

# MEGUIAR'S M07 - SHOWCAR GLAZE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 6-Jul-2006

NA317EC

CHEMWATCH 4804-96

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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M07 - SHOWCAR GLAZE

### SYNONYMS

"Manufactrer' s Code: M07"

### PRODUCT USE

Car glaze cleaner.

### SUPPLIER

Company: Meguiar' s Australia

Address:

35 Slough Business Park

Holker St, Silverwater

NSW, 2128

AUS

Telephone: +61 2 9737 9422

Telephone: 1800 804 182

Fax: +61 2 9737 9414

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

### POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

### RISK

None under normal operating conditions.

### SAFETY

Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.

Wear eye/face protection.

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty

of water and contact Doctor or Poisons

Information Centre.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-14-9.	10-20
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	5-10
conditioners proprietary		5-10
silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth	61790-53-2	4-8
glycerol	56-81-5	1-5

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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:

- 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.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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- 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 combustion products include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

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

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.

Minor hazard.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- 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:

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated 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:

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated 400 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated 60 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

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

distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated 20 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

- 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.
- 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.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## 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/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5				
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5				
Australia Exposure Standards	silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth (Silica - Diatomaceous earth (uncalcined) (a))		10				
Australia Exposure Standards	glycerol (Glycerin mist (a))		10				

The following materials had no OELs on our record under the following CAS or Chemwatch (CW) numbers

- Meguiar's M07 - ShowCar Glaze: No data available for CW:4804-96
- distillates, petroleum, light, acid-treated: No data available for CAS:64742-14-9
- distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated: No data available for CAS:64742-46-7

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

### INGREDIENT DATA

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[Manufacturer]

continued...

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

Human exposure to oil mist alone has not been demonstrated to cause health effects except at levels above 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (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.

### SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH:

Amorphous crystalline silica shows little potential for producing adverse effects on the lung and the TLV-TWA reflects that of a particulate of low intrinsic toxicity. Mixtures of diatomaceous earth and crystalline silica are treated in a different manner.

### GLYCEROL:

The mist is considered to be a nuisance particulate which appears to have little adverse effect on the lung and does produce significant organic disease or toxic effects. OSHA concluded that this limit would protect the worker from kidney damage and perhaps, testicular effects.

## 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**

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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\* - 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

Thick yellow-green liquid, with a sweet hydrocarbon odour; mixes with water.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not available

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): 14

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): >199

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.00

pH (as supplied): 5.50

Vapour Pressure (kPa): <1.33 @ 21C

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## 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 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.

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

## 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.

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.

## 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.

Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

## TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 3400 ppm/4H None reported

Oral (rat) LD50

: >8000 mg/kg

[CCINFO-Shell]

IRRITATION

[EXXON]

SILICA AMORPHOUS, DIATOMACEOUS EARTH:

Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GLYCEROL:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (Rat) LD50: 12600 mg/kg

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's M07 - ShowCar Glaze.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

GLYCEROL:

"Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l):" 2900-10000

"log Kow (Sangster 1997):" -1.76

"log Pow (Verschueren 1983):" 1.07692307

BOD5: 51%

COD: 95%

ThOD: 93%

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

log Kow: -2.66- -2.47

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.617-0.87,31-51%

COD: 1.16,82-95%

ThOD: 1.217-1.56

Completely biodegradable.

Fish LC50: >5000 mg/l

Algae IC50: >2900 mg/l

Bacteria EC50: .10000 mg/l (Pseudomonas putida)

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

continued...

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**POISONS SCHEDULE: S5**

### REGULATIONS

distillates, petroleum, light, acid-treated (CAS: 64742-14-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- 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 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

silica amorphous, diatomaceous earth (CAS: 61790-53-2) 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

glycerol (CAS: 56-81-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- 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

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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