Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G72 - GOLD CLASS LEATHER CLEANER & CONDITIONER

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G72"

PRODUCT USE

Cleaning agent, surface protection.

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

None

RISK	SAFETY
HARMFUL- May cause lung damage if swallowed.	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	5-15
triethanolamine stearate	4568-28-9	5-15
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	64742-43-4	5-15
conditoners proprietary		5-15

continued...

petrolatum	8009-03-8.	2-10
oxybenzone	131-57-7	0.5-1
polyethylene glycol monostearate	9004-99-3	<1
water	7732-18-5	50-60

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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 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.
- 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.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

continued...

- BCF (where regulations permit).
- 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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
- The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
- However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with 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_2), nitrogen oxides (NOx).

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

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS
Slippery when spilt.
- 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.
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.

continued...

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:

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	500 mg/m³
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	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:

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	400 mg/m³
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	10 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	60 mg/m³
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	6 mg/m³
water	500 mg/m³

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	20 mg/m³
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	2 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

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/ can
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

continued...

- 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.
- 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	triethanolamine stearate (Stearates (a) (d))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated (Paraffin wax (fume))		2					
Australia Exposure Standards	petrolatum (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	oxybenzone (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	polyethylene glycol monostearate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732-18-5

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

continued...

INGREDIENT DATA

PARAFFIN WAX, PETROLEUM, CLAY TREATED:
WATER:
No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:
PETROLATUM:
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.

OXYBENZONE:
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TRIETHANOLAMINE STEARATE:
The stearates have a low order of acute and chronic toxicity. Intratracheal administration of relatively large doses in rats produce varying degrees of pulmonary damage. Acute, gross inhalation exposure has been associated with clinical pneumonitis. A case of "pneumoconiosis with probable heart failure" has been reported in a rubber worker occupationally exposed to zinc stearate dust for 29 years. Several cases of infants developing respiratory distress and in some instances, acute fatal pneumonitis on aspiration of zinc stearate powder, have been reported.

PARAFFIN WAX, PETROLEUM, CLAY TREATED:

PETROLATUM:

OXYBENZONE:
These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:
- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:
- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:
- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which
- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization , or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE:

continued...

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, 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 protective gloves, eg. PVC.

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.

continued...

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

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

Boiling Range (°C): 100
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.02
pH (as supplied): 7.00
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available
Evaporation Rate: <1
Flash Point (°C): >100 (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

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- 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, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

The liquid is 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.

SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged and is capable of causing skin reactions which may lead to dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods.
The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

continued...

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

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 observing good occupational work practice.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

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]	

TRIETHANOLAMINE STEARATE:
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

PARAFFIN WAX, PETROLEUM, CLAY TREATED:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24 hr- Mild	
Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24 hr- Mild	
Tumorigenic in rats	

PETROLATUM:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) TDLo: 100 ml/kg/30D- I	Nil Reported
Tumorigenic effects.	

OXYBENZONE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 7400 mg/kg	Nil Reported

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE:

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 53000 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Oral (rat) LD50: 34800 mg/kg*	[ICI MYRJ 52*]
Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg**	[ICI MYRJ 59**]

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

continued...

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's G72 - Gold Class Leather Cleaner & Conditioner.
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE:
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.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- 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: None

REGULATIONS

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)

continued...

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

triethanolamine stearate (CAS: 4568-28-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated (CAS: 64742-43-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated (CAS: 8002-74-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Permitted processing aids with miscellaneous functions
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

petrolatum (CAS: 8009-03-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

oxybenzone (CAS: 131-57-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6
Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Sunscreening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

polyethylene glycol monostearate (CAS: 9004-99-3) 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)

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

continued...

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
oxybenzone	131- 57- 7	R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
paraffin wax, petroleum, clay treated	64742- 43- 4, 8002- 74- 2

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