

MEGUIAR'S M28 - ALL METAL POLISH

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 18-Nov-2006

NA317EC

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MEGUIAR'S M28 - ALL METAL POLISH

SYNONYMS

"Manufacturer's Code: M28"

PRODUCT USE

All metal polish.

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

May cause CANCER.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

SAFETY

Keep locked up.

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 and detergent.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

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.

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Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated	64742-14-9	10-20
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1.	10-15
calcined kaolin	66402-68-4	5-10
stearic acid	57-11-4	3-9
kaolin	1332-58-7	2-5
carnauba wax	8015-86-9	2-5
olein	37220-82-9	2-5
distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated	64742-46-7.	1-5
conditioners proprietary		1-3

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.
- Prosthesis 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

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 courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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 (CO₂).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM: None

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container.
- Flush spill area with water.

MAJOR SPILLS

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.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- 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.
- 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:

aluminium oxide 25 mg/m³

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

protective action is:

aluminium oxide 15 mg/m³

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

aluminium oxide 15 mg/m³

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

aluminium oxide 15 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

Remove all ignition sources.

- 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

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, light, acid- treated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium oxide (Aluminium oxide (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	calcined kaolin (Inspirable dust (Not specified))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	stearic acid (Stearates (a) (d))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	kaolin (Kaolin (a))		10					
Australia Exposure Standards	distillates, petroleum, middle, hydrotreated (Oil mist, refined mineral)		5					

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- carnauba wax: CAS:8015-86-9 CAS:85712-28-3
- olein: CAS:37220-82-9

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

INGREDIENT DATA

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

CARNAUBA WAX:

OLEIN:

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.

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

REL TWA: 300 ppm

[Manufacturer]

WARNING: This substance is classified by the NOHSC as Category 2 Probable Human Carcinogen.

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

The experimental and clinical data indicate that aluminium oxide acts as an "inert" material when inhaled and seems to have little effect on the lungs nor does it produce significant organic disease or toxic effects when exposures are kept under reasonable control.

[Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values], ACGIH, Sixth Edition

STEARIC ACID:

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.

KAOLIN:

Kaolin dust appears to have fibrogenic potential even in the absence of crystalline silica. Kaolinoses can exist as simple and complicated forms with the latter often associated with respiratory symptoms. Crystalline silica enhances the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

CARNAUBA WAX:

OLEIN:

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

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

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Off- white solid paste with a pleasant coconut odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°C): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): 15 (VOC)

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): <1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not Available

State: Non Slump Paste

Boiling Range (°C): >193

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.04

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): <1.862 @ 21C

Evaporation Rate: <1

Flash Point (°C): >93

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 material is moderately discomforting and may be harmful if swallowed.

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

EYE

The material 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 material may be 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.

INHALED

The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

Not considered to cause discomfort through normal use.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and skin contact with the material.

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].

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, LIGHT, ACID-TREATED:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

ALUMINIUM OXIDE:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CALCINED KAOLIN:

No data of toxicological significance identified in literature search.

STEARIC ACID:

TOXICITY

Intravenous (rat) LD50: 21.5 mg/kg

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 23 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg

Equivocal tumorigen by RTEC criteria

IRRITATION

Skin (human): 75 mg/3d- I- Mild

Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h- Moderate

KAOLIN:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARNAUBA WAX:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

OLEIN:

TOXICITY

Nil Reported

Eye (rabbit): non- irritating *

* BASF Canada MSDS

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): non- irritating *

DISTILLATES, PETROLEUM, MIDDLE, HYDROTREATED:

TOXICITY

typical for isoparaffinic hydrocarbons:

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

IRRITATION

[EXXON]

Oral (rat) LD50

: >8000 mg/kg

[CCINFO-Shell]

MATERIAL

CARCINOGEN

REPROTOXIN

SENSITISER

SKIN

aluminium oxide

IARC:1

CARCINOGEN

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens: aluminium oxide

Category: 1

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for Meguiar's M28 - All Metal Polish.

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

STEARIC ACID:

Fish LC50 (96hr.) (mg/l): 14

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.8-1.44,4%

COD: 30%

Anaerobic effects: sig degrad

Potential to bioaccumulate

log Pow >7

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

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Poisons Schedule
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

aluminium oxide (CAS: 1344-28-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
- OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

calcined kaolin (CAS: 66402-68-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

- Australia Exposure Standards

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia National Pollutant Inventory
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule

4

OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

stearic acid (CAS: 57-11-4) 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 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

kaolin (CAS: 1332-58-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia - Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code - Processing Aids - Generally
permitted

Australia Exposure Standards
Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

carnauba wax (CAS: 8015-86-9) 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 - 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 Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

olein (CAS: 37220-82-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

No data available for carnauba wax as CAS: 85712-28-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
carnauba wax	8015- 86- 9, 85712- 28- 3

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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