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
No toxic response noted during 90 day subchronic inhalation toxicity studies
The no observable effect level is 450 mg/m³.
Non-irritating and non-sensitising in human patch test. [Xerox]*

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H None reported	[EXXON]
Oral (rat) LD50 : >8000 mg/kg [CCINFO-Shell]	

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:
~TOXICITY FIGURE
Oral~rat~LD50~4190~mg/kg
Oral~mouse~LD50~3500~mg/kg
~OTHER
3 moles of ethoxylation
Eye (rabbit): 1% SEVERE

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 1900 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.250 mg - Mild
Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 590 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
Oral (mouse) LD50: 2643 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h- Moderate
Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 60 mg/kg	

Structural changes in blood vessels recorded.

POLYGLYCEROL OLEATE:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 7460 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg- SEVERE
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 8480 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 (open) - Mild
Oral (rat) LD50: 5650 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg - SEVERE
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4780 mg/kg	

RTECS No.: WZ 6210000

WATER:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

continued...

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's G41 - Natural Shine.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE:
Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 10000

OCTYLPHENOL, ETHOXYLATED:
Alcohol ethoxylates are generally biodegradable and do not persist for any substantial period in the environment. Contamination of natural waters, however, should be avoided.
A EU Risk Assessment Report (RAR) concluded that octyl- and nonyl- phenol ethoxylates are not readily biodegradable but are inherently biodegradable
As a group, these materials are generally toxic to fish with LC50s ranging, typically, between 1-6 mg/l.
Of special concern are the following families which are classified as "Environmentally Hazardous Substances" by either or both the ADR (Accord Europeen Relatif au Transport International des Merchandises Dangerous par Route) and the IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code).
alcohols C 6-17 (secondary) with 3-6 moles of ethoxylation.
alcohols C12-15 with 1-3 moles of ethoxylation (1-6 moles of ethoxylation IMDG)
alcohols C13-15 with 1-6 moles of ethoxylation.

New aquatic data suggests that
alcohols C 8-9 branched with 3-10 moles of ethoxylation
alcohols C 8-9 branched with > 10 moles of ethoxylation should also be classified as 'harmful to the environment"

These alcohols may also be found linked to aromatic structures (in nonylphenol ethoxylates for example). The current consensus determines that such entities become Environmental Toxins by association.

SODIUM DIOCTYL SULFOSUCCINATE:
Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants 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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POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIMETHYLNONYL ETHER:
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
Octanol/water partition coefficients cannot easily be determined for surfactants 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.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

REGULATIONS

polydimethylsiloxane (CAS: 63148-62-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 2 Miscellaneous additives permitted in accordance with GMP in processed foods specified in Schedule 1
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted antifoam agents
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

continued...

4
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (CAS: 64742-46-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
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

octylphenol, ethoxylated (CAS: 9036-19-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 577-11-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Food Additives - Schedule 1 Permitted uses of food additives by food type
Australia Exposure Standards
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
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate (CAS: 53023-94-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards

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

polyethylene glycol trimethylnonyl ether (CAS: 60828-78-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate	577- 11- 7, 53023- 94- 2
polyglycerol oleate	9007- 48- 1, 9009- 31- 8

continued...

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