

# MEGUIAR'S G95 - HOT RIMS

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S G95 - HOT RIMS

### SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: G95"

### PRODUCT USE

All- purpose cleaner.

### 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

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

### RISK

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

### SAFETY

Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

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NAME	CAS RN	%
glycolic acid	79-14-1	5-9
sodium petroleum sulfonate	68608-26-4	1-5
polyethylene glycol mono- p- nonylphenyl ether, branched	127087-87-0	1-5
oxalic acid	144-62-7	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-5
water	7732-18-5	75-85

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 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:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
  - Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
  - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
  - May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.
- Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>).

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Reacts with metals producing flammable / explosive hydrogen gas.

HAZCHEM: None

### Personal Protective Equipment

Chemical splash suit.

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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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.

## 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:

glycolic acid	0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

glycolic acid	0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

glycolic acid	0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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

glycolic acid	0.75 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
water	500 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

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.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

## STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from alkalis, oxidising agents and chemicals readily decomposed by acids, i.e. cyanides, sulfides, carbonates.

## 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>	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium petroleum sulfonate (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	oxalic acid (Oxalic acid)		1		2			

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- glycolic acid: CAS:79-14-1
- polyethylene glycol mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched: CAS:127087-87-0
- water: CAS:7732-18-5

### EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
oxalic acid	500 [Unch]	

### ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=0.0023 (polyethylene glycol mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

### MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

GLYCOLIC ACID:

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED:

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

GLYCOLIC ACID:

CEL TWA: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

SODIUM PETROLEUM SULFONATE:

For solids:

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED:

OXALIC ACID:

There is only scant data regarding the toxicology of industrial exposure to airborne oxalates. There is no data regarding potential systemic toxicity or bioavailability of inhaled oxalates. The TLV-TWA (corresponding to 0.27 ppm on a molecular basis) is comparable to that of sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid and is thought to provide protection against the risk of eye and skin burns and respiratory tract irritation.

The recommendation for a STEL is added to prevent irritation of skin and mucous membranes.

WATER:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## 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	AB- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AB- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AB- 2 P
10000	100	-	AB- 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.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Clear acidic liquid with no 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): 0.70

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 93

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.0

pH (as supplied): 2.50

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not Available

Evaporation Rate: same as water

Flash Point (°C): >93.33 (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

##### SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

The liquid is highly discomforting to the gastro-intestinal tract.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

##### EYE

The liquid is highly discomforting to the eyes and capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated.

The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

##### SKIN

The liquid is discomforting to the skin 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.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

## INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.  
The mist is highly discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Primary route of exposure is usually by skin contact.  
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.  
Oxalic acid is a systemic poison which affects kidney function and can cause hypocalcemia (the presence in the blood of an abnormally low level of calcium).

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### GLYCOLIC ACID:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### SODIUM PETROLEUM SULFONATE:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

### POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED: TOXICITY IRRITATION

for linear material:

Oral (rat) LD50: 1310 mg/kg

Eye (rabbit): SEVERE

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 150 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): Mild

Maternal effects, effects on fertility recorded.

### OXALIC ACID:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

### WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data for Meguiar's G95 - Hot Rims.  
Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

### GLYCOLIC ACID:

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): - 1.11

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Readily biodegradable.

After 7 days 89.65 is biodegraded (closed bottle test).

log Kow: -1.11

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.175

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic toxicity: Slight

Fish LC50 (96h): fathead minnow 164 mg/l, bluegill sunfish 93 mg/l

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONO-P-NONYLPHENYL ETHER, BRANCHED:

Aquatic toxicity (Daphnia magna) 48hr LC50: 21.4 ppm

Aquatic toxicity (fathead minnow) 96hr LC50: 6.6 ppm [Calgon]

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.

OXALIC ACID:

Daphnia magna EC50 (48hr.) (mg/l):	25
Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):	80- 790
log Pow (Verschuereen 1983):	1.88372093
BOD5:	0.1
BOD20:	0.115
COD:	0.18
ThOD:	0.18

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -0.81- -0.43

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.086-0.14

COD: 0.126-0.18

ThOD: 0.18

Toxicity Fish: TLm(24)4000mg/L

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Treat and neutralise with soda ash at an effluent treatment plant.
- Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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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: S6**

### REGULATIONS

glycolic acid (CAS: 79-14-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

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International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

sodium petroleum sulfonate (CAS: 68608-26-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

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 petroleum sulfonate (CAS: 68918-05-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

polyethylene glycol mono-p-nonylphenyl ether, branched (CAS: 127087-87-0) 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

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oxalic acid (CAS: 144-62-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Poisons Schedule

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

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IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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

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OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium petroleum sulfonate	68608- 26- 4, 68918- 05- 8

### EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

"Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Operations which produce a spray/mist or fume/dust, introduce particulates to the breathing zone.

If the breathing zone concentration of ANY of the components listed below is exceeded,

"Worst Case" considerations deem the individual to be overexposed.

Component	Breathing Zone ppm	Breathing Zone mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mixture Conc (%)
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Component	Breathing Zone (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mixture Conc (%)
glycolic acid	10.0000	9.0

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